

Summary of the Results

1 Employment structure of the population of 15 years old and over and households

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

a. Persons engaged in work increase by 968 thousand and females by 827 thousand

Viewing the population of 15 years old and over as of October 1st, 2007 (110,302 thousand) in terms of their normal labour force status, persons engaged in work numbered 65,978 thousand and persons not engaged in work numbered 44,324 thousand. Compared to 2002, persons engaged in work increased by 968 thousand (1.5%) and persons not engaged in work by 159 thousand (0.4%).

By sex, males numbered 38,175 thousand and females 27,803 thousand.

Compared to 2002, males had increased by 141 thousand (0.4%) and females by 827 thousand (3.1%), the increase for females far exceeding that for males. (Table I-1, Fig. I-1)

b. Of persons not engaged in work, males increase by 316 thousand while females decrease by 157 thousand

Viewing persons not engaged in work by sex, males numbered 15,108 thousand and females 29,216 thousand.

Compared to 2002, males had increased by 316 thousand (2.1%) but females had decreased by 157 thousand (0.5%). (Table I-1)

Table I-1 Population aged 15 and over by sex and labour force status / 2002, 2007

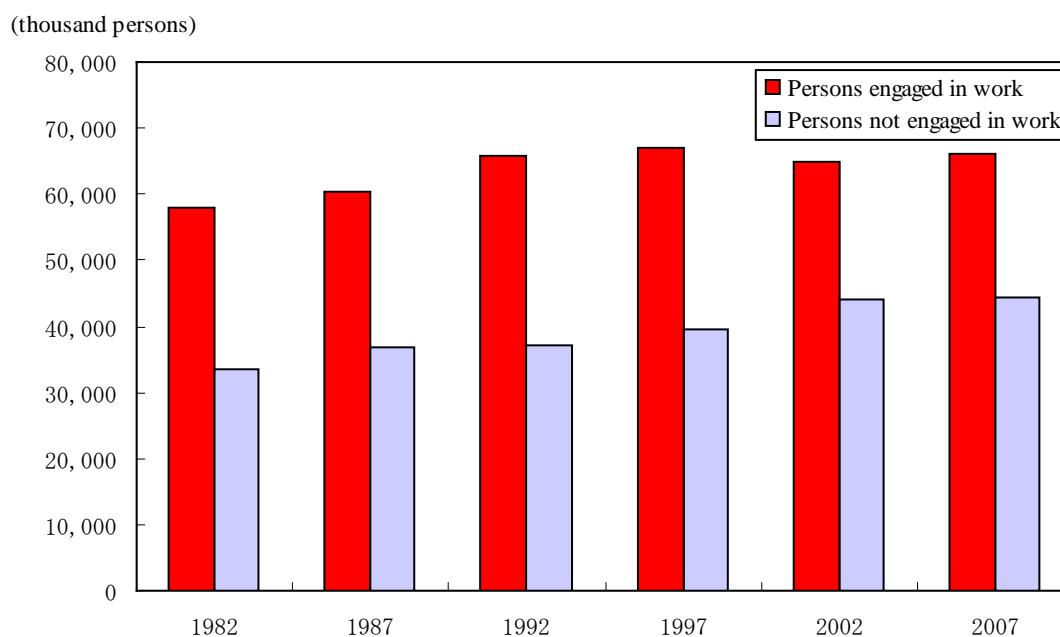
(thousand persons, %, points)

sex		Labour force status	Population of 15 years old and over	Labour force status		Percentage of persons engaged in work
				Persons engaged in work	Persons not engaged in work	
Number	Both sexes	2007	110,301.5	65,977.5	44,324.0	59.8
		2002	109,174.5	65,009.3	44,165.2	59.5
	Male	2007	53,282.5	38,174.8	15,107.8	71.6
		2002	52,826.3	38,034.1	14,792.3	72.0
	Female	2007	57,018.9	27,802.7	29,216.2	48.8
		2002	56,348.2	26,975.3	29,372.9	47.9
Change	Both sexes	Number	1,127.0	968.2	158.8	-
		Increase-decrease rate	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.3
	Male	Number	456.2	140.7	315.5	-
		Increase-decrease rate	0.9	0.4	2.1	-0.4
	Female	Number	670.7	827.4	-156.7	-
		Increase-decrease rate	1.2	3.1	-0.5	0.9

Note 1) Changes in the ratio of persons engaged in work are defined as the points difference between the ratios of persons engaged in work in 2007 and 2002.

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

Fig. I-1 Trends in number of persons engaged in work and number of persons not engaged in work /1982-2007



2 Persons engaged in work

(1) Percentage of persons engaged in work

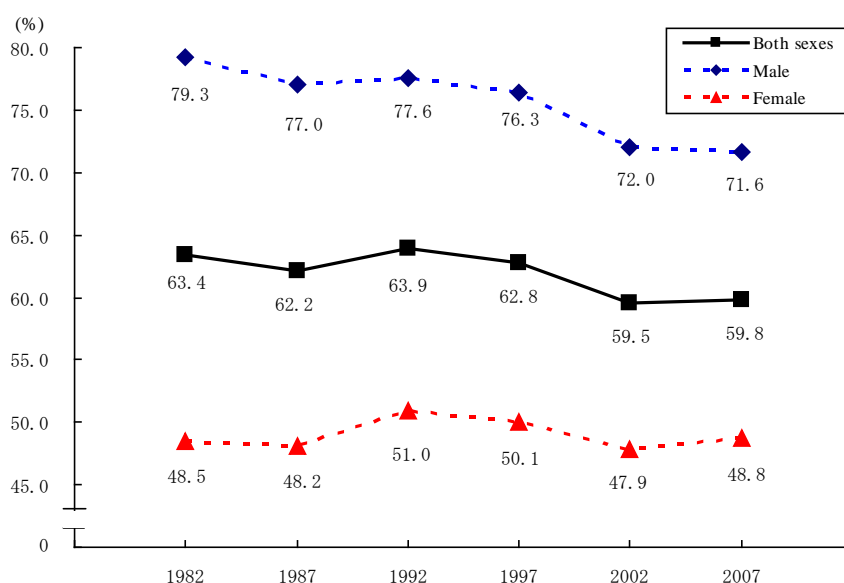
a. Percentage of persons engaged in work decreases for males but increases for females

The percentage of the population aged 15 and over who were engaged in work (percentage of persons engaged in work) was 59.8%, a rise of 0.3 points compared to 2002, but still less than 60%.

By sex, the ratio was 71.6% for males and 48.8% for females. Compared to 2002, the ratio fell by 0.4 points for males but rose by 0.9 points for females.

As trends in the ratio of persons engaged in work since 1982 by sex, the ratio is in a declining trend for males, with another fall of 0.4 points in 2007. The ratio for females fell in 1997 and 2002, but turned to an increase in 2007. (Fig. I-2)

Fig. I-2 Trends in percentage of persons engaged in work by sex / 1982-2007



b. Percentage of persons engaged in work increases by 7.2 points among males aged “60 to 64”

By age group, the percentage of persons engaged in work was around 90% for males aged “25 to 29”, but more than 90% for age groups between 30 and 59, revealing a trapezoidal demographic.

Compared to 2002, the ratio for those aged “60 to 64” rose from 65.8% to 73.0%, a significant increase of 7.2 points.

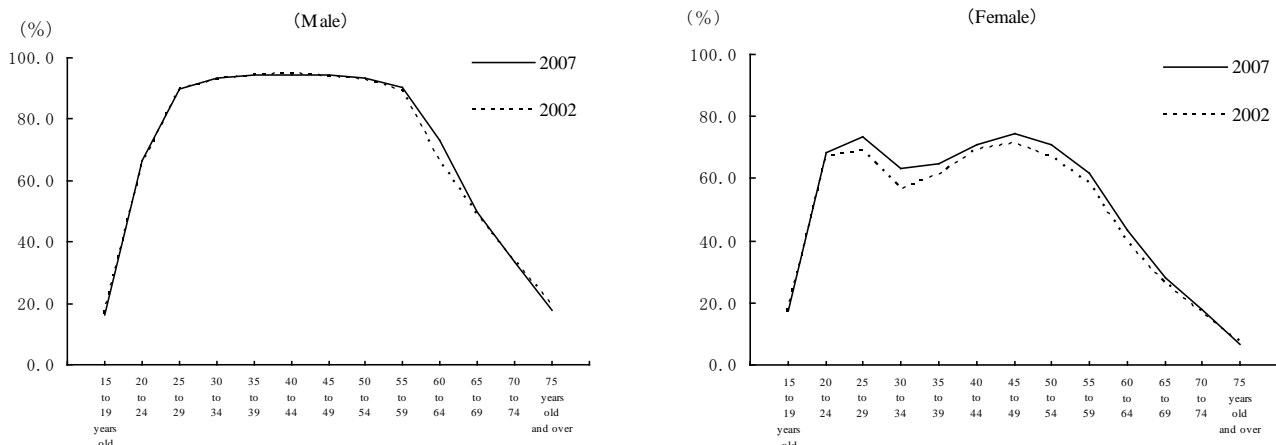
For females, the demographic was M-shaped, with those aged “30 to 34” (63.5%) and “35 to 39” (64.6%) at the bottom. Compared to 2002, the ratio increased in all age groups except “15 to 19 years old” and “75 years old and over”. In particular, the “30 to 34” considerably rose by 6.7 points, “25 to 29” by 4.8 points and “35 to 39” by 3.5 points. Even the “60 to 64” age group rose by 4.0 points.

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

Table I-2 Percentage of persons engaged in work by sex and age group / 2002, 2007

Age	Sex	(% , points)					
		Male			Female		
		2007	2002	change	2007	2002	change
All		71.6	72.0	-0.4	48.8	47.9	0.9
15 to 19 years old		16.5	16.7	-0.2	17.3	17.3	0.0
20 to 24		66.4	65.2	1.2	68.4	67.1	1.3
25 to 29		89.8	89.7	0.1	73.5	68.7	4.8
30 to 34		93.4	92.9	0.5	63.5	56.8	6.7
35 to 39		94.4	94.4	0.0	64.6	61.1	3.5
40 to 44		94.6	94.7	-0.1	71.1	69.4	1.7
45 to 49		94.5	93.9	0.6	74.6	71.5	3.1
50 to 54		93.2	92.6	0.6	70.9	67.0	3.9
55 to 59		90.4	89.2	1.2	61.5	58.3	3.2
60 to 64		73.0	65.8	7.2	43.5	39.5	4.0
65 to 69		50.0	48.8	1.2	28.1	25.8	2.3
70 to 74		33.4	33.4	0.0	17.7	16.9	0.8
75 years old and over		18.0	19.1	-1.1	6.7	6.9	-0.2
(Reclassified) 15~64 years old		82.7	80.9	1.8	61.7	58.5	3.2

Fig. I-3 Percentage of persons engaged in work by sex and age group / 2002, 2007



(2) Status in employment

a. Percentage of employees increases for both males and females

Viewing persons engaged in work by status in employment, “Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)” numbered 53,263 thousand (80.7% of all persons engaged in work), “Self-employed workers” 6,675 thousand (10.1%), “Executive of company or corporation” 4,012 thousand (6.1%) and “Family workers” 1,876 thousand (2.8%).

By sex, among males “Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)” numbered 29,735 thousand (77.9% of all males engaged in work), “Self-employed workers” 4,951 thousand (13.0%), “Executive of company or corporation” 3,079 thousand (8.1%) and “Family workers” 311 thousand (0.8%).

Among females, “Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)” numbered 23,528 thousand (84.6% of all females engaged in work), “Self-employed workers” 1,724 thousand (6.2%), “Family workers” 1,565 thousand (5.6%) and “Executive of company or corporation” 933 thousand (3.4%).

Compared to 2002, the percentage of “Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)” rose for both males and females, while that of “Self-employed workers” and “Family workers” fell.

(Table I-3)

Table I-3 Number and ratio of persons engaged in work by sex and status in employment / 2002, 2007

Status in employment		Sex		(thousand persons, %, points)			
		Number			Ratio		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
2007	All	65,977.5	38,174.8	27,802.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Self-employed workers	6,675.2	4,950.8	1,724.3	10.1	13.0	6.2
	With employees	1,990.6	1,698.7	291.9	3.0	4.4	1.0
	Without employees	4,440.6	3,230.8	1,209.8	6.7	8.5	4.4
	Doing pieceworker at home	243.9	21.3	222.7	0.4	0.1	0.8
	Family workers	1,875.6	310.5	1,565.1	2.8	0.8	5.6
	Employees	57,274.2	32,814.0	24,460.2	86.8	86.0	88.0
	Executive of company or corporation	4,011.7	3,079.1	932.7	6.1	8.1	3.4
Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	53,262.5	29,735.0	23,527.5	80.7	77.9	84.6	
2002	All	65,009.3	38,034.1	26,975.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Self-employed workers	7,040.5	5,167.1	1,873.4	10.8	13.6	6.9
	With employees	1,806.2	1,491.7	314.5	2.8	3.9	1.2
	Without employees	4,905.2	3,654.6	1,250.6	7.5	9.6	4.6
	Doing pieceworker at home	329.0	20.7	308.3	0.5	0.1	1.1
	Family workers	3,114.1	586.1	2,528.0	4.8	1.5	9.4
	Employees	54,732.5	32,201.2	22,531.3	84.2	84.7	83.5
	Executive of company or corporation	3,895.0	2,956.6	938.5	6.0	7.8	3.5
Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	50,837.5	29,244.7	21,592.8	78.2	76.9	80.0	
Change	All	968.2	140.7	827.4	-	-	-
	Self-employed workers	-365.3	-216.3	-149.1	-0.7	-0.6	-0.7
	With employees	184.4	207.0	-22.6	0.2	0.5	-0.2
	Without employees	-464.6	-423.8	-40.8	-0.8	-1.1	-0.2
	Doing pieceworker at home	-85.1	0.6	-85.6	-0.1	0.0	-0.3
	Family workers	-1,238.5	-275.6	-962.9	-2.0	-0.7	-3.8
	Employees	2,541.7	612.8	1,928.9	2.6	1.3	4.5
	Executive of company or corporation	116.7	122.5	-5.8	0.1	0.3	-0.1
Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	2,425.0	490.3	1,934.7	2.5	1.0	4.6	

b. “Family workers” decrease in all age groups

As the status in employment of persons engaged in work by age group, “Self-employed workers” were most numerous at ages “55 to 59” with 982 thousand, and “Family workers” at ages “65 to 69” with 243 thousand. In both of these, the ratio was generally higher in older age group, both registering more than 70% for ages 50 and over.

Meanwhile, “Executive of company or corporation” were most numerous at aged “55 to 59” with 745 thousand and “Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation” at aged “30 to 34” with 6,764 thousand.

Compared to 2002, “Executive of company or corporation” and “Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation” increased in all age groups of 55 and over, while “Family workers” decreased in all age groups. (Table I-4)

Table I-4 Number and ratio of persons engaged in work by age group and status in employment / 2002, 2007

Status in employment		Number					Ratio							
		All	Self-employed workers	Family workers	Employees	Executive of company or corporation		All	Self-employed workers	Family workers	Employees	Executive of company or corporation		
Executive of company or corporation	Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation					Executive of company or corporation	Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation							
2007	All	65,977.5	6,675.2	1,875.6	57,274.2	4,011.7	53,262.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	15 to 19 years old	1,057.4	6.5	7.2	1,041.3	1.1	1,040.2	1.6	0.1	0.4	1.8	0.0	2.0	2.0
	20 to 24	4,852.3	45.2	26.7	4,765.7	14.7	4,751.0	7.4	0.7	1.4	8.3	0.4	8.9	8.9
	25 to 29	6,348.2	126.0	52.3	6,151.9	57.7	6,094.2	9.6	1.9	2.8	10.7	1.4	11.4	11.4
	30 to 34	7,344.9	299.8	102.1	6,925.6	161.5	6,764.1	11.1	4.5	5.4	12.1	4.0	12.7	12.7
	35 to 39	7,493.1	461.7	121.1	6,891.3	284.3	6,607.0	11.4	6.9	6.5	12.0	7.1	12.4	12.4
	40 to 44	6,807.2	477.7	114.2	6,204.6	348.0	5,856.6	10.3	7.2	6.1	10.8	8.7	11.0	11.0
	45 to 49	6,530.5	522.7	125.8	5,861.9	407.8	5,462.0	9.9	7.8	6.7	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3
	50 to 54	6,599.8	658.7	165.9	5,763.4	472.4	5,291.0	10.0	9.9	8.8	10.1	11.8	9.9	9.9
	55 to 59	7,902.8	981.7	239.2	6,664.3	745.2	5,919.1	12.0	14.7	12.8	11.6	18.6	11.1	11.1
	60 to 64	4,901.1	894.8	236.8	3,760.4	615.4	3,144.9	7.4	13.4	12.6	6.6	15.3	5.9	5.9
	65 to 69	3,021.8	837.4	242.9	1,934.9	386.9	1,547.9	4.6	12.5	13.0	3.4	9.6	2.9	2.9
	70 to 74	1,727.2	677.7	221.5	821.6	266.8	554.8	2.6	10.2	11.8	1.4	6.7	1.0	1.0
75 years old and over	1,391.1	685.3	220.0	479.4	249.9	229.4	2.1	10.3	11.7	0.8	6.2	0.4	0.4	
2002	All	65,009.3	7,040.5	3,114.1	54,732.5	3,895.0	50,837.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	15 to 19 years old	1,220.4	9.3	17.2	1,190.5	0.8	1,189.7	1.9	0.1	0.6	2.2	0.0	2.3	2.3
	20 to 24	5,273.0	54.6	76.0	5,132.8	16.3	5,116.5	8.1	0.8	2.4	9.4	0.4	10.1	10.1
	25 to 29	7,456.3	168.1	153.3	7,117.3	71.0	7,046.3	11.5	2.4	4.9	13.0	1.8	13.9	13.9
	30 to 34	7,103.3	339.4	193.3	6,554.4	172.9	6,381.4	10.9	4.8	6.2	12.0	4.4	12.6	12.6
	35 to 39	6,421.4	414.3	197.6	5,795.2	256.4	5,538.8	9.9	5.9	6.3	10.6	6.6	10.9	10.9
	40 to 44	6,394.7	483.5	223.2	5,676.0	336.2	5,339.8	9.8	6.9	7.2	10.4	8.6	10.5	10.5
	45 to 49	6,733.5	644.1	267.7	5,811.0	413.5	5,397.4	10.4	9.1	8.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
	50 to 54	8,452.3	1,034.8	383.5	7,020.3	692.0	6,328.3	13.0	14.7	12.3	12.8	17.8	12.4	12.4
	55 to 59	6,358.5	884.1	367.4	5,099.4	641.8	4,457.6	9.8	12.6	11.8	9.3	16.5	8.8	8.8
	60 to 64	4,234.2	921.4	375.7	2,930.6	514.6	2,416.1	6.5	13.1	12.1	5.4	13.2	4.8	4.8
	65 to 69	2,706.5	882.4	349.8	1,468.8	363.6	1,105.2	4.2	12.5	11.2	2.7	9.3	2.2	2.2
	70 to 74	1,517.3	645.3	275.0	595.4	222.8	372.7	2.3	9.2	8.8	1.1	5.7	0.7	0.7
75 years old and over	1,137.7	559.1	234.3	340.7	193.1	147.6	1.8	7.9	7.5	0.6	5.0	0.3	0.3	
Change	All	968.2	-365.3	-1,238.5	2,541.7	116.7	2,425.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 to 19 years old	-163.0	-2.8	-10.0	-149.2	0.3	-149.5	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	-0.3
	20 to 24	-420.7	-9.4	-49.3	-367.1	-1.6	-365.5	-0.7	-0.1	-1.0	-1.1	0.0	-1.2	-1.2
	25 to 29	-1,108.1	-42.1	-101.0	-965.4	-13.3	-952.1	-1.9	-0.5	-2.1	-2.3	-0.4	-2.5	-2.5
	30 to 34	241.6	-39.6	-91.2	371.2	-11.4	382.7	0.2	-0.3	-0.8	0.1	-0.4	0.1	0.1
	35 to 39	1,071.7	47.4	-76.5	1,096.1	27.9	1,068.2	1.5	1.0	0.2	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.5
	40 to 44	412.5	-5.8	-109.0	528.6	11.8	516.8	0.5	0.3	-1.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.5
	45 to 49	-203.0	-121.4	-141.9	58.7	-5.7	64.6	-0.5	-1.3	-1.9	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3
	50 to 54	-1,852.5	-376.1	-217.6	-1,256.9	-219.6	-1,037.3	-3.0	-4.8	-3.5	-2.7	-6.0	-2.5	-2.5
	55 to 59	1,544.3	97.6	-128.2	1,564.9	103.4	1,461.5	2.2	2.1	1.0	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3
	60 to 64	666.9	-26.6	-138.9	829.8	100.8	728.8	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.2	2.1	1.1	1.1
	65 to 69	315.3	-45.0	-106.9	466.1	23.3	442.7	0.4	0.0	1.8	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7
	70 to 74	209.9	32.4	-53.5	226.2	44.0	182.1	0.3	1.0	3.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.3
75 years old and over	253.4	126.2	-14.3	138.7	56.8	81.8	0.3	2.4	4.2	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	

(3) Industry and occupation

a. Increase in “Medical, health care and welfare”, “Information and communications” and others, decrease in “Construction”, “Manufacturing”, and others

Viewing persons engaged in work by industrial major groups, “Manufacturing” was most numerous with 11,623 thousand (17.6% of all persons engaged in work), followed by “Wholesale and retail trade” with 11,457 thousand (17.4%) and “Services not elsewhere classified” with 8,640 thousand (13.1%).

Compared to 2002, “Medical, health care and welfare” saw a vast increase of 1,066 thousand persons. Also, while “Information and communications” (up by 489 thousand) and others increased, “Construction” (down by 616 thousand), “Manufacturing” (down by 579 thousand) and others decreased.

(Table I-5)

b. Males decrease in “Construction” and others, females increase in “Medical, health care and welfare” and others

Among persons engaged in work in industrial major groups by sex, males were most numerous in “Manufacturing” with 7,921 thousand (20.7% of all males engaged in work), followed by “Wholesale and retail trade” with 5,645 thousand (14.8%) and “Services not elsewhere classified” with 4,919 thousand (12.9%).

Meanwhile, females were most numerous in “Wholesale and retail trade” with 5,812 thousand (20.9% of all females engaged in work), followed by “Medical, healthcare and welfare” with 4,567 thousand (16.4%), “Services not elsewhere classified” with 3,721 thousand (13.4%) and “Manufacturing” with 3,703 thousand (13.3%).

Compared to 2002, males in “Construction” decreased by 497 thousand while females in “Medical, health care and welfare” increased by 773 thousand.

(Table I-5)

Table I-5 Number and ratio of persons engaged in work by sex and industrial major groups / 2002, 2007

(thousand persons, %, points)

Industry	Sex	Number			Ratio		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
2007	All	65,977.5	38,174.8	27,802.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Agriculture	2,481.1	1,398.9	1,082.2	3.8	3.7	3.9
	Forestry	49.9	42.7	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
	Fisheries	218.4	160.1	58.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
	Mining	29.9	26.2	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.0
	Construction	5,470.5	4,629.8	840.8	8.3	12.1	3.0
	Manufacturing	11,623.4	7,920.9	3,702.5	17.6	20.7	13.3
	Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	377.7	334.6	43.1	0.6	0.9	0.2
	Information and communications	2,255.5	1,629.6	625.9	3.4	4.3	2.3
	Transport	3,269.9	2,670.8	599.1	5.0	7.0	2.2
	Wholesale and retail trade	11,457.2	5,644.8	5,812.4	17.4	14.8	20.9
	Finance and insurance	1,714.3	798.5	915.8	2.6	2.1	3.3
	Real estate	1,048.3	629.2	419.1	1.6	1.6	1.5
	Eating and drinking places, accommodations	3,479.8	1,415.1	2,064.7	5.3	3.7	7.4
	Medical, healthcare and welfare	5,957.6	1,390.7	4,566.8	9.0	3.6	16.4
	Education, learning support	2,977.3	1,330.8	1,646.5	4.5	3.5	5.9
	Compound services	512.2	321.2	191.0	0.8	0.8	0.7
	Services not elsewhere classified	8,640.0	4,918.7	3,721.3	13.1	12.9	13.4
Government not elsewhere classified	2,184.7	1,681.8	502.9	3.3	4.4	1.8	
2002	All	65,009.3	38,034.1	26,975.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Agriculture	2,703.7	1,490.1	1,213.6	4.2	3.9	4.5
	Forestry	58.5	49.8	8.7	0.1	0.1	0.0
	Fisheries	265.5	189.5	76.0	0.4	0.5	0.3
	Mining	40.1	32.8	7.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
	Construction	6,086.1	5,127.0	959.1	9.4	13.5	3.6
	Manufacturing	12,202.0	8,087.0	4,114.9	18.8	21.3	15.3
	Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	376.8	321.5	55.3	0.6	0.8	0.2
	Information and communications	1,766.1	1,265.5	500.7	2.7	3.3	1.9
	Transport	3,327.3	2,769.4	557.9	5.1	7.3	2.1
	Wholesale and retail trade	11,699.2	5,892.0	5,807.2	18.0	15.5	21.5
	Finance and insurance	1,781.3	845.5	935.7	2.7	2.2	3.5
	Real estate	916.2	552.0	364.2	1.4	1.5	1.4
	Eating and drinking places, accommodations	3,632.0	1,464.0	2,168.0	5.6	3.8	8.0
	Medical, healthcare and welfare	4,891.7	1,098.1	3,793.6	7.5	2.9	14.1
	Education, learning support	2,826.4	1,283.4	1,543.0	4.3	3.4	5.7
	Compound services	769.2	512.5	256.7	1.2	1.3	1.0
	Services not elsewhere classified	8,460.2	4,811.9	3,648.3	13.0	12.7	13.5
Government not elsewhere classified	2,174.0	1,677.4	496.6	3.3	4.4	1.8	
Change	All	968.2	140.7	827.4	-	-	-
	Agriculture	-222.6	-91.2	-131.4	-0.4	-0.2	-0.6
	Forestry	-8.6	-7.1	-1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Fisheries	-47.1	-29.4	-17.7	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
	Mining	-10.2	-6.6	-3.6	-0.1	0.0	0.0
	Construction	-615.6	-497.2	-118.3	-1.1	-1.4	-0.6
	Manufacturing	-578.6	-166.1	-412.4	-1.2	-0.6	-2.0
	Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	0.9	13.1	-12.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
	Information and communications	489.4	364.1	125.2	0.7	1.0	0.4
	Transport	-57.4	-98.6	41.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.1
	Wholesale and retail trade	-242.0	-247.2	5.2	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6
	Finance and insurance	-67.0	-47.0	-19.9	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
	Real estate	132.1	77.2	54.9	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Eating and drinking places, accommodations	-152.2	-48.9	-103.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.6
	Medical, healthcare and welfare	1,065.9	292.6	773.2	1.5	0.7	2.3
	Education, learning support	150.9	47.4	103.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
	Compound services	-257.0	-191.3	-65.7	-0.4	-0.5	-0.3
	Services not elsewhere classified	179.8	106.8	73.0	0.1	0.2	-0.1
Government not elsewhere classified	10.7	4.4	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Note) "Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency" is classified according to the business of the receiving establishment.

c. “Specialist and technical workers” increase by 649 thousand “Production process and related workers” decrease by 718 thousand

In terms of occupational major groups of persons engaged in work, “Production process and related workers” were most numerous with 17,734 thousand (26.9% of all persons engaged in work), followed by “Clerical workers” with 13,330 thousand (20.2%), “Specialist and technical workers” with 9,647 thousand (14.6%) and “Sales workers” with 8,887 thousand (13.5%).

Compared to 2002, “Specialist and technical workers” (up by 649 thousand), “Clerical workers” (up by 579 thousand), and “Service workers” (up by 425 thousand) were among those that increased. Conversely, “Production process and related workers” (down by 718 thousand) and “Sales workers” (down by 488 thousand) were among the occupations that saw a decrease.

By sex, males were most numerous as “Production process and related workers” with 12,726 thousand (33.3% of all males engaged in work), followed by “Sales workers” with 5,478 thousand (14.4%) and “Clerical workers” with 5,172 thousand (13.5%). Among females, “Clerical workers” were most numerous with 8,158 thousand (29.3% of all females engaged in work), followed by “Production process and related workers” with 5,008 thousand (18.0%) and “Specialist and technical workers” with 4,553 thousand (16.4%).

(Table I-6)

Table I-6 Number and ratio of persons engaged in work by sex and occupational major groups / 2002, 2007

Occupation		(thousand persons, %, points)						
		Sex	Number			Ratio		
			Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
2007	All	65,977.5	38,174.8	27,802.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Specialist and technical workers	9,646.7	5,093.7	4,553.0	14.6	13.3	16.4	
	Administrative and managerial workers	1,797.2	1,596.6	200.6	2.7	4.2	0.7	
	Clerical workers	13,329.6	5,172.0	8,157.6	20.2	13.5	29.3	
	Sales workers	8,886.7	5,478.2	3,408.5	13.5	14.4	12.3	
	Service workers	6,701.9	2,283.2	4,418.6	10.2	6.0	15.9	
	Security workers	1,093.2	1,027.7	65.6	1.7	2.7	0.2	
	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries workers	2,710.1	1,624.5	1,085.6	4.1	4.3	3.9	
	Transport and communication workers	2,115.8	2,025.3	90.5	3.2	5.3	0.3	
	Production process and related workers	17,734.4	12,726.2	5,008.2	26.9	33.3	18.0	
2002	All	65,009.3	38,034.1	26,975.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Specialist and technical workers	8,997.5	4,849.4	4,148.1	13.8	12.8	15.4	
	Administrative and managerial workers	2,046.5	1,820.6	225.9	3.1	4.8	0.8	
	Clerical workers	12,750.5	4,911.1	7,839.3	19.6	12.9	29.1	
	Sales workers	9,375.1	5,847.9	3,527.2	14.4	15.4	13.1	
	Service workers	6,276.7	2,165.2	4,111.5	9.7	5.7	15.2	
	Security workers	1,034.8	982.1	52.7	1.6	2.6	0.2	
	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries workers	2,978.0	1,736.3	1,241.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	
	Transport and communication workers	2,195.0	2,093.3	101.7	3.4	5.5	0.4	
	Production process and related workers	18,452.8	13,100.2	5,352.6	28.4	34.4	19.8	
Change	All	968.2	140.7	827.4	-	-	-	
	Specialist and technical workers	649.2	244.3	404.9	0.8	0.5	1.0	
	Administrative and managerial workers	-249.3	-224.0	-25.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.1	
	Clerical workers	579.1	260.9	318.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	
	Sales workers	-488.4	-369.7	-118.7	-0.9	-1.0	-0.8	
	Service workers	425.2	118.0	307.1	0.5	0.3	0.7	
	Security workers	58.4	45.6	12.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	
	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries workers	-267.9	-111.8	-156.1	-0.5	-0.3	-0.7	
	Transport and communication workers	-79.2	-68.0	-11.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	
	Production process and related workers	-718.4	-374.0	-344.4	-1.5	-1.1	-1.8	

3 Employees

(1) Type of employment

a. “Regular staffs” decrease while “Part-time workers”, “Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency” and others increase

Viewing employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by type of employment, there were 34,324 thousand “Regular staffs” (64.4% of all employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)), 8,855 thousand “Part-time workers” (16.6%), 4,080 thousand “*Arbeit* (temporary workers)” (7.7%), 2,255 thousand “Contract employees” (4.2%) and 1,608 thousand “Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency” (3.0%).

Compared to 2002, decreases were seen in “Regular staffs” (down by 233 thousand) and “*Arbeit* (temporary workers)” (down by 157 thousand), while increases were seen in the number of “Part-time workers” (up by 1,031 thousand) and “Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency” (up by 887 thousand).

By sex, the largest type of employment for males was “Regular staffs” with 23,799 thousand (80.0% of all male employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)), followed by “*Arbeit* (temporary workers)” with 2,059 thousand (6.9%) and “Contract employees” with 1,163 thousand (3.9%). The largest type of employment for females was “Regular staffs” with 10,526 thousand (44.7% of all female employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)), followed by “Part-time workers” with 7,940 thousand (33.7%) and “*Arbeit* (temporary workers)” with 2,021 thousand (8.6%).

(Table I-7)

b. High ratio of “Part-time workers” among females aged 40 and over

Viewing the ratio of type of employment of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by age group, more than 80% of males in age groups from 25 to 59 were “Regular staffs”. For those aged 60 and over, the ratio of “Regular staffs” decreased while those of “Part-time workers”, “*Arbeit* (temporary workers)”, “Entrusted employees” and others increased.

Among females, “Regular staffs” accounted for the majority of those aged “25 to 29” with 59.9%, and accounted for at least 50% of all those between 20 and 34, but the ratio of “Part-time workers” increased among those aged 40 and over.

(Table I-8, Fig. I-4)

Table I-7 Number and ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by sex and type of employment / 2002, 2007

(thousand persons, %, points)

Type of employment	Sex	Number			Ratio		
		Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
2007	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	53,262.5	29,735.0	23,527.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Regular employees	34,324.2	23,798.7	10,525.5	64.4	80.0	44.7
	Part-time workers	8,855.0	915.0	7,940.0	16.6	3.1	33.7
	<i>Arbeit</i> (temporary workers)	4,080.0	2,058.6	2,021.3	7.7	6.9	8.6
	Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	1,607.5	609.3	998.2	3.0	2.0	4.2
	Contract employees	2,254.7	1,163.3	1,091.5	4.2	3.9	4.6
	Entrusted employees	1,058.5	658.2	400.4	2.0	2.2	1.7
	Others	1,042.9	506.3	536.6	2.0	1.7	2.3
2002	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	50,837.5	29,244.7	21,592.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Regular employees	34,557.0	24,412.2	10,144.9	68.0	83.5	47.0
	Part-time workers	7,824.3	628.2	7,196.0	15.4	2.1	33.3
	<i>Arbeit</i> (temporary workers)	4,237.4	2,096.0	2,141.4	8.3	7.2	9.9
	Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	720.9	203.6	517.2	1.4	0.7	2.4
	Contract employees and entrusted employees	2,477.3	1,308.5	1,168.8	4.9	4.5	5.4
	Others	946.3	544.0	402.3	1.9	1.9	1.9
Change	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	2,425.0	490.3	1,934.7	-	-	-
	Regular employees	-232.8	-613.5	380.6	-3.6	-3.5	-2.3
	Part-time workers	1,030.7	286.8	744.0	1.2	1.0	0.4
	<i>Arbeit</i> (temporary workers)	-157.4	-37.4	-120.1	-0.6	-0.3	-1.3
	Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	886.6	405.7	481.0	1.6	1.3	1.8
	Contract employees and entrusted employees	835.9	513.0	323.1	1.3	1.6	0.9
	Others	96.6	-37.7	134.3	0.1	-0.2	0.4

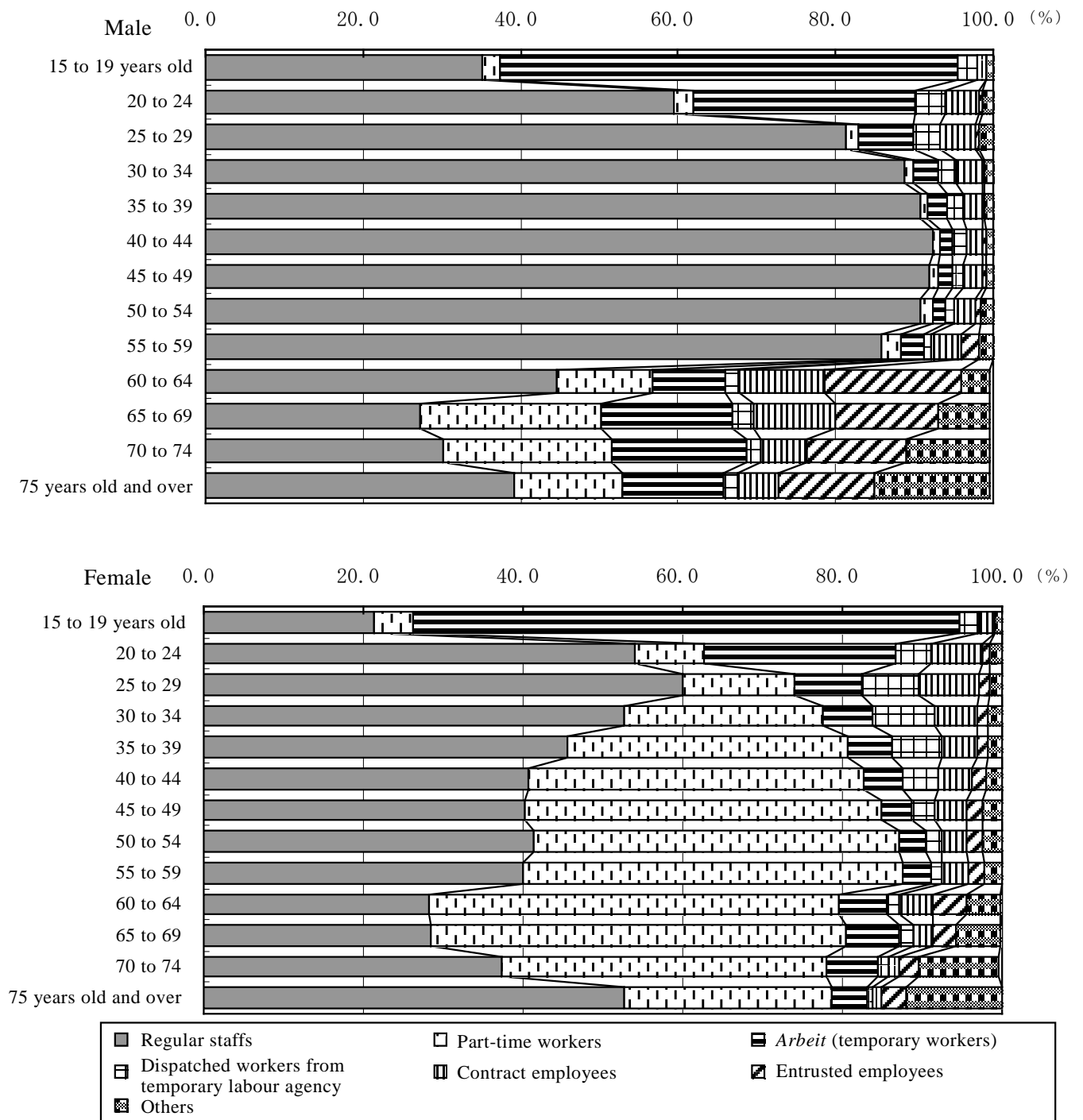
Note 1) Names used for types of employment such as "Part-time workers" and "*Arbeit* (temporary workers)" differ from workplace to workplace.

Note 2) The change in numbers of "Contract employees and Entrusted employees" is the difference between the total of "Contract employees" and "Entrusted employees" in 2007 and the number of "Contract employees and Entrusted employees" in 2002.

Table I-8 Ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by sex, age group and type of employment / 2007

Type of employment		Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	(%)						
			Regular staffs	Part-time workers	<i>Arbeit</i> (temporary workers)	Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	Contract employees	Entrusted employees	Others
Sex	Age								
Both sexes	All	100.0	64.4	16.6	7.7	3.0	4.2	2.0	2.0
	15 to 19 years old	100.0	28.2	3.6	63.4	2.4	1.5	0.1	0.8
	20 to 24	100.0	56.8	5.5	26.1	4.0	5.5	0.6	1.5
	25 to 29	100.0	71.8	7.2	7.6	5.1	5.9	0.8	1.7
	30 to 34	100.0	74.1	10.7	4.5	4.5	4.2	0.7	1.3
	35 to 39	100.0	72.1	15.0	3.7	3.8	3.3	0.7	1.3
	40 to 44	100.0	69.5	19.2	3.1	2.8	3.1	0.9	1.4
	45 to 49	100.0	68.0	21.2	2.7	2.2	3.2	1.1	1.6
	50 to 54	100.0	68.1	21.8	2.4	1.4	3.0	1.3	1.8
	55 to 59	100.0	65.8	22.3	3.0	1.2	3.6	2.1	2.0
	60 to 64	100.0	37.8	28.5	7.9	1.7	8.1	11.9	3.9
	65 to 69	100.0	27.8	34.8	12.7	2.3	7.0	8.9	6.2
	70 to 74	100.0	33.3	29.6	12.5	1.5	3.9	8.4	10.3
	75 years old and over	100.0	46.4	20.3	8.3	1.3	2.9	7.4	13.1
Male	All	100.0	80.0	3.1	6.9	2.0	3.9	2.2	1.7
	15 to 19 years old	100.0	35.1	2.2	58.3	2.3	1.1	0.1	0.8
	20 to 24	100.0	59.5	2.4	28.2	3.7	4.4	0.4	1.4
	25 to 29	100.0	81.4	1.5	7.0	3.3	4.6	0.4	1.7
	30 to 34	100.0	88.7	1.1	3.2	2.3	3.3	0.4	1.0
	35 to 39	100.0	90.7	1.0	2.3	2.1	2.5	0.3	1.0
	40 to 44	100.0	92.4	0.9	1.6	1.6	2.2	0.3	1.0
	45 to 49	100.0	92.0	1.0	1.8	1.5	2.3	0.4	1.0
	50 to 54	100.0	90.7	1.6	1.6	1.0	2.9	0.7	1.4
	55 to 59	100.0	85.7	2.7	2.7	1.0	3.9	2.1	1.7
	60 to 64	100.0	44.5	12.3	9.1	1.8	10.9	17.3	3.7
	65 to 69	100.0	27.4	22.8	16.7	2.8	10.2	13.2	6.5
	70 to 74	100.0	30.3	21.3	17.1	1.7	5.8	12.8	10.5
	75 years old and over	100.0	39.1	13.8	12.8	1.9	5.1	12.3	14.5
Female	All	100.0	44.7	33.7	8.6	4.2	4.6	1.7	2.3
	15 to 19 years old	100.0	21.4	4.9	68.5	2.4	1.8	0.1	0.8
	20 to 24	100.0	54.0	8.6	24.0	4.4	6.6	0.8	1.6
	25 to 29	100.0	59.9	14.1	8.3	7.3	7.5	1.2	1.7
	30 to 34	100.0	52.6	24.9	6.4	7.7	5.4	1.3	1.7
	35 to 39	100.0	45.5	35.0	5.6	6.2	4.5	1.3	1.8
	40 to 44	100.0	40.7	42.1	4.9	4.4	4.2	1.7	2.0
	45 to 49	100.0	40.1	44.7	3.8	2.9	4.1	2.0	2.3
	50 to 54	100.0	41.4	45.7	3.4	1.8	3.2	2.1	2.3
	55 to 59	100.0	40.0	47.6	3.4	1.4	3.3	2.0	2.2
	60 to 64	100.0	28.2	51.2	6.2	1.6	4.2	4.2	4.3
	65 to 69	100.0	28.4	52.0	6.9	1.7	2.4	2.8	5.7
	70 to 74	100.0	37.3	40.8	6.3	1.3	1.4	2.4	10.1
	75 years old and over	100.0	52.6	26.0	4.5	0.8	1.1	3.2	11.8

Fig. I-4 Ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by sex, age group and type of employment / 2007



c. Ratio of “Part-time workers” increases in “Medical, health care and welfare”, “Transport” and others

As the ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) in each industrial major groups by type of employment, industries in which there was a high ratio of “Regular staffs” included “Electricity, gas, heat supply and water” (91.0%), “Government not elsewhere classified” (87.9%), “Mining” (87.8%) and “Construction” (79.9%).

Industries in which the ratio of “Part-time workers” was high included “Eating and drinking places, accommodations” (32.3%), “Wholesale and retail trade” (27.1%) and “Medical, health care and welfare” (23.3%).

Industries in which the ratio of “*Arbeit* (temporary workers)” was high included “Eating and drinking places, accommodations” (31.6%), “Wholesale and retail trade” (12.6%) and “Services not elsewhere classified” (9.3%).

Compared to 2002, the ratio of “Part-time workers” increased by 3.9 points in “Medical, health care and welfare” and 2.3 points in “Transport”.

(Table I-9, 10)

Table I-9 Number of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by sex, industrial major groups and main type of employment / 2007

(thousand persons)

Sex Main type of employment	Both sexes				Males				Females			
	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	Regular staffs	Part- time workers	<i>Arbeit</i> (temporary workers)	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	Regular staffs	Part- time workers	<i>Arbeit</i> (temporary workers)	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	Regular staffs	Part- time workers	<i>Arbeit</i> (temporary workers)
Industry												
All	53,262.5	34,324.2	8,855.0	4,080.0	29,735.0	23,798.7	915.0	2,058.6	23,527.5	10,525.5	7,940.0	2,021.3
Agriculture	512.0	255.9	110.5	44.5	208.3	129.4	14.0	21.6	303.6	126.5	96.5	22.9
Forestry	35.2	22.5	2.5	2.8	31.0	20.6	1.3	2.4	4.2	1.9	1.2	0.5
Fisheries	76.0	52.5	7.3	4.9	52.3	39.8	1.4	3.2	23.8	12.7	5.9	1.7
Mining	25.5	22.4	0.8	0.7	22.5	19.7	0.7	0.7	3.0	2.7	0.2	-
Construction	3,729.1	2,979.4	161.3	213.3	3,134.1	2,588.9	42.0	194.9	595.0	390.4	119.2	18.5
Manufacturing	10,221.3	7,439.6	1,367.3	247.5	6,979.7	5,934.6	186.3	144.7	3,241.6	1,505.0	1,180.9	102.7
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	375.6	341.7	4.2	3.0	332.6	317.1	0.3	1.2	43.0	24.7	3.9	1.8
Information and communications	2,041.9	1,543.0	113.0	85.4	1,457.5	1,240.5	19.8	50.4	584.4	302.5	93.2	35.0
Transport	2,968.8	2,123.5	303.2	170.4	2,408.0	1,926.2	70.4	133.2	560.7	197.3	232.8	37.2
Wholesale and retail trade	9,271.3	4,895.5	2,511.4	1,169.5	4,236.7	3,271.2	181.2	520.3	5,034.6	1,624.3	2,330.2	649.2
Finance and insurance	1,597.7	1,199.1	158.2	13.9	711.9	653.9	5.4	3.6	885.8	545.2	152.8	10.3
Real estate	568.9	360.9	81.6	29.6	336.6	233.8	25.7	15.7	232.3	127.1	55.9	13.9
Eating and drinking places, accommodations	2,664.4	819.6	860.0	842.0	998.4	525.1	48.9	355.7	1,666.0	294.5	811.2	486.3
Medical, healthcare and welfare	5,534.3	3,549.1	1,291.1	156.3	1,093.6	877.5	69.6	40.9	4,440.6	2,671.6	1,221.5	115.4
Education, learning support	2,641.3	1,773.5	229.7	224.2	1,238.4	960.2	25.5	106.5	1,402.9	813.3	204.2	117.7
Compound services	499.1	383.6	60.4	15.7	310.2	280.0	5.7	7.2	188.8	103.6	54.7	8.5
Services not elsewhere classified	6,459.9	3,767.2	1,225.2	603.7	3,529.7	2,566.2	172.4	335.1	2,930.2	1,201.0	1,052.7	268.6
Government not elsewhere classified	2,184.7	1,921.1	50.3	33.4	1,681.8	1,598.3	4.6	3.9	502.9	322.7	45.8	29.5

Table I-10 Ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by sex, industrial major groups and main type of employment / 2002, 2007

Sex	Industry	Main type of employment	(% , points)											
			2007			2002			Change					
			Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	Regular staffs	Part-time workers	Arbeit (temporary workers)	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	Regular staffs	Part-time workers	Arbeit (temporary workers)	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	Regular staffs	Part-time workers	Arbeit (temporary workers)
Both sexes			100.0	64.4	16.6	7.7	100.0	68.0	15.4	8.3	-	-3.6	1.2	-0.6
	Agriculture		100.0	50.0	21.6	8.7	100.0	43.6	31.3	14.1	-	6.4	-9.7	-5.4
	Forestry		100.0	63.9	7.1	8.0	100.0	70.4	5.7	6.4	-	-6.5	1.4	1.6
	Fisheries		100.0	69.1	9.6	6.4	100.0	70.0	9.9	8.0	-	-0.9	-0.3	-1.6
	Mining		100.0	87.8	3.1	2.7	100.0	90.0	4.7	1.5	-	-2.2	-1.6	1.2
	Construction		100.0	79.9	4.3	5.7	100.0	79.8	3.9	6.1	-	0.1	0.4	-0.4
	Manufacturing		100.0	72.8	13.4	2.4	100.0	76.5	14.2	3.1	-	-3.7	-0.8	-0.7
	Electricity, gas, heat supply and water		100.0	91.0	1.1	0.8	100.0	91.2	1.7	1.1	-	-0.2	-0.6	-0.3
	Information and communications		100.0	75.6	5.5	4.2	100.0	79.7	4.0	4.7	-	-4.1	1.5	-0.5
	Transport		100.0	71.5	10.2	5.7	100.0	76.6	7.9	6.9	-	-5.1	2.3	-1.2
	Wholesale and retail trade		100.0	52.8	27.1	12.6	100.0	55.8	25.5	13.3	-	-3.0	1.6	-0.7
	Finance and insurance		100.0	75.1	9.9	0.9	100.0	77.7	10.1	1.3	-	-2.6	-0.2	-0.4
	Real estate		100.0	63.4	14.3	5.2	100.0	67.4	13.8	4.5	-	-4.0	0.5	0.7
	Eating and drinking places, accommodations		100.0	30.8	32.3	31.6	100.0	32.5	30.6	32.7	-	-1.7	1.7	-1.1
	Medical, health care and welfare		100.0	64.1	23.3	2.8	100.0	69.7	19.4	2.7	-	-5.6	3.9	0.1
	Education, learning support		100.0	67.1	8.7	8.5	100.0	70.3	7.0	8.8	-	-3.2	1.7	-0.3
	Compound services		100.0	76.9	12.1	3.1	100.0	75.1	12.2	6.2	-	1.8	-0.1	-3.1
	Services not elsewhere classified		100.0	58.3	19.0	9.3	100.0	60.5	17.8	10.3	-	-2.2	1.2	-1.0
	Government not elsewhere classified		100.0	87.9	2.3	1.5	100.0	88.3	2.4	2.2	-	-0.4	-0.1	-0.7
Male			100.0	80.0	3.1	6.9	100.0	83.5	2.1	7.2	-	-3.5	1.0	-0.3
	Agriculture		100.0	62.1	6.7	10.4	100.0	63.6	7.9	14.3	-	-1.5	-1.2	-3.9
	Forestry		100.0	66.5	4.2	7.7	100.0	74.0	2.9	6.0	-	-7.5	1.3	1.7
	Fisheries		100.0	76.1	2.7	6.1	100.0	82.2	1.1	4.2	-	-6.1	1.6	1.9
	Mining		100.0	87.6	3.1	3.1	100.0	92.9	2.5	1.8	-	-5.3	0.6	1.3
	Construction		100.0	82.6	1.3	6.2	100.0	81.8	1.3	6.5	-	0.8	0.0	-0.3
	Manufacturing		100.0	85.0	2.7	2.1	100.0	89.6	2.1	2.7	-	-4.6	0.6	-0.6
	Electricity, gas, heat supply and water		100.0	95.3	0.1	0.4	100.0	96.1	0.1	0.3	-	-0.8	0.0	0.1
	Information and communications		100.0	85.1	1.4	3.5	100.0	89.2	0.5	2.9	-	-4.1	0.9	0.6
	Transport		100.0	80.0	2.9	5.5	100.0	84.4	1.7	6.7	-	-4.4	1.2	-1.2
	Wholesale and retail trade		100.0	77.2	4.3	12.3	100.0	80.7	2.6	12.4	-	-3.5	1.7	-0.1
	Finance and insurance		100.0	91.9	0.8	0.5	100.0	93.3	0.8	0.7	-	-1.4	0.0	-0.2
	Real estate		100.0	69.5	7.6	4.7	100.0	74.4	5.6	3.6	-	-4.9	2.0	1.1
	Eating and drinking places, accommodations		100.0	52.6	4.9	35.6	100.0	56.3	4.0	34.4	-	-3.7	0.9	1.2
	Medical, health care and welfare		100.0	80.2	6.4	3.7	100.0	85.3	3.5	3.0	-	-5.1	2.9	0.7
	Education, learning support		100.0	77.5	2.1	8.6	100.0	79.8	1.7	8.0	-	-2.3	0.4	0.6
	Compound services		100.0	90.3	1.8	2.3	100.0	86.2	2.3	6.0	-	4.1	-0.5	-3.7
	Services not elsewhere classified		100.0	72.7	4.9	9.5	100.0	76.2	3.5	9.6	-	-3.5	1.4	-0.1
	Government not elsewhere classified		100.0	95.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	95.8	0.2	0.4	-	-0.8	0.1	-0.2
Female			100.0	44.7	33.7	8.6	100.0	47.0	33.3	9.9	-	-2.3	0.4	-1.3
	Agriculture		100.0	41.7	31.8	7.5	100.0	25.9	52.0	14.0	-	15.8	-20.2	-6.5
	Forestry		100.0	45.2	28.6	11.9	100.0	46.4	23.2	8.9	-	-1.2	5.4	3.0
	Fisheries		100.0	53.4	24.8	7.1	100.0	30.8	38.4	20.3	-	22.6	-13.6	-13.2
	Mining		100.0	90.0	6.7	-	100.0	75.9	15.5	1.7	-	14.1	-8.8	-
	Construction		100.0	65.6	20.0	3.1	100.0	68.1	19.2	4.2	-	-2.5	0.8	-1.1
	Manufacturing		100.0	46.4	36.4	3.2	100.0	49.8	38.9	4.1	-	-3.4	-2.5	-0.9
	Electricity, gas, heat supply and water		100.0	57.4	9.1	4.2	100.0	62.7	10.8	5.8	-	-5.3	-1.7	-1.6
	Information and communications		100.0	51.8	15.9	6.0	100.0	56.8	12.3	8.8	-	-5.0	3.6	-2.8
	Transport		100.0	35.2	41.5	6.6	100.0	39.2	37.5	7.8	-	-4.0	4.0	-1.2
	Wholesale and retail trade		100.0	32.3	46.3	12.9	100.0	33.1	46.3	14.2	-	-0.8	0.0	-1.3
	Finance and insurance		100.0	61.5	17.2	1.2	100.0	64.5	17.8	1.7	-	-3.0	-0.6	-0.5
	Real estate		100.0	54.7	24.1	6.0	100.0	56.5	26.6	5.9	-	-1.8	-2.5	0.1
	Eating and drinking places, accommodations		100.0	17.7	48.7	29.2	100.0	17.9	46.9	31.7	-	-0.2	1.8	-2.5
	Medical, health care and welfare		100.0	60.2	27.5	2.6	100.0	66.2	23.1	2.7	-	-6.0	4.4	-0.1
	Education, learning support		100.0	58.0	14.6	8.4	100.0	61.5	11.9	9.5	-	-3.5	2.7	-1.1
	Compound services		100.0	54.9	29.0	4.5	100.0	53.4	31.7	6.6	-	1.5	-2.7	-2.1
	Services not elsewhere classified		100.0	41.0	35.9	9.2	100.0	40.9	35.8	11.1	-	0.1	0.1	-1.9
	Government not elsewhere classified		100.0	64.2	9.1	5.9	100.0	62.9	9.7	8.0	-	1.3	-0.6	-2.1

d. “Regular staffs” account for less than 40% of “Service workers”

Viewing employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) in occupational major groups by type of employment, occupations in which the ratio of “Regular staffs” was high included “Administrative and managerial workers” (97.3%), “Specialist and technical workers” (78.8%) and “Security workers” (77.5%). Among “Service workers”, conversely, the ratio of “Regular staffs” was lowest at 39.0%, falling below 40%.

Compared to 2002, the ratio of “Regular staffs” decreased and that of “Part-time workers” increased in all occupations except “Administrative and managerial workers” and “Agriculture, forestry and fisheries workers”. (Table I-11, 12)

Table I-11 Number of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by sex, occupational major groups and main type of employment / 2007

Occupation	Sex	(thousand persons)											
		Both sexes				Male				Female			
		Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	Regula staffs	Part-time workers	Arbeit (temporary workers)	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	Regula staffs	Part-time workers	Arbeit (temporary workers)	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	Regula staffs	Part-time workers	Arbeit (temporary workers)
All		53,262.5	34,324.2	8,855.0	4,080.0	29,735.0	23,798.7	915.0	2,058.6	23,527.5	10,525.5	7,940.0	2,021.3
Specialist and technical workers		8,152.4	6,426.3	685.9	269.7	4,034.0	3,557.6	36.1	119.9	4,118.4	2,868.7	649.8	149.9
Administrative and managerial workers		466.0	453.3	0.3	0.1	445.7	434.0	0.1	-	20.3	19.2	0.2	0.1
Clerical workers		12,401.4	8,131.1	2,038.3	606.7	4,957.7	4,257.2	86.7	189.1	7,443.8	3,873.9	1,951.6	417.6
Sales workers		6,879.2	4,602.6	1,004.2	762.2	4,188.9	3,568.8	74.4	324.2	2,690.2	1,033.8	929.9	438.0
Service workers		5,473.9	2,136.7	1,753.2	1,040.8	1,697.3	965.3	111.1	452.5	3,776.6	1,171.3	1,642.1	588.3
Security workers		1,083.3	839.4	50.7	73.9	1,017.9	792.4	42.9	68.7	65.4	47.0	7.8	5.2
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries workers		596.3	330.8	94.8	48.8	313.3	206.9	16.1	27.9	283.1	123.9	78.7	21.0
Transport and communication workers		1,965.5	1,482.5	96.7	128.5	1,878.9	1,443.8	75.6	120.1	86.5	38.7	21.1	8.4
Production process and related workers		14,652.1	9,102.7	2,837.3	945.7	10,310.1	7,982.4	433.8	647.9	4,342.0	1,120.3	2,403.5	297.8

Table I-12 Ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation), by sex, occupational major groups and main type of employment / 2002, 2007

Sex Occupation	Main type of employment	(% , points)											
		2007				2002				Change			
		Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	Regular staffs	Part-time workers	Arbeit (temporary workers)	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	Regular staffs	Part-time workers	Arbeit (temporary workers)	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	Regular staffs	Part-time workers	Arbeit (temporary workers)
Both sexes		100.0	64.4	16.6	7.7	100.0	68.0	15.4	8.3	-	-3.6	1.2	-0.6
Specialist and technical workers		100.0	78.8	8.4	3.3	100.0	81.5	6.8	3.4	-	-2.7	1.6	-0.1
Administrative and managerial workers		100.0	97.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	95.9	0.2	0.0	-	1.4	-0.1	0.0
Clerical workers		100.0	65.6	16.4	4.9	100.0	69.6	15.2	5.4	-	-4.0	1.2	-0.5
Sales workers		100.0	66.9	14.6	11.1	100.0	69.5	13.7	11.2	-	-2.6	0.9	-0.1
Service workers		100.0	39.0	32.0	19.0	100.0	40.2	29.6	22.0	-	-1.2	2.4	-3.0
Security workers		100.0	77.5	4.7	6.8	100.0	78.5	3.9	7.5	-	-1.0	0.8	-0.7
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries workers		100.0	55.5	15.9	8.2	100.0	52.4	21.6	12.4	-	3.1	-5.7	-4.2
Transport and communication workers		100.0	75.4	4.9	6.5	100.0	81.3	3.6	6.6	-	-5.9	1.3	-0.1
Production process and related workers		100.0	62.1	19.4	6.5	100.0	65.5	18.9	7.4	-	-3.4	0.5	-0.9
Male		100.0	80.0	3.1	6.9	100.0	83.5	2.1	7.2	-	-3.5	1.0	-0.3
Specialist and technical workers		100.0	88.2	0.9	3.0	100.0	90.0	0.6	2.9	-	-1.8	0.3	0.1
Administrative and managerial workers		100.0	97.4	0.0	-	100.0	96.3	0.1	0.0	-	1.1	-0.1	-
Clerical workers		100.0	85.9	1.7	3.8	100.0	89.5	1.1	3.3	-	-3.6	0.6	0.5
Sales workers		100.0	85.2	1.8	7.7	100.0	87.7	0.9	7.6	-	-2.5	0.9	0.1
Service workers		100.0	56.9	6.5	26.7	100.0	58.3	4.9	29.1	-	-1.4	1.6	-2.4
Security workers		100.0	77.8	4.2	6.7	100.0	79.6	3.5	7.1	-	-1.8	0.7	-0.4
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries workers		100.0	66.0	5.1	8.9	100.0	68.9	5.3	10.1	-	-2.9	-0.2	-1.2
Transport and communication workers		100.0	76.8	4.0	6.4	100.0	82.9	2.6	6.4	-	-6.1	1.4	0.0
Production process and related workers		100.0	77.4	4.2	6.3	100.0	80.9	3.1	7.3	-	-3.5	1.1	-1.0
Female		100.0	44.7	33.7	8.6	100.0	47.0	33.3	9.9	-	-2.3	0.4	-1.3
Specialist and technical workers		100.0	69.7	15.8	3.6	100.0	72.7	13.4	4.0	-	-3.0	2.4	-0.4
Administrative and managerial workers		100.0	94.6	1.0	0.5	100.0	86.0	3.9	0.5	-	8.6	-2.9	0.0
Clerical workers		100.0	52.0	26.2	5.6	100.0	55.9	24.8	6.8	-	-3.9	1.4	-1.2
Sales workers		100.0	38.4	34.6	16.3	100.0	38.7	35.4	17.5	-	-0.3	-0.8	-1.2
Service workers		100.0	31.0	43.5	15.6	100.0	31.8	41.1	18.7	-	-0.8	2.4	-3.1
Security workers		100.0	71.9	11.9	8.0	100.0	58.9	11.2	15.6	-	13.0	0.7	-7.6
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries workers		100.0	43.8	27.8	7.4	100.0	24.1	49.5	16.5	-	19.7	-21.7	-9.1
Transport and communication workers		100.0	44.7	24.4	9.7	100.0	50.2	25.3	10.7	-	-5.5	-0.9	-1.0
Production process and related workers		100.0	25.8	55.4	6.9	100.0	28.8	56.5	7.8	-	-3.0	-1.1	-0.9

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

a. Days worked per year polarizing into short term (less than 150 days) and long term (250 days and over)

Viewing employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by days worked per year, those working “less than 150 days” numbered 5,724 thousand (10.7% of all employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)), “150 to 199 days” numbered 4,478 thousand (8.4%), “200 to 249 days” numbered 19,080 thousand (35.8%), and “250 days and over” numbered 23,511 thousand (44.1%).

Compared to 2002, “200 to 249 days” fell by 5.9 points and “150 to 199 days” by 1.2 points, while “250 days and over” rose by 6.3 points and “less than 150 days” by 0.4 points, respectively, revealing a trend for polarization between the short term (less than 150 days) and the long term (250 days and over) in days worked per year.

In the ratio by sex, 51.4% of persons engaged in work for “250 days and over” were males and 35.0% were females, while 7.1% of persons engaged in work for “less than 150 days” were males and 15.4% were females, revealing that more than half of all male employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) were engaged in work for “250 days and over”.

In the ratio for each main type of employment by days worked per year, more than 50% (55.7%) of “Regular staffs” worked for “250 days and over”. Meanwhile, more than 40% (44.4%) of “*Arbeit* (temporary workers)” worked for “less than 150 days”. (Table I-13, 14, Fig. I-5)

Table I-13 Number and ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by sex and days worked per year / 2002, 2007

Days worked per year			All	Less than 200 days			200 days and over			
				All	Less than 150 days	150 to 199 days	All	200 to 249 days	250 days and over	
Sex	Number	2007	Both sexes	53,262.5	10,202.4	5,724.2	4,478.2	42,590.5	19,079.5	23,510.9
		Male	29,735.0	3,797.5	2,097.0	1,700.6	25,689.1	10,415.5	15,273.6	
		Female	23,527.5	6,404.9	3,627.4	2,777.5	16,901.4	8,664.1	8,237.3	
	2002	Both sexes	50,837.5	10,154.6	5,257.2	4,897.4	40,429.2	21,214.4	19,214.8	
	Male	29,244.7	3,922.4	1,985.7	1,936.8	25,189.7	12,315.8	12,873.9		
	Female	21,592.8	6,232.2	3,271.5	2,960.7	15,239.5	8,898.6	6,340.8		
Ratio	2007	Both sexes	100.0	19.2	10.7	8.4	80.0	35.8	44.1	
		Male	100.0	12.8	7.1	5.7	86.4	35.0	51.4	
		Female	100.0	27.2	15.4	11.8	71.8	36.8	35.0	
	2002	Both sexes	100.0	20.0	10.3	9.6	79.5	41.7	37.8	
		Male	100.0	13.4	6.8	6.6	86.1	42.1	44.0	
		Female	100.0	28.9	15.2	13.7	70.6	41.2	29.4	
Change	Number	Both sexes	2,425.0	47.8	467.0	-419.2	2,161.3	-2,134.9	4,296.1	
		Male	490.3	-124.9	111.3	-236.2	499.4	-1,900.3	2,399.7	
		Female	1,934.7	172.7	355.9	-183.2	1,661.9	-234.5	1,896.5	
	Ratio	Both sexes	-	-0.8	0.4	-1.2	0.5	-5.9	6.3	
		Male	-	-0.6	0.3	-0.9	0.3	-7.1	7.4	
		Female	-	-1.7	0.2	-1.9	1.2	-4.4	5.6	

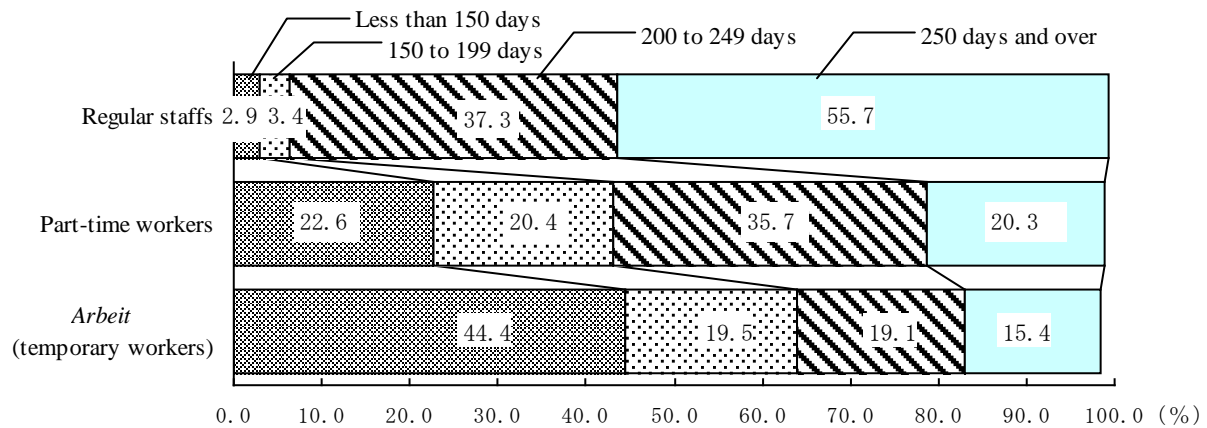
(thousand persons, %, points)

Table I-14 Number and ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by sex, type of employment and days worked per year / 2007

(thousand persons, %)

Days worked per year Sex Type of employment	Number							Ratio							
	All	Less than 200 days			200 days and over			All	Less than 200 days				200 days and over		
		All	Less than 150 days	150 to 199 days	All	200 to 249 days	250 days and over		All	All	Less than 150 days	150 to 199 days	All	200 to 249 days	250 days and over
Both sexes	53,262.5	10,202.4	5,724.2	4,478.2	42,590.5	19,079.5	23,510.9	100.0	19.2	10.7	8.4	80.0	35.8	44.1	
Regular staffs	34,324.2	2,163.2	989.5	1,173.6	31,919.8	12,800.7	19,119.1	100.0	6.3	2.9	3.4	93.0	37.3	55.7	
Part-time workers	8,855.0	3,806.9	2,002.7	1,804.2	4,957.5	3,161.3	1,796.2	100.0	43.0	22.6	20.4	56.0	35.7	20.3	
<i>Arbeit</i> (temporary workers)	4,080.0	2,607.3	1,810.1	797.3	1,409.6	781.0	628.6	100.0	63.9	44.4	19.5	34.5	19.1	15.4	
Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	1,607.5	408.8	229.8	179.0	1,177.8	734.2	443.7	100.0	25.4	14.3	11.1	73.3	45.7	27.6	
Contract employees	2,254.7	431.7	216.8	214.9	1,797.8	923.2	874.7	100.0	19.1	9.6	9.5	79.7	40.9	38.8	
Entrusted employees	1,058.5	324.1	173.9	150.2	729.6	404.9	324.7	100.0	30.6	16.4	14.2	68.9	38.3	30.7	
Other	1,042.9	444.3	291.9	152.4	580.5	262.6	317.9	100.0	42.6	28.0	14.6	55.7	25.2	30.5	
Male	29,735.0	3,797.5	2,097.0	1,700.6	25,689.1	10,415.5	15,273.6	100.0	12.8	7.1	5.7	86.4	35.0	51.4	
Regular staffs	23,798.7	1,340.5	585.4	755.1	22,301.5	8,673.0	13,628.6	100.0	5.6	2.5	3.2	93.7	36.4	57.3	
Part-time workers	915.0	386.3	212.1	174.0	517.7	282.9	234.8	100.0	42.2	23.2	19.0	56.6	30.9	25.7	
<i>Arbeit</i> (temporary workers)	2,058.6	1,271.9	872.8	399.2	750.3	391.4	358.9	100.0	61.8	42.4	19.4	36.4	19.0	17.4	
Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	609.3	142.5	71.8	70.7	455.3	249.0	206.3	100.0	23.4	11.8	11.6	74.7	40.9	33.9	
Contract employees	1,163.3	221.8	106.3	115.5	927.6	447.9	479.7	100.0	19.1	9.1	9.9	79.7	38.5	41.2	
Entrusted employees	658.2	203.5	107.1	96.4	451.6	237.8	213.9	100.0	30.9	16.3	14.6	68.6	36.1	32.5	
Other	506.3	221.3	136.0	85.3	273.4	126.4	147.0	100.0	43.7	26.9	16.8	54.0	25.0	29.0	
Female	23,527.5	6,404.9	3,627.4	2,777.5	16,901.4	8,664.1	8,237.3	100.0	27.2	15.4	11.8	71.8	36.8	35.0	
Regular staffs	10,525.5	822.7	404.2	418.5	9,618.3	4,127.7	5,490.6	100.0	7.8	3.8	4.0	91.4	39.2	52.2	
Part-time workers	7,940.0	3,420.6	1,790.4	1,630.1	4,439.7	2,878.4	1,561.4	100.0	43.1	22.5	20.5	55.9	36.3	19.7	
<i>Arbeit</i> (temporary workers)	2,021.3	1,335.4	937.2	398.1	659.3	389.5	269.8	100.0	66.1	46.4	19.7	32.6	19.3	13.3	
Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	998.2	266.3	158.0	108.3	722.5	485.1	237.4	100.0	26.7	15.8	10.8	72.4	48.6	23.8	
Contract employees	1,091.5	209.9	110.6	99.4	870.2	475.2	394.9	100.0	19.2	10.1	9.1	79.7	43.5	36.2	
Entrusted employees	400.4	120.6	66.8	53.7	277.9	167.1	110.8	100.0	30.1	16.7	13.4	69.4	41.7	27.7	
Other	536.6	223.0	155.8	67.1	307.1	136.2	170.9	100.0	41.6	29.0	12.5	57.2	25.4	31.8	

Fig. I-5 Ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by main type of employment and days worked per year / 2007



b. Working hours per week tending to polarize into short hours and long hours

Viewing employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) who worked 200 days and over per year by working hours per week, “35 to 42 hours” was highest with 30.7%, followed by “43 to 48 hours” (25.8%) and “49 to 59 hours” (18.6%).

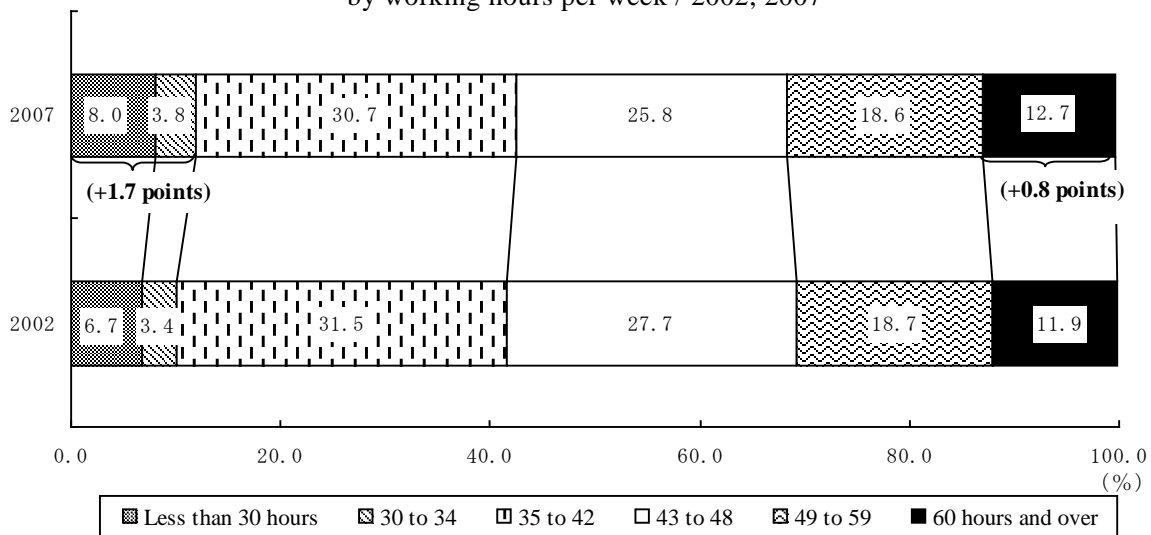
Compared to 2002, the ratio of both short working hours (“Less than 30 hours” and “30 to 34 hours”) and long working hours (“60 hours and over”) increased, revealing a polarizing trend. The same trend was seen for both males and females. (Table I-15, Fig. I-6)

Table I-15 Number and ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) (working 200 days and over) by sex and working hours per week / 2002, 2007

(thousand persons, %, points)

Sex Working hours per week	Number		Ratio		Change	
	2007	2002	2007	2002	Number	Ratio
Both sexes	42,590.5	40,429.2	100.0	100.0	2,161.3	-
Less than 30 hours	3,409.0	2,713.1	8.0	6.7	695.9	1.3
30 to 34	1,638.8	1,369.9	3.8	3.4	268.9	0.4
35 to 42	13,084.4	12,715.8	30.7	31.5	368.6	-0.8
43 to 48	10,970.9	11,214.3	25.8	27.7	-243.4	-1.9
49 to 59	7,933.2	7,554.4	18.6	18.7	378.8	-0.1
60 hours and over	5,428.7	4,808.0	12.7	11.9	620.7	0.8
Male	25,689.1	25,189.7	100.0	100.0	499.4	-
Less than 30 hours	656.7	434.8	2.6	1.7	221.9	0.9
30 to 34	417.8	322.0	1.6	1.3	95.8	0.3
35 to 42	6,777.5	6,925.6	26.4	27.5	-148.1	-1.1
43 to 48	7,253.3	7,435.0	28.2	29.5	-181.7	-1.3
49 to 59	6,027.7	5,866.9	23.5	23.3	160.8	0.2
60 hours and over	4,483.3	4,170.1	17.5	16.6	313.2	0.9
Female	16,901.4	15,239.5	100.0	100.0	1,661.9	-
Less than 30 hours	2,752.2	2,278.2	16.3	14.9	474.0	1.4
30 to 34	1,221.0	1,047.9	7.2	6.9	173.1	0.3
35 to 42	6,306.9	5,790.2	37.3	38.0	516.7	-0.7
43 to 48	3,717.6	3,779.3	22.0	24.8	-61.7	-2.8
49 to 59	1,905.4	1,687.5	11.3	11.1	217.9	0.2
60 hours and over	945.4	637.9	5.6	4.2	307.5	1.4

Fig. I-6 Ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) (working 200 days and over) by working hours per week / 2002, 2007



c. More than 20% of males aged 25 to 44 in regular employment work 60 hours and over per week; vast increase in the ratio of those aged 45 and over working 60 hours and over per week

Viewing employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) who worked 200 days and over per year by working hours per week for each main type of employment, the highest among “Regular staffs” and “*Arbeit* (temporary workers)” was “35 to 42 hours” with 29.7% and 29.1%, respectively. On the other hand, the highest for “Part-time workers” was “Less than 30 hours” with 44.1%, accounting for more than 40% of the whole.

In the ratio of “Regular staffs” working 60 hours and over per week by sex, meanwhile, males scored 18.8% and females 8.0%.

In the ratio of males who worked 60 hours and over per week by age group, “30 to 34” was highest with 22.9%, followed by “35 to 39” (22.5%). The age groups “25 to 29” and “40 to 44” also scored more than 20%, and more than 20% of “Regular staffs” aged between 25 and 44 worked 60 hours and over per week.

Compared to 2002, “50 to 54” and “60 to 64” had increased by 3.2 points, “45 to 49” by 3.1 points and “55 to 59” by 2.5 points, showing a vast increase in age groups of 45 and over.

(Table I-16, Fig. I-7, 8)

Table I-16 Number and ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) (working 200 days and over) by sex, main type of employment and working hours per week / 2002, 2007

Working hours per week		Number							Ratio							
		All	Less than 30 hours	30 to 34	35 to 42	43 to 48	49 to 59	60 hours and over	All	Less than 30 hours	30 to 34	35 to 42	43 to 48	49 to 59	60 hours and over	
2007	Sex															
	Main type of employment															
	Both sexes	42,590.5	3,409.0	1,638.8	13,084.4	10,970.9	7,933.2	5,428.7	100.0	8.0	3.8	30.7	25.8	18.6	12.7	
	Regular staffs	31,919.8	519.2	456.6	9,466.3	9,323.5	7,086.4	4,971.1	100.0	1.6	1.4	29.7	29.2	22.2	15.6	
	Part-time workers	4,957.5	2,185.7	762.9	1,309.6	424.7	180.0	82.6	100.0	44.1	15.4	26.4	8.6	3.6	1.7	
	<i>Arbeit</i> (temporary workers)	1,409.6	404.0	156.0	410.6	235.5	132.4	66.3	100.0	28.7	11.1	29.1	16.7	9.4	4.7	
	Male	25,689.1	656.7	417.8	6,777.5	7,253.3	6,027.7	4,483.3	100.0	2.6	1.6	26.4	28.2	23.5	17.5	
	Regular staffs	22,301.5	250.6	190.3	5,620.5	6,440.1	5,541.0	4,199.1	100.0	1.1	0.9	25.2	28.9	24.8	18.8	
	Part-time workers	517.7	138.6	58.8	165.8	87.5	42.0	22.5	100.0	26.8	11.4	32.0	16.9	8.1	4.3	
	<i>Arbeit</i> (temporary workers)	760.3	157.6	73.7	215.4	157.3	94.2	48.3	100.0	21.0	9.8	28.7	21.0	12.6	6.4	
	Female	16,901.4	2,752.2	1,221.0	6,306.9	3,717.6	1,905.4	945.4	100.0	16.3	7.2	37.3	22.0	11.3	5.6	
	Regular staffs	9,618.3	268.6	266.3	3,845.9	2,883.4	1,545.3	772.0	100.0	2.8	2.8	40.0	30.0	16.1	8.0	
	Part-time workers	4,439.7	2,047.0	704.1	1,143.8	337.2	137.9	60.1	100.0	46.1	15.9	25.8	7.6	3.1	1.4	
	<i>Arbeit</i> (temporary workers)	659.3	246.3	82.3	195.2	78.2	38.1	18.0	100.0	37.4	12.5	29.6	11.9	5.8	2.7	
2002	All	40,429.2	2,713.1	1,369.9	12,715.8	11,214.3	7,554.4	4,808.0	100.0	6.7	3.4	31.5	27.7	18.7	11.9	
	Regular staffs	31,919.7	309.1	365.5	9,987.8	9,836.9	6,880.4	4,499.1	100.0	1.0	1.1	31.3	30.8	21.6	14.1	
	Part-time workers	4,228.2	1,823.6	671.9	1,098.1	422.7	157.7	49.7	100.0	43.1	15.9	26.0	10.0	3.7	1.2	
	<i>Arbeit</i> (temporary workers)	1,493.1	399.4	161.5	420.6	275.3	165.8	67.8	100.0	26.7	10.8	28.2	18.4	11.1	4.5	
	Male	25,189.7	434.8	322.0	6,925.6	7,435.0	5,866.9	4,170.1	100.0	1.7	1.3	27.5	29.5	23.3	16.6	
	Regular staffs	22,682.7	148.0	151.6	6,136.2	6,782.5	5,479.0	3,956.9	100.0	0.7	0.7	27.1	29.9	24.2	17.4	
	Part-time workers	343.3	78.9	38.0	108.9	72.0	28.9	15.5	100.0	23.0	11.1	31.7	21.0	8.4	4.5	
	<i>Arbeit</i> (temporary workers)	769.5	153.2	71.7	196.1	178.9	115.7	51.5	100.0	19.9	9.3	25.5	23.2	15.0	6.7	
	Female	15,239.5	2,278.2	1,047.9	5,790.2	3,779.3	1,687.5	637.9	100.0	14.9	6.9	38.0	24.8	11.1	4.2	
	Regular staffs	9,237.0	161.2	213.9	3,851.6	3,054.4	1,401.4	542.2	100.0	1.7	2.3	41.7	33.1	15.2	5.9	
	Part-time workers	3,884.9	1,744.8	633.9	989.2	350.8	128.8	34.2	100.0	44.9	16.3	25.5	9.0	3.3	0.9	
	<i>Arbeit</i> (temporary workers)	723.7	246.2	89.7	224.4	96.6	50.0	16.3	100.0	34.0	12.4	31.0	13.3	6.9	2.3	
	Change	All	2,161.3	695.9	268.9	368.6	-243.4	378.8	620.7	-	1.3	0.4	-0.8	-1.9	-0.1	0.8
		Regular staffs	0.1	210.1	91.1	-521.5	-513.4	206.0	472.0	-	0.6	0.3	-1.6	-1.6	0.6	1.5
Part-time workers		729.3	362.1	91.0	211.5	2.0	22.3	32.9	-	1.0	-0.5	0.4	-1.4	-0.1	0.5	
<i>Arbeit</i> (temporary workers)		-83.5	4.6	-5.5	-10.0	-39.8	-33.4	-1.5	-	2.0	0.3	0.9	-1.7	-1.7	0.2	
Male		499.4	221.9	95.8	-148.1	-181.7	160.8	313.2	-	0.9	0.3	-1.1	-1.3	0.2	0.9	
Regular staffs		-381.2	102.6	38.7	-515.7	-342.4	62.0	242.2	-	0.4	0.2	-1.9	-1.0	0.6	1.4	
Part-time workers		174.4	59.7	20.8	56.9	15.5	13.1	7.0	-	3.8	0.3	0.3	-4.1	-0.3	-0.2	
<i>Arbeit</i> (temporary workers)		-19.2	4.4	2.0	19.3	-21.6	1,886.3	-3.2	-	1.1	0.5	3.2	-2.2	-2.4	-0.3	
Female		1,661.9	474.0	173.1	516.7	-61.7	217.9	307.5	-	1.4	0.3	-0.7	-2.8	0.2	1.4	
Regular staffs		381.3	107.4	52.4	-5.7	-171.0	143.9	229.8	-	1.1	0.5	-1.7	-3.1	0.9	2.1	
Part-time workers		554.8	302.2	70.2	154.6	-13.6	9.1	25.9	-	1.2	-0.4	0.3	-1.4	-0.2	0.5	
<i>Arbeit</i> (temporary workers)		-64.4	0.1	-7.4	-29.2	-18.4	-11.9	1.7	-	3.4	0.1	-1.4	-1.4	-1.1	0.4	

Fig. I-7 Ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) (working 200 days and over) by main type of employment and working hours per week / 2002, 2007

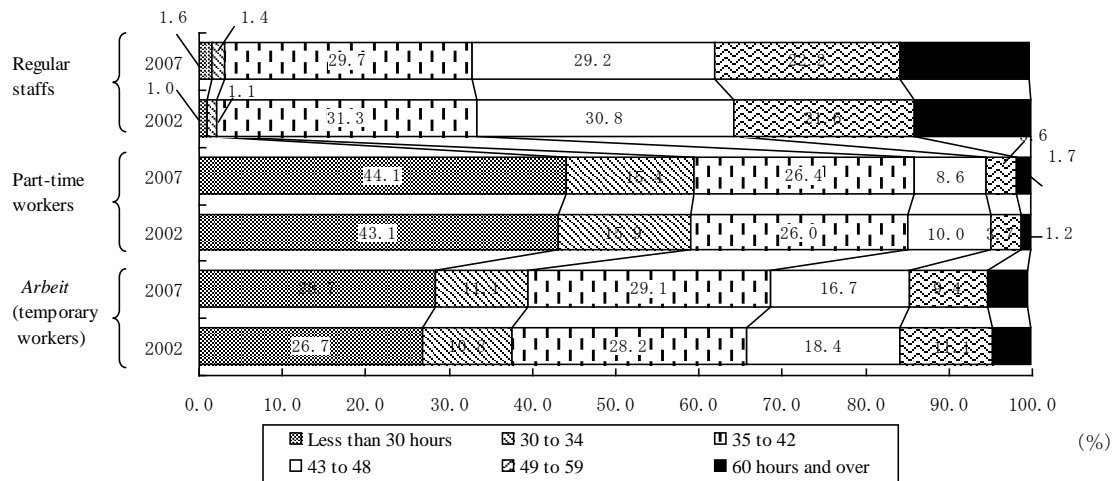
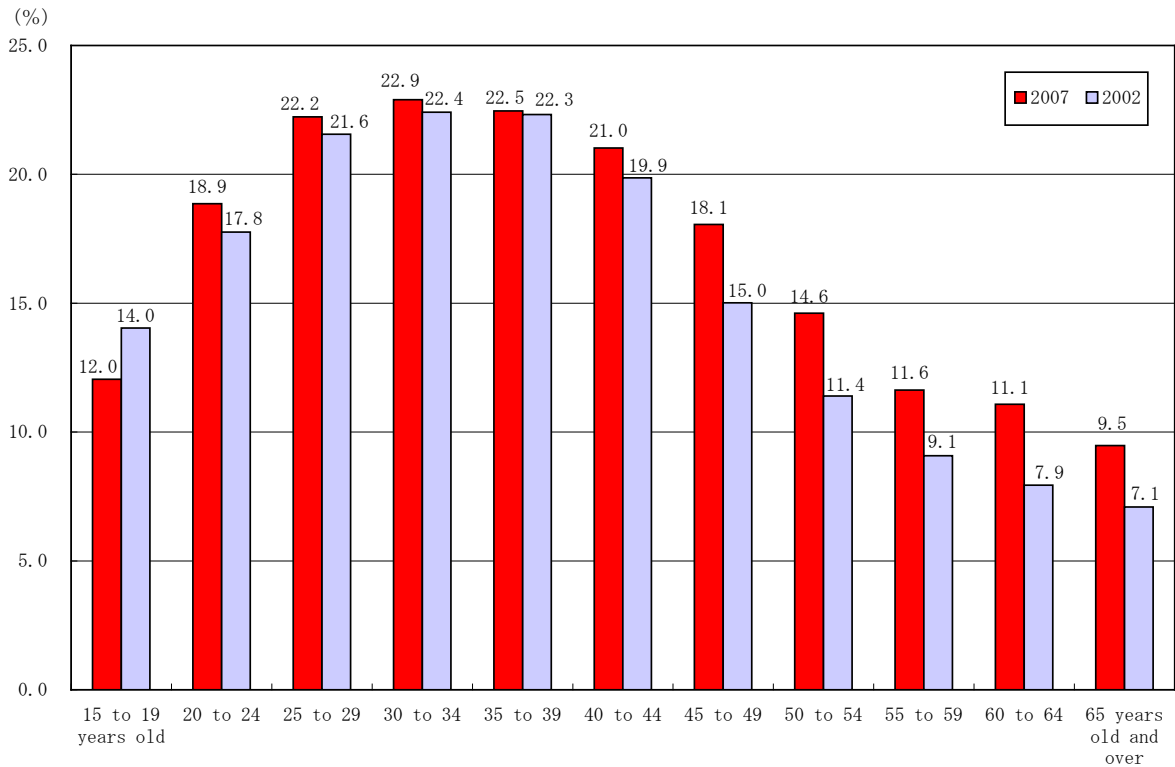


Fig. I-8 Ratio of "Male regular staffs" (working 200 days and over) who work 60 hours and over per week by age group / 2002, 2007



Note) Results for 2002 are according to special counting result.

(3) Income (annual earning from the main job)

a. Increased ratio of income of “Less than 5 million yen” for both males and females

Viewing employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by income(annual earnings from main job), the ratio for “Less than 5 million yen” was 76.8% and that for “5 million yen and over” was 22.1%. Compared to 2002 (74.9%), “Less than 5 million yen” increased by 1.9 points. Within this, “Less than 3 million yen” was 53.1%, rising 2.6 points from 2002 (50.5%).

By sex, for males the ratio of “Less than 5 million yen” was 64.6%, increasing of 2.3 points compared to 2002 (62.3%). For females the ratio was 92.2%, increasing 0.2 points compared to 2002 (92.0%).

(Table I-17)

Table I-17 Ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by sex and income / 2002, 2007
(%, points)

Income	2007			2002			Change		
	Less than 5 million yen	Less than 3 million yen	5 million yen and over	Less than 5 million yen	Less than 3 million yen	5 million yen and over	Less than 5 million yen	Less than 3 million yen	5 million yen and over
Sex									
Both sexes	76.8	53.1	22.1	74.9	50.5	24.1	1.9	2.6	-2.0
Male	64.6	33.9	34.2	62.3	31.1	36.7	2.3	2.8	-2.5
Female	92.2	77.3	6.8	92.0	76.8	7.1	0.2	0.5	-0.3

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

In the ratio for each main type of employment by income (annual earnings from the main job), among “Regular staffs”, for males the highest ratio was “5 million to 6.99 million yen” with 21.5%, while less than 5 million yen accounts for 57.0% of the whole and less than 7 million yen accounts for 78.4%. Among females, “2 million to 2.99 million yen” had the highest ratio with 31.3%, less than 3 million yen accounting for 53.8% and less than 5 million yen for 84.1% of the whole.

Among “Part-time workers”, for males the “1 million to 1.99 million yen” had the highest ratio of 49.4%, while less than 2 million yen accounted for 79.3% of the whole. For females, “less than 1 million yen” had the highest ratio of 53.5%, less than 2 million yen accounting for 93.7% of the whole.

In the category of “Arbeit (temporary workers)”, for males “Less than 1 million yen” had the highest ratio with 49.1%, less than 2 million yen accounting for 82.9% of the whole. For females, similarly, “Less than 1 million yen” was most numerous with 66.4%, less than 2 million yen accounting for 92.6% of the whole.

(Table I-18, Fig. I-9)

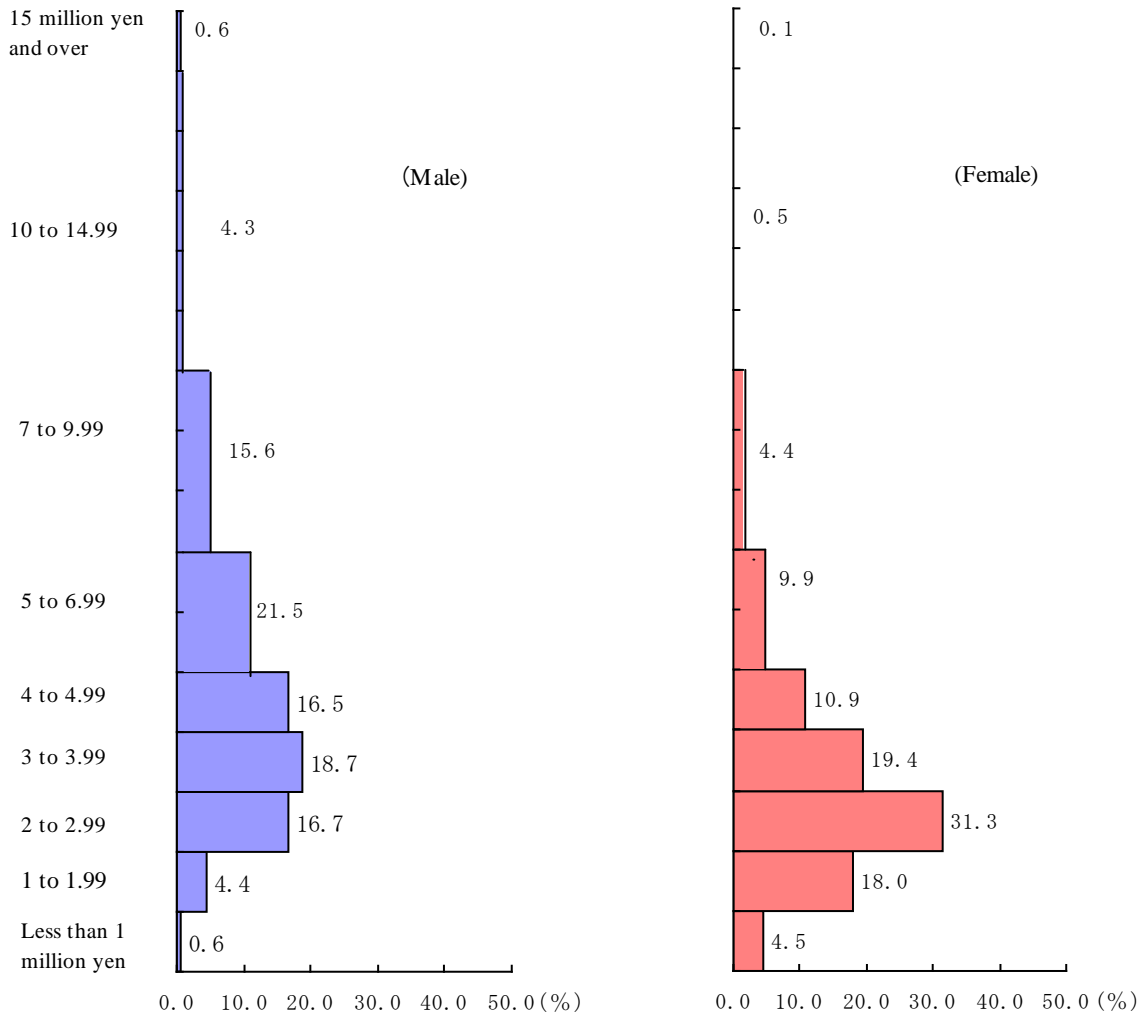
Table I-18 Ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)
by sex, main type of employment and income/ 2007

(%)

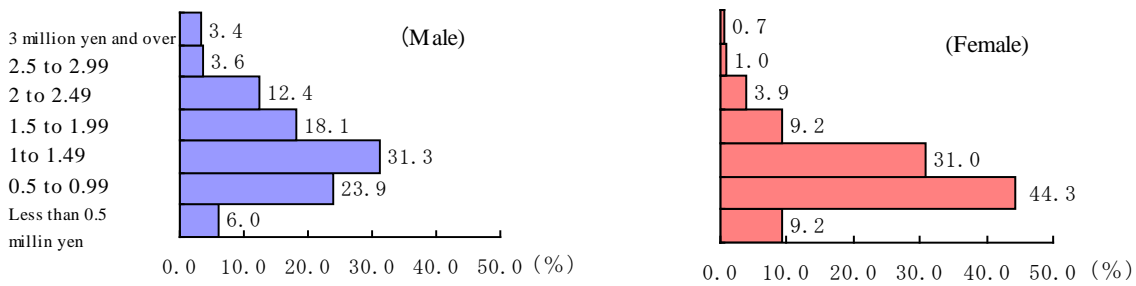
Main type of employment Income		Sex		Both sexes		Male		Female	
Regular staffs	All	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
	Less than 1 million yen	1.8	(1.8)	0.6	(0.6)	4.5	(4.5)		
	1 to 1.99 million yen	8.6	(10.4)	4.4	(5.0)	18.0	(22.6)		
	2 to 2.99 million yen	21.2	(31.6)	16.7	(21.7)	31.3	(53.8)		
	3 to 3.99 million yen	18.9	(50.5)	18.7	(40.4)	19.4	(73.2)		
	4 to 4.99 million yen	14.8	(65.3)	16.5	(57.0)	10.9	(84.1)		
	5 to 6.99 million yen	17.9	(83.2)	21.5	(78.4)	9.9	(94.0)		
	7 to 9.99 million yen	12.1	(95.3)	15.6	(94.0)	4.4	(98.4)		
	10 to 14.99 million yen	3.2	(98.5)	4.3	(98.3)	0.5	(98.9)		
15 million yen and over	0.4	(98.9)	0.6	(98.9)	0.1	(99.0)			
Part-time workers	All	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-		
	Less than 1 million yen	51.1	(51.1)	29.9	(29.9)	53.5	(53.5)		
	1 to 1.99 million yen	41.1	(92.2)	49.4	(79.3)	40.2	(93.7)		
	2 to 2.99 million yen	6.1	(98.3)	16.0	(95.3)	4.9	(98.6)		
	3 to 3.99 million yen	0.7	(98.9)	2.5	(97.8)	0.5	(99.1)		
	4 to 4.99 million yen	0.2	(99.1)	0.6	(98.4)	0.1	(99.2)		
<i>Arbeit</i> (temporary workers)	All	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-		
	Less than 1 million yen	57.7	(57.7)	49.1	(49.1)	66.4	(66.4)		
	1 to 1.99 million yen	30.1	(87.7)	33.9	(82.9)	26.2	(92.6)		
	2 to 2.99 million yen	9.1	(96.9)	12.7	(95.6)	5.5	(98.1)		
	3 to 3.99 million yen	1.5	(98.3)	2.3	(98.0)	0.6	(98.7)		
	4 to 4.99 million yen	0.3	(98.6)	0.5	(98.4)	0.1	(98.9)		
5 million yen and over	0.2	(98.8)	0.2	(98.7)	0.1	(99.0)			

Note) In parentheses: Cumulative ratios

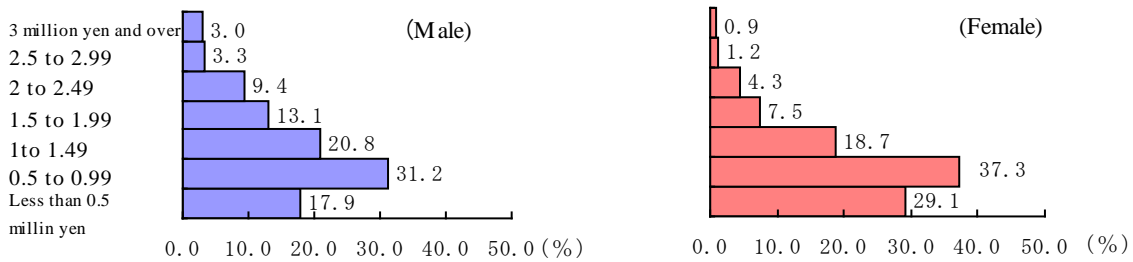
Fig. I-9 Ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)
by sex, main type of employment and income / 2007
-Regular staffs-



-Part-time workers-



-Arbeit (temporary workers)-



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

4 Change of labour force status during the past 5 years

(1) Sex and age

a. Decreased increase-decrease rate in job changers

Persons engaged in work who changed jobs during the past five years (referred to below as “job changers”) numbered 12,651 thousand, accounting for 19.2% of all persons engaged in work.

As trends in job changers since 1997, there has been a continuous increase, with 2002 registering an increase of 312 thousand (2.5%) compared to 1997, and 2007 an increase of 87 thousand (0.7%) compared to 2002. As this shows, however, increase-decrease rate has decreased.

In trends by sex, job changers decreased among males in both 2002 and 2007 but increased among females in both cases. (Table I-19)

Table I-19 Trends in number and ratio of job changers during the past five years by sex / 1997-2007

(thousand persons, %, points)

			Number			Change		Increase-decrease rate	
			2007	2002	1997	2007	2002	2007	2002
Persons engaged in work	Number	Both sexes	65,977.5	65,009.3	67,003.0	968.2	-1,993.7	1.5	-3.0
		Male	38,174.8	38,034.1	39,508.0	140.7	-1,473.9	0.4	-3.7
		Female	27,802.7	26,975.3	27,495.0	827.4	-519.7	3.1	-1.9
Job changers	Number	Both sexes	12,651.1	12,564.4	12,252.0	86.7	312.4	0.7	2.5
		Male	6,440.4	6,452.1	6,549.0	-11.7	-96.9	-0.2	-1.5
		Female	6,210.6	6,112.4	5,703.0	98.2	409.4	1.6	7.2
	Ratio	Both sexes	19.2	19.3	18.3	-0.1	1.0		
		Male	16.9	17.0	16.6	-0.1	0.4		
		Female	22.3	22.7	20.7	-0.4	2.0		

b. Highest ratio of job changers for both males and females in the aged “25 to 29”

Viewing job changers over the last five years by sex and age group, both males and females were most numerous in the “25 to 29” , males numbering 1,075 thousand (accounting for 16.7% of all male job changers) and females numbering 1,109 thousand (17.9% of all female job changers). These were followed, among males, by “30 to 34” with 1,012 thousand (15.7%) and “35 to 39” with 770 thousand (12.0%), and among females by “30 to 34” with 968 thousand to (15.6%) and “35 to 39” with 813 thousand (13.1%). Those in their 20s and 30s accounted for more than 50% of job changers for both males and females.

Among males, just under 20% of all job changers were in the aged 55 to 64. (Fig. I-10, Table I-20)

Fig. I-10 Number of job changers during the past five years by sex and age group / 2007

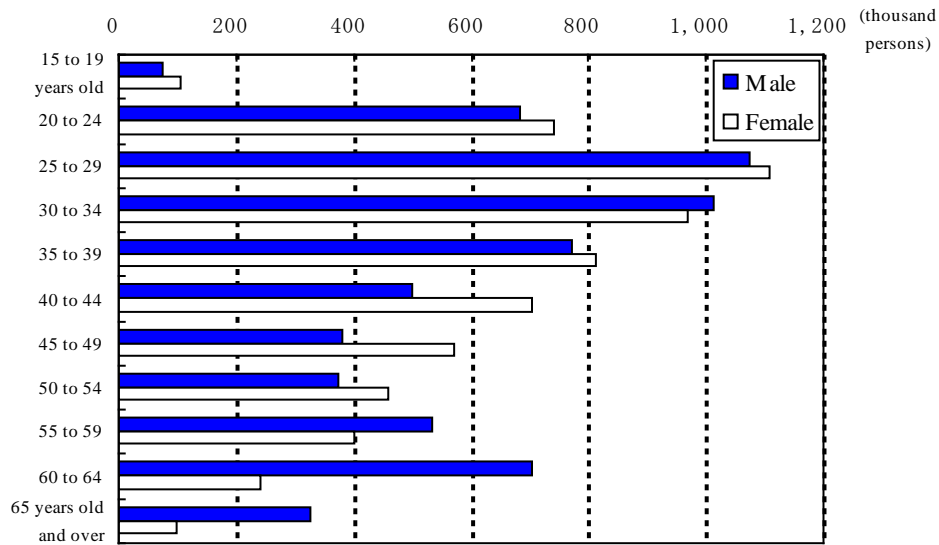


Table I-20 Number and ratio of job changers during the past five years by sex and age group / 2007

(thousand persons, %.)

Age	Sex	Number		Ratio	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
All		6,440.4	6,210.6	100.0	100.0
15 to 19 years old		75.9	104.7	1.2	1.7
20 to 24		683.6	741.8	10.6	11.9
25 to 29		1,075.0	1,108.7	16.7	17.9
30 to 34		1,012.2	968.0	15.7	15.6
35 to 39		770.0	813.4	12.0	13.1
40 to 44		500.9	703.1	7.8	11.3
45 to 49		380.6	571.3	5.9	9.2
50 to 54		375.0	457.6	5.8	7.4
55 to 59		535.4	401.4	8.3	6.5
60 to 64		705.3	240.9	11.0	3.9
65 years old and over		326.6	99.8	5.1	1.6

(2) Transfers between industries

a. Transfers between industries increased in “Services not elsewhere classified”, “Medical, health care and welfare” and others, but decreased in “Wholesale and retail trade”, “Eating and drinking places, accommodations” and others

Viewing job-changers over the past five years numbered 12,651 thousand in terms of the difference between incoming and outgoing workers by main industry, “Services not elsewhere classified” (up by 330 thousand), “Medical, health care and welfare” (up by 274 thousand), “Transport” (up by 67 thousand) and “Information and communications” (up by 62 thousand) were among those that increased, while “Wholesale and retail trade” (down by 230 thousand), “Eating and drinking places, accommodations” (down by 215 thousand), “Construction” (down by 110 thousand) and “Manufacturing” (down by 105 thousand) were among those that fell. (Fig. I-11 11, Table I-21)

Fig. I-11 Increase and decrease of change of labour force status during the past 5 years by main industry / 2007

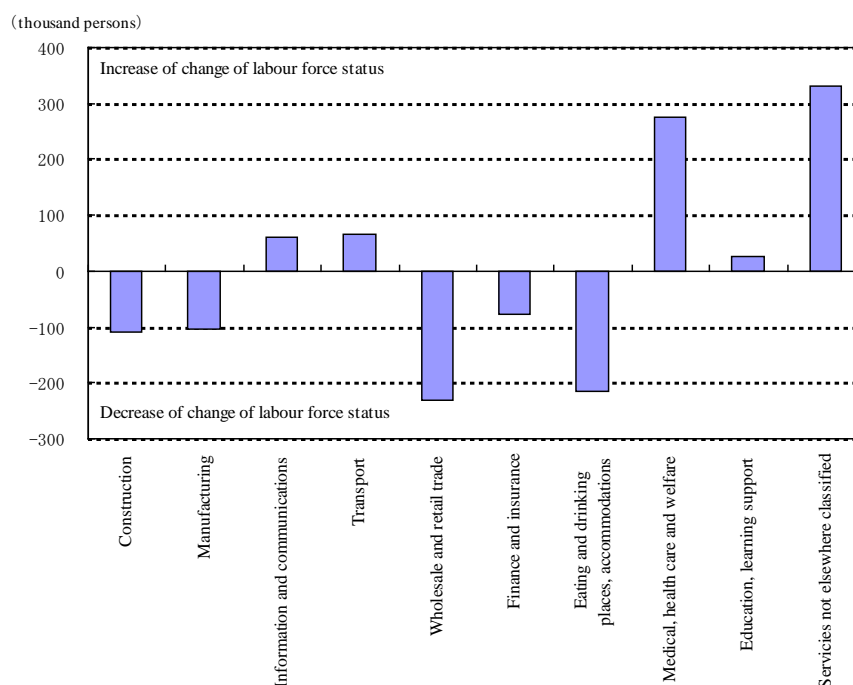


Table I-21 Increase and decrease of change of labour force status during the past 5 years by main industry / 2007

Industry of the present job	Job changers		Difference (Present job – Previous job)
	Present job	Previous job	
Construction	760.6	870.6	-110.0
Manufacturing	2,068.2	2,173.2	-105.0
Information and communications	513.5	451.6	61.9
Transport	774.2	707.2	67.0
Wholesale and retail trade	2,391.2	2,621.3	-230.1
Finance and insurance	319.2	396.4	-77.2
Eating and drinking places, accommodations	821.5	1,036.4	-214.9
Medical, health care and welfare	1,338.9	1,064.5	274.4
Education, learning support	465.7	440.0	25.7
Services not elsewhere classified	2,021.7	1,691.6	330.1

b. High ratio of transfers within the same industry

“Services not elsewhere classified” (current job) was the industry in which incoming job-changers most markedly outnumbered outgoing job-changers. In this industry, “Services not elsewhere classified” accounted for the highest ratio as the industry of the previous job with 27.4%, followed by “Wholesale and retail trade” with 17.6% and “Manufacturing” 14.4%.

Conversely, “Wholesale and retail trade” (previous job) was the industry in which incoming job-changers were most markedly outnumbered by outgoing job-changers. Here, “Wholesale and retail trade” accounted for the highest ratio as the industry of the current job with 37.6%, followed by “Services not elsewhere classified” with 13.6% and “Manufacturing” with 12.4%.

Comparing the industry of the previous job with that of the current job in industries other than “Services not elsewhere classified” and “Wholesale and retail trade”, the ratio of transfers within the same industry was highest in all industries. (Table I-22)

Table I-22 Number and ratio of job changers during the past five years
by main industry of the previous job and main industry of the current job / 2007

<Number>

		(thousand persons)										
Industry of the previous job	All	Construction	Manufacturing	Information and communications	Transport	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance and insurance	Eating and drinking places, accommodations	Medical, health care and welfare	Education, learning support	Services not elsewhere classified	
Industry of the current job												
All	12,651.1	870.6	2,173.2	451.6	707.2	2,621.3	396.4	1,036.4	1,064.5	440.0	1,691.6	
Construction	760.6	353.4	75.2	14.3	33.6	88.9	10.7	26.5	14.5	4.4	82.2	
Manufacturing	2,068.2	111.9	945.1	43.5	105.5	325.8	32.4	97.6	55.2	22.7	217.6	
Information and communications	513.5	14.0	48.4	178.5	15.1	77.4	18.9	24.5	11.2	14.1	70.4	
Transport	774.2	58.5	117.0	9.1	256.0	136.8	10.0	34.8	16.2	6.2	78.5	
Wholesale and retail trade	2,391.2	77.1	314.0	55.6	95.5	985.1	64.2	215.3	110.9	45.1	277.6	
Finance and insurance	319.2	6.0	25.8	13.4	8.7	62.4	98.9	14.4	10.2	7.7	38.7	
Eating and drinking places, accommodations	821.5	22.3	67.5	10.6	22.2	183.0	13.8	319.3	32.4	14.6	88.6	
Medical, health care and welfare	1,338.9	24.2	112.1	13.8	27.1	193.5	28.2	76.3	634.4	48.0	102.9	
Education, learning support	465.7	11.1	34.2	11.9	10.0	57.8	11.8	21.4	45.8	168.6	55.8	
Services not elsewhere classified	2,021.7	112.1	291.5	71.8	88.2	356.2	70.2	150.4	76.6	64.1	553.1	

<Ratio based on current job as 100>

		(%)										
Industry of the previous job	All	Construction	Manufacturing	Information and communications	Transport	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance and insurance	Eating and drinking places, accommodation	Medical, health care and welfare	Education, learning support	Services not elsewhere classified	
Industry of the current job												
All	100.0	6.9	17.2	3.6	5.6	20.7	3.1	8.2	8.4	3.5	13.4	
Construction	100.0	46.5	9.9	1.9	4.4	11.7	1.4	3.5	1.9	0.6	10.8	
Manufacturing	100.0	5.4	45.7	2.1	5.1	15.8	1.6	4.7	2.7	1.1	10.5	
Information and communications	100.0	2.7	9.4	34.8	2.9	15.1	3.7	4.8	2.2	2.7	13.7	
Transport	100.0	7.6	15.1	1.2	33.1	17.7	1.3	4.5	2.1	0.8	10.1	
Wholesale and retail trade	100.0	3.2	13.1	2.3	4.0	41.2	2.7	9.0	4.6	1.9	11.6	
Finance and insurance	100.0	1.9	8.1	4.2	2.7	19.5	31.0	4.5	3.2	2.4	12.1	
Eating and drinking places, accommodations	100.0	2.7	8.2	1.3	2.7	22.3	1.7	38.9	3.9	1.8	10.8	
Medical, health care and welfare	100.0	1.8	8.4	1.0	2.0	14.5	2.1	5.7	47.4	3.6	7.7	
Education, learning support	100.0	2.4	7.3	2.6	2.1	12.4	2.5	4.6	9.8	36.2	12.0	
Services not elsewhere classified	100.0	5.5	14.4	3.6	4.4	17.6	3.5	7.4	3.8	3.2	27.4	

<Ratio based on previous job as 100>

		(%)										
Industry of the previous job	All	Construction	Manufacturing	Information and communications	Transport	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance and insurance	Eating and drinking places, accommodations	Medical, health care and welfare	Education, learning support	Services not elsewhere classified	
Industry of the current job												
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Construction	6.0	40.6	3.5	3.2	4.8	3.4	2.7	2.6	1.4	1.0	4.9	
Manufacturing	16.3	12.9	43.5	9.6	14.9	12.4	8.2	9.4	5.2	5.2	12.9	
Information and communication	4.1	1.6	2.2	39.5	2.1	3.0	4.8	2.4	1.1	3.2	4.2	
Transport	6.1	6.7	5.4	2.0	36.2	5.2	2.5	3.4	1.5	1.4	4.6	
Wholesale and retail trade	18.9	8.9	14.4	12.3	13.5	37.6	16.2	20.8	10.4	10.3	16.4	
Finance and insurance	2.5	0.7	1.2	3.0	1.2	2.4	505.0	1.4	1.0	1.8	2.3	
Eating and drinking places, accommodations	6.5	2.6	3.1	2.3	3.1	7.0	3.5	30.8	3.0	3.3	5.2	
Medical, health care and welfare	10.6	2.8	5.2	3.1	3.8	7.4	7.1	7.4	59.6	10.9	6.1	
Education, learning support	3.7	1.3	1.6	2.6	1.4	2.2	3.0	2.1	4.3	38.3	3.3	
Services not elsewhere classified	16.0	12.9	13.4	15.9	12.5	13.6	17.7	14.5	7.2	14.6	32.7	

5 Labour force status of households

(1) Age group of the head of household

a. Vast increase in households with a nonworking householder aged 75 and over

Viewing the nation's 52,253 thousand households in terms of the householder's labour force status, there were 35,602 thousand households in which the householder was engaged in work and 16,553 thousand households in which the householder was not engaged in work. Thus, households with a nonworking householder accounted for a ratio of 31.7% of all households. Compared to 2002, households with a working householder increased by 957 thousand and households with a nonworking householder by 1,662 thousand, the ratio of households with a nonworking householder rising by 1.7 points.

By age group of householder, many households with a nonworking householder were in high age groups, about 80% of them occupied by a householder aged 60 and over. Also, compared to 2002, there was a vast increase in households with a nonworking householder aged 75 and over. (Table I-23)

Table I-23 Number of households by labour force status and age group of the head of household / 2002, 2007

(thousand households)

Age	Labour force status of the head of household	2007		2002			Change		
		All	Labour force status of the head of household		All	Labour force status of the head of household		Labour force status of the head of household	
			Persons engaged in work	Persons not engaged in work		Persons engaged in work	Persons not engaged in work	Persons engaged in work	Persons not engaged in work
All		52,252.8	35,602.0	16,553.0	49,605.0	34,644.7	14,890.8	957.3	1,662.2
15 to 19 years old		609.8	210.6	399.3	656.8	213.7	443.1	-3.1	-43.8
20 to 24		2,097.8	1,438.2	659.6	2,269.5	1,469.8	799.7	-31.6	-140.1
25 to 29		2,647.2	2,453.5	193.7	3,116.5	2,877.9	238.6	-424.4	-44.9
30 to 34		3,779.9	3,583.4	196.4	3,841.0	3,613.2	227.8	-29.8	-31.4
35 to 39		4,202.7	3,984.9	217.8	3,655.9	3,455.0	200.9	529.9	16.9
40 to 44		3,920.8	3,707.6	213.2	3,619.5	3,405.9	213.6	301.7	-0.4
45 to 49		3,868.7	3,617.3	251.4	4,017.1	3,721.6	295.5	-104.3	-44.1
50 to 54		4,238.1	3,885.4	352.7	5,628.1	5,113.0	515.1	-1,227.6	-162.4
55 to 59		5,756.8	5,054.3	702.5	4,833.7	4,175.7	658.1	878.6	44.4
60 to 64		4,851.4	3,372.0	1,479.4	4,611.1	2,893.5	1,717.7	478.5	-238.3
65 to 69		4,606.0	2,135.5	2,470.5	4,265.3	1,899.4	2,365.9	236.1	104.6
70 to 74		4,139.2	1,206.3	2,932.9	3,583.3	1,035.4	2,547.9	170.9	385.0
75 years old and over		7,436.5	953.1	6,483.5	5,437.6	770.6	4,667.0	182.5	1,816.5

b. Vast increase in the ratio of working householders aged "60 to 64"

Viewing households with a working householder by age group, all age groups except "75 years old and over" increased compared to 2002, and the "60 to 64" (69.5%), in particular, made a vast increase of 6.7 points.

In the "75 years old and over", working households increased but nonworking households increased at an even faster rate. As a result, the ratio of working households fell by 1.4 points. (Table I-24)

Table I-24 Ratio of households by labour force status and age group of the head of household / 2002, 2007

(%, points)

Age	Labour force status of the head of household	2007		2002			Points difference between ratios of households with the head of household engaged in work (2007-2002)	
		All	Labour force status of the head of household		All	Labour force status of the head of household		
			Persons engaged in	Persons not engaged in		Persons engaged in		Persons not engaged in
All		100.0	68.1	31.7	100.0	69.8	30.0	-1.7
15 to 19 years old		100.0	34.5	65.5	100.0	32.5	67.5	2.0
20 to 24		100.0	68.6	31.4	100.0	64.8	35.2	3.8
25 to 29		100.0	92.7	7.3	100.0	92.3	7.7	0.4
30 to 34		100.0	94.8	5.2	100.0	94.1	5.9	0.7
35 to 39		100.0	94.8	5.2	100.0	94.5	5.5	0.3
40 to 44		100.0	94.6	5.4	100.0	94.1	5.9	0.5
45 to 49		100.0	93.5	6.5	100.0	92.6	7.4	0.9
50 to 54		100.0	91.7	8.3	100.0	90.8	9.2	0.9
55 to 59		100.0	87.8	12.2	100.0	86.4	13.6	1.4
60 to 64		100.0	69.5	30.5	100.0	62.8	37.3	6.7
65 to 69		100.0	46.4	53.6	100.0	44.5	55.5	1.9
70 to 74		100.0	29.1	70.9	100.0	28.9	71.1	0.2
75 years old and over		100.0	12.8	87.2	100.0	14.2	85.8	-1.4

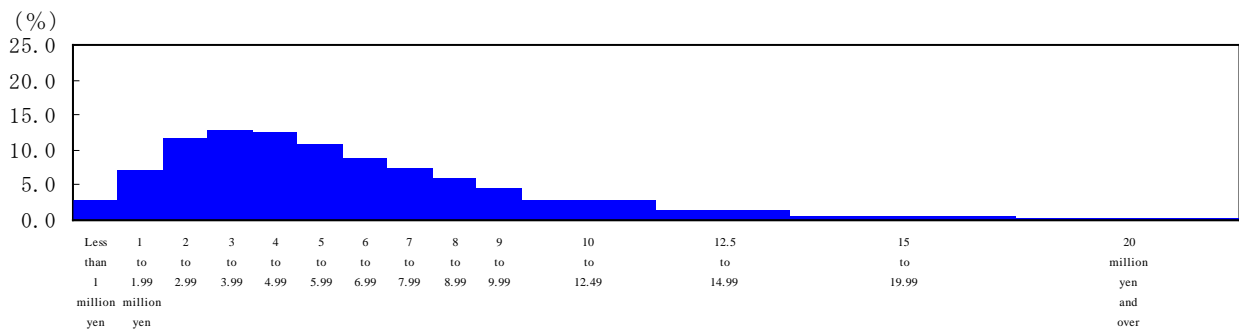
(2) Income of household

About 60% of households with a nonworking householder have household earnings of less than 3 million yen

In the ratio of household earnings by labour force status of the householder, the highest ratio in households with a working householder was “3 to 3.99 million yen” with 12.8%, followed by “4 to 4.99 million yen” (12.4%) and “2 to 2.99 million yen” (11.6%).

Conversely, in households with a nonworking householder, the highest ratio was “1 to 1.99 million yen” with 20.6%, followed by “Less than 1 million yen” (20.2%) and others, households earning less than 3 million yen thus accounting for around 60% of the total. (Fig. I-12, Table I-25)

Fig. I-12 Ratio of households by labour force status of the head of household and income of household / 2007
(Households with the head of household engaged in work)



(Households with the head of household not engaged in work)

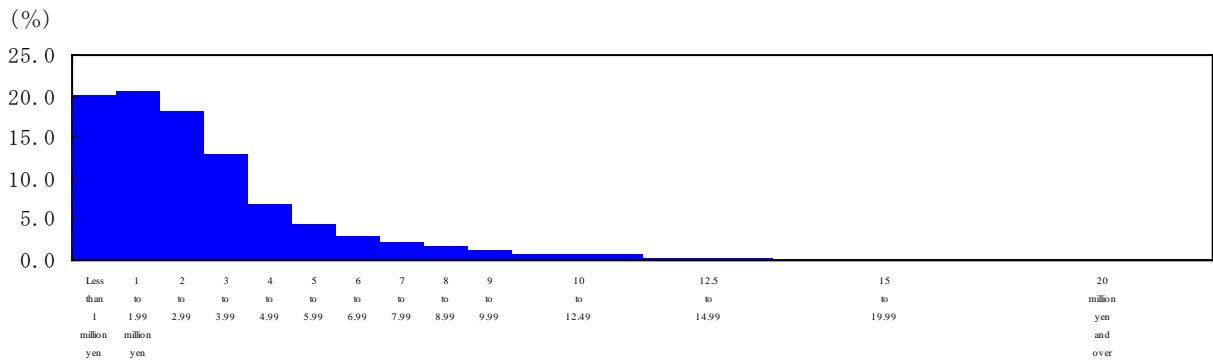


Table I-25 Number and ratio of households by labour force status of the head of household and income of household /2007

Labour force status of the head of household	Number of households		Ratio			
	All	Labour force status of the head of household		All	Labour force status of the head of household	
		Persons engaged in work	Persons not engaged in work		Persons engaged in work	Persons not engaged in work
Income						
All	52,252.8	35,602.0	16,553.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 million yen	4,316.1	961.1	3,339.1	8.3	2.7	20.2
1 to 1.99 million yen	5,911.5	2,497.2	3,403.2	11.3	7.0	20.6
2 to 2.99 million yen	7,130.1	4,122.9	3,000.3	13.6	11.6	18.1
3 to 3.99 million yen	6,693.1	4,563.9	2,125.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
4 to 4.99 million yen	5,538.3	4,426.7	1,106.9	10.6	12.4	6.7
5 to 5.99 million yen	4,601.8	3,867.2	731.4	8.8	10.9	4.4
6 to 6.99 million yen	3,625.1	3,142.1	480.9	6.9	8.8	2.9
7 to 7.99 million yen	2,952.6	2,608.6	341.8	5.7	7.3	2.1
8 to 8.99 million yen	2,390.7	2,123.6	266.6	4.6	6.0	1.6
9 to 9.99 million yen	1,829.3	1,637.6	190.9	3.5	4.6	1.2
10 to 12.49 million yen	2,849.9	2,588.1	260.9	5.5	7.3	1.6
12.5 to 14.99 million yen	1,277.6	1,172.6	105.0	2.4	3.3	0.6
15 to 19.99 million yen	965.5	898.1	67.1	1.8	2.5	0.4
20 million yen and over	503.3	474.1	29.2	1.0	1.3	0.2

(3) Family type of household

a. Just under 50% of households are dual earners

Of the family type of households, the total of “Households of a couple only” (10,715 thousand), “Households of a couple and parent(s)” (1,023 thousand), “Households of a couple and child(ren)” (1,4163 thousand) and “Households of a couple, child(ren) and parent(s)” (2,595 thousand) came to 28,496 households.

Of these households, those in which both husband and wife were working (dual earner households) numbered 13,219 thousand and accounted for 46.4% of the four different types combined. Meanwhile, there were 8,980 thousand households (31.5%) in which the husband was working but the wife was not, 1,093 thousand households (3.8%) in which the wife was working but the husband was not, and 5,096 thousand households (17.9%) in which neither the husband nor the wife was working. (Table I-26)

Table I-26 Number and ratio of households by main family type of household and labour force status of a married couple / 2007

Labour force status of a married couple		Labour force status of husband		(thousand households, %)		
				Labour force status of wife		
Main family type of household			All	Persons engaged in work	Persons not engaged in work	
Households of a couple only	Households	All	10,715.2	4,274.4	6,402.8	
		Persons engaged in work	6,393.6	3,684.8	2,682.0	
		Persons not engaged in work	4,292.0	574.6	3,706.1	
Households of a couple and parent(s)	Households	All	1,023.3	651.9	368.5	
		Persons engaged in work	859.4	600.7	257.2	
		Persons not engaged in work	161.6	50.5	111.0	
Households of a couple and child(ren)	Households	All	14,162.7	7,524.6	6,620.9	
		Persons engaged in work	12,514.4	7,102.5	5,399.9	
		Persons not engaged in work	1,630.3	413.1	1,215.0	
Households of a couple, child(ren) and parent(s)	Households	All	2,594.5	1,886.0	706.2	
		Persons engaged in work	2,472.8	1,830.5	641.2	
		Persons not engaged in work	118.5	54.7	63.9	
Total of the four types	Households	All	28,495.7	14,336.9	14,098.4	
		Persons engaged in work	22,240.2	13,218.5	8,980.3	
		Persons not engaged in work	6,202.4	1,092.8	5,096.0	
	Ratio	All	100.0	50.3	49.5	
		Persons engaged in work	78.0	46.4	31.5	
		Persons not engaged in work	21.8	3.8	17.9	

b. Households with husbands earning “3 to 3.99 million yen” have the highest ratio of wives engaged in work

In the ratio of wives engaged in work in households with working husbands by income of husband (annual earnings from main job), the ratio of wives engaged in work was highest (64.0%) in households in which the husband’s earnings were “3 to 3.99 million yen”, the tendency being for this ratio to fall as the husband’s earnings either decrease or increase. (Fig. I-13, Table I-27)

Fig. I-13 Ratio of wives engaged in work by income of husband / 2007

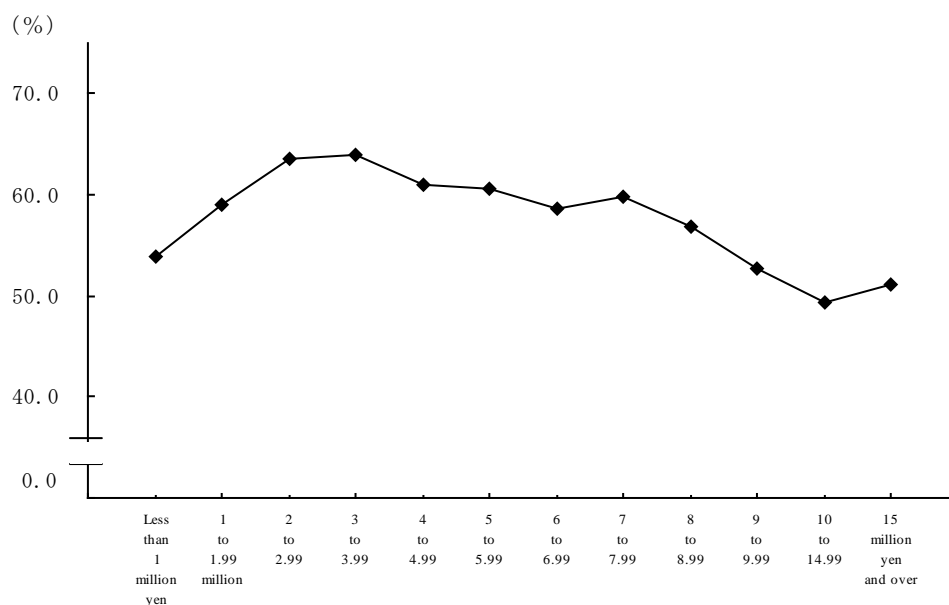


Table I-27 Number and ratio of households by income of husband and labour force status of wife in working husband households / 2007

Labour force status	(thousand households, %)					
	Number of households			Ratio		
	Husband is engaged in work			Husband is engaged in work		
	Wife is engaged in work		part-time worker	Wife is engaged in work		part-time worker
Income						
All	22,240.2	13,218.5	5,043.4	100.0	59.4	22.7
Less than 1 million yen	1,295.3	697.0	183.6	100.0	53.8	14.2
1 to 1.99 million	1,850.1	1,090.9	356.5	100.0	59.0	19.3
2 to 2.99	2,819.8	1,794.8	672.9	100.0	63.6	23.9
3 to 3.99	3,144.6	2,011.6	791.1	100.0	64.0	25.2
4 to 4.99	3,055.8	1,861.0	763.1	100.0	60.9	25.0
5 to 5.99	2,566.5	1,554.9	620.3	100.0	60.6	24.2
6 to 6.99	1,987.1	1,163.2	487.6	100.0	58.5	24.5
7 to 7.99	1,605.4	959.1	401.3	100.0	59.7	25.0
8 to 8.99	1,158.6	657.9	275.0	100.0	56.8	23.7
9 to 9.99	779.4	411.0	175.7	100.0	52.7	22.5
10 to 14.99	1,219.9	603.0	223.1	100.0	49.4	18.3
15 million yen and over	391.2	199.8	33.0	100.0	51.1	8.4

2 Changes in employment status in terms of recent socio-economic conditions

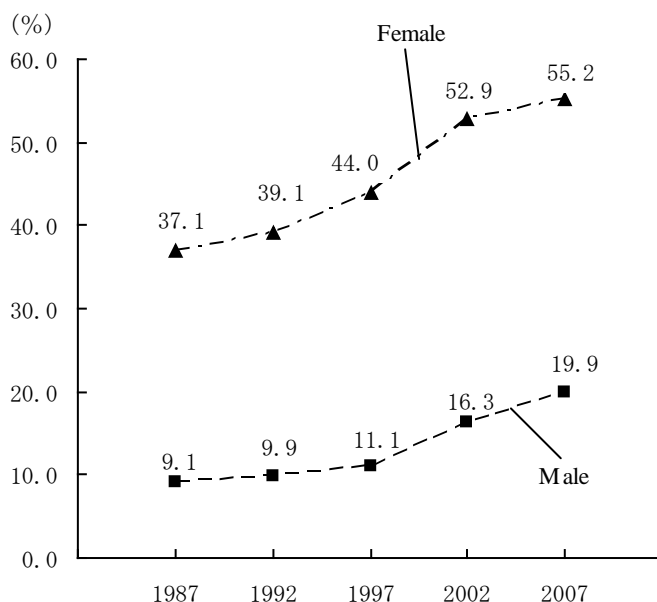
1 Irregular employees

(1) Trends in ratios of irregular employees

a. Ratio of irregular employees continues to rise for both males and females

As trends in the ratio of “Part-time workers”, “*Arbeit* (temporary workers)” and other irregular employees among employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by sex, the ratio for males increased from 9.1% in 1987 to 19.9% in 2007, thus almost reaching 20%. For females, similarly, the ratio has risen continuously from 37.1% to 55.2%, irregular employees again accounting for more than 50% after passing that mark in 2002 (Fig. II-1)

Fig. II-1 Trends in ratios of irregular employees by sex / 1987-2007



b. Ratio of female irregular employees aged “Less than 35 years old” is 23.3 points higher than 20 years ago

As trends in the ratio of irregular employees by age group, “less than 35 years old” continues to rise for both males and females, males increasing by 14.0 points and females by 23.3 points in 2007 compared to 1987.

The ratio of the “35 to 54 years old” age group for females was 58.0%, an increase of 10.7 points compared to 20 years ago. For males, the ratio was 8.5%. While this was lower than for other age groups, the ratio has risen in both 2002 and 2007.

The ratio of “55 years old and over” for females was 64.3%, a rise of 18.4 points compared to 20 years ago. The ratio for males was 37.4%. This has also increased in both 2002 and 2007. (Table II-1, Fig. II-2)

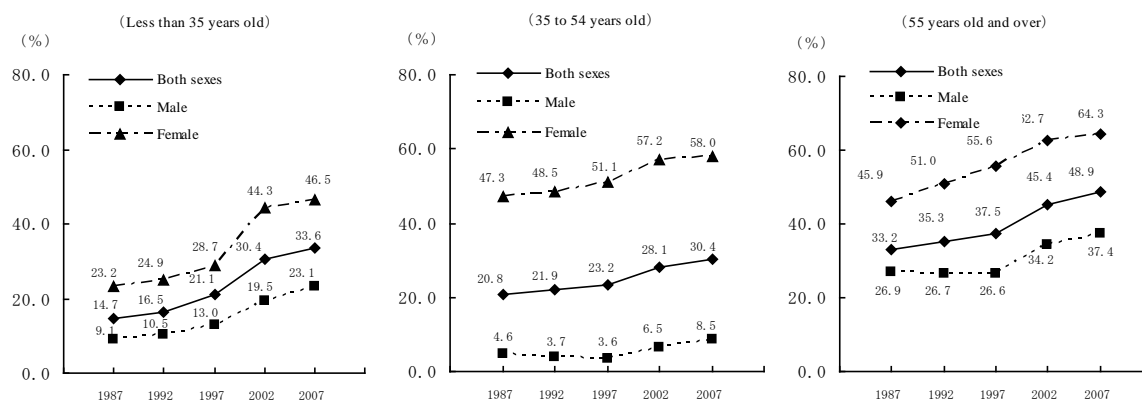
Table II-1 Trends in number of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) and number and ratio of irregular employees by sex and age group / 1987-2007

(thousand persons, %)

Sex Age		1987		1992		1997		2002		2007			
		Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)		Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)		Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)		Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)		Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)			
			Irregular employees		Irregular employees		Irregular employees		Irregular employees		Irregular employees		
Number	Both sexes	All	43,063.0	8,498.0	48,605.0	10,532.0	51,147.0	12,590.0	50,837.5	16,206.2	53,262.5	18,898.6	
		Less than 35 years old	17,314.0	2,542.0	19,323.0	3,192.0	20,263.0	4,268.0	19,733.9	5,993.7	18,649.5	6,268.8	
		35 to 54 years old	20,839.0	4,325.0	22,376.0	4,902.0	22,801.0	5,289.0	22,604.3	6,351.5	23,216.6	7,057.2	
	Male	All	26,684.0	2,428.0	28,971.0	2,862.0	30,157.0	3,358.0	29,244.7	4,780.3	29,735.0	5,910.7	
		Less than 35 years old	10,452.0	948.0	11,218.0	1,174.0	11,692.0	1,517.0	11,100.9	2,168.5	10,280.8	2,376.7	
		35 to 54 years old	12,966.0	601.0	13,290.0	495.0	13,397.0	488.0	12,995.0	851.0	12,938.8	1,100.3	
	Female	All	16,380.0	6,070.0	19,634.0	7,670.0	20,990.0	9,231.0	21,592.8	11,425.7	23,527.5	12,988.0	
		Less than 35 years old	6,862.0	1,592.0	8,106.0	2,018.0	9,571.0	2,750.0	8,633.1	3,825.4	8,368.7	3,892.2	
		35 to 54 years old	7,872.0	3,723.0	9,087.0	4,407.0	9,405.0	4,804.0	9,609.4	5,500.7	10,277.8	5,956.7	
	Ratio	Both sexes	All	100.0	19.7	100.0	21.7	100.0	24.6	100.0	31.9	100.0	35.5
			Less than 35 years old	100.0	14.7	100.0	16.5	100.0	21.1	100.0	30.4	100.0	33.6
			35 to 54 years old	100.0	20.8	100.0	21.9	100.0	23.2	100.0	28.1	100.0	30.4
		Male	All	100.0	9.1	100.0	9.9	100.0	11.1	100.0	16.3	100.0	19.9
			Less than 35 years old	100.0	9.1	100.0	10.5	100.0	13.0	100.0	19.5	100.0	23.1
			35 to 54 years old	100.0	4.6	100.0	3.7	100.0	3.6	100.0	6.5	100.0	8.5
Female		All	100.0	37.1	100.0	39.1	100.0	44.0	100.0	52.9	100.0	55.2	
		Less than 35 years old	100.0	23.2	100.0	24.9	100.0	28.7	100.0	44.3	100.0	46.5	
		35 to 54 years old	100.0	47.3	100.0	48.5	100.0	51.1	100.0	57.2	100.0	58.0	
55 years old and over		All	100.0	33.2	100.0	35.3	100.0	37.5	100.0	45.4	100.0	48.9	
		Less than 35 years old	100.0	9.1	100.0	9.9	100.0	11.1	100.0	16.3	100.0	19.9	
		35 to 54 years old	100.0	26.9	100.0	26.7	100.0	26.6	100.0	34.2	100.0	37.4	

Note) Results for 1987-1997 are calculated in units of thousands.

Fig. II-2 Trends in ratio of irregular employees by sex and age group / 1987-2007



(2) Transfers between regular and irregular employment

Ratio of transfers from regular to irregular employment rises for males, falls for females

Of job changers, viewing those who changed jobs within the category of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) over the last five years (11,134 thousand) in terms of the status of transfers between types of employment, 3,527 thousand (63.4%) of those whose previous job was classified under “Regular staffs” (5,566 thousand) changed to another job classified under “Regular staffs”, while 2,037 thousand (36.6%) changed to “Irregular employees”.

Of those whose previous job was classified under “Irregular employees” (5,564 thousand), 1,472 thousand (26.5%) changed to “Regular staffs” and 4,089 thousand (73.5%) to “Irregular employees”.

The ratio of those who changed from “Regular staffs” to “Irregular employees” (36.6%) was 0.7 points lower than in 2002 (37.3%). On the other hand, the ratio of change from “Irregular employees” to “Regular staffs” (26.5%) increased by 1.0 points compared to 2002 (25.5%).

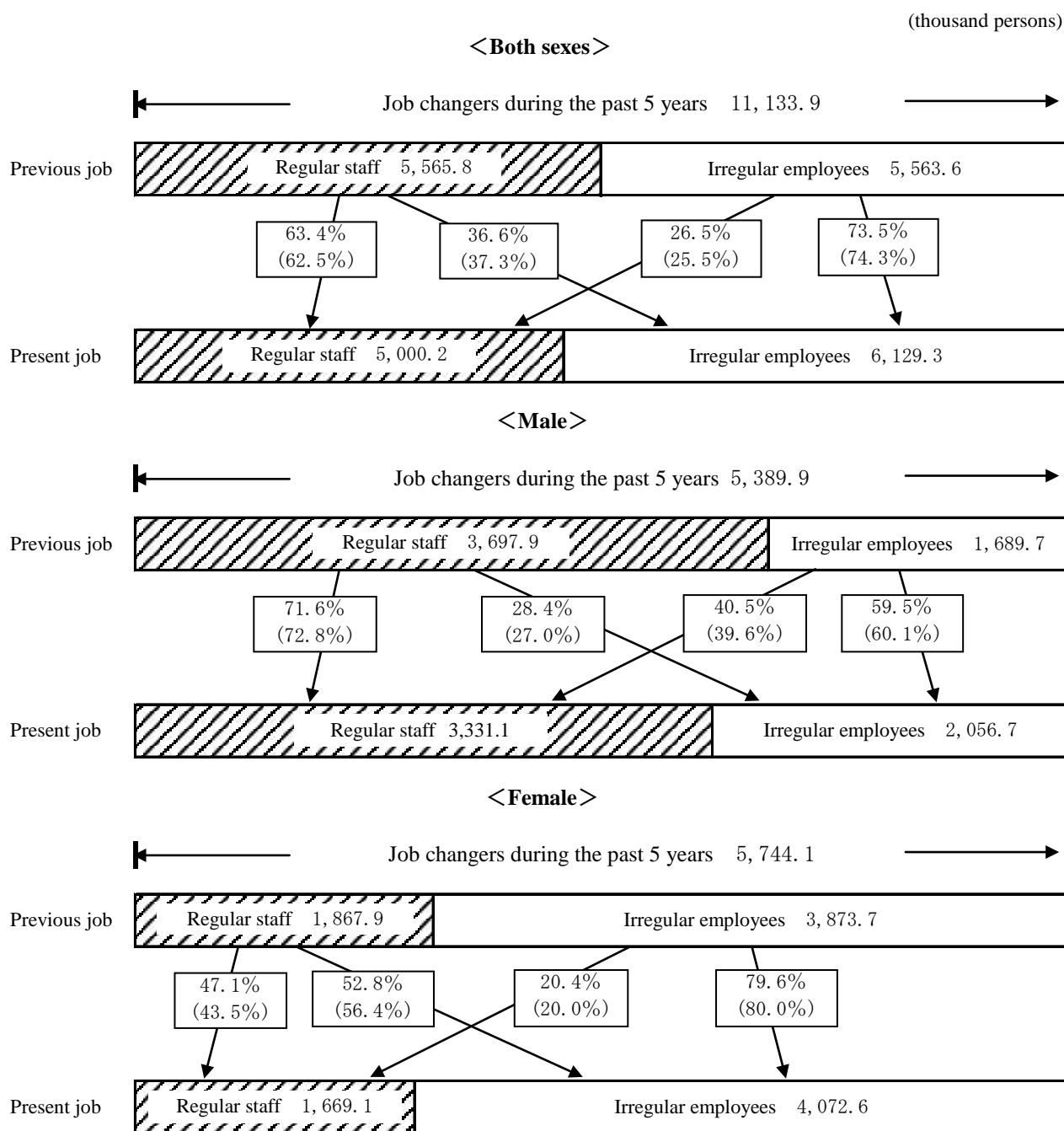
Viewing those who changed from “Regular staffs” to “Irregular employees” by sex, the ratio for males was 28.4%, an increase of 1.4 points compared to 2002 (27.0%). Conversely, the ratio for females was 52.8%, a decrease of 3.6 points compared to 2002 (56.4%). (Table II-2, Fig. II-3)

Table II-2 Number of job changers over the last five years by sex, type of employment of the present job and type of employment of the previous job / 2007

(thousand persons)

Sex	Type of employment of the previous job	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	Type of employment of the present job							
			Regular staffs	Irregular employees	Part-time workers	Arbeit (temporary workers)	Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	Contract employees	Entrusted employees	Others
	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	11,133.9	5,565.8	5,563.6	2,192.8	1,660.6	689.4	653.8	166.2	200.8
	Regular staffs	5,000.2	3,526.8	1,472.3	363.5	493.9	210.8	274.1	53.0	77.0
	Irregular employees	6,129.3	2,037.3	4,089.4	1,828.8	1,166.5	478.7	379.1	112.6	123.7
	Part-time workers	2,505.1	652.9	1,851.3	1,443.6	194.5	69.3	77.4	31.4	35.1
	Arbeit (temporary workers)	1,360.4	390.8	969.5	118.5	719.5	51.4	51.6	14.9	13.6
	Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	889.9	301.9	587.5	108.7	112.0	281.6	64.6	9.0	11.6
	Contract employees	861.0	410.7	450.0	102.0	102.6	64.9	152.7	13.6	14.2
	Entrusted employees	304.0	185.0	119.0	29.9	14.1	5.0	20.7	38.9	10.4
	Others	208.9	96.0	112.1	26.1	23.8	6.5	12.1	4.8	38.8
Male		5,389.9	3,697.9	1,689.7	186.0	783.4	232.3	317.1	79.0	91.9
	Regular staffs	3,331.1	2,646.3	683.9	61.8	293.1	96.2	162.2	25.6	45.0
	Irregular employees	2,056.7	1,050.7	1,004.7	124.1	490.2	136.1	154.5	53.0	46.8
	Part-time workers	331.7	189.1	142.2	75.2	32.0	6.4	13.2	11.4	4.0
	Arbeit (temporary workers)	679.2	244.6	434.4	19.2	348.4	21.8	28.5	8.5	8.0
	Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	309.2	140.2	168.9	13.0	43.2	82.1	23.1	2.4	5.1
	Contract employees	440.3	271.5	168.8	10.4	49.9	21.6	72.9	7.4	6.6
	Entrusted employees	186.8	141.6	45.1	3.2	4.6	1.8	10.6	20.5	4.4
	Others	109.5	63.7	45.3	3.1	12.1	2.4	6.2	2.8	18.7
Female		5,744.1	1,867.9	3,873.7	2,006.8	877.2	457.1	336.6	87.2	108.8
	Regular staffs	1,669.1	880.5	788.4	301.7	200.8	114.6	111.9	27.4	32.0
	Irregular employees	4,072.6	986.5	3,084.3	1,704.5	676.2	342.6	224.6	59.6	76.8
	Part-time workers	2,173.4	463.8	1,709.2	1,368.4	162.5	62.9	64.2	20.1	31.1
	Arbeit (temporary workers)	681.3	146.2	534.9	99.3	371.1	29.6	23.0	6.3	5.6
	Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	580.7	161.7	418.6	95.6	68.8	199.5	41.6	6.6	6.5
	Contract employees	420.7	139.1	281.1	91.6	52.7	43.3	79.8	6.2	7.5
	Entrusted employees	117.2	43.4	73.8	26.6	9.5	3.2	10.1	18.4	6.0
	Others	99.3	32.3	66.7	23.0	11.6	4.1	5.9	2.0	20.1

Fig. II-3 Number of job changers over the last five years by sex, type of employment of the present job and type of employment of the previous job / 2002, 2007



Note 1) In brackets: 2002 results

Note 2) The total of all job changers does not tally with the figures given, as some types of employment are unknown.

2 Young persons not engaged in work

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

Young persons not engaged in work numbered 633 thousand, a decrease of 61 thousand compared to 2002

Young persons not engaged in work numbered 633 thousand (consisting of 302 thousand of those with wishing to work, those not seeking a job, plus 331 thousand persons not wishing to work), a decrease of 61 thousand compared to 2002.

The ratio of young persons not engaged in work within the population aged 15 to 34 was 2.1%, showing a very slight increase compared to 2002.

By sex, males numbered 395 thousand, a decrease of 24 thousand compared to 2002, while females fell by 37 thousand to 238 thousand. Thus, the number decreased for both males and females. (Table II-3)

Table II-3 Number and ratio of young persons not engaged in work by sex and whether wishing to work / 2002, 2007

(thousand persons, %, points)

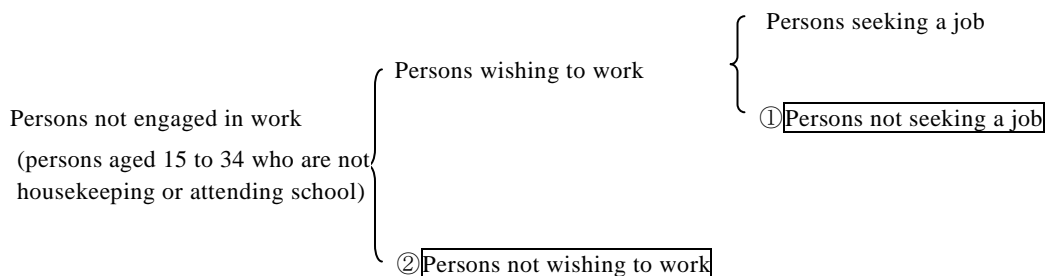
Sex		2007			2002			Change		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Whether wishing to work	Population aged 15 to 34	30,566.5	15,547.8	15,018.7	34,023.1	17,269.9	16,753.3	-3,456.6	-1,722.1	-1,734.6
	Young persons not engaged in work	632.7	394.6	238.2	694.0	418.7	275.3	-61.3	-24.1	-37.1
	Of those with wishing to work, those not seeking a job	301.7	193.8	107.9	328.4	206.1	122.3	-26.7	-12.3	-14.4
	Of those not wishing to work	331.0	200.8	130.3	365.6	212.6	153.0	-34.6	-11.8	-22.7
Ratio	Population aged 15 to 34	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	—	—
	Young persons not engaged in work	2.1	2.5	1.6	2.0	2.4	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.0

Note) Results for 2002 are according to special counting result.

Young persons not engaged in work are:

persons aged 15 to 34 who are not engaged in work, not housekeeping or attending school, and are one of the following:

- ① Of those with wishing to work, those who are not seeking work (Persons not seeking a job)
- ② Of those with no wish to work (Persons not wishing to work)



(2) Persons not seeking a job among persons wishing to work

a. Main reason for wishing to work is “Other”, “To participate in society” or “Unemployed”

Of young persons not engaged in work, as the ratio of “Persons not seeking a job among persons wishing to work” in terms of their reason for wishing to work, “Other” accounted for the largest ratio with 22.6%, followed by “To participate in society” with 20.7% and “Unemployed” with 19.3%.

By sex, the highest ratio among males was “Unemployed” with 22.8%, followed by “Other” with 21.4% and “To participate in society” with 20.0%. For females, “Other” had the highest ratio with 25.0%, followed by “To participate in society” with 21.8% and “Need to earn income” with 19.3%.

“Other” reasons are thought to include “Not in financial hardship, but would like to have more spending money”, “Want to have income for my own freedom”, “Don’t want to trouble my family”, and so on.

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

Fig. II-4 Ratio of young persons not engaged in work (persons not seeking a job among persons wishing to work) by reason for wishing to work / 2007

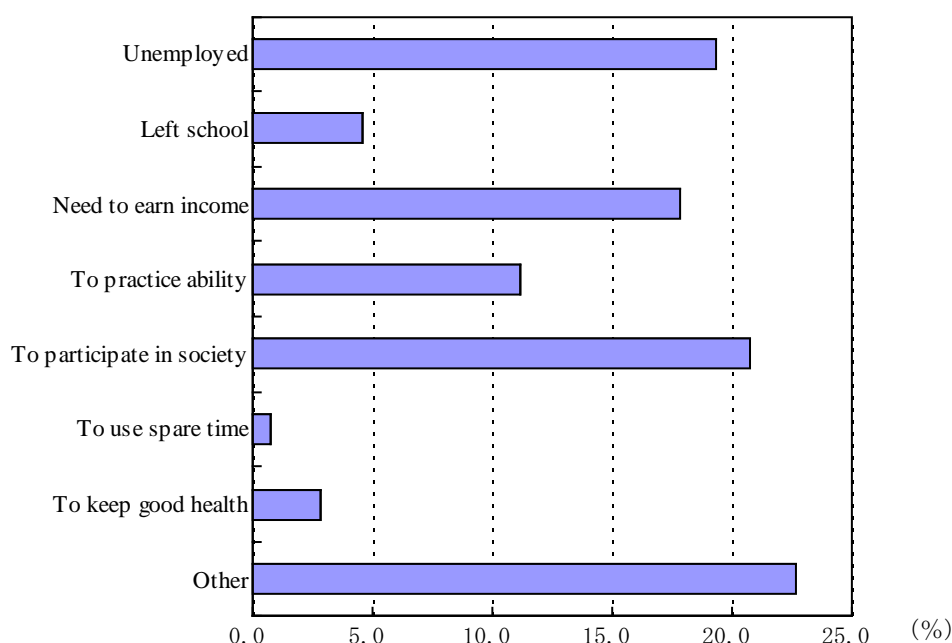


Table II-4 Number and ratio of young persons not engaged in work (persons not seeking a job among persons wishing to work) by sex and reason for wishing to work / 2007

Reason for wishing to work	(thousand persons, %)						
	Sex	Number			Ratio		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All		301.7	193.8	107.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unemployed		58.1	44.1	14.1	19.3	22.8	13.1
Left school		13.8	8.0	5.6	4.6	4.1	5.2
Need to earn income		53.6	32.8	20.8	17.8	16.9	19.3
To practice ability		33.8	20.9	12.9	11.2	10.8	12.0
To participate in society		62.4	38.7	23.5	20.7	20.0	21.8
To use spare time		2.5	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.2
To keep good health		8.7	6.2	2.5	2.9	3.2	2.3
Other		68.3	41.4	27.0	22.6	21.4	25.0

b. Main reasons for not seeking a job are “Illness or Injury” and “Other”

Of young persons not engaged in work, as the ratio of “Persons not seeking a job among persons wishing to work” in terms of the reason for not seeking a job (not engaging in job-seeking activity), “Illness or Injury” had the highest ratio with 28.9%, followed by “Other” with 25.5% and “Concentrating on study in order to enter a college or obtain a qualification without attending a school” with 11.8%.

By sex, among males “Illness or Injury” had the highest ratio with 27.0%, followed by “Other” with 26.2% and “Not self-confident in own knowledge or skill” with 11.6%. Among females, “Illness or Injury” had the highest ratio with 32.3%, followed by “Other” with 24.1% and “Concentrating on study in order to enter a college or obtain a qualification without attending a school” with 14.1%. (Fig. II-5, Table II-5)

Fig. II-5 Ratio of young persons not engaged in work (persons not seeking a job among persons wishing to work) by reason for not seeking a job / 2007

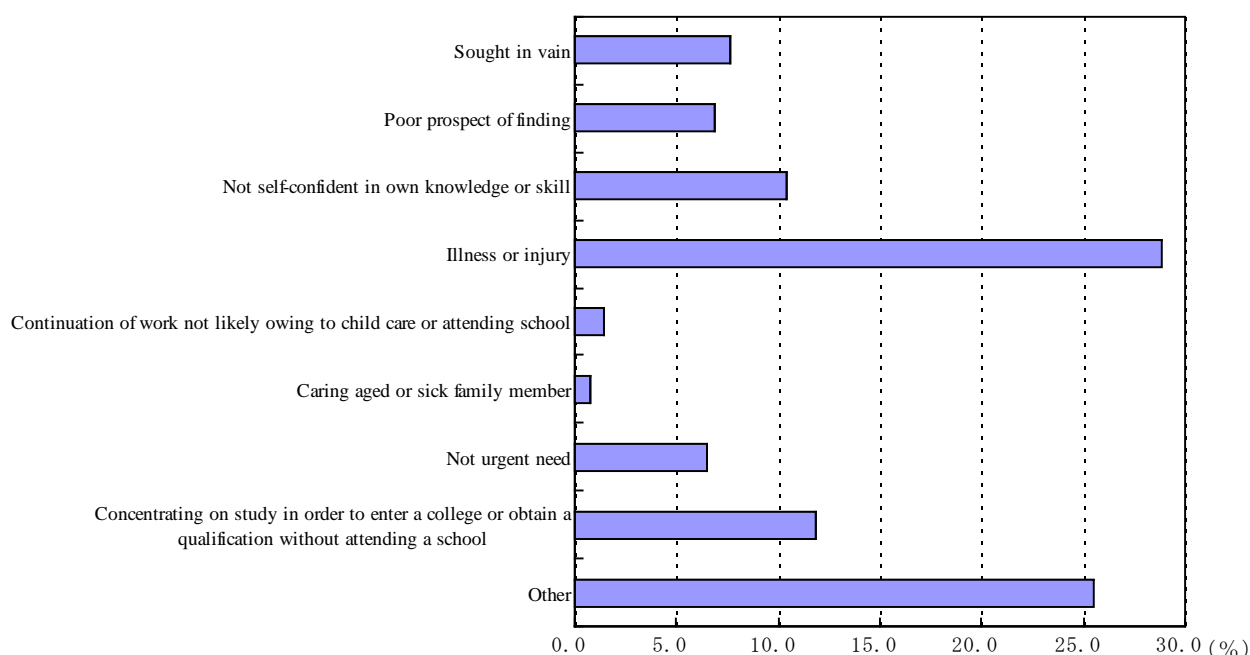


Table II-5 Number and ratio of young persons not engaged in work (persons not seeking a job among persons wishing to work) by reason for not seeking a job / 2007

Reason for not seeking a job	(thousand persons, %)						
	Sex	Number		Ratio			
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All		301.7	193.8	107.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sought in vain		23.0	17.9	5.1	7.6	9.2	4.7
Poor prospect of finding		20.9	15.9	5.0	6.9	8.2	4.6
Not self-confident in own knowledge or skill		31.5	22.5	9.0	10.4	11.6	8.3
Illness or injury		87.2	52.4	34.8	28.9	27.0	32.3
Continuation of work not likely owing to child care or attending school		4.1	0.2	3.9	1.4	0.1	3.6
Caring aged or sick family member		2.3	0.8	1.5	0.8	0.4	1.4
Not urgent need		19.7	12.5	7.2	6.5	6.4	6.7
Concentrating on study in order to enter a college or obtain a qualification without attending a school		35.5	20.4	15.2	11.8	10.5	14.1
Other		76.8	50.8	26.0	25.5	26.2	24.1

(3) Persons not wishing to work

The main reasons for not wishing to work are “Illness or injury”, “Other” and “No special reason”

Of young persons not engaged in work, as the ratio of “Persons not wishing to work” in terms of the reason for not wishing to work, “Illness or injury” had the highest ratio with 31.5%, followed by “Other” with 28.5% and “No special reason” with 17.2%. (Fig. II-6, Table II-6)

Fig. II-6 Ratio of young persons not engaged in work (persons not wishing to work) by reason for not wishing to work / 2007

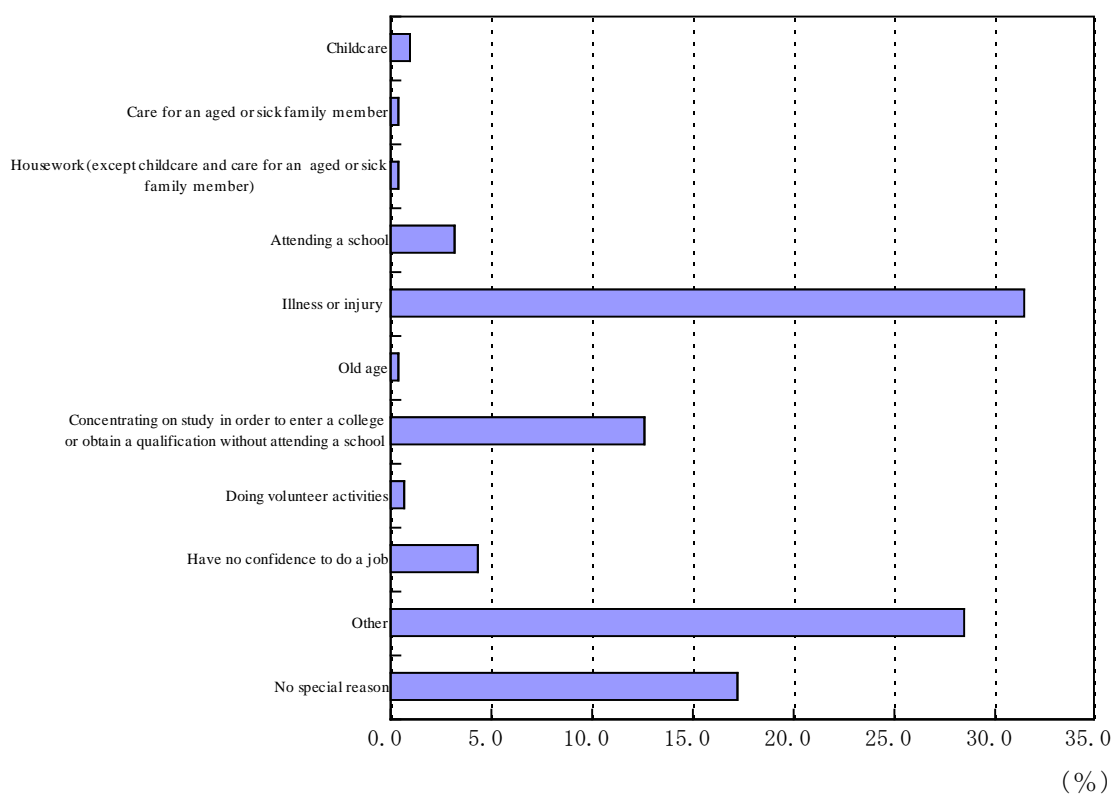


Table II-6 Number and ratio of young persons not engaged in work (persons not wishing to work), by sex and reason for not wishing to work / 2007

Reason for not wishing to work	Sex	(thousand persons, %)					
		Number			Ratio		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All		331.0	200.8	130.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Childcare		3.1	–	3.1	0.9	–	2.4
Care for an aged or sick family member		1.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4
Housework (except childcare and care for an aged or sick family member)		1.0	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.7
Attending a school		10.3	6.3	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Illness or injury		104.1	59.5	44.6	31.5	29.6	34.2
Old age		0.9	0.9	–	0.3	0.4	–
Concentrating on study in order to enter a college or obtain a qualification without attending a school		41.7	30.4	11.3	12.6	15.1	8.7
Doing volunteer activities		2.1	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.9
Have no confidence to do a job		14.2	10.3	3.9	4.3	5.1	3.0
Other		94.5	56.5	37.9	28.5	28.1	29.1
No special reason		56.9	35.0	21.9	17.2	17.4	16.8

3 Starting a business for oneself (persons who started their present business by themselves)

(1) Sex and age

a. More than 80% of business starters are male

Of persons engaged in work, there were 5,910 thousand “Self-employed workers” and “Executive of company or corporation” who started their present business by themselves (referred to below as “business starters”). Of these, 4,246 thousand were “Self-employed workers” and 1,663 thousand were “Executive of company or corporation”.

By sex, males numbered 4,847 thousand and females numbered 1,063 thousand, males thus accounting for 80% of the total. (Table II-7)

Table II-7 Number and ratio of business starters by sex / 2007

(thousand persons, %)

Sex	Number			Ratio		
	All business starters	Self-employed workers as business starters	Executive of company or corporation as business starters	All business starters	Self-employed workers as business starters	Executive of company or corporation as business starters
Both sexes	5,909.7	4,246.3	1,663.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	4,846.7	3,377.0	1,469.7	82.0	79.5	88.4
Female	1,063.1	869.4	193.7	18.0	20.5	11.6

b. Self-employed workers as business starters account for 6.4% of all persons engaged in work, and Executives of company or corporation as business starters for 2.5%

Business starters account for 9.0% of all persons engaged in work. Of these, Self-employed workers as business starters account for 6.4% and Executive of company or corporation as business starters for 2.5%.

By sex, males account for 12.7% (Self-employed workers as business starters 8.8%, Executives of company or corporation as business starters 3.8%) and females for 3.8% (Self-employed workers as business starters 3.1%, Executive of company or corporation as business starters 0.7%).

By age group, the ratio of business starters increases with age, the “75 years old and over” age group having the highest ratio with 37.1%. (Table II-8)

Table II-8 Number and ratio of business starters by sex and age group / 2007

(thousand persons, %)

Sex Age	Number				Ratio			
	Persons engaged in work	business starters	Self-employed workers as business starters	Executive of company or corporation as business starters	Persons engaged in work	business starters	Self-employed workers as business starters	Executive of company or corporation as business starters
Both sexes	65,977.5	5,909.7	4,246.3	1,663.4	100.0	9.0	6.4	2.5
Male	38,174.8	4,846.7	3,377.0	1,469.7	100.0	12.7	8.8	3.8
Female	27,802.7	1,063.1	869.4	193.7	100.0	3.8	3.1	0.7
All	65,977.5	5,909.7	4,246.3	1,663.4	100.0	9.0	6.4	2.5
15 to 19 years old	1,057.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 to 24	4,852.3	16.8	15.0	1.8	100.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
25 to 29	6,348.2	87.7	72.4	15.3	100.0	1.4	1.1	0.2
30 to 34	7,344.9	238.9	196.1	42.8	100.0	3.3	2.7	0.6
35 to 39	7,493.1	392.9	301.7	91.2	100.0	5.2	4.0	1.2
40 to 44	6,807.2	442.0	322.6	119.4	100.0	6.5	4.7	1.8
45 to 49	6,530.5	516.6	364.6	152.0	100.0	7.9	5.6	2.3
50 to 54	6,599.8	631.3	445.6	185.7	100.0	9.6	6.8	2.8
55 to 59	7,902.8	990.9	675.3	315.6	100.0	12.5	8.5	4.0
60 to 64	4,901.1	858.7	591.0	267.7	100.0	17.5	12.1	5.5
65 to 69	3,021.8	708.4	510.3	198.1	100.0	23.4	16.9	6.6
70 to 74	1,727.2	507.9	374.3	133.6	100.0	29.4	21.7	7.7
75 years old and over	1,391.1	516.7	377.0	139.7	100.0	37.1	27.1	10.0

(2) Job changing business starters over the last five years

a. Both male and female business starters are most numerous in “Services not else where classified”

Over the last five years, 541 thousand people changed jobs to start a business (referred to below as “job-changing business starters”). Classifying these job-changing business starters in terms of the main industry of their business startup, “Services not else where classified” had the highest number with 144 thousand (26.6% of all job-changing business starters), followed by “Wholesale and retail trade” with 86 thousand (15.8%) and “Construction” with 69 thousand (12.8%).

By sex, males were most numerous in “Services not else where classified” with 116 thousand (25.8% of all male job-changing business starters), followed by “Wholesale and retail trade” with 69 thousand (15.4%) and “Construction” with 68 thousand (15.1%). Females were also most numerous in “Services not else where classified” with 28 thousand (30.2% of all female job-changing business starters), followed by “Wholesale and retail trade” with 16 thousand (18.0%) and “Eating and drinking places, accommodations” with 16 thousand (17.2%).

(Table II-9)

Table II-9 Number and ratio of job-changing business starters over the last five years by sex and main industry of starting a business for oneself/ 2007

Industry of starting a business for oneself	(thousand persons, %)						
	Sex	Number			Ratio		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All		541.0	449.8	91.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture		30.8	29.2	1.6	5.7	6.5	1.8
Construction		69.0	67.9	1.1	12.8	15.1	1.2
Manufacturing		20.0	17.1	2.9	3.7	3.8	3.2
Information and communications		36.0	32.6	3.4	6.7	7.2	3.7
Transport		22.3	20.9	1.4	4.1	4.6	1.5
Wholesale and retail trade		85.6	69.2	16.4	15.8	15.4	18.0
Real estate		22.1	20.7	1.4	4.1	4.6	1.5
Eating and drinking places, accommodations		43.3	27.6	15.7	8.0	6.1	17.2
Medical, healthcare and welfare		31.6	23.8	7.8	5.8	5.3	8.6
Education, learning support		19.0	9.5	9.5	3.5	2.1	10.4
Services not elsewhere classified		143.7	116.2	27.5	26.6	25.8	30.2

b. High ratio of business startups within the same industry

As the ratio of industry of the previous job in “Services not else where classified” (present job), the industry in which job-changing business starters have been most numerous over the last five years, “Services not else where classified” accounted for the largest ratio with 46.3%, followed by “Manufacturing” with 13.0% and “Wholesale and retail trade” with 9.7%.

In terms of the industry of the previous job and the industry of the business startup (present job) for industries other than “Services not else where classified”, the ratio of business startups was highest within the same industry as the previous job in all industries except “Agriculture”. (Table II-10, 11)

Table II-10 Number of job-changing business starters over the last five years by main industry of the previous job and main industry of starting a business for oneself (present job) / 2007

(Number)		(thousand persons)										
Industry of starting a business for oneself (present job)	All	Agriculture	Construction	Manufacturing	Information and communications	Transport	Wholesale and retail trade	Real estate	Eating and drinking places, accommodations	Medical, healthcare and welfare	Education, learning support	Services not elsewhere classified
All	541.0	30.8	69.0	20.0	36.0	22.3	85.6	22.1	43.3	31.6	19.0	143.7
Agriculture	6.2	2.9	0.2	0.1	-	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	-	-	1.6
Construction	79.2	5.6	52.5	1.8	0.1	1.8	3.1	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.8	8.8
Manufacturing	66.9	5.8	2.6	12.1	3.3	2.3	10.4	2.9	2.9	1.4	2.1	18.7
Information and communications	33.4	0.2	0.4	-	22.3	0.2	1.1	0.3	-	0.2	0.5	7.6
Transport	24.9	2.4	1.2	0.2	0.6	9.5	3.9	0.3	2.1	0.7	0.3	3.7
Wholesale and retail trade	96.9	2.7	4.3	2.2	3.8	4.0	48.5	2.7	7.2	3.0	1.4	14.0
Real estate	6.4	0.1	0.1	-	0.5	-	0.2	4.8	-	0.1	-	0.5
Eating and drinking places, accommodations	32.8	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6	3.2	1.0	21.1	0.4	0.6	3.3
Medical, healthcare and welfare	29.7	1.6	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.0	0.5	1.1	18.7	1.7	2.5
Education, learning support	18.8	0.7	-	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.9	0.4	0.3	1.7	7.8	5.0
Services not elsewhere classified	98.0	1.6	4.0	2.5	2.7	1.8	6.9	3.1	2.1	2.6	3.0	66.5

Table II-11 Ratio of job-changing business starters over the last five years by main industry of the previous job and main industry of starting a business for oneself (present job) / 2007

(Ratio)		(%)										
Industry of starting a business for oneself (present job)	All	Agriculture	Construction	Manufacturing	Information and communications	Transport	Wholesale and retail trade	Real estate	Eating and drinking places, accommodations	Medical, healthcare and welfare	Education, learning support	Services not elsewhere classified
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	1.1	9.4	0.3	0.5	-	1.3	0.4	1.8	0.9	-	-	1.1
Construction	14.6	18.2	76.1	9.0	0.3	8.1	3.6	5.4	3.5	2.5	4.2	6.1
Manufacturing	12.4	18.8	3.8	60.5	9.2	10.3	12.1	13.1	6.7	4.4	11.1	13.0
Information and communications	6.2	0.6	0.6	-	61.9	0.9	1.3	1.4	-	0.6	2.6	5.3
Transport	4.6	7.8	1.7	1.0	1.7	42.6	4.6	1.4	4.8	2.2	1.6	2.6
Wholesale and retail trade	17.9	8.8	6.2	11.0	10.6	17.9	56.7	12.2	16.6	9.5	7.4	9.7
Real estate	1.2	0.3	0.1	-	1.4	-	0.2	21.7	-	0.3	-	0.3
Eating and drinking places, accommodations	6.1	1.3	1.3	4.0	1.4	2.7	3.7	4.5	48.7	1.3	3.2	2.3
Medical, healthcare and welfare	5.5	5.2	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	59.2	8.9	1.7
Education, learning support	3.5	2.3	-	0.5	0.8	1.3	2.2	1.8	0.7	5.4	41.1	3.5
Services not elsewhere classified	18.1	5.2	5.8	12.5	7.5	8.1	8.1	14.0	4.8	8.2	15.8	46.3

c. The business startup ratio is high in “Real estate”, “Service not elsewhere classified” and “Information and communications”

The specialization coefficient (i.e. the ratio calculated by dividing the ratio of job-changing business starters over the past 5 years in a given industry by the ratio of all persons engaged in work in that industry) was highest in “Real estate” (2.6), followed by “Services not elsewhere classified” (2.0) and “Information and communications” (1.9), revealing a high rate of business startups in these industries. Besides these, the specialization coefficient is more than 1 in “Construction”, “Eating and drinking places, accommodations” and “Agriculture”. (Table II-12)

Table II-12 Number and ratio of all persons engaged in work, ratio of job-changing business starters over the last five years and specialization coefficient by sex and main industry / 2007

Sex	(%)								
	Ratio of all persons engaged in work			Ratio of job-changing business starters over the last 5 years			Specialization coefficient		
	(A)			(B)			(B/A)		
Industry of starting a business for oneself	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
Agriculture	3.8	3.7	3.9	5.7	6.5	1.8	1.5	1.8	0.5
Construction	8.3	12.1	3.0	12.8	15.1	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.4
Manufacturing	17.6	20.7	13.3	3.7	3.8	3.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Information and communications	3.4	4.3	2.3	6.7	7.2	3.7	1.9	1.7	1.7
Transport	5.0	7.0	2.2	4.1	4.6	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade	17.4	14.8	20.9	15.8	15.4	18.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
Real estate	1.6	1.6	1.5	4.1	4.6	1.5	2.6	2.8	1.0
Eating and drinking places, accommodations	5.3	3.7	7.4	8.0	6.1	17.2	1.5	1.7	2.3
Medical, health care and welfare	9.0	3.6	16.4	5.8	5.3	8.6	0.6	1.5	0.5
Education, learning support	4.5	3.5	5.9	3.5	2.1	10.4	0.8	0.6	1.8
Services not elsewhere classified	13.1	12.9	13.4	26.6	25.8	30.2	2.0	2.0	2.3

Specialization coefficient:

Calculated by dividing the ratio of job-changing business starters over the last five years in a given industry by the ratio of all persons engaged in work in that industry.

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

(Example) Real estate specialization coefficient

(Ratio of real estate to job-changing business starters over the last five years) / (Ratio of real estate to all persons engaged in work)

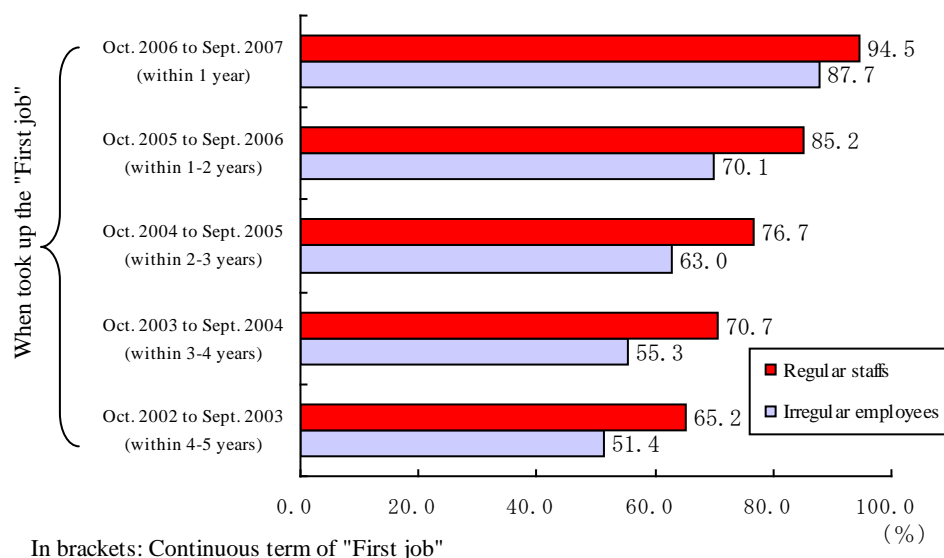
$$= 4.1\% / 1.6\% = 2.5625 > 1$$

4 Type of employment of the “First job” and persons continuing in “First job”

Of those who first worked in “Oct. 2002 to Sept. 2003”, about 50% of those who continued in their first job were “Irregular employees”

As the ratio of those who took up their first job from October 2002 onwards, classified by when took up the “First job” and type of first employment of the “First job”, 65.2% or nearly two-thirds of those who first worked in “Oct. 2002 to Sept. 2003” and continued in their first job were “Regular staffs”, whereas 51.4% or around half were “Irregular employees”. In other words, the ratio of “Persons continuing in first job” was 13.8 points lower among those whose first job was Irregular. (Fig. II-7, Table II-13)

Fig. II-7 Ratio of persons continuing in first job by when took up the “First job” and type of employment of the “First job” / 2007



* The ratio of “Persons continuing in first job” to “Persons who were employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) on first taking up employment”

Table II-13 Number and ratio of persons continuing in first job by sex, when took up the “First job” and type of employment of the “First job” / 2007

		(thousand persons, %)				
Sex	When took up the first job	Oct. 1982 to Sept. 1987	Oct. 1987 to Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 to Sept. 1997	Oct. 1997 to Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 to Sept. 2007
Type of employment of the "First job"						
Both sexes	Regular staffs	1,151.5	1,063.6	1,072.1	1,006.0	1,029.0
	Present job is first job (Number)	1,088.3	906.5	822.0	710.9	671.0
	(Ratio)	94.5	85.2	76.7	70.7	65.2
	Irregular employees	1,043.8	892.0	817.5	715.6	673.5
Male	Regular staffs	634.1	589.9	596.2	563.1	570.5
	Present job is first job (Number)	602.3	513.2	473.1	425.1	397.0
	(Ratio)	95.0	87.0	79.4	75.5	69.6
	Irregular employees	337.1	286.1	268.3	221.9	211.3
Female	Regular staffs	517.4	473.7	475.9	442.9	458.5
	Present job is first job (Number)	486.0	393.3	348.9	285.8	274.0
	(Ratio)	93.9	83.0	73.3	64.5	59.8
	Irregular employees	706.6	605.8	549.2	493.5	462.4
Female	Present job is first job (Number)	632.1	448.7	366.7	296.1	256.8
	(Ratio)	89.5	74.1	66.8	60.0	55.5

5 Vocational training or self-development

(1) Sex, employment status and age

a. One in four of the population of 15 years old and over has engaged in vocational training or self-development over the past year

As for the state of vocational training or self-development by the population of 15 years old and over, 27,662 thousand persons engaged in vocational training or self-development over the past year (Oct. 2006 to Sept. 2007), accounting for 25.1% of the population aged 15 and over. (Table II-14)

b. Higher ratio of males taking part in vocational training or self-development, both among persons engaged in work and persons not engaged in work

In terms of the labour force status of those who engaged in vocational training or self-development over the past year (Oct. 2006 to Sept. 2007), persons engaged in work numbered 24,159 thousand, accounting for 36.6% of all persons engaged in work. By sex, the ratio for males was 39.0% and that for females was 33.3%, indicating a higher level of participation by males.

Conversely, 3,502 thousand persons not engaged in work engaged in vocational training or self-development, accounting for 7.9% of all persons not engaged in work. By sex, the ratio for males was higher at 10.1% compared to 6.8% for females.

Also, viewing the ratio of those who engaged in vocational training or self-development by age group, the highest ratio among persons engaged in work was in the “25 to 34” age group (44.6%), while among persons not engaged in work higher ratios were found in the age groups “15 to 24” (18.2%) and “25 to 34” (18.1%). (Table II-14)

Table II-14 Population aged 15 and over and ratio by sex, labour force status, age group, whether did any training or self-development and type of training or self-development / 2007

Whether did any training or self-development Type of training or self-development		(thousand persons, %)				
		All	Did any training or self-development			Not did any training or self-development
Sex		All	Conducted by employer	Initiated by myself		
Labour force status						
Age						
Number	Both sexes	110,301.5	27,661.5	19,245.2	15,269.9	80,813.8
	Persons engaged in work	65,977.5	24,159.4	18,285.6	12,390.7	40,928.9
	15 to 24 years old	5,909.7	2,521.5	1,962.6	1,257.2	3,321.7
	25 to 34	13,693.2	6,108.8	4,637.4	3,294.1	7,413.7
	35 to 44	14,300.3	5,786.2	4,411.3	2,974.7	8,335.4
	45 to 54	13,130.3	5,054.5	3,935.0	2,490.9	7,918.4
	55 to 64	12,803.9	3,603.5	2,673.5	1,743.4	9,007.4
	65 years old and over	6,140.1	1,084.8	665.8	630.2	4,932.5
	Persons not engaged in work	44,324.0	3,502.1	959.6	2,879.2	39,884.9
	15 to 24 years old	7,552.6	1,375.0	426.5	1,098.2	6,120.9
	25 to 34	3,411.1	616.9	164.8	519.1	2,740.9
	35 to 44	3,314.4	400.5	81.7	355.8	2,848.7
	45 to 54	2,635.0	278.5	61.0	240.3	2,291.1
	55 to 64	6,091.3	371.1	95.5	306.1	5,564.3
	65 and over	21,319.6	460.1	130.1	359.7	20,318.9
	Male	53,282.5	16,432.6	11,880.3	8,592.6	35,972.2
	Persons engaged in work	38,174.8	14,903.6	11,437.2	7,348.4	22,755.1
	Persons not engaged in work	15,107.8	1,529.0	443.1	1,244.2	13,217.1
	Female	57,018.9	11,228.9	7,365.0	6,677.3	44,841.6
	Persons engaged in work	27,802.7	9,255.8	6,848.4	5,042.3	18,173.8
Persons not engaged in work	29,216.2	1,973.1	516.5	1,635.0	26,667.7	
Ratio	Both sexes	100.0	25.1	17.4	13.8	73.3
	Persons engaged in work	100.0	36.6	27.7	18.8	62.0
	15 to 24 years old	100.0	42.7	33.2	21.3	56.2
	25 to 34	100.0	44.6	33.9	24.1	54.1
	35 to 44	100.0	40.5	30.8	20.8	58.3
	45 to 54	100.0	38.5	30.0	19.0	60.3
	55 to 64	100.0	28.1	20.9	13.6	70.3
	65 years old and over	100.0	17.7	10.8	10.3	80.3
	Persons not engaged in work	100.0	7.9	2.2	6.5	90.0
	15 to 24 years old	100.0	18.2	5.6	14.5	81.0
	25 to 34	100.0	18.1	4.8	15.2	80.4
	35 to 44	100.0	12.1	2.5	10.7	85.9
	45 to 54	100.0	10.6	2.3	9.1	86.9
	55 to 64	100.0	6.1	1.6	5.0	91.3
	65 and over	100.0	2.2	0.6	1.7	95.3
	Male	100.0	30.8	22.3	16.1	67.5
	Persons engaged in work	100.0	39.0	30.0	19.2	59.6
	Persons not engaged in work	100.0	10.1	2.9	8.2	87.5
	Female	100.0	19.7	12.9	11.7	78.6
	Persons engaged in work	100.0	33.3	24.6	18.1	65.4
Persons not engaged in work	100.0	6.8	1.8	5.6	91.3	

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

a. About 50% of “Regular staff” have engaged in vocational training or self-development

As the status of vocational training or self-development by persons engaged in work, classified by status in employment and type of employment, the ratio of those who have engaged in vocational training or self-development was highest among “Regular staff” with 46.3%, followed by “Contract employees” (36.8%) and “Executive of company or corporation” (35.1%).

By sex, among males “Regular staffs” had the highest ratio with 45.7%, followed by “Executive of company or corporation” (37.8%) and “Contract employees” (33.0%). For females, similarly, “Regular staffs” had the highest ratio with 47.6%, followed by “Contract employees” (40.9%) and “Executive of company or corporation” (31.8%). (Fig. II-8, Table II-15)

Fig. II-8 Ratio of persons engaged in training or self-development by sex, status in employment and type of employment / 2007

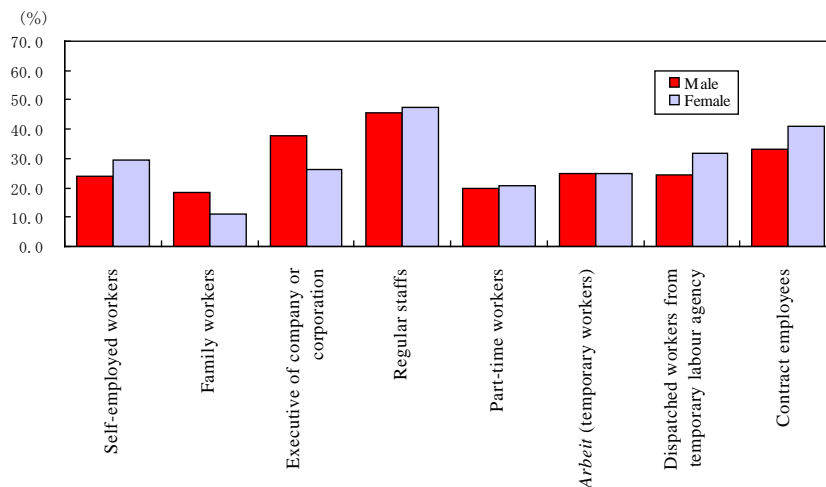


Table II-15 Numbers and ratios of persons engaged in work by sex, status in employment and type of employment, whether did any training or self-development and type of training or self-development / 2007

Whether did any training or self-development Type of training or self-development	Number				Ratio		
	All	Did any Training or Self- Development	Did any		All	Did any Training or Self- Development	Initiated by myself
			Conducted by employer	Initiated by myself			
Sex							
Status in employment							
Type of employment							
Both sexes	65,977.5	24,159.4	18,285.6	12,390.7	100.0	36.6	18.8
Self-employed workers	6,675.2	1,701.4	665.0	1,264.1	100.0	25.5	18.9
Family workers	1,875.6	233.4	95.5	166.3	100.0	12.4	8.9
Executive of company or corporation	4,011.7	1,409.1	880.2	876.2	100.0	35.1	21.8
Regular staffs	34,324.2	15,891.5	13,330.0	7,446.2	100.0	46.3	21.7
Part-time workers	8,855.0	1,834.6	1,313.9	862.4	100.0	20.7	9.7
Arbeit (temporary workers)	4,080.0	1,019.5	581.0	632.5	100.0	25.0	15.5
Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	1,607.5	466.9	270.7	279.2	100.0	29.0	17.4
Contract employees	2,254.7	830.6	602.9	428.9	100.0	36.8	19.0
Male	38,174.8	14,903.6	11,437.2	7,348.4	100.0	39.0	19.2
Self-employed workers	4,950.8	1,196.0	450.1	897.2	100.0	24.2	18.1
Family workers	310.5	57.1	25.5	39.4	100.0	18.4	12.7
Executive of company or corporation	3,079.1	1,162.8	740.4	718.1	100.0	37.8	23.3
Regular staffs	23,798.7	10,882.9	9,172.5	4,813.9	100.0	45.7	20.2
Part-time workers	915.0	179.8	119.7	90.8	100.0	19.7	9.9
Arbeit (temporary workers)	2,058.6	514.9	289.2	317.2	100.0	25.0	15.4
Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	609.3	149.6	94.2	82.3	100.0	24.6	13.5
Contract employees	1,163.3	383.9	275.0	191.4	100.0	33.0	16.5
Female	27,802.7	9,255.8	6,848.4	5,042.3	100.0	33.3	18.1
Self-employed workers	1,724.3	505.4	214.8	366.9	100.0	29.3	21.3
Family workers	1,565.1	176.3	69.9	126.9	100.0	11.3	8.1
Executive of company or corporation	932.7	246.3	139.8	158.1	100.0	26.4	17.0
Regular staffs	10,525.5	5,008.6	4,157.5	2,632.3	100.0	47.6	25.0
Part-time workers	7,940.0	1,654.8	1,194.2	771.6	100.0	20.8	9.7
Arbeit (temporary workers)	2,021.3	504.5	291.8	315.3	100.0	25.0	15.6
Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	998.2	317.3	176.4	196.9	100.0	31.8	19.7
Contract employees	1,091.5	446.7	327.9	237.6	100.0	40.9	21.8

b. Highest ratio of persons engaged in work who initiate their own vocational training or self-development is in “Education, learning support”

As the status of vocational training or self-development by persons engaged in work, classified by main industry, the ratio of employees who engaged in vocational training or self-development was highest in “Education, learning support” with 66.5%, followed by “Finance and insurance” (61.1%) and “Medical, health care and welfare” (57.8%).

By type of vocational training or self-development (i.e. whether carried out by the employer or initiated by myself), among those “Conducted by employer”, “Finance and insurance” had the highest ratio with 53.6%, followed by “Education, learning support” (49.7%).

Among those “Initiated by myself”, meanwhile, “Education, learning support” had the highest ratio with 43.8%, followed by “Medical, health care and welfare” (33.5%) and “Information and communications” (31.1%). (Fig. II-9, Table II-16)

Fig. II-9 Ratio of persons engaged in training or self-development by main industry and type of training or self-development / 2007

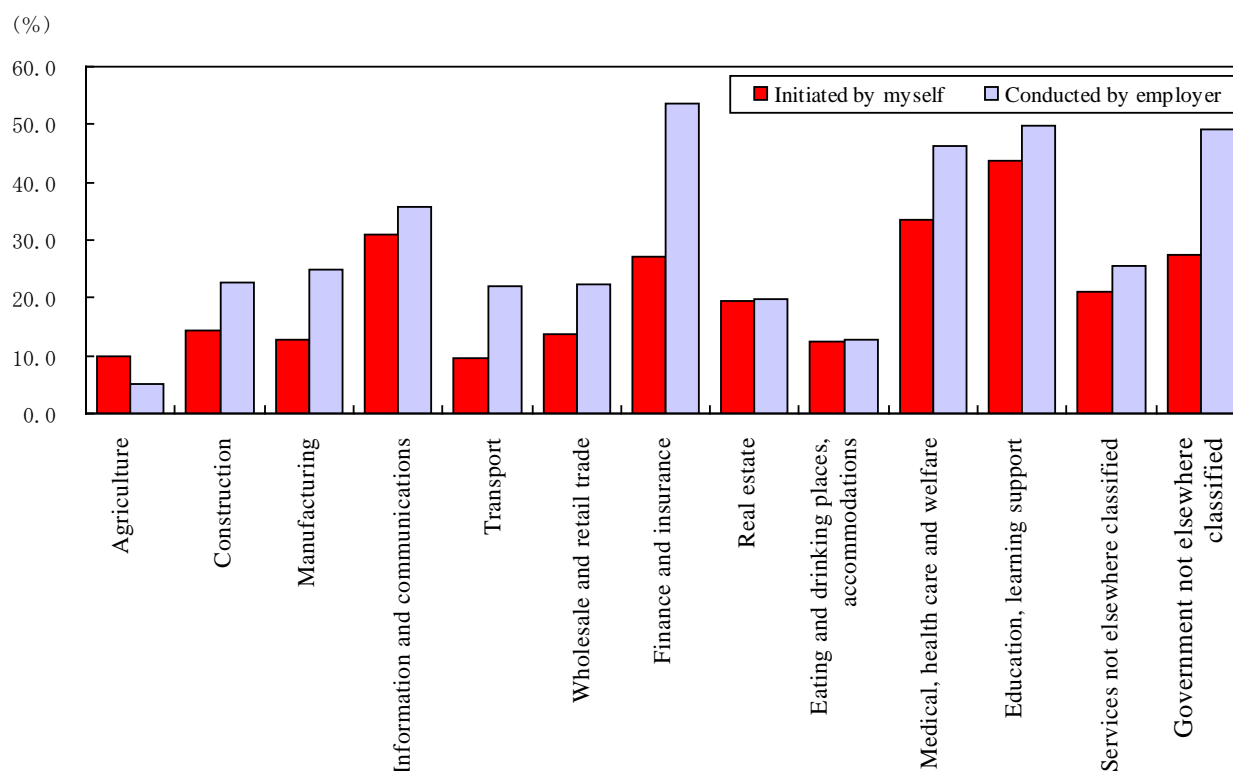


Table II-16 Number and ratio of persons engaged in work by main industry, whether did any training or self-development and type of training or self-development / 2007

(thousand persons, %)

Whether did any training or self-development Type of training or self-development Industry	Number				Ratio			
	All	Did any Training or Self-Development	Conducted by employer	Initiated by myself	All	Did any Training or Self-Development	Conducted by employer	Initiated by myself
All	65,977.5	24,159.4	18,285.6	12,390.7	100.0	36.6	27.7	18.8
Agriculture	2,481.1	338.4	129.5	248.1	100.0	13.6	5.2	10.0
Construction	5,470.5	1,678.9	1,240.2	778.2	100.0	30.7	22.7	14.2
Manufacturing	11,623.4	3,578.5	2,890.8	1,466.9	100.0	30.8	24.9	12.6
Information and communications	2,255.5	1,146.5	803.3	701.1	100.0	50.8	35.6	31.1
Transport	3,269.9	874.3	720.7	315.2	100.0	26.7	22.0	9.6
Wholesale and retail trade	11,457.2	3,408.5	2,560.1	1,570.1	100.0	29.7	22.3	13.7
Finance and insurance	1,714.3	1,046.8	919.3	465.5	100.0	61.1	53.6	27.2
Real estate	1,048.3	334.4	207.4	204.5	100.0	31.9	19.8	19.5
Eating and drinking places, accommodations	3,479.8	753.7	449.2	437.8	100.0	21.7	12.9	12.6
Medical, health care and welfare	5,957.6	3,444.9	2,755.5	1,993.0	100.0	57.8	46.3	33.5
Education, learning support	2,977.3	1,979.2	1,480.8	1,305.0	100.0	66.5	49.7	43.8
Services not elsewhere classified	8,640.0	3,242.5	2,198.4	1,822.0	100.0	37.5	25.4	21.1
Government not elsewhere classified	2,184.7	1,259.8	1,070.8	600.5	100.0	57.7	49.0	27.5

(3) Vocational training or self-development by persons not engaged in work (Initiated by myself)

Ratio of persons wishing to work who voluntarily initiate vocational training or self-development is about 20% for persons seeking a job and about 10% for persons not seeking a job

As the status of vocational training or self-development of persons not engaged in work, 2,879 thousand persons (6.5% of all persons not engaged in work) voluntarily initiated vocational training or self-development.

By sex, males numbered 1,244 thousand (8.2% of all males not engaged in work) and females 1,635 thousand (5.6% of all females not engaged in work).

Of persons who were not engaged in work but wished to work, classifying voluntarily initiated vocational training or self-development by whether seeking a job, persons seeking a job numbered 1,019 thousand (22.0% of all persons seeking a job) and persons not seeking a job 592 thousand (10.3% of all persons not seeking a job). (Table II-17)

Table II-17 Number and ratio of persons not engaged in work who did any training or self-development initiated by myself by sex, age group, whether wishing to work and whether seeking a job / 2007

		(thousand persons, %)									
Sex Age	Whether wishing to work Whether seeking a job	All	Persons wishing to work				Persons not wishing to work				
			Did any training or self-development initiated by myself	Persons wishing to work	Did any training or self-development initiated by myself	Persons Seeking a job	Did any training or self-development initiated by myself	Persons not seeking a job	Did any training or self-development initiated by myself	Persons not wishing to work	Did any training or self-development initiated by myself
Number	Both sexes	44,324.0	2,879.2	10,404.9	1,613.1	4,630.2	1,019.4	5,746.7	592.3	33,646.0	1,265.0
	15 to 24 years old	7,552.6	1,098.2	1,781.4	422.5	1,005.5	281.7	774.0	140.6	5,750.8	675.5
	25 to 34	3,411.1	519.1	2,085.7	402.5	957.0	259.5	1,123.2	142.9	1,314.5	116.6
	35 to 44	3,314.4	355.8	1,976.7	294.3	846.0	184.4	1,125.7	109.7	1,322.4	61.5
	Male	15,107.8	1,244.2	3,633.9	664.8	1,907.3	444.6	1,714.0	218.9	11,379.1	578.9
	15 to 24 years old	3,912.5	595.0	882.7	226.6	511.5	150.0	370.3	76.4	3,019.2	368.4
	25 to 34	713.3	180.2	517.3	143.3	355.3	103.2	157.7	39.9	191.6	36.9
	35 to 44	485.5	78.1	338.1	70.5	223.8	54.7	113.5	15.7	140.5	7.6
	Female	29,216.2	1,635.0	6,771.0	948.3	2,722.9	574.8	4,032.7	373.5	22,267.0	686.1
	15 to 24 years old	3,640.1	503.1	898.7	195.8	494.0	131.7	403.7	64.1	2,731.6	307.1
	25 to 34	2,697.8	338.9	1,568.4	259.2	601.7	156.2	965.5	103.0	1,122.9	79.7
	35 to 44	2,828.9	277.7	1,638.5	223.8	622.2	129.7	1,012.3	94.0	1,181.9	54.0
Ratio	Both sexes	100.0	6.5	100.0	15.5	100.0	22.0	100.0	10.3	100.0	3.8
	15 to 24 years old	100.0	14.5	100.0	23.7	100.0	28.0	100.0	18.2	100.0	11.7
	25 to 34	100.0	15.2	100.0	19.3	100.0	27.1	100.0	12.7	100.0	8.9
	35 to 44	100.0	10.7	100.0	14.9	100.0	21.8	100.0	9.7	100.0	4.7
	Male	100.0	8.2	100.0	18.3	100.0	23.3	100.0	12.8	100.0	5.1
	15 to 24 years old	100.0	15.2	100.0	25.7	100.0	29.3	100.0	20.6	100.0	12.2
	25 to 34	100.0	25.3	100.0	27.7	100.0	563.5	100.0	25.3	100.0	19.3
	35 to 44	100.0	16.1	100.0	20.9	100.0	24.4	100.0	13.8	100.0	5.4
	Female	100.0	5.6	100.0	14.0	100.0	21.1	100.0	9.3	100.0	3.1
	15 to 24 years old	100.0	13.8	100.0	21.8	100.0	26.7	100.0	15.9	100.0	11.2
	25 to 34	100.0	12.6	100.0	16.5	100.0	26.0	100.0	10.7	100.0	7.1
	35 to 44	100.0	9.8	100.0	13.7	100.0	20.8	100.0	9.3	100.0	4.6

3 Employment structure by prefecture

1 Labour force status

(1) Ratio of persons engaged in work

a. Ratio of persons engaged in work is highest in Aichi-ken with 64.2%

In terms of the ratio of persons engaged in work (japan 59.8%) by prefecture, Aichi-ken had the highest ratio with 64.2%, followed by Shizuoka-ken (63.6%), Tokyo-to (63.5%), Nagano-ken (63.2%) and Fukui-ken (62.6%), with 19 prefectures registering more than 60%.

Compared to 2002, the ratio of persons engaged in work has decreased in the majority of prefectures.

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

b. Ratio of males engaged in work is highest in Aichi-ken, females in Fukui-ken

By sex, the ratio for males (japan 71.6%) was highest in Aichi-ken with 76.1%, followed by Tokyo-to (75.4%) and Kanagawa-ken (74.5%).

For females (japan 48.8%), the ratio was highest in Fukui-ken with 53.4%, followed by Ishikawa-ken and Shizuoka-ken (both 53.3%).

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

c. Toyama-ken has the highest ratio of working-age population engaged in work

As the ratio of persons aged 15 to 64 (working-age population) engaged in work (japan 72.2%), Toyama-ken was highest with 77.7%, followed by Nagano-ken (77.2%), Fukui-ken (76.9%), Shizuoka-ken (76.5%) and Niigata-ken (75.8%).

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

Table III-1 Ratio of persons engaged in work by sex and prefectures / 2002, 2007

(%)

Prefecture	Sex		Prefecture	Sex			
	Both sexes			Both sexes			
		Male	Female		Male	Female	
Japan	59.8 (59.5)	71.6 (72.0)	48.8 (47.9)	Mie-ken	60.7 (61.2)	72.8 (73.6)	49.4 (49.9)
Hokkaido	55.5 (57.2)	67.4 (70.7)	45.1 (45.3)	Shiga-ken	61.8 (61.4)	73.7 (74.1)	50.4 (49.2)
Aomori-ken	57.2 (58.5)	68.1 (70.2)	47.9 (48.3)	Kyoto-fu	58.4 (57.4)	69.9 (69.6)	48.0 (46.3)
Iwate-ken	59.4 (59.5)	70.0 (71.1)	49.9 (49.0)	Osaka-fu	57.0 (57.4)	70.2 (70.9)	44.8 (44.9)
Miyagi-ken	58.4 (57.7)	70.0 (69.8)	47.8 (46.4)	Hyogo-ken	56.7 (55.7)	69.6 (69.6)	45.1 (43.1)
Akita-ken	56.7 (55.9)	68.1 (68.9)	46.9 (44.4)	Nara-ken	55.0 (54.9)	68.7 (70.6)	42.9 (41.0)
Yamagata-ken	59.3 (59.7)	69.8 (70.9)	49.9 (49.6)	Wakayama-ken	55.7 (56.2)	68.0 (69.2)	45.2 (44.8)
Fukushima-ken	59.4 (58.7)	70.1 (69.5)	49.4 (48.7)	Tottori-ken	60.2 (60.4)	69.7 (71.5)	51.7 (50.4)
Ibaraki-ken	60.8 (61.1)	72.7 (73.4)	49.1 (49.1)	Shimane-ken	58.5 (59.3)	69.8 (71.1)	48.5 (48.8)
Tochigi-ken	62.0 (61.4)	73.6 (73.6)	50.7 (49.5)	Okayama-ken	58.5 (57.8)	70.0 (69.7)	48.0 (47.1)
Gumma-ken	60.4 (61.4)	71.7 (73.8)	49.6 (49.5)	Hiroshima-ken	58.8 (59.4)	70.8 (71.7)	48.0 (48.3)
Saitama-ken	61.0 (62.0)	73.0 (75.1)	49.0 (48.8)	Yamaguchi-ken	56.7 (57.4)	68.7 (69.7)	46.3 (46.7)
Chiba-ken	60.3 (60.7)	72.6 (74.1)	48.1 (47.3)	Tokushima-ken	55.6 (56.3)	65.4 (67.3)	47.0 (46.6)
Tokyo-to	63.5 (61.9)	75.4 (74.1)	51.8 (49.9)	Kagawa-ken	58.4 (58.4)	69.6 (70.2)	48.4 (47.8)
Kanagawa-ken	61.6 (59.8)	74.5 (73.6)	48.5 (45.7)	Ehime-ken	56.6 (56.9)	68.6 (69.2)	46.1 (46.3)
Niigata-ken	60.0 (59.6)	70.6 (71.1)	50.3 (49.0)	Kochi-ken	56.4 (58.3)	65.5 (67.5)	48.5 (50.3)
Toyama-ken	62.4 (61.5)	73.3 (72.5)	52.5 (51.4)	Fukuoka-ken	57.5 (57.1)	68.8 (68.8)	47.6 (46.8)
Ishikawa-ken	62.2 (62.9)	71.9 (73.2)	53.3 (53.4)	Saga-ken	59.3 (59.6)	69.6 (70.6)	50.5 (50.0)
Fukui-ken	62.6 (63.5)	72.7 (74.1)	53.4 (53.7)	Nagasaki-ken	55.3 (55.3)	66.4 (67.1)	46.0 (45.3)
Yamanashi-ken	61.5 (61.6)	72.3 (74.0)	51.4 (50.0)	Kumamoto-ken	57.6 (57.1)	67.3 (67.2)	49.3 (48.5)
Nagano-ken	63.2 (63.0)	74.2 (73.9)	53.0 (52.7)	Oita-ken	57.4 (56.4)	69.1 (68.1)	47.4 (46.2)
Gifu-ken	61.4 (61.9)	72.9 (73.3)	50.8 (51.3)	Miyazaki-ken	57.8 (58.5)	68.4 (68.8)	48.6 (49.7)
Shizuoka-ken	63.6 (63.2)	74.4 (74.4)	53.3 (52.4)	Kagoshima-ken	56.5 (55.8)	67.7 (67.4)	47.1 (45.9)
Aichi-ken	64.2 (63.1)	76.1 (75.4)	52.2 (51.0)	Okinawa-ken	56.6 (55.7)	66.0 (66.4)	47.8 (45.6)

Note) In brackets: 2002 results

Fig. III-1 Ratio of persons engaged in work by prefecture / 2007

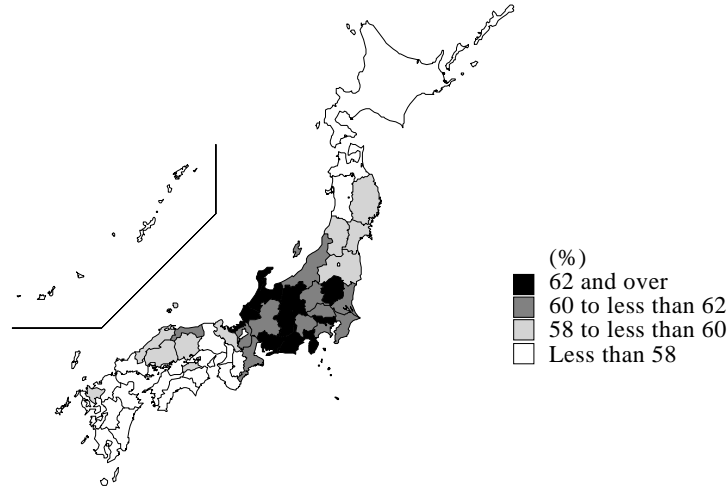


Fig. III-2 Ratio of persons aged 15 to 64 years old (working-age population) engaged in work by prefecture / 2007

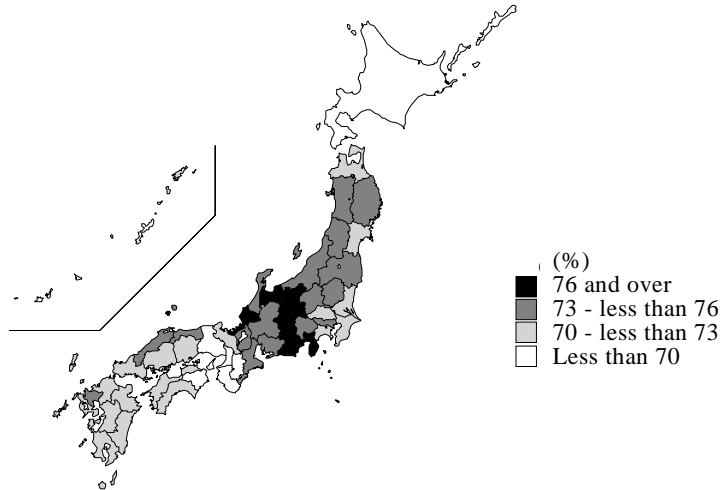


Table III-2 Ratio of persons aged “15 to 64” (working-age population) engaged in work by sex and prefecture / 2007

Prefecture	Sex				Prefecture	Sex			
	All	15 to 64 years old				All	15 to 64 years old		
		Both sexes	Male	Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
Japan	59.8	72.2	82.7	61.7	Mie-ken	60.7	74.1	84.5	63.6
Hokkaido	55.5	69.3	80.5	58.7	Shiga-ken	61.8	73.2	83.5	62.7
Aomori-ken	57.2	71.1	79.9	62.8	Kyoto-fu	58.4	70.0	79.6	60.6
Iwate-ken	59.4	73.8	81.3	66.4	Osaka-fu	57.0	68.4	81.3	55.8
Miyagi-ken	58.4	71.6	81.1	62.1	Hyogo-ken	56.7	69.4	81.8	57.6
Akita-ken	56.7	74.0	82.1	66.1	Nara-ken	55.0	67.0	80.2	54.7
Yamagata-ken	59.3	75.7	85.0	68.6	Wakayama-ken	55.7	69.9	80.7	59.7
Fukushima-ken	59.4	73.9	82.1	65.5	Tottori-ken	60.2	74.7	81.1	68.3
Ibaraki-ken	60.8	72.8	83.4	61.8	Shimane-ken	58.5	75.5	83.2	67.7
Tochigi-ken	62.0	73.7	83.8	63.0	Okayama-ken	58.5	72.1	82.0	62.3
Gumma-ken	60.4	73.0	82.4	63.2	Hiroshima-ken	58.8	71.9	82.6	61.4
Saitama-ken	61.0	71.2	82.5	59.3	Yamaguchi-ken	56.7	71.5	81.4	62.0
Chiba-ken	60.3	71.1	83.0	58.7	Tokushima-ken	55.6	69.7	77.6	62.0
Tokyo-to	63.5	74.1	84.5	63.1	Kagawa-ken	58.4	72.1	81.2	63.1
Kanagawa-ken	61.6	72.4	84.9	59.0	Ehime-ken	56.6	70.6	81.1	60.6
Niigata-ken	60.0	75.8	83.1	68.2	Kochi-ken	56.4	72.2	78.3	66.3
Toyama-ken	62.4	77.7	85.5	69.8	Fukuoka-ken	57.5	70.1	79.9	60.7
Ishikawa-ken	62.2	75.6	82.4	68.9	Saga-ken	59.3	73.2	81.0	65.8
Fukui-ken	62.6	76.9	84.0	69.8	Nagasaki-ken	55.3	70.6	79.7	62.1
Yamanashi-ken	61.5	73.9	82.2	65.4	Kumamoto-ken	57.6	72.5	79.9	65.4
Nagano-ken	63.2	77.2	85.4	68.7	Oita-ken	57.4	72.3	82.3	62.7
Gifu-ken	61.4	74.7	84.8	64.7	Miyazaki-ken	57.8	72.5	81.1	64.4
Shizuoka-ken	63.6	76.5	85.6	67.1	Kagoshima-ken	56.5	71.2	80.0	63.0
Aichi-ken	64.2	75.0	86.0	63.3	Okinawa-ken	56.6	66.8	74.9	58.8

(2) Ratio of persons engaged in work by industry

Rising ratio of tertiary industries, falling ratio of primary and secondary industries in nearly all prefectures

As the ratio of persons engaged in work by industry, the ratio for primary industries (japan 4.3%) was highest in Aomori-ken with 13.1%, followed by Iwate-ken (12.3%), Miyazaki-ken (11.6%), Kochi-ken and Kumamoto-ken (both 11.5%).

As for secondary industries (japan 26.9%), Shiga-ken had the highest ratio with 36.6%, followed by Toyama-ken (36.5%), Shizuoka-ken (36.0%), Gifu-ken and Aichi-ken (both 35.1%).

For tertiary industries (nationally 68.8%), Tokyo-to had the highest ratio with 80.7%, followed by Okinawa-ken (78.5%), Hokkaido (75.2%), Fukuoka-ken (74.5%) and Chiba-ken (74.2%).

Compared to 2002, tertiary industries had risen in nearly all prefectures, while primary and secondary industries had fallen in nearly all prefectures. (Table III-3)

Table III-3 Ratio of persons engaged in work by industry and prefecture / 2002, 2007

(%)

Prefecture	Primary industries	Secondary industries	Tertiary industries	Prefecture	Primary industries	Secondary industries	Tertiary industries
Japan	4.3 (4.7)	26.9 (28.6)	68.8 (66.6)	Mie-ken	4.5 (5.6)	34.7 (35.1)	60.9 (59.3)
Hokkaido	5.7 (6.2)	19.1 (22.1)	75.2 (71.8)	Shiga-ken	2.9 (3.3)	36.6 (36.9)	60.5 (59.8)
Aomori-ken	13.1 (13.6)	22.2 (24.9)	64.7 (61.5)	Kyoto-fu	2.4 (2.7)	25.3 (28.5)	72.3 (68.8)
Iwate-ken	12.3 (12.4)	27.1 (27.9)	60.5 (59.8)	Osaka-fu	0.5 (0.7)	26.9 (28.8)	72.5 (70.6)
Miyagi-ken	5.3 (5.5)	24.9 (25.4)	69.8 (69.1)	Hyogo-ken	2.2 (2.2)	28.3 (31.2)	69.6 (66.6)
Akita-ken	8.9 (9.8)	28.3 (29.1)	62.8 (61.1)	Nara-ken	2.6 (2.9)	25.9 (28.7)	71.6 (68.4)
Yamagata-ken	10.0 (10.2)	30.9 (33.4)	59.1 (56.4)	Wakayama-ken	9.6 (11.1)	23.9 (25.0)	66.5 (63.9)
Fukushima-ken	7.9 (8.5)	31.9 (33.0)	60.1 (58.4)	Tottori-ken	10.2 (10.2)	25.6 (28.6)	64.3 (61.2)
Ibaraki-ken	6.7 (8.3)	32.2 (32.4)	61.1 (59.4)	Shimane-ken	8.4 (8.6)	26.3 (28.5)	65.3 (62.9)
Tochigi-ken	6.7 (7.2)	34.3 (34.4)	59.0 (58.3)	Okayama-ken	5.6 (5.9)	31.4 (30.1)	62.9 (64.0)
Gumma-ken	5.8 (6.2)	34.4 (35.6)	59.8 (58.2)	Hiroshima-ken	3.9 (4.5)	28.7 (29.9)	67.5 (65.6)
Saitama-ken	2.0 (2.7)	27.6 (29.5)	70.4 (67.8)	Yamaguchi-ken	6.0 (6.8)	27.2 (28.8)	66.8 (64.4)
Chiba-ken	3.9 (3.8)	21.9 (24.0)	74.2 (72.2)	Tokushima-ken	9.3 (9.9)	25.1 (27.5)	65.7 (62.5)
Tokyo-to	0.5 (0.4)	18.8 (21.5)	80.7 (78.1)	Kagawa-ken	6.1 (7.0)	26.7 (27.9)	67.2 (65.1)
Kanagawa-ken	1.0 (1.3)	25.4 (27.7)	73.6 (71.0)	Ehime-ken	8.6 (9.9)	26.4 (27.2)	65.1 (63.0)
Niigata-ken	7.0 (6.9)	31.7 (33.0)	61.3 (60.1)	Kochi-ken	11.5 (12.5)	19.0 (20.9)	69.5 (66.6)
Toyama-ken	3.8 (4.3)	36.5 (36.5)	59.7 (59.2)	Fukuoka-ken	3.9 (4.3)	21.6 (24.7)	74.5 (71.0)
Ishikawa-ken	3.7 (3.7)	30.2 (31.9)	66.1 (64.4)	Saga-ken	10.5 (11.0)	24.7 (26.9)	64.8 (62.1)
Fukui-ken	4.4 (5.0)	34.2 (35.1)	61.4 (60.0)	Nagasaki-ken	9.0 (8.2)	21.9 (24.2)	69.1 (67.7)
Yamanashi-ken	7.5 (8.5)	32.8 (31.8)	59.7 (59.7)	Kumamoto-ken	11.5 (11.5)	22.8 (23.6)	65.7 (65.0)
Nagano-ken	9.5 (10.1)	31.0 (31.4)	59.4 (58.5)	Oita-ken	8.3 (9.0)	25.6 (27.0)	66.1 (64.0)
Gifu-ken	3.4 (4.0)	35.1 (36.8)	61.5 (59.2)	Miyazaki-ken	11.6 (12.6)	23.7 (24.5)	64.7 (62.9)
Shizuoka-ken	4.6 (4.9)	36.0 (36.7)	59.5 (58.4)	Kagoshima-ken	11.2 (11.4)	21.8 (22.7)	67.0 (65.8)
Aichi-ken	2.5 (2.9)	35.1 (37.1)	62.4 (60.0)	Okinawa-ken	4.8 (5.4)	16.7 (18.7)	78.5 (75.9)

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

Note 2) In brackets: 2002 results

Primary industries: "Agriculture", "Forestry", "Fisheries"

Secondary industries: "Mining", "Construction", "Manufacturing"

Tertiary industries: "Electricity, gas, heat supply and water", "Information and communications", "Transport", "Wholesale and retail trade", "Finance and insurance", "Real estate", "Eating and drinking places, accommodations", "Medical, health care and welfare", "Education, learning support", "Compound services", "Services not elsewhere classified", "Government not elsewhere classified"

(3) Ratio of type of employment

Ratio of irregular employees increases in all prefectures

Viewing employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by type of employment, Toyama-ken had the highest ratio of regular employees with 70.7% (japan 64.4%), followed by Tokushima-ken (70.1%), Fukui-ken (69.9%), Kagawa-ken (69.4%) and Okayama-ken (69.2%).

As the ratio of young persons (japan 66.4%), Toyama-ken again had the highest ratio with 76.0%, followed by Fukui-ken (73.7%) and Yamaguchi-ken (72.4%).

As for irregular employees (japan 35.5%), Okinawa-ken had the highest ratio with 40.7%, followed by Kyoto-fu (40.0%), Osaka-fu (38.6%), Hokkaido (38.2%) and Chiba-ken (37.9%). Compared to 2002, the ratio of irregular employees had increased in all prefectures.

The highest ratio of young persons (japan 33.6%) was also in Okinawa-ken with 46.6%, followed by Kyoto-fu (40.4%) and Nara-ken (37.6%). (Table III-4)

Table III-4 Ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)
by type of employment and prefecture / 2002, 2007

(%)

Type of employment Prefecture	Regular employees	Irregular employees	young persons		Type of employment Prefecture	Regular employees	Irregular employees	young persons	
			Regular employees	Irregular employees				Regular employees	Irregular employees
Japan	64.4 (68.0)	35.5 (31.9)	66.4 (68.6)	33.6 (30.0)	Mie-ken	63.7 (68.1)	36.2 (31.7)	68.5 (71.5)	31.4 (27.3)
Hokkaido	61.8 (64.5)	38.2 (35.3)	63.9 (66.6)	36.1 (32.3)	Shiga-ken	62.3 (67.6)	37.7 (32.2)	66.5 (69.0)	33.5 (30.2)
Aomori-ken	65.8 (70.0)	34.1 (29.7)	66.1 (70.7)	33.9 (28.1)	Kyoto-fu	59.9 (64.5)	40.0 (35.5)	59.6 (62.8)	40.4 (35.8)
Iwate-ken	66.4 (70.9)	33.5 (29.0)	68.2 (72.7)	31.7 (26.2)	Osaka-fu	61.3 (64.6)	38.6 (35.1)	63.1 (63.6)	36.9 (34.8)
Miyagi-ken	63.9 (67.6)	35.9 (32.2)	64.2 (65.7)	35.7 (32.9)	Hyogo-ken	63.1 (67.5)	36.8 (32.3)	65.4 (68.4)	34.7 (30.5)
Akita-ken	66.0 (70.3)	33.9 (29.5)	69.1 (70.8)	31.1 (27.6)	Nara-ken	63.0 (69.3)	36.9 (30.6)	62.5 (67.4)	37.6 (31.5)
Yamagata-ken	67.8 (73.6)	32.0 (26.1)	67.9 (74.4)	32.1 (24.2)	Wakayama-ken	64.5 (69.7)	35.3 (30.2)	66.6 (70.6)	33.4 (27.3)
Fukushima-ken	66.0 (72.7)	34.0 (27.1)	67.8 (73.2)	32.3 (25.6)	Tottori-ken	67.6 (72.8)	32.4 (26.9)	67.6 (71.8)	32.4 (26.7)
Ibaraki-ken	64.7 (69.6)	35.2 (30.3)	66.3 (71.5)	33.6 (27.4)	Shimane-ken	67.3 (72.5)	32.6 (27.5)	69.3 (74.3)	30.6 (24.5)
Tochigi-ken	65.0 (70.0)	35.0 (29.8)	68.3 (72.4)	31.7 (26.0)	Okayama-ken	69.2 (71.5)	30.7 (28.3)	71.3 (70.2)	28.7 (28.0)
Gumma-ken	64.5 (67.6)	35.4 (32.2)	70.0 (70.6)	29.9 (27.3)	Hiroshima-ken	64.8 (68.6)	35.0 (31.3)	65.7 (66.8)	34.1 (31.8)
Saitama-ken	63.5 (66.6)	36.4 (33.3)	65.6 (67.7)	34.4 (31.1)	Yamaguchi-ken	67.0 (69.7)	32.9 (30.2)	72.4 (72.0)	27.6 (26.8)
Chiba-ken	62.0 (67.1)	37.9 (32.7)	63.5 (67.1)	36.5 (31.2)	Tokushima-ken	70.1 (74.3)	29.8 (25.5)	67.6 (71.6)	32.4 (26.0)
Tokyo-to	65.2 (66.3)	34.7 (33.5)	65.3 (65.7)	34.7 (32.6)	Kagawa-ken	69.4 (71.9)	30.5 (28.0)	71.9 (72.9)	28.2 (26.1)
Kanagawa-ken	64.9 (66.7)	35.0 (33.2)	66.5 (66.9)	33.5 (31.7)	Ehime-ken	67.1 (71.1)	32.9 (28.8)	71.0 (73.2)	29.0 (25.4)
Niigata-ken	69.0 (72.3)	30.9 (27.6)	71.0 (73.1)	29.0 (25.6)	Kochi-ken	66.5 (70.5)	33.3 (29.4)	64.6 (71.3)	35.1 (27.4)
Toyama-ken	70.7 (74.5)	29.2 (25.4)	76.0 (77.5)	24.0 (21.5)	Fukuoka-ken	63.4 (67.6)	36.5 (32.3)	63.9 (67.8)	36.1 (31.1)
Ishikawa-ken	68.2 (71.9)	31.8 (28.0)	69.5 (72.9)	30.4 (25.6)	Saga-ken	67.5 (69.4)	32.4 (30.5)	69.3 (70.5)	30.8 (28.5)
Fukui-ken	69.9 (74.6)	29.9 (25.3)	73.7 (76.7)	26.3 (21.3)	Nagasaki-ken	66.3 (68.9)	33.6 (30.9)	68.0 (69.6)	32.1 (29.2)
Yamanashi-ken	63.6 (69.2)	36.4 (30.7)	68.3 (72.0)	31.9 (26.8)	Kumamoto-ken	65.3 (68.4)	34.6 (31.6)	65.2 (67.2)	34.7 (31.4)
Nagano-ken	64.7 (68.6)	35.2 (31.4)	69.9 (74.0)	30.1 (24.8)	Oita-ken	66.8 (70.7)	33.1 (29.2)	68.3 (72.8)	31.7 (25.7)
Gifu-ken	63.6 (68.7)	36.3 (31.3)	68.7 (71.5)	31.3 (26.4)	Miyazaki-ken	66.9 (68.6)	33.1 (31.2)	68.7 (69.6)	31.3 (29.3)
Shizuoka-ken	64.2 (68.3)	35.7 (31.6)	68.9 (72.6)	31.1 (26.0)	Kagoshima-ken	65.1 (69.6)	34.8 (30.2)	68.2 (72.9)	31.8 (26.0)
Aichi-ken	64.8 (68.8)	35.2 (31.1)	70.0 (71.7)	30.0 (27.0)	Okinawa-ken	59.2 (63.9)	40.7 (35.9)	53.4 (60.1)	46.6 (39.3)

Note 1) In brackets: 2002 results

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

2 Change of labour force status during the past year

Ratio of changing job among young persons is particularly high in Okinawa-ken, Ibaraki-ken and Ishikawa-ken

As the ratio of job changers over the past year among persons engaged in work (job-changer ratio, Japan 5.6%), Okinawa-ken had the highest ratio with 7.5%, followed by Tokyo-to (6.4%), Shiga-ken (6.3%), Chiba-ken and Fukuoka-ken (both 6.2%).

By sex, Okinawa-ken had the highest ratios for both males and females, males registering 6.4% and females 8.9%. For males, this was followed by Tokyo-to (5.7%) and Shiga-ken (5.6%), and for females, by Chiba-ken (8.1%), Saitama-ken and Tokyo-to (both 7.4%).

In terms of young persons (Japan 9.5%), Okinawa-ken again had the highest ratio with 14.4%, followed by Ibaraki-ken (11.4%) and Ishikawa-ken (10.8%). (Table III-5, Fig. III-3, 4)

Table III-5 Job changer ratio by sex and prefecture / 2002, 2007

(%)

Sex	Both sexes			Male		Female		Sex	Both sexes			Male		Female	
			young persons		young persons		young persons		Prefecture			young persons		young persons	
Prefecture								Prefecture							
Japan	5.6	(5.1)	9.5	4.7	8.1	6.7	11.2	Mie-ken	5.0	(5.2)	8.6	4.1	7.5	6.2	10.1
Hokkaido	5.9	(5.2)	9.5	5.1	8.4	6.9	10.8	Shiga-ken	6.3	(5.5)	9.6	5.6	8.5	7.3	11.1
Aomori-ken	4.1	(3.7)	7.2	3.6	6.7	4.7	7.9	Kyoto-fu	5.4	(5.0)	9.8	4.5	8.1	6.7	11.7
Iwate-ken	5.0	(4.5)	8.4	4.5	8.0	5.5	8.9	Osaka-fu	5.6	(5.5)	9.0	4.5	6.9	7.3	11.8
Miyagi-ken	5.6	(4.7)	9.4	4.5	7.4	7.2	11.6	Hyogo-ken	5.5	(4.7)	8.8	4.4	7.2	7.0	10.5
Akita-ken	4.3	(4.6)	7.7	4.2	8.5	4.4	7.0	Nara-ken	5.0	(4.7)	9.1	4.3	8.1	6.0	10.1
Yamagata-ken	5.2	(4.0)	9.6	4.6	7.5	6.0	11.8	Wakayama-ken	4.5	(3.7)	8.4	4.0	8.4	5.1	8.7
Fukushima-ken	4.8	(4.4)	9.1	4.2	7.9	5.7	10.7	Tottori-ken	5.0	(4.1)	9.3	4.7	9.4	5.4	9.1
Ibaraki-ken	6.1	(4.3)	11.4	5.2	10.2	7.2	13.0	Shimane-ken	5.2	(4.8)	9.3	4.9	8.6	5.6	10.5
Tochigi-ken	5.5	(4.5)	10.2	4.5	8.8	6.9	12.2	Okayama-ken	5.1	(4.7)	8.5	4.4	7.4	5.9	9.9
Gumma-ken	5.7	(5.4)	9.5	4.9	8.1	6.8	11.3	Hiroshima-ken	4.8	(5.0)	8.5	3.9	6.3	6.0	11.3
Saitama-ken	5.7	(5.5)	8.8	4.5	7.3	7.4	10.7	Yamaguchi-ken	4.5	(4.5)	8.3	4.0	7.4	5.2	9.5
Chiba-ken	6.2	(5.4)	10.3	5.0	7.9	8.1	13.5	Tokushima-ken	4.4	(3.8)	7.9	3.8	6.2	5.2	9.7
Tokyo-to	6.4	(5.5)	10.7	5.7	9.4	7.4	12.3	Kagawa-ken	5.1	(4.4)	9.2	4.1	6.7	6.3	12.1
Kanagawa-ken	5.7	(5.7)	9.0	4.7	7.4	7.3	11.1	Ehime-ken	4.9	(4.5)	8.9	4.2	7.0	5.8	11.3
Niigata-ken	5.3	(5.0)	9.6	4.7	7.5	6.2	12.0	Kochi-ken	4.5	(4.3)	9.3	3.9	7.8	5.3	11.2
Toyama-ken	4.7	(4.6)	8.3	4.3	7.2	5.3	9.8	Fukuoka-ken	6.2	(5.8)	10.4	5.5	9.7	7.1	11.1
Ishikawa-ken	5.6	(5.4)	10.8	5.0	10.0	6.3	11.6	Saga-ken	5.3	(4.4)	9.4	4.7	8.8	5.9	9.9
Fukui-ken	5.0	(4.3)	8.5	4.7	8.5	5.3	8.5	Nagasaki-ken	4.5	(4.5)	8.2	3.9	6.9	5.3	9.7
Yamanashi-ken	4.4	(4.0)	8.2	3.7	7.3	5.4	9.1	Kumamoto-ken	5.0	(5.3)	8.9	4.7	8.3	5.5	9.5
Nagano-ken	5.4	(5.3)	9.1	4.6	7.4	6.5	11.4	Oita-ken	5.5	(4.8)	9.4	4.8	8.3	6.5	10.8
Gifu-ken	5.8	(5.5)	9.2	4.9	7.9	6.9	11.1	Miyazaki-ken	5.1	(4.9)	8.6	4.3	7.2	6.0	10.1
Shizuoka-ken	5.7	(5.6)	9.5	4.6	7.9	7.1	11.5	Kagoshima-ken	4.6	(4.5)	8.1	4.5	8.7	4.8	7.4
Aichi-ken	5.5	(4.9)	9.7	4.6	9.1	6.8	10.6	Okinawa-ken	7.5	(6.1)	14.4	6.4	12.2	8.9	16.8

Note 1) In brackets: 2002 results

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

Fig. III-3 Ratio of job changers by prefecture / 2007

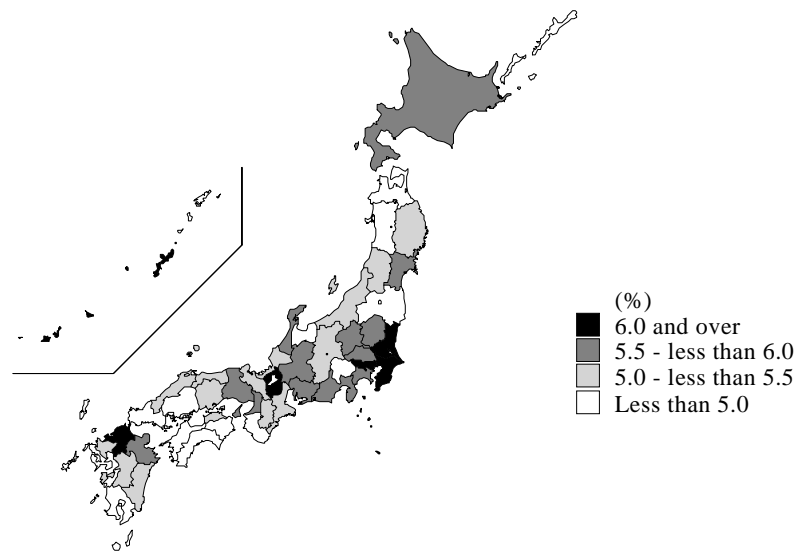
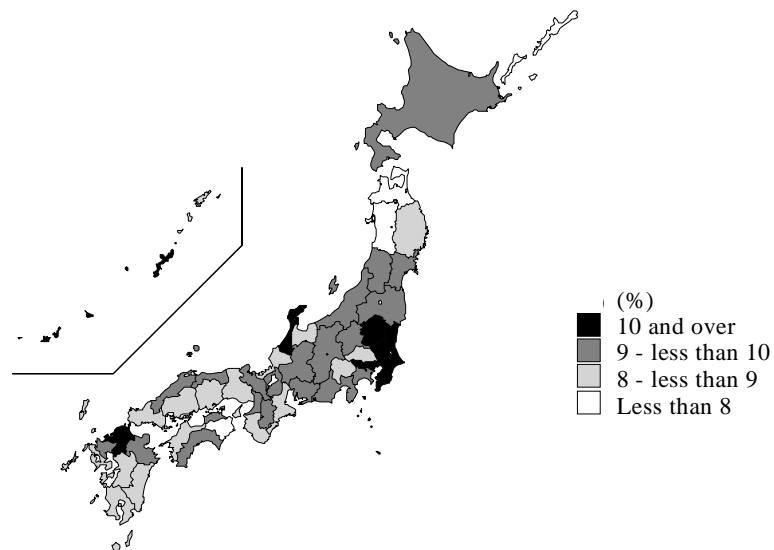


Fig. III-4 Ratio of job changers by prefecture (young persons) / 2007



Note) Ratio of job changers over the past year (Oct. 1st, 2006 to Sept. 30th, 2007)

3 Status of vocational training or self-development

Ratio of engaging in vocational training or self-development among young persons is particularly high in Tokyo-to, Kyoto-fu and Kanagawa-ken

As the status of vocational training or self-development among the population aged 15 and over, the ratio of voluntarily initiated training (japan 13.8%) was highest in Tokyo-to with 18.8%, followed by Kanagawa-ken (16.7%), Kyoto-fu (16.5%), Nara-ken (15.5%) and Chiba-ken (14.9%).

Among young persons (japan 20.2%), Tokyo-to had the highest ratio with 26.3%, followed by Kyoto-fu (24.8%) and Kanagawa-ken (23.4%).

Finally, among persons engaged in work (japan 18.8%), Tokyo-to again had the highest ratio with 24.4%, followed by Kanagawa-ken (22.4%), Nara-ken and Kyoto-fu (both 22.0%). Within this, the ratio for young persons (japan 23.2%) was highest in Tokyo-to with 29.6%, followed by Kyoto-fu (27.8%) and Kanagawa-ken (27.1%).

(Table III-6)

Table III-6 Ratio of persons engaged in training or self-development (initiated by myself)
by labour force status and prefecture / 2007

Labour force status Prefecture	Population of 15 years old and over				Labour force status Prefecture	Population of 15 years old and over			
	Persons engaged in work		Persons engaged in work			Persons engaged in work		Persons engaged in work	
	young persons	young persons	young persons	young persons		young persons	young persons	young persons	young persons
Japan	13.8	20.2	18.8	23.2	Mie-ken	12.2	17.5	16.9	20.8
Hokkaido	11.9	18.9	17.1	22.1	Shiga-ken	14.8	19.2	19.6	22.2
Aomori-ken	10.5	16.5	14.7	19.9	Kyoto-fu	16.5	24.8	22.0	27.8
Iwate-ken	11.3	16.6	15.4	18.9	Osaka-fu	14.1	21.8	19.6	25.6
Miyagi-ken	13.9	20.6	18.7	22.7	Hyogo-ken	14.3	20.0	20.3	24.1
Akita-ken	9.9	16.2	14.0	18.0	Nara-ken	15.5	22.3	22.0	25.9
Yamagata-ken	11.2	16.7	15.4	18.1	Wakayama-ken	11.5	16.2	17.0	19.2
Fukushima-ken	10.6	15.2	14.7	17.5	Tottori-ken	12.9	17.7	17.7	20.3
Ibaraki-ken	11.8	16.6	16.0	19.6	Shimane-ken	13.0	20.8	18.3	23.1
Tochigi-ken	11.2	15.8	14.7	18.2	Okayama-ken	12.8	19.7	17.7	22.1
Gumma-ken	11.8	17.3	15.6	19.2	Hiroshima-ken	13.7	19.8	19.1	23.2
Saitama-ken	14.3	19.7	18.6	22.4	Yamaguchi-ken	11.4	17.6	16.3	20.0
Chiba-ken	14.9	21.2	19.8	24.4	Tokushima-ken	12.2	18.1	17.4	21.0
Tokyo-to	18.8	26.3	24.4	29.6	Kagawa-ken	14.5	19.5	20.8	23.3
Kanagawa-ken	16.7	23.4	22.4	27.1	Ehime-ken	11.4	17.3	16.8	21.5
Niigata-ken	11.9	18.1	16.6	20.8	Kochi-ken	11.0	17.5	15.6	19.7
Toyama-ken	12.7	17.8	17.0	19.4	Fukuoka-ken	13.8	20.6	18.7	22.9
Ishikawa-ken	13.8	19.6	18.4	21.3	Saga-ken	12.4	17.9	16.6	19.5
Fukui-ken	13.4	19.1	18.1	22.2	Nagasaki-ken	10.8	17.0	16.0	20.5
Yamanashi-ken	11.9	14.7	16.7	19.3	Kumamoto-ken	12.3	19.3	17.3	22.2
Nagano-ken	13.8	17.7	18.2	20.9	Oita-ken	11.3	17.0	16.1	19.4
Gifu-ken	12.5	17.4	16.5	19.5	Miyazaki-ken	11.5	17.3	15.9	19.8
Shizuoka-ken	11.8	17.4	15.6	19.6	Kagoshima-ken	11.5	18.1	16.3	21.3
Aichi-ken	12.7	17.6	16.4	20.3	Okinawa-ken	12.5	18.4	16.6	20.6

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