

# <Summary of the Results>

## <JAPAN>

### 1. Ratio of Persons Engaged in Work

#### ○ Rises by 0.4 points for males and 2.5 points for females

Regarding the population of 15 years old and over by labour force status, the number of persons engaged and not engaged in work were 66,213 thousand and 44,764 thousand respectively. Compared to 2012, the number of persons engaged in work increased by 1,792 thousand and persons not engaged in work decreased by 1,631 thousand.

The ratio of persons engaged in work (ratio of persons engaged in work to population of 15 years old and over) were 69.2% for males and 50.7% for females, which were, compared with 2012, 0.4 points higher for males and 2.5 points higher for females respectively. By age group, compared with 2012, “60 to 64” and “65 to 69” demonstrated a significant increase for males; while females showed an increase in all age groups.

(Tables I-1, I-2)

**Table I-1: Population of 15 Years Old and over by Sex and Labour Force Status - 2012, 2017**

(thousand persons, %, points)

Labour Force Status		Population of 15 years old and over	Persons engaged in work		Ratio of persons engaged in work
Sex			engaged in work	not engaged in work	
2017	Both sexes	110,976.7	<b>66,213.0</b>	<b>44,763.7</b>	59.7
	Male	53,542.9	37,074.1	16,468.8	<b>69.2</b>
	Female	57,433.9	29,138.9	28,294.9	<b>50.7</b>
2012	Both sexes	110,815.1	64,420.7	46,394.4	58.1
	Male	53,413.2	36,744.5	16,668.7	68.8
	Female	57,401.9	27,676.2	29,725.7	48.2
Change	Both sexes	161.6	<b>1,792.3</b>	<b>-1,630.7</b>	1.6
	Male	129.7	329.6	-199.9	<b>0.4</b>
	Female	32.0	1,462.7	-1,430.8	<b>2.5</b>

**Table I-2: Ratio of Persons Engaged in Work by Sex and Age - 2012, 2017**

(%, points)

Age	Sex	Male			Female		
		2017	2012	Change	2017	2012	Change
Total		69.2	68.8	0.4	50.7	48.2	2.5
15 to 19 years old		16.8	14.6	2.2	18.1	16.5	1.6
20 to 24		68.0	63.7	4.3	69.2	66.6	2.6
25 to 29		90.3	88.5	1.8	81.2	75.3	5.9
30 to 34		93.1	92.3	0.8	74.0	68.2	5.8
35 to 39		93.5	93.5	0.0	72.9	67.1	5.8
40 to 44		93.8	93.3	0.5	76.9	70.7	6.2
45 to 49		93.3	93.2	0.1	77.9	74.6	3.3
50 to 54		93.0	92.8	0.2	76.8	73.2	3.6
55 to 59		91.4	89.7	1.7	70.4	65.0	5.4
60 to 64		79.9	72.7	<b>7.2</b>	55.1	47.3	7.8
65 to 69		56.3	49.0	<b>7.3</b>	35.4	29.8	5.6
70 to 74		37.5	32.4	5.1	21.6	18.0	3.6
75 years old and over		16.3	16.1	0.2	6.6	6.3	0.3
(Regrouped)							
15 to 64 years old		83.3	81.4	1.9	68.5	63.1	5.4

## 2. Labour Force Status for Persons Providing Childcare

### ○ Ratio of persons engaged in work for females providing childcare increased in all age groups

Of the population of 15 years old and over, by labour force status and whether providing childcare, the number of persons providing childcare amounted to 11,120 thousand, of which 8,811 thousand were engaged in work and 2,309 thousand not.

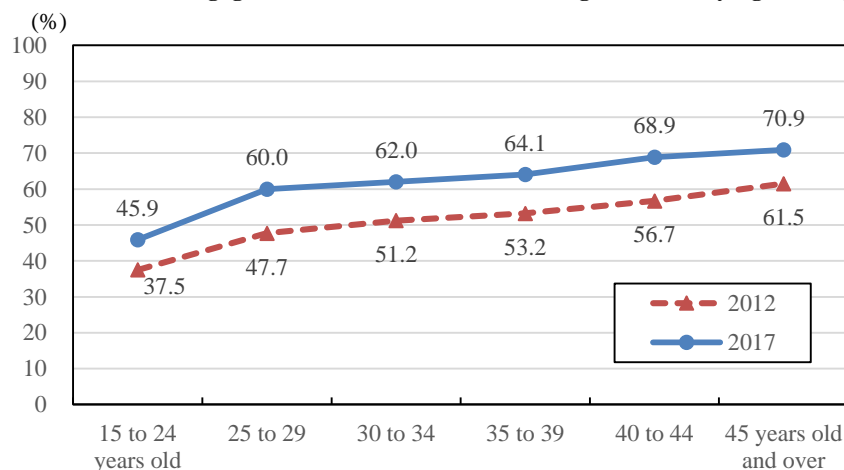
As for the ratio of persons engaged in work by sex, 98.9% of males and 64.2% of females provided childcare. By age group, the highest age groups for males were “30 to 34” and “40 to 44” both of which at 99.1%, followed by “35 to 39” (99.0%). All age groups showed figures of over 90%. The highest age group for females was “45 years old and over” at 70.9%, followed by “40 to 44” (68.9%) and “35 to 39” (64.1%).

Compared with 2012, the ratio of persons engaged in work for females providing childcare has increased across all age groups. (Table I-3, Fig. I-1)

**Table I-3: Population and Ratio of Persons Providing Childcare by Sex, Labour Force Status, Status in Employment and Age - 2017**

Sex	Age	Population of 15 years old and over	Providing childcare						(thousand persons, %)
			Total	15 to 24 years old	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	
Population	Both sexes	110,976.7	<b>11,119.5</b>	225.5	1,077.0	2,756.0	3,459.6	2,870.1	731.2
	Persons engaged in work	66,213.0	<b>8,810.5</b>	135.1	803.7	2,130.7	2,738.5	2,363.6	638.9
	Of which employees	59,208.1	8,272.2	129.8	771.1	2,030.0	2,562.7	2,196.7	581.9
	Persons not engaged in work	44,763.7	<b>2,308.9</b>	90.4	273.4	625.3	721.1	506.5	92.2
	Male	53,542.9	4,823.6	65.9	408.2	1,138.0	1,488.9	1,276.7	446.0
	Persons engaged in work	37,074.1	4,768.7	61.9	402.1	1,127.9	1,474.6	1,265.3	436.9
	Of which employees	32,536.2	4,464.7	60.0	387.1	1,076.5	1,375.8	1,170.6	394.6
	Persons not engaged in work	16,468.8	55.0	4.0	6.1	10.0	14.3	11.4	9.1
	Female	57,433.9	6,295.8	159.6	668.9	1,618.1	1,970.8	1,593.4	285.1
	Persons engaged in work	29,138.9	4,041.9	73.2	401.5	1,002.8	1,264.0	1,098.4	202.1
	Of which employees	26,671.8	3,807.6	69.8	384.0	953.5	1,186.9	1,026.1	187.3
	Persons not engaged in work	28,294.9	2,254.0	86.5	267.3	615.3	706.8	495.1	83.1
Ratio	Both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Persons engaged in work	59.7	79.2	59.9	74.6	77.3	79.2	82.4	87.4
	Of which employees	53.4	74.4	57.6	71.6	73.7	74.1	76.5	79.6
	Persons not engaged in work	40.3	20.8	40.1	25.4	22.7	20.8	17.6	12.6
	Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Persons engaged in work	69.2	<b>98.9</b>	93.9	98.5	<b>99.1</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>99.1</b>	98.0
	Of which employees	60.8	92.6	91.0	94.8	94.6	92.4	91.7	88.5
	Persons not engaged in work	30.8	1.1	6.1	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	2.0
	Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Persons engaged in work	50.7	<b>64.2</b>	45.9	60.0	62.0	<b>64.1</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>70.9</b>
	Of which employees	46.4	60.5	43.7	57.4	58.9	60.2	64.4	65.7
	Persons not engaged in work	49.3	35.8	54.2	40.0	38.0	35.9	31.1	29.1

**Fig. I-1: Ratio of Persons Engaged in Work for Females Providing Childcare by Age - 2012, 2017**



NOTE: “Providing childcare” refers to rearing usually for preschoolers before entrance to primary school (c.f., baby sitting, etc.). However, this term does not include taking care of grandchildren, nephews, nieces, younger brothers and sisters.

### 3. Persons Having Left the Previous Job for Childbearing / Childcare

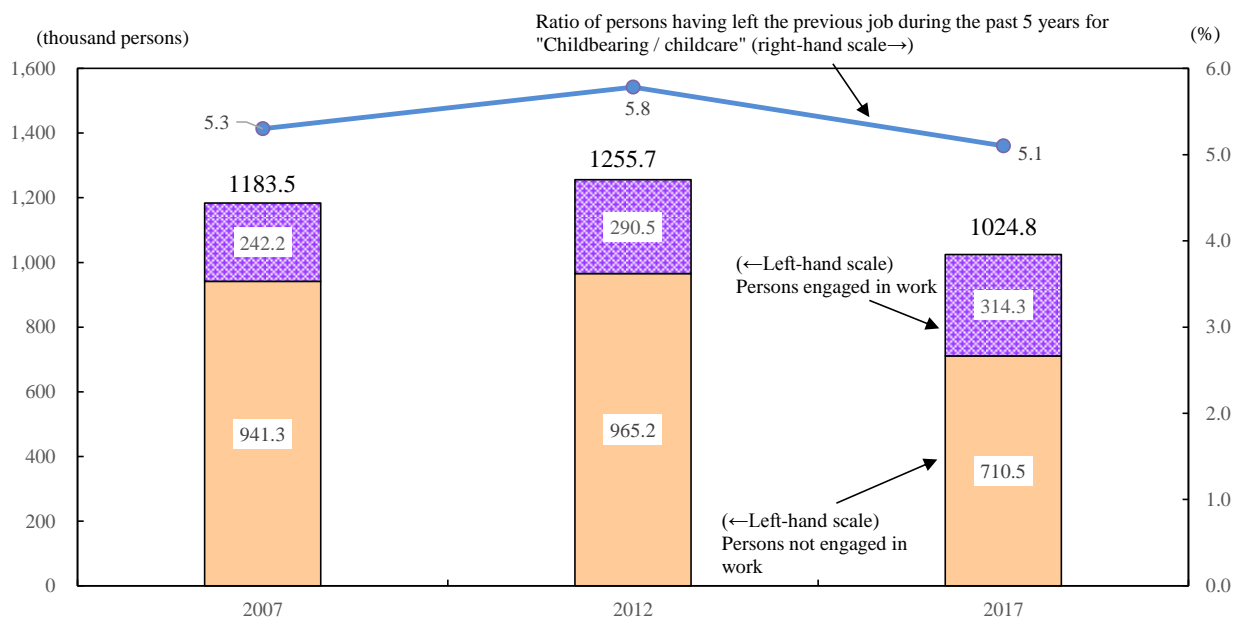
○ During the past 5 years, 1,025 thousand persons having left the previous job for “Childbearing / childcare”

During the past 5 years (Oct. 2012 to Sep. 2017), 1,025 thousand people left their prior job for “Childbearing / childcare” (comprising 5.1% of persons having left the previous job during the past 5 years). By labour force status, at the time of the survey, the number of persons engaged and not engaged in work were 314 thousand and 711 thousand respectively.

Compared with 2012, the number of persons having left the previous job during the past 5 years for “Childbearing / childcare” decreased by 231 thousand, also persons engaged in work increased by 24 thousand and persons not engaged in work decreased by 255 thousand as at the time of the survey.

(Fig. I-2, Table I-4)

**Fig. I-2: Population and Ratio of Persons Having Left the Previous Job during the past 5 Years for Childbearing / Childcare by Labour Force Status - 2007, 2012, 2017**



**Table I-4: Persons Having Left the Previous Job during the past 5 Years for Childbearing / Childcare by Sex and Labour Force Status - 2007, 2012, 2017**

	(thousand persons)		
Sex Labour force status	2007	2012	2017
Both sexes	1,183.5	1,255.7	<b><u>1,024.8</u></b>
Persons engaged in work	242.2	290.5	<b><u>314.3</u></b>
Persons not engaged in work	941.3	965.2	<b><u>710.5</u></b>
Male	7.6	10.2	13.4
Persons engaged in work	5.7	7.1	11.7
Persons not engaged in work	1.9	3.1	1.7
Female	1,175.9	1,245.5	1,011.4
Persons engaged in work	236.6	283.4	302.6
Persons not engaged in work	939.3	962.1	708.8

Note: The choices of reason for leaving the previous job were “Childcare” in the survey of 2007 and “Childbearing / childcare” in 2012 and thereafter.

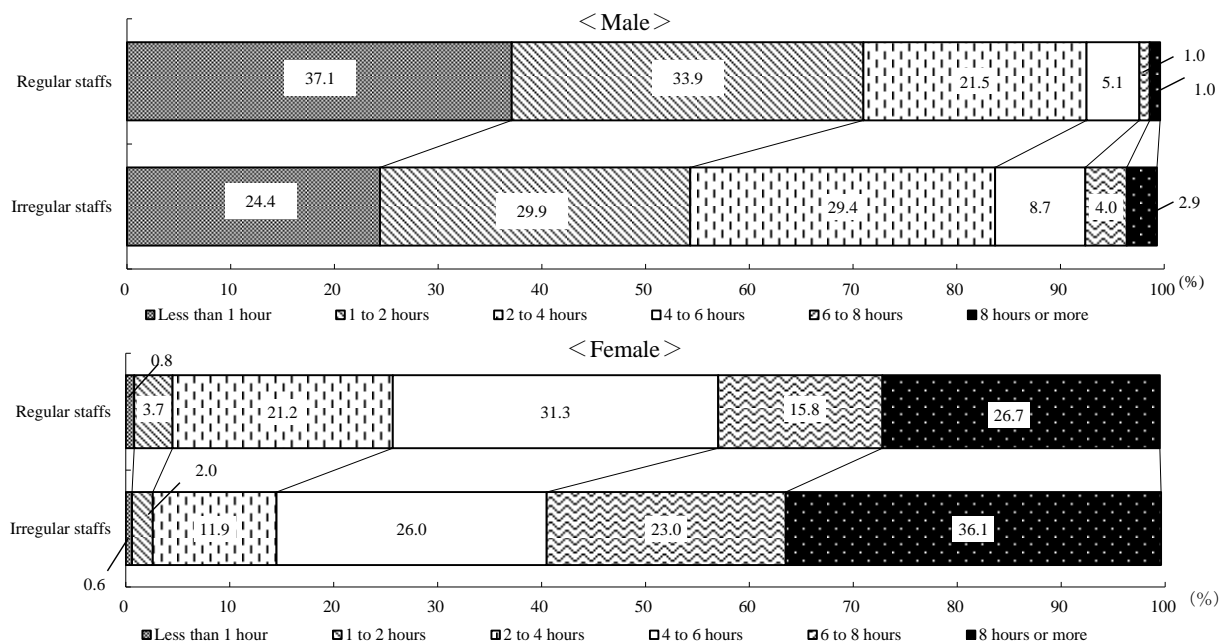
## 4. Housekeeping and Childcare Hours per Day by Employees Providing Childcare

○For “Regular staffs”, the most common answer by males was “Less than 1 hour” and by females “4 to 6 hours”

Regarding employees providing childcare, the ratio of housekeeping and childcare hours per day was broken down by sex and type of employment, this revealed “Less than 1 hour” was the most common answer by male “Regular staffs” at 37.1%, whereas the most popular answer by male “Irregular staffs” was “1 to 2 hours” at 29.9%. The option of 2 hours and over was chosen by more “Irregular staffs” than “Regular staffs” for males.

Conversely, “4 to 6 hours” was the most common among female “Regular staffs” at 31.3%, whereas “8 hours or more” peaked among female “Irregular staffs” at 36.1%. The ratio of 6 hours and over was higher “Irregular staffs” than “Regular staffs” for females. (Fig. I-3, Table I-5)

**Fig. I-3: Ratio of Employees Providing Childcare by Sex, Type of Employment and Housekeeping and Childcare Hours per Day - 2017**



**Table I-5: Population and Ratio of Employees Providing Childcare by Sex, Type of Employment and Housekeeping and Childcare Hours per Day - 2017**

(thousand persons, %)

Housekeeping and childcare hours per day								
Sex	Type of employment	Total	Less than 1 hour	1 to 2 hours	2 to 4 hours	4 to 6 hours	6 to 8 hours	8 hours or more
		Population						
Both sexes		8,272.2	1,650.4	1,620.2	1,586.6	1,311.8	798.8	1,265.2
Of which regular staffs		5,779.0	1,526.5	1,441.6	1,237.6	742.2	311.3	494.9
Of which irregular staffs		2,208.8	53.1	91.6	293.2	544.1	474.7	739.5
Male		4,464.7	1,625.5	1,514.7	973.0	233.7	51.1	47.8
Of which regular staffs		4,073.6	1,513.1	1,379.1	876.5	208.7	41.2	38.8
Of which irregular staffs		171.6	41.8	51.3	50.4	15.0	6.8	5.0
Female		3,807.6	24.9	105.5	613.5	1,078.1	747.8	1,217.4
Of which regular staffs		1,705.4	13.4	62.5	361.0	533.5	270.1	456.1
Of which irregular staffs		2,037.3	11.3	40.4	242.8	529.1	467.9	734.5
Ratio								
Both sexes		100.0	20.0	19.6	19.2	15.9	9.7	15.3
Of which regular staffs		100.0	26.4	24.9	21.4	12.8	5.4	8.6
Of which irregular staffs		100.0	2.4	4.1	13.3	24.6	21.5	33.5
Male		100.0	36.4	33.9	21.8	5.2	1.1	1.1
Of which regular staffs		100.0	<b>37.1</b>	33.9	21.5	5.1	1.0	1.0
Of which irregular staffs		100.0	24.4	<b>29.9</b>	29.4	8.7	4.0	2.9
Female		100.0	0.7	2.8	16.1	28.3	19.6	32.0
Of which regular staffs		100.0	0.8	3.7	21.2	<b>31.3</b>	15.8	26.7
Of which irregular staffs		100.0	0.6	2.0	11.9	26.0	23.0	<b>36.1</b>

## 5. Labour Force Status for Persons Providing Family Care

### ○Ratio of persons engaged in work for females providing family care rose in all age groups, except “70 years old and over”

Of the population of 15 years old and over by labour force status and whether providing family care, persons providing family care numbered 6,276 thousand, of which the number of persons engaged and not engaged in work were 3,463 thousand and 2,813 thousand respectively.

As for the ratio of persons engaged in work by sex, 65.3% of males and 49.3% of females provided family care. By age group, the highest age groups for males were “55 to 59” at 87.8%, followed by “40 to 49” (87.4%) and “50 to 54” (87.0%). The highest age group for females was “40 to 49” at 68.2%, followed by “50 to 54” (67.5%) and “Less than 40 years old” (66.1%).

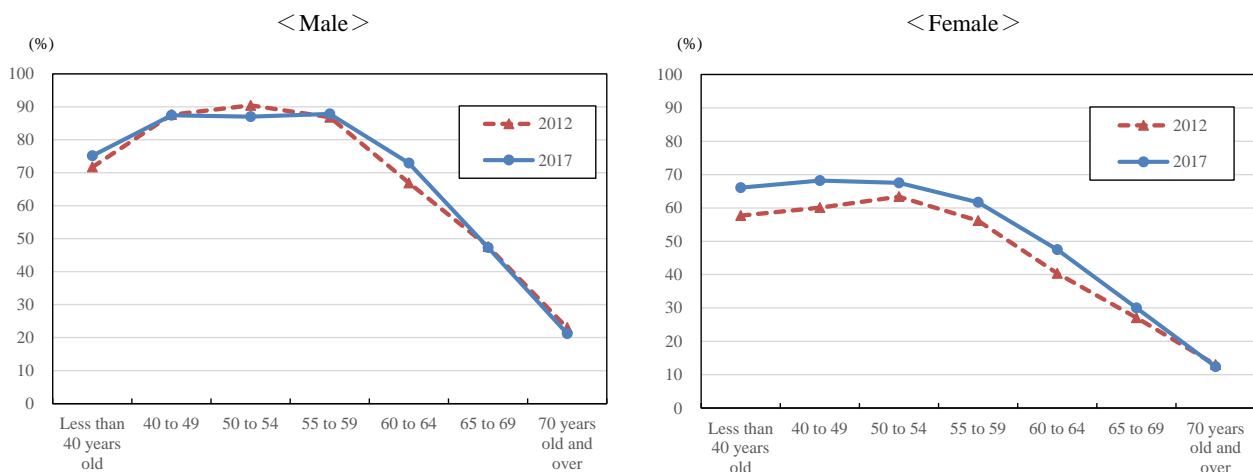
Compared with 2012, the ratio of persons engaged in work for females providing family care has been increasing in all age groups, except “70 years old and over”. Particularly “Less than 40 years old” and “40 to 49” demonstrated a significant increase.

(Table I-6, Fig. I-4)

**Table I-6: Population and Ratio of Persons Providing Family Care by Sex, Labour Force Status, Status in Employment and Age - 2017**

Sex Labour force status Status in employment	Age	Population of 15 years old and over	Providing family care							(thousand persons, %)
			Total	Less than 40 years old	40 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	
Population	Both sexes	110,976.7	<b>6,276.3</b>	540.1	895.7	842.4	1,047.5	978.6	869.4	1,102.6
	Persons engaged in work	66,213.0	<b>3,463.2</b>	377.1	671.2	620.7	739.0	557.6	322.1	175.4
	Of which employees	59,208.1	2,999.2	355.2	618.6	570.9	657.7	469.1	228.0	99.8
	Persons not engaged in work	44,763.7	<b>2,813.1</b>	163.0	224.5	221.7	308.5	421.0	547.3	927.1
	Male	53,542.9	2,321.5	221.7	315.1	268.0	355.7	366.5	352.9	441.5
	Persons engaged in work	37,074.1	1,514.9	166.5	275.3	233.2	312.2	267.0	166.9	93.7
	Of which employees	32,536.2	1,267.2	156.1	247.3	208.9	269.1	220.4	112.9	52.7
	Persons not engaged in work	16,468.8	806.7	55.1	39.8	34.8	43.6	99.6	186.0	347.8
	Female	57,433.9	3,954.8	318.3	580.6	574.4	691.8	612.1	516.5	661.1
	Persons engaged in work	29,138.9	1,948.3	210.5	395.9	387.5	426.8	290.7	155.2	81.8
	Of which employees	26,671.8	1,732.0	199.1	371.3	362.0	388.6	248.7	115.1	47.1
	Persons not engaged in work	28,294.9	2,006.4	107.9	184.7	186.9	264.9	321.4	361.3	579.3
Ratio	Both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Persons engaged in work	59.7	55.2	69.8	74.9	73.7	70.5	57.0	37.0	15.9
	Of which employees	53.4	47.8	65.8	69.1	67.8	62.8	47.9	26.2	9.1
	Persons not engaged in work	40.3	44.8	30.2	25.1	26.3	29.5	43.0	63.0	84.1
	Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Persons engaged in work	69.2	<b>65.3</b>	75.1	<b>87.4</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>87.8</b>	72.9	47.3	21.2
	Of which employees	60.8	54.6	70.4	78.5	77.9	75.7	60.1	32.0	11.9
	Persons not engaged in work	30.8	34.7	24.9	12.6	13.0	12.3	27.2	52.7	78.8
	Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Persons engaged in work	50.7	<b>49.3</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>67.5</b>	61.7	47.5	30.0	12.4
	Of which employees	46.4	43.8	62.6	64.0	63.0	56.2	40.6	22.3	7.1
	Persons not engaged in work	49.3	50.7	33.9	31.8	32.5	38.3	52.5	70.0	87.6

**Fig. I-4: Ratio of Persons Engaged in Work for Persons Providing Family Care by Sex and Age - 2012, 2017**



## 6. Persons Having Left the Previous Job for Caring an Aged / Sick Family Member

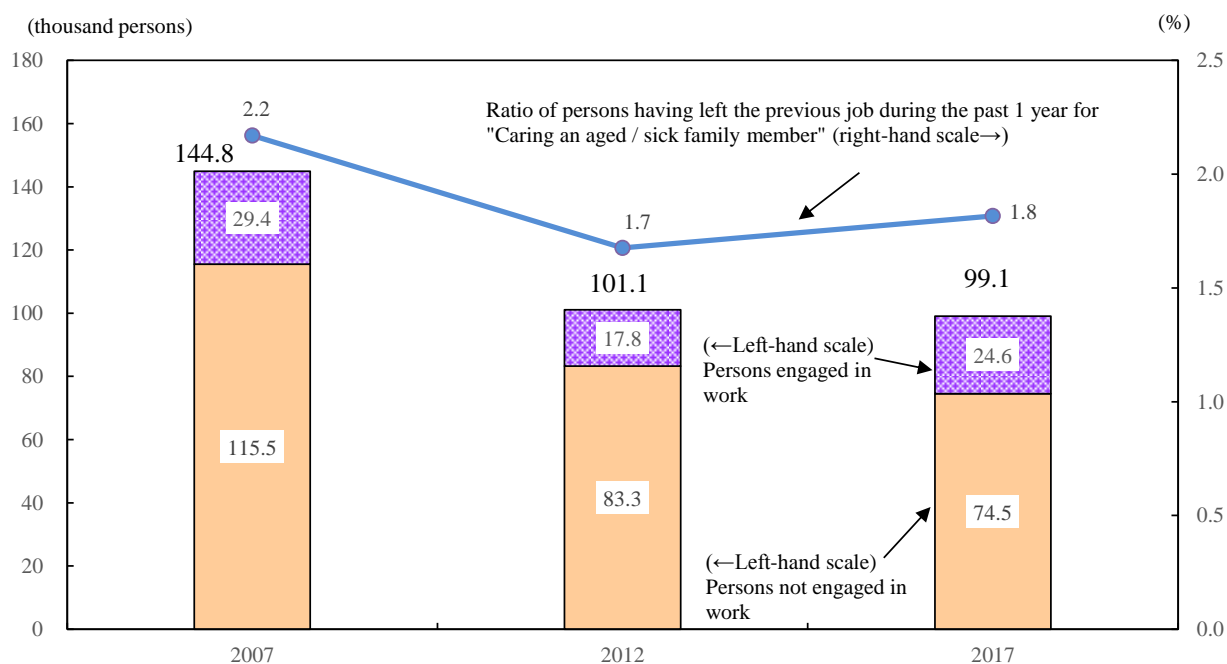
○ During the past 1 year, the number of persons having left the previous job for “Caring an aged / sick family member” remained almost unchanged at 99 thousand, of which the number of persons engaged in work as at the time of the survey was 25 thousand, an increase of 7 thousand people

During the past 1 year (Oct. 2016 to Sep. 2017), 99 thousand people left their prior job for “Caring an aged / sick family member” (comprising 1.8% of persons having left the previous job during the past 1 year), including 24 thousand males and 75 thousand females; females comprised approximately 80%. By labour force status, at the time of the survey, the number of persons engaged and not engaged in work were 25 thousand and 75 thousand respectively.

Compared with 2012, the number of persons having left the previous job during the past 1 year for “Caring an aged / sick family member” remained almost unchanged, also persons engaged in work increased by 7 thousand and persons not engaged in work decreased by 9 thousand as at the time of the survey.

(Fig. I-5, Table I-7)

**Fig. I-5: Population and Ratio of Persons Having Left the Previous Job during the past 1 Year for Caring an Aged / Sick Family Member by Labour Force Status - 2007, 2012, 2017**



**Table I-7: Persons Having Left the Previous Job during the past 1 Year for Caring an Aged / Sick Family Member by Sex and Labour Force Status - 2007, 2012, 2017**

	(thousand persons)		
Sex	2007	2012	2017
Labour force status			
Both sexes	144.8	101.1	<b>99.1</b>
Persons engaged in work	29.4	17.8	<b>24.6</b>
Persons not engaged in work	115.5	83.3	<b>74.5</b>
Male	25.6	19.9	<b>24.0</b>
Persons engaged in work	6.1	3.4	7.7
Persons not engaged in work	19.5	16.5	16.3
Female	119.2	81.2	<b>75.1</b>
Persons engaged in work	23.3	14.4	17.0
Persons not engaged in work	96.0	66.8	58.2

## 7. Days of Providing Family Care by Employees Providing Family Care

○Regarding “Regular staffs”, the most common answer by males was “Up to 3 days per month” and by females “6 days or more per week”

Regarding employees providing family care, the ratio of days of providing family care was broken down by sex and type of employment, this revealed that “Up to 3 days per month” was the most common answer at 32.5% among male “Regular staffs”, followed by “1 day per week” (22.6%) and “6 days or more per week” (20.3%). As for female “Regular staffs”, “6 days or more per week” was the most common answer at 30.7%, followed by “Up to 3 days per month” (25.1%) and “1 day per week” (19.0%).

Also regarding “Irregular staffs”, “6 days or more per week” was the most common answer for males at 29.8%, followed by “Up to 3 days per month” (22.9%) and “1 day per week” (15.1%). As for females, “6 days or more per week” was the highest with 32.9%, followed by “Up to 3 days per month” (20.7%) and “1 day per week” (17.3%). (Fig. I-6, Table I-8)

Fig. I-6: Ratio of Employees Providing Family Care by Sex, Type of Employment and Days of Providing Family Care - 2017

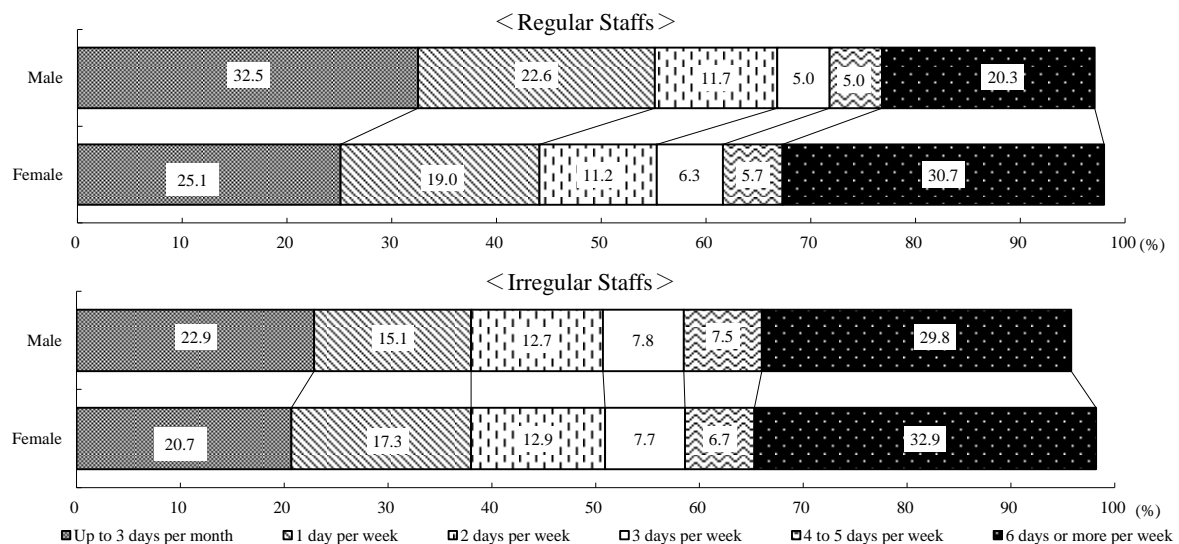


Table I-8: Population and Ratio of Employees Providing Family Care by Sex, Type of Employment and Days of Providing Family Care - 2017

Days of providing family care		(thousand persons, %)						
		Total	Up to 3 days per month	1 day per week	2 days per week	3 days per week	4 to 5 days per week	6 days or more per week
Sex	Both sexes	2,999.2	752.3	562.3	359.3	201.2	183.2	864.6
	Of which regular staffs	1,408.0	412.6	296.2	161.9	78.0	74.7	348.4
	Of which irregular staffs	1,360.2	288.5	227.9	174.4	104.7	93.4	437.7
Type of Employment	Male	1,267.2	369.6	254.5	147.8	75.4	72.0	306.2
	Of which regular staffs	799.9	259.7	180.5	93.7	39.7	40.1	162.0
	Of which irregular staffs	319.3	73.0	48.1	40.4	24.9	24.1	95.2
	Female	1,732.0	382.8	307.8	211.5	125.8	111.1	558.3
	Of which regular staffs	608.1	152.9	115.7	68.2	38.2	34.6	186.4
	Of which irregular staffs	1,041.0	215.5	179.8	134.0	79.8	69.3	342.4
Ratio	Both sexes	100.0	25.1	18.7	12.0	6.7	6.1	28.8
	Of which regular staffs	100.0	29.3	21.0	11.5	5.5	5.3	24.7
	Of which irregular staffs	100.0	21.2	16.8	12.8	7.7	6.9	32.2
	Male	100.0	29.2	20.1	11.7	6.0	5.7	24.2
	Of which regular staffs	100.0	<b>32.5</b>	<b>22.6</b>	11.7	5.0	5.0	<b>20.3</b>
	Of which irregular staffs	100.0	<b>22.9</b>	<b>15.1</b>	12.7	7.8	7.5	<b>29.8</b>
Female	100.0	22.1	17.8	12.2	7.3	6.4	32.2	
Of which regular staffs	100.0	<b>25.1</b>	<b>19.0</b>	11.2	6.3	5.7	<b>30.7</b>	
Of which irregular staffs	100.0	<b>20.7</b>	<b>17.3</b>	12.9	7.7	6.7	<b>32.9</b>	

## 8. Persons Adjusting Working Hours and Days due to Keeping Income below a Certain Amount (Adjusting Working Hours and Days)

○Persons adjusting working hours and days among “Irregular staffs” comprised 26.2%. By income class, slightly more than 80% of persons adjusting working hours and days earned 0.5 to 1.49 million yen

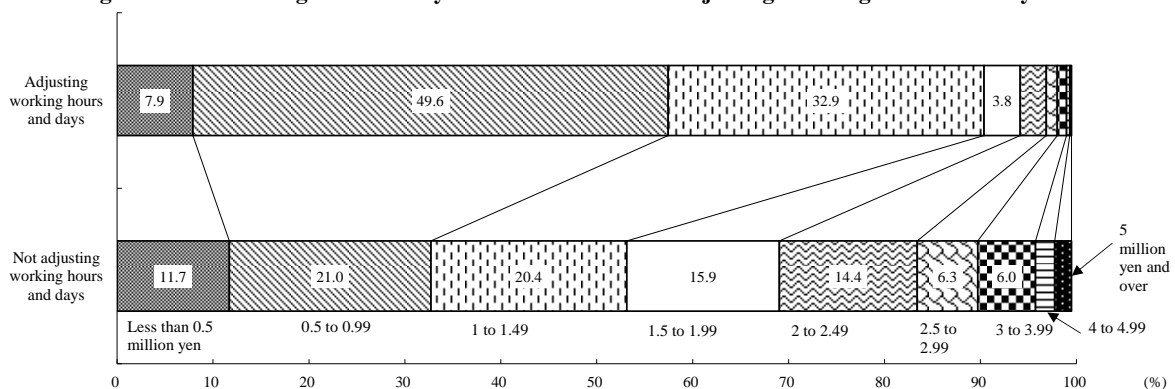
Regarding “Irregular staffs”, the number of persons adjusting working hours and days amounted to 5,586 thousand, comprising 26.2% of “Irregular staffs”. By sex, the number of persons adjusting working hours and days was 949 thousand for males (comprising 14.2% of male “Irregular staffs”) and 4,636 thousand for females (comprising 31.7% of female “Irregular staffs”).

Of persons adjusting working hours and days by income class, the sum of “0.5 to 0.99” (49.6%) and “1 to 1.49” (32.9%) comprised more than 80%. (Table I-9, Fig. I-7)

**Table I-9: Population and Ratio of Irregular Staffs by Sex, Income and Whether Adjusting Working Hours and Days - 2017**

Whether adjusting working hours and days	Population			Ratio		
	Total	Adjusting working hours and days	Not adjusting working hours and days	Total	Adjusting working hours and days	Not adjusting working hours and days
Both sexes	21,325.7	<b>5,585.7</b>	14,762.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 0.5 million yen	2,271.2	441.2	1,725.7	10.7	7.9	11.7
0.5 to 0.99	6,084.0	2,768.1	3,103.4	28.5	<b>49.6</b>	21.0
1 to 1.49	5,021.5	1,838.3	3,016.2	23.5	<b>32.9</b>	20.4
1.5 to 1.99	2,654.6	210.9	2,346.8	12.4	3.8	15.9
2 to 2.49	2,365.5	152.0	2,121.5	11.1	2.7	14.4
2.5 to 2.99	1,044.1	64.3	931.7	4.9	1.2	6.3
3 to 3.99	993.4	53.5	887.0	4.7	1.0	6.0
4 to 4.99	333.1	18.5	294.7	1.6	0.3	2.0
5 million yen and over	293.3	10.1	261.0	1.4	0.2	1.8
Male	6,677.6	<b>949.4</b>	5,357.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 0.5 million yen	632.2	97.2	503.9	9.5	10.2	9.4
0.5 to 0.99	1,184.4	347.5	796.3	17.7	36.6	14.9
1 to 1.49	1,135.7	217.7	873.1	17.0	22.9	16.3
1.5 to 1.99	918.3	93.9	783.7	13.8	9.9	14.6
2 to 2.49	1,016.8	82.1	889.3	15.2	8.6	16.6
2.5 to 2.99	553.5	42.0	483.9	8.3	4.4	9.0
3 to 3.99	643.8	38.3	565.1	9.6	4.0	10.5
4 to 4.99	248.2	15.9	216.2	3.7	1.7	4.0
5 million yen and over	240.2	8.7	214.0	3.6	0.9	4.0
Female	14,648.0	<b>4,636.3</b>	9,405.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 0.5 million yen	1,639.1	344.0	1,221.8	11.2	7.4	13.0
0.5 to 0.99	4,899.6	2,420.6	2,307.2	33.4	52.2	24.5
1 to 1.49	3,885.7	1,620.6	2,143.0	26.5	35.0	22.8
1.5 to 1.99	1,736.3	117.0	1,563.2	11.9	2.5	16.6
2 to 2.49	1,348.7	69.9	1,232.2	9.2	1.5	13.1
2.5 to 2.99	490.5	22.2	447.8	3.3	0.5	4.8
3 to 3.99	349.6	15.2	321.9	2.4	0.3	3.4
4 to 4.99	84.8	2.6	78.4	0.6	0.1	0.8
5 million yen and over	53.1	1.4	46.9	0.4	0.0	0.5

**Fig. I-7: Ratio of Irregular Staffs by Income and Whether Adjusting Working Hours and Days - 2017**





## 9. Age Group with Higher Ratios of Persons Adjusting Working Hours and Days

### ○ Males aged “15 to 19 years old” and females aged “45 to 49” comprised the highest ratio of persons adjusting working hours and days

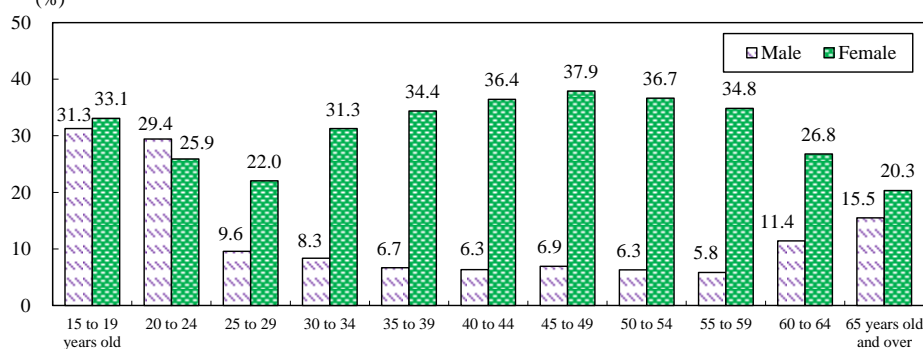
Regarding the ratio of persons adjusting working hours and days among “Irregular staffs” by sex and age group, males aged “15 to 19 years old” comprised the highest ratio at 31.3%, followed by “20 to 24” (29.4%) and “65 years old and over” (15.5%). As for females, those aged “45 to 49” was the highest at 37.9%, followed by “50 to 54” (36.7%) and “40 to 44” (36.4%); all of the female age groups exceeded the ratios of males, except for the “20 to 24”.

(Table I-10, Fig. I-8)

**Table I-10: Population and Ratio of Irregular Staffs by Sex, Age and Whether Adjusting Working Hours and Days - 2017**  
(thousand persons, %)

Whether adjusting working hours and days	Population			Ratio		
	Total	Adjusting working hours and days	Not adjusting working hours and days	Total	Adjusting working hours and days	Not adjusting working hours and days
Sex						
Age						
Both sexes	21,325.7	5,585.7	14,762.3	100.0	26.2	69.2
15 to 19 years old	770.8	248.9	484.2	100.0	32.3	62.8
20 to 24	1,734.8	478.7	1,189.8	100.0	27.6	68.6
25 to 29	1,286.4	224.7	1,006.3	100.0	17.5	78.2
30 to 34	1,461.0	366.3	1,041.3	100.0	25.1	71.3
35 to 39	1,693.9	484.6	1,142.9	100.0	28.6	67.5
40 to 44	2,245.0	706.1	1,449.2	100.0	31.5	64.6
45 to 49	2,338.1	783.4	1,459.2	100.0	33.5	62.4
50 to 54	1,983.6	640.2	1,260.8	100.0	32.3	63.6
55 to 59	1,802.4	531.4	1,196.5	100.0	29.5	66.4
60 to 64	2,537.8	503.5	1,906.1	100.0	19.8	75.1
65 years old and over	3,472.0	617.9	2,625.9	100.0	17.8	75.6
Male	6,677.6	949.4	5,357.3	100.0	14.2	80.2
15 to 19 years old	342.3	107.1	214.3	100.0	<b>31.3</b>	62.6
20 to 24	833.9	245.5	554.6	100.0	<b>29.4</b>	66.5
25 to 29	471.4	45.1	403.2	100.0	9.6	85.5
30 to 34	394.9	32.9	343.1	100.0	8.3	86.9
35 to 39	353.9	23.6	312.8	100.0	6.7	88.4
40 to 44	372.3	23.6	323.8	100.0	6.3	87.0
45 to 49	332.9	23.1	284.4	100.0	6.9	85.4
50 to 54	286.1	18.0	247.9	100.0	6.3	86.6
55 to 59	332.7	19.4	294.7	100.0	5.8	88.6
60 to 64	1,144.7	130.6	951.4	100.0	11.4	83.1
65 years old and over	1,812.3	280.4	1,427.1	100.0	<b>15.5</b>	78.7
Female	14,648.0	4,636.3	9,405.0	100.0	31.7	64.2
15 to 19 years old	428.5	141.8	269.9	100.0	33.1	63.0
20 to 24	900.9	233.2	635.2	100.0	25.9	70.5
25 to 29	814.9	179.6	603.1	100.0	22.0	74.0
30 to 34	1,066.1	333.4	698.2	100.0	31.3	65.5
35 to 39	1,340.0	461.0	830.1	100.0	34.4	61.9
40 to 44	1,872.7	682.5	1,125.4	100.0	<b>36.4</b>	60.1
45 to 49	2,005.2	760.3	1,174.8	100.0	<b>37.9</b>	58.6
50 to 54	1,697.4	622.3	1,012.9	100.0	<b>36.7</b>	59.7
55 to 59	1,469.6	511.9	901.8	100.0	34.8	61.4
60 to 64	1,393.1	372.9	954.7	100.0	26.8	68.5
65 years old and over	1,659.5	337.5	1,198.8	100.0	20.3	72.2

**Fig. I-8: Ratio of Persons Adjusting Working Hours and Days to Irregular Staffs by Sex and Age - 2017**  
(%)



## 10. Person Who Started His / Her Own Business (Person Starting a Business for Oneself)

### ○ Person starting a business for oneself comprised 80.7% males and 19.3% females

In terms of the person starting a business for oneself among “Self-employed workers” and “Executive of company or corporation”, the number of those amounted to 4,771 thousand, of which the number of those among “Self-employed workers” was 3,430 thousand and those among “Executive of company or corporation” was 1,341 thousand.

By sex, the number of male starting a business for himself amounted to 3,849 thousand (comprising 80.7% of person starting a business for oneself), and the number of female starting a business for herself amounted to 922 thousand (19.3% of same as above); males comprised approximately 80%.

Compared with 2012, the ratio of female starting a business for herself rose by 1.4 points.

(Table I-11)

**Table I-11: Population and Ratio of Person Starting a Business for Oneself by Sex, Status in Employment and Type of Employment - 2012, 2017**

(thousand persons, %, points)

Status in employment Type of employment		Population			Ratio		
		Total of person starting a business for oneself	Self-employed worker starting a business for oneself	Executive of company or corporation starting a business for oneself	Total of person starting a business for oneself	Self-employed worker starting a business for oneself	Executive of company or corporation starting a business for oneself
Sex							
2017	Both sexes	<b><u>4,770.9</u></b>	<b><u>3,430.1</u></b>	<b><u>1,340.8</u></b>	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Male	<b><u>3,848.5</u></b>	2,691.6	1,156.9	<b><u>80.7</u></b>	78.5	86.3
	Female	<b><u>922.4</u></b>	738.5	183.9	<b><u>19.3</u></b>	21.5	13.7
2012	Both sexes	5,138.2	3,682.4	1,455.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Male	4,220.7	2,941.7	1,279.0	82.1	79.9	87.9
	Female	917.5	740.7	176.8	17.9	20.1	12.1
Change	Both sexes	-367.3	-252.3	-115.0	-	-	-
	Male	-372.2	-250.1	-122.1	-1.4	-1.4	-1.6
	Female	4.9	-2.2	7.1	<b><u>1.4</u></b>	1.4	1.6

## 11. Persons Having a Secondary Job

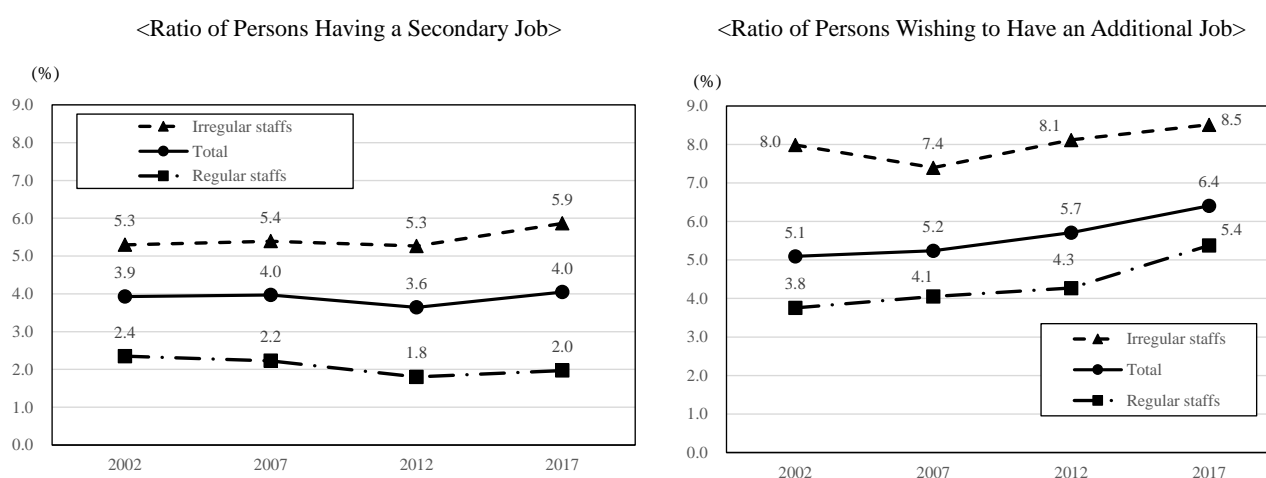
### ○ Regarding persons engaged in work, 4.0% of those had a secondary job and 6.4% of those wished to have an additional job

The ratio of persons having a secondary job (ratio of persons having a secondary job to persons engaged in work) was 4.0%, rising by 0.4 points compared with 2012. By type of employment, “Regular staffs” was 2.0% (rising by 0.2 points), “Irregular staffs” was 5.9% (rising by 0.6 points).

The ratio of persons wishing to have an additional job (ratio of persons wishing to have an additional job to persons engaged in work) was 6.4%, rising by 0.7 points compared with 2012. By type of employment, “Regular staffs” was 5.4% (rising by 1.1 points), “Irregular staffs” was 8.5% (rising by 0.4 points).

(Fig. I-9, Table I-12)

**Fig. I-9: Trends in Ratio of Persons Having a Secondary Job and Ratio of Persons Wishing to Have an Additional Job by Type of Employment - 2002 to 2017**



**Table I-12: Population and Ratio of Persons Having a Secondary Job and Persons Wishing to Have an Additional Job by Sex and Type of Employment - 2017**

Sex Type of employment	Persons having a secondary job		Persons wishing to have an additional Job	
	Population	Ratio of persons having a secondary job	Population	Ratio of persons wishing to have an additional job
Both sexes	2,678.4	<b>4.0</b>	4,244.0	<b>6.4</b>
Of which regular staffs	680.2	<b>2.0</b>	1,855.9	<b>5.4</b>
Of which irregular staffs	1,250.8	<b>5.9</b>	1,815.3	<b>8.5</b>
Male	1,430.2	3.9	2,309.6	6.2
Of which regular staffs	495.2	2.1	1,297.0	5.6
Of which irregular staffs	407.8	6.1	617.9	9.3
Female	1,248.2	4.3	1,934.4	6.6
Of which regular staffs	185.0	1.7	558.9	5.0
Of which irregular staffs	843.1	5.8	1,197.4	8.2

Note: “Persons wishing to have an additional job” means persons wishing to have another job in addition to their present one.

# <Prefectures>

## 12. Ratio of Persons Engaged in Work (Productive-Age Population)

### ○ Prefectures with higher ratios of persons engaged in work (productive-age population) included Fukui-ken, Yamagata-ken and Toyama-ken

Regarding the ratio of persons engaged in work for the productive-age population (15 to 64 years old) (76.0%, Japan), Fukui-ken was the highest at 80.3%, followed by Yamagata-ken (79.7%) and Toyama-ken (79.1%).

By sex, the ratio of males (83.3%, Japan) in Aichi-ken was the highest at 85.4%, followed by Fukui-ken (85.1%) and Yamagata-ken (84.9%).

As for females (68.5%, Japan), Fukui-ken was the highest at 75.4%, followed by Shimane-ken (74.5%) and Yamagata-ken (74.3%).

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

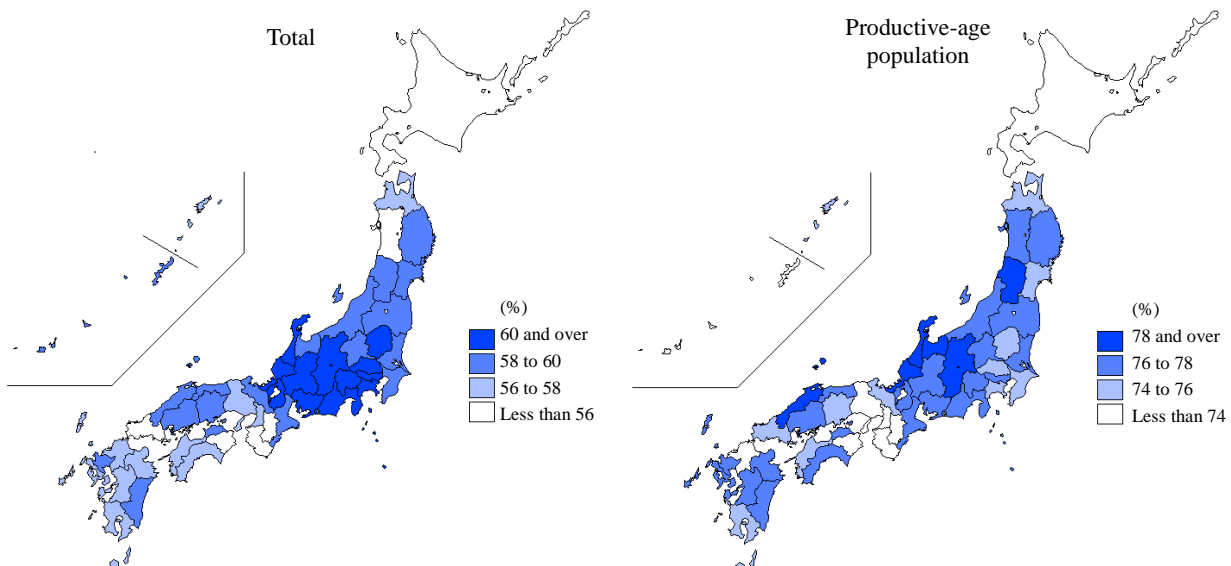
Table II-1: Ratio of Persons Engaged in Work by Prefecture, Sex and Age - 2017

(%)

Prefecture	Sex Age	Both sexes				Sex Age							
		Male		Female		Male		Female					
		Productive -age population 1)	Productive -age population 1)	Productive -age population 1)	Productive -age population 1)	Productive -age population 1)	Productive -age population 1)	Productive -age population 1)	Productive -age population 1)				
Japan		59.7	76.0	69.2	83.3	50.7	68.5	59.9	77.4	69.6	84.7	50.8	69.9
Hokkaido		55.4	73.7	65.4	81.4	46.7	66.4	61.4	76.9	71.0	84.8	52.1	68.8
Aomori-ken		57.2	75.3	66.7	81.1	49.1	69.7	58.6	74.3	68.5	81.9	49.7	66.9
Iwate-ken		59.0	77.6	68.8	83.3	50.0	71.6	57.7	73.9	67.2	81.9	49.1	66.0
Miyagi-ken		59.2	75.5	69.2	82.9	49.7	67.9	56.6	73.9	66.8	82.4	47.6	65.6
Akita-ken		55.9	77.8	66.6	84.0	46.6	71.7	54.2	71.8	64.1	80.1	45.5	64.0
Yamagata-ken		59.7	<b>79.7</b>	68.7	<b>84.9</b>	51.5	<b>74.3</b>	55.9	73.8	65.7	81.3	47.3	66.7
Fukushima-ken		58.5	76.0	68.6	82.8	48.8	68.6	58.8	77.4	66.6	81.1	51.9	73.7
Ibaraki-ken		59.7	76.2	69.3	83.8	50.4	68.0	58.3	79.0	67.1	83.3	50.2	<b>74.5</b>
Tochigi-ken		60.5	75.7	69.7	82.7	51.5	68.1	58.1	75.8	67.5	82.4	49.6	69.2
Gumma-ken		59.9	77.1	69.1	84.0	51.0	69.8	59.4	76.6	68.9	83.6	50.7	69.3
Saitama-ken		61.0	75.8	70.6	84.0	51.5	67.2	55.8	75.2	65.5	81.8	47.4	68.6
Chiba-ken		59.7	75.3	69.6	83.5	50.0	66.7	54.9	73.7	63.9	80.2	47.0	67.3
Tokyo-to		64.8	77.8	74.3	84.8	55.6	70.5	58.1	76.6	67.6	84.1	49.3	68.9
Kanagawa-ken		61.0	75.9	71.1	84.4	51.1	66.8	56.7	75.3	66.6	82.8	48.0	68.0
Niigata-ken		58.3	77.7	67.6	83.3	49.7	71.8	56.8	76.8	63.8	80.0	50.8	73.6
Toyama-ken		59.5	<b>79.1</b>	68.3	84.0	51.4	74.0	57.8	73.7	67.8	81.5	49.1	66.3
Ishikawa-ken		61.0	78.2	68.8	82.5	53.7	73.7	59.6	77.1	68.2	82.3	52.0	71.8
Fukui-ken		62.4	<b>80.3</b>	70.7	<b>85.1</b>	54.6	<b>75.4</b>	57.1	76.0	66.7	82.2	48.9	70.2
Yamanashi-ken		61.0	76.8	70.3	82.9	52.3	70.4	57.7	76.1	65.9	81.4	50.6	71.0
Nagano-ken		61.3	78.4	70.5	84.3	52.6	72.3	56.9	76.1	67.0	82.9	48.1	69.5
Gifu-ken		60.6	77.4	69.6	84.2	52.2	70.7	58.3	76.5	67.0	82.7	50.8	70.6
Shizuoka-ken		60.7	77.8	69.7	84.7	52.1	70.6	56.9	75.7	65.6	82.0	49.4	69.7
Aichi-ken		62.5	77.5	72.0	<b>85.4</b>	53.1	68.9	59.0	72.4	66.1	78.0	52.2	66.9

1) Productive-age population refers to the population of 15 to 64 years old.

Fig. II-1: Ratio of Persons Engaged in Work by Prefecture and Age - 2017



### 13. Irregular Staffs

#### ○ Prefectures with higher ratios of “Irregular staffs” included Okinawa-ken, Kyoto-fu and Nara-ken

Regarding the ratio of “Irregular staffs” among “Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation” (38.2%, Japan), Okinawa-ken was the highest at 43.1%, followed by Kyoto-fu (42.5%) and Nara-ken (41.1%). Conversely, Tokushima-ken was the lowest at 32.6%, followed by Yamagata-ken (32.8%) and Toyama-ken (33.1%).

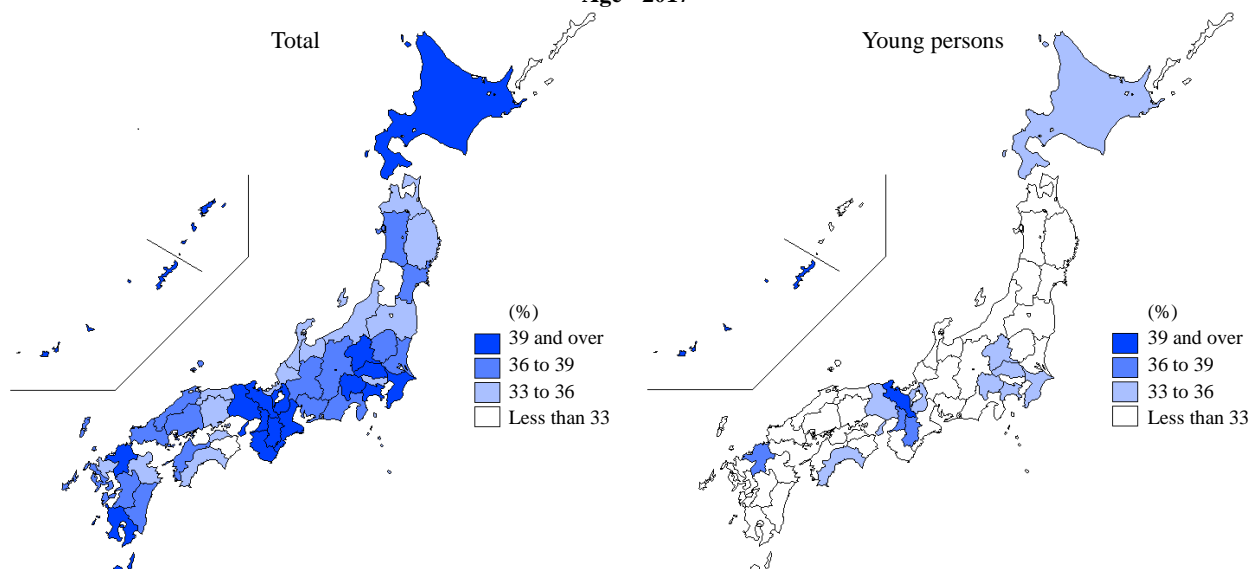
Also, as for young persons (15 to 34 years old) (32.9%, Japan), Okinawa-ken was the highest at 44.4%, followed by Kyoto-fu (41.6%) and Nara-ken (37.9%). Conversely, Toyama-ken was the lowest at 22.2%, followed by Yamagata-ken and Fukui-ken (26.0%, both) and Kagawa-ken (26.1%). (Table II-2, Fig. II-2)

**Table II-2: Ratio of Irregular Staffs to Employees, Excluding Executive of Company or Corporation by Prefecture and Age - 2012, 2017 (%)**

Prefecture	Age	Irregular staffs		Young persons 1)		Prefecture	Age	Irregular staffs		Young persons 1)	
		2012	2017	2012	2017			2012	2017	2012	2017
Japan		38.2	38.2	35.3	32.9	Mie-ken		38.6	39.2	29.5	30.9
Hokkaido		42.8	40.6	40.6	35.1	Shiga-ken		38.4	40.6	33.8	33.7
Aomori-ken		37.9	35.3	37.1	29.7	Kyoto-fu		41.8	<b>42.5</b>	41.9	<b>41.6</b>
Iwate-ken		37.6	35.7	36.7	28.8	Osaka-fu		41.3	40.3	37.6	36.6
Miyagi-ken		39.3	36.5	38.6	31.3	Hyogo-ken		39.0	39.5	34.9	33.8
Akita-ken		35.3	36.1	29.9	27.3	Nara-ken		39.7	<b>41.1</b>	39.2	<b>37.9</b>
Yamagata-ken		35.8	<b>32.8</b>	30.8	<b>26.0</b>	Wakayama-ken		38.5	39.3	33.9	31.6
Fukushima-ken		34.7	35.0	31.1	26.5	Tottori-ken		36.1	35.5	32.9	29.2
Ibaraki-ken		38.6	38.5	35.2	31.9	Shimane-ken		35.1	36.0	30.9	28.4
Tochigi-ken		36.7	38.9	32.9	32.2	Okayama-ken		36.7	35.2	33.7	29.4
Gumma-ken		38.3	39.6	34.4	34.1	Hiroshima-ken		36.8	37.3	32.7	32.7
Saitama-ken		39.6	40.1	37.4	35.7	Yamaguchi-ken		36.1	37.5	29.6	29.2
Chiba-ken		39.4	39.7	38.4	34.6	Tokushima-ken		33.7	<b>32.6</b>	33.1	29.4
Tokyo-to		35.7	35.1	35.3	31.2	Kagawa-ken		35.3	34.5	31.4	<b>26.1</b>
Kanagawa-ken		38.2	39.7	35.4	35.7	Ehime-ken		36.7	36.0	30.7	29.5
Niigata-ken		34.1	34.9	30.4	30.2	Kochi-ken		36.8	35.3	35.8	34.0
Toyama-ken		32.9	<b>33.1</b>	27.1	<b>22.2</b>	Fukuoka-ken		40.0	40.0	39.7	36.8
Ishikawa-ken		35.6	35.3	33.2	28.8	Saga-ken		35.0	35.9	32.1	27.5
Fukui-ken		32.7	34.6	27.4	<b>26.0</b>	Nagasaki-ken		35.7	37.6	32.7	29.4
Yamanashi-ken		39.5	40.8	36.7	33.3	Kumamoto-ken		36.8	36.6	36.1	32.2
Nagano-ken		38.8	37.6	30.7	30.6	Oita-ken		35.6	35.8	29.7	27.6
Gifu-ken		37.7	38.6	30.1	30.6	Miyazaki-ken		39.0	38.0	33.8	31.7
Shizuoka-ken		37.6	38.9	31.2	28.5	Kagoshima-ken		40.0	40.3	34.9	30.4
Aichi-ken		37.3	37.5	32.5	31.0	Okinawa-ken		44.5	<b>43.1</b>	50.4	<b>44.4</b>

1) Young persons refer to persons of 15 to 34 years old.

**Fig. II-2: Ratio of Irregular Staffs to Employees, Excluding Executive of Company or Corporation by Prefecture and Age - 2017**



## 14. Main Reason to Work in the Current Employment Status of “Irregular staffs”

○ Prefectures with higher ratios of irregular staffs who chose “Not obtaining a job as a regular employee” as a main reason to work in the current employment status include Aomori-ken, Akita-ken, Yamagata-ken and Fukushima-ken

Regarding “Irregular staffs” by main reason to work in the current employment status, Aomori-ken showed the highest ratio of those who chose “Not obtaining a job as a regular employee” (12.6%, Japan) at 16.9%, followed by Akita-ken (16.8%) and Yamagata-ken and Fukushima-ken (16.6%, both).

Of those who chose “For working at convenient times” (27.8%, Japan), the highest ratio was in Tokyo-to at 32.0%, followed by Kanagawa-ken (31.9%) and Aichi-ken (30.5%).

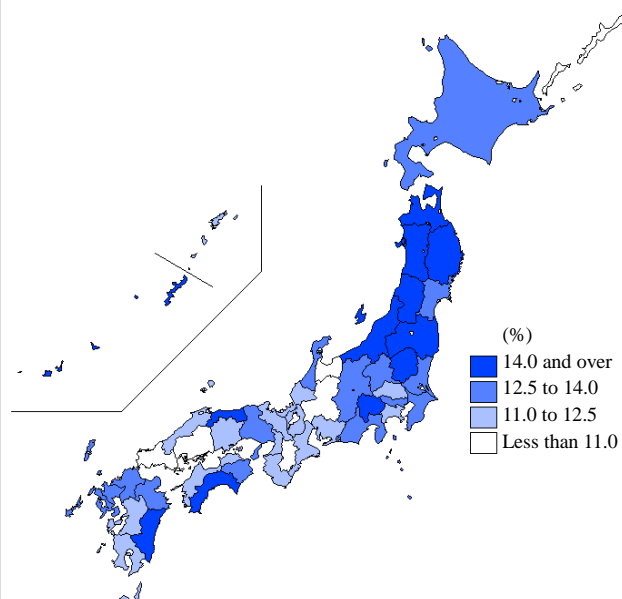
Regarding the option, “For supplementing family income or earning school expense” (20.3%, Japan), Kagoshima-ken was the highest at 24.3%, followed by Gifu-ken (24.0%) and Aomori-ken (23.6%).

**Table II-3: Ratio of Irregular Staffs by Prefecture and Main Reason to Work in the Current Employment Status - 2017**

(Table II-3, Fig. II-3)

Main Reason to work in the current employment status	For working at convenient times	For supplementing family income or earning school expense	For housework, child-rearing or nursing care	For short commute time	For utilizing specialized skills	Not obtaining a job as a regular employee (%)
Prefecture						
Japan	27.8	20.3	10.8	4.9	7.3	12.6
Hokkaido	26.3	21.7	9.6	3.8	7.7	13.9
Aomori-ken	19.8	<b>23.6</b>	10.5	4.9	6.9	<b>16.9</b>
Iwate-ken	20.5	20.5	10.5	4.4	<b>8.6</b>	15.9
Miyagi-ken	24.6	21.8	10.2	4.3	7.2	13.3
Akita-ken	20.5	20.7	11.0	4.2	<b>8.3</b>	<b>16.8</b>
Yamagata-ken	20.0	21.8	11.6	4.1	7.6	<b>16.6</b>
Fukushima-ken	21.6	21.3	9.0	5.2	7.1	<b>16.6</b>
Ibaraki-ken	24.3	21.5	10.4	5.7	7.6	13.3
Tochigi-ken	25.2	20.3	10.5	5.1	6.1	15.0
Gumma-ken	24.8	22.7	11.9	4.9	6.4	12.6
Saitama-ken	29.5	19.8	10.0	<b>5.9</b>	6.9	12.0
Chiba-ken	30.4	18.9	9.8	5.3	7.7	12.5
Tokyo-to	<b>32.0</b>	16.4	9.7	5.0	8.2	12.7
Kanagawa-ken	<b>31.9</b>	19.2	9.8	5.3	7.4	11.1
Niigata-ken	22.7	23.4	12.1	3.9	6.6	16.0
Toyama-ken	26.8	20.6	12.5	5.3	7.6	9.9
Ishikawa-ken	28.1	20.5	12.0	4.0	6.2	12.7
Fukui-ken	25.9	20.4	<b>13.9</b>	4.6	6.3	11.2
Yamanashi-ken	23.2	21.4	<b>11.3</b>	4.8	6.8	14.9
Nagano-ken	23.4	23.0	<b>12.8</b>	4.6	8.0	13.3
Gifu-ken	29.2	<b>24.0</b>	11.7	5.3	5.6	9.4
Shizuoka-ken	27.0	22.7	11.9	4.1	6.2	13.4
Aichi-ken	<b>30.5</b>	20.0	11.6	<b>6.1</b>	6.0	11.2
Mie-ken	28.6	19.7	11.3	5.7	6.6	12.1
Shiga-ken	28.9	21.5	11.2	<b>6.2</b>	6.3	11.5
Kyoto-fu	29.0	20.9	9.6	4.4	7.6	11.7
Osaka-fu	29.4	18.9	10.1	5.3	7.5	12.3
Hyogo-ken	27.9	21.3	11.3	4.4	8.0	12.7
Nara-ken	28.0	20.6	11.9	5.0	7.2	10.7
Wakayama-ken	24.6	21.7	11.0	4.1	6.2	11.5
Tottori-ken	23.3	18.9	11.7	4.2	7.0	16.2
Shimane-ken	25.8	18.7	<b>12.8</b>	3.8	7.9	12.4
Okayama-ken	24.4	21.6	12.7	4.3	6.8	12.4
Hiroshima-ken	27.8	21.8	12.4	4.8	7.7	9.9
Yamaguchi-ken	27.6	21.7	10.6	4.5	7.2	10.2
Tokushima-ken	25.3	18.8	11.8	4.7	7.1	13.6
Kagawa-ken	27.7	22.3	12.7	3.7	7.2	11.1
Ehime-ken	25.9	22.4	12.1	3.2	6.7	12.1
Kochi-ken	25.0	17.9	10.4	4.5	5.3	14.8
Fukuoka-ken	25.5	22.4	11.4	4.5	7.0	13.2
Saga-ken	21.1	22.7	12.1	4.9	7.7	13.8
Nagasaki-ken	21.5	22.1	11.0	3.1	7.5	13.3
Kumamoto-ken	23.3	22.1	<b>13.0</b>	3.5	<b>8.5</b>	12.2
Oita-ken	24.7	22.0	11.5	4.9	7.2	12.5
Miyazaki-ken	21.4	23.2	11.8	4.1	7.8	14.1
Kagoshima-ken	24.5	<b>24.3</b>	11.7	3.6	7.0	11.2
Okinawa-ken	24.5	17.3	12.5	3.8	8.1	15.0

**Fig. II-3: Ratio of Irregular Staffs Who Chose “Not obtaining a job as a regular employee” as a Main Reason to Work in the Current Employment Status by Prefecture - 2017**



## 15. Persons Having Left the Previous Job for Childbearing / Childcare

### ○ Prefectures with higher ratios of females having left the previous job for “Childbearing / childcare” during the past 1 year included Kagawa-ken, Oita-ken, Aichi-ken and Okinawa-ken

As for females having left the previous job during the past 1 year, the ratio of those having left their job for the reason “Childbearing / childcare” (6.9%, Japan) was the highest in Kagawa-ken (9.3%), followed by Oita-ken (9.2%) and Aichi-ken and Okinawa-ken (8.8%, both).

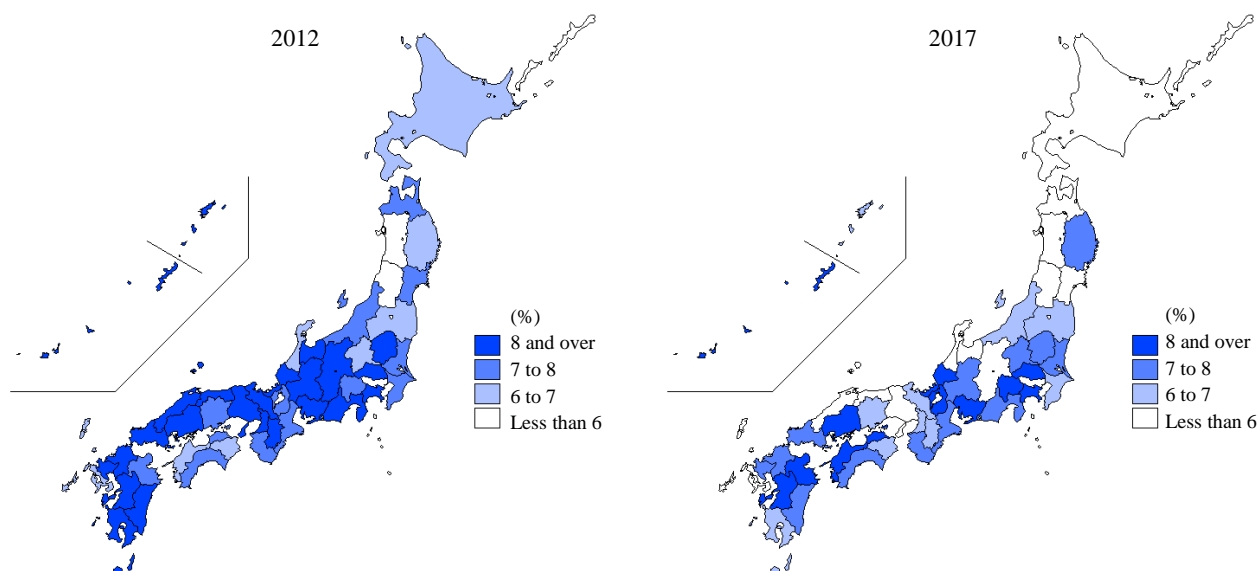
Compared with 2012, Japan has fallen by 1.0 point and also fallen in 31 prefectures, including Toyama-ken at 6.9 points down, Hyogo-ken at 4.7 points down and Tottori-ken at 4.0 points down.

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

**Table II-4: Ratio of Persons Having Left the Previous Job during the past 1 Year for Childbearing / Childcare by Prefecture and Sex - 2012, 2017 (%)**

Prefecture	Sex	2012		2017		Prefecture	Sex	2012		2017	
			Female		Female				Female		Female
Japan		4.3	7.9	3.9	6.9	Mie-ken		4.4	7.4	3.9	7.2
Hokkaido		3.4	6.3	3.4	5.6	Shiga-ken		3.9	7.0	4.4	8.1
Aomori-ken		3.9	7.5	3.0	5.3	Kyoto-fu		4.6	8.3	3.4	6.0
Iwate-ken		3.6	6.8	4.5	7.9	Osaka-fu		4.4	8.2	3.7	6.2
Miyagi-ken		4.3	7.9	2.6	4.6	Hyogo-ken		5.4	10.0	2.9	5.3
Akita-ken		2.4	4.6	3.3	5.9	Nara-ken		4.4	8.2	3.7	6.5
Yamagata-ken		2.8	5.4	2.7	4.7	Wakayama-ken		4.3	7.8	4.1	7.3
Fukushima-ken		3.1	6.0	3.4	6.4	Tottori-ken		4.7	9.2	2.9	5.2
Ibaraki-ken		4.0	7.8	4.3	7.4	Shimane-ken		4.5	8.4	3.2	4.9
Tochigi-ken		4.8	9.1	3.9	7.1	Okayama-ken		4.3	7.7	3.8	6.2
Gumma-ken		3.3	6.1	3.9	7.2	Hiroshima-ken		4.4	8.4	5.0	8.1
Saitama-ken		5.4	10.2	4.5	8.1	Yamaguchi-ken		4.4	8.2	4.2	7.4
Chiba-ken		3.7	7.0	3.4	6.2	Tokushima-ken		3.6	6.9	3.6	6.5
Tokyo-to		3.1	5.8	3.3	5.9	Kagawa-ken		4.2	7.7	5.6	<b>9.3</b>
Kanagawa-ken		4.4	8.4	4.9	8.4	Ehime-ken		3.4	6.0	5.0	8.6
Niigata-ken		4.0	7.3	3.8	6.7	Kochi-ken		4.5	7.3	4.4	7.3
Toyama-ken		5.4	10.0	1.7	3.1	Fukuoka-ken		5.4	9.7	4.4	7.3
Ishikawa-ken		3.5	6.0	3.3	5.7	Saga-ken		4.6	8.0	4.2	7.5
Fukui-ken		4.5	8.6	4.5	8.7	Nagasaki-ken		3.6	6.4	3.1	5.5
Yamanashi-ken		4.5	7.8	4.5	8.3	Kumamoto-ken		4.6	8.2	4.3	8.2
Nagano-ken		4.8	8.3	2.8	5.0	Oita-ken		4.2	7.5	5.7	<b>9.2</b>
Gifu-ken		5.1	9.5	4.6	7.9	Miyazaki-ken		5.3	9.5	4.2	7.2
Shizuoka-ken		5.3	9.4	4.3	7.3	Kagoshima-ken		5.1	9.6	3.7	6.5
Aichi-ken		4.9	8.6	5.0	<b>8.8</b>	Okinawa-ken		4.5	8.2	5.4	<b>8.8</b>

**Fig. II-4: Ratio of Females Having Left the Previous Job during the past 1 Year for Childbearing / Childcare by Prefecture - 2012, 2017**





## 16. Labour Force Status for Persons Providing Childcare

### ○ Prefectures with higher ratios of persons engaged in work for females providing childcare included Shimane-ken, Fukui-ken and Kochi-ken

Regarding the ratio of persons engaged in work for females providing childcare (64.2%, Japan), Shimane-ken topped the list at 81.2%, followed by Fukui-ken (80.6%) and Kochi-ken (80.5%).

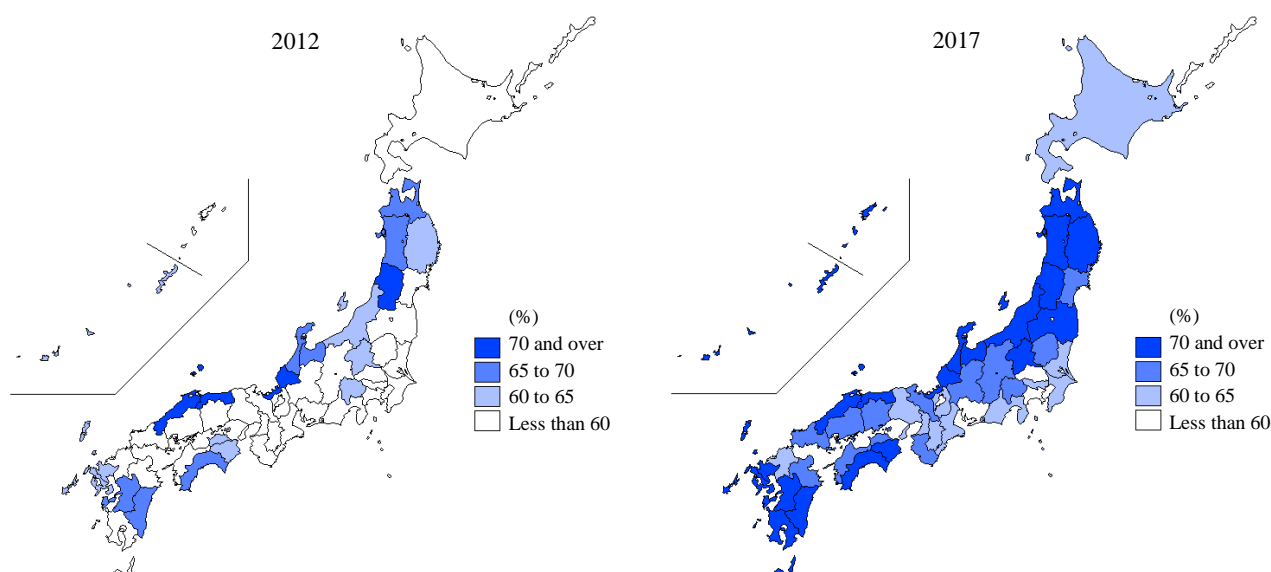
Compared with 2012, Japan rose by 11.9 points, also Hyogo-ken at 19.3 points up, Kochi-ken at 15.3 points up and Kanagawa-ken at 15.1 points up; all prefectures saw an increase.

(Table II-5, Fig. II-5)

Table II-5: Ratio of Persons Engaged in Work for Persons Providing Childcare by Prefecture and Sex - 2012, 2017

Prefecture	Sex		Sex		Sex		Sex		Sex	
	2012	Female	2017	Female	2012	Female	2017	Female	2017	Female
Japan	71.1	52.3	79.2	64.2	Mie-ken	74.7	58.0	80.1	64.6	
Hokkaido	69.7	48.0	76.7	60.8	Shiga-ken	69.5	50.1	78.9	64.0	
Aomori-ken	78.3	65.4	86.3	76.6	Kyoto-fu	72.0	53.5	80.0	65.9	
Iwate-ken	77.8	64.1	86.2	76.1	Osaka-fu	66.4	46.5	76.3	60.1	
Miyagi-ken	70.5	52.7	81.0	66.9	Hyogo-ken	65.2	43.4	77.8	62.7	
Akita-ken	81.0	67.7	87.3	77.9	Nara-ken	67.6	48.2	76.2	60.2	
Yamagata-ken	83.7	72.7	88.0	79.0	Wakayama-ken	71.0	52.1	79.3	65.0	
Fukushima-ken	73.9	56.0	83.4	71.0	Tottori-ken	82.2	70.8	86.7	77.2	
Ibaraki-ken	71.5	53.1	78.3	62.6	Shimane-ken	84.8	74.3	89.0	<b>81.2</b>	
Tochigi-ken	72.2	54.7	80.4	65.7	Okayama-ken	72.3	56.4	81.2	66.8	
Gumma-ken	76.8	61.6	82.7	70.0	Hiroshima-ken	70.9	52.6	79.6	65.0	
Saitama-ken	67.8	46.5	76.3	58.6	Yamaguchi-ken	70.8	51.2	79.6	65.1	
Chiba-ken	68.2	46.9	77.2	61.0	Tokushima-ken	76.0	61.5	85.5	74.8	
Tokyo-to	71.0	50.6	77.9	61.4	Kagawa-ken	76.3	61.4	81.9	68.3	
Kanagawa-ken	65.6	41.9	75.1	57.0	Ehime-ken	71.9	54.1	81.9	68.9	
Niigata-ken	77.6	64.4	86.2	75.4	Kochi-ken	79.7	65.2	87.9	<b>80.5</b>	
Toyama-ken	80.6	67.5	88.0	78.7	Fukuoka-ken	69.5	52.6	78.3	63.1	
Ishikawa-ken	80.1	67.5	86.5	77.0	Saga-ken	78.3	62.8	85.4	75.3	
Fukui-ken	82.9	71.5	89.2	<b>80.6</b>	Nagasaki-ken	75.0	60.6	83.3	71.9	
Yamanashi-ken	76.4	60.6	82.1	69.2	Kumamoto-ken	78.3	65.2	85.3	74.9	
Nagano-ken	75.6	59.2	82.1	68.0	Oita-ken	72.9	55.5	80.6	66.9	
Gifu-ken	71.9	53.9	79.9	66.5	Miyazaki-ken	79.4	67.1	84.4	72.7	
Shizuoka-ken	70.6	52.4	79.6	63.9	Kagoshima-ken	76.0	59.4	84.2	72.5	
Aichi-ken	70.2	50.3	77.0	59.9	Okinawa-ken	75.3	61.9	83.7	72.5	

Fig. II-5: Ratio of Persons Engaged in Work for Females Providing Childcare by Prefecture - 2012, 2017





## 17. Persons Having Left the Previous Job for Caring an Aged / Sick Family Member

### ○ Prefectures with higher ratios of persons having left the previous job for “Caring an aged / sick family member” during the past 1 year included Wakayama-ken, Nagano-ken, Fukushima-ken and Yamanashi-ken

Regarding persons having left the previous job during the past 1 year, the ratio of persons who left their job to “Caring an aged / sick family member” (1.8%, Japan), Wakayama-ken topped the list at 3.3%, followed by Nagano-ken (3.2%) and Fukushima-ken and Yamanashi-ken (3.0%, both).

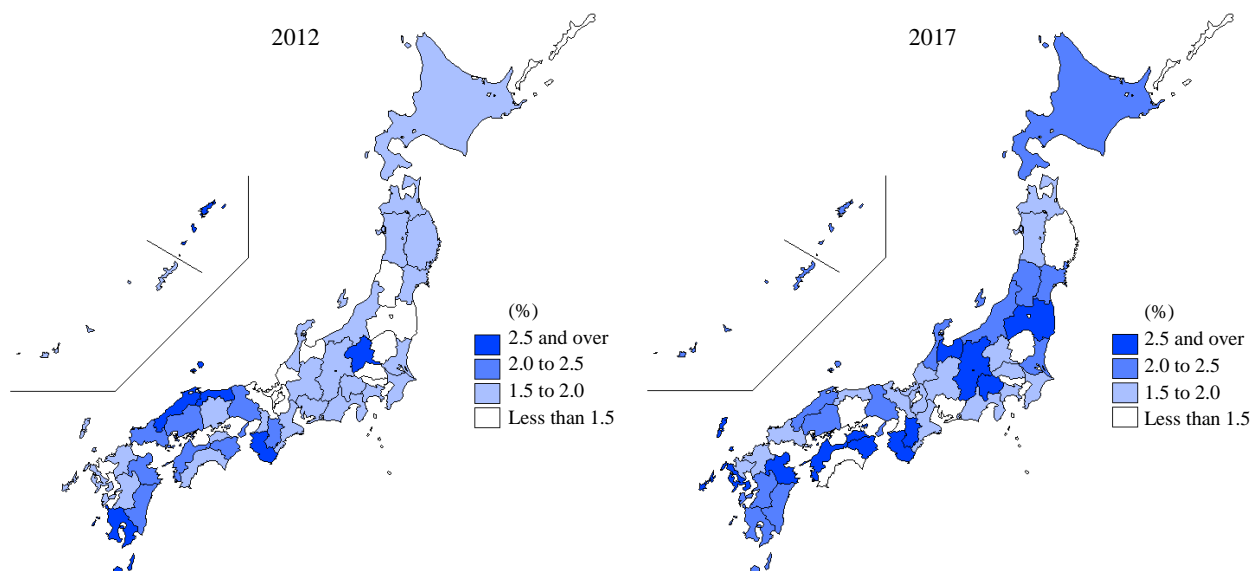
Compared with 2012, Japan has risen by 0.1 points, also Fukushima-ken at 1.9 points up, Nagano-ken at 1.7 points up and Yamanashi-ken at 1.5 points up, with 31 prefectures in total seeing an increase.

(Table II-6, Fig. II-6)

**Table II-6: Population and Ratio of Persons Having Left the Previous Job during the past 1 Year for Caring an Aged / Sick Family Member by Prefecture - 2012, 2017**

Prefecture	2012		2017		Prefecture	2012		2017	
	Population	Ratio	Population	Ratio		Population	Ratio	Population	Ratio
Japan	101.1	1.7	99.1	1.8	Mie-ken	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.5
Hokkaido	3.9	1.5	5.2	2.2	Shiga-ken	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.9
Aomori-ken	0.8	1.5	0.7	1.6	Kyoto-fu	1.7	1.4	2.1	1.9
Iwate-ken	1.0	1.7	0.7	1.4	Osaka-fu	6.5	1.5	5.6	1.4
Miyagi-ken	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.3	Hyogo-ken	5.3	2.0	4.8	2.1
Akita-ken	0.7	1.7	0.7	1.9	Nara-ken	1.4	2.3	1.4	2.6
Yamagata-ken	0.5	1.1	0.8	2.0	Wakayama-ken	1.1	2.8	1.1	<b>3.3</b>
Fukushima-ken	0.9	1.1	2.3	<b>3.0</b>	Tottori-ken	0.7	2.8	0.4	1.9
Ibaraki-ken	2.2	1.7	2.4	2.0	Shimane-ken	0.9	3.1	0.6	2.4
Tochigi-ken	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	Okayama-ken	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.4
Gumma-ken	2.2	2.5	1.3	1.5	Hiroshima-ken	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.4
Saitama-ken	4.6	1.3	6.5	1.9	Yamaguchi-ken	1.3	2.1	1.1	1.9
Chiba-ken	5.7	1.9	4.6	1.5	Tokushima-ken	0.6	2.0	0.7	2.5
Tokyo-to	9.2	1.3	7.8	1.2	Kagawa-ken	0.8	1.9	1.0	2.6
Kanagawa-ken	8.0	1.8	6.3	1.5	Ehime-ken	1.3	2.1	1.4	2.7
Niigata-ken	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.3	Kochi-ken	0.6	1.9	0.4	1.4
Toyama-ken	0.6	1.3	1.1	2.7	Fukuoka-ken	4.0	1.5	3.9	1.7
Ishikawa-ken	0.8	1.5	0.9	2.1	Saga-ken	0.5	1.3	0.5	1.5
Fukui-ken	0.4	1.2	0.5	1.7	Nagasaki-ken	0.9	1.5	1.4	2.7
Yamanashi-ken	0.6	1.5	1.0	<b>3.0</b>	Kumamoto-ken	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.4
Nagano-ken	1.4	1.5	2.5	<b>3.2</b>	Oita-ken	1.1	2.1	1.4	2.9
Gifu-ken	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.6	Miyazaki-ken	1.3	2.3	1.2	2.4
Shizuoka-ken	2.8	1.7	2.7	1.7	Kagoshima-ken	2.7	3.3	1.7	2.4
Aichi-ken	6.0	1.7	4.3	1.4	Okinawa-ken	1.5	1.9	1.6	2.3

**Fig. II-6: Ratio of Persons Having Left the Previous Job during the past 1 Year for Caring an Aged / Sick Family Member by Prefecture - 2012, 2017**



## 18. Labour Force Status for Persons Providing Family Care

### ○ Prefectures with higher ratios of persons engaged in work for persons providing family care included Nagano-ken, Yamanashi-ken and Niigata-ken

Regarding the ratio of persons engaged in work for persons providing family care (55.2%, Japan), Nagano-ken topped the list at 60.7%, followed by Yamanashi-ken (60.0%) and Niigata-ken (59.2%).

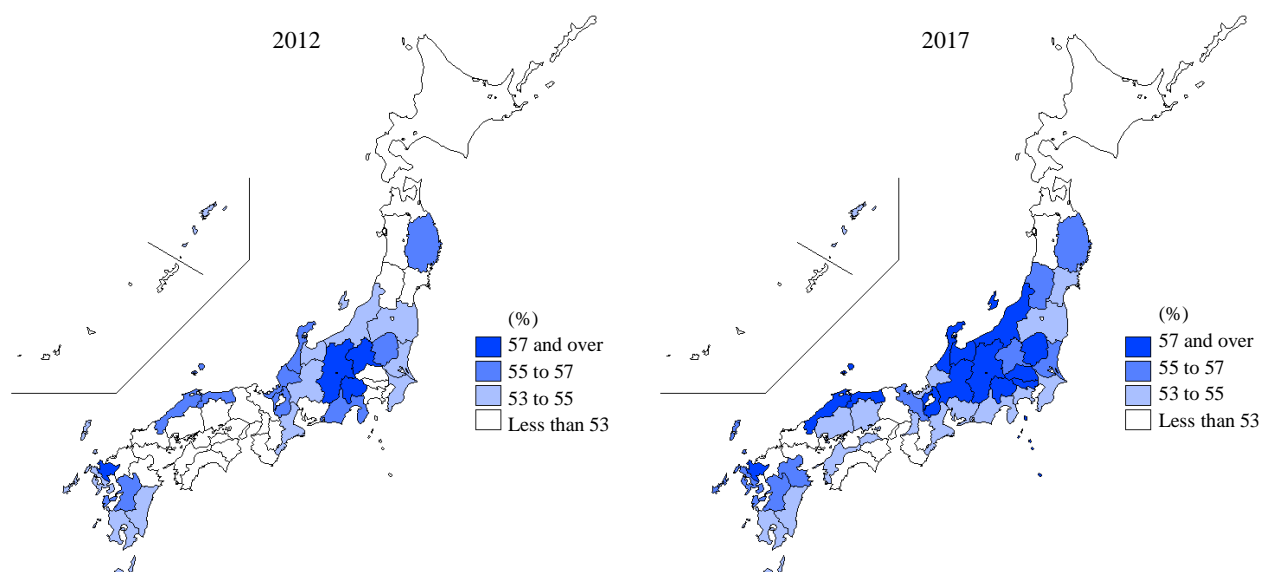
By sex, as for the ratio of males (65.3%, Japan), Yamanashi-ken was the highest at 72.7%, followed by Toyama-ken (71.7%) and Gumma-ken (71.5%). Meanwhile, in regard to the ratio of females (49.3%, Japan), Nagano-ken was the highest at 55.9%, followed by Gifu-ken (53.9%) and Saga-ken (53.3%).

In terms of the ratio of persons engaged in work for persons providing family care, Japan rose by 3.0 points compared to 2012, also Kyoto-fu at 7.2 points up, Saitama-ken at 7.0 points up and Tokyo-to at 6.2 points up; 41 prefectures in total saw an increase. (Table II-7, Fig. II-7)

Table II-7: Ratio of Persons Engaged in Work for Persons Providing Family Care by Prefecture and Sex - 2012, 2017

Prefecture	Sex 2012			2017			Prefecture	Sex 2012			2017		
	Male	Female	(%)	Male	Female	(%)		Male	Female	(%)	Male	Female	(%)
Japan	52.2	65.3	44.9	55.2	65.3	49.3	Mie-ken	54.1	67.6	46.0	54.1	65.3	47.6
Hokkaido	50.3	65.1	42.9	51.8	60.2	47.1	Shiga-ken	55.0	69.6	46.8	57.0	65.6	51.9
Aomori-ken	50.6	67.0	42.3	52.6	63.9	47.0	Kyoto-fu	49.6	61.2	43.4	56.8	66.3	50.7
Iwate-ken	56.6	68.9	49.5	56.8	66.8	50.9	Osaka-fu	48.3	62.6	41.1	53.8	63.3	48.0
Miyagi-ken	50.5	69.1	39.6	53.9	68.0	45.5	Hyogo-ken	48.6	60.3	42.2	50.8	61.8	44.6
Akita-ken	51.1	66.9	42.4	50.0	63.2	42.4	Nara-ken	47.2	63.1	38.0	52.1	61.8	46.4
Yamagata-ken	52.6	66.3	43.8	56.9	62.9	53.1	Wakayama-ken	51.1	66.7	42.6	52.1	65.1	44.8
Fukushima-ken	54.1	66.5	46.1	54.7	64.3	49.2	Tottori-ken	55.5	65.3	50.3	57.4	67.3	51.7
Ibaraki-ken	54.8	67.7	47.3	55.7	63.8	50.8	Shimane-ken	55.2	65.7	48.7	57.6	67.7	52.6
Tochigi-ken	56.5	67.7	49.4	57.6	67.5	50.8	Okayama-ken	51.9	65.6	45.1	53.3	61.3	48.3
Gumma-ken	59.8	70.7	53.6	56.2	<b>71.5</b>	47.0	Hiroshima-ken	49.2	63.6	40.5	54.6	61.4	50.8
Saitama-ken	51.1	64.3	42.4	58.1	66.7	52.7	Yamaguchi-ken	50.3	63.1	43.3	52.5	58.7	48.8
Chiba-ken	53.3	68.9	44.1	54.7	67.2	47.1	Tokushima-ken	50.6	61.7	45.0	51.2	58.8	46.9
Tokyo-to	52.4	64.3	45.9	58.6	70.1	51.9	Kagawa-ken	52.9	62.3	47.8	54.4	64.2	48.8
Kanagawa-ken	51.2	64.1	43.9	54.4	64.8	47.6	Ehime-ken	50.3	63.1	43.5	53.9	63.8	48.7
Niigata-ken	54.3	67.4	46.2	<b>59.2</b>	68.0	53.2	Kochi-ken	52.5	61.3	47.7	52.8	57.4	50.0
Toyama-ken	54.1	64.6	48.4	58.3	<b>71.7</b>	50.6	Fukuoka-ken	49.4	60.5	43.4	51.7	63.4	45.6
Ishikawa-ken	56.0	66.9	50.0	57.5	67.4	51.4	Saga-ken	58.1	70.8	51.7	58.2	68.2	<b>53.3</b>
Fukui-ken	55.5	70.6	47.2	54.8	61.2	50.6	Nagasaki-ken	53.6	66.5	46.1	55.5	64.0	51.5
Yamanashi-ken	58.6	73.0	49.4	<b>60.0</b>	<b>72.7</b>	52.7	Kumamoto-ken	55.4	65.6	50.3	56.4	62.8	52.9
Nagano-ken	58.4	68.8	51.9	<b>60.7</b>	67.9	<b>55.9</b>	Oita-ken	52.3	65.6	45.0	55.1	68.2	48.0
Gifu-ken	54.8	69.1	47.0	58.8	67.4	<b>53.9</b>	Miyazaki-ken	53.8	65.1	47.7	53.3	60.6	49.2
Shizuoka-ken	56.7	66.6	51.2	54.7	66.1	48.0	Kagoshima-ken	53.6	66.6	46.6	54.0	61.0	50.5
Aichi-ken	52.6	67.2	44.4	54.6	65.3	48.7	Okinawa-ken	50.8	65.0	42.2	52.4	59.5	48.8

Fig. II-7: Ratio of Persons Engaged in Work for Persons Providing Family Care by Prefecture - 2012, 2017



## 19. Persons Adjusting Working Hours and Days

### ○ Prefectures with higher ratios of persons adjusting working hours and days among “Irregular staffs” included Aichi-ken, Mie-ken and Hiroshima-ken

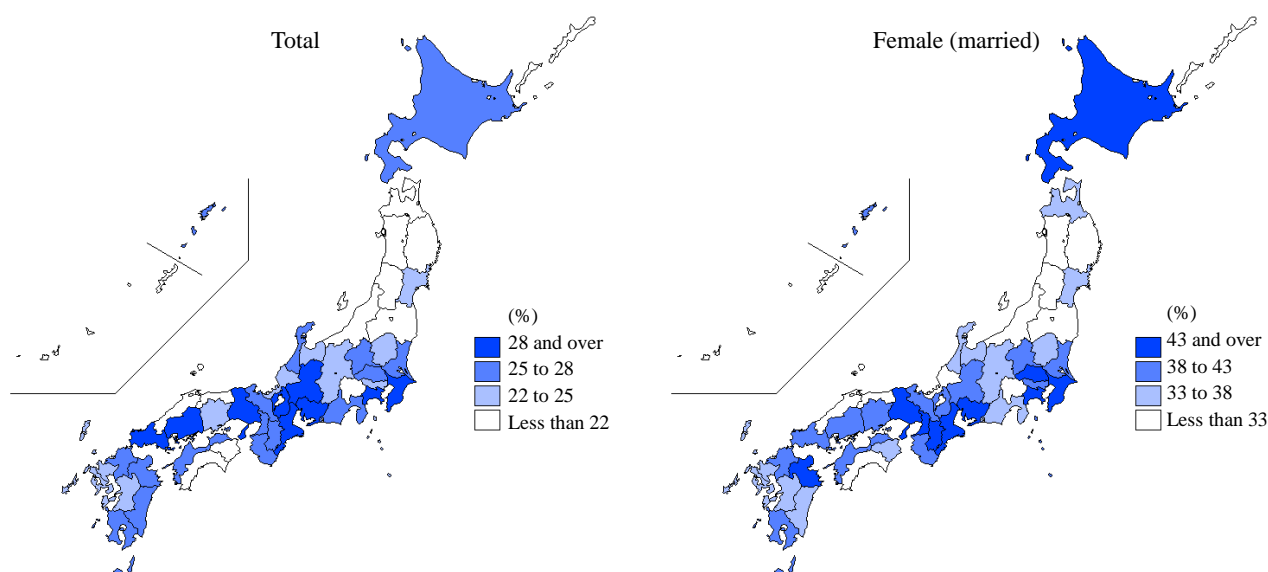
The ratio of persons adjusting working hours and days among “Irregular staffs” (26.2%, Japan), Aichi-ken topped the list at 31.3%, followed by Mie-ken (29.6%) and Hiroshima-ken (29.1%).

Furthermore, the ratio of persons adjusting working hours and days among married female “Irregular staffs” (40.8%, Japan), Aichi-ken topped the list at 45.8%, followed by Kanagawa-ken (45.5%) and Hokkaido (45.4%). (Table II-8, Fig. II-8)

**Table II-8: Ratio of Persons Adjusting Working Hours and Days to Irregular Staffs by Prefecture, Sex and Marital Status - 2017**

Prefecture	Sex		Both sexes		Male		Female		Prefecture	Sex		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Marital status									Marital status							
		Married		Married		Married		Married			Married		Married		Married		Married
Japan	26.2	33.6	14.2	12.4	31.7	40.8	Mie-ken	<b>29.6</b>	37.4	15.5	18.0	35.7	43.8				
Hokkaido	26.8	36.3	10.7	9.6	33.5	<b>45.4</b>	Shiga-ken	28.6	34.6	16.4	16.1	34.0	40.6				
Aomori-ken	20.3	27.3	8.2	8.6	25.5	33.9	Kyoto-fu	26.5	33.8	16.0	13.2	31.8	41.2				
Iwate-ken	16.8	21.1	7.7	8.6	21.1	26.0	Osaka-fu	26.9	35.8	16.6	11.9	31.7	44.4				
Miyagi-ken	24.0	30.5	13.3	11.3	28.9	37.6	Hyogo-ken	28.9	37.1	16.0	13.1	34.5	45.1				
Akita-ken	19.5	23.3	10.4	10.0	23.7	28.4	Nara-ken	27.3	35.4	12.9	11.0	33.5	44.1				
Yamagata-ken	18.7	23.1	9.0	8.9	23.1	28.5	Wakayama-ken	26.5	33.5	12.6	11.8	32.3	40.4				
Fukushima-ken	21.3	26.8	11.9	11.6	26.0	32.8	Tottori-ken	20.9	25.7	11.6	10.1	25.0	31.0				
Ibaraki-ken	25.3	32.1	14.2	15.3	30.3	38.2	Shimane-ken	21.2	25.8	9.6	9.6	26.6	31.9				
Tochigi-ken	23.6	30.6	11.2	11.0	29.2	37.0	Okayama-ken	24.4	31.8	12.5	12.0	29.5	38.6				
Gumma-ken	25.0	32.7	11.5	10.8	31.3	40.1	Hiroshima-ken	<b>29.1</b>	35.6	16.9	14.3	34.2	42.4				
Saitama-ken	27.6	35.9	13.3	11.2	34.5	44.6	Yamaguchi-ken	28.4	35.1	16.7	16.3	33.4	41.9				
Chiba-ken	28.0	35.7	13.9	13.1	35.1	44.5	Tokushima-ken	21.5	28.2	10.2	10.6	26.6	34.3				
Tokyo-to	23.5	31.5	13.5	9.5	28.5	38.8	Kagawa-ken	26.7	32.9	11.9	11.5	32.7	39.6				
Kanagawa-ken	29.0	37.1	17.4	13.4	34.8	<b>45.5</b>	Ehime-ken	26.5	33.0	14.7	14.1	31.0	38.7				
Niigata-ken	20.7	25.3	12.3	11.3	24.6	30.2	Kochi-ken	19.1	24.9	9.4	6.7	23.4	30.7				
Toyama-ken	23.0	27.3	13.6	12.0	27.1	33.0	Fukuoka-ken	26.6	34.5	14.0	12.0	32.3	42.2				
Ishikawa-ken	25.1	30.5	13.1	10.9	30.2	36.7	Saga-ken	22.0	27.7	11.2	9.7	26.6	34.0				
Fukui-ken	22.7	27.5	13.6	14.1	26.8	32.1	Nagasaki-ken	24.9	31.6	15.5	14.3	28.8	37.3				
Yamanashi-ken	20.9	25.7	11.2	9.7	25.5	31.6	Kumamoto-ken	23.8	30.1	11.3	8.9	28.9	37.3				
Nagano-ken	23.3	29.1	10.8	10.8	28.4	34.7	Oita-ken	27.4	35.4	11.9	11.7	33.6	43.0				
Gifu-ken	28.4	34.1	14.5	13.3	34.0	40.8	Miyazaki-ken	25.5	30.9	13.5	11.2	30.3	37.2				
Shizuoka-ken	26.4	32.6	16.9	17.6	30.6	37.8	Kagoshima-ken	27.3	34.2	12.3	10.6	33.3	41.9				
Aichi-ken	<b>31.3</b>	39.8	18.0	17.5	36.8	<b>45.8</b>	Okinawa-ken	20.3	25.9	10.9	8.6	24.9	31.9				

**Fig. II-8: Ratio of Persons Adjusting Working Hours and Days to Irregular Staffs by Prefecture, Sex and Marital Status - 2017**



## 20. Double-income Household

### ○ Prefectures with higher ratios of double-income households included Fukui-ken, Yamagata-ken and Toyama-ken

As for ratio of households having a double-income couple (both husband and wife engaged in work) (Double-income households) (13,488 thousand households, Japan) (48.8%, Japan) among “Households of a couple only”, “Households of a couple and parent(s)”, “Households of a couple and child(ren)” and “Households of a couple, child(ren) and parent(s)” (27,635 thousand households in total of 4 groups, Japan), Fukui-ken topped the list at 60.0%, followed by Yamagata-ken (57.9%) and Toyama-ken (57.1%).

(Table II-9, Fig. II-9)

Table II-9: Households and Ratio of Double-income Households by Prefecture - 2012, 2017

Prefecture	2012			2017			Prefecture	2012			2017		
	Households		Ratio of double-income household	Households		Ratio of double-income household		Households		Ratio of double-income household	Households		Ratio of double-income household
	Total 1)	Double-income household 2)		Total 1)	Double-income household 2)			Total 1)	Double-income household 2)		Total 1)	Double-income household 2)	
Japan	28,547.9	12,970.2	45.4	27,634.7	13,488.4	48.8	Mie-ken	429.5	210.3	49.0	416.5	212.0	50.9
Hokkaido	1,289.1	523.0	40.6	1,196.6	532.8	44.5	Shiga-ken	322.5	153.6	47.6	313.2	161.3	51.5
Aomori-ken	278.5	135.3	48.6	264.6	136.4	51.5	Kyoto-fu	595.6	261.4	43.9	564.8	264.6	46.8
Iwate-ken	263.8	134.1	50.8	248.2	133.4	53.7	Osaka-fu	1,979.0	788.5	39.8	1,887.7	831.4	44.0
Miyagi-ken	482.5	222.8	46.2	481.3	234.7	48.8	Hyogo-ken	1,311.4	515.2	39.3	1,254.1	558.2	44.5
Akita-ken	226.2	112.1	49.6	215.5	110.8	51.4	Nara-ken	330.5	129.3	39.1	318.7	133.8	42.0
Yamagata-ken	226.0	129.8	<b>57.4</b>	220.2	127.4	<b>57.9</b>	Wakayama-ken	232.2	103.0	44.4	214.7	101.5	47.3
Fukushima-ken	410.2	196.2	47.8	383.5	199.5	52.0	Tottori-ken	118.9	62.7	52.7	115.8	63.6	54.9
Ibaraki-ken	638.8	298.5	46.7	635.9	319.7	50.3	Shimane-ken	148.9	81.5	54.7	143.9	79.9	55.5
Tochigi-ken	436.0	215.5	49.4	418.7	214.5	51.2	Okayama-ken	430.9	204.5	47.5	415.7	207.2	49.8
Gumma-ken	452.3	230.6	51.0	442.4	225.9	51.1	Hiroshima-ken	664.7	305.2	45.9	645.4	318.6	49.4
Saitama-ken	1,702.0	743.4	43.7	1,667.5	774.6	46.5	Yamaguchi-ken	333.2	145.4	43.6	312.3	143.4	45.9
Chiba-ken	1,467.9	622.1	42.4	1,411.7	640.3	45.4	Tokushima-ken	172.6	81.6	47.3	163.7	80.5	49.2
Tokyo-to	2,750.3	1,211.5	44.0	2,719.2	1,335.8	49.1	Kagawa-ken	231.9	112.3	48.4	223.8	110.3	49.3
Kanagawa-ken	2,108.5	872.7	41.4	2,038.8	944.9	46.3	Ehime-ken	327.1	149.6	45.7	313.3	150.8	48.1
Niigata-ken	484.0	259.3	53.6	484.6	265.3	54.7	Kochi-ken	170.5	84.5	49.6	156.1	80.1	51.3
Toyama-ken	237.1	127.9	53.9	229.3	130.9	<b>57.1</b>	Fukuoka-ken	1,096.7	470.8	42.9	1,084.6	505.3	46.6
Ishikawa-ken	261.4	143.9	<b>55.0</b>	247.4	138.8	<b>56.1</b>	Saga-ken	176.9	94.0	53.1	167.4	90.0	53.8
Fukui-ken	166.1	97.7	<b>58.8</b>	162.5	97.5	<b>60.0</b>	Nagasaki-ken	310.4	146.1	47.1	294.3	146.4	49.7
Yamanashi-ken	195.1	102.5	52.5	190.0	102.8	54.1	Kumamoto-ken	391.4	197.7	50.5	377.4	198.7	52.6
Nagano-ken	480.5	258.8	53.9	466.8	261.1	55.9	Oita-ken	270.5	122.0	45.1	260.9	125.3	48.0
Gifu-ken	464.0	236.3	50.9	454.8	244.8	53.8	Miyazaki-ken	263.4	133.9	50.8	251.4	131.1	52.1
Shizuoka-ken	847.2	424.7	50.1	831.2	441.0	53.1	Kagoshima-ken	396.9	191.6	48.3	374.4	188.0	50.2
Aichi-ken	1,699.5	803.4	47.3	1,671.4	850.3	50.9	Okinawa-ken	275.2	123.6	44.9	282.4	142.8	50.6

1) The total sum of "Households of a couple only", "Households of a couple and parent(s)", "Households of a couple and child(ren)", and "Households of a couple, child(ren) and parent(s)".

2) The total sum of households having a double-income couple among

"Households of a couple only", "Households of a couple and parent(s)", "Households of a couple and child(ren)", and "Households of a couple, child(ren) and parent(s)".

Fig. II-9: Ratio of Double-income Households by Prefecture - 2012, 2017

