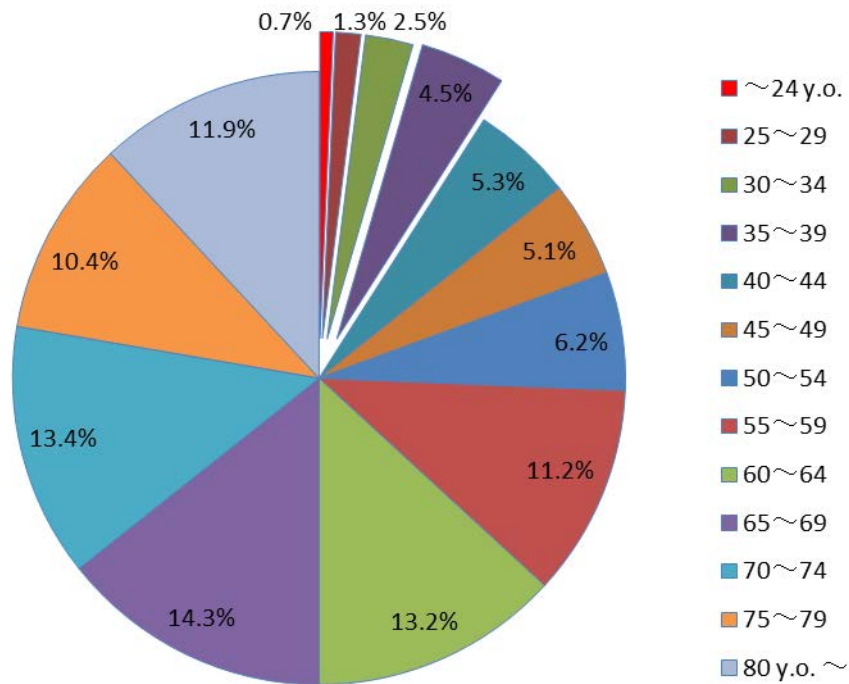
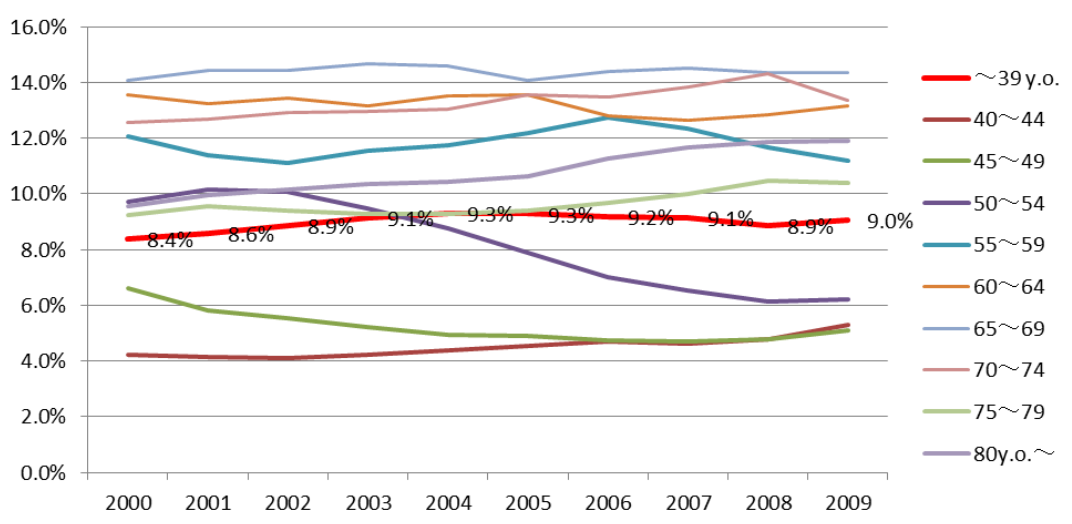


Figure 1-2-16: Percentage of households on welfare protection by age group of the head of household



Source: "National Survey about Protected Persons in FY 2009" by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Reference: Ratio of households on welfare protection by the age of the head of household



Source: "National Survey about Protected Persons in FY 2009" by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

**(Differences in family formation status by forms of work)**

Looking at the environment surrounding the employment of young people, both unemployment percentage and non-regular employment ratio, have remained at a level higher than of the total of all age groups.

In addition, the percentage of married people in atypical employment is low, such as in men 30-34 years of age, the percentage of married people in atypical employment is about half of those who are working full-time, possibly suggesting that the ratio of

having a family varies due to the differences in the types of work. In addition, according to the "Survey on marriage and family formation" done by Cabinet Office (2011), looking at men in their 20s and 30s by the annual income ratio of married (marriage within three years) is less than 3 million yen for 8-10%, and for each level of more than 3 million yen of 25-40%, a big difference at the boundary of 3 million yen can be seen.

From these results, we can understand that for the society to realize the hope of the individuals to marry, there is a need for employment support for young people.

Figure 1-2-17

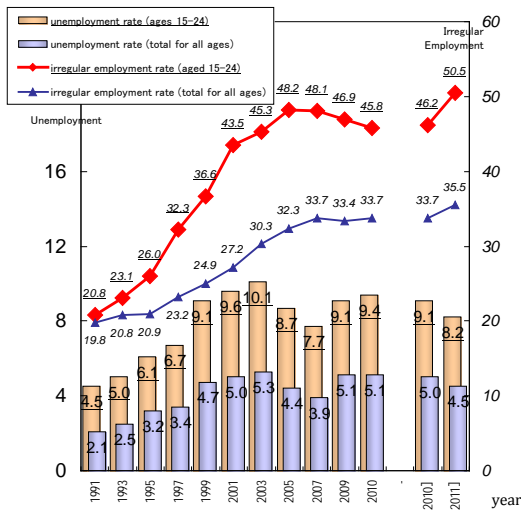
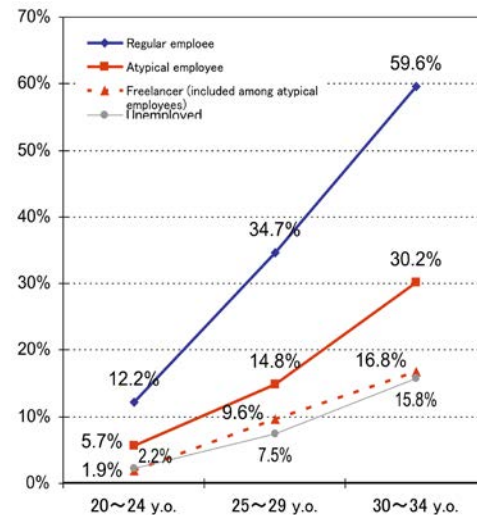


Figure 1-2-18

Proportion of have a spouse by different types of work (males)



“Labour Force Survey” Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications Statistics Bureau.

Note: 1. The unemployment rate is the average of each year. In addition, for the data for 2011, the results of the nationwide except Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures in 2010 are marked with □.  
2. For the percentage of non-regular employment, refer “the special survey of the labour force survey” up to 2001(February survey), and “labour force survey detailed results” from 2002 onwards.

3. Classification forms of work is due to the definitions in “Current Situation and Issues of youth employment support.”

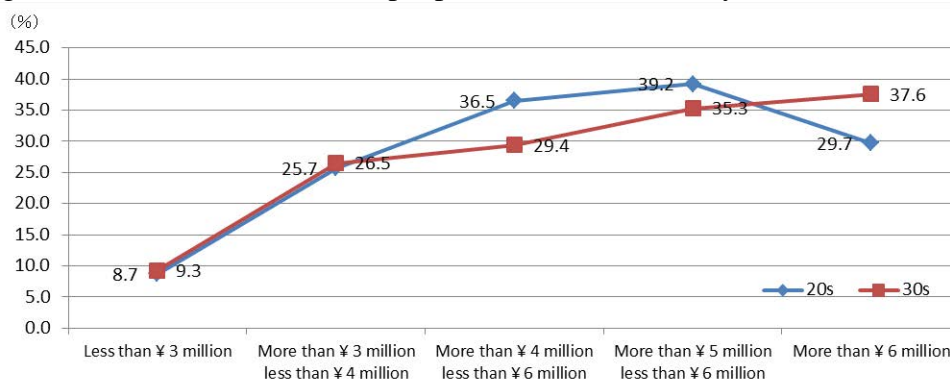
Atypical Employment

Employees who work part temporary staff, part-time jobs, office worker dispatch, contract employees, such as commission, the designation of non-regular employees

Part-time Employment

Out of the “part” or “part-time” excluding housewives and students, weekly working hours or days worked per year is less than 99 days following persons for 21 hours

Figure 1-2-19: Ratio of married people (males, stratified by annual income)



Source: “Survey on marriage and family formation” Cabinet Office

Note: Surveyed, men and women aged 20-39. Are married within three years of marriage.

For age, sex, marital status, the aggregate weight back to the original report “census” Ministry of Internal

Note: About marital status, sex, and age, weighted sampling based on “Population Census” by Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

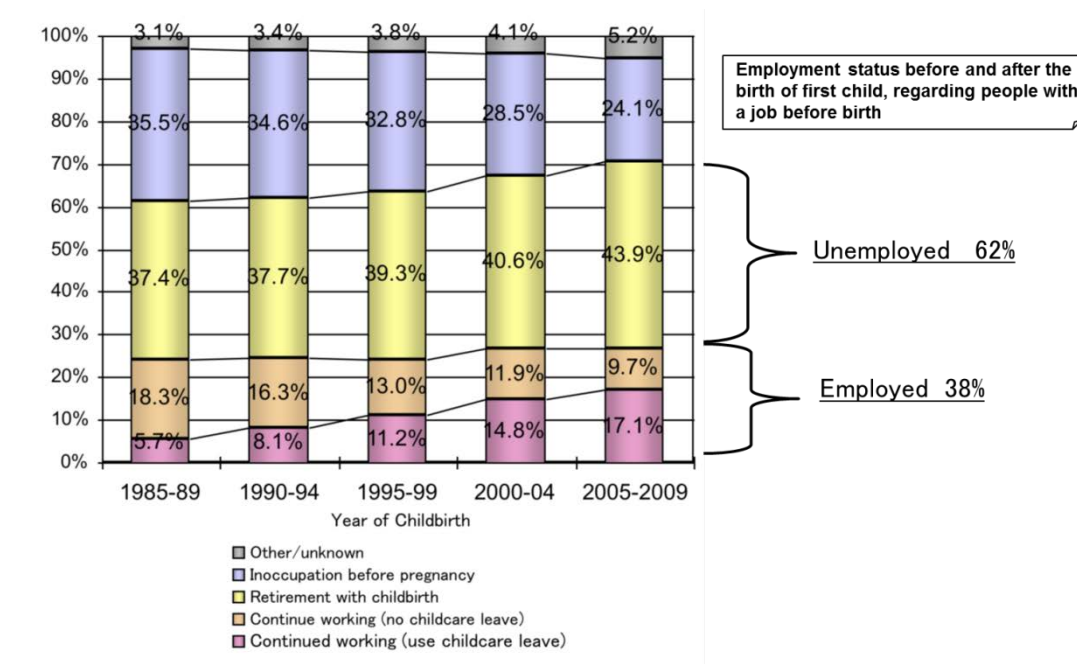
\*More than ¥6 million” is the total of “Less than eight million yen More than ¥6 million,”

“Less than 10 million yen More than ¥8 million,” and “More than ¥10 million.”

**(Women employment after having a baby remains severe)**

When an employment surrounding the employment of the women is reviewed, approximately 60% of the women who were working before delivery have left their work after delivery. Further, the percentage of the women taking a maternity leave has shown a tendency of steady increase (in 2011, it was 87.8%). However, when the percentage of women who continue to work without taking the leave is taken into consideration, the percentage of women who continue to work after delivery hasn't changed much in these 20 years. Continuing working for a woman having a baby is still severe.

Figure 1-2-20: Wife's employment history before and after the birth of the first child, by year of childbirth



Source: National Institute of Population and Social Security Research "14th Basic Survey on Birth Trends (Husbands and Wives Survey )" (2011)

**(Long working hours for men of the childcare generation)**

At any age, there is a downward trend since 2005 for people with long working hours of more than 60 hours per week for men. However, in the parenting period for 30's males, it has become the highest level compared to other age groups, with 1 person out of 5 people working more than 60 hours per week. In addition, if the childcare time is compared with other countries field, it is found that the childcare time for the men having a child below 6 years of age is only 30 minutes in a day on an average, which is half when compared to European countries. Even after adding the time of household work, it is found that the time consumed for the household work and child care by the men of the child caring generation of Japan is only 1 hour in a day on an average. When this was compared to the European countries, it is only 1/3rd of that of the European countries; it shows that the participation of the men in the childcare is not making a progress.