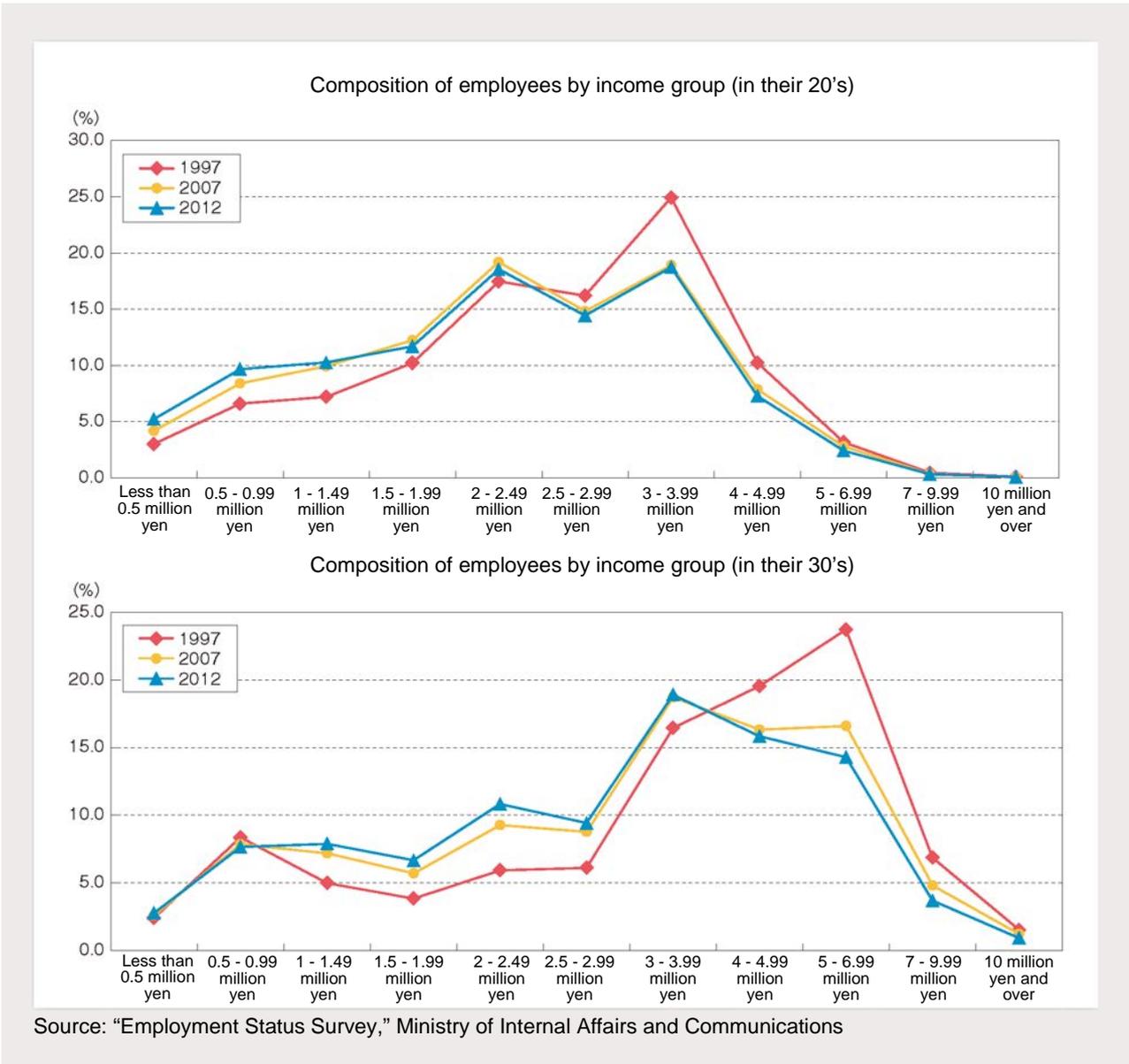


**(Sluggish income growth for young people)**

Looking at the income distribution of 20's and 30's, the rate of employees with an annual income level of 3 million yen for 20's in 1997 was by far the largest group. It was also the largest group in 2012, but now there is almost an equal rate of employees with an annual income of former half of 2 million yen level. For people in their 30's, the largest group of employees in 1997 had an average annual income of 5 to 6.99 million yen, whereas the largest group of employees in 2012 only had an average annual income level of 3 million yen.

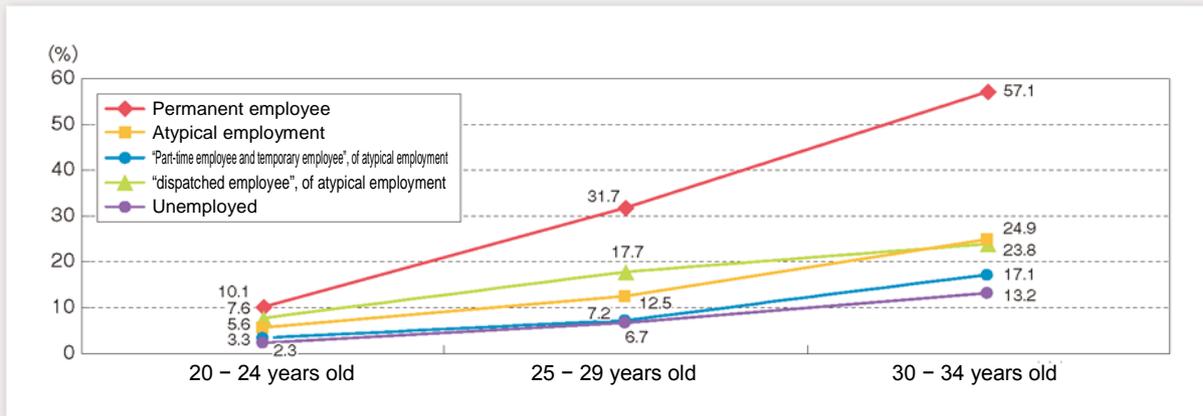
**Fig. 1-1-11 Income distribution of 20's and 30's**



**(Difference in family formation according to the mode of employment and others)**

The rate of marriage among people with atypical employment is low and the rate among men between 30 and 34 years old is less than half of that among people with regular employment. It is observed that that one's ability to have a family greatly differs according to the mode of employment.

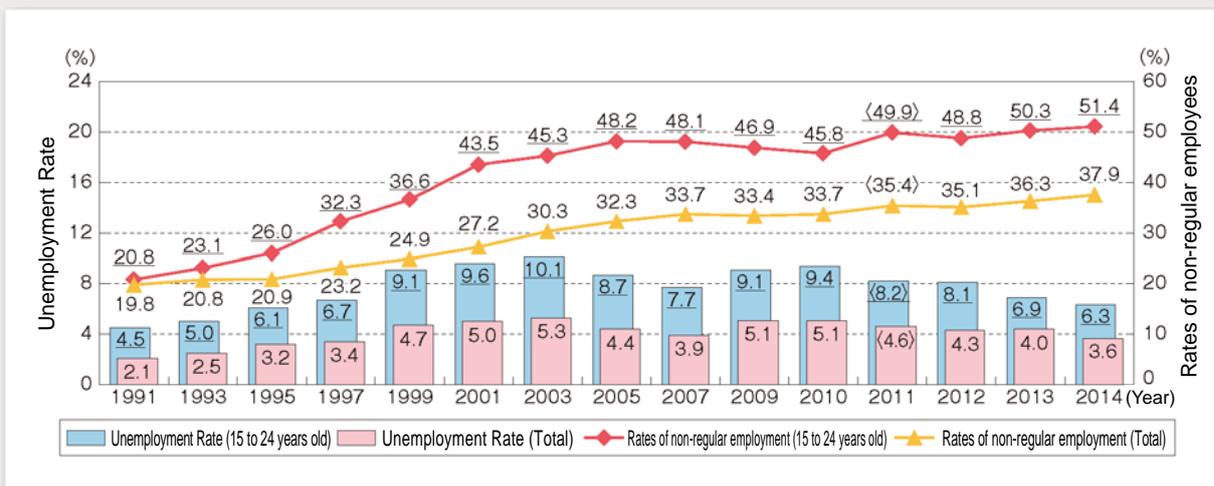
**Fig. 1-1-12 Percentage of married men by mode of employment (male)**



Source: "Employment status of young people, and the current status of career and vocational skills development" (2009), Japan Institute for Labour Policy and Training

Note: The classification of the employment status is based on the definition of the "Employment status of young people, and the current status of career and vocational skills development" below:  
 Atypical employment: Employees working under the name other than permanent employees, such as part-time employees, occasional staff, dispatched employees from dispatching companies, contract employees, temporary employees and others.

**Fig. 1-1-13 Rates of youth unemployment and non-regular employment**



Source: "Special Survey of the Labour Force Survey," "Labour Force Survey" Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

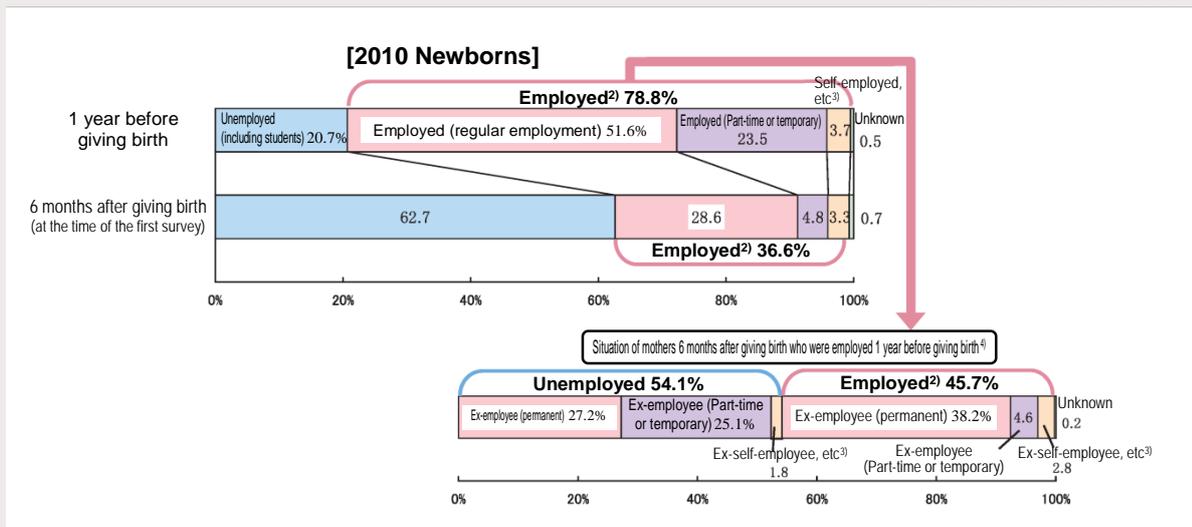
Note: 1. Concerning "Non-regular employee", the data source is "Special Survey of the Labour Force Survey" from 1991 to 2001 (Monthly Results -February-), "Labour Force Survey (Detailed Tabulation)" since 2002 (Quarterly Average Results -Jan.- Mar.-).  
 Because there is difference such as survey methods and reference period, attention need to be paid to the time series comparison.  
 2. The figures of 2011 are the results of all the prefectures except Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures. The results shown here in <> are estimated by interpolation (census base year is 2005).

### (Difficulty persists in continuing employment for women)

In view of the circumstances concerning working women, the rate of mothers of the 2010 newborns who had been working up until one year before giving birth but quit their job before or after child birth was 54.1%. This is a decrease of 13.3 points, as compared with the rate of mothers of the 2001 newborns at 67.4%. The number of women, who wanted to continue working but had to quit as it was difficult to balance work and child-care, accounts for 26.1% of retirees, indicating that continuous employment is still difficult for women.

**Fig. 1-1-14**

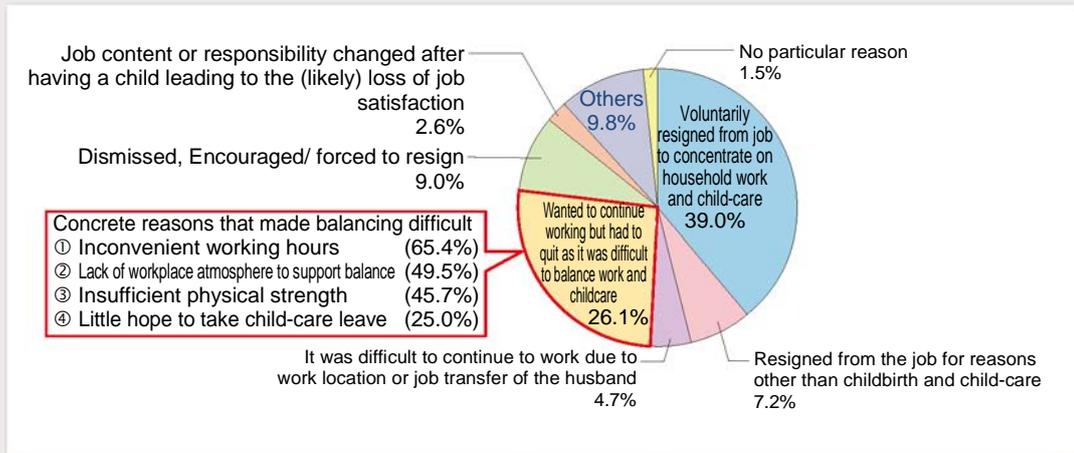
**Employment status of mothers at 6 months after giving birth to a child by employment status at one year before giving birth**



Source: "First Longitudinal Survey of Newborns in the 21st Century (2010 Cohort)," Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

- Note:
1. Of the respondents of the first survey (a total of 38,554 in the survey of the "2010 Newborns"), only those who live with their mothers and one son/daughter (only him/herself) are calculated (a total of 18,100 in the survey of the "2010 Newborns")
  2. The "employed" includes those who are on childcare leave and others.
  3. The "self-employee, etc." includes "self-employed business, family business," "sideline work" and "others."
  4. The "Situation of mothers 6 months after giving birth who were employed one year before giving birth" is calculated with the number of those "employed" 1 year before giving birth (a total of 14,261 in the survey of the "2010 Newborns") regarded as 100.

**Fig. 1-1-15 Reasons for resigning before or after pregnancy/childbirth**

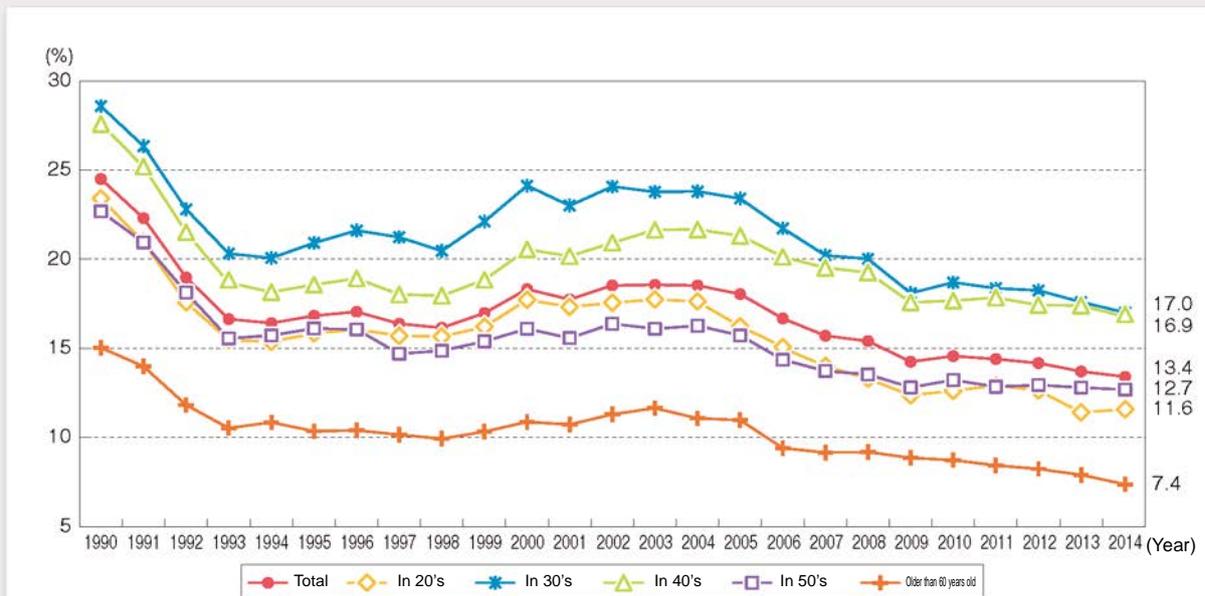


Source: "Comprehensive study on problems concerning work-family balance support," 2008, Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting

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

The number of male workers who work 60 hours or longer per week is almost declining regardless of age after 2005, however, 17.0% of male workers in their 30's (the childcare generation) still worked 60 hours or longer per week, the highest rate in all generations.

**Fig. 1-1-16 Percentage of male employed persons working 60 hours or longer per week, sorted by age group**



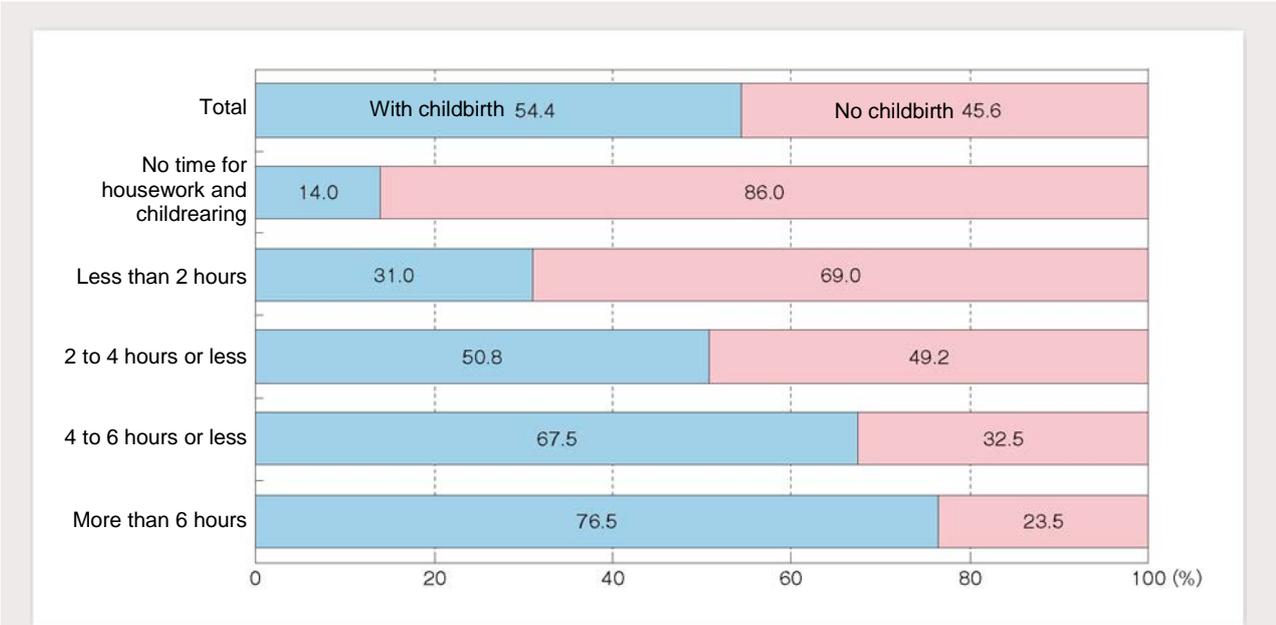
Source: "Labour Force Survey," Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

- Note:
1. The figures represent the percentage to employed persons in non-agriculture industries (except those on leave).
  2. The figures of 2011 are the results of all the prefectures except Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures.

**(Men’s involvement in housework and childcare)**

There is a positive correlation between the hours consumed for housework and childcare by husband in holidays versus the birth of the second and subsequent children. However, men with a child under 6 years old consume 67 minutes for housework/childcare a day, which is the lowest level among developed countries.

**Fig. 1-1-17 State of the second and subsequent child birth in the last 10 years among couples with children by husband’s hours spent on housework/childcare in holidays**



Source: Prepared by Cabinet Office from MHLW “The 11th Longitudinal Survey of Adults in the 21st Century” (survey year: November 2012)

- Note:
1. Couples living together that fall under (1) or (2), and (3) below was tabulated. However, couples without wives’ data of the survey before the childbirth was excluded from the tabulation.
    - (1) Couples who answered to the 1st through the 11th survey
    - (2) Couples who were never married at the time of the 1st survey but married by the 10th survey and answered to the 11th survey
    - (3) Couples who have one or more children at the time of the survey before the childbirth
  2. The housework and childrearing hours of couples “with childbirth” shows the situation at the survey before the childbirth, and those of couples with “no childbirth” shows the situation at the time of the 10th survey.
  3. The data of couples with 2 or more childbirths during 10 years show about the youngest child.
  4. The total includes couples whose housework and childrearing hours are unknown.