

I Facts and Figures

1. Population, Family and Household

Total Population

(1,000 persons)

	Total	Women	Men
1970	103,720	52,802	50,918
1975	111,940	56,849	55,091
1980	117,061	59,467	57,594
1985	121,049	61,552	59,497
1990	123,611	62,914	60,697
1995	125,570	63,996	61,574
2000	126,926	64,815	62,111
2001	127,316	65,051	62,265
2002	127,486	65,191	62,295
2003	127,694	65,326	62,368
2004	127,787	65,407	62,380
2005	127,768	65,419	62,349
2006	127,770	65,440	62,330
2007	127,771	65,461	62,310
2008	127,692	65,441	62,251
2009	127,510	65,380	62,130

Source: Population Estimates by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

Note: Data as of October 1 every year

The total population in Japan as of October 1, 2009 was 127,510 thousand. After the first-ever decrease in 2005 from the previous year in the post-war era, the population change was nearly flat in 2006 and 2007. In 2008 the total population decreased by 79 thousand and in 2009 it decreased by 183 thousand, a significantly larger decrease than that of the previous year.

By gender, the number of men was 62,130 thousand (48.7% of the total population), which was a decrease of 121 thousand (0.20%) from the previous year, and the number of women was 65,380 thousand (51.3% of the total population), which was a decrease of 61 thousand (0.09%). The number of men had decreased for five consecutive years and the number of women had decreased for two consecutive years. Women outnumbered men by 3,250 thousand, with the population sex-ratio (the number of men per 100 women) being 95.0.

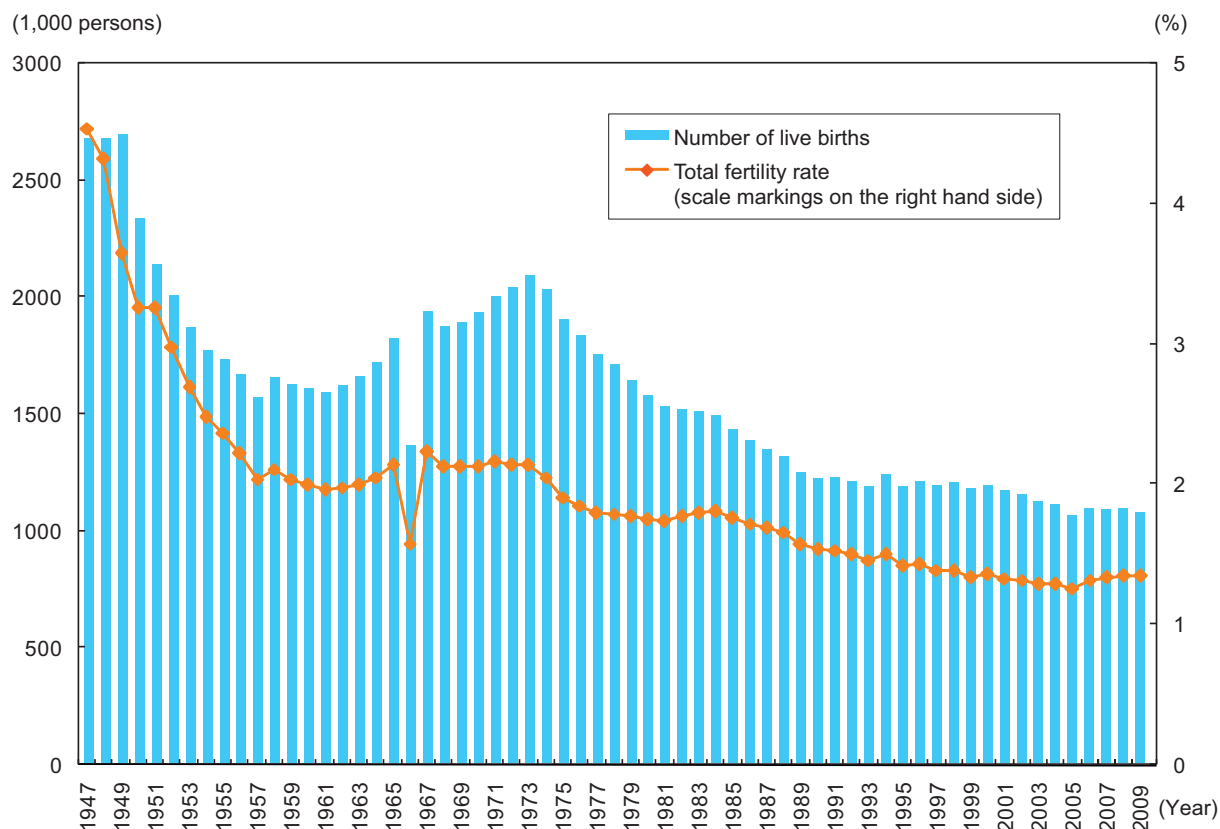
Proportion of Children and the Elderly to the Total Population (2008)

	Total Population (1,000)	Proportion of 0 – 14 years of age to the total population (%)	Proportion of 65 years of age and over to the total population (%)	Proportion of 75 years of age and over (%)
Total	127,692	13.5	22.1	10.4
Women	65,441	12.8	24.7	12.6
Men	62,251	14.1	19.3	8.0

Source: "Population Statistics of Japan 2010," National Institute of Population and Social Security Research

The proportion of children (0 – 14 years of age) to the total population was 13.5% and that of the elderly (65 years old and over) was 22.1%.

Changes in Live Births and Total Fertility Rate



Source: "Vital Statistics of Japan," Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

The total fertility rate in 2009 was 1.37, the same point as the previous year. The number of childbirths was 1,070,035, decreased by 21,121 from the previous year. Both remain at a low level.

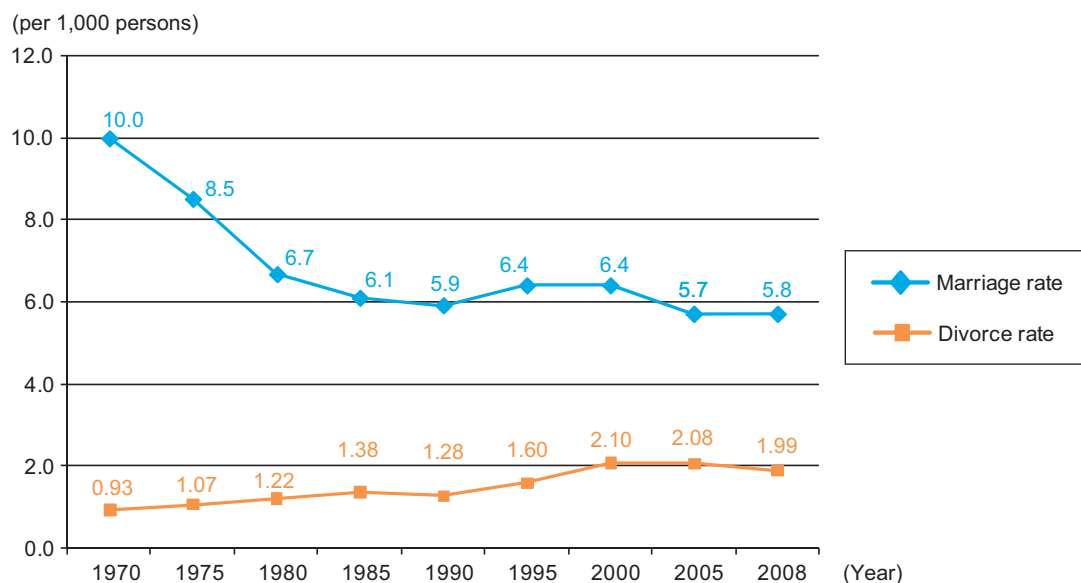
Average Age of First Marriage

	Wife	Husband	Age difference (husband – wife)
1970	24.2	26.9	2.7
1980	25.2	27.8	2.6
1990	25.9	28.4	2.5
2000	27.0	28.8	1.8
2008	28.5	30.2	1.8

Source: "Population Statistics of Japan 2010," National Institute of Population and Social Security Research

The average age of the first marriage for both men and women has gone up.

Marriage Rate and Divorce Rate



Source: "Population Statistics of Japan 2010," National Institute of Population and Social Security Research

The marriage rate (per 1,000 people) in 2008 was 5.8. Although it rose higher than the lowest-ever rate in 2007, it remains down at nearly half of the rate in the early 1970s of the "marriage boom" era. The divorce rate remained low for a long period of time and stayed less than 1.6 until the early 1990s, when it increased until it surpassed 2.0 after 1999. However, in 2008 it fell below 2.0 for the first time in ten years.

Households by Family Type

Households by Family Type	1970		1990		2000		2005	
	Private households (1,000 households)	Proportion (%)	Private households (1,000 households)	Proportion (%)	Private households (1,000 households)	Proportion (%)	Private households (1,000 households)	Proportion (%)
Total	30,297	100.0	40,670	100.0	46,782	100.0	49,063	100.0
Relatives households	24,059	79.4	31,204	76.7	33,679	72.0	34,337	70.0
Family nuclei	17,186	56.7	24,218	59.5	27,332	58.4	28,394	57.9
A married couple only	2,972	9.8	6,294	15.5	8,835	18.9	9,637	19.6
A married couple with their child(ren)	12,471	41.2	15,172	37.3	14,919	31.9	14,646	29.9
Fa her with his child(ren)	253	0.8	425	1.0	545	1.2	621	1.3
Mother with her child(ren)	1,491	4.9	2,328	5.7	3,032	6.5	3,491	7.1
Other relatives households	6,874	22.7	6,986	17.2	6,347	13.6	5,944	12.1
Non-relatives households	100	0.3	77	0.2	192	0.4	268	0.5
One-person households	6,137	20.3	9,390	23.1	12,911	27.6	14,457	29.5
Average number of household members	3.41		2.99		2.67		2.55	

Source: "Population Statistics of Japan 2010," National Institute of Population and Social Security Research

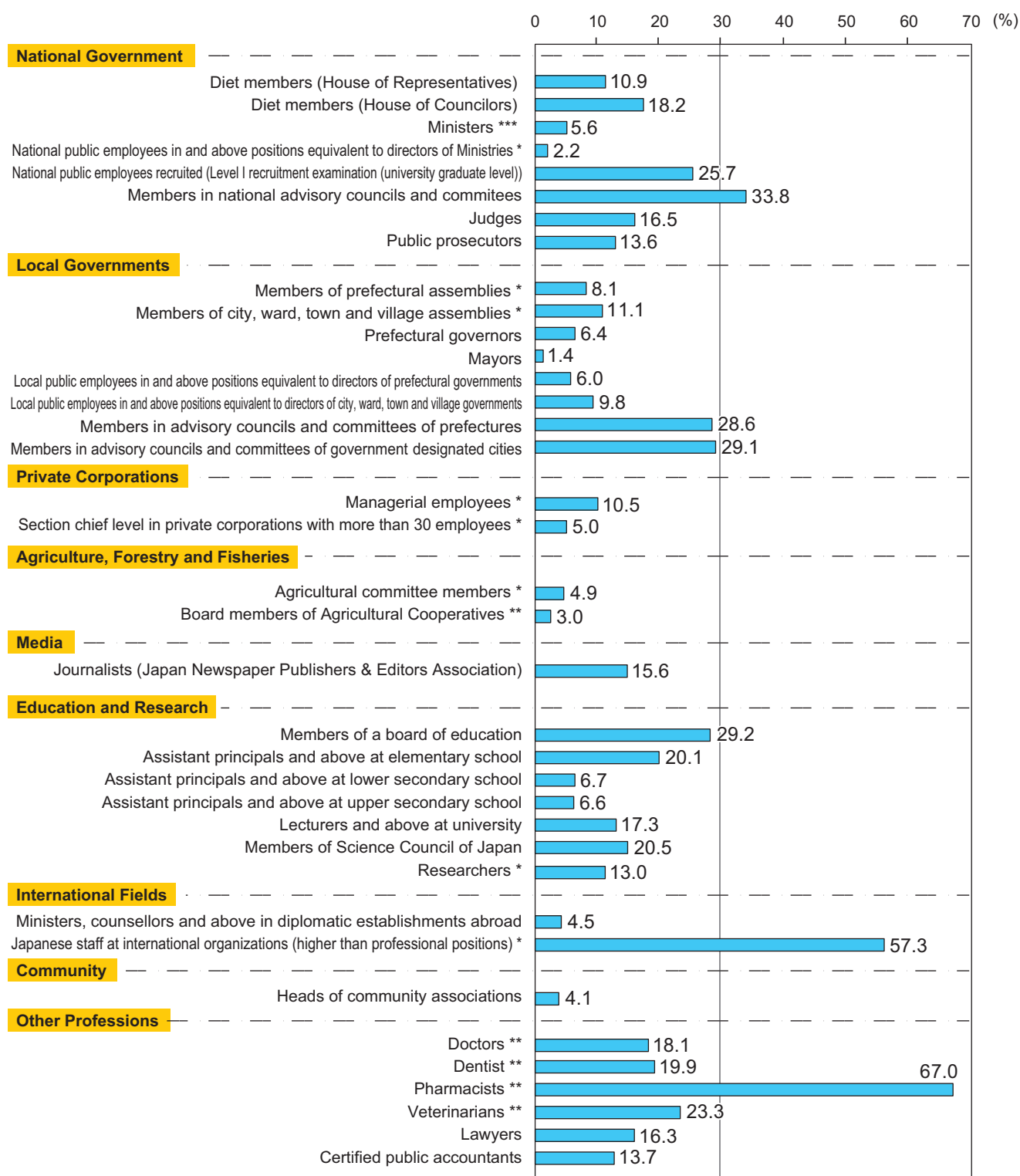
The number of private households* increased from 30,297,000 to 49,063,000 from 1970 to 2005, while the average number of household members became less than three (3) in 1990 and continued to decline. The decline in the number of household members is affected by not only an emergence of a family nuclei and decline in the number of children, but also an increase in the number of one-person households by the young and the elderly. In 2005 one-person households accounted for some 30% of all types of households.

* "Private households" refers to households other than "institutional households." "Institutional households" refers to households composed of students at boarding school, in-house patients of hospitals and clinics, in-house residents in social institutions, residents in quarters and on marine vessels of the Self-Defense Forces, and inmates in correctional institutions.

2. Policy and Decision-making

Share of Women in Leadership Positions in Various Fields

“Target of increasing the share of women in leadership positions to at least 30% by 2020”



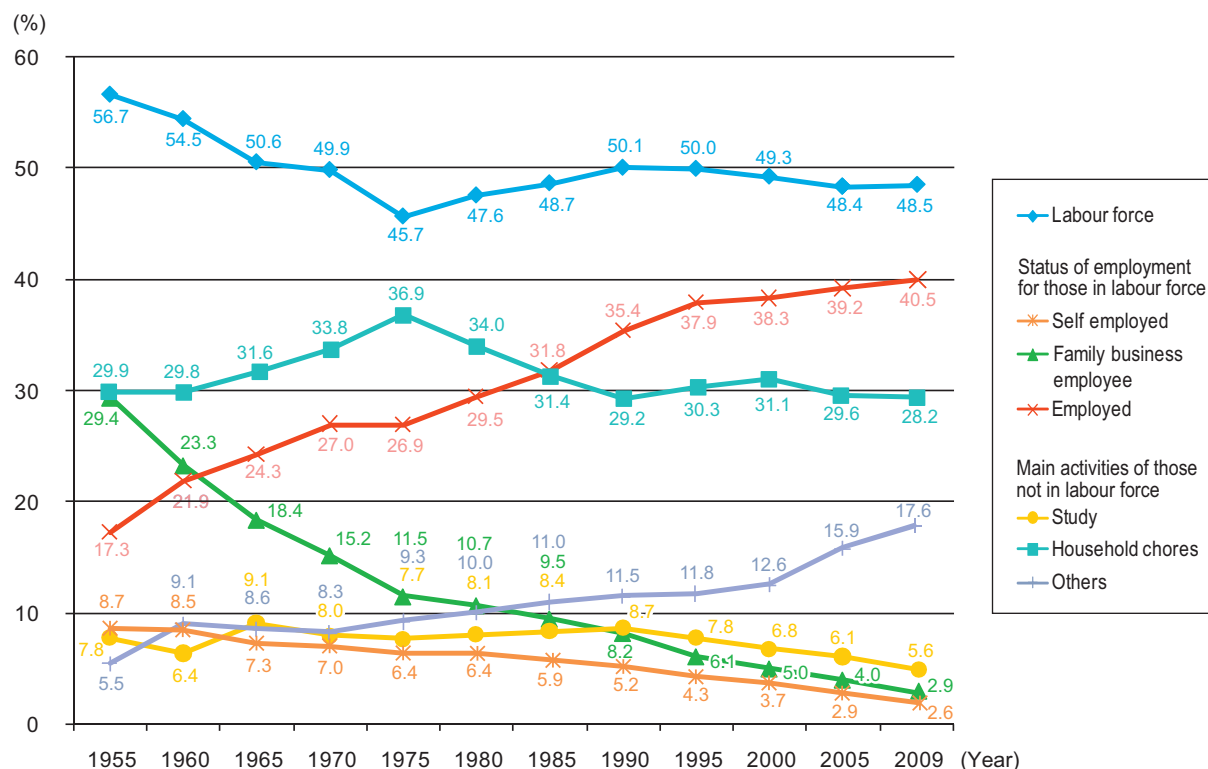
Source: “Investigation on women's participation in policy and decision-making”

Note: Data with * are for 2009, ** for 2008, *** as of January 2011. All other data are for 2010.

Although there has been a moderate increase, the proportion of women in decision-making processes still remains low and in most fields “the target of 30% by 2020” (referred to in page 35) set by the Government, has yet to be achieved.

3. Work

Breakdown of the Female Population of 15 Years Old or Over (proportion) (1955 – 2007)

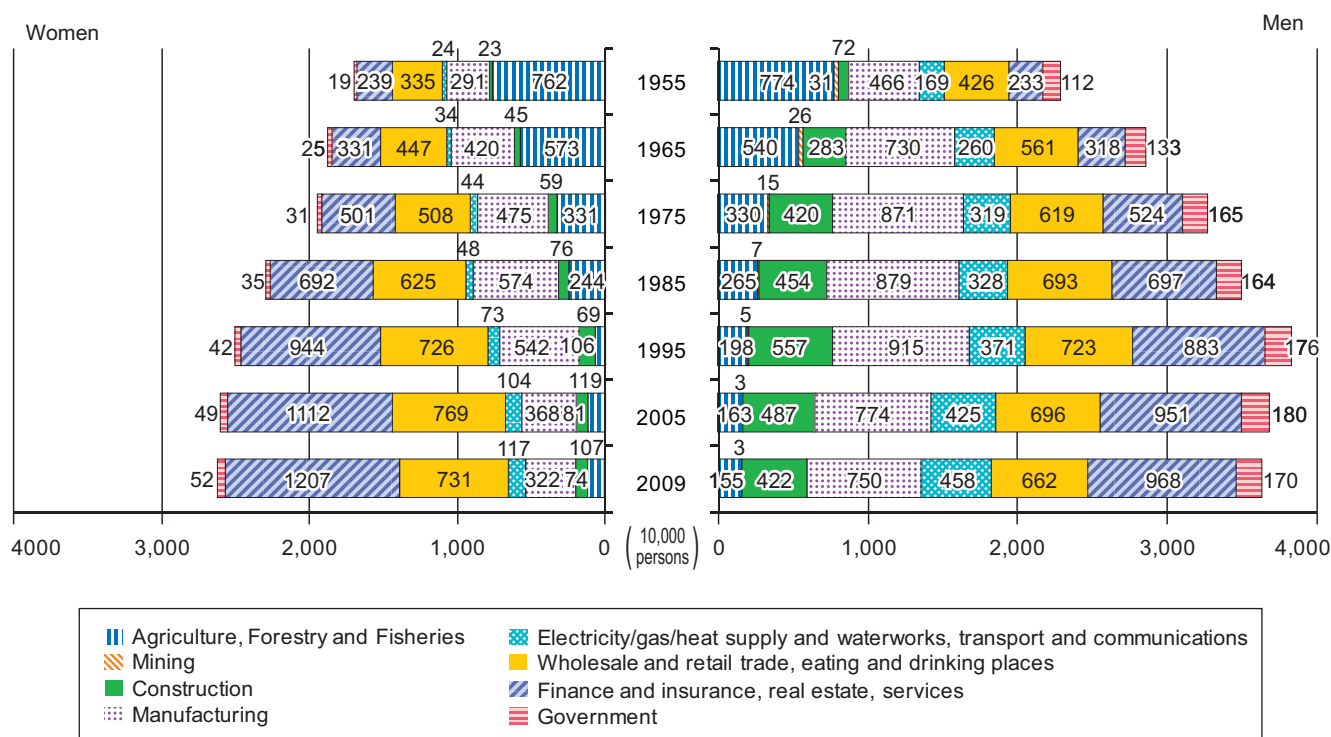


Source: "Labour Force Survey (average of the result of the 2009 survey)," Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

Until the mid 1970's, while the percentage of employed workers had gone up, the labour force* participation rate had declined due to a substantial decrease in the proportion of family-business employees, with an increase in the number of those who were primarily engaged in household chores. Since the mid 1970s and onward, although the proportion of family-business employees had continued to decline, the proportion of those engaged in household chores had gone down and the rate of employed workers had continuously increased, with the labour force participation rate remaining at approximately 50%.

*Labour force refers to both employed persons and unemployed persons (without a job but looking for work through job seeking activities and ready to work if work is available) among the population of 15 years old or older.

Number of Employees by Industry and Sex



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

Note: Attention should be paid to the time-line of the data, as, with revision of the Japan Standard Industry Classification, the data of 2008 and onward were counted in accordance with the revised industry classification.

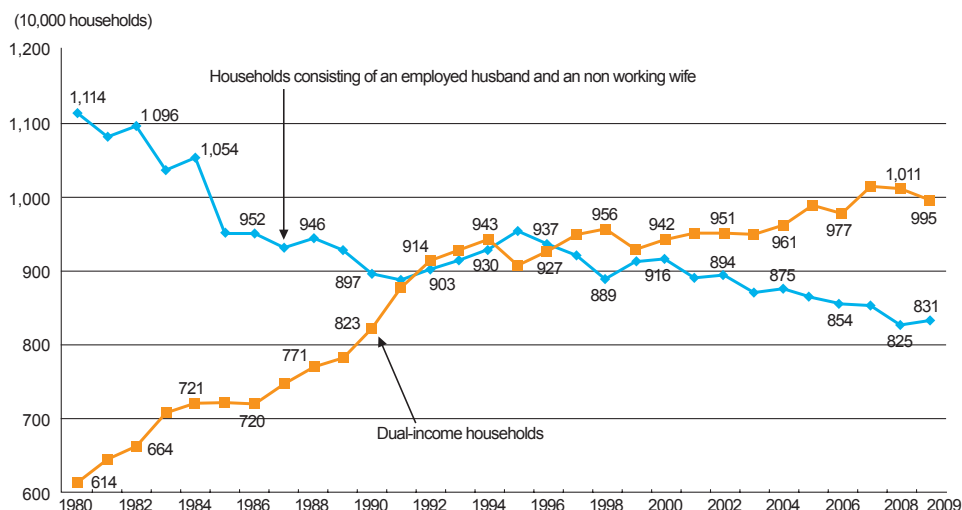
(Example: Data of 2009 of the "electricity/gas/heat supply and waterworks" and "transport and communications" was the counting of the classifications of "electricity/gas/heat supply and waterworks," "transport and postal activities" and "information and communications.")

Example: Data of 2009 of the "wholesale and retail trade, eating and drinking places" was the counting of the classifications of "wholesale and retail trade" and "eating and drinking places, accomodations."

Example: Data of 2009 of the "finance and insurance, real estate" and "services" was the counting of the classifications of "finance and insurance," "real estate and goods rental and leasing," "scientific research, professional and technical services," "food delivery services," "iving-related and personal services and amusement services," "education, learning support," "medical, health care and welfare," "compound services" and "services(those not with other classifications)".

From the data, the number of female employees in the agriculture/forestry/fisheries was bigger than in other industries until 1965. Since then, the share of other industries, especially the "finance and insurance, real estate and services" and the "wholesale and retail trade, eating and drinking places" had increased significantly, to account for 46.2% and 28.0%, respectively, in 2009 of all female employees. A similar trend is seen in the data for males, although the share of the construction, manufacturing, electricity/gas/heat supply/waterworks, and transport/communications industries is larger among male workers than among female workers.

Changes in the Number of Dual-Income Households

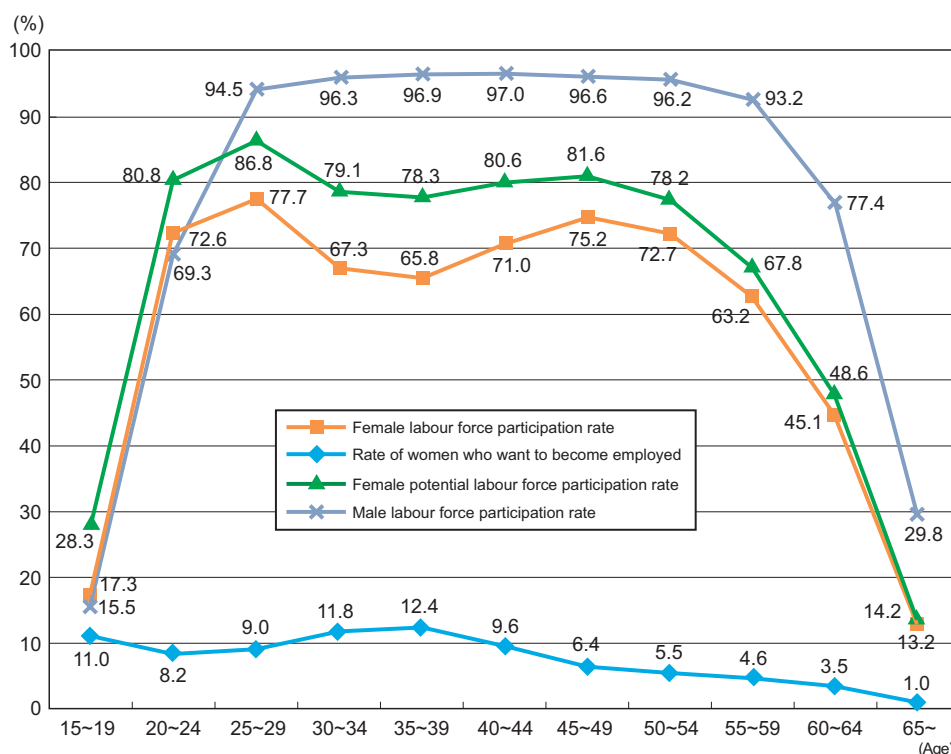


Notes:

1. Source: "The Special Survey of the Labour Force Survey" from 1980 to 2001 (conducted in February, except for the years 1980 to 1982, when it was conducted in March), "Labour Force Survey (Detailed Tabulation)" (annual average) since 2002, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
2. "Households consisting of an employed husband and a non working wife" refers to households in which the husband is employed in a non-agriculture and forestry sector and the wife is not employed (Not in Labour force and completely unemployed).
3. "Dual-income households" refers to households in which both the husband and the wife are employees in non-agriculture and forestry sectors.

Looking at the employment of wives in households in which the husband is employed (as a salaried worker), it can be seen that although in 1980 the number of single-income households (man was employed) was nearly double the number of dual-income households, in the 1990s the number of dual-income households surpassed the number of those in which only the man was employed, and there continues to be an upward trend in their number today.

Female Potential Labour Force Participation Rate by Age Group



Notes:

1. Source: "Labour Force Survey (Detailed Tabulation)(averages for 2009)", Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.
2. Potential labour force participation rate by age group = (the labour force (by age group) + the number of people, from among the non-working population, who want to become employed (by age group)) / the number of people aged 15 or older (by age group)

The female women's labour force participation rate by age group, shows an M-shaped curve, that bottoms out in the 30s. That indicates many women still stop working at the time of marriage, childbirth, and child-rearing.

Working Experience of Wives before and after the Birth of Their First Child, by Year of Child's Birth



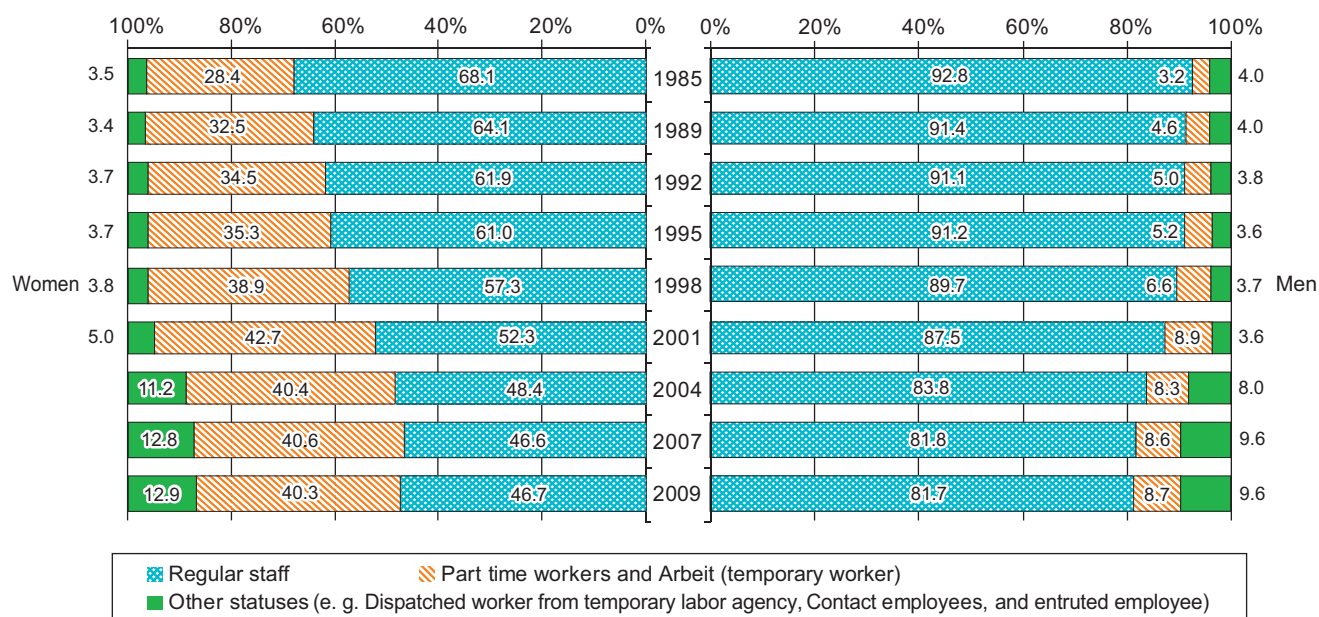
Notes:

1. Data from the "The 13th National Fertility Survey (Survey of Married Couples)," by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research
2. Survey target: Married couples with a child aged 1 or older, first marriage for both the husband and wife
3. Working experience before and after childbirth
 - Staying in the job(taking maternity leave): Employed prior to becoming pregnant with the first child—taking maternity leave—employed when the first child is 1 year old
 - Staying in the job(without childcare leave): Employed prior to becoming pregnant with the first child—without taking maternity leave—employed when the first child is 1 year old
 - Quitting job due to childbirth: Employed prior to becoming pregnant with the first child—Unemployed when the first child is 1 year old
 - Unemployed prior to becoming pregnant: Unemployed prior to becoming pregnant with the first child—Unemployed when the first child is 1 year old

Although the number of women who take child care leave is increasing, the proportion of women who are continuously employed before and after childbirth is not increasing.

It can also be seen that there are still many women who leave their jobs at the time of childbirth.

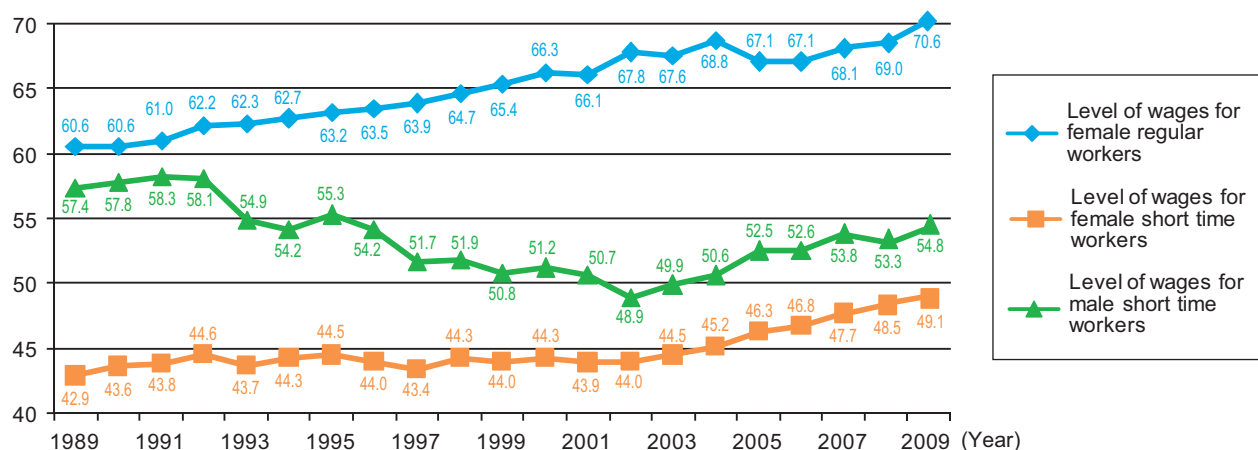
Changes in Employee Composition Ratio by Employment Status Excluding Company Executives (in all industries excepting Agriculture and Forestry)



Source: The 1985-2001 data come from "Special Survey of the Labour Force Survey" (every February) by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, while the 2004, 2007 and 2009 data come from the "Labour Force Survey (Detailed Tabulation)" (annual average).

The graph indicates the declining proportion of regular staffs in recent years. Particularly, female regular staffs declined to less than half of the female labour force from 68.1% in 1985 to 46.7% in 2009.

Changes in Average Hourly Wage for Workers (hourly wage of male regular workers = 100)



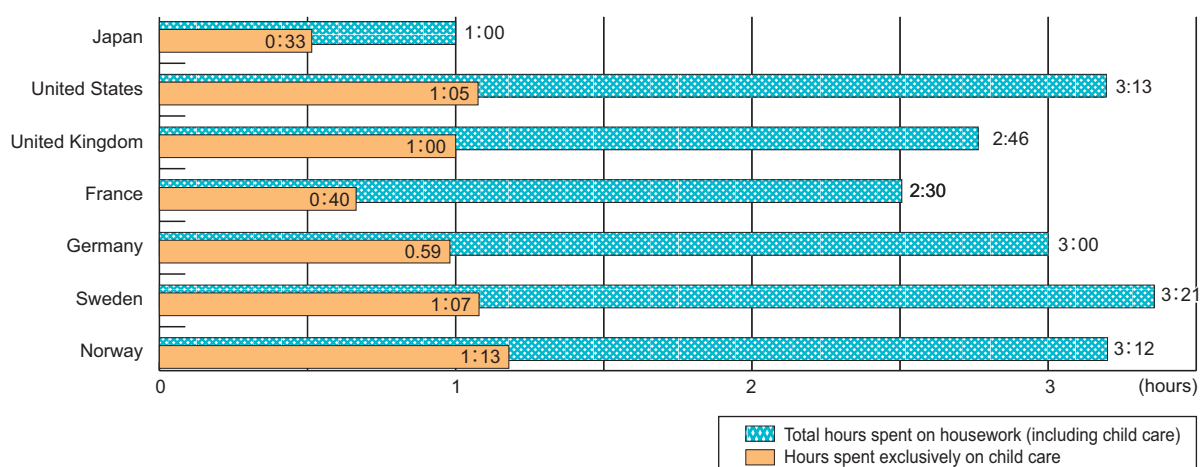
Source: Data from "Basic Survey of the Wage Structure" by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Note: The figures represent each category's average official hourly wage as a percentage of the male full-time worker's average official hourly wage level.

With regard to the salary gap between male regular workers and male and female short-time workers, the level of wages for male short-time workers and for female short-time workers in 2009 arrived at 54.8% and 49.1%, respectively, based on the level of wages for male regular workers being at 100. The gap between regular and short-time workers remains wide and the level of wages for short-time workers remains very low.

4. Work-life Balance

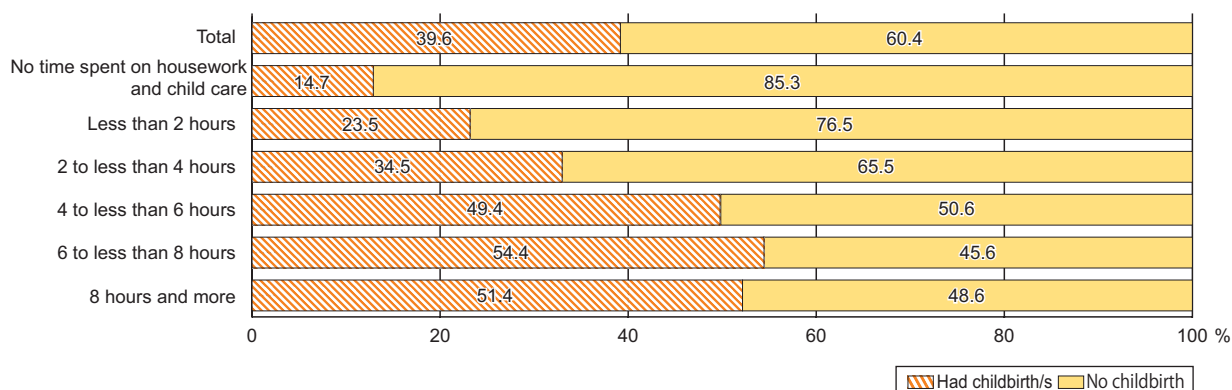
Time spent on housework and child care by husbands with a child or children less than six years old (per day)



(Note)

1. "How Europeans Spend Their Time Everyday Life of Women and Men" (2004) by Eurostat; "America Time-Use Summary" (2006) by Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S.; and "Survey on time use and leisure activities" (2006) by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
2. The figure for Japan represents the time spent by husbands exclusively from households with "a married couple with a child or children."

Percentage among married couples of the birth of a second or subsequent children over the last six-year period, from the perspective of the time spent by the husband on leave for housework and child care

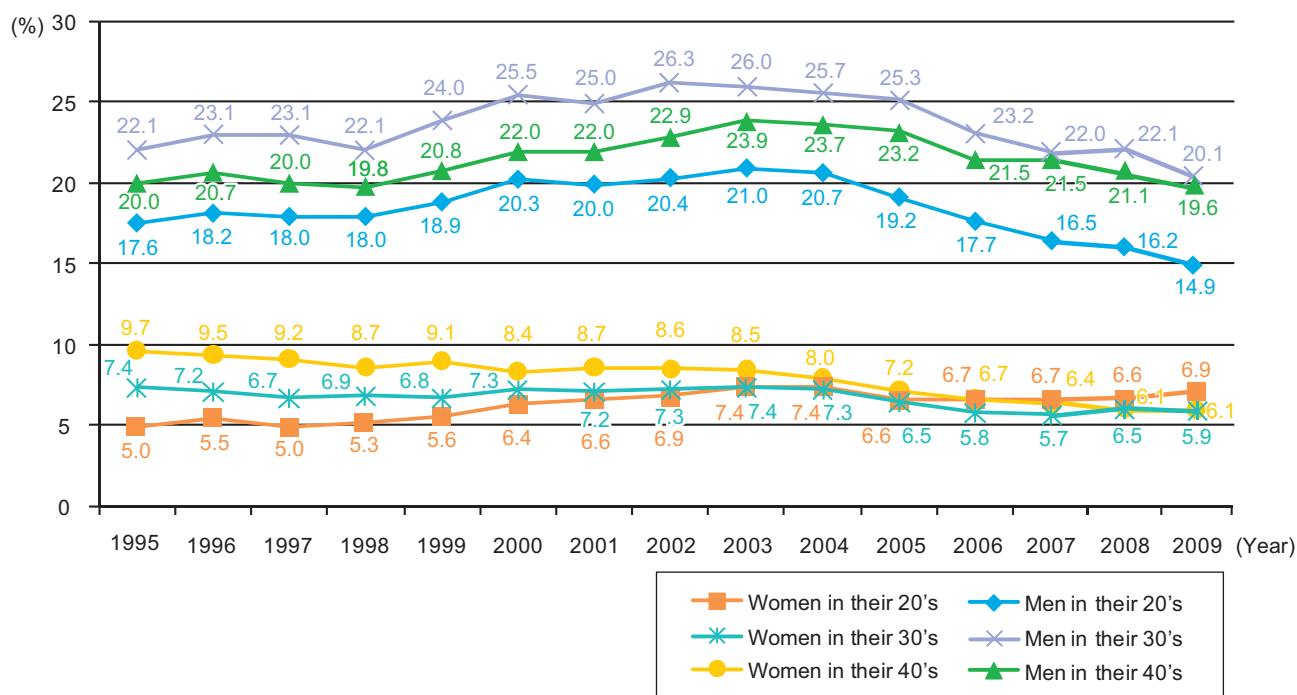


(Note)

1. Taken from the "7th Longitudinal Survey of Adults in 21st Century" (March 2010) by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
2. The data refer to married couples living together who satisfy either ① or ② below. However, married couples without "pre-birth wife data" are excluded.
 - ① Both husband and wife responded to all 1st to 7th Surveys; or
 - ② Both were single at the time of the 1st Survey but got married afterwards before the time that the 6th Survey was conducted, and both responded to all the Surveys, including the 7th Survey conducted after their marriage.
3. Time spent on housework and child care for the "had childbirth" represents the hours spent before childbirth, and that for the "without childbirth" represents the data collected in the 6th Survey.
4. In cases where there were more than two childbirths over the last six-year period, the data refer to the youngest child.
5. The total includes cases where "time spent on housework and child care is unknown."

The time spent on housework and child care by Japanese men is at the lowest level on a global basis. Also, the longer the time is to be spent by the husband of the household of a married couple with a child or children on housework and child care, the higher the percentage becomes of the birth of a second or subsequent children.

Proportion of Full-time Workers Working 60 Hours or More per Week

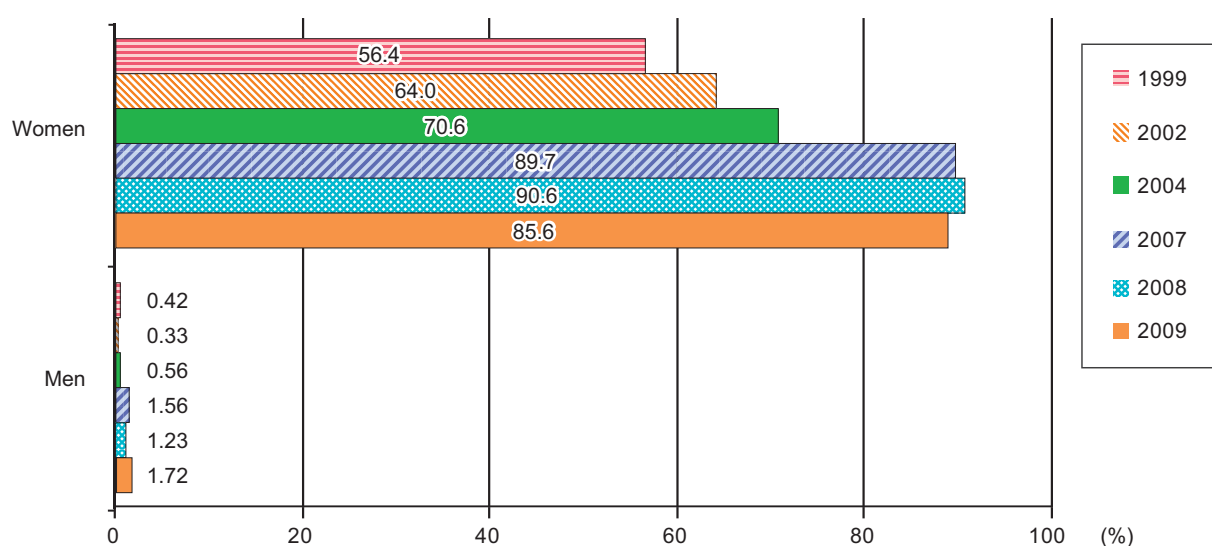


Source: "Labour Force Survey," Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

Note: "Full-time workers" are those who work 35 hours or more per week.

For men in their 30s and 40s, ages at which child-rearing is commonly conducted, the proportion of employed men who work sixty hours or more per week is approximately twenty percent, which is a high level.

Consumption Rate of Child Care Leave



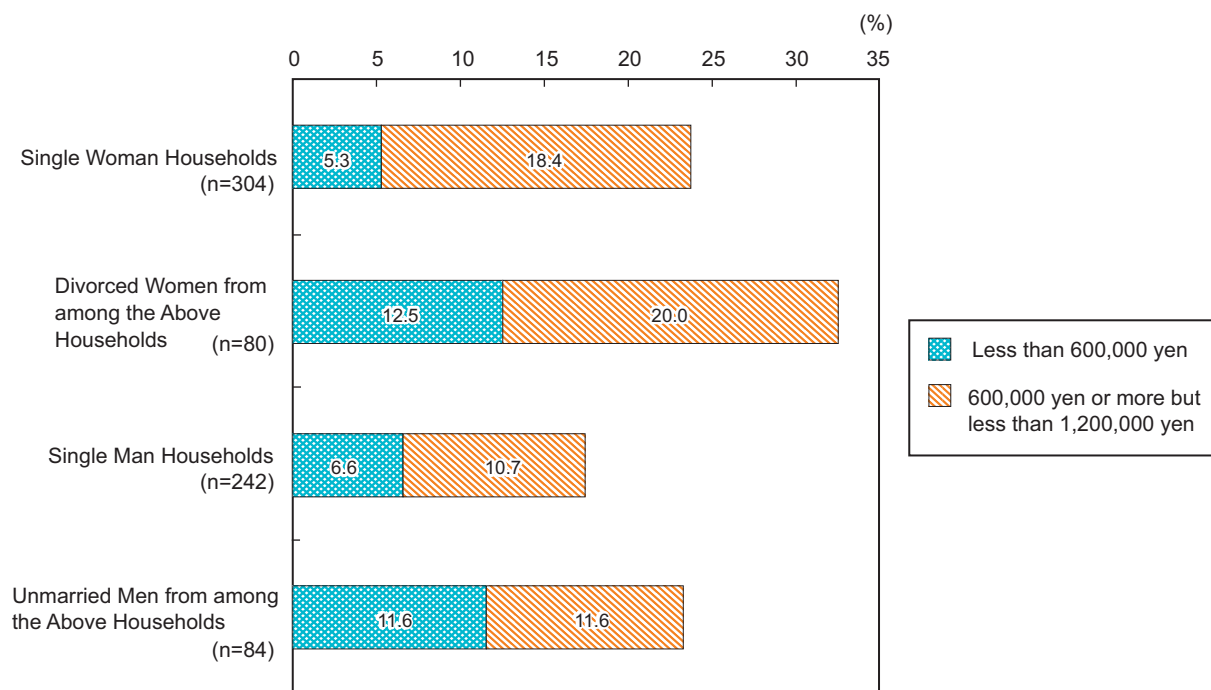
Source: "Basic Survey on Equal Employment, 2009," Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Note: The consumption rate of child care leave of women represents the proportion of women taking child care leave to the total number of female workers with newborns. The consumption rate of child care leave of men represents the proportion of men taking child care leave to the total number of male workers with spouses who have given birth.

Although efforts are being made to steadily establish the rate of women taking child care leave, the rate of men taking child care leave is still low.

5. The Elderly

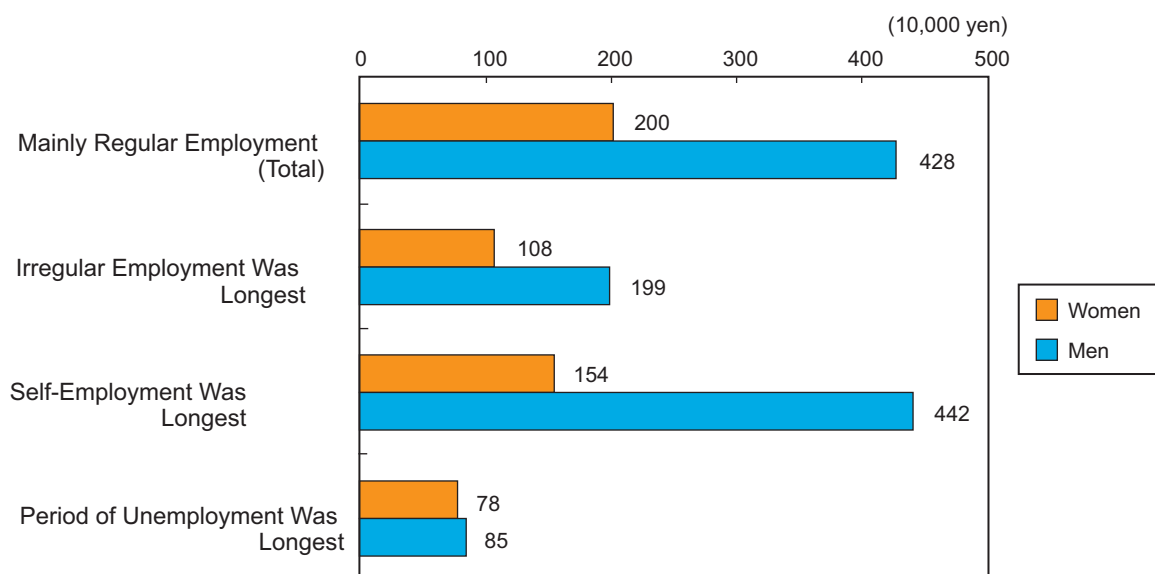
Percentages of Low-Income Brackets among Single Elderly Households (Age 55–74) (Annual Income)



Notes:

1. Source: "Survey on Independent Life of the Elderly," Cabinet Office (2008)
2. "Income" is before tax, and includes income from employment and pensions, as well as withdrawals of bank deposits, and income from collected rent, interest, etc.

Annual Incomes of the Elderly (Age 55-74) According to Their Employment Patterns (Average Amounts)

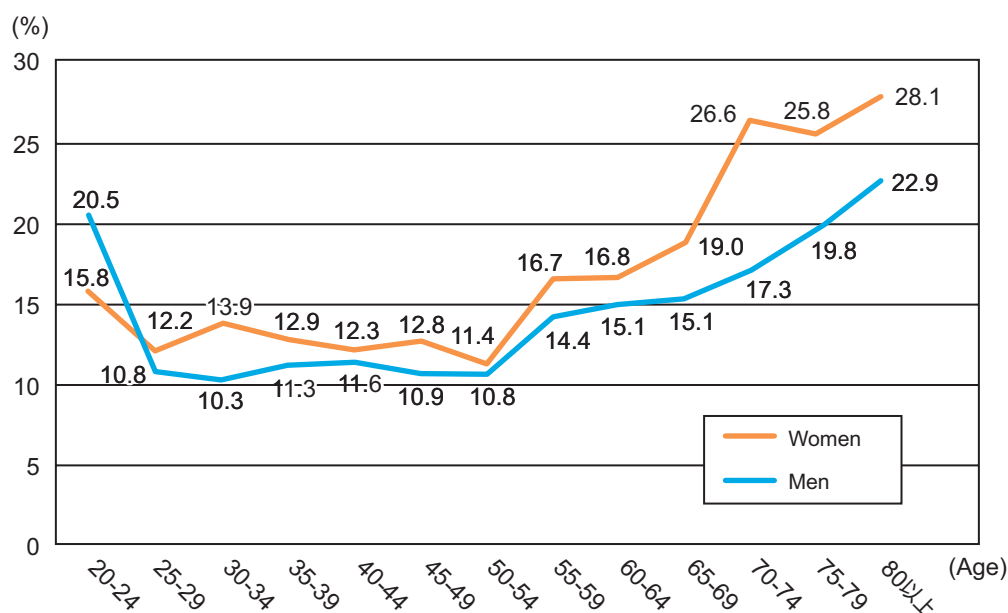


Notes:

1. Source: "Survey on Independent Life of the Elderly," Cabinet Office (2008)
2. "Income" is before tax, and includes income from employment and pensions, as well as withdrawals of bank deposits, and income from collected rent, interest, etc.

6. Living Difficulties

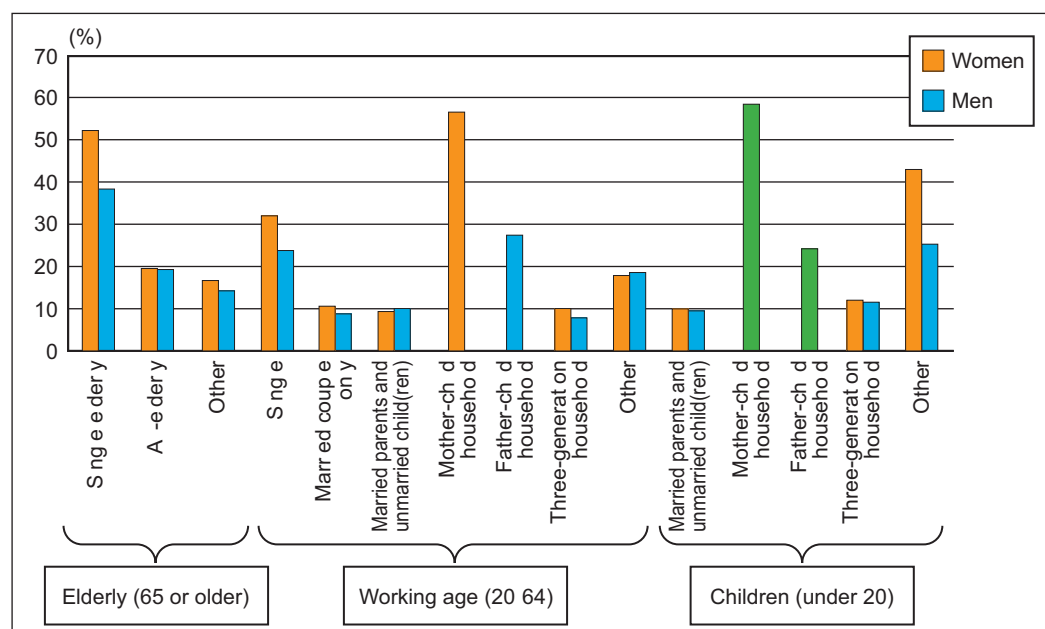
Relative Poverty Rates by Gender and Age Group (2007)



Note: Created from a special estimation by Aya Abe, committee member of the "Investigative Commission on Men and Women Facing Living Difficulties" of the Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office, based on the "Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions," Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (2007)

The relative poverty rate of women is higher than that of men in almost all age groups, and the disparity between men and women becomes wider as they age.

Relative Poverty Rates by Age Group and Household Type (2007)



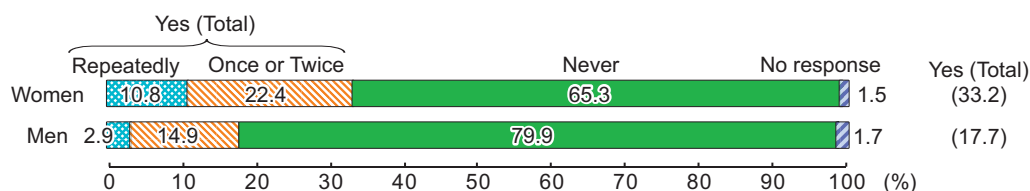
Notes:

1. Created from a special estimation by Aya Abe, committee member of the "Investigative Commission on Men and Women Facing Living Difficulties" of the Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office, based on the "Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions," Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (2007)
2. There are not many father-child households, and therefore caution is necessary in using the values.
3. The children (under age 20) of mother-child households and father-child households are not separated by sex. The values combine boys and girls.
4. All-elderly households are households comprised entirely of elderly people, excluding single elderly households.

Single elderly households and single working-age households have high relative poverty rates, and these rates are especially high among women. Poverty rates of women in mother-child household are higher and the chain effect of that can be seen on the children in mother-child households.

7. Violence against Women

Damage Caused by Violence from Spouse



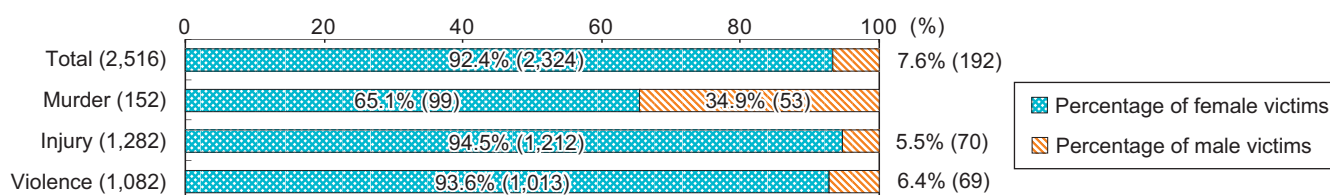
Source: Data from the Cabinet Office, "Survey on Violence between Men and Women (2008)"

Notes

1. Physical assault is striking, kicking, or hitting a person by throwing or propelling something or shoving someone.
2. Psychological threat is an action or set of actions that directly impairs a person's psychological integrity, such as being verbally violent, monitoring a circle of friends, or behaving toward someone or someone's family in a threatening way.
3. Sexual coercion is being persuaded to have sex when someone does not want to do so.

10.8% of women and 2.9% of men have been "repeatedly" subjected either physical assault, psychological threats or sexual coercion from their spouse (including unofficial marriages, estranged spouses, and former spouses).

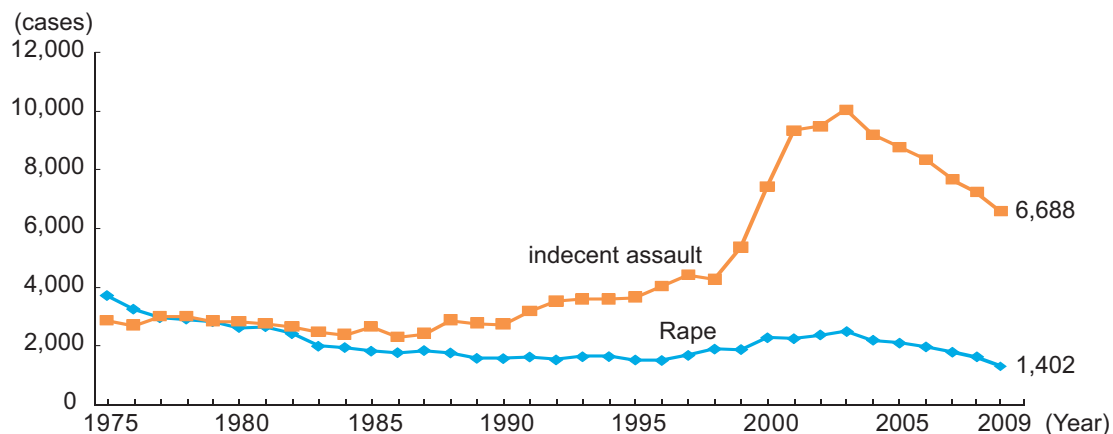
Number of Arrests Made in Cases Involving Murder, Injury or Violence Inflicted by a Spouse (including unofficial marriages) (2009)



Source: Data from the National Police Agency

According to statistics provided by the National Police Agency, the number of arrests made in cases involving murder, injury or violence inflicted by a spouse (including unofficial marriages) was 2,516 in 2009. Of the victims, 92.4% were female, underlining that the majority of victims by a spouse are women.

Number of Rape and Indecent Assault Cases

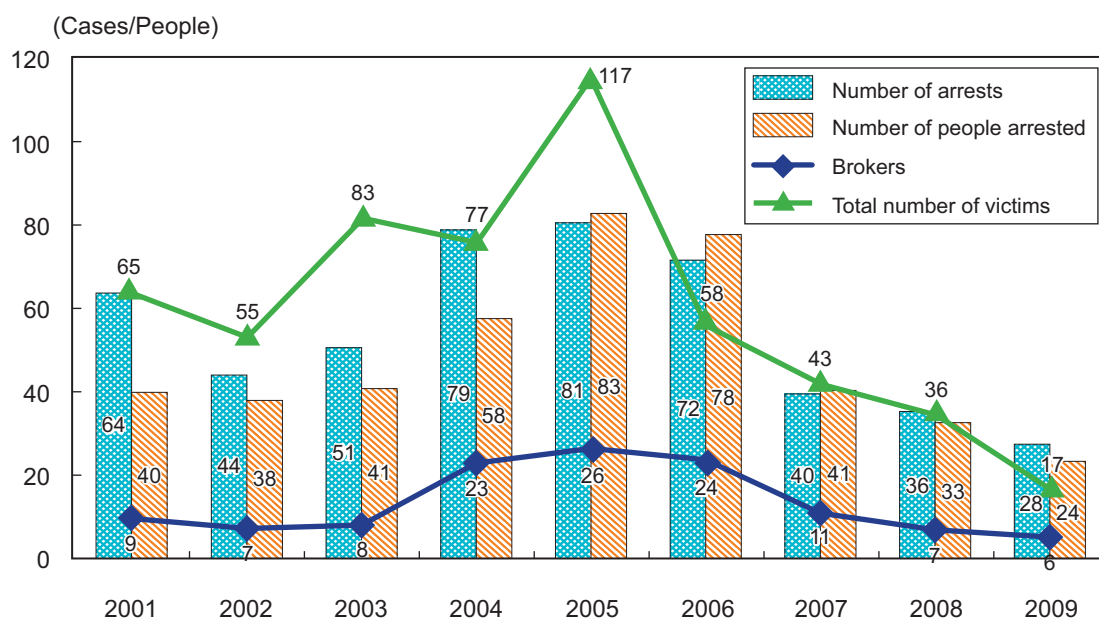


Source: Data from the National Police Agency

The number of rape cases had remained over 2,000 for six consecutive years since 2000, but in 2004 started to decrease.

The number of indecent assault cases had gone up year-on-year since 1999, but in 2004 started to decrease.

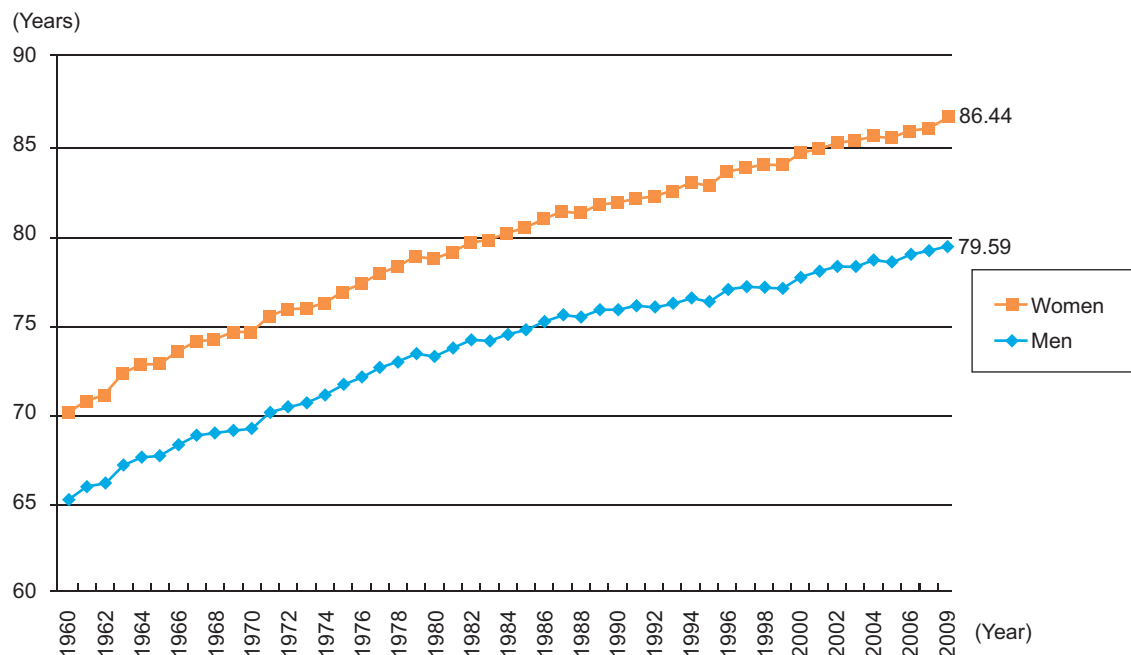
Number of Arrest, etc. for Crimes of Trafficking in Persons



Source: Data from the National Police Agency

8. Health

Life Expectancy at Birth



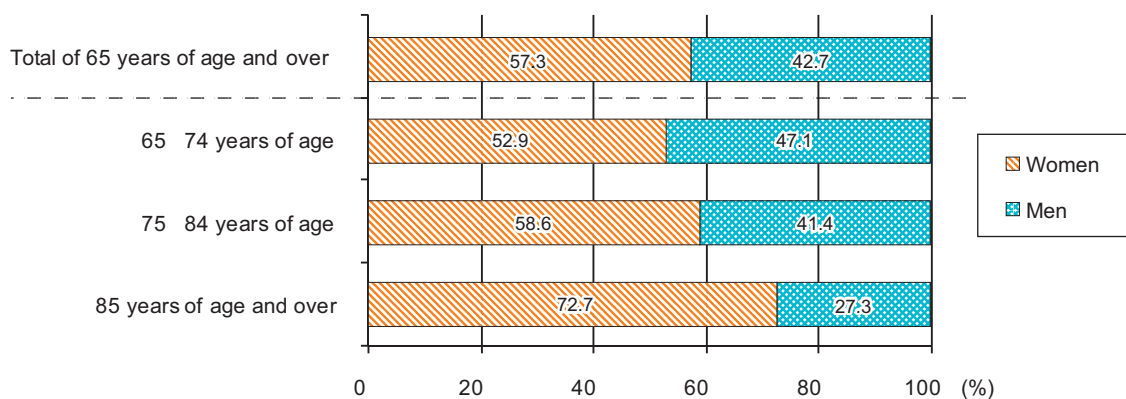
Source: Abridged Life Tables for Japan 2009, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Notes:

1. Data of 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2005 are based on the complete life tables. Data of other years are based on the abridged life tables.
2. Data of 1971 and before do not cover Okinawa Prefecture.

Life expectancy at birth for males and females had increased year after year and reached over 70 in 1960 for females and in 1971 for males, respectively. In 2009 life expectancy at birth were 86.44 years for women and 79.59 for men.

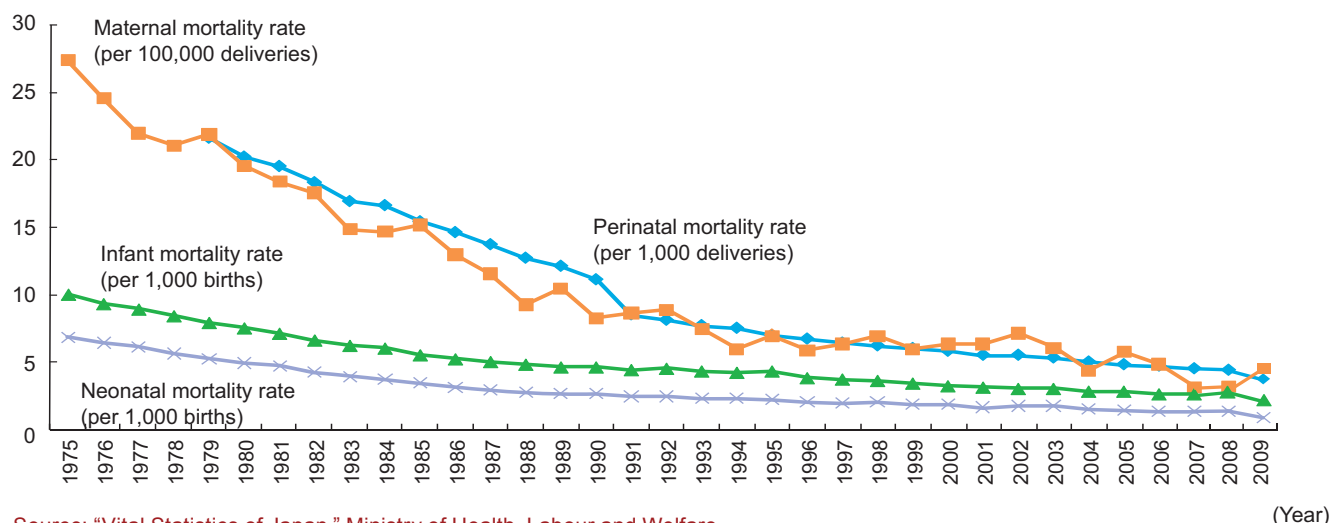
Proportion of Elderly Population by Sex (2008)



Source: "Population Statistics of Japan 2010," National Institute of Population and Social Security Research

As life expectancy for females is generally longer than for men, women account for a larger share in the elderly population than men; the older women and men become, the bigger the female share of the population becomes.

Maternal / Perinatal / Neonatal / Infant Mortality Rate



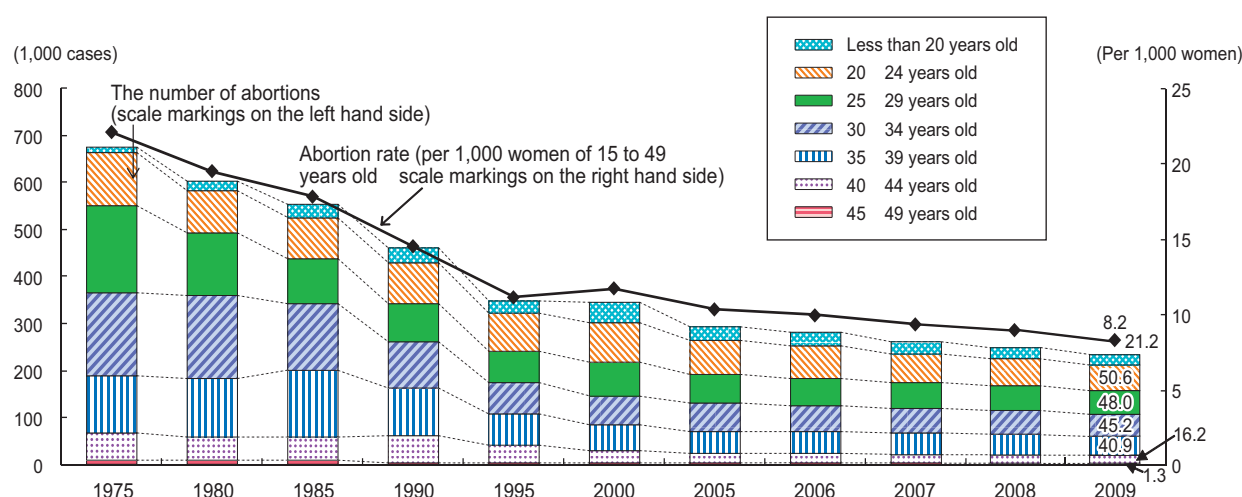
Source: "Vital Statistics of Japan," Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Notes:

1. The number of deliveries for the maternal mortality rate is calculated by adding the number of stillbirths (after 12th completed weeks of pregnancy) to the number of live births.
2. The number of deliveries for the perinatal mortality rate is calculated by adding the number of still births after 22nd completed weeks of pregnancy to the number of live births.

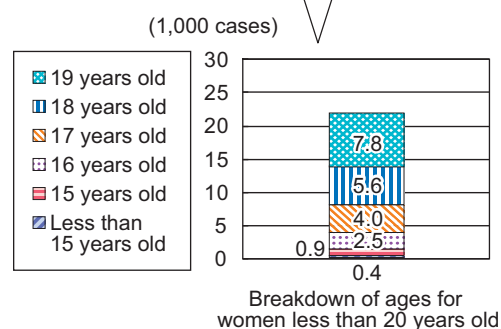
The transition of main indices for items related to maternal and child health from 1975 to 2009 reveals that, as a whole, every index has been on the decline.

Transition in Abortion by Age Bracket

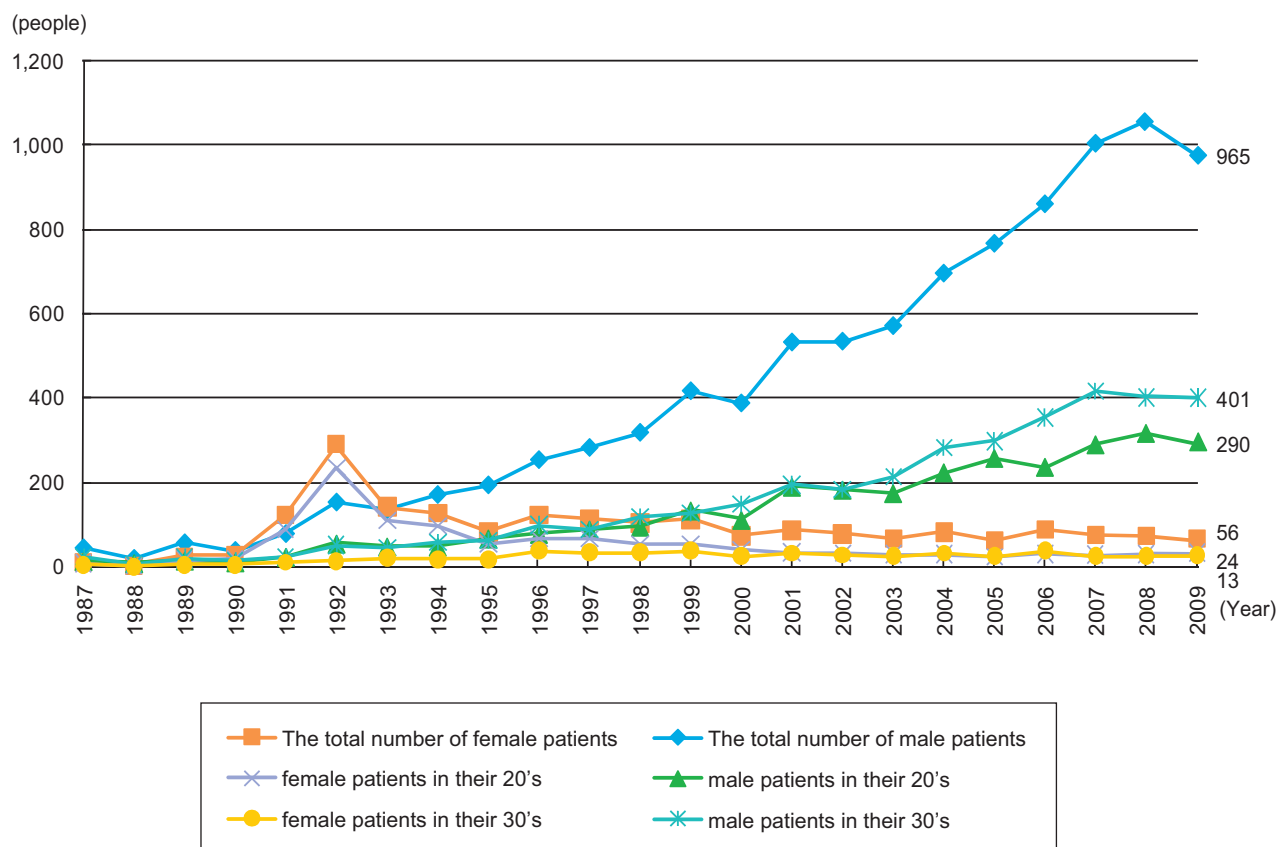


Source: "Statistics on Protection of Mother's Body," Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare for up to 2000; "Reports on Public Health Administration and Services" for fiscal 2005 and after

The transition in the number of abortions and abortion rate (the number of abortions per 1,000 women of age between 15 and 49 years) from 1975 to 2009 indicates that both the number and overall rate have decreased. However, the proportion of teenage abortions to the total of all age groups increased from 1.8% in 1975 to 13.7% in 2002, but it has been decreasing since then and was 9.5% in 2009.



Number of HIV-positive Patients



Source: Data from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Note: The number of new HIV-positive patients reported for year

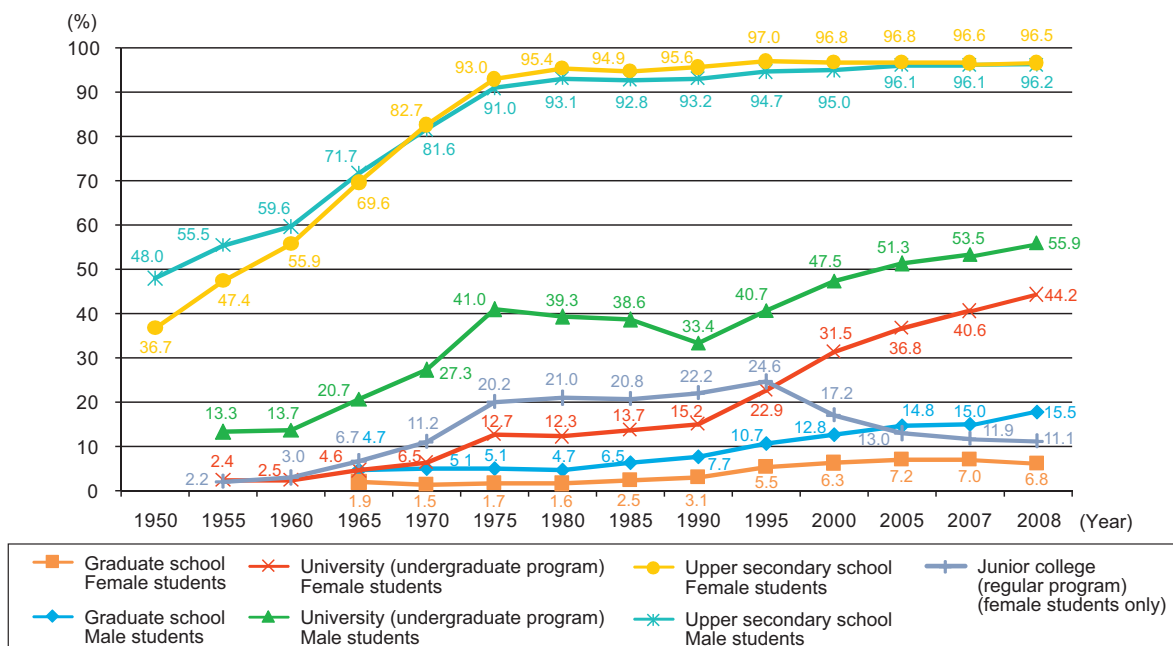
HIV positive patients refer to those who are infected with HIV (human immunodeficiency virus). Excluding those who have been infected through using blood-clotting products, the sum total of the HIV-positive patients reported in Japan by the end of 2009 was 11,573 (9,555 men and 2,018 women).

The number of HIV-positive patients whose infection was reported for the first time in 2009 was 1,021 (965 men and 56 women), the highest-ever number reported.

The sum total of the HIV-positive patients reveals that those in their 20's at the time of their infection being reported account for 35.0% of the total, making infection among young people dominant. Alternatively, the breakdown of new patients reported in 2009 by age indicates that those in their 20's accounts for 29.7% while those in their 30's accounts for 41.6%.

9. Education and Research Fields

Advancement Rate by Type of School



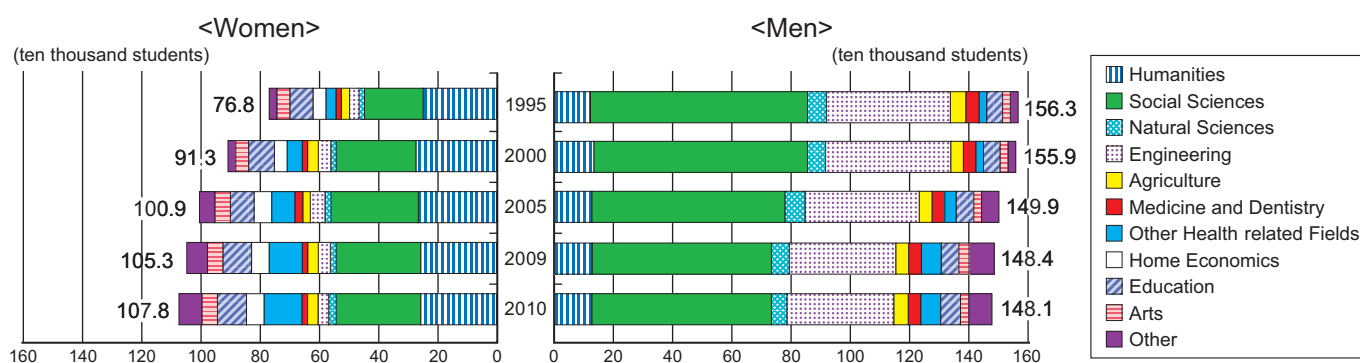
Source: Data from "School Basic Survey" by The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

Notes:

1. "Upper secondary education": Percentage of graduates of lower secondary school and secondary school (lower division) who enter upper secondary school and college of technology (except for upper secondary school-level correspondence courses).
2. "University" (undergraduate course) and "Junior college": Total university or junior college enrollments (including students who had failed the entrance exam but were accepted at a university of their choice in the following year) divided by lower secondary school graduates of three years before. The figure excludes students on university-level or junior college-level correspondence courses.
3. "Graduate school": Students who enter graduate school immediately after completing their undergraduate course as a percentage of all students completing undergraduate courses. (It also includes new Ph.D. course advancement in the case of medical and dental schools.) The figure excludes graduate-level correspondence courses.

Percentage of girls who advance to higher educational institutions is increasing as a whole.

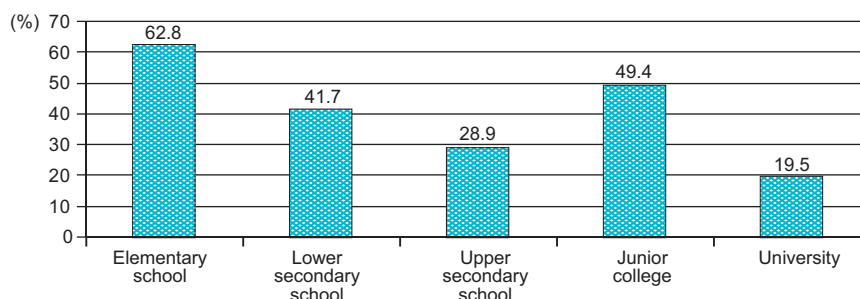
Number of Undergraduate Students by Specialization



Source: Data from "School Basic Survey" by The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science & Technology

In 2010, 26.8% of all female students specialized in social science fields, making more than 30% of all social science students women. In engineering fields, 10.9% of students were women, compared to 66.5% of students in humanities. This shows the disparities among specializations between men and women.

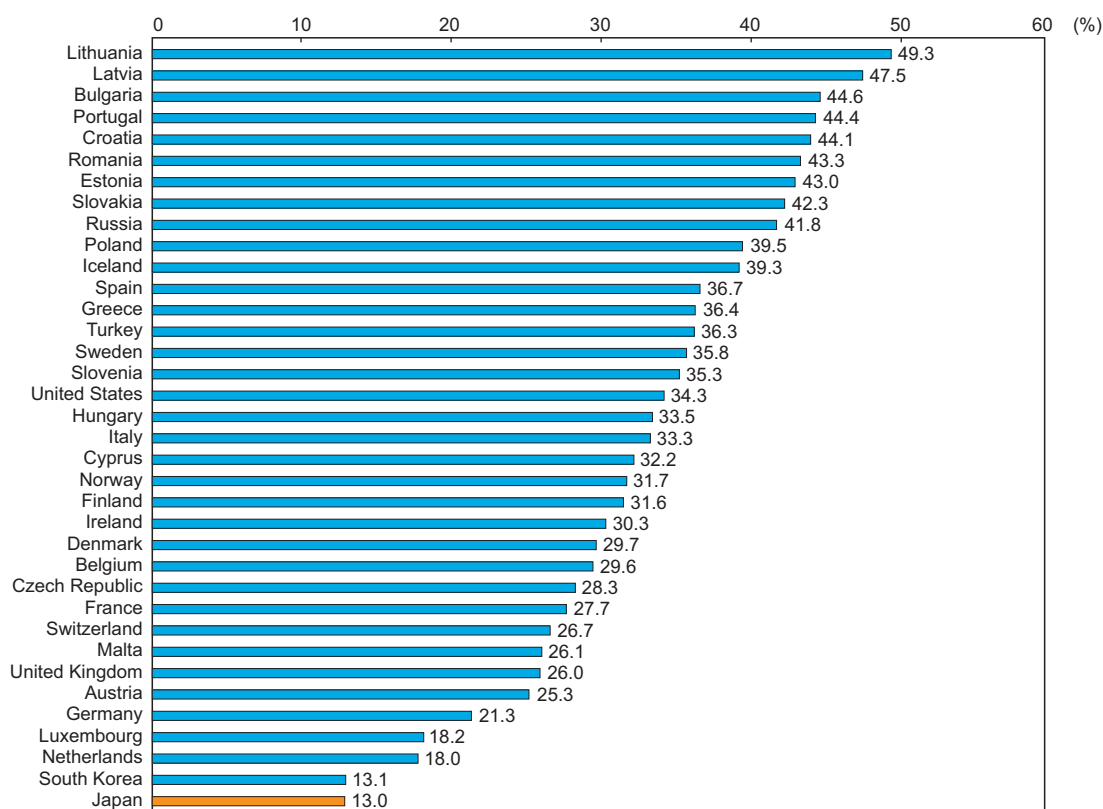
Proportion of Female Full-time Teachers to the Total of Full-time Teachers (2009)



Source: "Fiscal 2009 School Basic Survey," Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

While more than 60% of full-time teachers at elementary school were female, the proportion of female teachers decreased as education proceeded to lower and upper secondary schools. With regard to junior college and university, while female teachers accounted for nearly 50% at junior colleges, their proportion was less than 20% at universities.

Proportion of Female Researchers



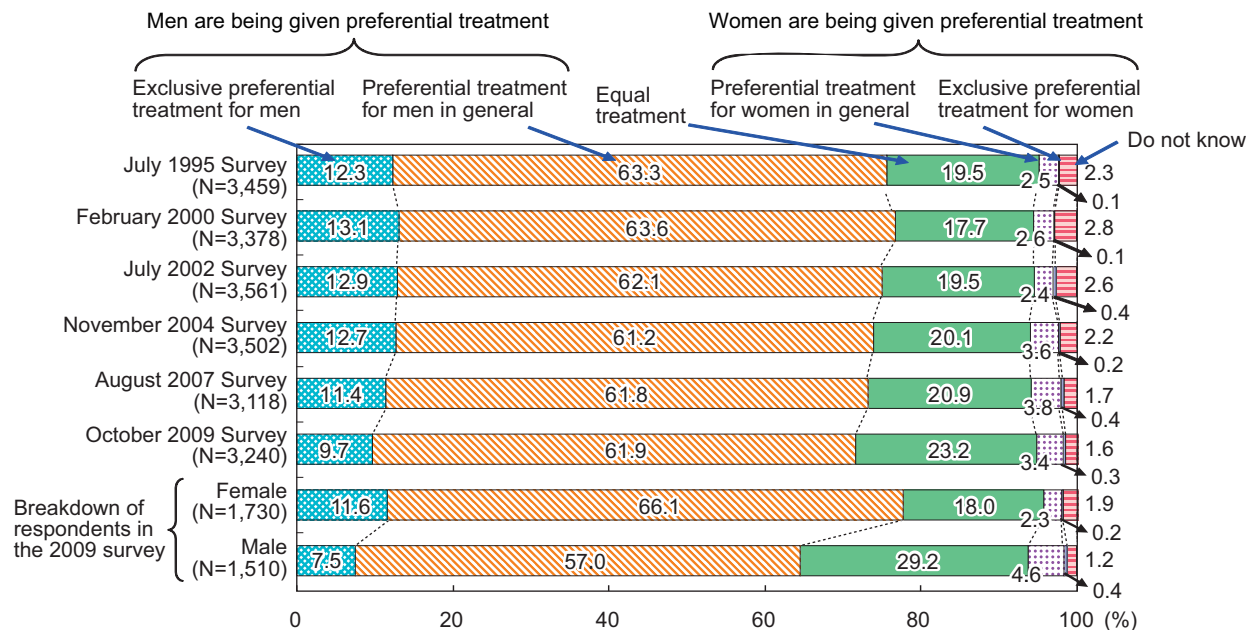
Notes:

1. Numbers for EU countries other than the United Kingdom are from the EU's "Eurostat." Includes estimated values and tentative values. Numbers for Estonia, Slovakia, Russia and Czech Republic are from 2007. Numbers for Portugal, Iceland, Greece, Sweden, Norway, Ireland, Denmark, Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands are from 2006. Numbers for Switzerland are from 2004. Numbers for other countries are from 2005. The number for the United Kingdom is based on the European Commission "Key Figures 2002" (as of 2000).
2. The number for South Korea is based on the OECD "Main Science and Technology Indicators 2008/2" (as of 2006).
3. The number for Japan is based on the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "Report on the Survey of Research and Development" (2009) (as of March 31).
4. The number for the United States is the proportion of employed female scientists (including some in cultural sciences and social sciences), based on the National Science Foundations (NSF) "Science and Engineering Indicators 2006." The number is as of 2003. If engineers are included, the proportion of female scientists and engineers is 27.0% of the total.

Although the proportion of female researchers in Japan is showing a tendency to gradually increase, it stood at 13.0% as of March 31, 2009, which is low compared to other countries.

10. Perceptions of Gender Equality

Feeling of Equality in Terms of the Status of Men and Women throughout the Entire Society

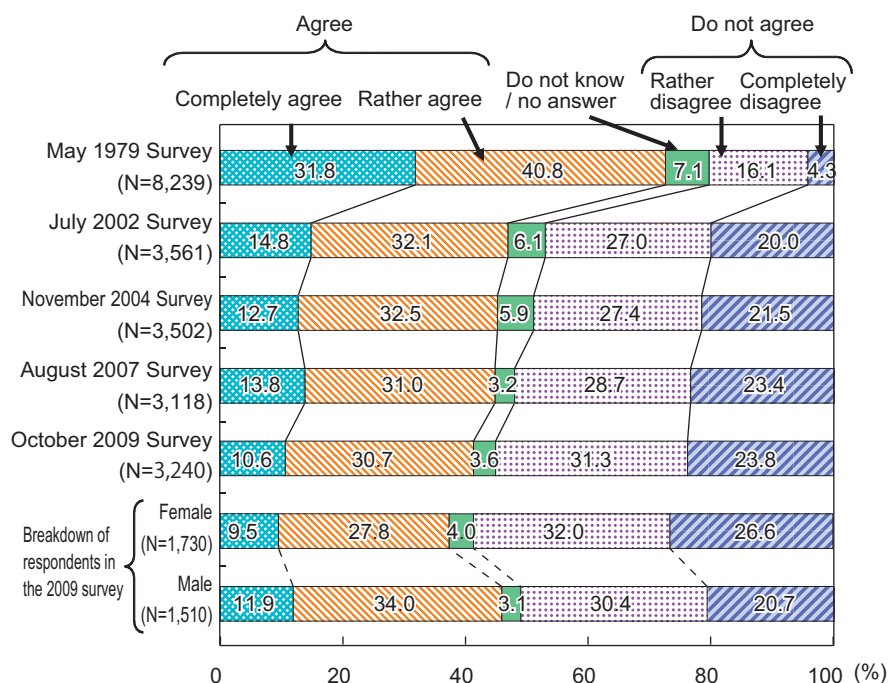


Source: "Public Opinion Poll on a Gender-equal Society (October 2009)," Cabinet Office

With regard to the status of men and women throughout the entire society, 71.5% of respondents considered that "men are being given preferential treatment."

Stereotyped Perception for Gender Roles

("Husband is expected to work outside the home, while wife is expected to take on domestic duties")



Source: "Public Opinion Poll on a Gender-equal Society (October 2009)," Cabinet Office

In a 1979 survey, more than 70% of respondents supported the perception of gender roles. In the 2004 survey respondents opposed to the perception outnumbered those who agreed to it (48.9% and 45.2%, respectively) for the first time, and the result of the 2007 survey showed that those who oppose such perceptions had become the majority for the first time (52.1%). Also, the result of the 2009 survey showed men who are against perception of gender roles outnumber those who support it (51.1% and 45.8%, respectively) for the first time. Women who are against such perspective are increasing (58.6%) and the ratio is larger than that of men.