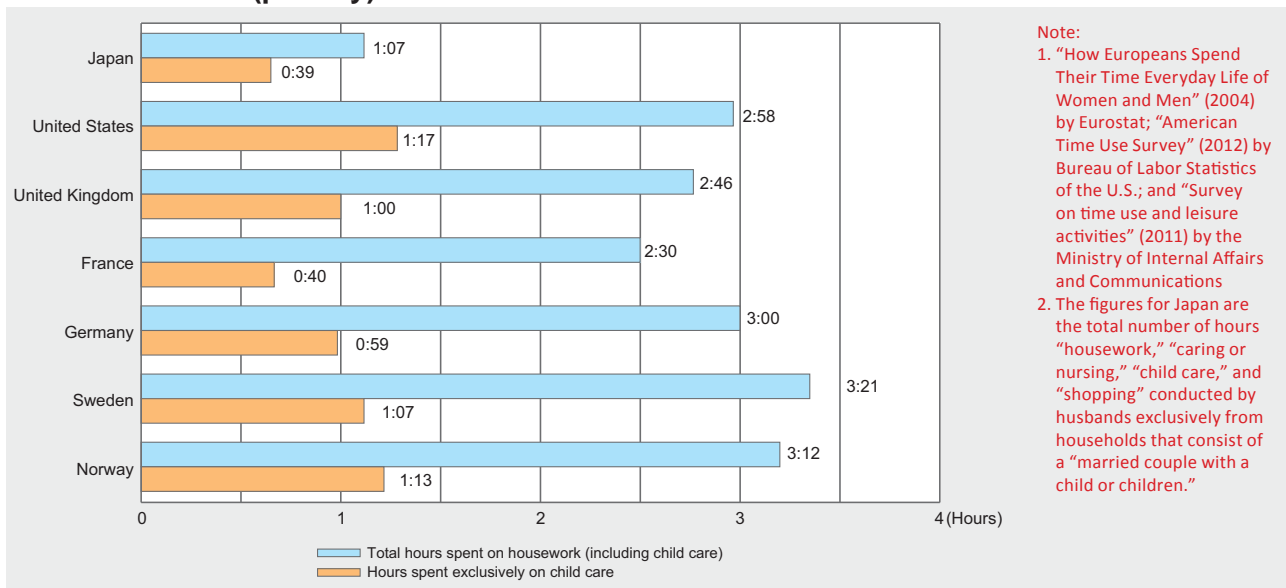
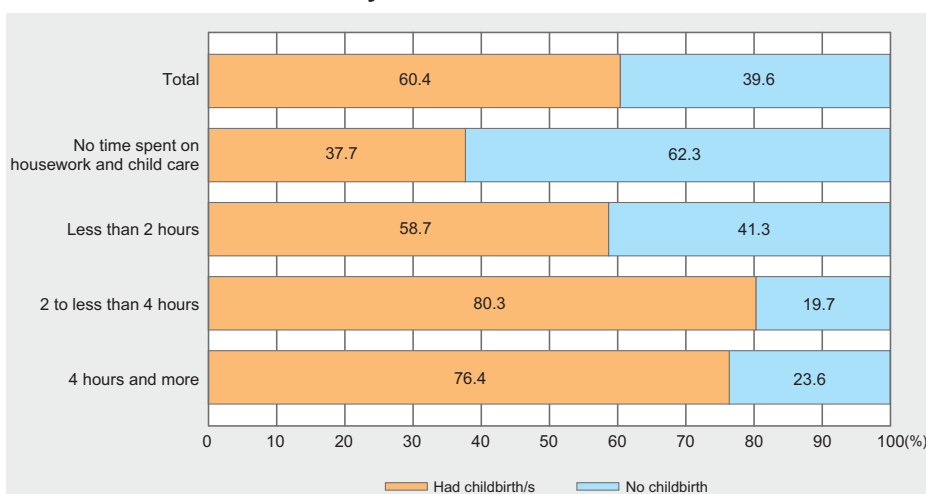


4. Work-life Balance

Time Spent for Housework and Child Care by Husbands with a Child or Children under Six Years Old (per day)



Circumstances of the Birth of a Second or Subsequent Children over the Last 13 Years, from the Perspective of the Time Spent for Housework and Child Care by the Husband on Weekdays



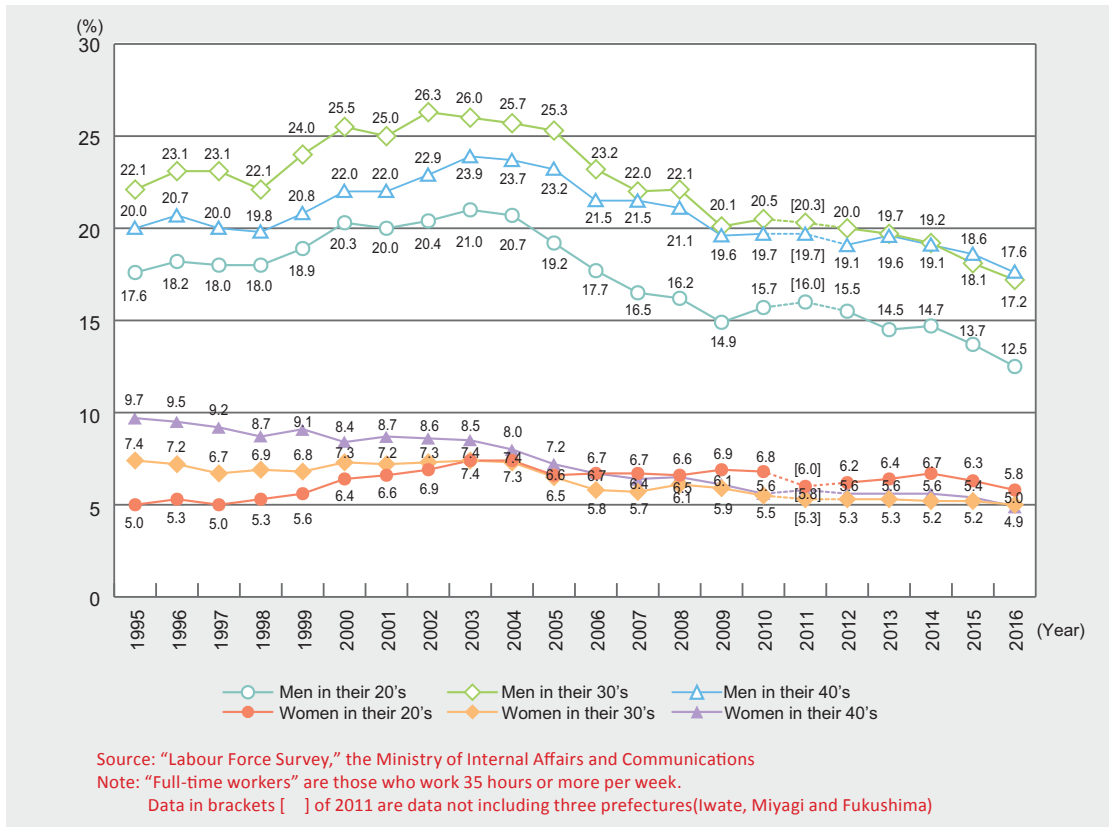
The time spent on housework and child care by Japanese men is at the lowest level on a global basis. Also, the longer the time is to be spent by the husband of the household of a married couple with a child or children on housework and child care, the higher the ratio of the birth of a second or subsequent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

Note:

1. Taken from the "14th Longitudinal Survey of Adults in the 21st Century (2002 Cohort)" (Survey date: November 2015), the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
2. Aggregated from married couples living together who correspond to the following either ① or ②, and ③. However, excluding married couples without "prenatal data of a wife."
 - ① Both husband and wife responded to all 1st to 14th Surveys; or
 - ② Both were single at the time of the 1st Survey, but got married afterwards before the 13th Survey was conducted. After their marriage, both responded to all the Surveys up to the 14th Survey.
 - ③ Upon the prenatal survey, the couple has more than one child.
3. Hours spent on housework and child care for the "had childbirth/s" represents the spent hours upon the prenatal survey, and those for the "No childbirth" represents the spent hours upon the 13th Survey.
4. In case there were more than two childbirths over the last thirteen years, the data of the youngest child were aggregated.
5. The total includes cases where "Hours spent on housework and child care are unknown."

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

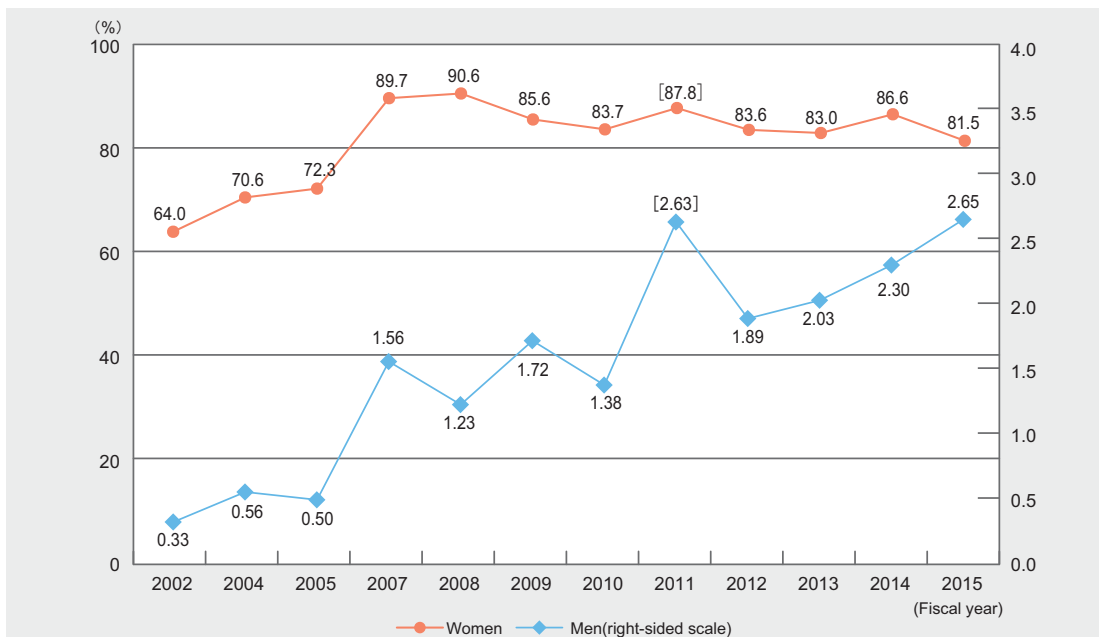
For men in their 30s and 40s, ages at which child-rearing is commonly conducted, the proportion of employed men who work 60 hours or more per week is approximately 17%, which is a high level.



Source: "Labour Force Survey," the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
 Note: "Full-time workers" are those who work 35 hours or more per week.
 Data in brackets [] of 2011 are data not including three prefectures(Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima)

■ Consumption Rate of Child Care Leave

The rate of women taking child care leave has hovered between 80–89% in recent years due to efforts made. On the other hand, the rate of men taking child care leave is still low although it has increased year by year.



Source: "Basic Survey of Gender Equality in Employment Management," the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
 Note:
 1. 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.
 2. Data in brackets [] of 2011 are data not including three prefecture (Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima)