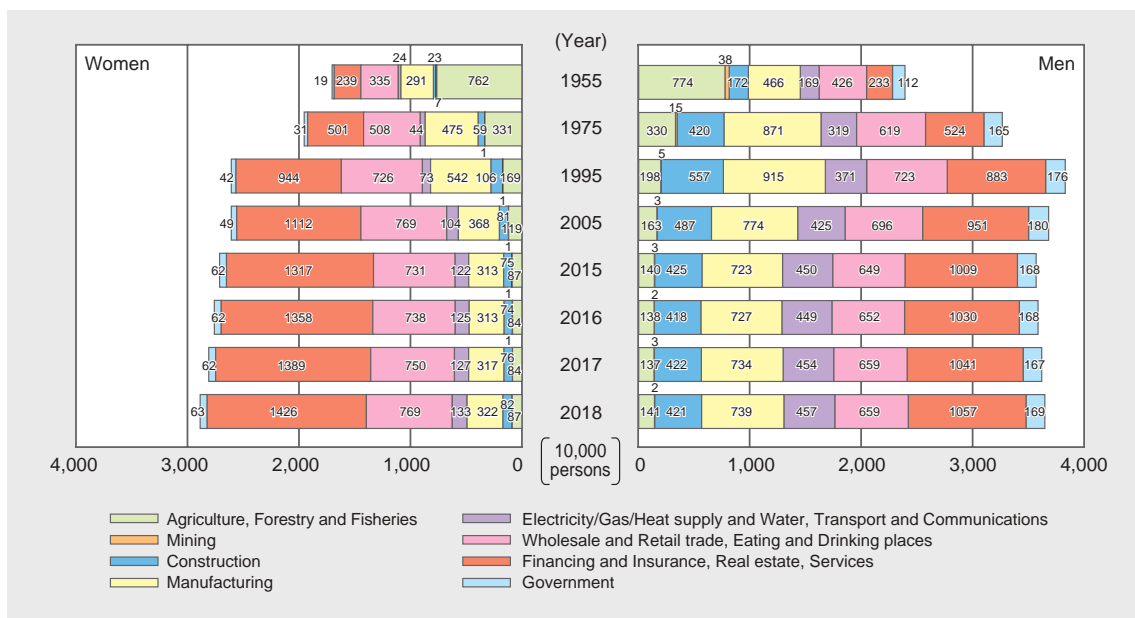


3. Work

Number of Employed Persons by Industry and Sex

The number of employed women continues to increase. By contrast, the number of employed men has declined since 1995, particularly in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, construction, and manufacturing.

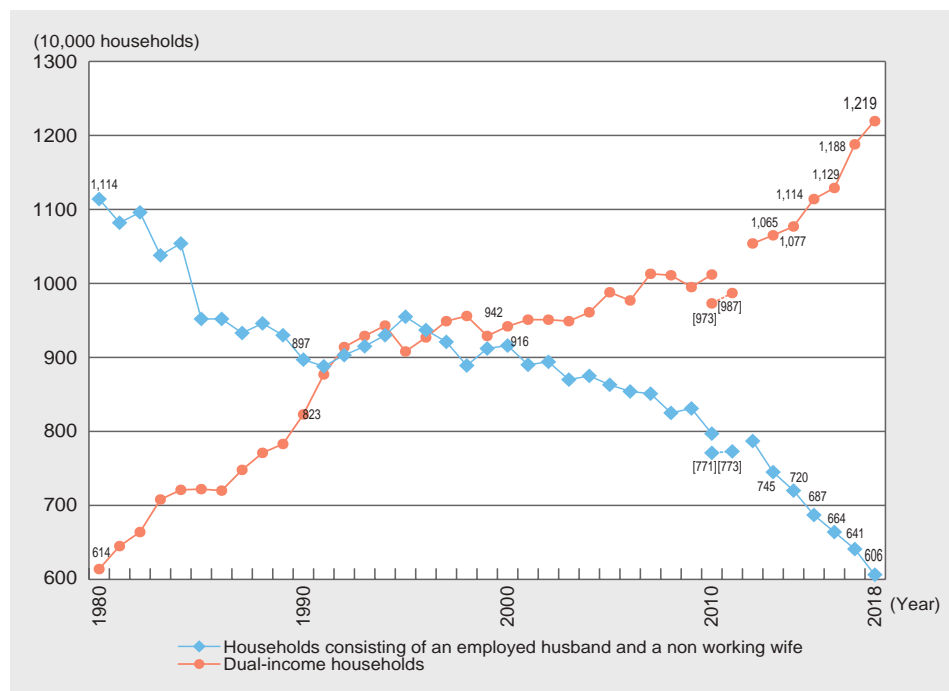


Source: "Labour Force Survey (Basic Tabulation)," MIC.

Note: Attention should be paid to the time-line of the data, because of revisions of the Japan Standard Industry Classification.

Number of Dual-Income Households

Looking at the employment of wives in households in which their husbands are employed (as salaried workers), in 1980 the number of single-income households (man was employed) was nearly double the number of dual-income households, however in the 1990s the number of dual-income households surpassed the number of those in which only the man was employed, and it continues to be on an upward trend.



Source:

"Special Survey of the Labour Force Survey" "Labour Force Survey (Detailed Tabulation)", MIC.

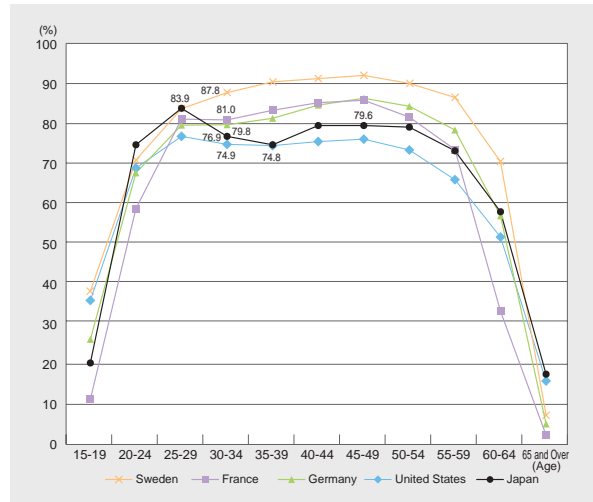
Note:

- "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.
- "Dual-income households" refers to households in which both the husband and the wife are employees in non-agriculture and forestry sectors.
- Actual numbers in brackets for 2010 and 2011 are national wide results that exclude Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima Prefectures.

Women's Labour Force Participation Rate by Age Group

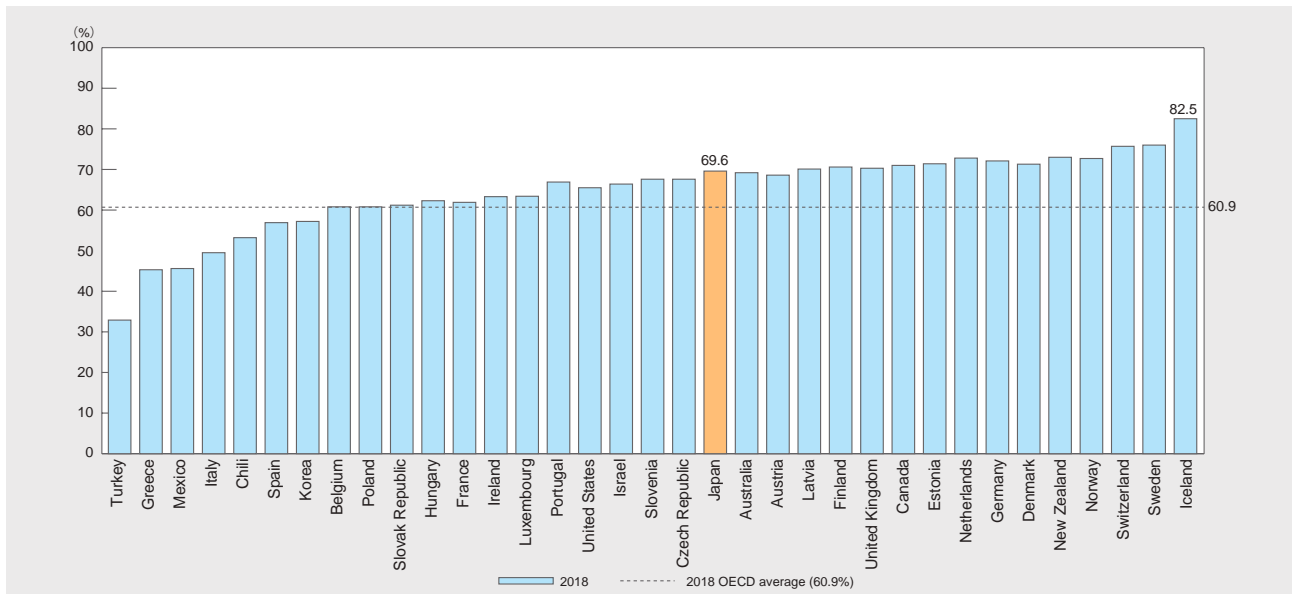
The labor force participation rates of women in Japan by age group illustrates an “M-shaped curve” due to the burdens in the labor force participation of women in their thirties. Women's labor participation rates in most other developed countries no longer shows M-shape.

Source: Japan: Data from “Labour Force Survey 2018 (Basic Tabulation)” MIC. Other Countries: Data from “LABORSTA” and “ILOSTAT,” International Labour Organization (Data of United States, Sweden, France and Germany as of 2018). Note: “Labor force participation rate”=Proportion of labor force participation (Employed persons+Unemployed persons) in total population 15 years and over.



Women Employment Rate

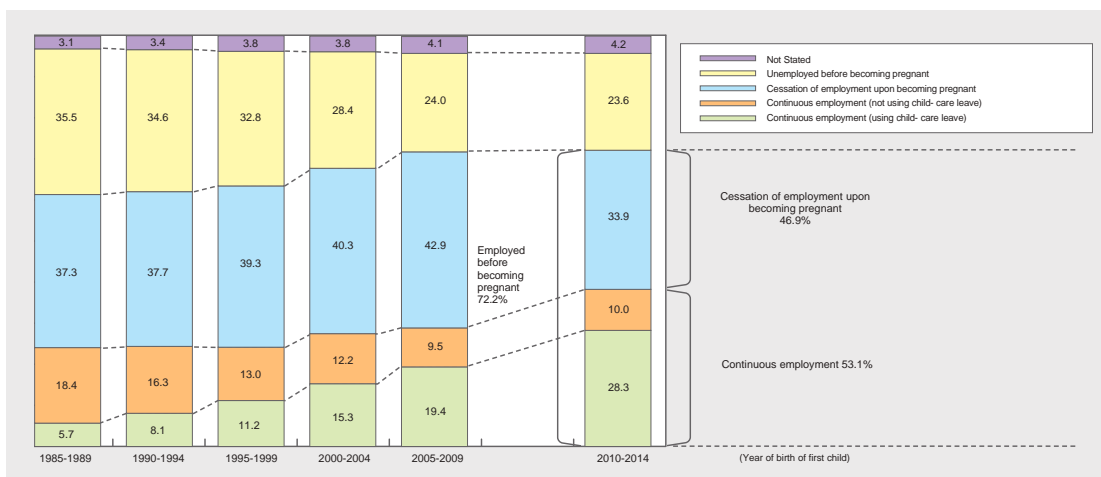
Women employment rate from age 15 to 64 in Japan in 2018 was 69.6%, 16th among 35 OECD countries.



Source: Created from “OECD Stat,” OECD. Note: “women employment rate” = the number of women / employed persons / women population.

Work History of Wives Before and After Giving Birth to Their First Child

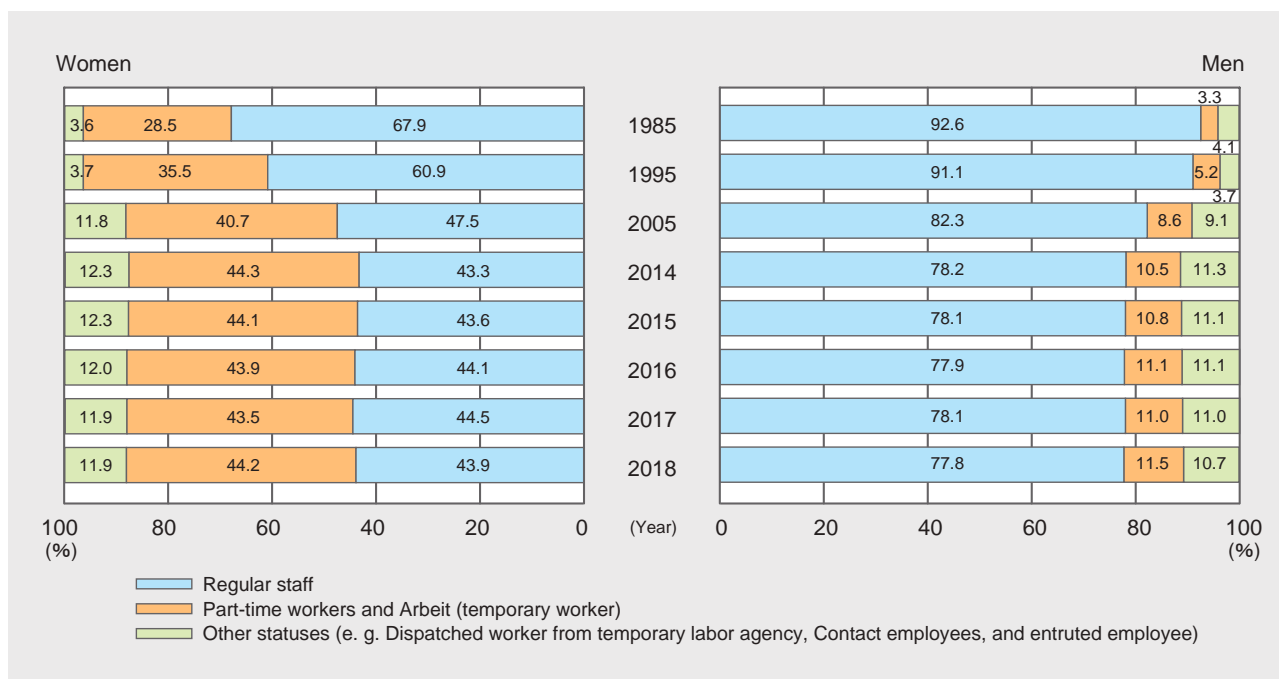
The percentage of women who continue working before and after giving birth to their first child had hovered around 40% but the percentage of women giving birth to their first child between 2010–2014 increased to 53.1%. “Before” means when finding out about pregnancy and “after” means when child was 1 year old.



Source: Data from “The National Fertility Survey,” the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research

Type of Employment

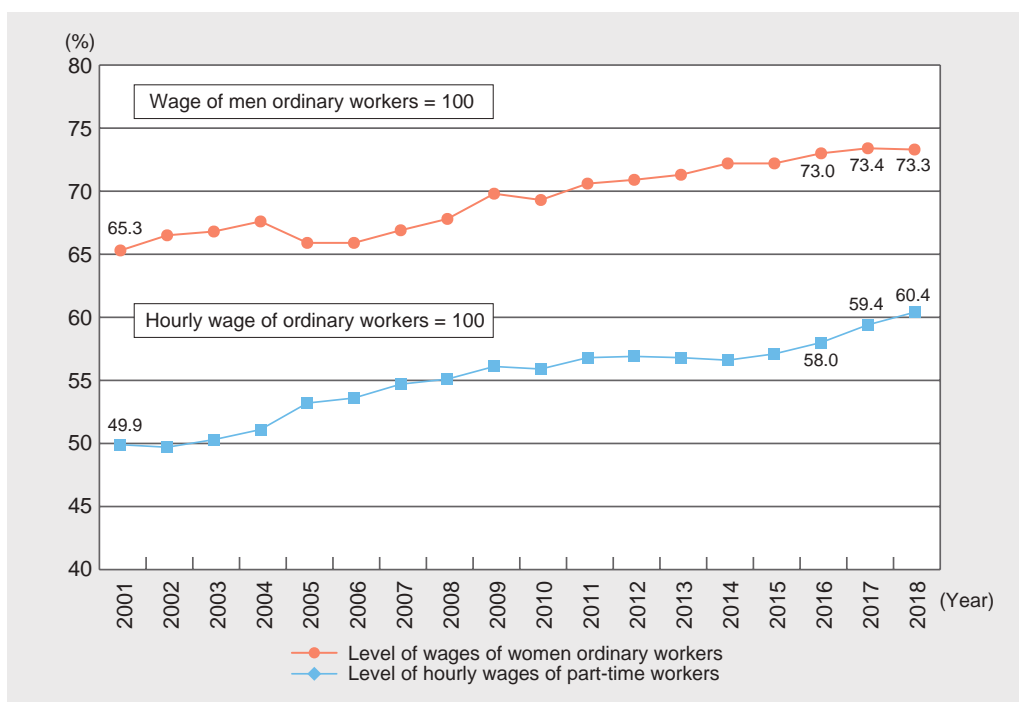
The graph indicates the declining proportion of regular staff in recent years. Particularly, the proportion of women as regular staff has been declining since 1985; it's than half of that of 2005, but it has turned upward since 2015.



Source: Data of 1985 and 1995 come from "Special Survey of the Labour Force Survey" (every February) by the Management and Coordination Agency, while data of 2005 and after come from the "Labour Force Survey (Detailed Tabulation)" (annual average) by MIC. Caution is necessary for making chronological comparisons.

Wage for Workers

The wage gap between male ordinary workers and female ordinary workers has been decreasing. The wage gap between ordinary workers and part-time workers also has been decreasing.



Source: Taken from "Basic Survey on Wage Structure," MHLW.
 Note: "Wage" is calculated from the scheduled cash earnings in June of each year.