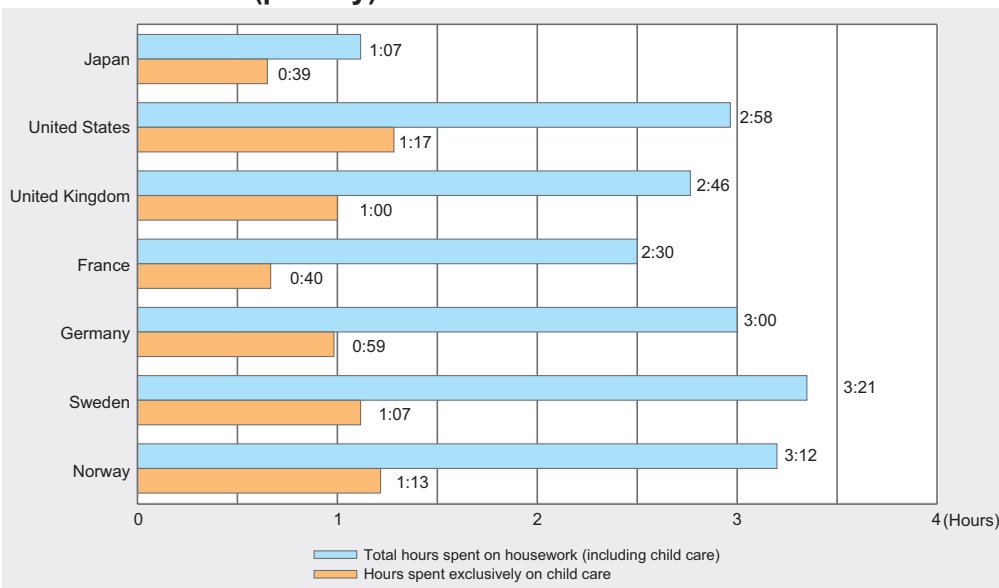


4. Work-life Balance

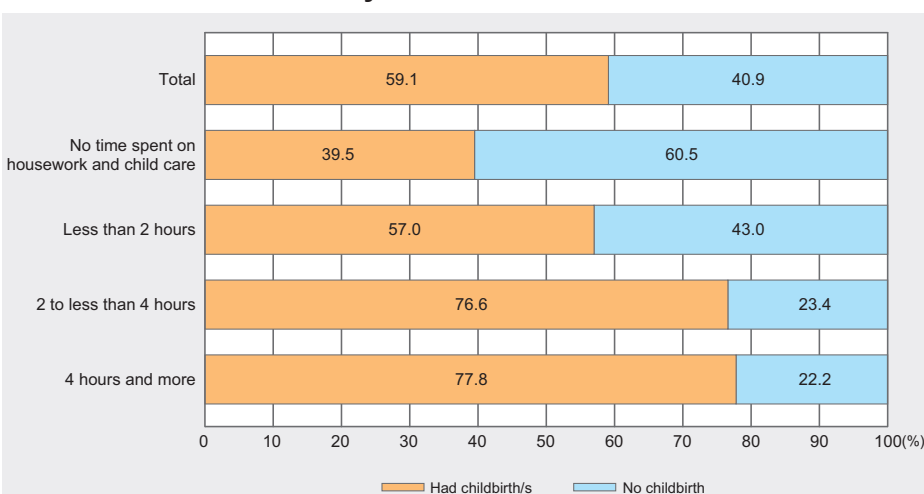
Time Spent for Housework and Child Care by Husbands with a Child or Children under Six Years Old (per day)



Note:

1. "How Europeans Spend Their Time Everyday Life of Women and Men" (2004) by Eurostat; "American Time Use Survey" (2012) by Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S.; and "Survey on time use and leisure activities" (2011) by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
2. The figures for Japan are the total number of hours "housework," "caring or nursing," "child care," and "shopping" conducted by husbands exclusively from households that consist of a "married couple with a child or children."

Circumstances of the Birth of a Second or Subsequent Children over the Last 12 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.

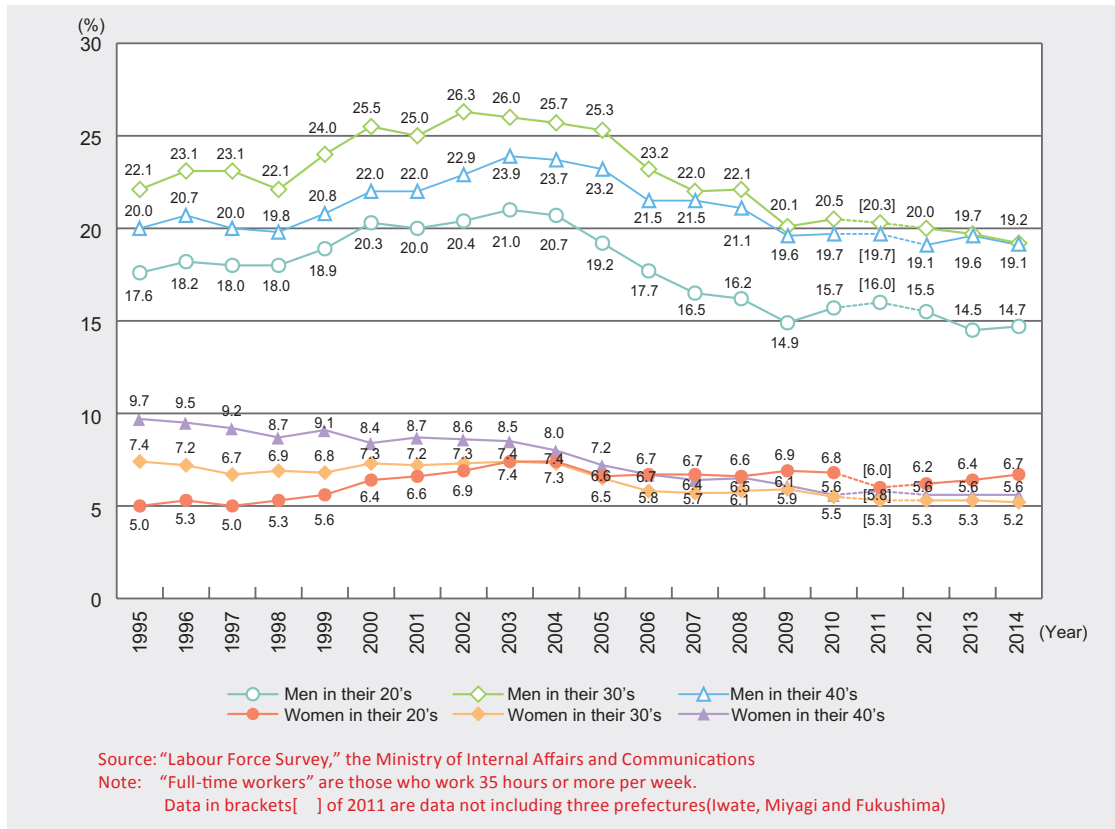
Also, the longer the time is to be spent by the husband of the household of a married couple with a child or children on housework and child care, the higher the percentage becomes of the birth of a second or subsequent children.

Note:

1. Taken from the "13th Longitudinal Survey of Adults in 21st Century (2002 Cohort)" (Survey date: November 2014), 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 13th Surveys; or
 - ② Both were single at the time of the 1st Survey, but got married afterwards before the 12th Survey was conducted. After their marriage, both responded to all the Surveys up to the 13th 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 12th Survey.
4. In case there were more than two childbirths over the last twelve 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 19%, which is a high level.



■ Acquisition Rate of Child Care Leave

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

