

< Summary of the Results >

1. Labour Force Status of Population of 15 Years Old and over

- ◆ The population of persons engaged in work was 67.06 million and that of persons not engaged in work was 43.13 million as of October 1, 2022
- ◆ Compared to five years ago, persons engaged in work increased by 850 thousand and persons not engaged in work decreased by 1.63 million
- ◆ The ratio of persons engaged in work* was 60.9% (up 1.2 points from five years ago)

As of October 1, 2022, among the population of 15 years old and over, there were 67.06 million persons engaged in work and 43.13 million persons not engaged in work, an increase of 850 thousand and decrease of 1.63 million respectively compared to five years ago. (Table 1-1)

Of persons engaged in work, population of males and females was 36.71 million and 30.35 million, respectively, with a decrease of 370 thousand for males and an increase of 1.22 million for females compared to five years ago. (Table 1-1)

**Table 1-1: Population of 15 Years Old and over by Sex and Labour Force Status
(2017, 2022) - Japan**

(ten thousand persons)

Labour Force Status	2022			2017			Difference		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population of 15 Years Old and over	11019.5	5313.5	5706.1	11097.7	5354.3	5743.4	-78.2	-40.8	-37.3
Persons Engaged in Work	<u>6706.0</u>	<u>3670.6</u>	<u>3035.4</u>	6621.3	3707.4	2913.9	<u>84.7</u>	<u>-36.8</u>	<u>121.5</u>
Persons Not Engaged in Work	<u>4313.5</u>	1642.9	2670.6	4476.4	1646.9	2829.5	<u>-162.9</u>	-4.0	-158.9

*The ratio of persons engaged in work to population of 15 years old and over.

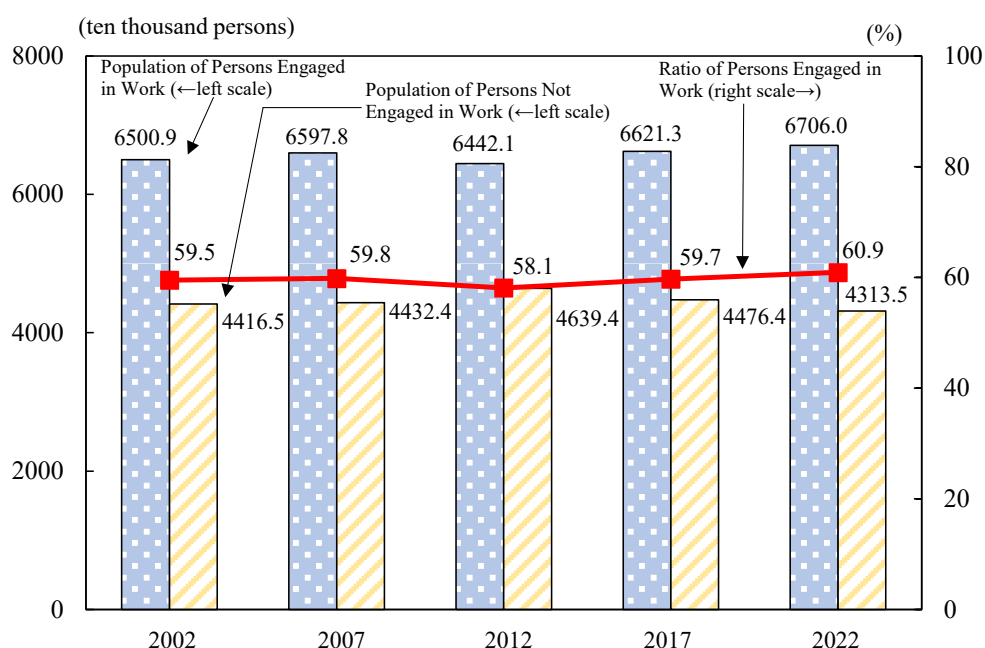
The ratio of persons engaged in work, the rate was 60.9%, representing up 1.2 points from five years ago. The ratio of persons engaged in work was 69.1% for males and 53.2% for females, marking down 0.1 points for males and up 2.5 points for females compared to five years ago. (Table 1-2)

Regarding the changes in the ratio of persons engaged in work over the past 20 years, it remained almost flat from 2002 to 2007, then declined in 2012, but has continued to increase since 2017. (Figure 1-1)

Table 1-2: Ratio of Persons Engaged in Work by Sex and Age (2017, 2022) - Japan

Age	Sex	2022			2017			Percentage points difference		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total		60.9	69.1	53.2	59.7	69.2	50.7	1.2	-0.1	2.5
15 to 19 years old		18.2	16.9	19.6	17.4	16.8	18.1	0.8	0.1	1.5
20 to 24 years old		69.6	67.8	71.5	68.6	68.0	69.2	1.0	-0.2	2.3
25 to 29 years old		87.7	90.2	85.1	85.9	90.3	81.2	1.8	-0.1	3.9
30 to 34 years old		86.5	91.9	81.0	83.7	93.1	74.0	2.8	-1.2	7.0
35 to 39 years old		86.0	93.0	78.7	83.3	93.5	72.9	2.7	-0.5	5.8
40 to 44 years old		86.8	93.3	80.1	85.5	93.8	76.9	1.3	-0.5	3.2
45 to 49 years old		87.4	93.5	81.2	85.7	93.3	77.9	1.7	0.2	3.3
50 to 54 years old		85.8	92.8	78.8	84.9	93.0	76.8	0.9	-0.2	2.0
55 to 59 years old		82.6	90.7	74.6	80.9	91.4	70.4	1.7	-0.7	4.2
60 to 64 years old		72.5	82.9	62.2	67.3	79.9	55.1	5.2	3.0	7.1
65 to 69 years old		50.9	61.1	41.4	45.5	56.3	35.4	5.4	4.8	6.0
70 to 74 years old		33.3	42.3	25.3	29.0	37.5	21.6	4.3	4.8	3.7
75 years old and over		11.4	17.3	7.6	10.4	16.3	6.6	1.0	1.0	1.0

Figure 1-1: Changes in Population of Persons Engaged in Work, Not Engaged in Work and the Ratio of Persons Engaged in Work (2002-2022) - Japan



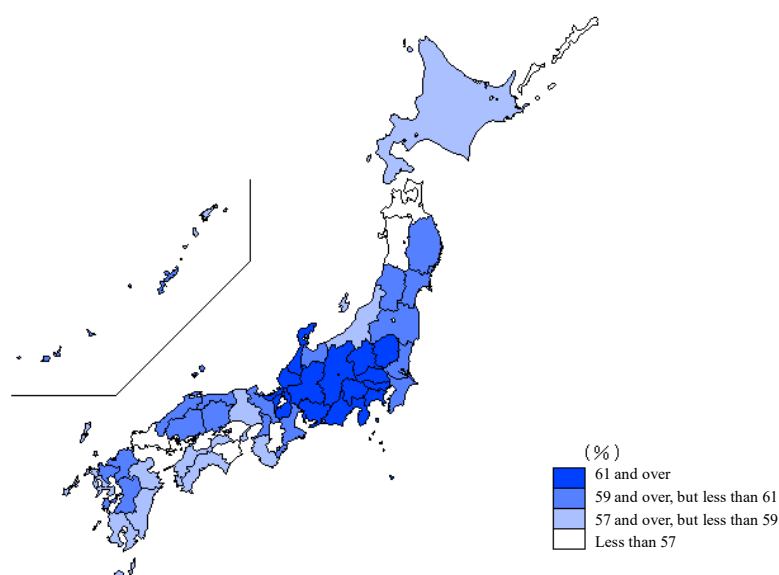
Regarding population of persons engaged in work by prefecture, Tokyo-to has the largest number at 8.30 million, followed by Kanagawa-ken with 5.12 million, and Osaka-fu with 4.65 million. As for the ratio of persons engaged in work, Tokyo-to had the highest rate at 66.6%, followed by Fukui-ken at 63.5%, and Aichi-ken and Shiga-ken at 62.8%. (Table 1-3, Figure 1-2)

Regarding the increase in the ratio of persons engaged in work, Osaka-fu had the largest increase of 2.2 points, followed by Hokkaido, Tokyo-to, Fukuoka-ken, and Okinawa-ken with 1.8 points. (Table 1-3)

**Table 1-3: Population and Ratio of Persons Engaged in Work (2017, 2022)
- Japan, Prefecture**

Prefecture	Population of Persons Engaged in Work			Ratio of Persons Engaged in Work				Prefecture	Population of Persons Engaged in Work			Ratio of Persons Engaged in Work			
	2022	2017	Change rate	Rank	2022	2017	Percentage points difference		2022	2017	Change rate	Rank	2022	2017	Percentage points difference
Japan	6706.0	6621.3	1.3	-	60.9	59.7	1.2	Mie-ken	92.4	94.1	-1.9	20	60.2	59.9	0.3
Hokkaido	263.0	261.3	0.7	39	57.2	55.4	1.8	Shiga-ken	76.7	74.4	3.1	3	62.8	61.4	1.4
Aomori-ken	61.1	64.9	-5.8	44	56.7	57.2	-0.5	Kyoto-fu	136.1	134.0	1.6	20	60.2	58.6	1.6
Iwate-ken	62.3	65.5	-4.8	30	59.1	59.0	0.1	Osaka-fu	465.1	447.1	4.0	22	59.9	57.7	2.2
Miyagi-ken	120.2	120.7	-0.4	26	59.5	59.2	0.3	Hyogo-ken	275.2	272.2	1.1	36	57.9	56.6	1.3
Akita-ken	47.4	50.0	-5.0	46	56.3	55.9	0.4	Nara-ken	63.7	64.1	-0.7	47	55.1	54.2	0.9
Yamagata-ken	55.2	58.0	-4.7	24	59.6	59.7	-0.1	Wakayama-ken	46.0	46.5	-1.0	37	57.4	55.9	1.5
Fukushima-ken	94.3	97.1	-2.9	27	59.2	58.5	0.7	Tottori-ken	28.4	29.0	-1.8	23	59.7	58.8	0.9
Ibaraki-ken	152.1	151.5	0.4	17	60.5	59.7	0.8	Shimane-ken	34.2	34.9	-2.0	27	59.2	58.3	0.9
Tochigi-ken	103.0	103.4	-0.3	13	61.0	60.5	0.5	Okayama-ken	96.7	96.6	0.1	27	59.2	58.1	1.1
Gumma-ken	103.8	102.9	0.9	10	61.3	59.9	1.4	Hiroshima-ken	145.3	145.9	-0.4	19	60.3	59.4	0.9
Saitama-ken	397.3	390.7	1.7	10	61.3	61.0	0.3	Yamaguchi-ken	66.1	67.9	-2.6	43	56.8	55.8	1.0
Chiba-ken	336.8	327.4	2.9	14	60.8	59.7	1.1	Tokushima-ken	35.4	36.2	-2.0	45	56.5	54.9	1.6
Tokyo-to	829.7	788.7	5.2	1	66.6	64.8	1.8	Kagawa-ken	47.8	49.1	-2.7	35	58.2	58.1	0.1
Kanagawa-ken	511.5	490.1	4.4	5	62.6	61.0	1.6	Ehime-ken	66.0	67.9	-2.8	42	57.0	56.7	0.3
Niigata-ken	112.6	116.5	-3.4	32	58.8	58.3	0.5	Kochi-ken	34.5	35.9	-3.9	39	57.2	56.8	0.4
Toyama-ken	54.8	55.4	-1.0	16	60.6	59.5	1.1	Fukuoka-ken	265.3	255.8	3.7	24	59.6	57.8	1.8
Ishikawa-ken	60.3	61.0	-1.2	10	61.3	61.0	0.3	Saga-ken	41.9	42.3	-0.9	18	60.4	59.6	0.8
Fukui-ken	42.0	42.2	-0.6	2	63.5	62.4	1.1	Nagasaki-ken	63.9	67.2	-4.8	39	57.2	57.1	0.1
Yamanashi-ken	44.1	44.2	-0.2	6	62.0	61.0	1.0	Kumamoto-ken	88.0	88.1	-0.1	31	59.0	57.7	1.3
Nagano-ken	110.5	111.2	-0.6	6	62.0	61.3	0.7	Oita-ken	55.8	57.3	-2.7	38	57.3	56.9	0.4
Gifu-ken	105.8	105.9	-0.1	8	61.9	60.6	1.3	Miyazaki-ken	53.7	54.9	-2.2	33	58.7	58.3	0.4
Shizuoka-ken	195.5	194.5	0.5	8	61.9	60.7	1.2	Kagoshima-ken	79.5	80.0	-0.6	34	58.5	56.9	1.6
Aichi-ken	410.6	406.9	0.9	3	62.8	62.5	0.3	Okinawa-ken	74.4	70.4	5.8	14	60.8	59.0	1.8

Figure 1-2: Ratio of Persons Engaged in Work (2022) - Prefecture



2. Status in Employment, Type of Employment and Days Worked per Year and Working Hours per Week

- ◆ Persons engaged in work by employment status: 5.11 million were “Self-employed workers” and 60.77 million were “Employees”
- ◆ “Regular staffs” accounted for 63.1% of all employees, excluding executive of company or corporation, up 1.3 points from five years ago, while “Irregular staffs” accounted for 36.9%, down 1.3 points from five years ago

Regarding persons engaged in work, 5.11 million (7.6% of persons engaged in work) were “Self-employed workers”, while 60.77 million (90.8%) were “Employees”. By type of employment, 36.11 million (54.0%) were “Regular staffs”, 21.11 million (31.6%) were “Irregular staffs”, and 3.55 million (5.3%) were “Executive of company or corporation”. As a percentage of employees, excluding executive of company or corporation, “Regular staffs” accounted for 63.1% (up 1.3 points from five years ago) and “Irregular staffs” accounted for 36.9% (down 1.3 points from five years ago). (Table 2-1)

“Regular staffs” accounted for the largest number of males workers at 23.40 million (63.9% of males engaged in work), followed by “Irregular staffs” at 6.64 million (18.1%). As for females, the largest category was “Irregular staffs” at 14.47 million (47.8% of females engaged in work), followed by “Regular staffs” at 12.72 million (42.0%). (Table 2-1)

Table 2-1: Population and Percentage of Persons Engaged in Work by Sex, Status in Employment and Type of Employment (2017, 2022) - Japan

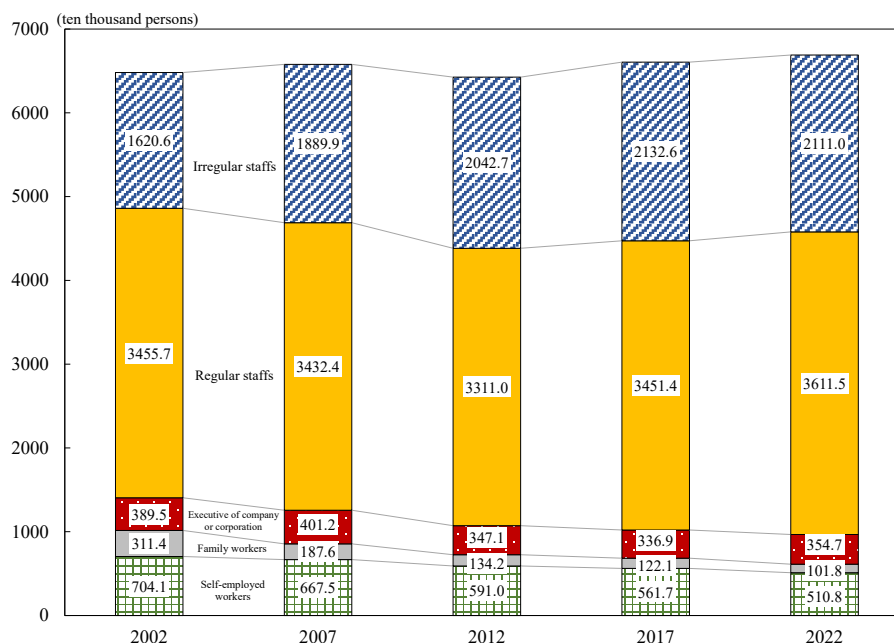
(ten thousand persons, %, points)

		Sex			Percentage of Persons Engaged in Work			Percentage of Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2022	Total	6706.0	3670.6	3035.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
	Self-employed workers	510.8	371.3	139.5	7.6	10.1	4.6	-	-	-
	With employees	103.7	85.6	18.0	1.5	2.3	0.6	-	-	-
	Without employees	397.7	284.6	113.2	5.9	7.8	3.7	-	-	-
	Doing piecework at home	9.5	1.1	8.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	-	-	-
	Family workers	101.8	22.1	79.6	1.5	0.6	2.6	-	-	-
	Employees	6077.2	3267.7	2809.5	90.8	89.3	92.8	-	-	-
	Executive of company or corporation	354.7	263.7	91.0	5.3	7.2	3.0	-	-	-
	Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	5722.5	3004.0	2718.5	85.5	82.1	89.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Regular staffs	3611.5	2339.8	1271.7	54.0	63.9	42.0	63.1	77.9	46.8
	Irregular staffs	2111.0	664.2	1446.8	31.6	18.1	47.8	36.9	22.1	53.2
	Part-time workers	1036.5	126.4	910.1	15.5	3.5	30.0	18.1	4.2	33.5
	Arbeit (temporary workers)	431.4	214.7	216.7	6.4	5.9	7.2	7.5	7.1	8.0
	Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	151.7	56.4	95.3	2.3	1.5	3.1	2.7	1.9	3.5
	Contract employees	292.6	156.0	136.6	4.4	4.3	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.0
	Entrusted employees	109.9	69.7	40.3	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.9	2.3	1.5
	Other	89.0	41.1	47.9	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.8
2017	Total	6621.3	3707.4	2913.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
	Self-employed workers	561.7	418.9	142.8	8.5	11.3	4.9	-	-	-
	With employees	146.1	123.0	23.1	2.2	3.3	0.8	-	-	-
	Without employees	402.0	294.3	107.7	6.1	8.0	3.7	-	-	-
	Doing piecework at home	13.6	1.5	12.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	-	-	-
	Family workers	122.1	24.5	97.6	1.8	0.7	3.4	-	-	-
	Employees	5920.8	3253.6	2667.2	89.6	88.0	91.7	-	-	-
	Executive of company or corporation	336.9	255.6	81.2	5.1	6.9	2.8	-	-	-
	Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	5583.9	2998.0	2585.9	84.5	81.1	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Regular staffs	3451.4	2330.2	1121.1	52.3	63.0	38.6	61.8	77.7	43.4
	Irregular staffs	2132.6	667.8	1464.8	32.3	18.1	50.4	38.2	22.3	56.6
	Part-time workers	1032.4	115.7	916.7	15.6	3.1	31.5	18.5	3.9	35.4
	Arbeit (temporary workers)	439.3	218.9	220.4	6.7	5.9	7.6	7.9	7.3	8.5
	Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	141.9	54.0	87.9	2.1	1.5	3.0	2.5	1.8	3.4
	Contract employees	303.2	162.8	140.4	4.6	4.4	4.8	5.4	5.4	5.4
	Entrusted employees	119.3	72.9	46.4	1.8	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.4	1.8
	Other	96.4	43.5	53.0	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.4	2.0
Difference / Percentage points difference	Total	84.7	-36.8	121.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Self-employed workers	-50.9	-47.6	-3.3	-0.9	-1.2	-0.3	-	-	-
	With employees	-42.5	-37.4	-5.1	-0.7	-1.0	-0.2	-	-	-
	Without employees	-4.3	-9.8	5.5	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-	-	-
	Doing piecework at home	-4.1	-0.4	-3.7	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1	-	-	-
	Family workers	-20.4	-2.4	-18.0	-0.3	-0.1	-0.7	-	-	-
	Employees	156.4	14.1	142.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	-	-	-
	Executive of company or corporation	17.9	8.1	9.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	-	-	-
	Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	138.6	6.0	132.5	1.0	1.0	0.8	-	-	-
	Regular staffs	160.1	9.6	150.5	1.7	0.9	3.4	1.3	0.2	3.4
	Irregular staffs	-21.5	-3.5	-18.0	-0.7	0.1	-2.6	-1.3	-0.2	-3.4
	Part-time workers	4.1	10.7	-6.6	-0.1	0.3	-1.5	-0.4	0.3	-2.0
	Arbeit (temporary workers)	-8.0	-4.2	-3.8	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.6
	Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	9.8	2.5	7.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Contract employees	-10.6	-6.8	-3.8	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4
	Entrusted employees	-9.4	-3.3	-6.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3
	Other	-7.4	-2.4	-5.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3

Note: The percentage of persons engaged in work was calculated excluding those who were unspecified as to “Status in Employment, Type of Employment”.

Regarding persons engaged in work by status in employment and type of employment, the past 20 years show that population of “Self-employed workers” has continued to decline, while population of “Regular staffs” continued to decline until 2012, but began to increase in 2017. “Irregular staffs” continued to see an increase until 2017, but began to decline in 2022. (Figure 2-1)

Figure 2-1: Changes in Population of Persons Engaged in Work by Status in Employment and Type of Employment (2002-2022) - Japan



For working hours per week of persons engaged in work, “40 to 44 hours” accounted for the largest share at 21.07 million (35.2% of person engaged in work), followed by “45 to 49 hours” at 7.74 million (12.9%), “35 to 39 hours” at 5.66 million (9.4%). “40 to 44 hours” was most frequently selected for all categories of 200 days and over or more working days per year, while “Less than 15 hours” was most frequently selected for those working less than 200 days per year (regularly working). (Table 2-2)

Table 2-2: Population and Percentage of Persons Engaged in Work by Days Worked per Year, Regularity of Work and Working Hours per Week (2022) - Japan

Days Worked per Year, Regularity of Work	Population						Percentage					
	Total	Less than 200 days	Of which regularly	200 to 249 days	250 to 299 days	300 days and over	Total	Less than 200 days	Of which regularly	200 to 249 days	250 to 299 days	300 days and over
Total	6706.0	1532.4	991.8	2748.5	1835.2	493.6	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 15 hours	400.2	-	257.9	69.3	46.9	26.2	6.7	-	26.4	2.5	2.6	5.5
15 to 19 hours	263.7	-	179.6	58.4	18.4	7.3	4.4	-	18.4	2.1	1.0	1.5
20 to 24 hours	342.7	-	177.7	118.1	34.6	12.3	5.7	-	18.2	4.3	1.9	2.6
25 to 29 hours	179.9	-	50.0	94.5	28.1	7.2	3.0	-	5.1	3.5	1.5	1.5
30 to 34 hours	321.0	-	75.2	167.4	63.2	15.3	5.4	-	7.7	6.2	3.5	3.2
35 to 39 hours	565.8	-	42.5	336.4	159.9	27.0	9.4	-	4.3	12.4	8.8	5.6
40 to 44 hours	2107.1	-	119.1	1149.3	715.2	123.5	35.2	-	12.2	42.2	39.4	25.9
45 to 49 hours	773.7	-	32.3	341.3	327.4	72.7	12.9	-	3.3	12.5	18.0	15.2
50 to 54 hours	558.7	-	21.3	248.6	222.2	66.7	9.3	-	2.2	9.1	12.2	14.0
55 to 59 hours	135.6	-	4.9	50.0	56.4	24.2	2.3	-	0.5	1.8	3.1	5.1
60 to 64 hours	187.5	-	7.8	51.9	85.3	42.5	3.1	-	0.8	1.9	4.7	8.9
65 to 69 hours	30.4	-	1.2	7.1	15.1	7.0	0.5	-	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.5
70 to 74 hours	60.7	-	2.7	11.6	24.2	22.3	1.0	-	0.3	0.4	1.3	4.7
75 hours and over	66.3	-	6.3	17.1	19.3	23.6	1.1	-	0.6	0.6	1.1	4.9

Note 1: The percentage of persons engaged in work was calculated excluding those who were unspecified as to “Working Hours per Week”.

Note 2: The total number of working hours per week is the sum of “Regularly” and “200 days and over”.

Regarding the status of persons engaged in work and type of employment by prefecture, the prefectures with the highest percentages for each category were: “Self-employed workers” Wakayama-ken and Kochi-ken (11.7% of persons engaged in work), “Executive of company or corporation” Tokyo-to (6.7%), “Regular staffs” Toyama-ken (58.0%), and “Irregular staffs” Shiga-ken (35.0%). (Table 2-3)

Table 2-3: Population and Percentage of Persons Engaged in Work by Status in Employment and Type of Employment (2022) - Japan, Prefecture

Status in Employment, Type of Employment	Population						Percentage					
	Total	Self-employed workers	Family workers	Executive of company or corporation	Regular staffs	Irregular staffs	Total	Self-employed workers	Family workers	Executive of company or corporation	Regular staffs	Irregular staffs
Prefecture												
Japan	6706.0	510.8	101.8	354.7	3611.5	2111.0	100.0	7.6	1.5	5.3	54.0	31.6
Hokkaido	263.0	18.6	3.7	14.4	135.8	90.1	100.0	7.1	1.4	5.5	51.7	34.3
Aomori-ken	61.1	6.1	2.2	2.8	32.1	17.8	100.0	10.1	3.7	4.5	52.6	29.1
Iwate-ken	62.3	5.8	1.4	2.9	33.5	18.4	100.0	9.4	2.3	4.7	54.0	29.7
Miyagi-ken	120.2	8.8	1.7	5.9	67.2	36.4	100.0	7.3	1.4	4.9	56.1	30.3
Akita-ken	47.4	4.8	1.0	2.2	25.7	13.6	100.0	10.2	2.1	4.6	54.3	28.8
Yamagata-ken	55.2	5.4	1.7	2.8	30.5	14.7	100.0	9.9	3.0	5.0	55.3	26.8
Fukushima-ken	94.3	8.3	2.6	5.4	51.4	26.2	100.0	8.9	2.8	5.7	54.7	27.8
Ibaraki-ken	152.1	12.2	3.9	7.0	80.3	48.3	100.0	8.0	2.6	4.6	53.0	31.8
Tochigi-ken	103.0	7.9	2.8	5.3	54.9	31.8	100.0	7.7	2.7	5.1	53.5	31.0
Gumma-ken	103.8	8.6	2.0	5.7	53.9	33.4	100.0	8.3	1.9	5.5	52.1	32.2
Saitama-ken	397.3	25.2	4.8	20.2	213.2	133.0	100.0	6.4	1.2	5.1	53.8	33.5
Chiba-ken	336.8	20.3	4.4	15.6	186.6	109.0	100.0	6.0	1.3	4.7	55.5	32.4
Tokyo-to	829.7	56.9	5.8	55.4	478.1	231.6	100.0	6.9	0.7	6.7	57.8	28.0
Kanagawa-ken	511.5	29.7	4.8	26.0	285.6	164.6	100.0	5.8	0.9	5.1	55.9	32.2
Niigata-ken	112.6	9.5	2.4	5.7	61.9	32.9	100.0	8.4	2.1	5.1	55.9	29.3
Toyama-ken	54.8	4.0	1.0	2.8	31.8	15.2	100.0	7.4	1.8	5.1	58.0	27.7
Ishikawa-ken	60.3	4.6	0.9	3.4	33.8	17.6	100.0	7.6	1.4	5.6	56.1	29.2
Fukui-ken	42.0	3.4	0.8	2.5	23.3	11.8	100.0	8.2	2.0	6.0	55.7	28.1
Yamanashi-ken	44.1	4.9	0.9	2.3	22.1	13.8	100.0	11.1	2.1	5.2	50.2	31.4
Nagano-ken	110.5	11.3	3.4	6.1	56.5	33.1	100.0	10.2	3.1	5.5	51.2	30.0
Gifu-ken	105.8	8.6	1.9	5.9	54.7	34.6	100.0	8.1	1.8	5.6	54.8	32.7
Shizuoka-ken	195.5	16.0	2.3	9.9	103.9	63.2	100.0	8.2	1.2	5.1	53.2	32.4
Aichi-ken	410.6	26.9	4.2	21.2	226.0	131.4	100.0	6.6	1.0	5.2	55.2	32.1
Mie-ken	92.4	6.9	1.4	4.4	48.6	30.8	100.0	7.5	1.5	4.8	52.7	33.4
Shiga-ken	76.7	5.3	1.2	3.4	39.8	26.8	100.0	6.9	1.5	4.5	52.1	35.0
Kyoto-fu	136.1	11.9	2.6	7.0	67.7	46.5	100.0	8.8	1.9	5.2	49.9	34.2
Osaka-fu	465.1	36.3	5.5	25.0	239.0	158.0	100.0	7.8	1.2	5.4	51.5	34.1
Hyogo-ken	275.2	20.4	3.8	13.0	144.2	93.1	100.0	7.4	1.4	4.7	52.5	33.9
Nara-ken	63.7	5.0	1.2	3.4	32.0	21.9	100.0	7.8	2.0	5.4	50.4	34.5
Wakayama-ken	46.0	5.4	1.8	2.0	22.7	14.0	100.0	11.7	3.9	4.4	49.6	30.4
Tottori-ken	28.4	2.5	0.8	1.5	15.3	8.3	100.0	8.9	2.7	5.1	54.1	29.2
Shimane-ken	34.2	3.1	0.7	1.8	18.2	10.4	100.0	9.0	1.9	5.3	53.4	30.4
Okayama-ken	96.7	7.8	1.7	5.3	52.7	28.9	100.0	8.1	1.7	5.5	54.7	30.0
Hiroshima-ken	145.3	10.4	2.6	8.1	78.7	45.3	100.0	7.2	1.8	5.6	54.3	31.2
Yamaguchi-ken	66.1	5.1	0.7	3.4	36.4	20.3	100.0	7.7	1.1	5.2	55.2	30.8
Tokushima-ken	35.4	3.5	1.3	2.1	19.0	9.4	100.0	10.0	3.6	6.0	53.8	26.6
Kagawa-ken	47.8	3.8	0.9	2.7	26.5	13.7	100.0	7.9	2.0	5.6	55.7	28.8
Ehime-ken	66.0	6.2	1.8	3.7	35.0	19.1	100.0	9.4	2.7	5.6	53.3	29.0
Kochi-ken	34.5	4.0	1.2	1.8	17.6	9.7	100.0	11.7	3.6	5.2	51.1	28.3
Fukuoka-ken	265.3	20.7	2.6	12.7	138.2	90.6	100.0	7.8	1.0	4.8	52.2	34.2
Saga-ken	41.9	4.1	1.1	1.8	22.0	12.7	100.0	9.8	2.6	4.4	52.8	30.5
Nagasaki-ken	63.9	6.0	1.1	2.7	33.3	20.5	100.0	9.4	1.7	4.3	52.4	32.2
Kumamoto-ken	88.0	8.7	2.3	4.8	45.6	26.2	100.0	9.9	2.6	5.5	52.0	29.9
Oita-ken	55.8	5.0	1.0	3.0	30.3	16.5	100.0	8.9	1.8	5.3	54.4	29.6
Miyazaki-ken	53.7	5.3	1.0	2.6	28.1	16.5	100.0	10.0	1.9	4.9	52.5	30.7
Kagoshima-ken	79.5	8.5	1.9	4.2	39.8	25.1	100.0	10.7	2.3	5.3	50.1	31.6
Okinawa-ken	74.4	7.3	1.3	2.9	37.8	24.8	100.0	9.8	1.7	3.9	51.1	33.4

Note: The percentage of persons engaged in work was calculated excluding those who were unspecified as to “Status in Employment, Type of Employment”.

3. Industry and Occupation

○ Industry

- ◆ The component ratio by industry category indicates that “MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE” climbed the most, up 1.1 points from five years ago
- ◆ On the other hand, “WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE” dropped the most, by 0.9 points

The component ratio by industry category indicates that “MANUFACTURING” had the highest percentage at 16.1% (10.48 million), followed by “WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE” at 14.9% (9.67 million), and “MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE” at 13.8% (9.00 million). (Table 3-1)

Compared to five years ago, “MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE” shows the largest increase of 1.1 points, followed by “INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS” with an increase of 1.0 points. In contrast, “WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE” declined the most, by 0.9 points, followed by “AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY” and “CONSTRUCTION”, both by 0.5 points. (Table 3-1)

Among males, “MANUFACTURING” accounted for 20.2% (7.21 million) of workers, followed by “WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE” at 12.9% (4.59 million) and “CONSTRUCTION” at 10.5% (3.74 million). For females, “MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE” accounted for the highest percentage at 22.8% (6.72 million), followed by “WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE” at 17.3% (5.09 million) and “MANUFACTURING” at 11.1% (3.27 million). (Table 3-1)

Table 3-1: Population and Component Ratio of Persons Engaged in Work by Sex and Industry (2017, 2022) - Japan

Industry	2022									2017					
	Total			Male			Female			Total		Male		Female	
	Population	Component Ratio	Percentage points difference	Population	Component Ratio	Percentage points difference	Population	Component Ratio	Percentage points difference	Population	Component Ratio	Population	Component Ratio	Population	Component Ratio
Total	6706.0	100.0	-	3670.6	100.0	-	3035.4	100.0	-	6621.3	100.0	3707.4	100.0	2913.9	100.0
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	174.4	2.7	-0.5	109.0	3.1	-0.5	65.4	2.2	-0.5	203.1	3.2	126.7	3.5	76.4	2.7
FISHERIES	12.9	0.2	-0.1	9.8	0.3	-0.1	3.1	0.1	-0.0	16.3	0.3	12.0	0.3	4.3	0.2
MINING AND QUARRYING OF STONE AND GRAVEL	2.4	0.0	-0.0	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	-0.0	2.5	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.4	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	462.9	7.1	-0.5	374.3	10.5	-0.8	88.6	3.0	0.1	490.0	7.6	406.6	11.3	83.4	3.0
MANUFACTURING	1047.7	16.1	-0.3	721.2	20.2	-0.2	326.6	11.1	-0.2	1053.1	16.4	733.8	20.4	319.3	11.3
ELECTRICITY, GAS, HEAT SUPPLY AND WATER	35.7	0.5	-0.0	30.3	0.8	-0.0	5.4	0.2	-0.0	37.4	0.6	31.9	0.9	5.6	0.2
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	293.2	4.5	1.0	208.9	5.9	1.3	84.3	2.9	0.7	223.4	3.5	162.8	4.5	60.6	2.2
TRANSPORT AND POSTAL SERVICES	347.0	5.3	-0.0	269.6	7.6	-0.1	77.4	2.6	0.2	343.4	5.4	274.3	7.6	69.1	2.5
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	967.4	14.9	-0.9	458.7	12.9	-0.7	508.7	17.3	-1.3	1012.0	15.8	488.5	13.6	523.5	18.6
FINANCE AND INSURANCE	161.1	2.5	-0.1	71.5	2.0	-0.1	89.6	3.0	-0.1	163.3	2.5	74.8	2.1	88.5	3.1
REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	152.4	2.3	0.1	88.5	2.5	0.1	63.9	2.2	0.1	142.8	2.2	84.5	2.3	58.3	2.1
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	271.9	4.2	0.3	170.2	4.8	0.3	101.7	3.5	0.4	245.7	3.8	160.4	4.5	85.3	3.0
ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	364.2	5.6	-0.2	137.5	3.9	-0.1	226.7	7.7	-0.5	372.9	5.8	142.7	4.0	230.2	8.2
LIVING-RELATED AND PERSONAL SERVICES AND AMUSEMENT SERVICES	221.6	3.4	-0.3	87.6	2.5	-0.2	134.0	4.6	-0.4	235.6	3.7	95.4	2.7	140.2	5.0
EDUCATION, LEARNING SUPPORT	342.5	5.3	0.3	144.5	4.0	0.2	198.0	6.7	0.2	319.9	5.0	137.4	3.8	182.5	6.5
MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE	900.1	13.8	1.1	228.4	6.4	0.8	671.7	22.8	1.0	815.9	12.7	201.8	5.6	614.1	21.8
COMPOUND SERVICES	46.2	0.7	-0.1	26.2	0.7	-0.2	20.0	0.7	-0.1	54.8	0.9	32.5	0.9	22.3	0.8
SERVICES, N.E.C.	459.3	7.1	0.2	263.4	7.4	0.1	196.0	6.7	0.2	442.3	6.9	261.0	7.3	181.3	6.4
GOVERNMENT, EXCEPT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	248.4	3.8	0.2	167.9	4.7	0.1	80.6	2.7	0.3	234.9	3.7	165.7	4.6	69.2	2.5

Note: The component ratio was calculated excluding “INDUSTRIES UNABLE TO CLASSIFY”.

The coefficient of specialization* by prefecture, Shiga-ken had the highest “MANUFACTURING” at 1.71, followed by Shizuoka-ken at 1.61, whereas Osaka-fu had the highest “WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE” at 1.18, followed by Miyagi-ken at 1.14. Kagoshima-ken had the highest score for “MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE” at 1.38, followed by Shimane-ken and Nagasaki-ken at 1.36. (Table 3-2)

Table 3-2: Population, Component Ratio and Coefficient of Specialization of Persons Engaged in Work by Major Industrial Classification (2022) - Japan, Prefecture

Industry Prefecture	Total	(ten thousand persons, %)								
		MANUFACTURING			WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE			MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE		
		Population of Persons Engaged in Work	Component Ratio	Coefficient of specialization	Population of Persons Engaged in Work	Component Ratio	Coefficient of specialization	Population of Persons Engaged in Work	Component Ratio	Coefficient of specialization
Japan	6706.0	1047.7	16.1	1.00	967.4	14.9	1.00	900.1	13.8	1.00
Hokkaido	263.0	21.7	8.4	0.52	39.3	15.3	1.03	41.1	16.0	1.16
Aomori-ken	61.1	6.4	10.6	0.66	8.9	14.9	1.00	9.4	15.6	1.13
Iwate-ken	62.3	9.4	15.5	0.96	8.4	13.9	0.94	9.1	14.9	1.08
Miyagi-ken	120.2	15.1	12.9	0.80	19.8	16.9	1.14	14.7	12.6	0.91
Akita-ken	47.4	7.3	15.7	0.98	7.1	15.3	1.03	7.2	15.5	1.12
Yamagata-ken	55.2	11.3	20.9	1.30	7.5	13.8	0.93	8.4	15.5	1.12
Fukushima-ken	94.3	18.4	20.0	1.24	13.3	14.5	0.98	12.1	13.1	0.95
Ibaraki-ken	152.1	31.6	21.4	1.33	20.4	13.8	0.93	18.4	12.5	0.90
Tochigi-ken	103.0	25.3	25.4	1.58	13.6	13.6	0.92	11.7	11.8	0.85
Gumma-ken	103.8	23.7	23.4	1.45	14.4	14.2	0.96	15.3	15.1	1.09
Saitama-ken	397.3	56.7	14.7	0.91	57.9	15.0	1.01	47.8	12.4	0.90
Chiba-ken	336.8	38.8	11.9	0.74	49.5	15.2	1.02	38.3	11.7	0.85
Tokyo-to	829.7	74.8	9.3	0.58	115.3	14.3	0.96	88.4	11.0	0.79
Kanagawa-ken	511.5	71.0	14.3	0.89	70.1	14.1	0.95	64.1	12.9	0.93
Niigata-ken	112.6	21.5	19.5	1.21	16.8	15.3	1.03	14.7	13.3	0.96
Toyama-ken	54.8	13.5	25.3	1.57	7.4	13.8	0.93	7.1	13.2	0.95
Ishikawa-ken	60.3	11.6	19.7	1.23	9.0	15.3	1.03	8.3	14.1	1.02
Fukui-ken	42.0	8.7	21.2	1.32	5.7	14.0	0.94	5.5	13.4	0.97
Yamanashi-ken	44.1	8.4	19.4	1.21	5.8	13.5	0.91	5.8	13.4	0.97
Nagano-ken	110.5	23.9	22.1	1.37	14.5	13.4	0.90	15.9	14.7	1.06
Gifu-ken	105.8	25.8	25.0	1.55	14.4	13.9	0.94	13.9	13.4	0.97
Shizuoka-ken	195.5	49.5	25.9	1.61	27.2	14.2	0.95	23.0	12.0	0.87
Aichi-ken	410.6	97.0	24.4	1.51	61.1	15.3	1.03	47.3	11.9	0.86
Mie-ken	92.4	21.7	24.4	1.52	11.9	13.4	0.90	11.7	13.1	0.95
Shiga-ken	76.7	20.3	27.5	1.71	10.4	14.1	0.95	9.7	13.2	0.95
Kyoto-fu	136.1	22.1	16.8	1.05	19.7	14.9	1.01	21.2	16.1	1.16
Osaka-fu	465.1	67.0	15.0	0.93	78.1	17.5	1.18	65.5	14.7	1.06
Hyogo-ken	275.2	50.2	18.9	1.17	40.8	15.4	1.03	40.0	15.0	1.09
Nara-ken	63.7	9.8	15.9	0.99	9.6	15.6	1.05	9.5	15.5	1.12
Wakayama-ken	46.0	6.7	14.9	0.92	6.6	14.8	0.99	7.4	16.6	1.20
Tottori-ken	28.4	3.9	14.3	0.89	3.8	13.9	0.93	4.7	17.0	1.23
Shimane-ken	34.2	4.7	14.2	0.88	4.7	14.1	0.95	6.3	18.8	1.36
Okayama-ken	96.7	18.6	19.8	1.23	13.6	14.5	0.98	14.8	15.8	1.14
Hiroshima-ken	145.3	26.9	19.0	1.18	22.3	15.7	1.06	21.5	15.2	1.10
Yamaguchi-ken	66.1	11.7	18.1	1.12	9.9	15.3	1.03	10.8	16.6	1.20
Tokushima-ken	35.4	5.5	16.0	0.99	4.9	14.3	0.96	6.1	17.6	1.27
Kagawa-ken	47.8	8.5	18.2	1.13	6.9	14.9	1.00	6.7	14.5	1.05
Ehime-ken	66.0	10.2	16.0	1.00	9.3	14.6	0.98	10.5	16.5	1.19
Kochi-ken	34.5	2.8	8.3	0.52	4.9	14.6	0.98	6.1	18.2	1.32
Fukuoka-ken	265.3	34.5	13.4	0.83	40.3	15.7	1.05	40.7	15.9	1.15
Saga-ken	41.9	6.8	16.7	1.04	5.3	13.0	0.88	6.7	16.3	1.18
Nagasaki-ken	63.9	6.9	11.1	0.69	9.1	14.7	0.99	11.7	18.8	1.36
Kumamoto-ken	88.0	11.1	12.9	0.80	12.5	14.5	0.98	15.6	18.2	1.32
Oita-ken	55.8	8.1	14.9	0.93	7.6	14.0	0.94	9.4	17.3	1.25
Miyazaki-ken	53.7	6.2	11.8	0.74	7.1	13.6	0.91	8.8	16.8	1.22
Kagoshima-ken	79.5	8.5	10.9	0.68	11.7	15.0	1.01	14.8	19.1	1.38
Okinawa-ken	74.4	3.7	5.2	0.32	9.2	12.8	0.86	12.6	17.5	1.27

Note: The component ratio was calculated excluding “INDUSTRIES UNABLE TO CLASSIFY”.

*The coefficient of specialization is a quantitative indicator of regional characteristics, calculated as the “component ratio by industry (occupation) of the prefecture concerned / national average of the component ratio by industry (occupation)” with the national average component ratio by industry (occupation) as the base (=1).

○ Occupation

- ◆ The component ratio by occupation indicates that “PROFESSIONAL AND ENGINEERING WORKERS” climbed the most, up 2.1 points from five years ago
- ◆ On the other hand, “MANUFACTURING PROCESS WORKERS” dropped the most by 1.0 points

The component ratio by occupation indicates that “CLERICAL WORKERS” had the highest percentage at 22.3% (14.55 million), followed by “PROFESSIONAL AND ENGINEERING WORKERS” at 19.8% (12.88 million) and “MANUFACTURING PROCESS WORKERS” at 12.8% (8.35 million). (Table 3-3)

Compared to five years ago, “PROFESSIONAL AND ENGINEERING WORKERS” shows the largest increase of 2.1 points, followed by “CLERICAL WORKERS” with an increase of 1.1 points. In contrast, “MANUFACTURING PROCESS WORKERS” declined the most, by 1.0 points, followed by “SALES WORKERS” by 0.7 points. (Table 3-3)

Among males, “PROFESSIONAL AND ENGINEERING WORKERS” accounted for 18.9% (6.75 million) of workers, followed by “MANUFACTURING PROCESS WORKERS” at 16.4% (5.84 million) and “CLERICAL WORKERS” at 16.3% (5.81 million). As for females, “CLERICAL WORKERS” accounted for the highest percentage at 29.6% (8.74 million), followed by “PROFESSIONAL AND ENGINEERING WORKERS” at 20.7% (6.13 million), and “SERVICE WORKERS” at 18.3% (5.41 million). (Table 3-3)

Table 3-3: Population and Component Ratio of Persons Engaged in Work by Sex and Occupation (2017, 2022) - Japan

Occupation	Total		2022						2017						
			Male			Female			Total		Male		Female		
	Population	Component Ratio	Percentage points difference	Population	Component Ratio	Percentage points difference	Population	Component Ratio	Percentage points difference	Population	Component Ratio	Population	Component Ratio	Population	Component Ratio
Total	6706.0	100.0	-	3670.6	100.0	-	3035.4	100.0	-	6621.3	100.0	3707.4	100.0	2913.9	100.0
ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS	138.9	2.1	-0.2	117.6	3.3	-0.3	21.2	0.7	-0.1	152.8	2.4	130.2	3.6	22.7	0.8
PROFESSIONAL AND ENGINEERING WORKERS	1287.9	19.8	2.1	675.2	18.9	2.3	612.6	20.7	1.8	1134.6	17.6	598.9	16.6	535.8	18.9
CLERICAL WORKERS	1454.9	22.3	1.1	581.4	16.3	0.8	873.5	29.6	1.1	1366.0	21.2	559.2	15.5	806.8	28.5
SALES WORKERS	777.9	11.9	-0.7	424.8	11.9	-0.7	353.0	12.0	-0.7	813.7	12.7	455.6	12.7	358.0	12.7
SERVICE WORKERS	789.9	12.1	-0.3	248.8	7.0	-0.1	541.1	18.3	-0.8	796.6	12.4	254.6	7.1	542.0	19.2
SECURITY WORKERS	121.1	1.9	0.1	111.5	3.1	0.1	9.6	0.3	0.1	115.5	1.8	107.9	3.0	7.6	0.3
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY WORKERS	177.6	2.7	-0.5	117.6	3.3	-0.5	60.0	2.0	-0.5	209.6	3.3	137.9	3.8	71.7	2.5
MANUFACTURING PROCESS WORKERS	834.6	12.8	-1.0	583.7	16.4	-0.9	250.9	8.5	-0.7	884.2	13.8	623.3	17.3	260.8	9.2
TRANSPORT AND MACHINE OPERATION WORKERS	219.2	3.4	-0.2	209.9	5.9	-0.2	9.3	0.3	0.1	226.3	3.5	219.1	6.1	7.2	0.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MINING WORKERS	252.4	3.9	-0.6	245.4	6.9	-0.9	6.9	0.2	-0.0	287.4	4.5	280.5	7.8	6.9	0.2
CARRYING, CLEANING, PACKAGING, AND RELATED WORKERS	464.8	7.1	0.2	250.1	7.0	0.5	214.6	7.3	-0.1	442.4	6.9	234.1	6.5	208.4	7.4

Note: The component ratio was calculated excluding “WORKERS NOT CLASSIFIABLE BY OCCUPATION”.

The coefficient of specialization by prefecture, Tokyo-to had the highest “PROFESSIONAL AND ENGINEERING WORKERS” at 1.30, followed by Kanagawa-ken at 1.25, while Tokyo-to also had the highest “CLERICAL WORKERS” at 1.37, followed by Chiba-ken at 1.08. Toyama-ken recorded the highest score for “MANUFACTURING PROCESS WORKERS” at 1.62, followed by Tochigi-ken and Gifu-ken at 1.54. (Table 3-4)

Table 3-4: Population, Component Ratio and Coefficient of Specialization of Persons Engaged in Work by Major Occupational Classification (2022) - Japan, Prefecture

(ten thousand persons, %)

Occupation Prefecture	Total	PROFESSIONAL AND ENGINEERING WORKERS			CLERICAL WORKERS			MANUFACTURING PROCESS WORKERS		
		Population of Persons Engaged in Work	Component Ratio	Coefficient of specialization	Population of Persons Engaged in Work	Component Ratio	Coefficient of specialization	Population of Persons Engaged in Work	Component Ratio	Coefficient of specialization
Japan	6706.0	1287.9	19.8	1.00	1454.9	22.3	1.00	834.6	12.8	1.00
Hokkaido	263.0	48.7	18.9	0.96	53.4	20.7	0.93	23.6	9.2	0.72
Aomori-ken	61.1	9.2	15.4	0.78	10.0	16.6	0.74	6.9	11.6	0.90
Iwate-ken	62.3	9.6	15.8	0.80	10.7	17.6	0.79	9.0	14.8	1.16
Miyagi-ken	120.2	20.2	17.2	0.87	27.0	23.0	1.03	14.4	12.3	0.96
Akita-ken	47.4	6.9	14.8	0.75	8.8	19.0	0.85	7.3	15.6	1.22
Yamagata-ken	55.2	7.9	14.6	0.74	10.1	18.7	0.84	10.2	19.0	1.48
Fukushima-ken	94.3	13.6	14.8	0.75	17.1	18.6	0.83	16.9	18.4	1.43
Ibaraki-ken	152.1	26.1	17.6	0.89	29.7	20.1	0.90	24.3	16.4	1.28
Tochigi-ken	103.0	17.2	17.3	0.87	17.0	17.1	0.77	19.7	19.8	<u>1.54</u>
Gumma-ken	103.8	16.6	16.5	0.83	18.9	18.7	0.84	18.6	18.4	1.44
Saitama-ken	397.3	76.5	19.8	1.00	92.2	23.9	1.07	45.4	11.8	0.92
Chiba-ken	336.8	63.1	19.3	0.98	79.1	24.2	<u>1.08</u>	31.6	9.7	0.76
Tokyo-to	829.7	207.8	25.7	<u>1.30</u>	247.8	30.7	<u>1.37</u>	48.2	6.0	0.47
Kanagawa-ken	511.5	123.1	24.7	<u>1.25</u>	118.7	23.8	1.07	45.5	9.1	0.71
Niigata-ken	112.6	17.1	15.6	0.79	21.6	19.7	0.88	19.2	17.4	1.36
Toyama-ken	54.8	9.1	17.1	0.86	10.2	19.1	0.85	11.1	20.8	<u>1.62</u>
Ishikawa-ken	60.3	10.6	18.1	0.91	12.2	20.7	0.93	9.6	16.3	1.28
Fukui-ken	42.0	6.9	16.8	0.85	7.8	19.1	0.85	7.7	18.8	1.47
Yamanashi-ken	44.1	7.5	17.3	0.88	8.0	18.5	0.83	6.9	16.1	1.26
Nagano-ken	110.5	19.0	17.5	0.89	20.2	18.6	0.83	18.6	17.1	1.34
Gifu-ken	105.8	17.1	16.5	0.84	20.3	19.6	0.88	20.3	19.7	<u>1.54</u>
Shizuoka-ken	195.5	31.6	16.5	0.83	38.3	20.0	0.90	36.5	19.1	1.49
Aichi-ken	410.6	74.9	18.8	0.95	84.9	21.3	0.95	70.1	17.6	1.37
Mie-ken	92.4	14.9	16.7	0.84	18.6	20.9	0.94	16.3	18.3	1.43
Shiga-ken	76.7	14.4	19.5	0.99	14.9	20.1	0.90	14.5	19.6	1.53
Kyoto-fu	136.1	28.8	21.9	1.11	28.7	21.8	0.98	16.4	12.5	0.97
Osaka-fu	465.1	85.6	19.2	0.97	103.2	23.1	1.04	50.8	11.4	0.89
Hyogo-ken	275.2	54.2	20.4	1.03	56.4	21.2	0.95	38.6	14.5	1.13
Nara-ken	63.7	12.6	20.3	1.03	14.4	23.4	1.05	6.6	10.7	0.84
Wakayama-ken	46.0	7.5	16.8	0.85	8.3	18.6	0.83	6.0	13.5	1.05
Tottori-ken	28.4	4.9	17.9	0.91	5.4	19.5	0.87	3.9	14.1	1.10
Shimane-ken	34.2	6.5	19.5	0.99	7.0	20.8	0.93	4.3	12.8	1.00
Okayama-ken	96.7	16.7	17.8	0.90	17.5	18.6	0.83	16.7	17.8	1.39
Hiroshima-ken	145.3	26.3	18.5	0.94	29.2	20.6	0.92	20.9	14.7	1.15
Yamaguchi-ken	66.1	11.5	17.8	0.90	12.3	19.1	0.86	9.8	15.2	1.19
Tokushima-ken	35.4	6.8	19.7	1.00	6.6	19.0	0.85	5.1	14.9	1.16
Kagawa-ken	47.8	8.2	17.6	0.89	9.6	20.7	0.93	7.0	15.1	1.18
Ehime-ken	66.0	11.5	18.1	0.91	12.2	19.1	0.85	9.3	14.6	1.14
Kochi-ken	34.5	6.2	18.3	0.93	6.4	19.1	0.86	3.3	9.7	0.76
Fukuoka-ken	265.3	49.2	19.1	0.97	55.0	21.4	0.96	31.3	12.2	0.95
Saga-ken	41.9	7.5	18.4	0.93	7.7	18.9	0.85	5.9	14.4	1.12
Nagasaki-ken	63.9	11.2	18.1	0.92	11.8	19.1	0.86	7.2	11.6	0.91
Kumamoto-ken	88.0	15.9	18.5	0.94	15.5	18.1	0.81	10.6	12.3	0.96
Oita-ken	55.8	9.7	17.8	0.90	10.4	19.1	0.86	7.9	14.5	1.13
Miyazaki-ken	53.7	9.9	18.9	0.95	9.9	18.8	0.84	6.0	11.4	0.89
Kagoshima-ken	79.5	13.8	17.7	0.90	14.7	18.9	0.85	9.2	11.9	0.93
Okinawa-ken	74.4	14.3	20.0	1.01	15.6	21.8	0.98	5.4	7.6	0.59

Note: The component ratio was calculated excluding “WORKERS NOT CLASSIFIABLE BY OCCUPATION”.

4. Whether Engaged in Remote Working, Frequency and Place

- ◆ Population who worked remotely work was 12.65 million, 19.1% of persons engaged in work
- ◆ The most common remote working frequency per year was “Less than 20 percent” (6.54 million), and the most common remote working place was “Home” (11.85 million)
- ◆ The occupation with the highest percentage of remote working was “PROFESSIONAL AND ENGINEERING WORKERS”

12.65 million respondents worked remotely during the year, making up 19.1% of the total number of persons engaged in work. Among those who worked remotely, the highest frequency of working remotely during the year was “Less than 20 percent” at 6.54 million, followed by “80 percent and over” at 2.26 million, and “Less than 20 to 40 percent” at 1.72 million. In terms of the place of remote work, “Home” was the most common, at 11.85 million, followed by “Other”, which includes mobile work, at 430 thousand, and “Satellite office”, at 270 thousand. (Table 4-1)

By sex, 8.42 million males (23.2% of persons engaged in work) and 4.23 million females (14.1%) worked remotely. (Table 4-2)

By age, the percentage of persons who worked remotely was the highest for the “25 to 29 years old” and “30 to 34 years old” at 25.4%, followed by the “35 to 39 years old” at 24.7% and the “40 to 44 years old” at 23.2%. (Table 4-2)

By occupation category, the percentage who worked remotely was the highest for the “PROFESSIONAL AND ENGINEERING WORKERS” at 32.2%, followed by “CLERICAL WORKERS” at 31.4%, and “ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS” at 29.9%. (Table 4-1)

By prefecture, the percentage who worked remotely was the highest in Tokyo-to at 40.2%, followed by Kanagawa-ken at 30.3%, and Chiba-ken at 24.2%. (Table 4-3)

Table 4-1: Population and Percentage of Persons Engaged in Work by Occupation, Whether Engaged in Remote Working, Frequency of Remote Working and Place from Which one is Remote Working (2022) - Japan

Whether Engaged in Remote Working, Frequency of Remote Working, Place from Which one is Remote Working		Total	Working remotely					Home			Satellite office	Other	Not working remotely	Percentage of Persons Working remotely among Persons Engaged in Work
			Less than 20 percent	Less than 20 to 40 percent	Less than 40 to 60 percent	Less than 60 to 80 percent	80 percent and over							
Total		6706.0	1265.1	654.3	172.1	119.0	87.4	226.5	1185.2	26.9	43.4	5370.8	19.1	
ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS		138.9	41.3	24.5	5.7	4.2	2.7	4.1	36.6	1.9	2.6	96.6	29.9	
PROFESSIONAL AND ENGINEERING WORKERS		1287.9	413.3	178.2	48.8	39.4	33.1	112.9	391.9	7.3	12.3	871.6	32.2	
CLERICAL WORKERS		1454.9	456.2	237.0	67.2	44.4	32.0	74.8	442.8	5.9	6.0	994.9	31.4	
SALES WORKERS		777.9	180.7	101.9	31.0	17.8	9.8	19.4	167.7	5.4	6.7	592.9	23.4	
SERVICE WORKERS		789.9	23.8	16.3	2.7	1.7	0.8	1.6	18.6	1.5	3.0	758.5	3.0	
SECURITY WORKERS		121.1	8.6	7.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	7.5	0.5	0.6	111.5	7.2	
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY WORKERS		177.6	3.7	2.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.9	0.1	0.5	170.9	2.1	
MANUFACTURING PROCESS WORKERS		834.6	69.3	45.6	8.1	5.0	3.3	6.9	62.7	1.7	4.1	758.9	8.4	
TRANSPORT AND MACHINE OPERATION WORKERS		219.2	8.8	6.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	7.0	0.4	1.1	208.6	4.0	
CONSTRUCTION AND MINING WORKERS		252.4	23.7	17.5	2.9	1.3	0.8	0.8	20.2	1.0	2.1	226.4	9.5	
CARRYING, CLEANING, PACKAGING, AND RELATED WORKERS		464.8	9.4	6.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	6.6	0.6	1.7	449.9	2.0	

Note: The percentage of persons working remotely among persons engaged in work was calculated excluding those who were unspecified as to “Whether Engaged in Remote Working, Frequency of Remote Working”.

Table 4-2: Population and Percentage of Persons Engaged in Work by Sex, Age, Whether Engaged in Remote Working and Frequency of Remote Working (2022) - Japan

Whether Engaged in Remote Working, Frequency of Remote Working		Total	Sex		Male		Female		Total	Percentage of Persons Engaged in Work
			Working remotely	Not working remotely	Working remotely	Not working remotely	Working remotely	Not working remotely		
Total		6706.0	1265.1	5370.8	3670.6	842.2	2789.7	3035.4	423.0	2581.1
Population	15 to 19 years old	99.8	2.6	95.5	47.4	1.5	45.2	52.4	1.1	50.3
	20 to 24 years old	428.9	52.2	373.7	213.2	28.3	183.2	215.7	23.9	190.6
	25 to 29 years old	556.6	140.6	413.0	292.9	81.4	209.8	263.7	59.2	203.3
	30 to 34 years old	554.7	140.0	411.9	300.7	83.8	214.9	254.0	56.2	196.9
	35 to 39 years old	618.7	152.1	462.9	339.8	96.0	241.5	278.8	56.1	221.4
	40 to 44 years old	688.9	158.9	525.6	375.0	103.9	268.6	313.8	54.9	257.0
	45 to 49 years old	826.4	177.9	642.5	447.1	119.8	324.0	379.3	58.1	318.5
	50 to 54 years old	809.1	162.6	640.2	440.6	114.5	322.4	368.5	48.1	317.8
	55 to 59 years old	667.1	131.1	531.0	366.0	99.6	263.5	301.1	31.5	267.5
	60 to 64 years old	539.3	77.5	455.9	305.4	60.3	242.1	233.9	17.2	213.8
	65 to 69 years old	383.7	34.0	343.1	223.7	26.4	193.7	160.1	7.6	149.4
	70 to 74 years old	311.0	20.3	281.1	186.2	15.4	165.9	124.8	4.9	115.2
	75 years old and over	222.0	15.4	194.3	132.6	11.3	114.9	89.4	4.1	79.4
Percentage	Total	100.0	19.1	80.9	100.0	23.2	76.8	100.0	14.1	85.9
	15 to 19 years old	100.0	2.6	97.4	100.0	3.2	96.8	100.0	2.1	97.9
	20 to 24 years old	100.0	12.3	87.7	100.0	13.4	86.6	100.0	11.1	88.9
	25 to 29 years old	100.0	25.4	74.6	100.0	27.9	72.1	100.0	22.6	77.4
	30 to 34 years old	100.0	25.4	74.6	100.0	28.1	71.9	100.0	22.2	77.8
	35 to 39 years old	100.0	24.7	75.3	100.0	28.4	71.6	100.0	20.2	79.8
	40 to 44 years old	100.0	23.2	76.8	100.0	27.9	72.1	100.0	17.6	82.4
	45 to 49 years old	100.0	21.7	78.3	100.0	27.0	73.0	100.0	15.4	84.6
	50 to 54 years old	100.0	20.3	79.7	100.0	26.2	73.8	100.0	13.2	86.8
	55 to 59 years old	100.0	19.8	80.2	100.0	27.4	72.6	100.0	10.5	89.5
	60 to 64 years old	100.0	14.5	85.5	100.0	19.9	80.1	100.0	7.5	92.5
	65 to 69 years old	100.0	9.0	91.0	100.0	12.0	88.0	100.0	4.8	95.2
	70 to 74 years old	100.0	6.7	93.3	100.0	8.5	91.5	100.0	4.1	95.9
75 years old and over	100.0	7.4	92.6	100.0	9.0	91.0	100.0	4.9	95.1	

Note: The percentage of persons engaged in work was calculated excluding those who were unspecified as to “Whether Engaged in Remote Working, Frequency of Remote Working”.

Table 4-3: Population and Percentage of Persons Engaged in Work by Whether Engaged in Remote Working and Frequency of Remote Working (2022) - Japan, Prefecture

(ten thousand persons, %)

Whether Engaged in Remote Working, Frequency of Remote Working	Population			Percentage		
	Total	Working remotely	Not working remotely	Total	Working remotely	Not working remotely
Prefecture						
Japan	6706.0	1265.1	5370.8	100.0	19.1	80.9
Hokkaido	263.0	32.2	229.0	100.0	12.3	87.7
Aomori-ken	61.1	4.4	56.1	100.0	7.2	92.8
Iwate-ken	62.3	5.0	56.5	100.0	8.1	91.9
Miyagi-ken	120.2	16.7	102.3	100.0	14.1	85.9
Akita-ken	47.4	3.1	44.1	100.0	6.5	93.5
Yamagata-ken	55.2	4.4	50.3	100.0	8.0	92.0
Fukushima-ken	94.3	7.9	85.5	100.0	8.5	91.5
Ibaraki-ken	152.1	20.4	130.0	100.0	13.6	86.4
Tochigi-ken	103.0	13.3	88.3	100.0	13.1	86.9
Gumma-ken	103.8	9.8	92.6	100.0	9.5	90.5
Saitama-ken	397.3	86.1	307.1	100.0	21.9	78.1
Chiba-ken	336.8	80.6	252.8	100.0	<u>24.2</u>	75.8
Tokyo-to	829.7	330.2	490.9	100.0	<u>40.2</u>	59.8
Kanagawa-ken	511.5	153.6	354.2	100.0	<u>30.3</u>	69.7
Niigata-ken	112.6	9.9	101.9	100.0	8.8	91.2
Toyama-ken	54.8	5.7	48.7	100.0	10.5	89.5
Ishikawa-ken	60.3	7.9	52.0	100.0	13.2	86.8
Fukui-ken	42.0	4.8	36.7	100.0	11.6	88.4
Yamanashi-ken	44.1	4.6	39.3	100.0	10.5	89.5
Nagano-ken	110.5	11.7	98.1	100.0	10.6	89.4
Gifu-ken	105.8	11.1	93.8	100.0	10.6	89.4
Shizuoka-ken	195.5	22.3	171.6	100.0	11.5	88.5
Aichi-ken	410.6	74.4	332.0	100.0	18.3	81.7
Mie-ken	92.4	10.5	80.8	100.0	11.5	88.5
Shiga-ken	76.7	11.4	64.5	100.0	15.0	85.0
Kyoto-fu	136.1	23.8	110.0	100.0	17.8	82.2
Osaka-fu	465.1	91.8	366.9	100.0	20.0	80.0
Hyogo-ken	275.2	48.8	223.6	100.0	17.9	82.1
Nara-ken	63.7	10.1	52.9	100.0	16.0	84.0
Wakayama-ken	46.0	3.5	41.9	100.0	7.8	92.2
Tottori-ken	28.4	2.2	25.7	100.0	8.0	92.0
Shimane-ken	34.2	2.4	31.4	100.0	7.2	92.8
Okayama-ken	96.7	9.5	85.8	100.0	9.9	90.1
Hiroshima-ken	145.3	21.4	122.5	100.0	14.9	85.1
Yamaguchi-ken	66.1	6.1	59.4	100.0	9.3	90.7
Tokushima-ken	35.4	2.9	32.1	100.0	8.3	91.7
Kagawa-ken	47.8	5.4	42.0	100.0	11.4	88.6
Ehime-ken	66.0	6.4	58.9	100.0	9.8	90.2
Kochi-ken	34.5	2.6	31.4	100.0	7.7	92.3
Fukuoka-ken	265.3	41.1	221.4	100.0	15.6	84.4
Saga-ken	41.9	3.8	37.5	100.0	9.1	90.9
Nagasaki-ken	63.9	6.3	56.5	100.0	10.0	90.0
Kumamoto-ken	88.0	9.6	77.2	100.0	11.1	88.9
Oita-ken	55.8	4.4	50.9	100.0	8.0	92.0
Miyazaki-ken	53.7	4.7	48.6	100.0	8.9	91.1
Kagoshima-ken	79.5	6.0	72.9	100.0	7.6	92.4
Okinawa-ken	74.4	10.5	62.3	100.0	14.4	85.6

Note: The percentage of persons engaged in work was calculated excluding those who were unspecified as to “Whether Engaged in Remote Working, Frequency of Remote Working”.

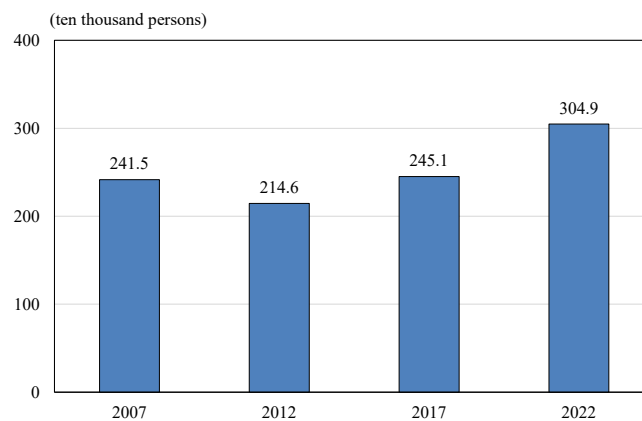
5. Persons Having a Secondary Job and Wishing to Have an Additional Job

○ Persons Having a Secondary Job

- ◆ Persons having a secondary job among non-agricultural industries numbered 3.05 million, an increase of 600 thousand from five years ago
- ◆ The ratio of persons having a secondary job was 4.8%, up 0.9 points from five years ago

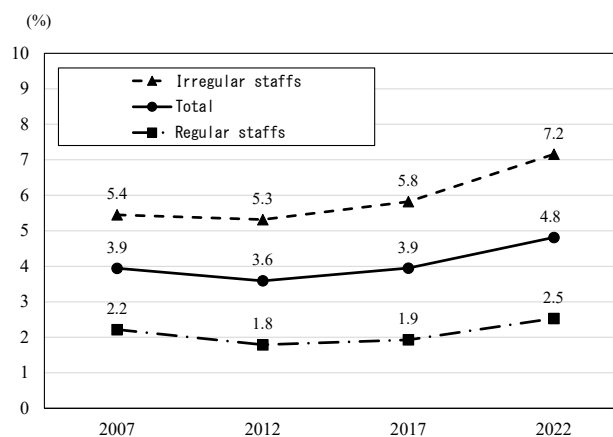
Persons having a secondary job among non-agricultural industries (this refers to persons engaged in work whose industry of the main job is categorized as other than “AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY” or “INDUSTRIES UNABLE TO CLASSIFY”, and the same applies hereafter) numbered 3.05 million, an increase of 600 thousand from five years ago. (Figure 5-1, Table 5-1)

Figure 5-1: Changes in Population of Persons Having a Secondary Job (Non-agricultural industries Workers) (2007-2022) - Japan



The ratio of persons having a secondary job (this refers to the percentage of persons having a secondary job among non-agricultural industries workers, and the same applies hereafter) was 4.8%, representing up 0.9 points from five years ago. By type of employment, “Regular staffs” accounted for 2.5% (up 0.6 points), while “Irregular staffs” accounted for 7.2% (up 1.3 points). (Figure 5-2, Table 5-1)

Figure 5-2: Changes in the Ratio of Persons Having a Secondary Job by Type of Employment (2007-2022) - Japan



Regarding ratio of persons having a secondary job by prefecture, Kyoto-fu had the highest percentage at 7.5%, followed by Tokyo-to at 6.5%, and Wakayama-ken at 5.6%. (Table 5-1)

Table 5-1: Population and Ratio of Persons Having a Secondary Job (Non-agricultural industries Workers) (2017, 2022) - Japan, Prefecture

(ten thousand persons, %, points)

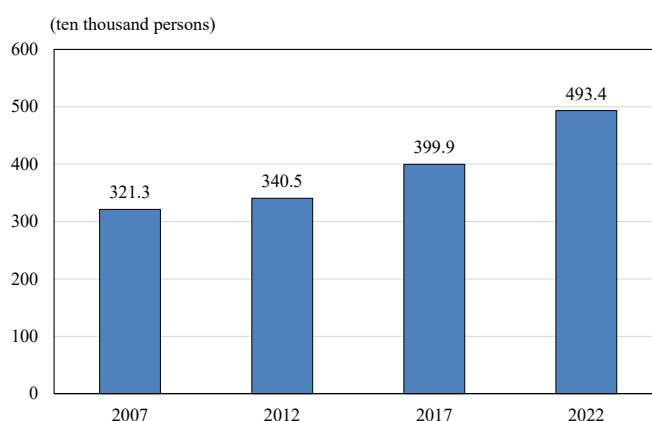
Prefecture	Population of Persons Having a Secondary Job			Ratio of Persons Having a Secondary Job		
	2022	2017	Difference	2022	2017	Percentage points difference
Japan	304.9	245.1	59.8	4.8	3.9	0.9
Hokkaido	10.5	8.3	2.2	4.2	3.4	0.8
Aomori-ken	2.0	2.0	0.1	3.7	3.5	0.2
Iwate-ken	2.6	2.9	-0.2	4.7	4.9	-0.2
Miyagi-ken	4.5	4.0	0.5	4.0	3.6	0.4
Akita-ken	1.8	2.1	-0.3	4.1	4.6	-0.5
Yamagata-ken	2.2	2.5	-0.2	4.5	4.7	-0.3
Fukushima-ken	3.6	3.1	0.5	4.1	3.5	0.6
Ibaraki-ken	5.7	4.6	1.2	4.1	3.3	0.8
Tochigi-ken	4.1	3.6	0.5	4.3	3.8	0.5
Gumma-ken	4.0	3.1	0.9	4.2	3.2	0.9
Saitama-ken	17.2	13.3	3.8	4.5	3.6	0.9
Chiba-ken	13.6	11.5	2.1	4.3	3.7	0.5
Tokyo-to	52.4	37.6	14.8	6.5	5.0	1.5
Kanagawa-ken	25.3	18.9	6.4	5.1	4.0	1.1
Niigata-ken	4.5	4.7	-0.2	4.3	4.3	-0.1
Toyama-ken	2.3	1.9	0.4	4.4	3.6	0.7
Ishikawa-ken	2.6	2.2	0.4	4.5	3.9	0.6
Fukui-ken	1.9	1.6	0.3	4.8	4.0	0.8
Yamanashi-ken	2.0	1.8	0.2	4.8	4.3	0.5
Nagano-ken	5.4	4.9	0.5	5.3	4.9	0.5
Gifu-ken	4.2	4.2	0.0	4.2	4.2	0.0
Shizuoka-ken	6.7	6.5	0.3	3.6	3.5	0.1
Aichi-ken	19.0	13.5	5.4	4.8	3.5	1.3
Mie-ken	3.6	3.7	-0.1	4.1	4.1	-0.0
Shiga-ken	3.3	2.6	0.7	4.6	3.8	0.8
Kyoto-fu	9.7	6.3	3.4	7.5	4.9	2.5
Osaka-fu	21.5	15.7	5.8	4.8	3.7	1.1
Hyogo-ken	12.5	9.7	2.7	4.8	3.8	1.0
Nara-ken	3.0	2.6	0.3	4.9	4.4	0.5
Wakayama-ken	2.3	1.9	0.4	5.6	4.5	1.1
Tottori-ken	1.4	1.2	0.2	5.5	4.5	1.0
Shimane-ken	1.7	1.7	0.0	5.3	5.3	0.1
Okayama-ken	4.4	3.5	0.9	4.8	3.9	1.0
Hiroshima-ken	6.3	5.2	1.0	4.5	3.8	0.7
Yamaguchi-ken	2.8	2.7	0.0	4.4	4.3	0.1
Tokushima-ken	1.4	1.2	0.2	4.4	3.7	0.7
Kagawa-ken	1.8	1.7	0.1	4.0	3.7	0.3
Ehime-ken	2.6	2.5	0.1	4.3	4.0	0.3
Kochi-ken	1.6	1.2	0.4	5.2	3.7	1.5
Fukuoka-ken	10.2	8.2	1.9	4.0	3.4	0.6
Saga-ken	1.8	1.6	0.2	4.8	4.1	0.6
Nagasaki-ken	2.5	2.1	0.4	4.3	3.4	0.8
Kumamoto-ken	3.5	2.8	0.6	4.4	3.6	0.8
Oita-ken	1.8	1.9	-0.1	3.5	3.5	0.0
Miyazaki-ken	1.6	1.7	-0.1	3.3	3.4	-0.2
Kagoshima-ken	3.1	2.6	0.4	4.2	3.6	0.6
Okinawa-ken	3.0	2.3	0.7	4.3	3.5	0.7

○Persons Wishing to Have an Additional Job

- ◆ Persons wishing to have an additional job among non-agricultural industries numbered 4.93 million, an increase of 930 thousand from five years ago
- ◆ The ratio of persons wishing to have an additional job was 7.8%, up 1.3 points from five years ago

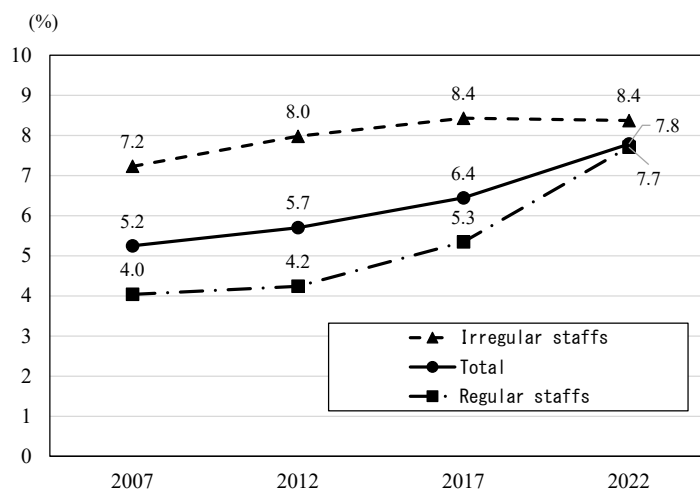
Persons wishing to have an additional job among non-agricultural industries numbered 4.93 million, an increase of 930 thousand from five years ago. (Figure 5-3, Table 5-2)

Figure 5-3: Changes in Population of Persons Wishing to Have an Additional Job (Non-agricultural industries Workers) (2007-2022) - Japan



The ratio of persons wishing to have an additional job (this refers to the percentage of persons wishing to have an additional job among non-agricultural industries, and the same applies hereafter) was 7.8%, representing up of 1.3 points from five years ago. By type of employment, “Regular staffs” accounted for 7.7% (up 2.4 points), while “Irregular staffs” accounted for 8.4% (down 0.1 points). (Figure 5-4, Table 5-2)

Figure 5-4: Changes in the Ratio of Persons Wishing to Have an Additional Job by Type of Employment (2007-2022) - Japan



Regarding ratio of persons wishing to have an additional job by prefecture, Tokyo-to and Okinawa-ken had the highest percentage at 10.2%, followed by Kanagawa-ken and Kyoto-fu at 8.8%. (Table 5-2)

Table 5-2: Population and Ratio of Persons Wishing to Have an Additional Job (Non-agricultural industries Workers) (2017, 2022) - Japan, Prefecture

(ten thousand persons, %, points)

Prefecture	Population of Persons Wishing to Have an Additional Job			Ratio of Persons Wishing to Have an Additional Job		
	2022	2017	Difference	2022	2017	Percentage points difference
Japan	493.4	399.9	93.5	7.8	6.4	1.3
Hokkaido	17.4	12.8	4.6	7.0	5.3	1.7
Aomori-ken	3.5	2.7	0.8	6.3	4.7	1.7
Iwate-ken	3.2	2.9	0.3	5.7	4.9	0.8
Miyagi-ken	7.8	6.9	0.9	6.9	6.1	0.8
Akita-ken	2.6	2.2	0.4	6.1	4.9	1.2
Yamagata-ken	3.0	2.5	0.5	6.0	4.9	1.1
Fukushima-ken	4.7	4.6	0.1	5.4	5.1	0.3
Ibaraki-ken	8.8	7.3	1.5	6.3	5.3	1.0
Tochigi-ken	5.8	4.7	1.1	6.1	5.0	1.1
Gumma-ken	5.9	5.4	0.5	6.1	5.6	0.4
Saitama-ken	29.7	22.8	6.9	7.8	6.2	1.6
Chiba-ken	24.9	21.0	3.9	7.8	6.8	1.0
Tokyo-to	82.2	64.5	17.7	10.2	8.6	1.6
Kanagawa-ken	43.7	35.4	8.3	8.8	7.6	1.3
Niigata-ken	6.1	5.6	0.5	5.8	5.1	0.6
Toyama-ken	3.1	2.6	0.6	6.0	4.8	1.1
Ishikawa-ken	3.6	3.2	0.4	6.3	5.6	0.7
Fukui-ken	2.6	2.2	0.4	6.4	5.5	0.9
Yamanashi-ken	2.8	2.2	0.6	6.9	5.6	1.4
Nagano-ken	7.1	5.9	1.2	7.1	5.9	1.2
Gifu-ken	6.7	5.6	1.1	6.7	5.6	1.1
Shizuoka-ken	13.0	9.8	3.2	7.0	5.3	1.7
Aichi-ken	31.6	23.2	8.4	8.1	6.0	2.1
Mie-ken	6.0	4.8	1.2	6.9	5.4	1.5
Shiga-ken	5.8	4.6	1.3	8.1	6.5	1.5
Kyoto-fu	11.4	9.8	1.6	8.8	7.7	1.1
Osaka-fu	36.3	29.0	7.3	8.2	6.8	1.4
Hyogo-ken	18.7	17.2	1.5	7.1	6.6	0.5
Nara-ken	5.1	4.1	0.9	8.4	6.9	1.5
Wakayama-ken	3.0	2.5	0.4	7.2	6.1	1.2
Tottori-ken	1.7	1.6	0.1	6.8	6.2	0.6
Shimane-ken	2.0	1.9	0.1	6.2	5.9	0.3
Okayama-ken	6.5	5.1	1.4	7.2	5.7	1.5
Hiroshima-ken	9.9	8.1	1.7	7.1	5.9	1.3
Yamaguchi-ken	3.7	3.0	0.8	6.0	4.7	1.3
Tokushima-ken	2.0	1.8	0.2	6.0	5.5	0.6
Kagawa-ken	3.1	2.3	0.8	7.0	5.1	1.9
Ehime-ken	3.6	3.5	0.2	6.0	5.6	0.4
Kochi-ken	2.1	1.9	0.3	6.9	5.9	1.1
Fukuoka-ken	21.2	16.3	4.9	8.4	6.7	1.7
Saga-ken	2.6	2.3	0.3	6.8	5.9	0.8
Nagasaki-ken	3.7	3.2	0.5	6.3	5.2	1.1
Kumamoto-ken	6.1	4.6	1.6	7.8	5.8	1.9
Oita-ken	3.3	3.0	0.3	6.4	5.6	0.8
Miyazaki-ken	3.4	2.7	0.6	7.0	5.6	1.4
Kagoshima-ken	5.4	4.4	1.0	7.4	6.1	1.3
Okinawa-ken	7.1	6.2	0.9	10.2	9.5	0.7

6. Persons Who are Working Freelance

- ◆ Population of persons whose main job is freelance was 2.09 million, or 3.1% of the persons engaged in work
- ◆ By age, the “45 to 49 years old” was the largest at 240 thousand
- ◆ By industry, “SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES” had the highest percentage at 13.5%
- ◆ By prefecture, Tokyo-to accounted for 4.2%, followed by Kanagawa-ken and Kyoto-fu at 3.6%

Population of persons whose main job is freelance was 2.09 million, accounting for 3.1% of the persons engaged in work. By age, the “45 to 49 years old” was the largest at 240 thousand (3.0% of persons engaged in work), followed by the “50 to 54 years old” at 240 thousand (3.0%), and the “55 to 59 years old” at 220 thousand (3.4%). (Table 6-1)

Table 6-1: Population of Persons Who are Working Freelance and Percentage of Persons Engaged in Work by Age and Whether Freelance Work is one’s Main Job or Secondary Job (2022) - Japan

(ten thousand persons, %)

Whether Freelance Work is one's Main Job or Secondary Job	Population					Percentage				
	Total	Main job is freelance	Only the main job		Only the secondary job	Total	Main job is freelance	Only the main job		Only the secondary job
			Both main and secondary jobs	Both main and secondary jobs						
Age										
Total	257.4	209.4	202.9	6.4	48.0	3.8	3.1	3.0	0.1	0.7
15 to 19 years old	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
20 to 24 years old	4.6	3.1	3.1	0.1	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.3
25 to 29 years old	11.2	7.7	7.5	0.2	3.6	2.0	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.6
30 to 34 years old	16.5	11.8	11.3	0.6	4.6	3.0	2.1	2.0	0.1	0.8
35 to 39 years old	23.5	17.1	16.4	0.8	6.3	3.8	2.8	2.6	0.1	1.0
40 to 44 years old	25.5	19.4	18.8	0.6	6.1	3.7	2.8	2.7	0.1	0.9
45 to 49 years old	30.5	24.5	23.8	0.6	6.1	3.7	3.0	2.9	0.1	0.7
50 to 54 years old	29.3	24.4	23.7	0.6	5.0	3.6	3.0	2.9	0.1	0.6
55 to 59 years old	26.5	22.5	21.8	0.7	4.0	4.0	3.4	3.3	0.1	0.6
60 to 64 years old	23.8	19.9	19.4	0.5	3.8	4.4	3.7	3.6	0.1	0.7
65 to 69 years old	24.4	20.8	20.2	0.6	3.6	6.4	5.4	5.3	0.2	0.9
70 to 74 years old	22.5	20.2	19.6	0.7	2.2	7.2	6.5	6.3	0.2	0.7
75 years old and over	19.0	17.7	17.1	0.6	1.3	8.5	8.0	7.7	0.3	0.6

Regarding persons whose main job is freelance, by industry, “CONSTRUCTION” accounted for the largest number of 500 thousand, followed by “SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES” with 370 thousand, and “SERVICES, N.E.C.” with 180 thousand. The percentage of persons engaged in work by industry, the highest one was “SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES” at 13.5%, followed by “CONSTRUCTION”, and “REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING” at 10.7%. (Table 6-2)

Table 6-2: Population of Persons Who are Working Freelance (Main Job) and Percentage of Persons Engaged in Work by Industry (2022) - Japan

(ten thousand persons, %)

Industry	Population	Percentage
Total	209.4	3.1
MINING AND QUARRYING OF STONE AND GRAVEL	0.0	1.7
CONSTRUCTION	<u>49.7</u>	<u>10.7</u>
MANUFACTURING	16.2	1.5
ELECTRICITY, GAS, HEAT SUPPLY AND WATER	0.3	0.7
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	15.3	5.2
TRANSPORT AND POSTAL SERVICES	9.4	2.7
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	17.5	1.8
FINANCE AND INSURANCE	2.0	1.3
REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	16.4	<u>10.7</u>
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	<u>36.7</u>	<u>13.5</u>
ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	0.8	0.2
LIVING-RELATED AND PERSONAL SERVICES AND AMUSEMENT SERVICES	10.7	4.8
EDUCATION, LEARNING SUPPORT	12.5	3.7
MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE	3.6	0.4
COMPOUND SERVICES	0.0	0.0
SERVICES, N.E.C.	<u>18.2</u>	4.0

The percentage of persons engaged in work whose main job is freelance by prefecture was highest in Tokyo-to at 4.2% (350 thousand), followed by Kanagawa-ken and Kyoto-fu prefectures at 3.6% (180 thousand in Kanagawa-ken and 50 thousand in Kyoto-fu). (Table 6-3)

Table 6-3: Population of Persons Who are Working Freelance and Percentage of Persons Engaged in Work by Whether Freelance Work is one's Main Job or Secondary Job (2022) - Japan, Prefecture

Whether Freelance Work is one's Main Job or Secondary Job	Population					Percentage					
	Total	Main job is freelance			Only the secondary job	Total	Main job is freelance			Only the secondary job	
		Only the main job	Both main and secondary jobs				Only the main job	Both main and secondary jobs			
Prefecture											
Japan	257.4	209.4	202.9	6.4	48.0	3.8	3.1	3.0	0.1	0.7	
Hokkaido	7.9	6.6	6.3	0.2	1.3	3.0	2.5	2.4	0.1	0.5	
Aomori-ken	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	2.4	2.1	2.0	0.1	0.3	
Iwate-ken	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.3	2.4	2.0	1.9	0.0	0.4	
Miyagi-ken	4.3	3.5	3.3	0.2	0.8	3.6	2.9	2.8	0.1	0.7	
Akita-ken	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	3.2	2.8	2.7	0.1	0.4	
Yamagata-ken	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.2	2.6	2.2	2.1	0.1	0.4	
Fukushima-ken	2.5	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.3	2.6	2.2	2.2	0.1	0.4	
Ibaraki-ken	4.5	3.8	3.7	0.1	0.7	3.0	2.5	2.4	0.1	0.5	
Tochigi-ken	2.9	2.5	2.4	0.1	0.4	2.8	2.4	2.3	0.1	0.4	
Gumma-ken	3.3	2.8	2.7	0.1	0.5	3.2	2.7	2.6	0.1	0.5	
Saitama-ken	16.8	13.7	13.4	0.3	3.0	4.2	3.5	3.4	0.1	0.8	
Chiba-ken	12.4	10.3	10.0	0.3	2.1	3.7	3.1	3.0	0.1	0.6	
Tokyo-to	47.4	<u>35.1</u>	33.4	1.7	12.3	5.7	<u>4.2</u>	4.0	0.2	1.5	
Kanagawa-ken	22.8	<u>18.5</u>	17.6	0.8	4.3	4.5	<u>3.6</u>	3.4	0.2	0.8	
Niigata-ken	3.5	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.6	3.1	2.6	2.5	0.0	0.5	
Toyama-ken	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.3	2.7	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.5	
Ishikawa-ken	2.1	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.4	3.4	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.7	
Fukui-ken	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.2	3.1	2.8	2.7	0.0	0.4	
Yamanashi-ken	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	3.5	3.0	2.9	0.1	0.5	
Nagano-ken	3.9	3.1	3.1	0.1	0.8	3.5	2.8	2.8	0.1	0.7	
Gifu-ken	3.9	3.4	3.4	0.1	0.5	3.7	3.2	3.2	0.1	0.5	
Shizuoka-ken	7.3	6.1	6.0	0.1	1.2	3.7	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.6	
Aichi-ken	15.1	12.3	12.0	0.3	2.7	3.7	3.0	2.9	0.1	0.7	
Mie-ken	2.9	2.4	2.3	0.1	0.6	3.2	2.6	2.5	0.1	0.6	
Shiga-ken	2.4	2.0	1.9	0.0	0.4	3.1	2.6	2.5	0.1	0.5	
Kyoto-fu	6.1	<u>4.9</u>	4.7	0.2	1.2	4.5	<u>3.6</u>	3.4	0.1	0.9	
Osaka-fu	19.8	16.3	15.9	0.4	3.5	4.2	3.5	3.4	0.1	0.7	
Hyogo-ken	10.3	8.7	8.5	0.2	1.6	3.7	3.1	3.1	0.1	0.6	
Nara-ken	2.4	1.9	1.9	0.1	0.4	3.7	3.0	2.9	0.1	0.7	
Wakayama-ken	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.2	3.2	2.7	2.6	0.1	0.5	
Tottori-ken	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	2.6	2.1	2.0	0.0	0.6	
Shimane-ken	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.2	2.9	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.5	
Okayama-ken	3.3	2.8	2.7	0.1	0.6	3.4	2.8	2.7	0.1	0.6	
Hiroshima-ken	4.7	3.9	3.8	0.1	0.8	3.3	2.7	2.6	0.1	0.6	
Yamaguchi-ken	1.7	1.5	1.4	0.1	0.2	2.6	2.2	2.1	0.1	0.4	
Tokushima-ken	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.1	2.7	2.3	2.2	0.0	0.4	
Kagawa-ken	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.3	3.0	2.5	2.4	0.0	0.5	
Ehime-ken	2.1	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.3	3.1	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.5	
Kochi-ken	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.2	3.3	2.7	2.6	0.1	0.6	
Fukuoka-ken	9.9	8.5	8.3	0.2	1.4	3.7	3.2	3.1	0.1	0.5	
Saga-ken	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	3.0	2.6	2.5	0.1	0.4	
Nagasaki-ken	1.8	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.3	2.8	2.3	2.3	0.1	0.5	
Kumamoto-ken	2.9	2.5	2.4	0.1	0.4	3.3	2.8	2.8	0.1	0.5	
Oita-ken	1.6	1.3	1.3	-	0.3	2.9	2.4	2.4	-	0.5	
Miyazaki-ken	1.6	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.3	3.0	2.6	2.5	0.0	0.5	
Kagoshima-ken	2.7	2.2	2.2	0.1	0.4	3.3	2.8	2.7	0.1	0.5	
Okinawa-ken	2.8	2.3	2.3	0.1	0.4	3.7	3.1	3.0	0.1	0.6	

7. Labour Force Status of Persons Who Providing Childcare / Family Care

○ Persons Who Providing Childcare

- ◆ Population of persons providing childcare is 9.65 million, of which 8.21 million are persons engaged in work
- ◆ Compared to five years ago, the percentage of persons engaged in work among those providing childcare increased by 5.9 points

Population of persons 15 years old and over providing childcare totaled 9.65 million, of which 8.21 million were persons engaged in work. (Table 7-1, Figure 7-1)

Over the past 10 years, persons providing childcare increased by 1.12 million from 2012 to 2017, but decreased by 1.47 million from 2017 to 2022. Among these, persons engaged in work increased by 1.70 million from 2012 to 2017, but decreased by 600 thousand from 2017 to 2022. (Figure 7-1)

The percentage of persons engaged in work among persons providing childcare stood at 85.2%, up 5.9 points from five years ago. Males accounted for 99.0%, up 0.1 points from five years ago, and females accounted for 73.4%, up 9.2 points. (Table 7-1)

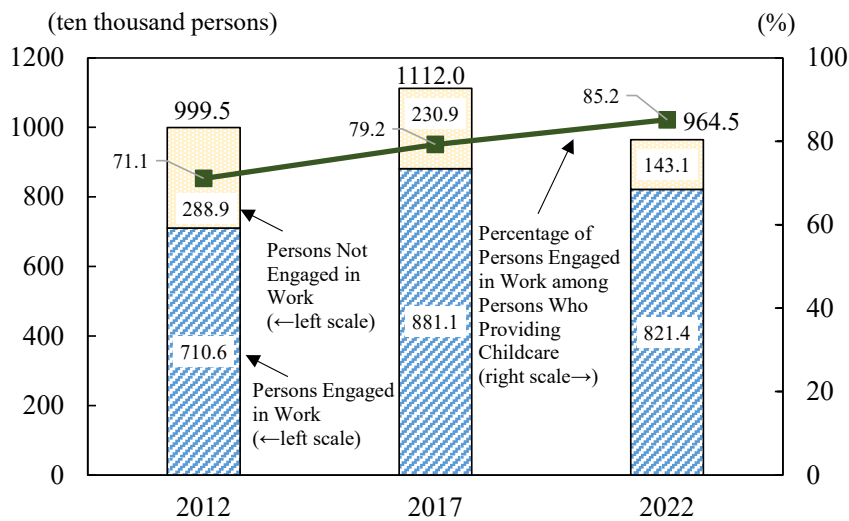
For males, the “40 to 44 years old” had the highest percentage at 99.3%, up 0.2 points from five years ago. For females, the “40 to 44 years old” had the highest percentage at 75.6%, up 6.6 points from five years ago. (Table 7-1)

Table 7-1: Population and Percentage of Persons Who Providing Childcare by Sex, Labour Force Status and Age (2017, 2022) - Japan

(ten thousand persons, %)

Sex	Labour Force Status	Age	Persons Who Providing Childcare							
			Total	15 to 24 years old	25 to 29 years old	30 to 34 years old	35 to 39 years old	40 to 44 years old	45 to 49 years old	50 years old and over
2022	Population	Total	964.5	14.2	86.5	232.8	314.1	260.9	44.3	11.9
		Persons Engaged in Work	821.4	9.5	70.5	196.5	267.6	226.4	39.7	11.1
		Persons Not Engaged in Work	143.1	4.6	16.0	36.3	46.4	34.5	4.5	0.7
		Male	443.3	4.9	33.0	98.0	142.5	123.1	31.0	10.8
		Persons Engaged in Work	438.6	4.3	32.7	97.0	141.2	122.3	30.7	10.5
		Persons Not Engaged in Work	4.7	0.6	0.3	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.3
		Female	521.2	9.3	53.5	134.8	171.6	137.8	13.3	1.1
		Persons Engaged in Work	382.7	5.2	37.9	99.5	126.4	104.1	9.0	0.7
		Persons Not Engaged in Work	138.5	4.1	15.7	35.3	45.1	33.7	4.3	0.4
	Percentage	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Persons Engaged in Work	85.2	67.4	81.5	84.4	85.2	86.8	89.8	93.8
		Persons Not Engaged in Work	14.8	32.6	18.5	15.6	14.8	13.2	10.3	6.1
		Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Persons Engaged in Work	99.0	88.7	99.0	98.9	99.1	99.3	99.1	97.3
		Persons Not Engaged in Work	1.1	11.3	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	2.8
		Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Persons Engaged in Work	73.4	56.1	70.7	73.8	73.7	75.6	68.0	60.7
		Persons Not Engaged in Work	26.6	43.8	29.3	26.2	26.3	24.4	32.0	40.2
2017	Population	Total	1112.0	22.6	107.7	275.6	346.0	287.0	62.1	11.0
		Persons Engaged in Work	881.1	13.5	80.4	213.1	273.9	236.4	54.1	9.8
		Persons Not Engaged in Work	230.9	9.0	27.3	62.5	72.1	50.7	8.1	1.2
		Male	482.4	6.6	40.8	113.8	148.9	127.7	35.5	9.1
		Persons Engaged in Work	476.9	6.2	40.2	112.8	147.5	126.5	35.1	8.6
		Persons Not Engaged in Work	5.5	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.5
		Female	629.6	16.0	66.9	161.8	197.1	159.3	26.6	1.9
		Persons Engaged in Work	404.2	7.3	40.2	100.3	126.4	109.8	19.0	1.2
		Persons Not Engaged in Work	225.4	8.7	26.7	61.5	70.7	49.5	7.6	0.7
	Percentage	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Persons Engaged in Work	79.2	59.9	74.6	77.3	79.2	82.4	87.0	89.4
		Persons Not Engaged in Work	20.8	40.1	25.4	22.7	20.8	17.6	13.0	10.6
		Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Persons Engaged in Work	98.9	93.9	98.5	99.1	99.0	99.1	98.8	94.7
		Persons Not Engaged in Work	1.1	6.1	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	5.3
		Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Persons Engaged in Work	64.2	45.9	60.0	62.0	64.1	68.9	71.4	64.0
		Persons Not Engaged in Work	35.8	54.2	40.0	38.0	35.9	31.1	28.6	36.5

Figure 7-1: Changes in Population of Persons Who Providing Childcare and Percentage of Persons Engaged in Work among Persons Who Providing Childcare by Labour Force Status (2012-2022) - Japan



○ Persons Who Providing Family Care

- ◆ Population of persons providing family care is 6.29 million, of which 3.65 million are persons engaged in work
- ◆ Compared to five years ago, the percentage of persons engaged in work among those providing family care increased by 2.8 points

Population of persons 15 years old and over providing family care totaled 6.29 million, of which 3.65 million were persons engaged in work. (Table 7-2, Figure 7-2)

Over the past 10 years, persons providing family care increased by 700 thousand from 2012 to 2017, and increased by 10 thousand from 2017 to 2022. Among these, persons engaged in work increased by 550 thousand from 2012 to 2017, and increased by 180 thousand from 2017 to 2022. (Figure 7-2)

The percentage of persons engaged in work among persons providing family care stood at 58.0%, up 2.8 points from five years ago. Males accounted for 67.0%, up 1.7 points from five years ago, and females accounted for 52.7%, up 3.4 points. (Table 7-2)

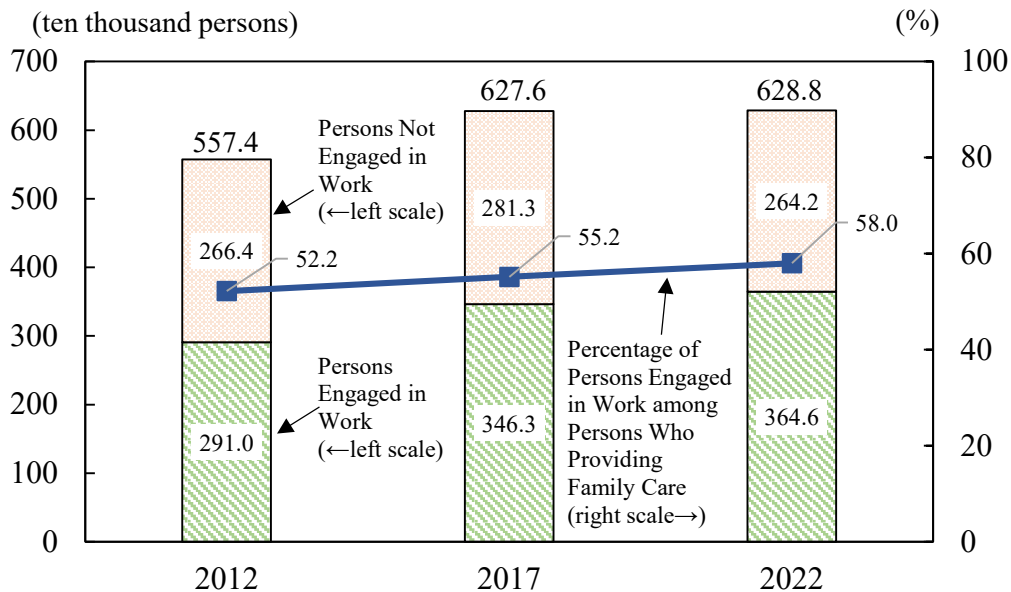
Among age groups 40 years old and over, the highest percentage of males was 88.5% for the “50 to 54 years old”, marking an increase of 1.5 points from five years ago. For females, the “50 to 54 years old” had the highest percentage at 71.8%, up 4.4 points from five years ago. (Table 7-2)

Table 7-2: Population and Percentage of Persons Who Providing Family Care by Sex, Labour Force Status and Age (2017, 2022) - Japan

Sex		Age	Persons Who Providing Family Care											
			Total	Less than 30 years old	30 to 39 years old	40 to 44 years old	45 to 49 years old	50 to 54 years old	55 to 59 years old	60 to 64 years old	65 to 69 years old	70 years old and over		
2022	Labour Force Status	Total	628.8	20.5	28.9	26.4	51.2	90.9	110.4	100.7	73.3	126.4		
		Persons Engaged in Work	364.6	13.1	21.8	20.0	39.5	70.4	82.2	62.8	31.0	23.9		
		Persons Not Engaged in Work	264.2	7.5	7.1	6.4	11.7	20.5	28.2	37.9	42.4	102.5		
		Population	Male	233.7	9.1	11.9	10.2	18.0	30.5	39.8	36.3	29.3	48.7	
			Persons Engaged in Work	156.6	5.7	9.4	8.8	15.7	27.0	34.0	27.3	15.7	12.9	
			Persons Not Engaged in Work	77.2	3.4	2.5	1.4	2.3	3.5	5.8	9.0	13.6	35.8	
		Female	395.1	11.4	17.0	16.2	33.2	60.4	70.6	64.4	44.1	77.7		
			Persons Engaged in Work	208.1	7.3	12.4	11.2	23.8	43.4	48.2	35.5	15.3	11.0	
			Persons Not Engaged in Work	187.0	4.1	4.6	5.0	9.4	17.0	22.5	28.9	28.7	66.7	
	Percentage	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
		Persons Engaged in Work	58.0	63.6	75.5	75.9	77.2	77.4	74.4	62.3	42.3	18.9		
		Persons Not Engaged in Work	42.0	36.4	24.6	24.1	22.8	22.6	25.6	37.7	57.8	81.1		
		Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
			Persons Engaged in Work	67.0	63.1	79.3	86.5	87.3	88.5	85.5	75.2	53.5	26.5	
			Persons Not Engaged in Work	33.0	37.1	20.7	13.6	12.7	11.5	14.5	24.8	46.5	73.5	
		Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
			Persons Engaged in Work	52.7	64.1	72.7	69.3	71.7	71.8	68.2	55.1	34.8	14.2	
			Persons Not Engaged in Work	47.3	35.9	27.3	30.7	28.3	28.2	31.8	44.9	65.2	85.8	
	2017	Labour Force Status	Total	627.6	21.0	33.0	32.4	57.2	84.2	104.8	97.9	86.9	110.3	
			Persons Engaged in Work	346.3	13.6	24.1	24.2	42.9	62.1	73.9	55.8	32.2	17.5	
			Persons Not Engaged in Work	281.3	7.4	8.9	8.1	14.3	22.2	30.9	42.1	54.7	92.7	
			Population	Male	232.2	9.6	12.6	12.1	19.4	26.8	35.6	36.7	35.3	44.2
				Persons Engaged in Work	151.5	6.2	10.4	10.5	17.1	23.3	31.2	26.7	16.7	9.4
				Persons Not Engaged in Work	80.7	3.3	2.2	1.6	2.3	3.5	4.4	10.0	18.6	34.8
Female			395.5	11.4	20.4	20.3	37.8	57.4	69.2	61.2	51.7	66.1		
			Persons Engaged in Work	194.8	7.4	13.6	13.8	25.8	38.8	42.7	29.1	15.5	8.2	
			Persons Not Engaged in Work	200.6	4.0	6.8	6.5	12.0	18.7	26.5	32.1	36.1	57.9	
Percentage		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
		Persons Engaged in Work	55.2	64.9	73.0	74.9	74.9	73.7	70.5	57.0	37.0	15.9		
		Persons Not Engaged in Work	44.8	35.1	27.0	25.1	25.1	26.3	29.5	43.0	63.0	84.1		
		Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
			Persons Engaged in Work	65.3	65.1	82.7	86.4	88.0	87.0	87.8	72.9	47.3	21.2	
			Persons Not Engaged in Work	34.7	34.9	17.2	13.6	12.0	13.0	12.3	27.2	52.7	78.8	
		Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
			Persons Engaged in Work	49.3	64.8	66.9	68.1	68.3	67.5	61.7	47.5	30.0	12.4	
			Persons Not Engaged in Work	50.7	35.3	33.1	31.9	31.7	32.5	38.3	52.5	70.0	87.6	

Note: For alignment with the 2017 age groups, “Less than 30 years old ” in 2022 is the sum of “15 to 19 years old”, “20 to 24 years old”, and “25 to 29 years old”, “30 to 39 years old” is the sum of “30 to 34 years old” and “35 to 39 years old”, and “70 years old and over” is the sum of “70 to 74 years old” and “75 years old and over”.

Figure 7-2: Changes in Population of Persons Who Providing Family Care and Percentage of Persons Engaged in Work among Persons Who Providing Family Care by Labour Force Status (2012-2022) - Japan



8. Persons Engaged / Not Engaged in Work Who Had a Previous Job

- ◆ Population of persons engaged in work who had a previous job was 12.46 million, an increase of 190 thousand compared to five years ago
- ◆ Population of persons not engaged in work who had a previous job was 7.49 million, a decrease of 330 thousand compared to five years ago
- ◆ Population who left their previous job due to “Unsatisfactory working conditions” was the highest at 2.33 million
- ◆ Population who left their previous job due to “Did not like” increased by 250 thousand compared to five years ago

Regarding persons engaged in work who had a previous job and persons not engaged in work who had previous job in the past five years, population of persons currently engaged in work was 12.46 million, showing an increase of 190 thousand from five years ago. Population of persons not engaged in work who had a previous job was 7.49 million, a decrease of 330 thousand compared to five years ago. (Table 8-1)

Table 8-1: Population of Persons Engaged in Work Who Had a Previous Job and Persons Not Engaged in Work Who Had a Previous Job (2017, 2022) - Japan

	(ten thousand persons)		
	2022	2017	Difference
Persons Engaged in Work Who Had a Previous Job	<u>1245.7</u>	1226.7	<u>19.0</u>
Persons Not Engaged in Work Who Had a Previous Job	<u>748.9</u>	782.1	<u>-33.1</u>

Among the reasons for leaving previous jobs (excluding “Other”, and the same applies hereafter), the most common was “Unsatisfactory working conditions” at 2.33 million, followed by “Illness / old age” at 2.16 million, and “Mandatory retirement” at 1.73 million. (Table 8-2)

The biggest increase compared to five years ago was “Did not like” (increased by 250 thousand), followed by “Illness / old age” (increased by 130 thousand). On the other hand, the biggest decrease was “Childbearing / childcare” (decreased by 330 thousand), followed by “Mandatory retirement” (decreased by 200 thousand). (Table 8-2)

Table 8-2: Population of Persons Who Left the Previous Job during the past five years by Reason for Leaving the Previous Job (2017, 2022) - Japan

	(ten thousand persons)		
Reason for Leaving the Previous Job	2022	2017	Difference
Total	1994.6	2008.8	-14.1
Company bankruptcy / business closed down	100.0	100.1	-0.1
Personnel retrenchment / compensated early retirement	55.4	51.2	4.2
Business slump / insecurity about the future	67.5	60.0	7.6
Mandatory retirement	<u>173.0</u>	193.3	<u>-20.3</u>
Termination of employment contract	139.5	135.4	4.1
Low income	137.5	141.0	-3.6
Unsatisfactory working conditions	<u>232.6</u>	235.0	-2.4
Marriage	36.6	50.8	-14.2
Childbearing / childcare	69.6	102.5	<u>-32.9</u>
Caring an aged / sick family member	47.4	49.8	-2.5
Illness / old age	<u>215.9</u>	203.2	<u>12.8</u>
Did not like	140.9	115.6	<u>25.3</u>
Temporary job	92.0	102.3	-10.4
A family member's finding or changing a job / transfer or relocation of the establishment, etc.	30.9	32.1	-1.2
Other	445.7	419.4	26.2

Among the reasons for leaving their previous jobs, “Childbearing / childcare” totaled 700 thousand, a decrease of 330 thousand compared to five years ago. Among these, population of workers who left their jobs in the most recently surveyed year was 150 thousand, a decrease of 70 thousand from five years ago. (Table 8-2, Table 8-3)

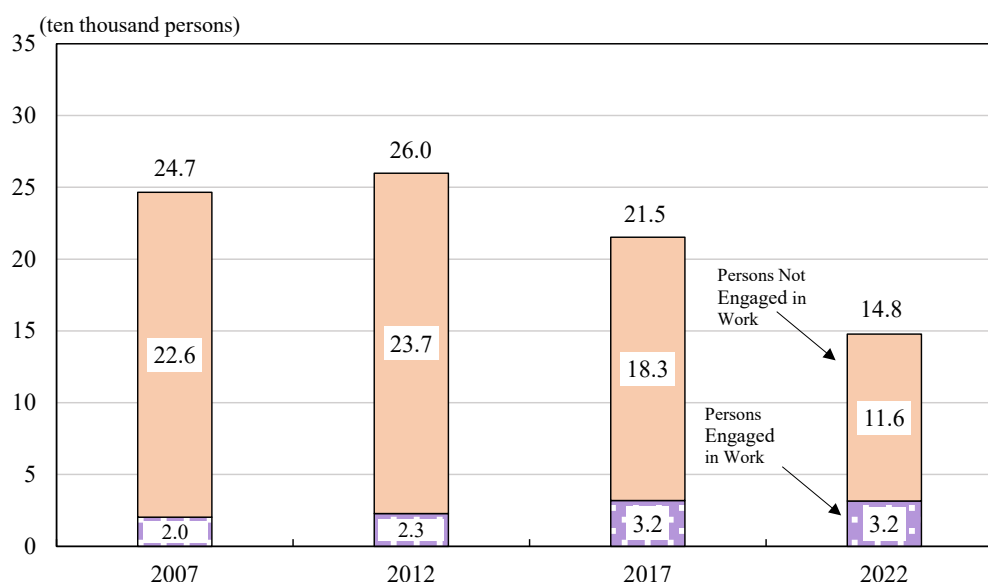
The past 15 years, population of persons who left their previous job in the past year for “Childbearing / childcare” continued to decrease from 2012 to 2022. (Figure 8-1)

Table 8-3: Population of Persons Who Left the Previous Job during the past year for Childbearing / childcare by Sex and Labour Force Status (2017, 2022) - Japan

(ten thousand persons)

Sex Labour Force Status	2022	2017	Difference
Total	14.8	21.5	-6.7
Persons Engaged in Work	3.2	3.2	0.0
Persons Not Engaged in Work	11.6	18.3	-6.7
Male	0.7	0.3	0.3
Persons Engaged in Work	0.5	0.3	0.3
Persons Not Engaged in Work	0.1	0.0	0.1
Female	14.1	21.2	-7.1
Persons Engaged in Work	2.6	2.9	-0.3
Persons Not Engaged in Work	11.5	18.3	-6.8

Figure 8-1: Changes in the Population of Persons Who Left the Previous Job during the past year for Childbearing / childcare by Labour Force Status (2007-2022) - Japan



Note: The choice of reason for leaving the previous job was “Childcare” in the 2007 survey and “Childbearing / childcare” in 2012 and thereafter.

Reasons of “Caring an aged / sick family member” totaled 470 thousand, decreasing by 20 thousand compared to five years ago. Among these, population of workers who left their jobs in the most recently surveyed year was 110 thousand, an increase of 10 thousand from five years ago. (Table 8-2, Figure 8-4)

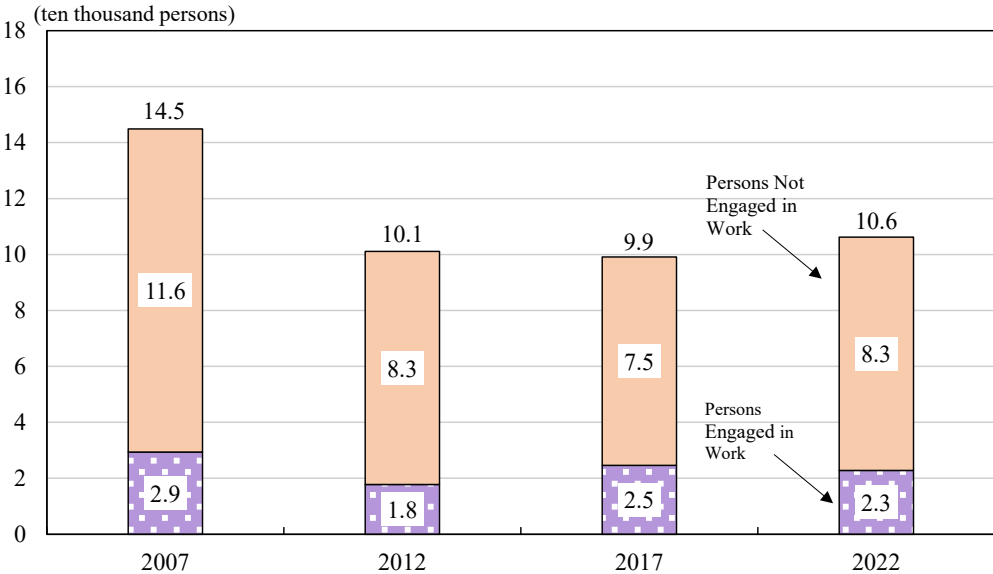
The past 15 years, population who left their previous job in the previous year due to “Caring an aged / sick family member”, continued to decrease from 2007 to 2017, but then increased from 2017 to 2022. (Figure 8-2)

Table 8-4: Population of Persons Who Left the Previous Job during the past year for Caring an aged / sick family member by Sex and Labour Force Status (2017, 2022) - Japan

(ten thousand persons)

Sex Labour Force Status	2022	2017	Difference
Total	10.6	9.9	0.7
Persons Engaged in Work	2.3	2.5	-0.2
Persons Not Engaged in Work	8.3	7.5	0.9
Male	2.6	2.4	0.2
Persons Engaged in Work	0.5	0.8	-0.3
Persons Not Engaged in Work	2.1	1.6	0.5
Female	8.0	7.5	0.5
Persons Engaged in Work	1.8	1.7	0.1
Persons Not Engaged in Work	6.2	5.8	0.4

Figure 8-2: Changes in the Population of Persons Who Left the Previous Job during the past year for Caring an aged / sick family member by Labour Force Status (2007-2022) - Japan



9. Persons Wishing / Not Wishing to Work

- ◆ The population of persons wishing to work among those not engaged in work was 7.83 million or 18.3%
- ◆ The duration of seeking a job among persons wishing to work is most commonly “Less than 1 month” with 1.09 million
- ◆ Among persons not wishing to work, “Old age” was the most common reason at 18.37 million

Regarding population of 15 years old and over by labour force status, persons not engaged in work numbered 43.13 million, a decrease of 3.6% from five years ago. Population of persons wishing to work was 7.83 million (18.3% of those not engaged in work), while population of persons not wishing to work was 34.88 million (81.7%). The percentage of persons not engaged in work, persons wishing to work decreased by 1.2 points compared to five years ago, while persons not wishing to work increased by 1.2 points. (Table 9-1)

Table 9-1: Population of Persons Wishing to Work, Not Wishing to Work and Percentage of Persons Not Engaged in Work by Labour Force Status (2017, 2022) - Japan

(ten thousand persons, %, points)

Labour Force Status Whether Wishing to Work		2022	2017	Change rate/ Percentage points difference
Population	Persons Not Engaged in Work	<u>4313.5</u>	4476.4	<u>-3.6</u>
	Persons Wishing to Work	<u>782.7</u>	862.3	-9.2
	Persons Not Wishing to Work	<u>3488.4</u>	3555.1	-1.9
Percentage	Persons Not Engaged in Work	100.0	100.0	-
	Persons Wishing to Work	<u>18.3</u>	19.5	<u>-1.2</u>
	Persons Not Wishing to Work	<u>81.7</u>	80.5	<u>1.2</u>

Note: The percentage of persons not engaged in work was calculated excluding those who were unspecified as to “Whether Wishing to Work”.

By sex and age, among males, the “70 to 74 years old” had the largest number at 350 thousand (11.2% of persons wishing to work), followed by the “20 to 24 years old” at 340 thousand (10.9%), and the “65 to 69 years old” at 320 thousand (10.4%). For females, the “35 to 39 years old” was highest at 460 thousand (9.8%), followed by the “45 to 49 years old” and “50 to 54 years old” at 450 thousand (9.6%). (Table 9-2)

Table 9-2: Population and Percentage of Persons Wishing to Work by Sex and Age (2017, 2022) - Japan

(ten thousand persons, %)

Sex	Age	Persons Wishing to Work																
		Total	15 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 29 years old	30 to 34 years old	35 to 39 years old	40 to 44 years old	45 to 49 years old	50 to 54 years old	55 to 59 years old	60 to 64 years old	65 to 69 years old	70 to 74 years old	75 to 79 years old	80 to 84 years old	85 years old and over	
2022	Population	Total	782.7	56.3	63.3	47.7	53.2	62.1	60.0	62.3	64.6	56.5	56.9	63.6	65.8	37.7	22.3	10.6
		Male	312.4	28.9	34.0	17.8	16.3	16.1	16.0	17.2	19.5	18.8	22.9	32.5	35.1	20.7	11.6	5.0
		Female	470.3	27.4	29.3	29.9	36.9	46.0	44.0	45.1	45.1	37.7	34.0	31.1	30.6	17.0	10.7	5.5
	Percentage	Total	100.0	7.2	8.1	6.1	6.8	7.9	7.7	8.0	8.3	7.2	7.3	8.1	8.4	4.8	2.9	1.3
		Male	100.0	9.3	10.9	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.5	6.2	6.0	7.3	10.4	11.2	6.6	3.7	1.6
		Female	100.0	5.8	6.2	6.4	7.9	9.8	9.4	9.6	9.6	8.0	7.2	6.6	6.5	3.6	2.3	1.2
2017	Population	Total	862.3	49.8	59.2	55.2	71.3	80.9	79.2	74.0	58.2	54.6	61.7	90.9	59.8	41.7	18.9	7.1
		Male	316.5	25.5	27.9	18.8	16.6	17.2	17.8	19.5	16.6	16.9	25.1	46.2	32.5	23.1	9.7	3.2
		Female	545.8	24.3	31.3	36.4	54.7	63.7	61.3	54.5	41.6	37.7	36.6	44.7	27.3	18.6	9.2	3.9
	Percentage	Total	100.0	5.8	6.9	6.4	8.3	9.4	9.2	8.6	6.7	6.3	7.2	10.5	6.9	4.8	2.2	0.8
		Male	100.0	8.0	8.8	5.9	5.2	5.4	5.6	6.2	5.2	5.3	7.9	14.6	10.3	7.3	3.1	1.0
		Female	100.0	4.5	5.7	6.7	10.0	11.7	11.2	10.0	7.6	6.9	6.7	8.2	5.0	3.4	1.7	0.7

Among persons wishing to work, persons seeking a job stood at 3.18 million, a decrease of 160 thousand from five years ago. (Table 9-3)

“Less than 1 month” was the most common duration of seeking a job at 1.09 million, followed by “1 year and over” at 950 thousand, and “3 to 5 months” at 380 thousand. (Table 9-3)

Compared to five years ago, the largest decrease was for “6 to 8 months” (decreased by 70 thousand), followed by “Less than 1 month” (decreased by 50 thousand), and “3 to 5 months” (decreased by 20 thousand). (Table 9-3)

Table 9-3: Population of Persons Wishing to Work (Seeking a Job) by Duration of Seeking a Job (2017, 2022) - Japan

(ten thousand persons)

Duration of Seeking a Job	2022	2017	Difference
Total	318.3	333.8	-15.5
Less than 1 month	108.6	113.8	-5.2
1 month	4.6	5.4	-0.8
2 months	18.0	17.6	0.4
3 to 5 months	38.0	40.4	-2.3
6 to 8 months	34.4	41.1	-6.7
9 to 11 months	9.4	9.8	-0.4
1 year and over	95.1	95.3	-0.3

Population of persons not wishing to work was 34.88 million, a decrease of 670 thousand from five years ago. (Table 9-4)

Among persons not wishing to work, “Old age” was the most common reason for not wishing to work at 18.37 million (53.3%), followed by “Attending a school” at 4.73 million (13.7%) and “No special reason” at 3.42 million (9.9%). (Table 9-4)

Compared to five years ago, the largest decrease was in “Attending a school” (decreased by 660 thousand), followed by “Childbearing / childcare” (decreased by 270 thousand), and “Illness / injury” (decreased by 240 thousand). (Table 9-4)

Table 9-4: Population and Percentage of Persons Not Wishing to Work by Reason for Not Wishing to Work (2017, 2022) – Japan

Reason for Not Wishing to Work	Population			Percentage		
	2022	2017	Difference	2022	2017	Percentage points difference
Total	3488.4	3555.1	-66.8	100.0	100.0	-
Childbearing / childcare	46.7	73.8	-27.1	1.4	2.1	-0.7
Caring an aged / sick family member	72.8	82.8	-10.0	2.1	2.3	-0.2
Housework (excluding childbearing / childcare / caring an aged / sick family member)	76.4	98.1	-21.7	2.2	2.8	-0.6
Attending a school	473.4	539.1	-65.8	13.7	15.3	-1.5
Illness / injury	317.4	341.3	-23.9	9.2	9.7	-0.5
Old age	1837.3	1748.1	89.2	53.3	49.5	3.8
Concentrating on study in order to enter a college or obtain a qualification without attending a school	13.5	14.5	-1.0	0.4	0.4	-0.0
Doing volunteer activities	27.6	43.1	-15.5	0.8	1.2	-0.4
Have no confidence to do a job	73.7	73.4	0.3	2.1	2.1	0.1
Other	166.4	169.2	-2.8	4.8	4.8	0.0
No special reason	342.4	347.5	-5.1	9.9	9.8	0.1

Note: The percentage of persons not wishing to work was calculated excluding those who were unspecified as to “Reason for Not Wishing to Work”.