

Fig. 1 Forms of employment desired by casual employees

Source: Recruit Works Institute (2001) Survey of non-typical employees.

Notes 1) Excerpted from the 2006 White Paper on Labor Economy, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, p.133.

2) Inquiries targeted at casual employees who wish to work continuously; one response to one inquiry

3) "Other forms" include dispatched employees and commissioned employees, etc.

Table 1 Employment situation of university graduates four years after their graduation compared with their situation just after the graduation

Unit: %; Figures in boldface indicate actual numbers.

	Male				Female			
	Employment situation just after graduation				Employment situation just after graduation			
	Total	Regular employees	Irregular employees	No occupation	Total	Regular employees	Irregular employees	No occupation
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1,808	1,106	169	142	1,613	955	225	178
Regular employees	80.7	90.7	64.5	64.1	62.9	74.2	48.0	50.0
Irregular employees	6.2	2.6	19.5	18.3	14.9	9.1	26.7	25.8
Self-employed	1.5	0.6	3.6	2.8	2.2	0.8	1.3	2.8
Unemployment	3.5	3.1	4.7	6.3	3.8	3.4	4.0	8.4
Specialized training	0.6	0.2	0.6	2.1	1.1	0.8	1.3	2.2
Graduate schools	5.0	0.8	3.6	2.1	3.8	1.0	1.8	0.6
Child care, family affairs	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	7.6	7.5	12.4	5.1
Others or no responses	2.5	2.0	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.0	4.4	5.1

Source: Kosugi, R. (2003) *Life as a casual employee*. Keisoshobo, p.68.

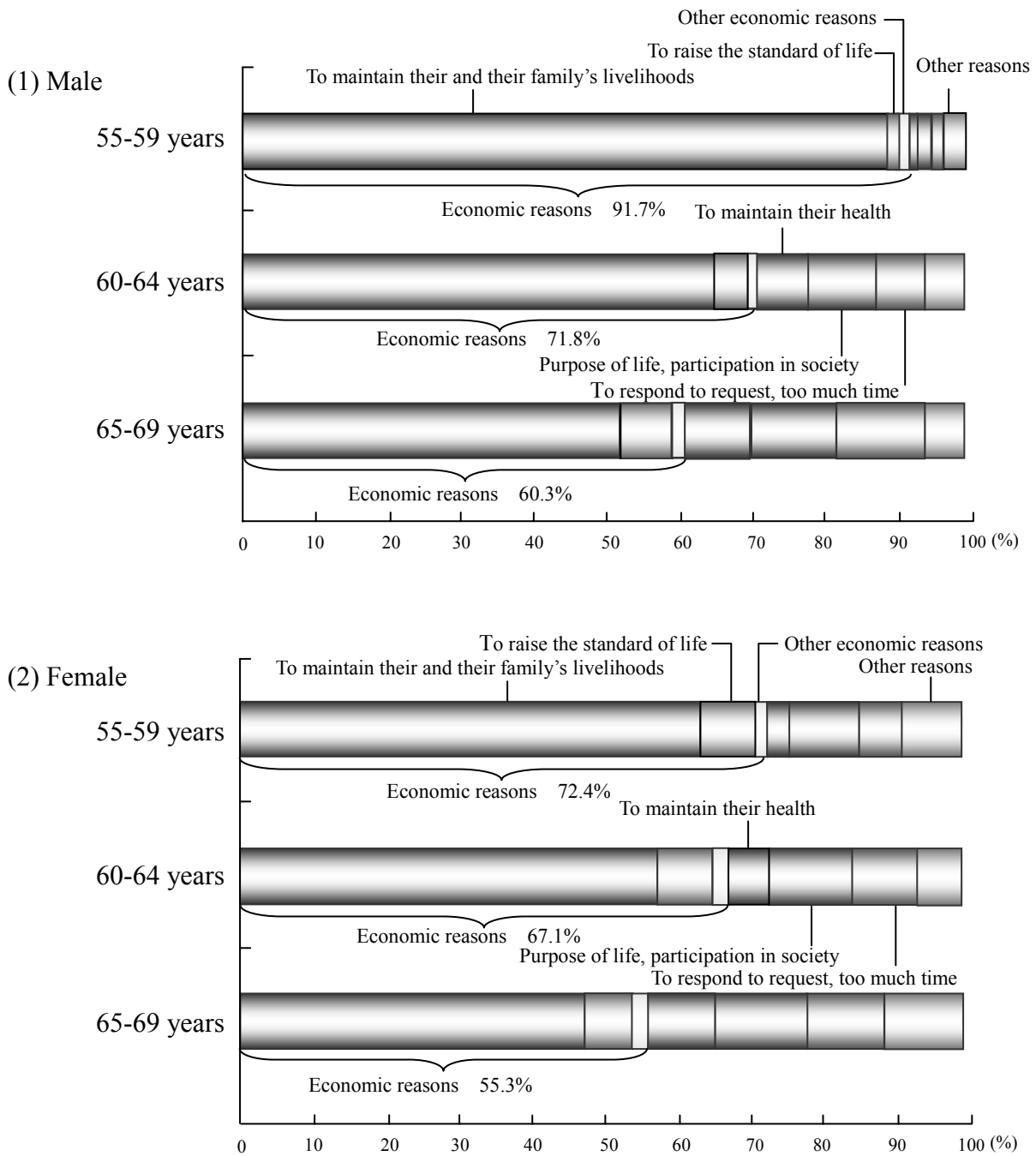


Fig. 2 Reasons that elderly employees work

Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (2004) Survey on the actual employment situation of elderly people.
 Note: Excerpted from the 2006 White Paper on National Life, Cabinet Office, P.119.

Table 2 Assessment of elderly people's capacities according to tasks

(%)

Tasks	People even in their late 60's being sufficiently capable	People even in their early 60's being sufficiently capable	Capable although not satisfactorily	Rather incapable	Almost incapable	Impossible to assess	No responses
	Even elderly people being capable			Elderly people being incapable			
Manufacture, assembly	6.6	16.7	29.8	11.4	4.0	8.9	22.6
	53.1			15.4		-	-
Sales, transactions, services	10.0	25.0	28.9	12.9	5.0	3.0	15.3
	63.9			17.9		-	-
Management, supervision	(2) 17.1	(1) 33.1	22.2	4.6	1.4	3.4	18.3
	72.4			6.0		-	-
Planning	6.2	15.9	25.8	17.4	(2) 8.0	5.6	21.0
	47.9			25.4		-	-
R&D, technology	4.5	11.1	23.0	19.0	(1) 11.1	8.2	23.1
	38.6			30.1		-	-
Public relations	5.9	14.5	25.6	15.6	(3) 7.4	7.1	24.0
	46.0			23.0		-	-
Consultancy, training	13.6	24.9	21.9	5.8	4.1	6.0	23.7
	60.4			9.9		-	-
Purchase, procurement	7.7	24.7	29.3	8.4	3.0	4.8	22.2
	61.7			11.4		-	-
Maintenance of machineries	6.3	21.2	29.8	11.4	5.8	4.6	21.0
	57.3			17.2		-	-
General affairs, accounting	(3) 15.9	(2) 32.9	25.3	4.8	1.6	2.6	17.0
	74.1			6.4		-	-
Health care, nursing care	5.0	16.5	27.9	10.9	3.8	11.1	24.8
	49.4			14.7		-	-
Cleaning, security	(1) 26.8	(3) 31.1	19.2	1.7	0.5	3.2	17.6
	77.1			2.2		-	-

Source: Association of Employment Development for Senior Citizens (2001) Report on the study of business that corresponds to an aging society and the possibility of elderly people's employment.

Note: Figures in parenthesis indicate the top three of sufficient or insufficient capability.



Present situation of women who had occupation one year before their childbirth

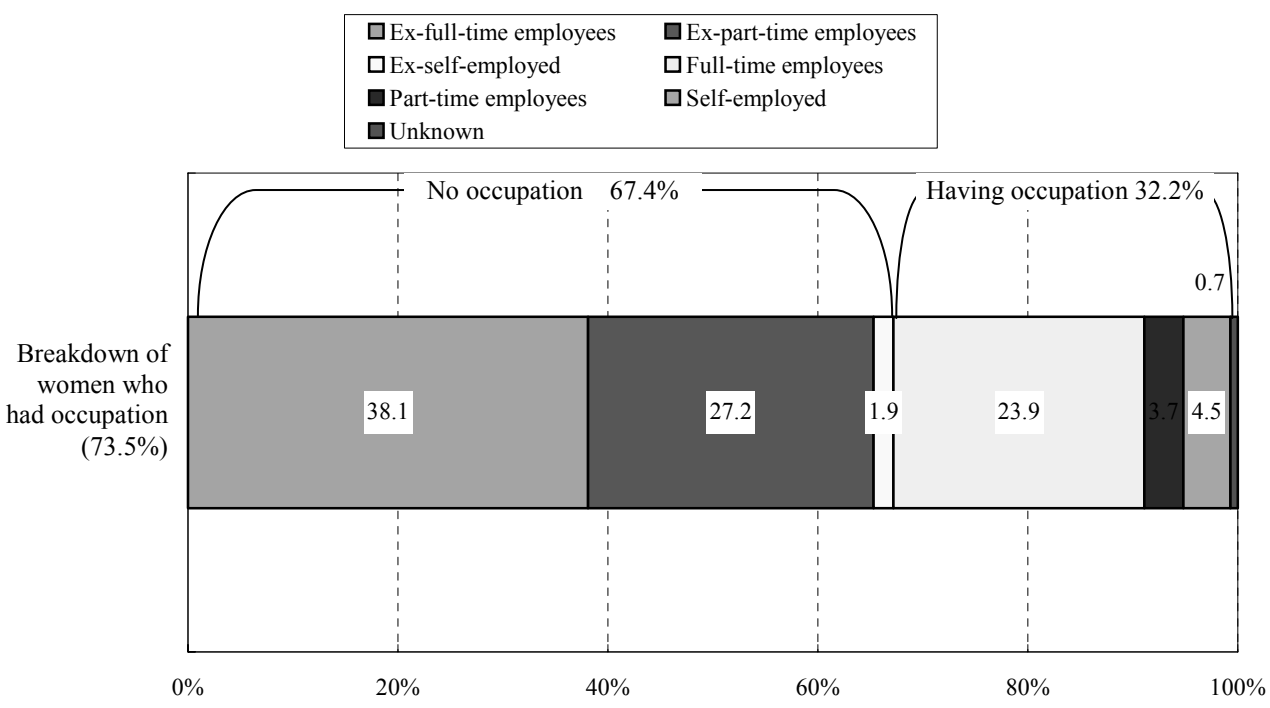


Fig. 3 Change in the employment situation of women before and after their first babies' births

Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (2001) The 1st vertical survey of children born in the 21st century.

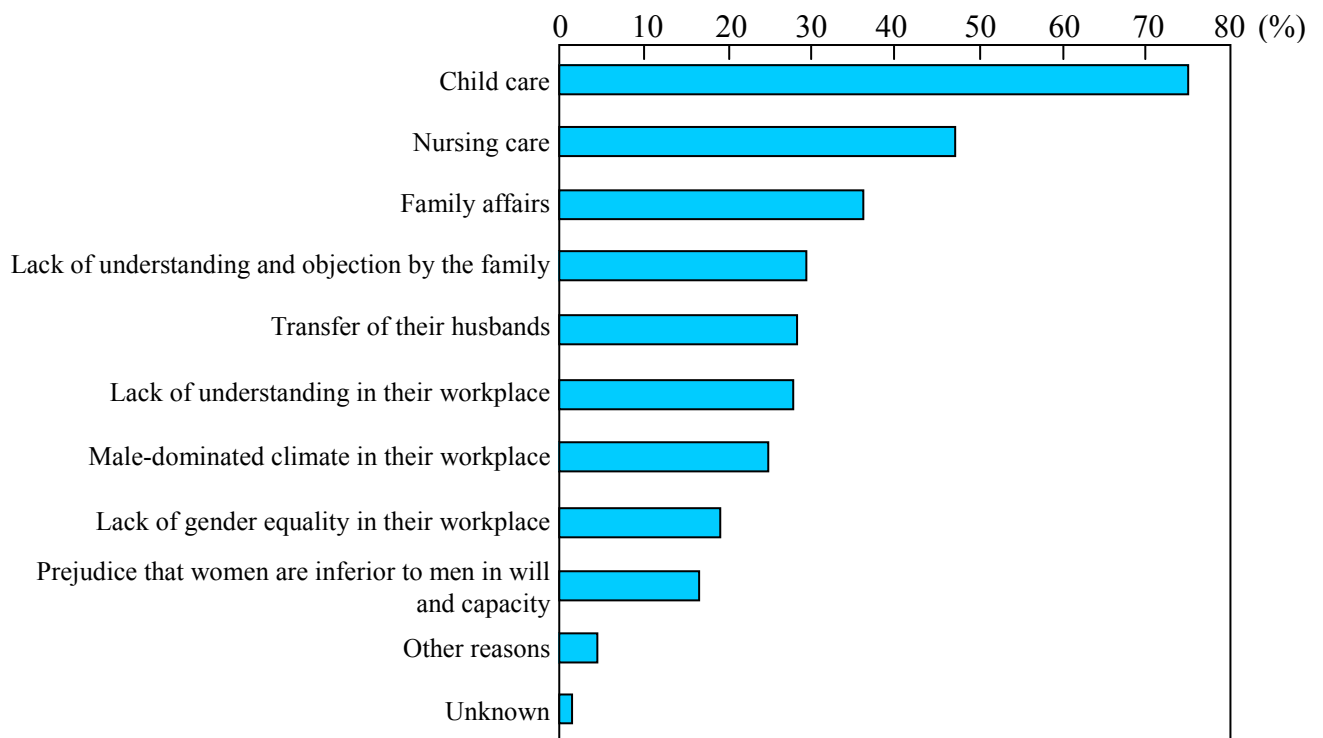


Fig. 4 Reasons for difficulty in successive employment

Source: Japan Institute of Workers' Evolution (2005) Survey on the treatment of woman workers.

Notes: 1) Excerpted from the 2006 *White Paper on Labor Economy*, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, p.130.

2) Several responses to one inquiry

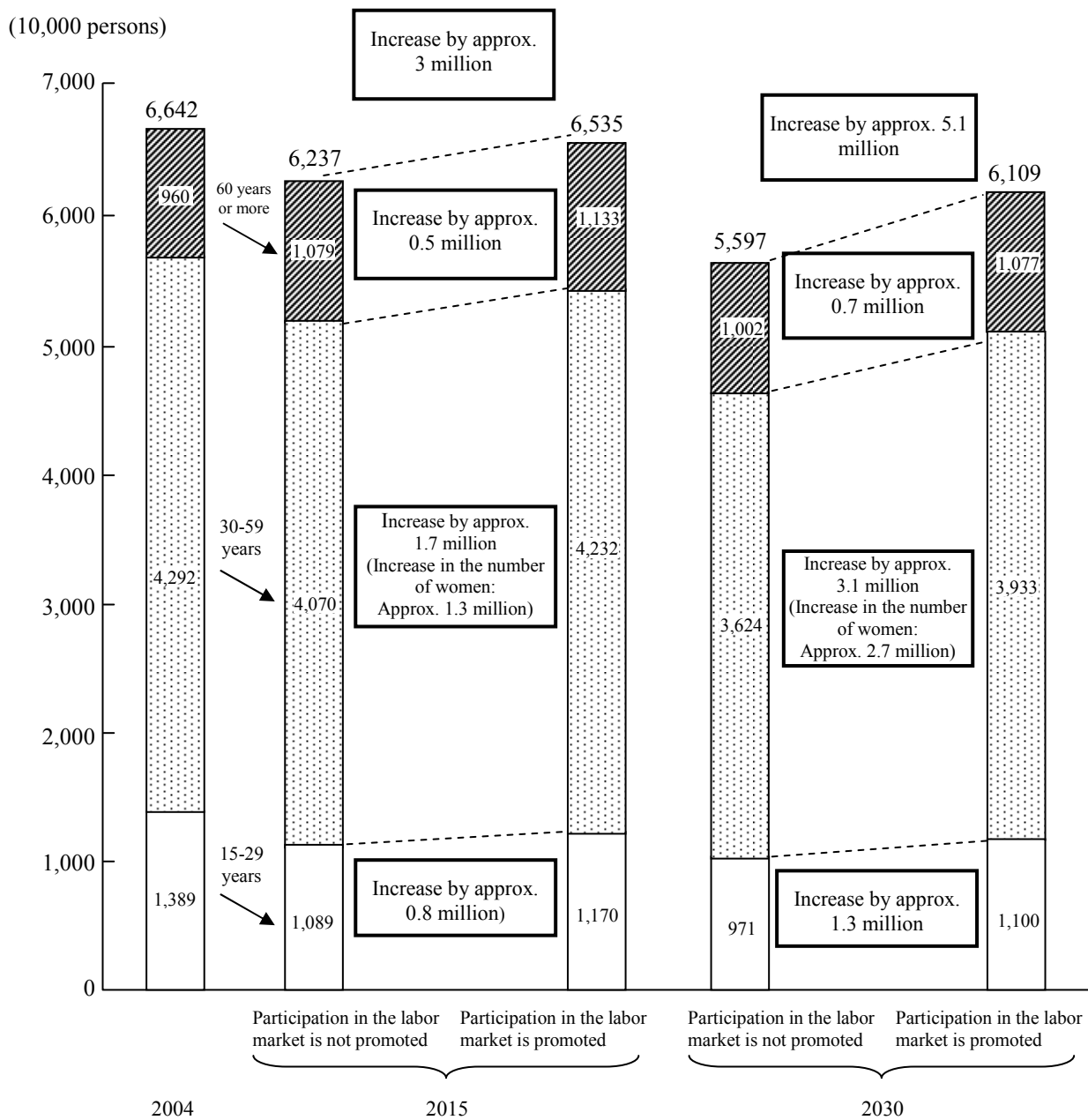


Fig. 5 Outlook for the labor force

Source: The Statistics Bureau, the Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications, Labor force survey.

Notes: Data for 2004 are based on the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications, Labor force survey. Data for 2015 and 2030 are based on the estimation by the Employment Security Bureau of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare in July 2005.