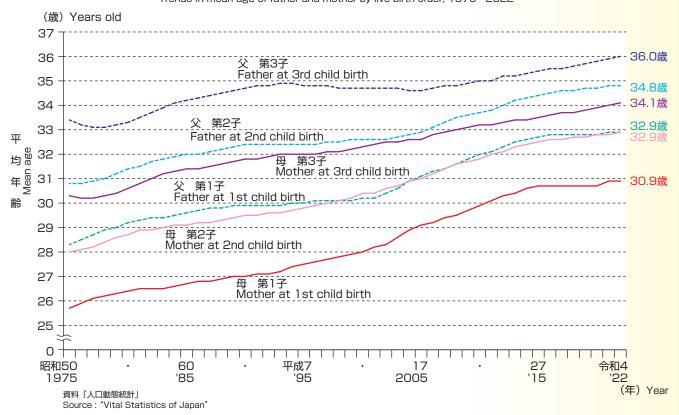
出産•肯児

Childbirth Child-rearing

◇父母の平均年齢は上昇

Mean age of both parents are rising

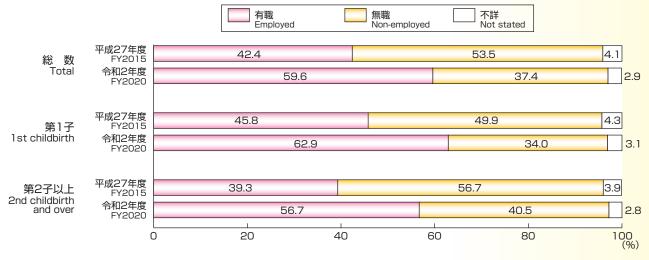
出生順位別にみた父母の平均年齢の年次推移 -昭和50~令和4年-Trends in mean age of father and mother by live birth order, 1975-2022



◇第1子出生時に有職の母の割合は62.9%

Working mothers accounted for 62.9% of all mothers who gave birth to their first child

出生順位別にみた母の就業状態の年次比較 - 平成27年度・令和2年度 - Comparison of employment status of mother by live birth order, - FY2015, FY2020 -



資料「令和2年度人口動態職業・産業別統計」

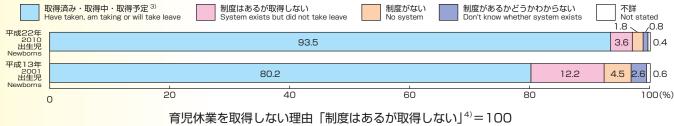
Source: "Report of Vital Statistics in FY 2020: Occupational and Industrial Aspects"

◇「勤め(常勤)」の母の育児休業の取得割合は93.5%

Working (permanent) mothers who take child care leave is 93.5%

母の育児休業の取得状況及び取得しない理由

Reasons for not taking child care leave amongst mothers



Reasons for not taking child care leave "System exists but did/will not take leave" = 100



注1): 第1回調査の回答を得た者 (総数 「平成22年出生児」38,554、「平成13年出生児」47,010) のうち、母と同居、母の出産半年後の就業状況 「勤め (常勤)」の者 (総数 「平成

第1回調査の回音を特定者(総数1平成22年出生児)38,504、1平成13年出生児)47,010)のうち、時と向店、時の由産手平後の規葉状況1動の(常勤が)の者(総数1平成22年出生児)9,213、「平成13年出生児」7,251)をそれぞれ集計している。 育児休業の取得状況は、月齢6か月の調査対象児について調査したものである。 「取得済み・取得中・取得予定」は、「すでに取得した」、「現在、育児休業中である」、「これから取得する予定である」である。 育児休業を取得しない理由は、母の育児休業の取得状況「制度はあるが取得しない」の者(総数「平成22年出生児」329、「平成13年出生児」881)をそれぞれ100として集計

ิ Lับเลือง Note 1. Tabulated figures are those with responses to the first survey (Total number: 38,554 for "2010 newborns" and 47,010 for "2001 newborns"), who is living with a mother whose working status of 6 months after childbirth was "working (permanent)" (Total number: 9,213 for "2010 newborns" and 7,251 for "2001 newborns").

2. The usage of child care leave was asked in the survey to those with children aged 6 months.

- "Have taken, am taking or will take leave" is "Have taken child care leave", "Currently taking child care leave", and "Will take child care leave"
- The reason for not taking child care leave is tabulated by taking mothers who answered "System exists but did/will not take leave" (Total number: 329 for 2010 newborns" and 881 for "2001 newborns") as 100.

資料「21世紀出生児縦断調査」

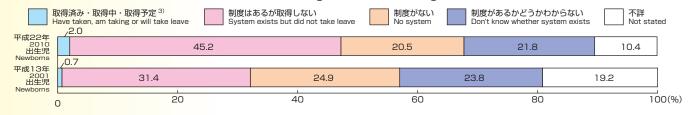
Source: "Longitudinal Survey of Newborns in the 21st Century"

◇「勤め(常勤)」の父の育児休業の取得割合は2.0%

Working (permanent) fathers who take child care leave is 2.0%

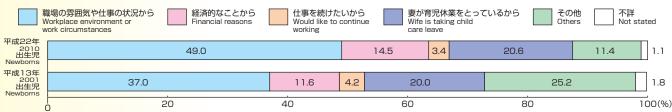
父の育児休業の取得状況及び取得しない理由

Reasons for not taking child care leave amongst fathers



育児休業を取得しない理由「制度はあるが取得しない」 $^{4)}$ =100

Reasons for not taking child care leave "System exists but did/will not take leave" = 100



注1):第1回調査の回答を得た者(総数「平成22年出生児」38,554、「平成13年出生児」47,010)のうち、父と同居、父の出生半年後の就業状況「勤め(常勤)」の者(総数「平

して集計している。
Note 1. Tabulated figures are those with responses to the first survey (Total number: 38,554 for "2010 newborns" and 47,010 for "2001 newborns"), who is

living with a father whose working status of 6 months after childbirth was "working (permanent)" (Total number: 31,784 for "2010 newborns" and 38,192 for "2001 newborns").

- The usage of child care leave was asked in the survey to those with children aged 6 months.

 "Have taken, am taking or will take leave" is "Have taken child care leave", "Currently taking child care leave", and "Will take child care leave"
- The reason for not taking child care leave is tabulated by taking fathers who answered "System exists but did/will not take leave" (Total number: 14,373 for "2010 newborns" and 11,978 for "2001 newborns") as 100

資料「21世紀出生児縦断調査」

Source: "Longitudinal Survey of Newborns in the 21st Century"