

## Summary of the Survey Results

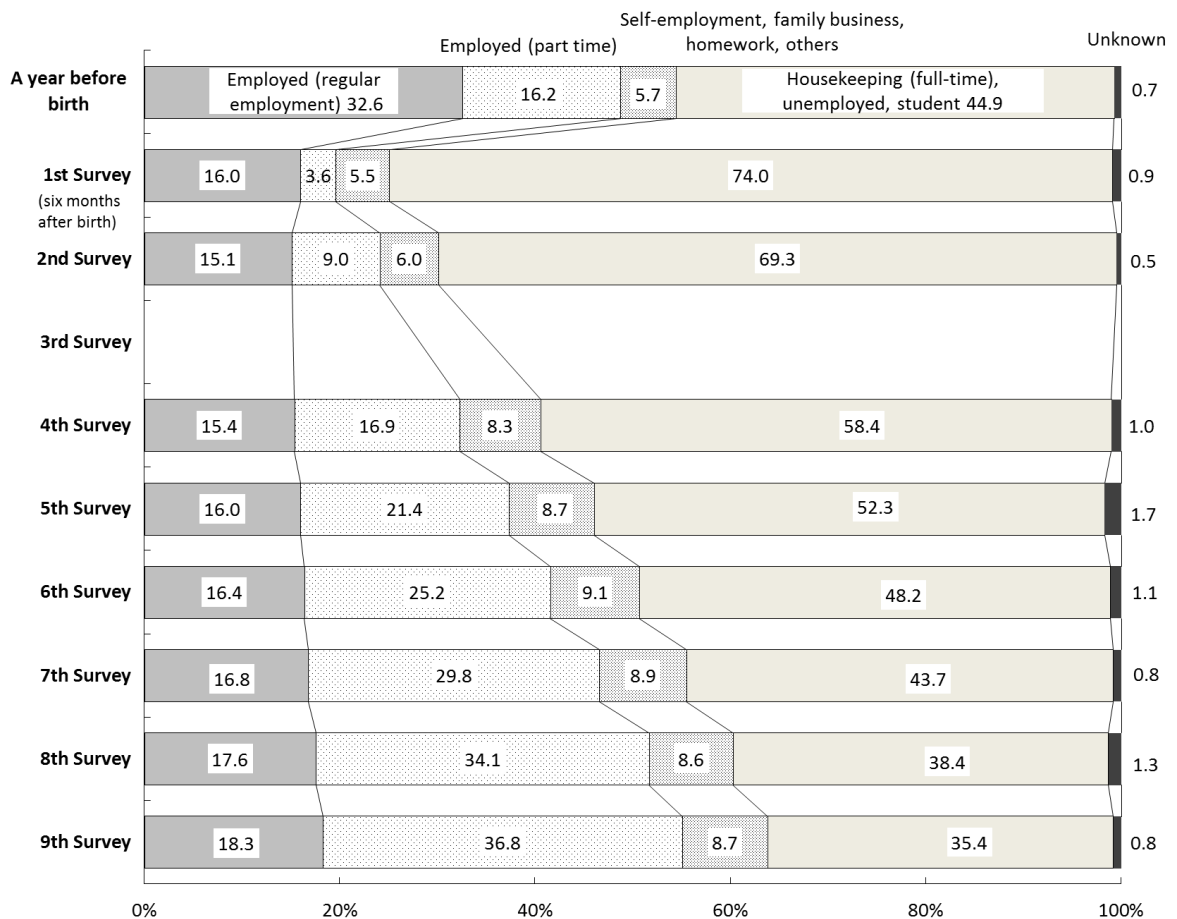
### 1. Status of the Subjects' Families

#### (1) Employment status of mothers

**Percentage of mothers in “regular employment” remained unchanged, while mothers working “part-time” were increasing each year.**

A look at the employment statuses of the subjects' mothers shows that the number of mothers employed part-time was increasing each year from the 1<sup>st</sup> Survey (taken six months after birth, 3.6%) to the 9<sup>th</sup> Survey (36.8%). On the other hand, the percentage of mothers in “regular employment” remained mostly unchanged since the 1<sup>st</sup> Survey (taken six months after birth), with the percentage at 18.3% in the 9<sup>th</sup> Survey. (Figure 1)

Figure 1. Employment status of mothers



*Note:*

1. From responses obtained on the same subjects from the 1st through 9th Surveys (a total of 31,320 responses), data were tabulated on those subjects consistently living with their mothers (N=30,847).
2. The 3rd Survey did not inquire into the employment status of mothers.

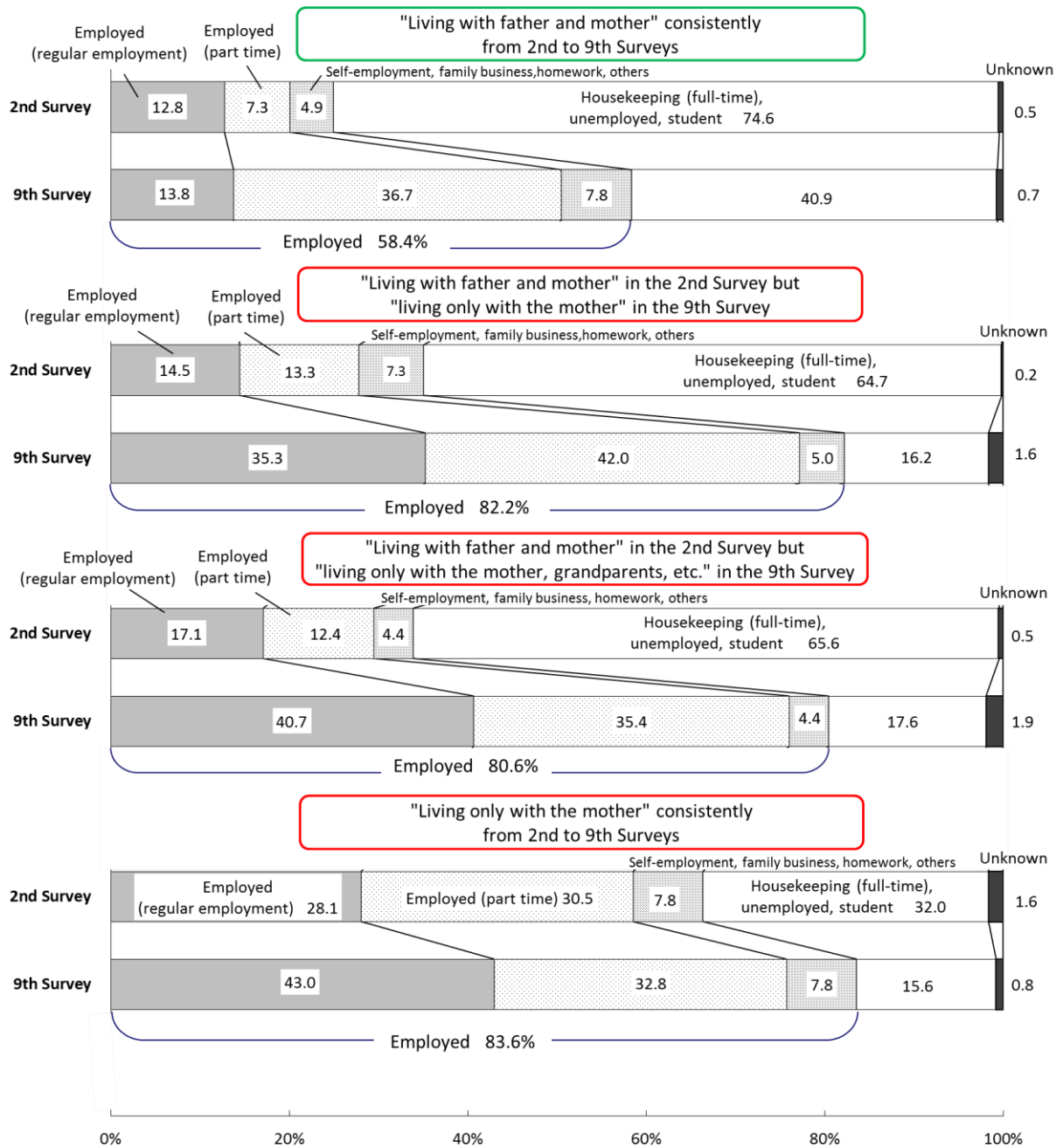
## **(2) Employment status of mothers by household composition**

**A look at the percentage change of mothers in “regular employment” shows that for mothers of subjects who “lived with father and mother” consistently from the time of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Survey to the 9<sup>th</sup> Survey, there was a slight increase from 12.8% to 13.8%. On the other hand, for mothers of subjects who “lived with father and mother” in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Survey but who “lived only with the mother” in the 9<sup>th</sup> Survey, there was a substantial increase from 14.5% to 35.3%.**

If we look at the employment status of mothers in the 9<sup>th</sup> Survey in relation to the composition of the subjects’ household members in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Surveys, the percentage of mothers in “employment” among mothers of subjects who consistently “lived with father and mother” from the time of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Survey to the 9<sup>th</sup> Survey was slightly less than 60%. On the other hand, the percentage of mothers in “employment” among mothers of subjects who “lived with father and mother” in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Survey but who “lived only with the mother” in the 9<sup>th</sup> Survey was over 80%.

Moreover, with regard to changes in the percentage of mothers in “regular employment,” the percentage among mothers of subjects who consistently “lived with father and mother” from the time of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Survey to the 9<sup>th</sup> Survey increased a mere 1 percentage point from 12.8% to 13.8%. On the other hand, the percentage among mothers of subjects who “lived with father and mother” in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Survey but who “lived only with the mother” in the 9<sup>th</sup> Survey increased substantially from 14.5% to 35.3%. (Figure 2)

Figure 2. Employment status of mothers by the subjects' household composition in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Surveys



Note:

Of those who responded to all surveys from the 2nd through 9th Surveys (a total of 31,320), data were tabulated on the following subjects:

Those "living with father and mother" consistently from the 2nd Survey through 9th Survey (N=19,235)

Those "living with father and mother" in the 2nd Survey but who were "living only with the mother" in the 9th Survey (N=963)

Those "living with father and mother" in the 2nd Survey but who were "living only with the mother, grandparents, etc." in the 9th Survey (N=427)

Those "living only with the mother" consistently from the 2nd Survey through 9th Survey (N=128)

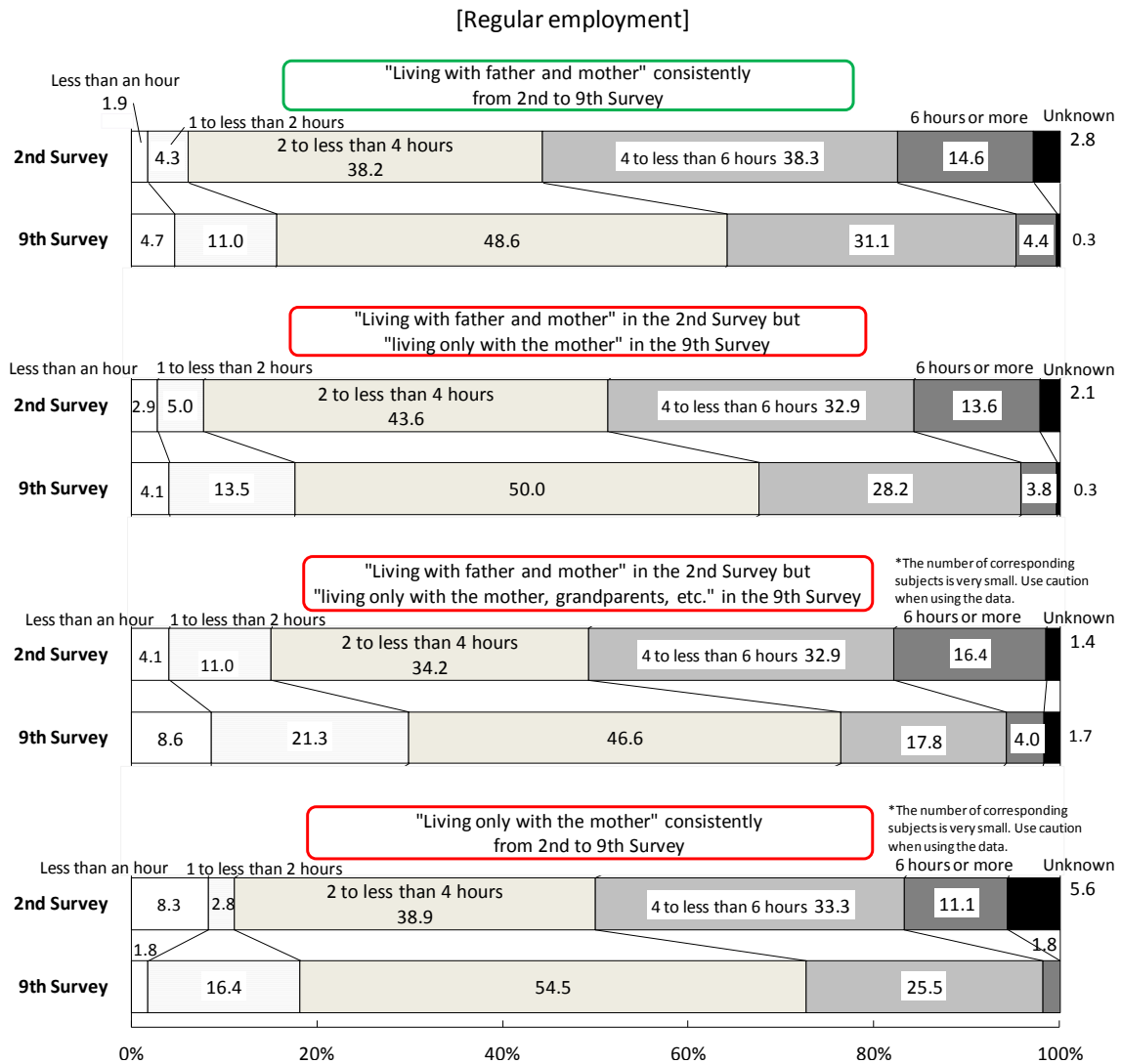
### **(3) Time mothers spend with their child**

#### **Mothers in “regular employment” spend less time with their child on weekdays compared with mothers working “part-time.”**

In terms of the time mothers spend with their child on weekdays by employment status and household composition at the time of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Surveys, a large percentage of mothers in “regular employment” replied, “two to less than four hours,” in both the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 9<sup>th</sup> Surveys. As for mothers working “part-time,” there was a large percentage of mothers replying “six hours or more” in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Survey and “four to less than six hours” in the 9<sup>th</sup> Survey, among both those mothers of the subjects who “lived with father and mother” consistently from the time of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Survey to the 9<sup>th</sup> Survey and those mothers of the subjects who “lived with father and mother” in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Survey but who “lived only with the mother” in the 9<sup>th</sup> Survey. In either the case of “regular employment” or “part time,” the results did not differ significantly by household composition.

In both the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Surveys, mothers in “regular employment” spent less time with their child on weekdays compared with mothers working “part-time.” (Figure 3)

Figure 3. Time spent with the mother on weekdays by employment status of mothers and household composition in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Surveys

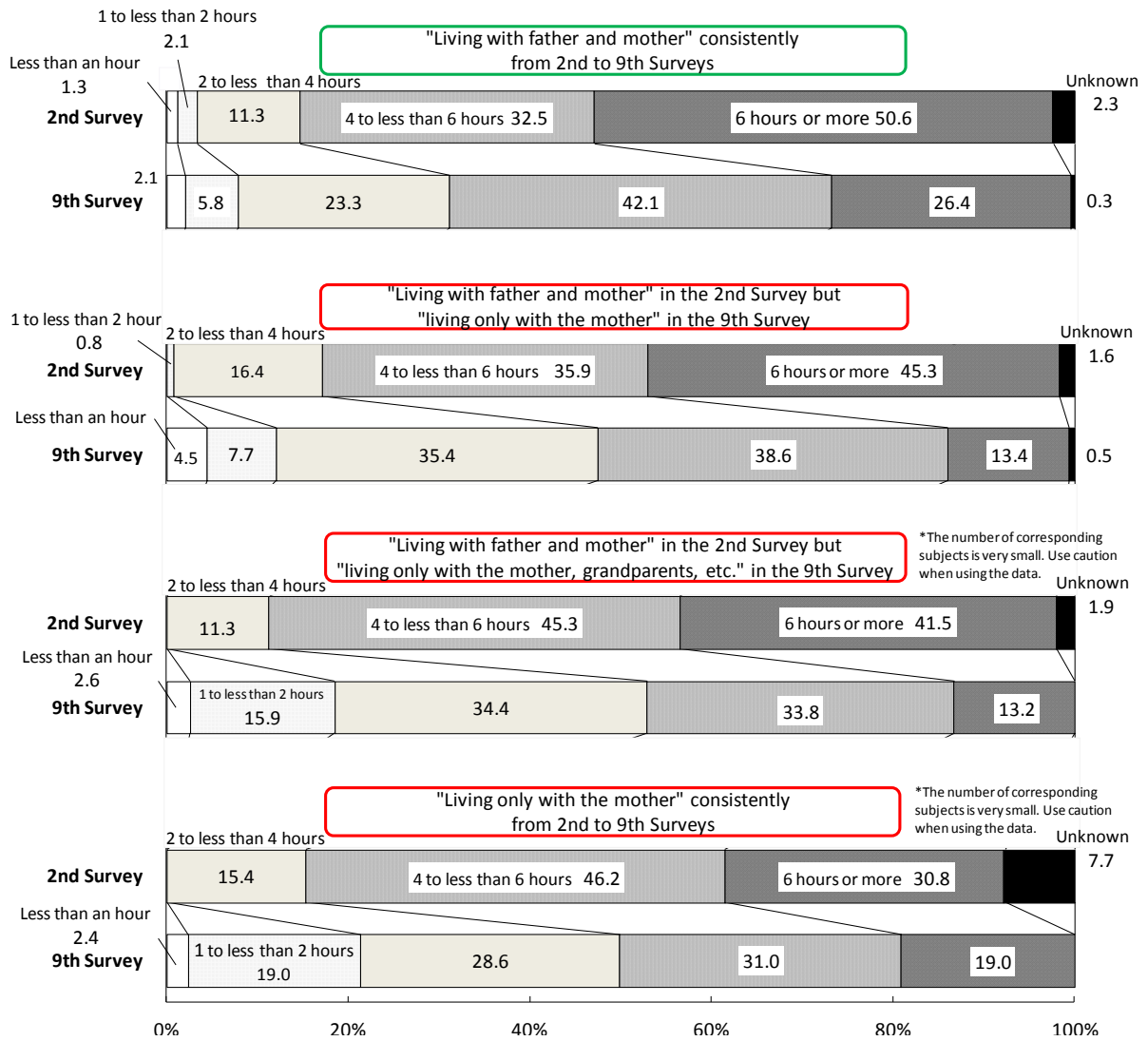


Note:

(1) Of those who responded to all surveys from the 2nd through 9th Surveys (a total of 31,320), data were tabulated on those who were in "regular employment" at the time of the 2nd Survey and at the time of the 9th Survey, respectively. The subjects were as follows:  
 Those "living with father and mother" consistently from the 2nd Survey through 9th Survey: 2nd Survey (N=2,466), 9th Survey (N=2,661)  
 Those "living with father and mother" in the 2nd Survey but who were "living only with the mother" in the 9th Survey: 2nd Survey (N=140), 9th Survey (N=340)  
 Those "living with father and mother" in the 2nd Survey but who were "living only with the mother, grandparents, etc." in the 9th Survey : 2nd Survey (N=73), 9th Survey (N=174)  
 Those "living only with the mother" consistently from the 2nd Survey through 9th Survey: 2nd Survey (N=36), 9th Survey (N=55)

(2) "Less than an hour" includes "none."

[Part-time]



Note:

(1) Of those who responded to all surveys from the 2nd through 9th Surveys (a total of 31,320), data were tabulated on those who were working "part-time" at the time of the 2nd Survey and at the time of the 9th Survey, respectively. The subjects were as follows:

Those "living with father and mother" consistently from the 2nd Survey through 9th Survey: 2nd Survey (N=1,402), 9th Survey (N=7,067)

Those "living with father and mother" in the 2nd Survey but who were "living only with the mother" in the 9th Survey: 2nd Survey (N=128), 9th Survey (N=404)

Those "living with father and mother" in the 2nd Survey but who were "living only with the mother, grandparents, etc." in the 9th Survey :2nd Survey (N=53), 9th Survey (N=151)

Those "living only with the mother" consistently from the 2nd Survey through 9th Survey: 2nd Survey (N=39), 9th Survey (N=42)

(2) "Less than an hour" includes "none."

\*The number of corresponding subjects is very small. Use caution when using the data.

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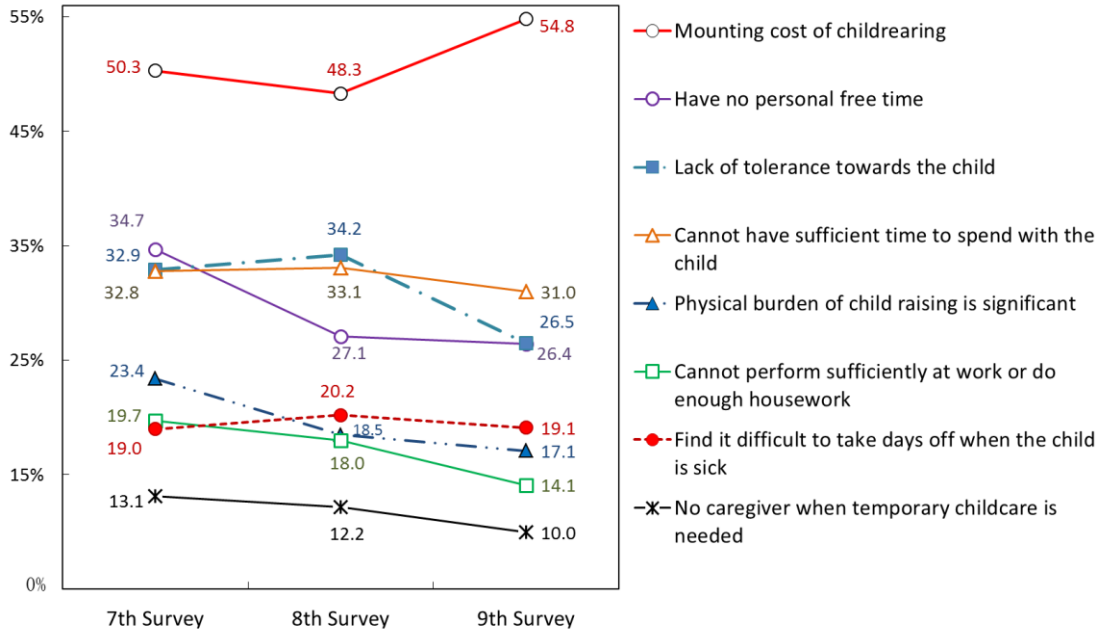
#### **(4) Burdens and concerns of child rearing**

**On burdens and concerns of child rearing, there was a significant increase in the percentage of respondents who said, “cannot have sufficient time to spend with the child” and “find it difficult to take days off when the child is sick,” among those whose children “lived with father and mother” in the 7<sup>th</sup> Survey but who “lived only with the mother” in the 9<sup>th</sup> Survey.**

If we look at the respondents in the 7<sup>th</sup> Survey and the 9<sup>th</sup> Survey, more than 70% of the respondents in each type of household composition said they “felt child rearing to be a burden or had concerns about child rearing.”

In terms of the specific burdens and concerns of child rearing (multiple answers), the percentage of respondents who replied, “cannot have sufficient time to spend with the child,” decreased slightly among respondents whose children “lived consistently with father and mother” from the 7<sup>th</sup> through 9<sup>th</sup> Surveys, from 28.7% to 27.0%; whereas, the percentage showed a substantial increase among respondents whose children “lived with father and mother” in the 7<sup>th</sup> Survey but who “lived only with the mother” in the 9<sup>th</sup> Survey, from 37.9% to 42.8%. As for “find it difficult to take days off when the child is sick,” the percentage rose slightly among respondents whose children “lived consistently with father and mother” from the 7<sup>th</sup> through 9<sup>th</sup> Surveys, from 17.1% to 18.0%, but it increased significantly among respondents whose children “lived with father and mother” in the 7<sup>th</sup> Survey but who “lived only with the mother” in the 9<sup>th</sup> Survey, from 23.3% to 31.2%. (Figures 4-1 and 4-2)

Figure 4-1. Burdens and concerns of child rearing (top 8 answers, multiple answers)

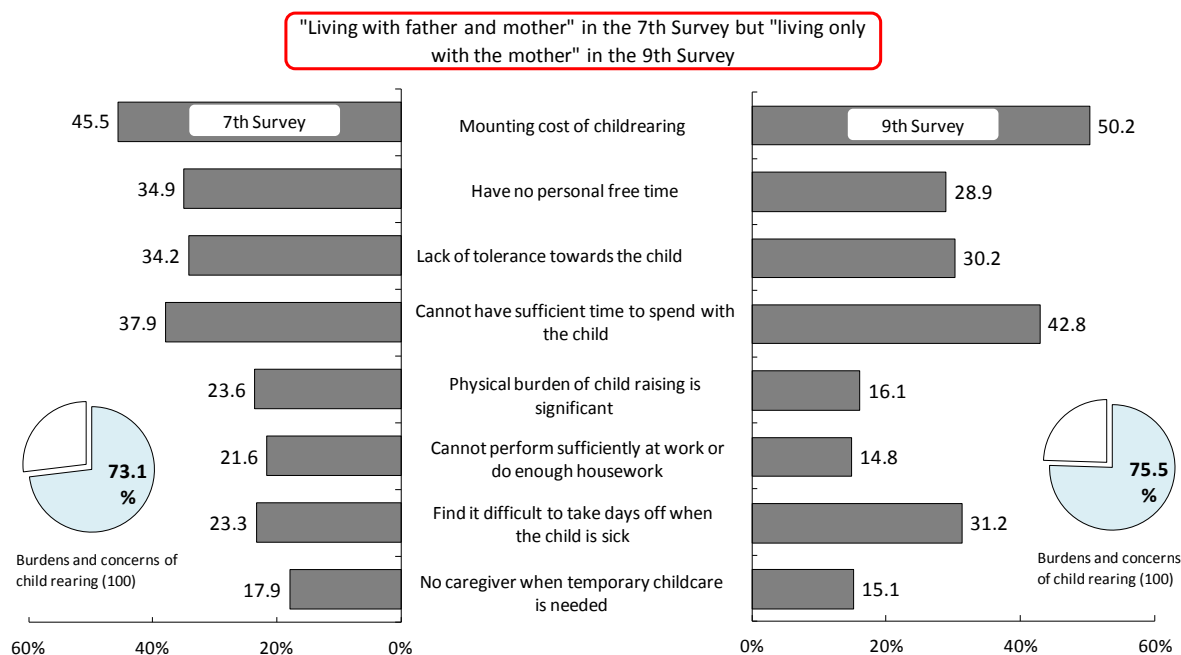
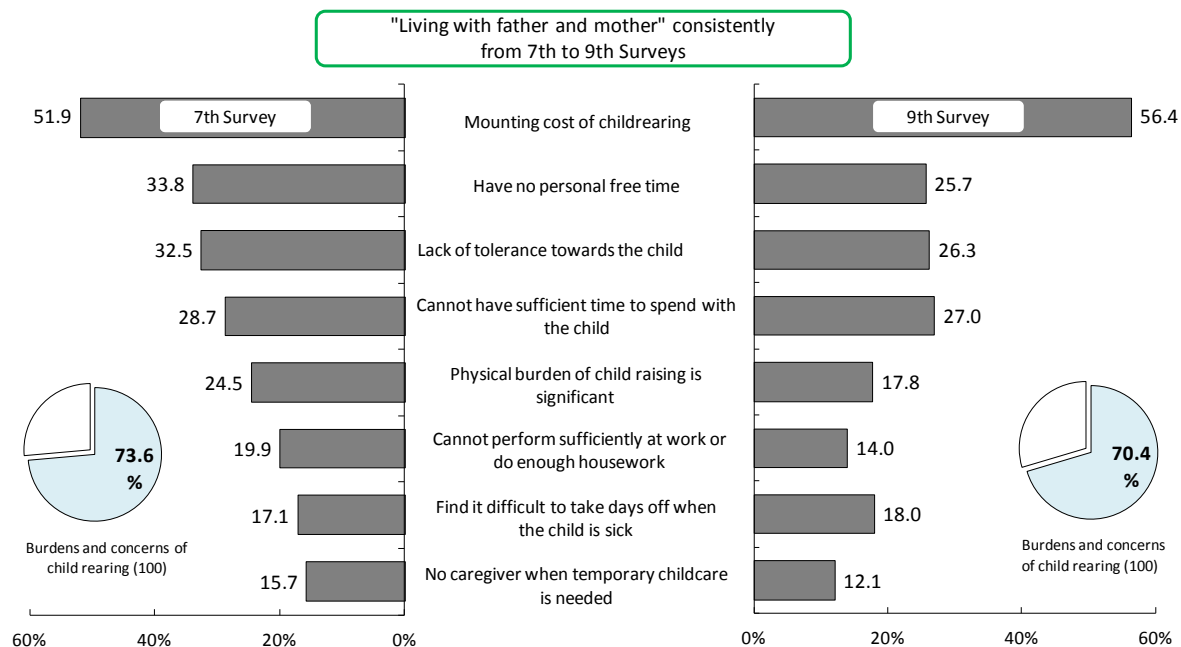


Note:

Of those who responded to the surveys from the 7th through 9th Surveys (a total of 33,316), data were tabulated on those who "felt child rearing to be a burden or had concerns about child rearing," with the total number of such respondents being 100% in each survey. The number of subjects for each survey was as follows: 7th Survey: N=24,496; 8th Survey: N=22,939; 9th Survey: N=23,380

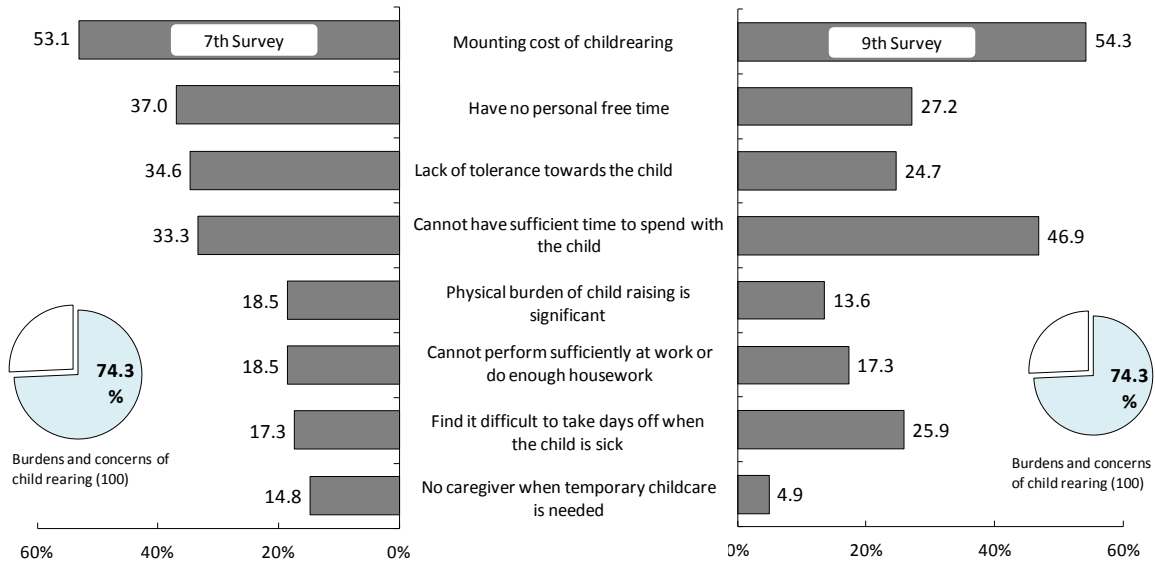


Figure 4-2. Burdens and concerns of child rearing by household composition in the 7<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Surveys (top 8 answers, multiple answers)

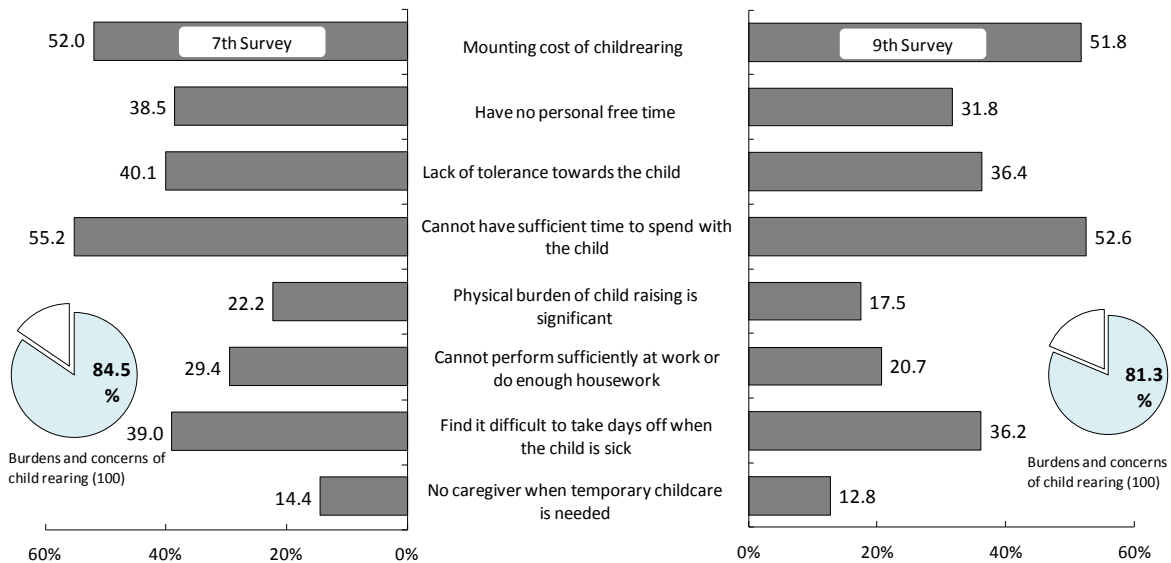


**"Living with father and mother" in the 7th Survey but "living only with the mother, grandparents, etc." in the 9th Survey**

\*The number of corresponding subjects is very small. Use caution when using the data.



**"Living only with the mother" consistently from 7th to 9th Surveys**



**Note:**

Of those who responded to the surveys from the 7th through 9th Surveys (a total of 33,316), data were tabulated on those who "felt child rearing to be a burden or had concerns about child rearing," with the total number of such respondents being 100% in each group of subjects. The number of subjects for each group of subjects was as follows:

Those "living with father and mother" consistently from the 7th Survey through 9th Survey (a total of 22,638): 7th Survey (N=16,670), 9th Survey (N=15,946)

Those "living with father and mother" in the 7th Survey but who were "living only with the mother" in the 9th Survey (a total of 412): 7th Survey (N=301), 9th Survey (N=311)

Those "living with father and mother" in the 7th Survey but who were "living only with the mother, grandparents, etc." in the 9th Survey (a total of 109): 7th Survey (N=81), 9th Survey (N=81)

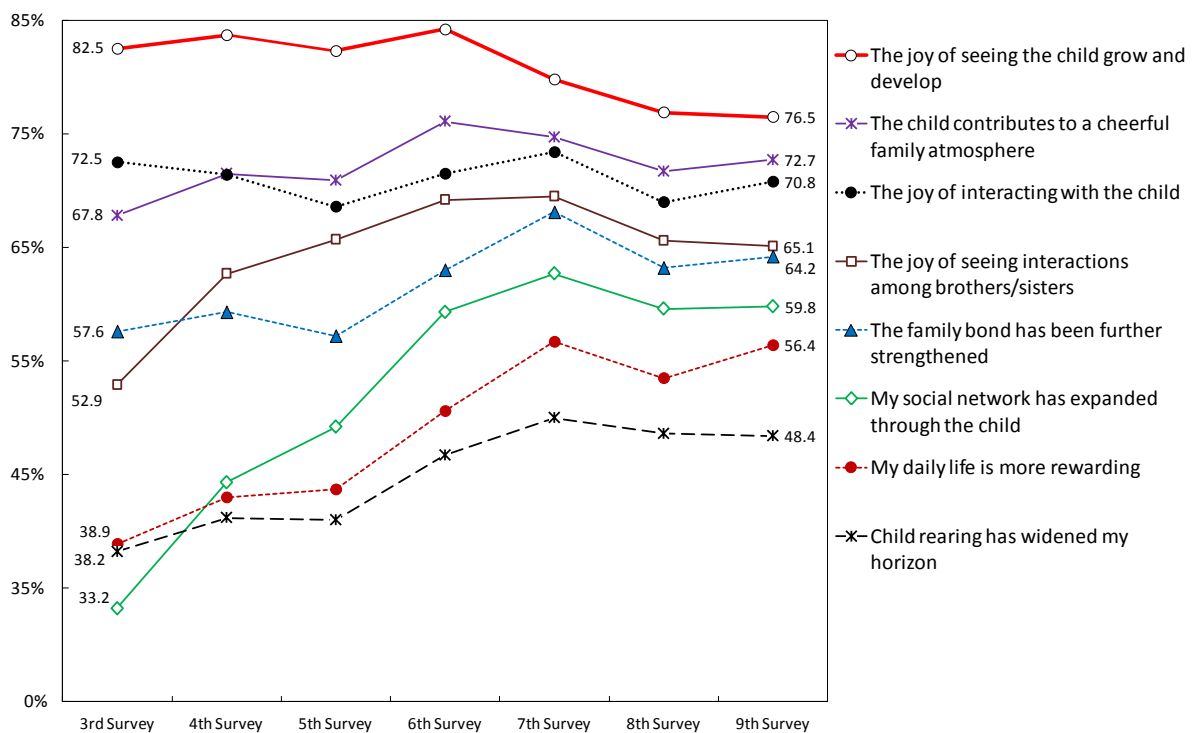
Those "living only with the mother" consistently from the 7th Survey through 9th Survey (a total of 964): 7th Survey (N=815), 9th Survey (N=784)

## (5) Benefits of child rearing

In terms of the changes from the 3<sup>rd</sup> Survey to the 9<sup>th</sup> Survey regarding the things that made respondents “feel glad about raising a child,” there was a substantial increase in the percentage of respondents who said, “my social network has expanded through the child,” from 33.2% to 59.8%, and in the percentage of respondents who said, “my daily life is more rewarding,” from 38.9% to 56.4% (Figure 5-1).

With respect to the things that made the respondents positively “feel glad about raising a child” by household composition in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Surveys (multiple answers), the percentage of respondents mentioning, “my daily life is more rewarding” and “my social network has expanded through the child,” increased in the 9<sup>th</sup> Survey over the 3<sup>rd</sup> Survey, for all four types of household composition. (Figure 5-2)

Figure 5-1. Benefits of child rearing (multiple answers)

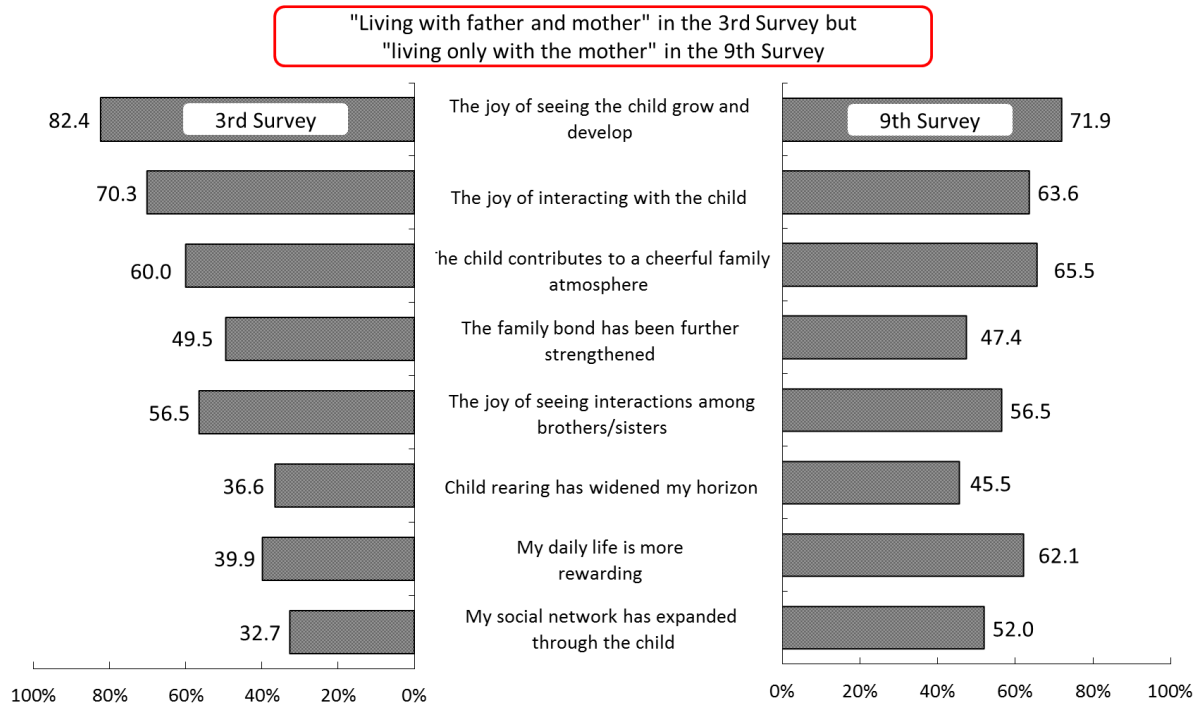
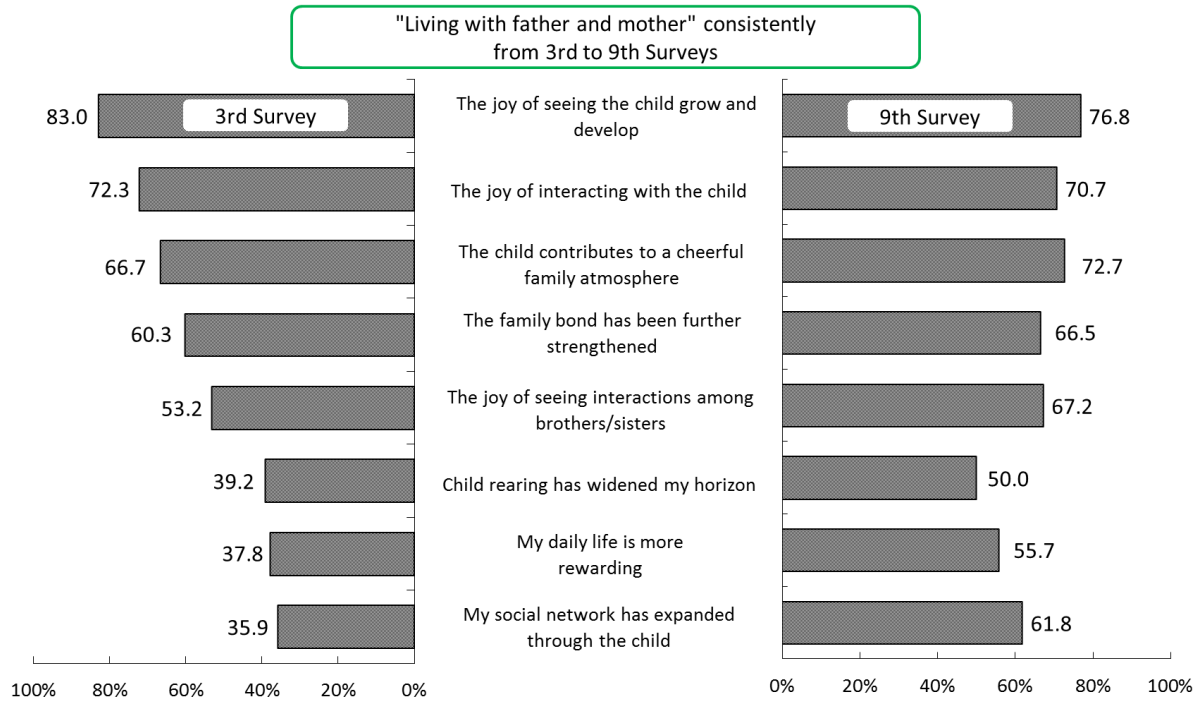


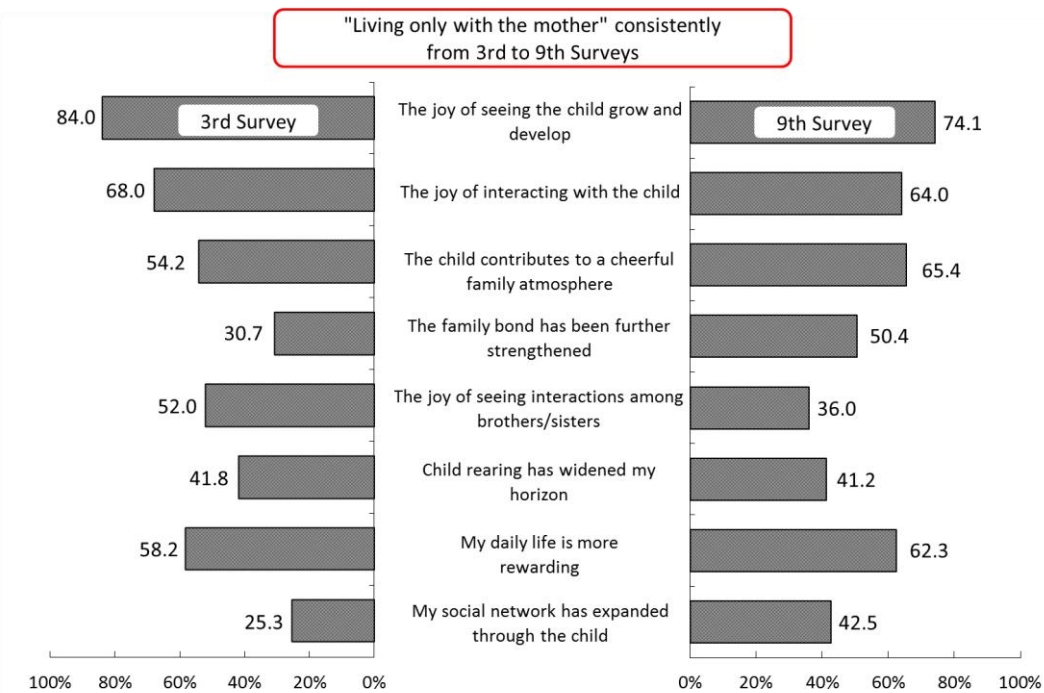
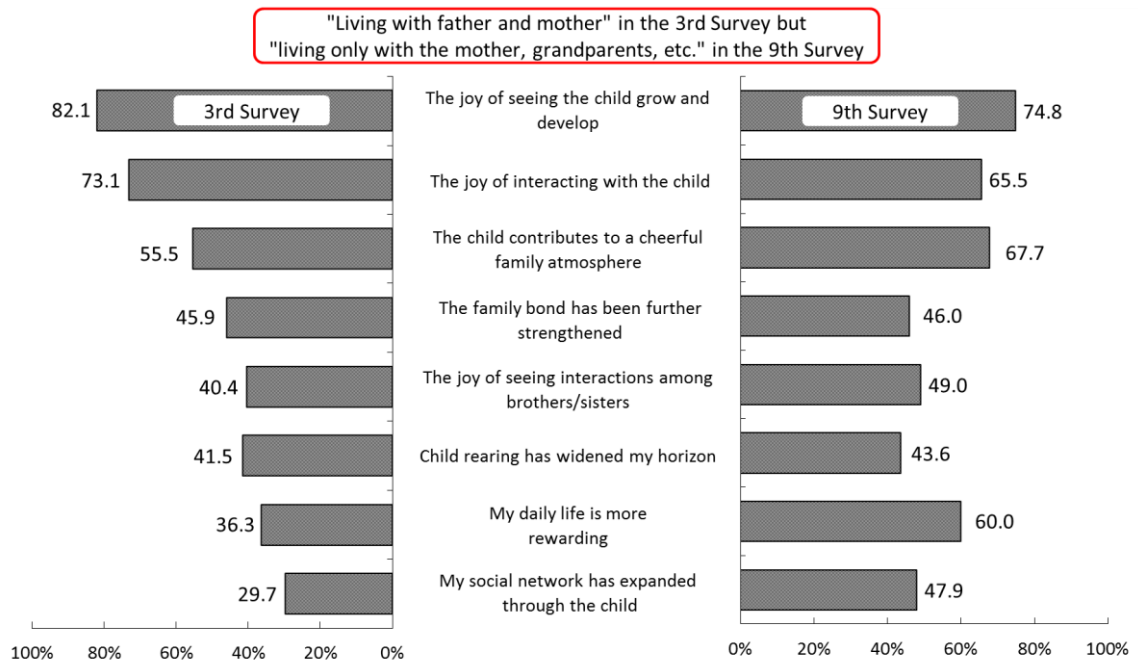
**Note:**

Of those who responded to the surveys from the 3<sup>rd</sup> through 9<sup>th</sup> Surveys (a total of 31,614), data were tabulated on those who said there were times when they positively “felt glad to be raising a child,” with the total number of such respondents being 100% in each survey. The number of subjects for each survey was as follows:

3<sup>rd</sup> Survey: N=31,347; 4<sup>th</sup> Survey: N=31,296; 5<sup>th</sup> Survey: N=31,338; 6<sup>th</sup> Survey: N=31,294; 7<sup>th</sup> Survey: N=31,336; 8<sup>th</sup> Survey: N=31,070; and 9<sup>th</sup> Survey: N=31,407

Figure 5-2. Benefits of child rearing by household composition in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Surveys (multiple answers)





**Note:**

Of those who responded to the surveys from the 3rd through 9th Surveys (a total of 31,614), data were tabulated on those who said there were times when they positively "felt glad to be raising a child," with the total number of such respondents being 100% in each group of subjects. The number of subjects for each group of subjects was as follows:

Those "living with father and mother" consistently from the 3rd Survey through 9th Survey (a total of 19,761): 3rd Survey (N=19,607), 9th Survey (N=19,651)

Those "living with father and mother" in the 3rd Survey but who were "living only with the mother" in the 9th Survey (a total of 884): 3rd Survey (N=874), 9th Survey (N=873)

Those "living with father and mother" in the 3rd Survey but who were "living only with the mother, grandparents, etc." in the 9th Survey (a total of 366): 3rd Survey (N=364), 9th Survey (N=365)

Those "living only with the mother" consistently from the 3rd Survey through 9th Survey (a total of 230): 3rd Survey (N=225), 9th Survey (N=228)

#### **(6) Expenditure on child rearing**

**The average monthly expenditure on child rearing was ¥35,000 in the 9<sup>th</sup> Survey for subjects who “lived with father and mother” consistently from the time of the 7<sup>th</sup> Survey to the 9<sup>th</sup> Survey, and ¥31,000 in the 9<sup>th</sup> Survey for subjects who “lived with father and mother” in the 7<sup>th</sup> Survey but who “lived only with the mother” in the 9<sup>th</sup> Survey.**

It we look at the average monthly expenditure on child rearing by household composition in the 7<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Surveys, it was ¥35,000 for subjects “living consistently with father and mother” from the 7<sup>th</sup> through 9<sup>th</sup> Surveys and ¥31,000 for subjects who “lived with father and mother” in the 7<sup>th</sup> Survey but “only with the mother” in the 9<sup>th</sup> Survey. Similarly, in terms of “expenses for paid lessons,” the expenditure was ¥15,000 for subjects “living with father and mother” consistently from the 7<sup>th</sup> through 9<sup>th</sup> Surveys and ¥14,000 for subjects who “lived with father and mother” in the 7<sup>th</sup> Survey but “only with the mother” in the 9<sup>th</sup> Survey. (Table 1)

Table 1. Average monthly expenditure on child rearing and expenses for paid lessons by household composition in the 7<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Surveys

(¥1,000)

	Average expenditure on applicable subjects	
	Expenditure on child rearing	Expenses for paid lessons
"Living with father and mother" consistently from 7th to 9th Surveys		
7th Survey	34	12
9th Survey	35	15
"Living with father and mother" in the 7th Survey but "living only with the mother" in the 9th Survey		
7th Survey	33	12
9th Survey	31	14
"Living with father and mother" in the 7th Survey but "living only with the mother, grandparents, etc." in the 9th Survey		
7th Survey	33	11
9th Survey	30	13
"Living only with the mother" consistently from 7th to 9th Surveys		
7th Survey	33	12
9th Survey	33	12

*Note:*

Of those who responded to the surveys from the 7th through 9th Surveys (a total of 33,316), data were tabulated on the subjects shown below.

Excluded from the tabulation were respondents who said, "unknown," for "Expenditure on child rearing" and respondents who said, "none" or "unknown," for "Expenses for paid lessons."

Of those "living with father and mother" consistently from the 7th Survey through 9th Survey (a total of 22,638):

"Expenditure on child rearing": 7th Survey (N=22,108), 9th Survey (N=22,472)

"Expenses for paid lessons": 7th Survey (N=17,257), 9th Survey (N=19,493)

Of those "living with father and mother" in the 7th Survey but who were "living only with the mother" in the 9th Survey (a total of 412):

"Expenditure on child rearing": 7th Survey (N=401), 9th Survey (N=406)

"Expenses for paid lessons": 7th Survey (N=282), 9th Survey (N=282)

Of those "living with father and mother" in the 7th Survey but who were "living only with the mother, grandparents, etc." in the 9th Survey (a total of 109):

"Expenditure on child rearing": 7th Survey (N=104), 9th Survey (N=107)

"Expenses for paid lessons": 7th Survey (N=70), 9th Survey (N=68)

※ The number of corresponding subjects is very small. Use caution when using the data.

Those "living only with the mother" consistently from the 7th Survey through 9th Survey (a total of 964):

"Expenditure on child rearing": 7th Survey (N=925), 9th Survey (N=946)

"Expenses for paid lessons": 7th Survey (N=507), 9th Survey (N=645)