

“The 3rd and 13th Longitudinal Surveys of Adults in the 21st Century”

Dec-9-2015 The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare has tabulated and released the results of the 3rd “Longitudinal Survey of Adults in the 21st Century (the 2012 cohort)” and the 13th “Longitudinal Survey of Adults in the 21st Century (the 2002 cohort)” for 2014.

The survey has been conducted yearly since 2012 and 2002, the 2012 cohort and the 2002 cohort, respectively, and was conducted on November 5, 2014, this time. The continuous survey includes subjects such as employment status, employment type, continuing motivation for work after childbirth, hours spent on housework and child-rearing, attitude to work and is used to capture key information for formulating health, labor, and welfare measures such as measures against the declining birthrate.

<<Key Survey Results>>

1. Comparison of employment status after marriage across generations (the 3rd survey of the 2002 cohort and the 2012 cohort, respectively)

The employment status of women shows decline in leaving work after marriage compared with that of 10 years ago (Table 1 on Page 5).

Women leaving work after marriage: 31.0% in the 2002 cohort versus 20.4% in the 2012 cohort

2. Wives’ continuing motivation for work and employment status after childbirth (the 13th survey of the 2002 cohort)

The results show that 78.1% of wives who responded “to continue work after childbirth” continue the same employment after childbirth (Table 3 on Page 7).

3. Husbands’ daily time spent on housework and child-rearing and wives’ employment status after childbirth (the 13th survey of the 2002 cohort)

The longer husbands spend on housework and child-rearing during the week, the higher the rate shows wives continuing the same employment after childbirth (Table 5 on Page 9).

Husbands’ time spent on housework and child-rearing	0	<2 hours	2–4 hours	>4 hours
Wives continuing the same employment after childbirth	54.3%	55.0%	64.4%	72.1%