



政府統計

Results of the 4th Longitudinal Survey of Adults in the 21st Century (2012 Cohort) and the 14th Longitudinal Survey of Adults in the 21st Century (2002 Cohort)

The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare has tabulated and released the results of the 4th (for the year 2015) “Longitudinal Survey of Adults in the 21st Century (2012 Cohort)” and the 14th (for the year 2015) “Longitudinal Survey of Adults in the 21st Century (2002 Cohort)”, which are conducted every year, targeting the same cohorts.

These Longitudinal Surveys of Adults in the 21st Century have been conducted every year since 2012 and 2002 in order to capture information instrumental for MHLW measures such as measures for Japan’s declining birth rate through the continuous investigation of labour force statuses, work patterns, willingness to marry and family views. Both of the latest surveys were carried out on November 4, 2015.

[Key Survey Results]

○ Marriage statuses in the last 13 years (the 2002 cohort)

The percentage of single persons who got married in the last 13 years is higher in those who responded “Willing to marry” in the 1st survey (20 to 34 years old) than those who responded “Unwilling to marry”. (Figure 2 on Page 6)

Percentage of persons who were single at the time of the 1st survey but got married in the last 13 years		
	“Willing to marry”	“Unwilling to marry”
Male:	57.5%	21.2%
Female:	66.4%	29.0%

○ Single females’ willingness to continue to work after their marriage (the 2002 cohort and the 2012 cohort)

- Looking at single females’ willingness to continue to work after their marriage, the percentage of those who responded “Continue to work even after getting married” has increased from 10 years ago, while the percentage of those who responded “Stop working when getting married”. (Figure 8 on Page 11)

	“Continue to work even after getting married”	“Stop working when getting married”
2002 cohort (4th survey)	41.8%	21.9%
2012 cohort (4th survey)	44.6%	17.1%

- Looking at the willingness of single females who responded “Continue to work even after getting married” to continue to work after giving birth to a child, the percentage of those who responded “Continue to work even after having a baby” has increased from 10 years ago, while the percentage of those who responded “Stop working when having a baby” has declined. (Figure 9 on Page 11)

	“Continue to work even after having a baby”	“Stop working when having a baby”
2002 cohort (4th survey)	51.3%	24.5%
2012 cohort (4th survey)	65.1%	6.9%

[For more details, please see the attached Summary Report.](#)
(Japanese only)