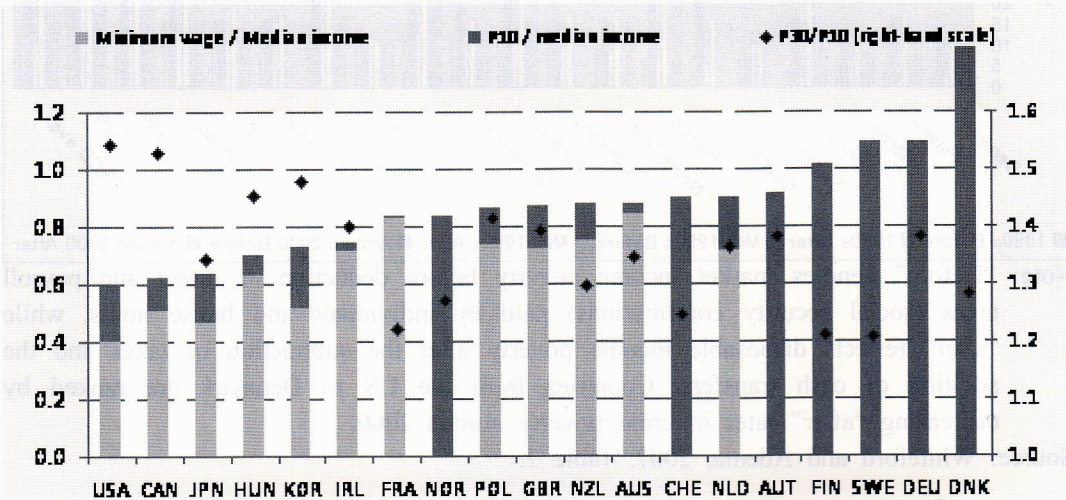


## 第1パネル 図表

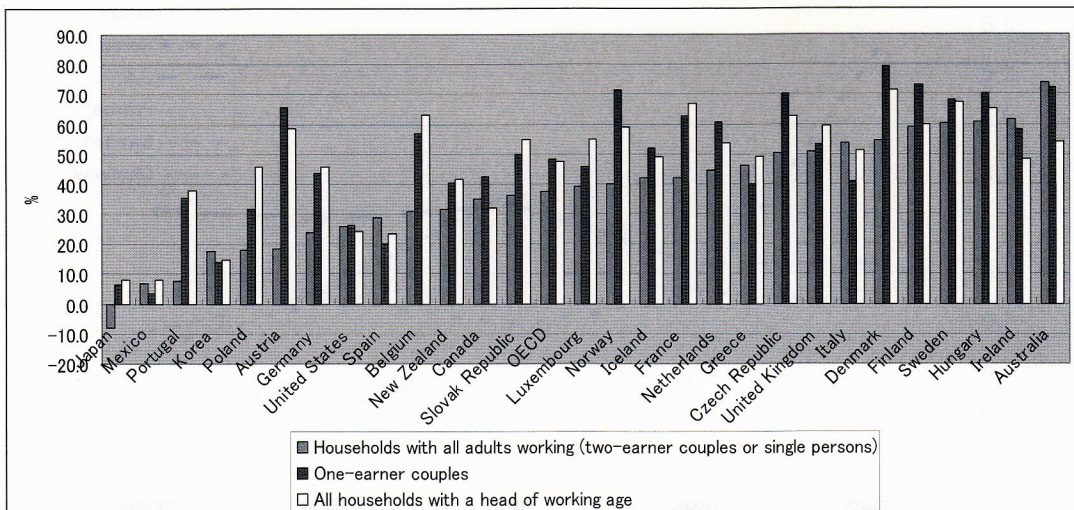
〈発表者：大沢真理〉

Figure 1 Earnings distribution at the bottom of the wage ladder, 2005



a) P10 and P30: first and third deciles of the wage distribution, for full-time workers. In France, P10 and the minimum wage are equal. There is no statutory minimum wages in Aut, Dnk, Fin, Deu, Nor, Swe and Switzerland. Data refer to 2004 for Deu. Source: OECD database on earnings; OECD questionnaire on income distribution

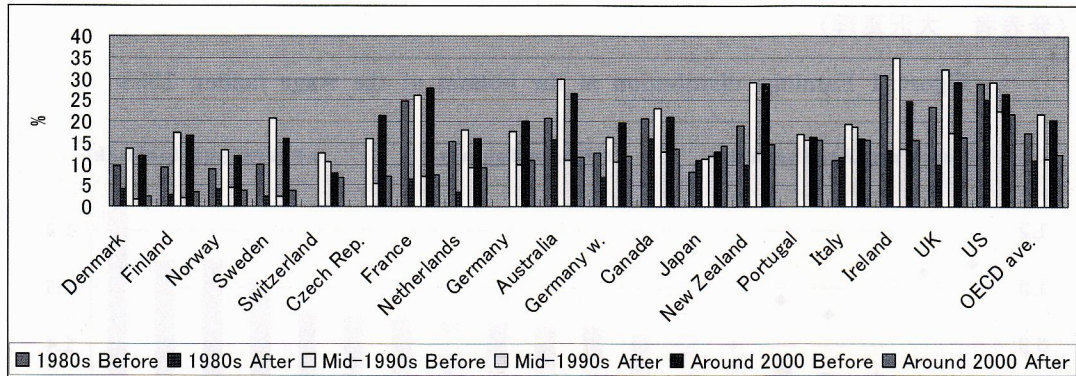
Figure 2 Percentage reduction of poverty rates among the working-age population, operated by net social transfers, mid-2000s



Note: Difference between poverty rates before and after social transfers, as a percentage of the poverty rate before social transfers. The poverty rates before and after transfers are calculated on market-income and disposable income, respectively.

Source: OECD (2009)

**Figure 3 Child Poverty Rates in OECD Countries, before and after Taxes and Transfers, 1980s, mid-1990s and around 2000**

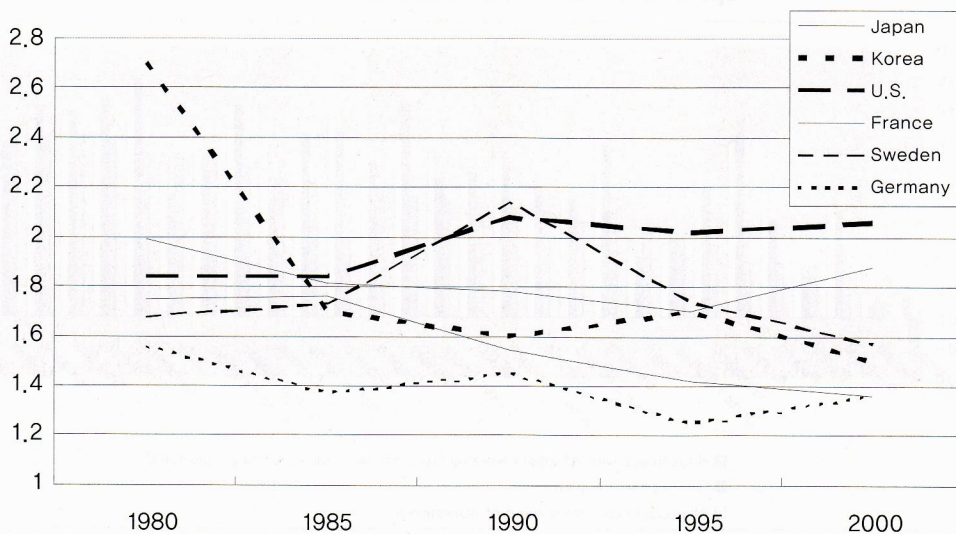


Note: "Before" denotes market income poverty before deduction of direct and payroll taxes (social security contributions) paid by individuals and house holds, while "after" reflects disposable income poverty after the subtraction of taxes and the addition of cash transfers. Countries from the US to Denmark are ranked by decreasing "after" rates of child poverty around 2000.

Source: Whiteford and Adema, 2007, Table 2.

〈発表者：白波瀬佐和子〉

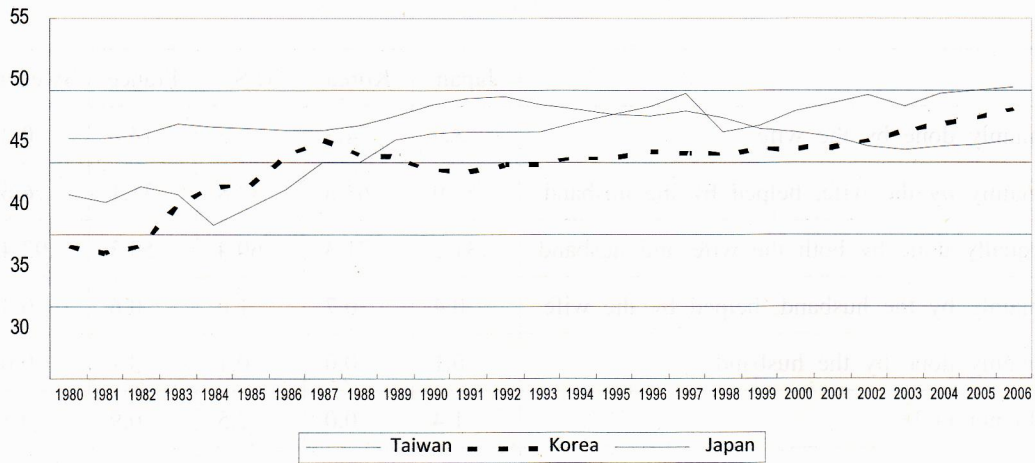
**Figure 1 Trend in the Total Fertility Rates by Nation**



Source: National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (2008)



**Figure 2. Female Labor Force Participation in Japan, Korea, and Taiwan (%)**

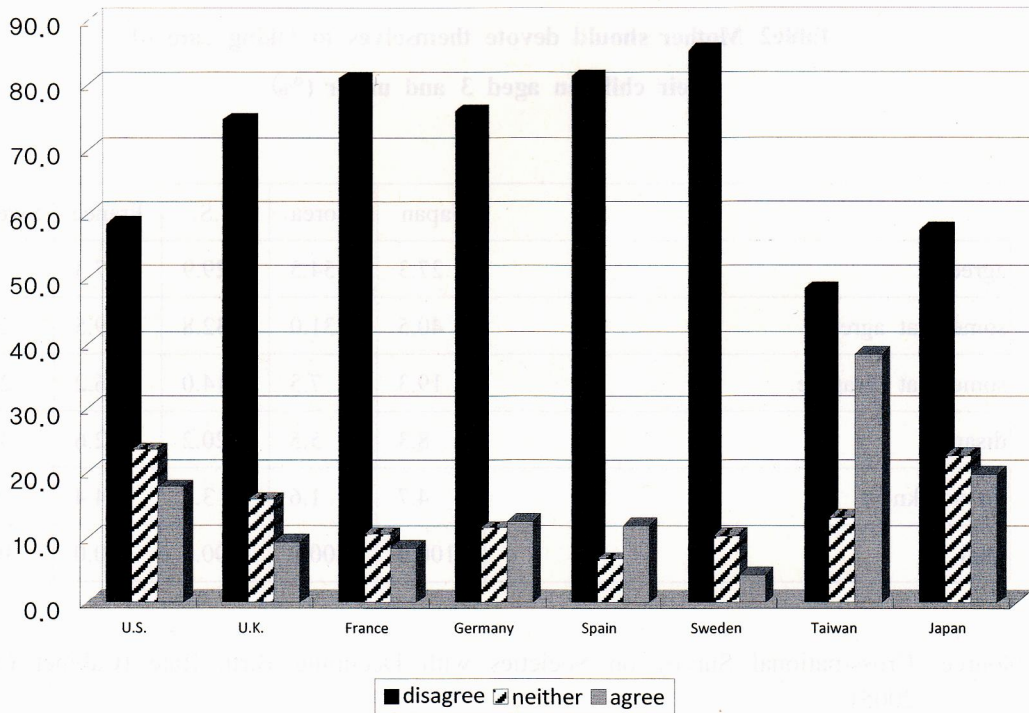


Source: Taiwan : National Statistics Republic of China(Taiwan)

Japan : Labor Force Survey

Korea : Korea National Statistical Information Service

**Figure 3. Attitudes towards gender division of work in the household(%)**



Source: 2002 ISSP The analysis was restricted for those aged 18 to 49.

**Table1 Division of labor in childrearing among couples with pre-school children (%)**

	Japan	Korea	U.S.	France	Sweden
mainly done by the wife	8.9	4.3	3.2	14.0	0.2
mainly by the wife, helped by the husband	57.9	63.6	32.8	31.1	6.6
equally done by both the wife and husband	31.2	31.4	60.4	53.3	92.4
mainly by the husband, helped by the wife	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.3
mainly done by the husband	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
do not know	1.4	0.0	2.5	0.9	0.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

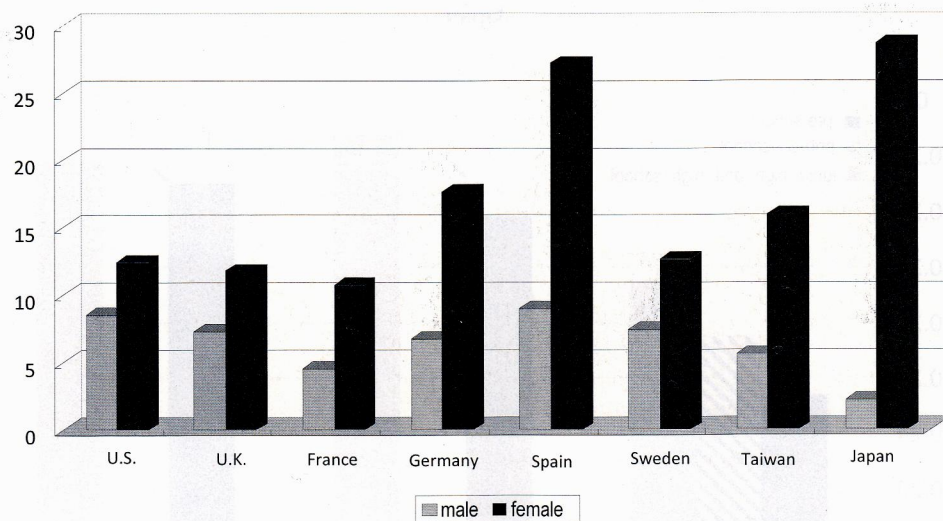
Source: Cross-national Survey on Societies with Declining Birth Rate (Cabinet Office 2005)

**Table2 Mother should devote themselves to taking care of  
their children aged 3 and under (%)**

	Japan	Korea	U.S.	France	Sweden
agree	27.3	54.5	29.9	17.3	7.7
somewhat agree	40.5	31.0	32.8	29.5	24.1
somewhat disagree	19.3	7.5	14.0	26.2	24.1
disagree	8.3	5.5	20.2	22.6	43.4
do not know	4.7	1.6	3.1	4.4	0.7
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

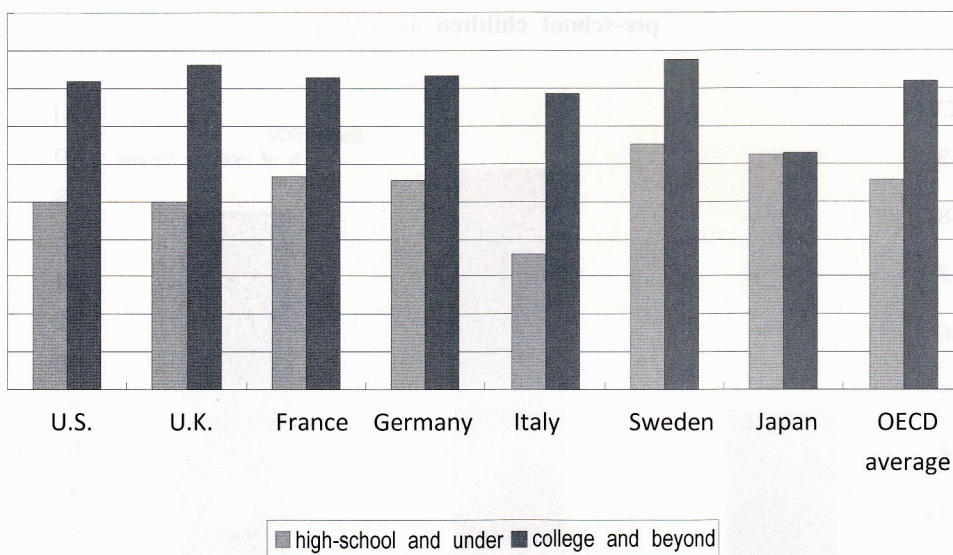
Source: Cross-national Survey on Societies with Declining Birth Rate (Cabinet Office 2005)

**Figure 4 Time\* for household chore by gender by nation (hours)**



Source: 2002 ISSP, \*average hours per week.

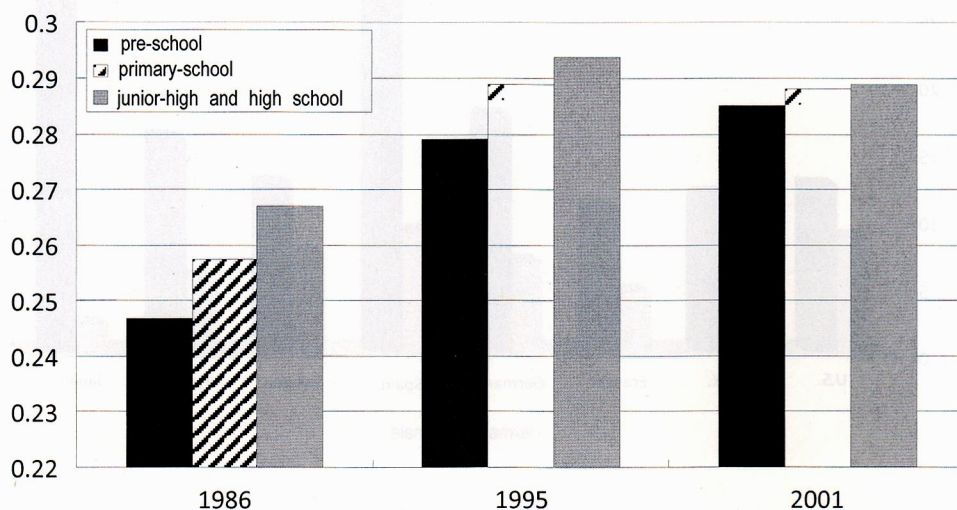
**Figure 5 Labor force participation rates by educational level (%)**



Source: Employment Outlook 2002 (OECD) Table 2.2 (p.74)

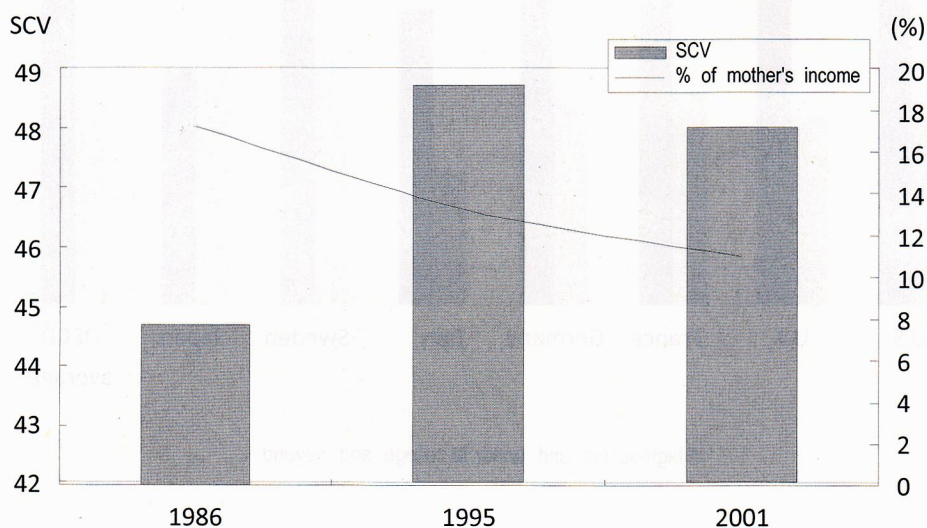


**Figure 6 Income inequality (Gini coefficients) by the age of the youngest child in Japan**



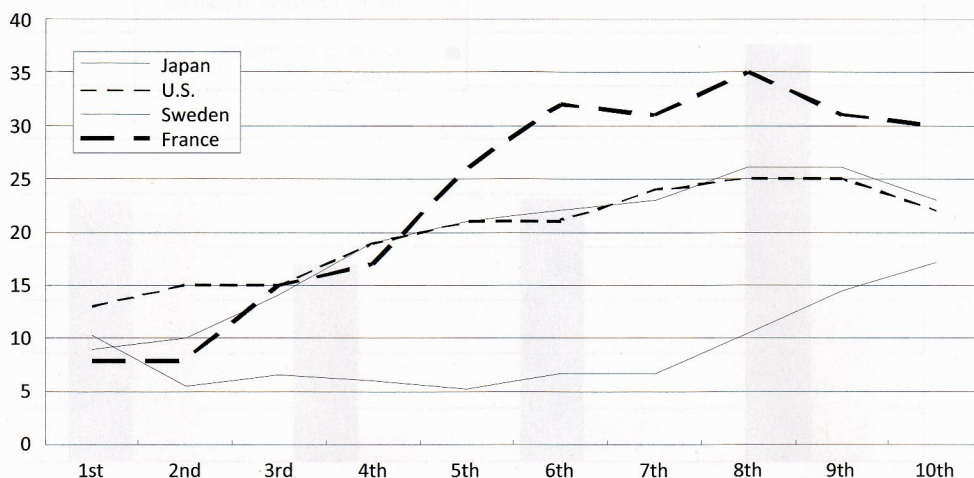
Source: the Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of the People on Health and Welfare (each year)

**Figure 7 Impact of mother's income on income inequality among households with pre-school children 収入割合**



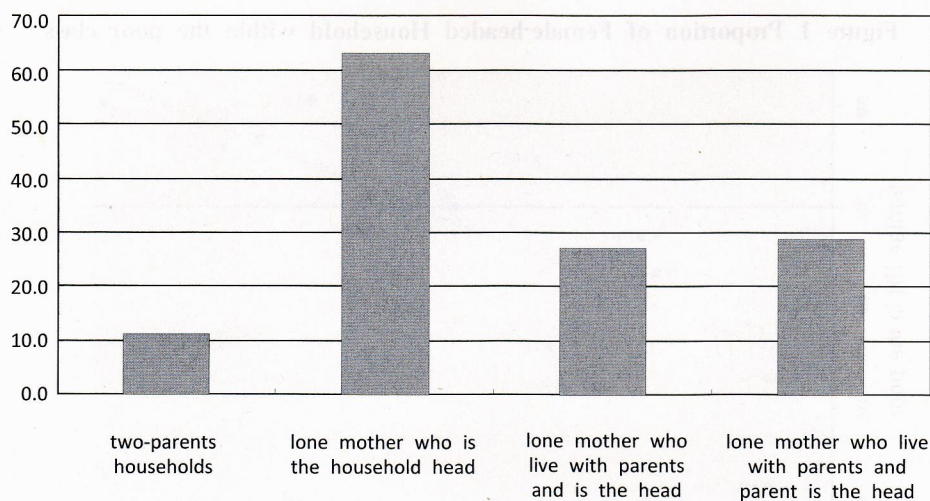
Source: the Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of the People on Health and Welfare (each year)

**Figure 8 Percentage of mother's income among households with pre-school children by decile of household income (%)**



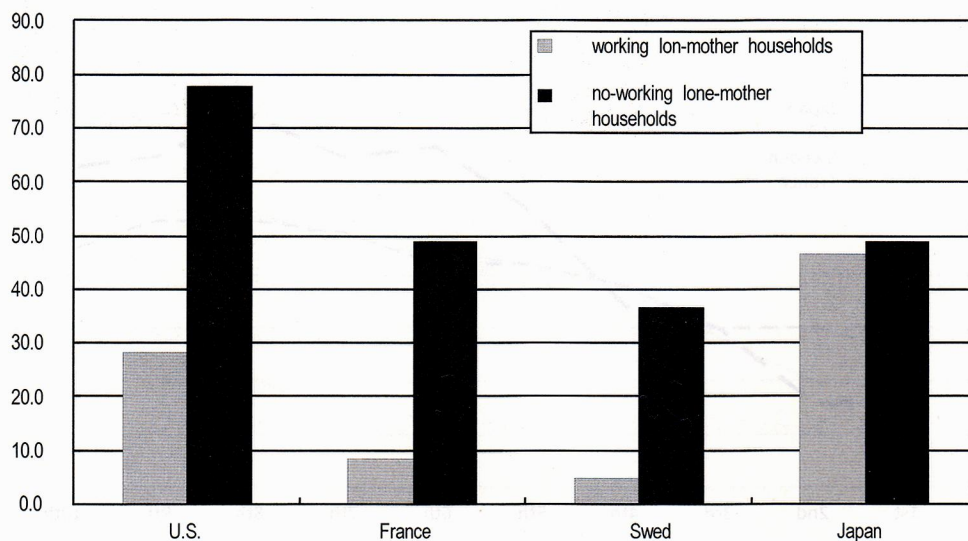
Source: Japan: the Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of the People on Health and Welfare (2001)  
other nations: Luxembourg Income Study (2000)

**Figure 9 Poverty rates of lone-mother households by who is the head of the household (%)**



Source: the Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of the People on Health and Welfare (2001)

**Figure 10 Poverty rates of lone-mother households by mother's working status (%)**



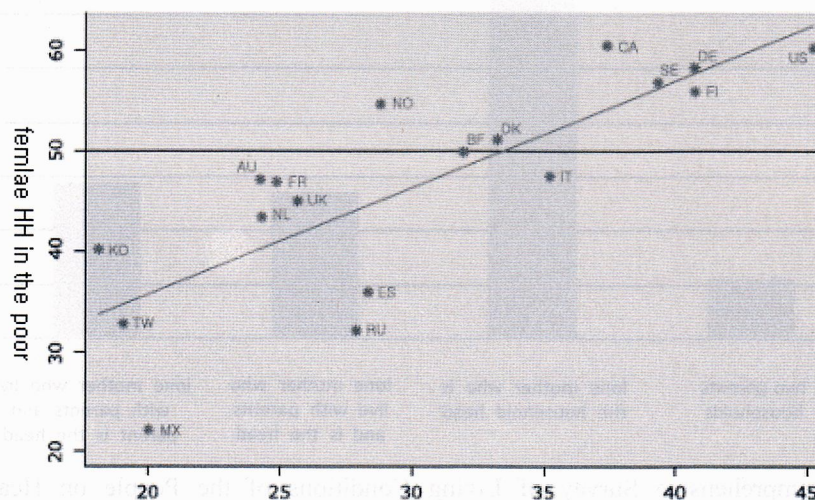
Source: Japan: the Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of the People on Health and Welfare (2001)

other nations: Luxembourg Income Study (2000)

note: The analysis was restricted for lone-mother households with children aged 17 and under

〈発表者：金秀潁〉

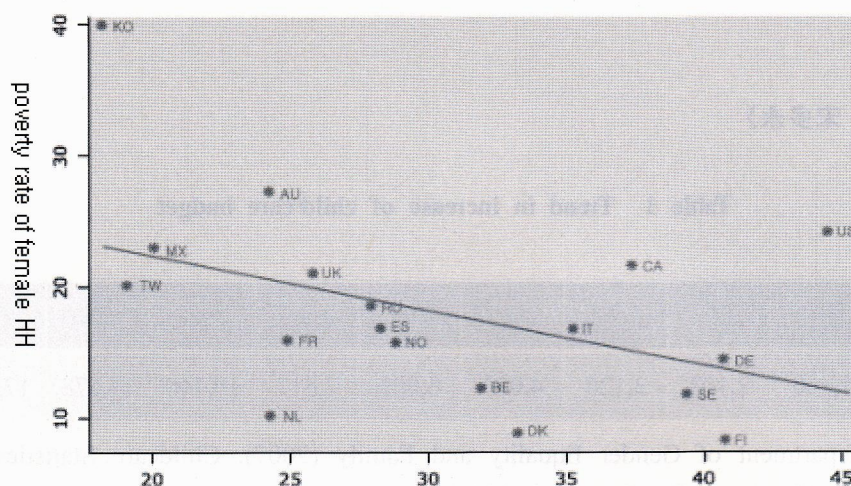
**Figure 1 Proportion of Female-headed Household within the poor class**



FHH/Total Households



**Figure 2 Poverty rate of Female-headed Household**



FHH/Total Households

**Table 1 Comparison of the FHH subgroup poverty**

	poverty rate (house hold)						
	MHH	FHH	65+ FHH	18-64 FHH	single mother	male paid work <sup>1)</sup>	female paid work
Denmark	4.2	8.9	9.1	8.7	3.6	1.9	3.8
Sweden	5.8	11.8	10.4	12.5	8.2	3.1	5.7
Finland	4.4	8.2	10.2	7.4	5.9	1.5	1.5
U.S.	13.3	24.2	36.3	20.5	42.7	7.1	11.8
U.K.	8.9	21.1	23.4	19.5	29.6	6.0	10.6
Germany	7.0	14.2	14.6	14.0	31.6	2.9	6.9
France	6.0	15.9	12.9	17.7	25.2	4.5	11.8
Belgium	5.8	12.3	13.6	11.3	15.7	2.1	2.5
Italy	10.2	16.8	22.8	12.4	13.9	8.3	3.1
Spain	11.9	16.8	19.2	15.1	30.3	5.3	5.1
Taiwan	9.3	20.1	56.6	13.1	19.2	4.1	8.4
Korea(05)	13.6	40.2	67.2	25.0	31.8	5.4	16.8

MHH: male headed household

FHH: female headed household

Data: LIS(wave 5, 2000), Korea (KoWeps, 2005)

Note: 1) "paid work" means employed (aged 18-64).