



# While the mother is away from home, more “fathers” take care of their child, and less mothers ask their “neighbors” to look after their child.

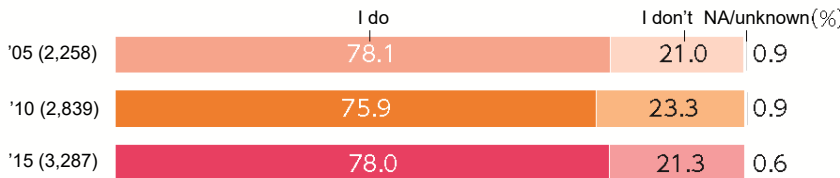
Little change was seen in the proportion of mothers who answered that they have someone to take care of the child while they are away from home. Meanwhile, the proportion of mothers who mentioned “father” as a person to take care of the child has increased.



**Q Do you have someone (including organization, service) to take care of the child while you are away from home?**  
Please answer the question by excluding the time the child stays in kindergarten or daycare center.



**Figure 3-1-1** Whether the respondent has a person to take care of the child (including organization, service) or not (longitudinal comparison)



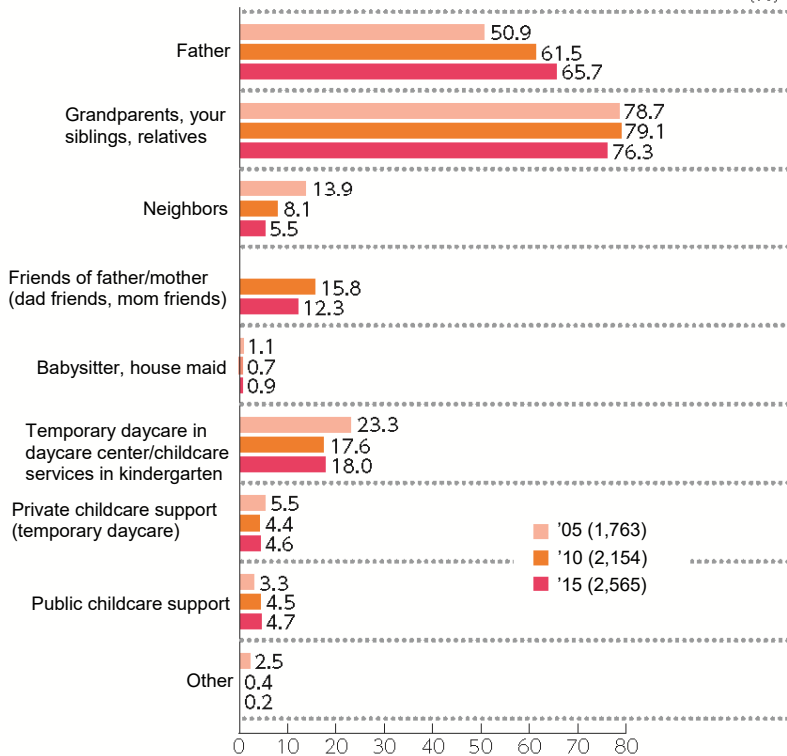
‡ This question was answered only by mothers.  
‡ The question asked in the '05 survey was “Do you have any person to take care of the child (including organization, service) while you are away from home for reasons other than business?”



**Q Please list all individuals (including organization, service) involved in taking care of the child.**



**Figure 3-1-2** Childcare providers (including organization, service) (longitudinal comparison)



by age group, by attendance status, '15 (%)			
Lower age group		Higher age group	
Child not attending ECEC facilities (711)	Daycare center child (366)	Kindergarten child (955)	Daycare center child (396)
70.9	< 76.0	56.3	< 69.5
76.8	75.3	76.6	74.9
3.6	1.5	8.8	4.4
5.6	3.1	22.1	> 9.7
0.3	2.7	0.3	1.8
12.1	9.8	31.3	> 5.6
6.1	3.4	4.0	3.1
4.7	7.3	3.1	5.2
0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3

- ‡ Multiple answers were allowed. ‡ This question was answered only by mothers. This question was answered only by those who answered that they “have” a person to take care of the child (including organization, service).
- ‡ The answer option “Friends of father/mother (dad friends, mom friends)” was added in the '10 survey and onward.
- ‡ Inequality symbols (<, >) in the table were put on the items which recoded the difference of 5 percentage points or more by the examination of the results by age group/attendance status.
- ‡ Lower age group consists of children aged 18 months to 3 years and 11 months. Higher age group consists of children aged 4 years to 6 years and 11 months.
- ‡ We changed the name of the answer option from “Grandparents, relatives” (used until the '10 survey) to “Grandparents, your siblings, relatives” in the '15 survey.

The proportion of mothers who answered that they have someone to take care of the child while away from home was 78.0% in the '15 survey, which is almost the same as the percentages in the previous surveys (Figure 3-1-1). The proportion of mothers who mentioned “father” as a person to take care of the child has increased from 50.9% in the '05 survey, 61.5% in '10 survey, to 65.7% in the '15 survey, whereas the proportion of those who chose “neighbors,” “friends of father/mother (dad friends, mom friends)” has decreased.

When looking at the results by age group/attendance status, in the lower age group, the percentages of “father” and “grandparents, your siblings, relatives” accounted for more than 70%, respectively, significantly higher than other answer options (Figure 3-1-2). The results of the higher age group indicated lower percentage in “father” compared to a lower age group but indicated higher percentage in “temporary daycare at daycare center/childcare services in kindergarten” (31.3%) and “friends of father/mother (dad friends, mom friends)” (22.1%).

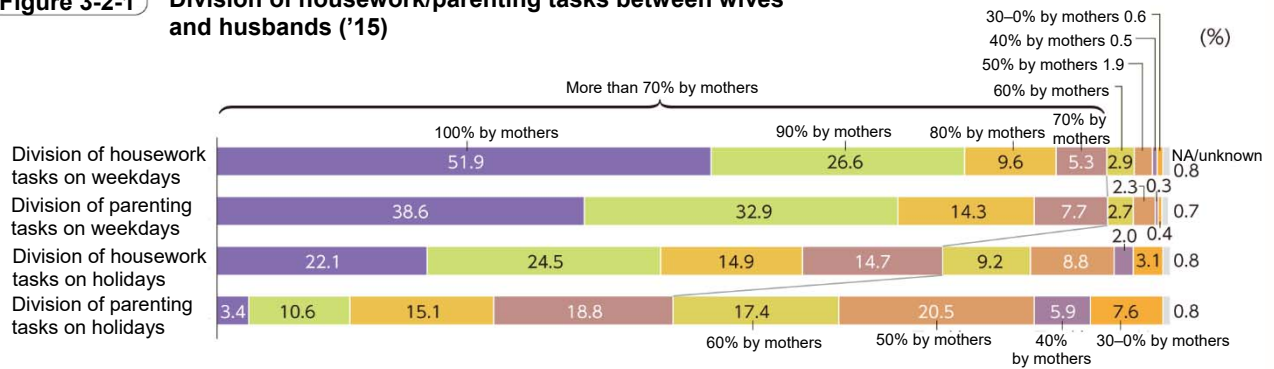
## Most mothers (93.5%) answered that they do 70% or more of parenting tasks on weekdays.

Looking at the results of responses relating to housework/parenting tasks on weekdays and holidays, the combined percentage of responses that said mothers do more than 70% of the tasks stood at 93.5% in “parenting on weekdays.” Examination of the results by mother’s employment status shows that the proportion of fathers who do housework/parenting is higher among mothers with full-time jobs than among part-time or full-time housewives.

**Q** What do you think is the proportion of housework/parenting tasks between you and your husband?

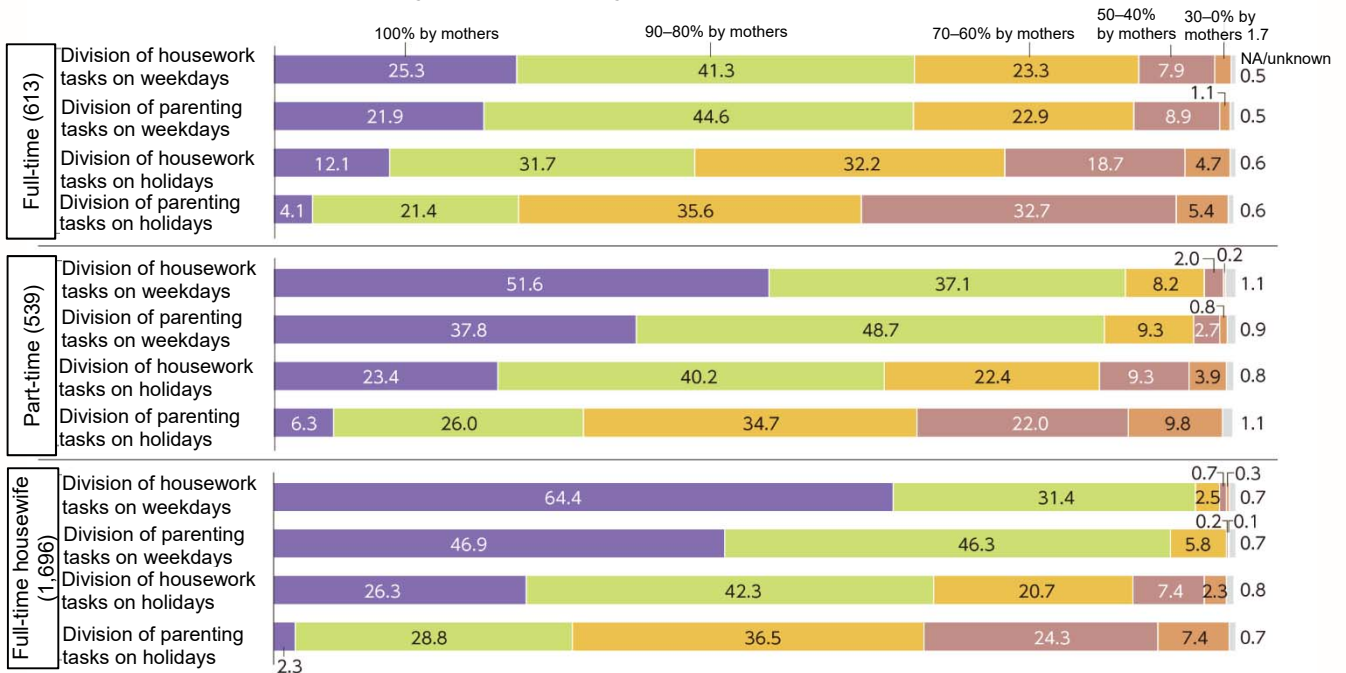


**Figure 3-2-1** Division of housework/parenting tasks between wives and husbands ('15)



‡ This question was answered only by mothers who have spouses (3,228).  
 † In the graph, the answer “mother’s share is 100% and father’s share is 0%” is indicated as “100% by mothers,” “mother’s share is 90% and father’s share is 10%” as “90% by mothers,” and “mother’s share is 0% and father’s share is 100%” as “0% by mothers.”

**Figure 3-2-2** Division of housework/parenting tasks between wives and husbands (by mother’s employment status, '15)



‡ This question was answered only by mothers who have spouses.  
 † In the graph, “mother’s share is 100% and father’s share is 0%” is displayed as “mother 100%,” “mother’s share is 90% and father’s share is 10%” as “mother 90%,” and “mother’s share is 0% and father’s share is 100%” as “mother 0%.”

With regard to housework/parenting tasks on weekdays and holidays, we asked mothers about the proportion of the tasks done by mothers between those done by fathers (Figure 3-2-1). The combined percentage of responses that said mother’s share was more than 70% stood at 93.4% in “housework on weekdays,” 93.5% in “parenting on weekdays,” 76.2% in “housework on holidays,” and 47.9% in “parenting on holidays.” This suggests that mothers do most of housework/parenting

particularly on weekdays and that fathers do housework or interact with children mainly on holidays. Examination of the results by mother’s employment status shows that the proportion of fathers who do housework/parenting is higher among mothers with full-time jobs than among mothers with part-time jobs or full-time housewives, and this trend is more outstanding in housework/parenting on weekdays than that on holidays (Figure 3-2-2).