



政府統計

“The 14th and 5th Longitudinal Surveys of Newborns in the 21st Century”

Oct-26-2016 The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare has tabulated and released the results of the 14th and the 5th “Longitudinal Surveys of Newborns in the 21st Century.”

The Longitudinal Survey of Newborns in the 21st Century is conducted yearly with the same sample groups. The purpose of the survey is to capture information instrumental for the formulation of necessary measures such as measures for combating Japan’s declining birth rate through the continuous observation of the actual life situations and changes over years of the two cohorts of children, respectively those born in 2001 and 2010 and through comparative study, etc. of those two cohorts.

The ages of these cohorts at the time of the surveys are 14 years (eighth grader) as for the 14th survey of the 2001 cohort and four years and six months as for the 5th survey of the 2010 cohort.

<<Key Survey Results>>

<The 14th survey of children born in 2001>

1 Change in mothers’ employment status

The percentage of mothers with work stood at 25.0% in the 1st survey (half a year after birth) and that percentage has been increasing every year to reach 79.3% in the 14th survey (eighth grader).
(Figure 1 in page 5)

2 Future plans held by children

(1) Course of life

In both the boy population and the girl population surveyed, those responding “planning to pursue career after graduation from university” account for the largest percentage.
(Figure 5 in page 10)

Planning to pursue career after graduation from university (boys) 41.9% (girls) 40.9%
No specific plan yet (boys) 31.1% (girls) 25.3%

(2) Marriage

About half the boys have no specific plan about marriage, but some 60 percent of the girls responded they wanted to marry during their 20s. (Figure 6 in page 10)

Want to marry during the ages of 20 to 24 years (boys) 14.7% (girls) 29.1%
Want to marry during the ages of 25 to 29 years (boys) 22.9% (girls) 28.1%
No specific plan yet (boys) 45.8% (girls) 27.4%

<The 5th survey of children born in 2010>

1 Change in mothers’ employment status

The percentage of mothers with work reached 58.2% in the 5th survey (4 years and 6 months of age), 11.4 points higher as compared to 46.8% in the 5th survey of the 2001 cohort. (Figure 1 in page 11)

2 Changes in the percentage of smoking fathers and mothers

The percentage of smoking fathers and mothers decreased as compared to 5th survey of the 2001 cohort. (Figure 3 in page 13)

(mothers) survey of 2001 cohort 17.5% → survey of 2010 cohort 8.1%
(fathers) survey of 2001 cohort 53.5% → survey of 2010 cohort 38.0%

[See the attached summary for details \(Japanese only\).](#)