2015 Edition
Annual Health, Labour and Welfare Report
— Consideration of a depopulating society —
~ Towards a society where people can live in peace and realize of their hope ~
【Summary】

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
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Prologue  Projections of Population Decline and its Impact
1st Section  Projections of Population Decline

- Going forward, the population in Japan will switch to a declining trend from its steady increasing trend.
- Considering the decline by region, the population decline will firstly accelerate in local areas. Toward the period from 2020 to 2025, population will start to decline nationwide.

Projections of the total population in Japan

- According to the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research “Population Projections for Japan”, the total population of Japan is expected to decline and become about 86.74 million in 2060, with 40% of the total population aged 65 or over.

Population projections in Japan by region

- Population decline will accelerate especially in local areas.
- In municipalities with less population, the rate of population decline will become higher. By 2050, about 20% of current residential areas are expected to become non residential.
- The rate of increase of the elderly population will accelerate further, starting in local areas, while the rate of the elderly will dramatically increase in big cities for the period.
- In addition to the decline in young people, which started mainly in sparsely populated areas, the decline of elderly people has also started.

Projections of the total population in Japan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Actual figures</th>
<th>Estimated figures</th>
<th>Reference estimates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population peak</td>
<td>128.08 million</td>
<td>127.08 million</td>
<td>127.08 million</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population aged:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>15 to 64</td>
<td>127.08 million</td>
<td>127.08 million</td>
<td>127.08 million</td>
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<tr>
<td>0 to 14</td>
<td>86.74 million</td>
<td>86.74 million</td>
<td>86.74 million</td>
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<tr>
<td>65 or older</td>
<td>49.59 million</td>
<td>49.59 million</td>
<td>49.59 million</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percentage of</td>
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<tr>
<td>population aged:</td>
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<tr>
<td>0 to 14</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>40%</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 to 64</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 or older</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


(Note) The figures up to 1970 exclude those for Okinawa Prefecture.
An aging society with fewer children will affect negatively 1) the economy, 2) local communities and 3) social security and finance.

In “the long-term vision for the creation of cities, people and jobs” decided by the cabinet, the government is indicating to develop an approach to stop the further population decline and to secure total population of around 90 million people in 2060, and aiming a stationary state of population of around 90 million people in about 2090.

It takes decades to make the birth rate recover and stop the decline, therefore, prevention of population decline is a pressing issue.

Further, the current nation’s desired birth rate is about 1.8. Further recovery from that level to about 2.07, which is a necessary level for natural population growth, requires the nation’s desired birth rate to become higher. This is important.

Impacts of population decline

① Impact on economy: The decline of labor input and consumption brought by decline of labor force.
② Impact on local communities: Rapid shrinkage of local economic societies in rural areas and functional reduction in urban cities.
③ Impact on social security and finance: The decline in the number of workers paying for social security will lead to difficulty maintaining social security and impact toward fiscal consolidation.

Direction with long-term vision

We suggest “putting a brake on declining population” as a future direction, and we present our estimate in the possible improved birth rate.

➢ If realizing young generation’s dreams comes true, the fertility rate is expected to raise to about 1.8.
➢ If the fertility rate recovers to the replacement level 2.07 by 2030 - 2040, total population will be able to be kept at around 100 million in 2060.
➢ If steady population level and productivity improvements are realized, the real GDP growth rate is expected to be kept at the level of 1.5% - 2.0%.

Population projections illustrated in “Town, people, creation of jobs with a long-term vision”

Population projections illustrated in “Town, people, creation of jobs with a long-term vision”

- 128.08 million people in 2008 (population peak)
- 127.30 million people as of 2013
- 101.94 million people as of 2060 (Reference 1) 100.30 million people (Reference 2) 98.84 million people
- 96.74 million people as of 2060
- 42.86 million people as of 2110
- 90.26 million people in 2110 (Reference 1) 86.75 million people (Reference 2) 83.46 million people

(Note 1) Actual figures are from the “Population Census” etc. by the Statistics Bureau of Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (population as of October 1 of each year). Estimated figures are from “Population Projection for Japan: Medium-Fertility/Mortality Projections (estimated in January 2012).” Dotted lines for the period between 2110 and 2116 are based on the data up to 2110 and mechanically extended by the Head Office of “Houses of Towns, people and creation of jobs.”

(Note 2) “In case total fertility rate increases” is estimates by the Head Office of "Houses of Towns, people and creation of jobs," in which the total fertility rate becomes approximately 1.8 in 2030, 2.07 in 2040 (1.6 in 2020), with reference to population projections by “Choice for the Future” Council on Economic and Fiscal Policy, Expert Panel, Committee for Japan’s Future.
• The number of live births in Japan increased rapidly in the late 1940s immediately after the war (the 1st baby boom), however, the number of live births decreased remarkably after the 1950s. Then, the fertility rate remained at the level of around 2 except 1966, the year of Hinoeuma when giving birth is generally avoided due to superstition. After the 2nd baby boom, the fertility rate reached below replacement level in 1974 and continued to decline since then.
• An aging society with fewer children rapidly developed partially due to a rapid increase in the life expectancy. The population declined after peaking in 2008.

### Change in birth trend and its factors

1. **The period between the 1950s and mid 1970s:**
   - The fertility rate fell sharply in the 1950s, then the birth rate remained steady.
   - The number of births per a married couple declined. 2 children per married couple became average.

2. **The period between the mid 1970s and mid 2000s:**
   - Until the mid 1980s, the cause of fertility rate decline was mainly the late marriage trend. In addition, decline in the parenting age group population also contributed to the decline in number.
   - Since the mid 1980s, the fertility rate has declined further due to tendency for staying unmarried and decline in the number of births per a married couple in addition to the late marriage trend.

3. **Since the mid 2000s:**
   - The fertility rate has slightly increased, especially the rate by women aged 30 and over.

### Trends in birth and death

- The fertility rate has become lower than the replacement level since 1974.
- Japan has remained the world’s top country for longevity since the 1980s.
- Since the beginning of the 21st century, the death rate has increased more than the fertility rate, causing natural attrition.

### Population migration

- A large proportion of the population moved in large cities during high economic growth periods.
- Excess concentration of population to the Greater Tokyo Area mainly among the still continues after the 1980s.

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Source: “Vital Statistics” by the Statistics and Information Department, Minister’s Secretariat, MHLW
(Note) The figures from 1947 to 1972 exclude those for Okinawa Prefecture. The figures up to 2013 are final data. The figures for 2014 are preliminary data.
Soon after the end of the war, rapid population increase started (the 1st baby boom) and then population increase control became an issue to be dealt with.

After its peak of 1949, the population increase stopped and started to decline sharply.

The population inflow into large cities from rural farming areas as a result of high economic growth.

Since 1974, the fertility rate has remained lower than the replacement level. Population issues have been focused on the measures for dealing with a graying population rather than population increase control.

In the wake of “1.57 shock” in 1990, people’s interest in the declining fertility rate became higher as a social issue.

Since then, various measures for birthrate decline have been taken. As a result, each one of these measures has steadily progressed.

After the birth rate recorded the lowest level of 1.26 in 2005, it recovered to the level of 1.42 recently (as of 2014).

**The post-World War II – the 1st baby boom (1945-1970)**

- Soon after the end of the war, rapid population increase started (the 1st baby boom) and then population increase control become an issue to be dealt with.
- After its peak of 1949, the population increase stopped and started to decline sharply.
- The population inflow into large cities from rural farming areas as a result of high economic growth.

**How people thought about this trend in those times**

- In 1949, “the resolution on the population issue” was adopted by the Lower House plenary session.
  ⇒ The resolution recognized that population at the time was significantly surplus, and for decrease the surplus population, decided the dissemination of family planning (birth control concept), research and preparation regarding future immigration.

**How these issues were dealt with in those times**

  ⇒ “Based on the world’s population trend and each issue, more efforts should be taken to deal with stopping the population increase.

- 1984’s Population Council Report
  ⇒ This report referred to the importance of promoting the elderly’s participation in various social activities while expecting a further birthrate decline.

**[Projections of population of the time ]**

- Intermediate forecast in 1976:
  Population increase would continue and hit its peak in 2010.
- Intermediate forecast in 1981 and 1986:
  Population growth would peak in around 2010, then population is expected to decline gradually while the long-term estimated fertility rate would be 2.00 (estimated in mid 1986).

← Then, the trend of birth rate decline was not marked.
The “1.57 shock” in 1990 led to increasing social awareness regarding birthrate decline.

Each measure including “Angel Plan (1994)” was implemented by the whole government.

1. Toward a society which can ensure the development and security of children and young people
   - (1) To support children with the whole society and secure education opportunities for them
   - (2) To support children’s growth, where children can grow with motivation and will become independent and be ready to be employed
   - (3) To offer children a chance to experience necessary things required for social life

2. Toward a supportive society where women can become pregnant, give birth and raise children
   - (4) To create a society where women can become pregnant and give birth in a safe environment
   - (5) To develop children’s education which everyone desires and child care services which everyone can use
   - (6) To secure children’s health and safety and create a medical system which people and children can use with no worry
   - (7) To create a system where single parent’s children have no worry to live
   - (8) To support the healthy growth of children who need extra support

3. Toward a powerful regional society for child rearing with various networks
   - (9) To enhance the main base and network for child rearing support which satisfies everyone
   - (10) To enhance towns and residences where children can live in a secure and safe environment

4. Toward a society where men and women can fulfill work-family life balance
   - (11) To review working style
   - (12) To realize a workplace environment where work-family life balance is realized

<<Main concrete measures in those times>>

1. 1992: Enforcement of Act on Childcare Leave
2. 1994: Establishment of “Angel Plan”
3. 1995: Creation of child care leave benefits
4. 1999: Establishment of “New Angel Plan”
5. 2003: Enforcement of Basic Act for Measures to Cope with Society with Declining Birthrate
   Act on Advancement of Measures to Support Raising Next-Generation Children
6. 2004: The Cabinet decision “Outline of Measures against the Declining Birthrate”
   Establishment of “Plan for Supporting Child and Childcare”

<<Main concrete measures in those times>>

1. 2008: The decision of “ New Strategy for No Wait-listed Children at Day-care Centers”
2. 2010: The Cabinet decision “Vision for Children and Childcare”
3. 2012: Establishment of 3 acts related to children and childcare
4. 2013: The Decision of “Emergency Measures to Overcome the Declining Birthrate Crisis”
5. 2015: The Cabinet decision “Outline of Measures against the Declining Birthrate”
   Implementation of Comprehensive Support System for Children and Child-rearing
The percentage of unmarried people in Japan has been increasing year by year, however, most single people desire to marry in the future. The reasons why single young people don't get married are that they don't have much opportunity to meet their ideal person, financial concern such as being afraid of lack of living expenses after marriage, and others are not wanting to lose their free and easygoing lifestyle and their wish to focus on their work (or academic life). Especially, there are many non-regular employees who remain single due to economic reasons. And among men, disparity between regular employees and non-regular employees is also observed for the ratio of having a partner.

### Reasons not married so far (aged 20-29 and 30-39)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>% Male</th>
<th>% Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have not met the right person</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not good at dealing with the opposite sex</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Think don't have enough money after marriage</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>22.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Think don't have enough money for marriage</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't want to lose freedom or easygoing life</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too young</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>33.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't want sacrifice hobbies and leisure</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>25.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't think it is necessary to get married</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>25.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentrate on work or study</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>33.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reasons you have not got married</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>53.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### Reasons you do not want to get married

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
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<th>% Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have not met the right person</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reasons you do not want to get married</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>53.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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### Ratio of a married couple with a spouse by employment status (male)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Regular staff/worker</th>
<th>Non-regular staff/worker</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20~24 years</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35~39 years</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40~44 years</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>45~49 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>50~54 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>55~59 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60~64 years</td>
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(Note) Proportion of lifetime never-married is the ratio of people that have never married at the age of 50, and is calculated by the average of unmarried people from 45 to 49 and from 50 to 54 by “Population Statistics (year of 2015)” up to 2010 and “Household Projection for Japan” after 2015.
1. In Japan, the number of live births is declining. The factors for a lower birth rate are the declining population for the parents' generation, higher percentage of unmarried people, and later birth as a result of later marriage.
2. The age of the wife at the time of getting married is higher. As a result, the number of children that a couple may have is declining.
3. While the ideal number of children that married couples want is 2.42, the planned number of children that married couples have is 2.07, below the ideal number.
4. The total fertility rate is lower in large cities such as Tokyo while being higher in rural areas.

**Ideal number of children and intended number of children**


(Note) The figures up to 2010 are final data, the figures for 2014 are preliminary data.

**Total fertility rate by prefectures (top five and bottom five prefectures)**

Source: "2014 Vital Statistics (preliminary data)" Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, MHLW
Circumstances surrounding child care and family, and its opinions

- The ratio of people who are in the middle of child raising who feel burden and insecure about child raising: about 70% of men vs. 80% of women.
- The necessary and important things for the young generation to feel positive about giving birth and child raising are: securing a steady employment status and income, utilizing nursery schools without worry, developing the environment for balancing work and family, review of working style etc. Those factors are the highest ranked.
- The percentage of women with a job before giving a birth who continue to work after giving a birth: less than 40%.
- House chores are being done by most housemakers’ with children below 6 years old.
- The percentage of 3 generations living together continues to become lower. As an ideal family living style, half of married couples desire to live together with their parents or live in the neighborhood. Families with small children in their thirties have a tendency to wish to live in the neighborhood.
• More than 90% of people think that the support from their communities is important for child raising, but many people do not have close relations with their neighborhood (especially in urban areas, this tendency is remarkable).

• While the number of people with little relationship with their community is increasing, people’s thoughts about their community are still strong. Nearly 80% of people who live in rural farming and fishing villages say that they don’t want to move to an urban area. On the other hand, about 40% of people living in urban areas have an intention to move to a rural area.

• For conditions to immigrate to the rural areas, many people indicate that basic infrastructures for their daily life, such as shopping, medical centers are ensured, and they can secure the job as they require there.

<Is a community support necessary for child rearing?>

<Willingness of people in rural farming and fishing areas to move to big cities>

<Ratio of people who said “0” when they were asked “number of people they communicate with in their neighborhood and community”>

<Willingness of people in big cities to move to local areas>

<Conditions that people think they may move>

Do you feel attachment to the area where you live?

Source: “Child Rearing Awareness Survey in Families and a Communities” (2013), by the Cabinet Office


Source: “Poll for Rural Farming and Fishing Areas” (2014) by the Cabinet Office


Source: “2010 National Survey of Lifestyle Preferences” (2010), by the Cabinet Office
• As far as fertility rates in foreign countries are concerned, the rates in France and Sweden have recovered to the level of around 2 while those of Japan and Germany have remained around the level of 1.4.
• Japan’s GDP ratio of the government family expense is lower than other foreign countries.

Each related index

• Looking at women’s labor force participation rate by age group, the rate between 30’s and early 40’s shows a lower rate compared with other foreign countries. → "M-Shaped Curve"
• Housework and childcare hours of husbands is less compared with other foreign countries. (Reference) Housework and childcare hours of:
  - Japan 67 minutes; France 150 minutes; Sweden 201 minutes
  - The ratio of employees with longer hours is higher compared with other foreign countries. (Reference) Ratio of employees with longer hours (more than 49 hours per week)
  - Japan 22.7%; France 11.6%; Sweden 7.6%

Measures taken in other countries

• The distinctive characteristics of the measure taken in the countries where the birth rate is recovered, include 1) enhancement of child care services and child care leave system; 2) promotion to support the balance between work and family life. (Reference) Child care leave system:
  - France: Parents with more than 3 children are eligible for having childcare leave or having shorter working hours until their children reach the age of 6.
  - Sweden: Parents are eligible for full-time childcare leave until children reach the age of 1 and a half years old and part-time childcare leave until children reach the age of 8.
(Reference) Working hour system:
• Measures to control longer working hours including overtime work have been implemented both in France and Sweden.
• Regarding public social expenditure in Japan, especially, the ratio of family expense is lower and the ratio of old age expense is higher, compared with other nations.

Trends in the total fertility rate in various countries

Comparison of public social expenditure (family relation) as a percent of GDP

Basic attitude to overcome population decline

- It is important to share risk consciousness regarding population decline.
- To understand people’s awareness and the current status of the community is important and urgent. It is also important to find effective countermeasures along with understanding and analyzing concretely the background regarding population decline.
- With all power, the government endeavor to realize a wish list of the young people’s marriage, childbirth and child care. By steady continuation and enhancement of the approach which lead to realization of feelings of achievement of their hopes, it is important to make further achievement in the hopes and the ideals.
- It is important to deal with further approaches aiming at non-marriage and late marriage.
- It is important that various measures, being operated simultaneously with measures to prevent the birthrate from declining, including efforts for dealing with overcoming depopulation and revitalizing local economies and measures for a lower birth rate, contribute to changing the depopulation trend.
- It is required to promote measures from the viewpoint to maintain a foundation where people can live with no worry regardless of a certain level of population decrease and aging of society caused.
- These measures include keeping an environment where people can live with no worry of their social security etc. in the wake of a certain degree of depopulation and as a result of the graying society due to depopulation.

Direction of concrete measures to overcome population decline

[Regarding a brake on population decline]
- To secure steady employment for young people. To create more employment in local areas by revitalizing local economies. To stop outflow of human resources from local areas. To put a brake on inflow of human resources into Tokyo only.
- To deal with elimination of wait-listed children for nursery schools. To enhance counseling centers and support with easy access, regarding pregnancy, child birth and child rearing in nearby local communities.
- To review working style including the remedy of long working hours as well as promoting companies’ measures to support the balance between work and family life.

[Regarding maintaining a foundation necessary for people’s daily life as a result of depopulation and aging associated with it]
- In order for people to sustain their live in the familiar surroundings or in their home, it is necessary to promote the approach to support local community by various entities as well as secure a foundation for services to support people’s daily life.
- Considering the facts that it will be increasingly difficult to secure human resources and offer support services in many regions, integrated various welfare services should be offered as much as possible.
- To consider a welfare services system which can immediately cope with changes of welfare needs, as well as deal with nurturing comprehensive welfare human resources.
The government established the “Headquarters for Regional Empowerment for Japan’s Growth” towards overcoming population decline and revitalizing local economies in Japan, along with “the long-term vision” and “comprehensive strategy.”

The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare also established the promotion headquarters and made a policy to support the policy as well as promoting each measure relating to this policy.

### The whole government’s efforts

**September, 2014 to the present:** Establishment of the “Headquarters for Regional Empowerment for Japan’s Growth.” Cabinet decision of “long-term vision” and “comprehensive strategy”

**March, 2015:** The Cabinet decision of new “Outline of Measures against the Declining Birthrate”

**April, 2015:** Enforcement of “Comprehensive Support System for Children and Child-rearing”

### Provision of support plan for “Comprehensive Strategy for Towns, People, Job Creation”

#### Policies for an employment system and measures
- Development of projects and implementation system for regional economic employment
- Human resources reflux to local areas, nurturing human resources
- Enforcement of competitiveness for regional industries

#### Policies for birthrate decline measures
- Seamless support for pregnancy, childbirth, child rearing (establishment of “Comprehensive Support Center for Families with Children”)
- Enhancement of child and child rearing support etc.

#### Policies for development of medical, family care and welfare services
- Creation of “small-scale base” (base for multi-generation and multi-functioning) for mountainous areas
- Securing safe living in big cities etc.

### How the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare has been dealing with the issue:

**October, 2014 to the present:**

Establishment of the “Promotion Headquarters for Regional Empowerment for Japan’s Growth”

→ The support plan for “revitalizing communities, people and jobs” was made:

1. **Employment system and measures**
2. **Measures for declining birth rate**
3. **Establishment of basis for medical, elderly care, welfare services**

The efforts regarding the above will be shown.
To support generations with child raising as well as the young generation, the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare has been dealing with efforts such as securing employment, supporting pregnancy and child-rearing, enhancing support for child-rearing and reviewing working style.

### Securing employment
- Develop comprehensive and systematic employment measures for youths.
- Promote a shift from non-regular workers to full-time workers.
- Deal with comprehensive new employment issues as a result of population decline in local areas to promoting "revitalizing local economies."

### Supporting pregnancy and child-rearing
- Seamless support for pregnancy, childbirth and child-rearing (develop comprehensive support centers for families with children).
- Support for married couples suffering from infertility.
- Medical health check ups for pregnant women.

### Enhancing support for child-rearing
- Creation of common benefits and community-based day-care benefits across certified child care centers, kindergartens, and day-care centers.
- Promotion of Acceleration Plan for Reducing Wait-listed Children and plan for securing child nursing staff.
- Development of community-based child and childcare support projects.

### Reviewing working style
- Promote efforts for business owners in accordance with the Act on Advancement of Measures to Support Raising Next-Generation Children.
- Promote efforts for enterprises along with related to work-life balance support.
- Raise business owners’ awareness by means of offering awards etc.

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**Acceleration Plan for Reducing Wait-listed Children**

*The expanded capacity of number of children that could be accepted at nursery schools in FY2013 and FY2014 was approximately 191,000. Developing objectives for urgent intensive efforts period (approximately 200,000) are almost expected to reach the target.*

*If the increased number of capacity for childcare is added, the maximum expanded number is about 201,000.

*By securing capacity of 210,000 children, in three years from 2015(period for accelerated efforts), about 400,000 capacity number is secured including potential needs for childcare. We are expecting to achieve the goal of zero-waiting list for nursery school by the end of 2017.*  Further follow-ups will be implemented according to developments each municipality makes for measures for the wait-listed children.

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Support packages - Five pillars -

1. Establishment of nursery schools by utilizing rental schemes and government owned land (hako)
2. Securing nursery staff who support childcare (hito)
3. Management expense support for small-scale childcare services
4. Support for unauthorized nursery schools which aim at being authorized in the future
5. Support for childcare facilities in companies
• As measures responding to population decline, the following are being implemented: 1) promoting the Community-based integrated Care system: 2) developing small hubs: 3) considering collaboration with welfare services and human resources

1) Promoting the community-based integrated care system

• Promote the community-based integrated care system, securing services including medicine, elderly care, prevention of long-term care, home and life, so that the elderly can continue to live in their own community as long as they can lead independent lives.

• Deal with efforts such as promoting the elderly’s active social participation, enhancing support for daily life and preventative care services as well as promoting collaboration with home medical care and the elderly’s care, in accordance with community needs.

2) Developing small hubs

• Promotion of creating welfare hubs featuring multi-generation exchange and multfunction based on community needs.

→ 1) Places for the elderly with little care

2) Share houses with multifunctional services for the elderly who require high degree of other person’s assistance.

3) Considering collaboration with welfare services and human resources

• Consider creating a integrated system covering the elderly, the disabled, children and beyond, and human resource development for welfare services which is necessary for creating this system.

• Regardless of generation and its related issues, create communities where people can live for a long time in peace and will be able to continue to live without problems.