



政府統計

Results of the 15th Longitudinal Survey of Newborns in the 21st Century (2001 Cohort) and the 6th Longitudinal Survey of Newborns in the 21st Century (2010 Cohort)

The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare has tabulated and released the results of the 15th (for the year 2016) “Longitudinal Survey of Newborns in the 21st Century (2001 Cohort)” and the 6th (for the year 2015) “Longitudinal Survey of Newborns in the 21st Century (2010 Cohort)”, which are conducted every year, targeting the same cohorts.

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 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 15 years (ninth grader) as for the 15th survey of the 2001 cohort and five years and six months as for the 6th survey of the 2010 cohort.

[Key Survey Results]

<The 15th survey of children born in 2001>

1 Changes in the labour force status of their mothers

The percentage of mothers with work stood at 24.9% in the 1st survey (half a year after birth) and that percentage has been increasing every year to reach 80.8% in the 15th survey (ninth grader). (Figure 1 on Page 5)

2 Future plans held by children (regarding marriage and when to have the first child)

(1) Marriage

Of the children who answered “No specific plan yet” in the 13th survey, roughly 30% of boys and 40% of girls answered in the 15th survey that they wanted to get married in their 20s. (Table 3 on Page 8)

(2) When to have the first child

Of the children who answered “No specific plan yet” in the 13th survey, roughly 20% of boys and 30% of girls answered in the 15th survey that they wanted to have a child in their 20s. (Table 4 on Page 9)

3 Worries and anxieties felt by children

In both the boy population and the girl population surveyed, the largest increases are observed in those answering “future educational/career path”. (Figure 3 on Page 10)

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|------------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 13th survey (seventh grader) | - Boys: 9.4%, | Girls: 14.5% |
| 15th survey (ninth grader) | - Boys: 27.9%, | Girls: 44.5% |

<The 6th survey of children born in 2010>

1 Changes in the labour force status of their mothers

The percentage of mothers with work reached 62.2% in the 6th survey (5 years and 6 months of age), 10.8 points higher as compared to 51.4% in the 6th survey of the 2001 cohort. (Figure 1 on Page 11)

2 Children’s play spaces

The percentage of children who answered that they “play” (a sum of “play often” and “play sometimes”) at a “friend’s house” is 54.8%, which is 12.7 points lower than the percentage of the 2001 cohort in the 6th survey (67.5%). (Figure 3 on Page 13)

[See the attached Summary Report for more details \(Japanese only\).](#)