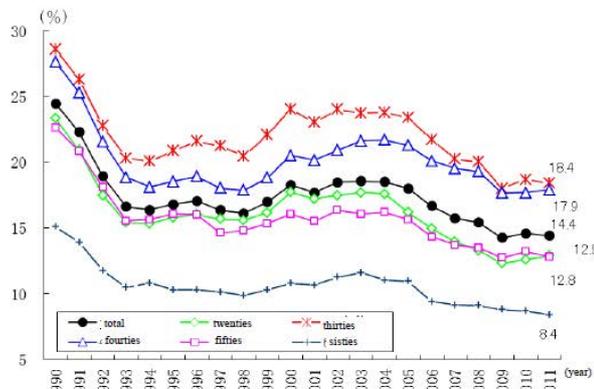


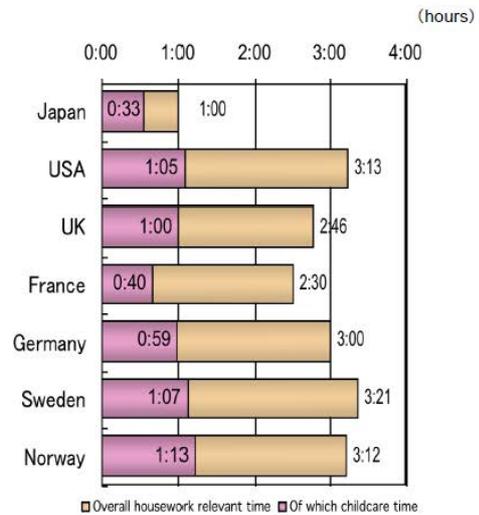
Figure 1-2-21: Long working hours of men in child-rearing generation

○ The proportion working hours of male employees working more than 60 hours per week, by age



Source: "Labor Force Survey" by Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications Statistics Bureau  
 ※1 Denominator of rate is the total number of non-agricultural employed persons(excluding persons not at work).  
 ※2 The number of 2011, the whole country except Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima Prefecture

○ Housework and childcare time husbands spend with their children under the age of 6 (per day)



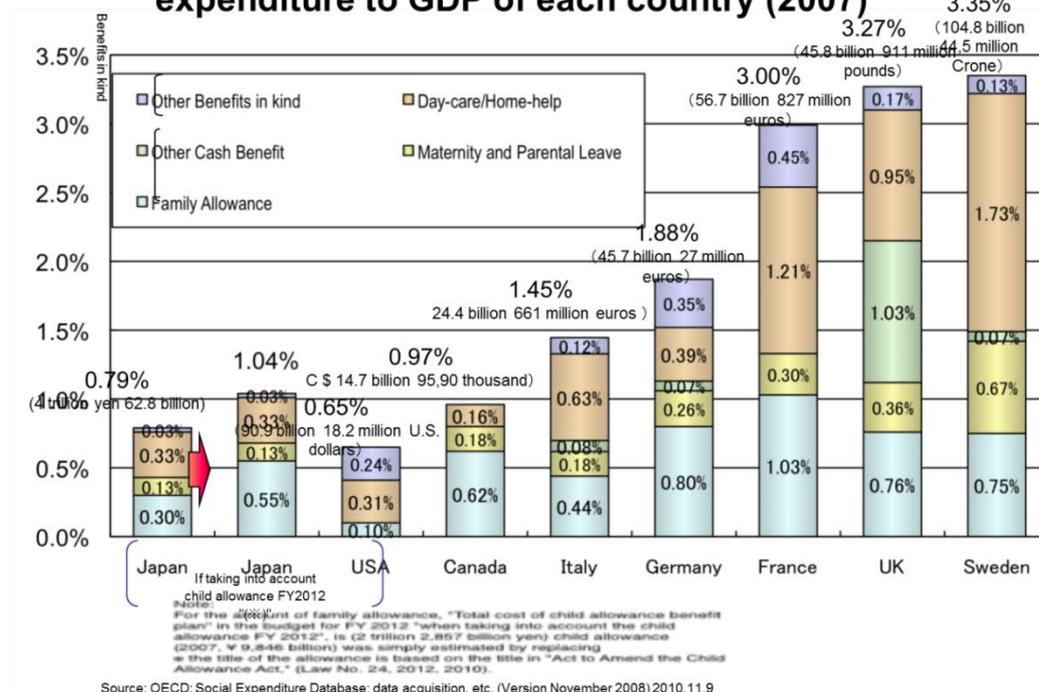
Source: Eurostat "How Europeans Spend Their Time Everyday Life of Women and Men"(2004), "Bureau of Labour Statistics of the U.S. "American Time-Use Survey Summary"(2006), Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities"(2006)  
 ※ Japanese figures represent the limited time a husband spends with the "child and household family."

### 5. International Comparison of Family Related Social Expenses

It has been pointed out that expenditure including cash benefits and benefits in kind of GDP is compared, Japan is at 0.79% (2007), which is about 1/4th when compared to European countries such as France or Sweden.

Figure 1-2-22:

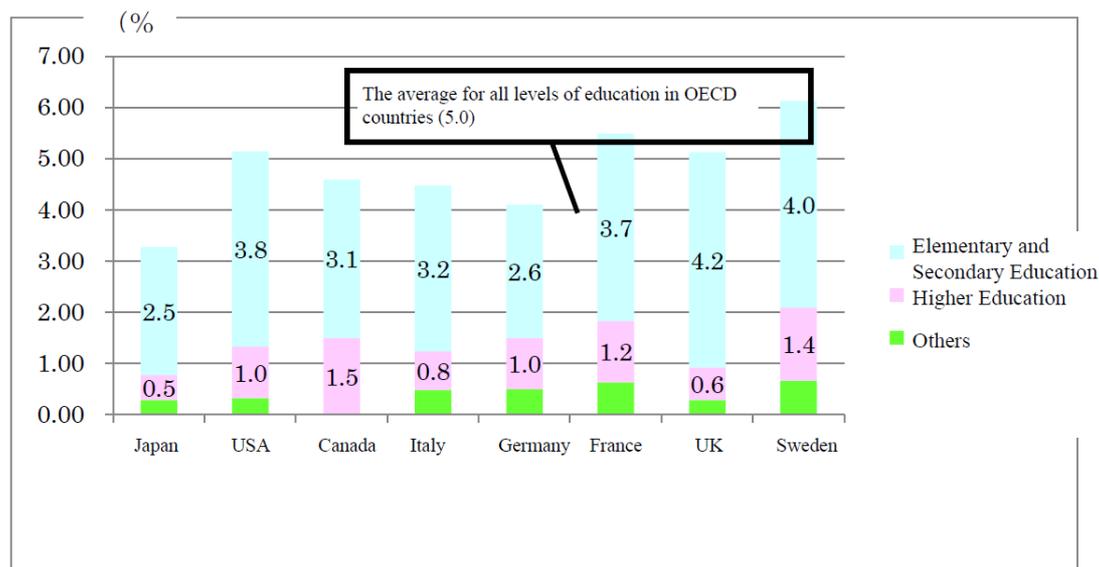
### Comparison of the ratio of family relationship social expenditure to GDP of each country (2007)



Source: OECD: Social Expenditure Database: data acquisition, etc. (Version November 2008) 2010.11.9

In addition, the percentage of public fiscal expenditure on educational institutions to GDP in Japan has become the lowest among the OECD member countries (31 countries).

Figure 1-2-23: Public fiscal expenditure on educational institutions



Source: OECD "Education at a Glance 2011"

Note 1: Public funding for educational institutions is the cost of educational administration and local government school education expenses were paid to countries and educational institutions. Including research and development expenses, scholarships to students are not included.

There is also the idea of the need to hit the international comparison of this measure, consider the ratio of the number of students enrolled and the total population of Japan is low, also the Japanese government scale is small.

Note 2: "Other" is the cost of the non-classification of pre-school education and educational administration expenses.

## Section 2. Future Population Outlook

### **1. Decline in the Total Population and Change of Demographics (Population of Japan after 50 years)**

According to the middle series (birth and death middle series) of future population projections for Japan as of January 2012, it is estimated that the total fertility rate will be 1.35 in 2060. On the basis of this assumption, the population of our country is estimated to become 86.74 million in 2060.

If we look at the size of population in three age categories and the overall transition (the middle series) of percentage in the total population, the youth population (aged 0-14), estimated at 16.84 million for 2010 and occupying 13.1 percent of the total population, is expected to drop to 7.91 million in 2060, occupying 9.1 percent of the total population. The productive population (aged 15-64) for 2011 estimated at 81.74 million and accounting for 63.8 percent of the total population, will keep decreasing and is projected to drop to 44.18 million in 2060, accounting for 50.9 percent of the total population. Finally, people aged 65 years or over, it is estimated at 29.48 million for 2010 and comprising 23.0 percent of the total population, is projected to hit 34.64 million in 2060, comprising 39.9 percent of the total population.