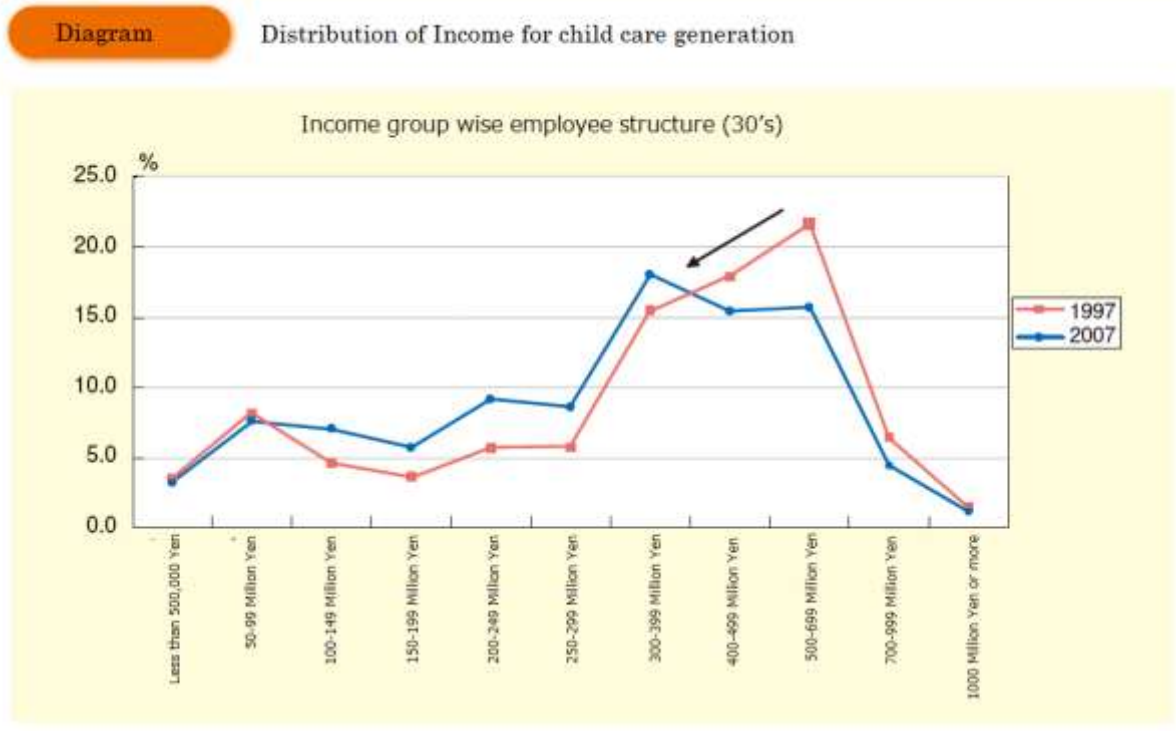


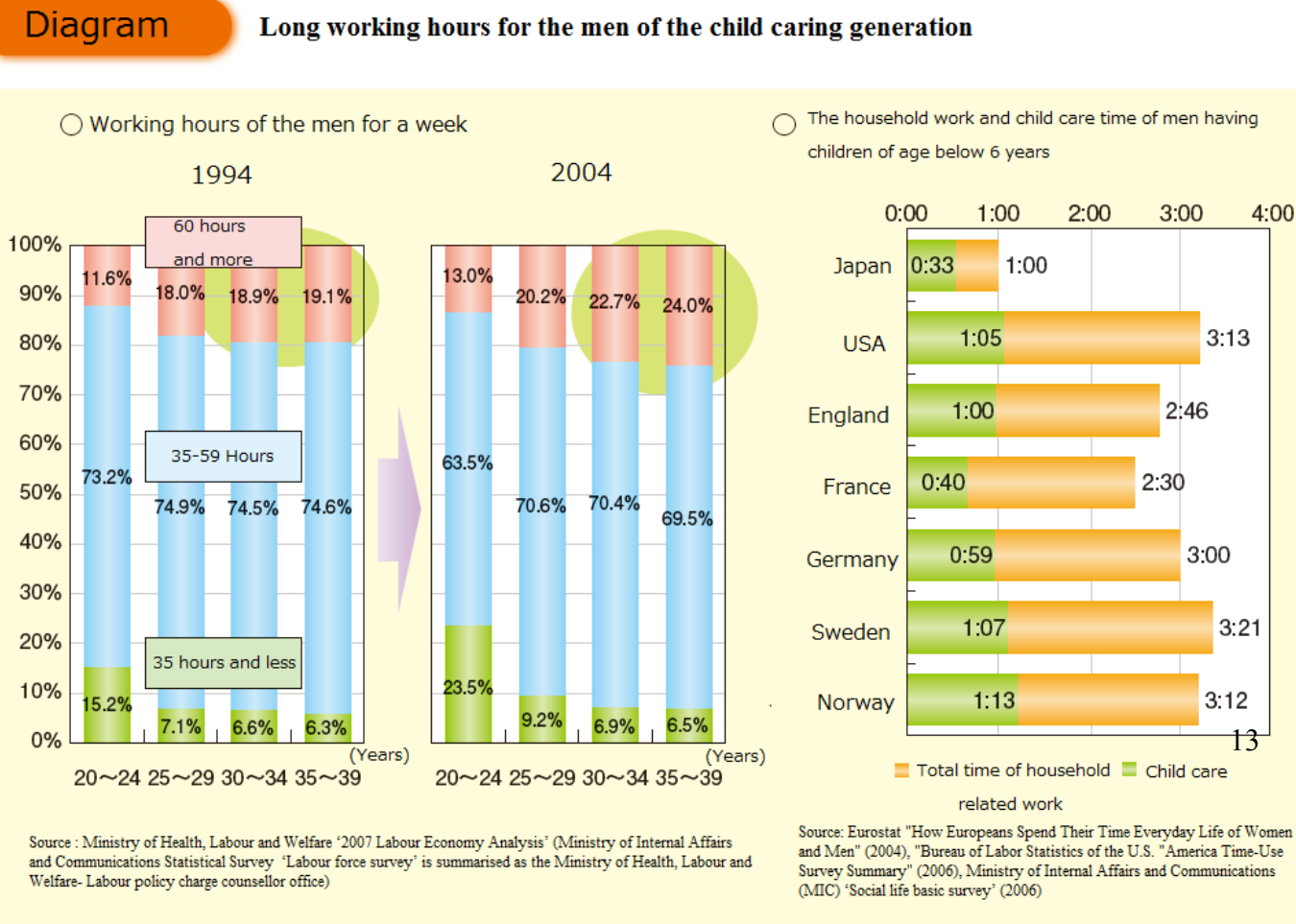
**(Low growth of income for younger generation)**

If the income distribution for the childcare generation is considered, in the 30's, the percentage of employers with the income 500-699 Million Yen was largest in 1997. However, the percentage of employers with the income 300 Million Yen was largest in 2007 (H19). It has shifted downwards in these 10 years.



**(Long working hours for men of the childcare generation)**

When the way a man works in his 30's, in the middle of childcaring, is reviewed, 1 out of the 4 persons on an average work for more than 60 hours in a week. Further, the working hours have shown a tendency to increase period; the percentage of the persons working for more than 60 hours has increased in the past 10 years. In addition, if the childcare time is compared with other countries field, it was found that the childcare time for the men having a child below 6 years of age is only 30 minutes in a day on an average, which is half when compared to European countries. Even after adding the time of household work, it is found that the time consumed for the household work and child care by the men of the child caring generation of Japan is only 1 hour in a day on an average. When this was compared to the European countries, it is only 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of that of the European countries; it is the participation of the men in the childcare is not making a progress.



**(Women employment after having a baby remains severe)**

When an employment surrounding the employment of the women is reviewed, approximately 60% of the women who were working before delivery have left their work after delivery. Further, the percentage of the women taking a maternity leave has shown a tendency of steady increase (in 2008, it was 90.6%). However, when the percentage of women who continue to work without taking the leave is taken into consideration, the percentage of women who continue to work after delivery hasn't changed much in these 20 years. Continuing working for a woman having a baby.

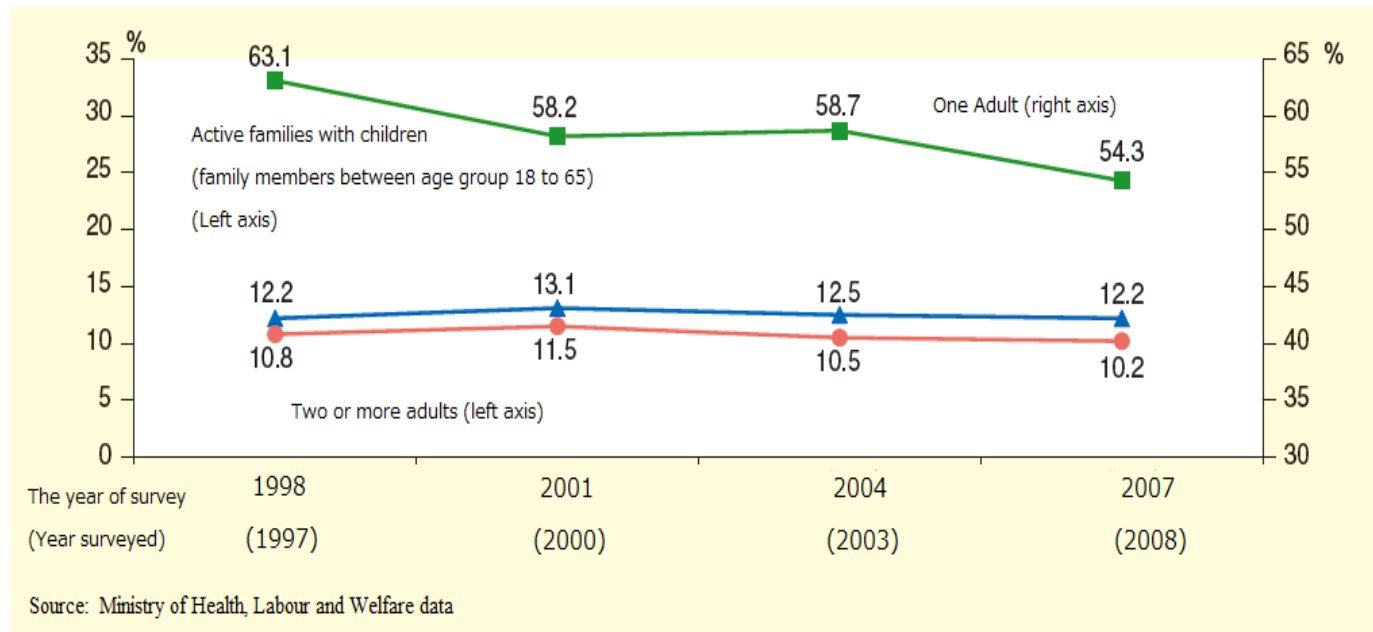


**(‘Child poverty’)**

The problem of ‘child poverty’ has been highlighted recently. When the relative poverty rate published by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare in 2009 is reviewed, the relative poverty rate of the members of the active family with children was 12.2% as per the 2007 survey, and it was 54.3% for single parent families. Further, when the comparison of the relative poverty rate in OECD countries is reviewed, the Japan still ranks the highest amongst the OECD countries, the improvement of which has become an issue.

**Diagram**

The relative poverty rate of the members of the active families with children (family members between age group 18 to 65)

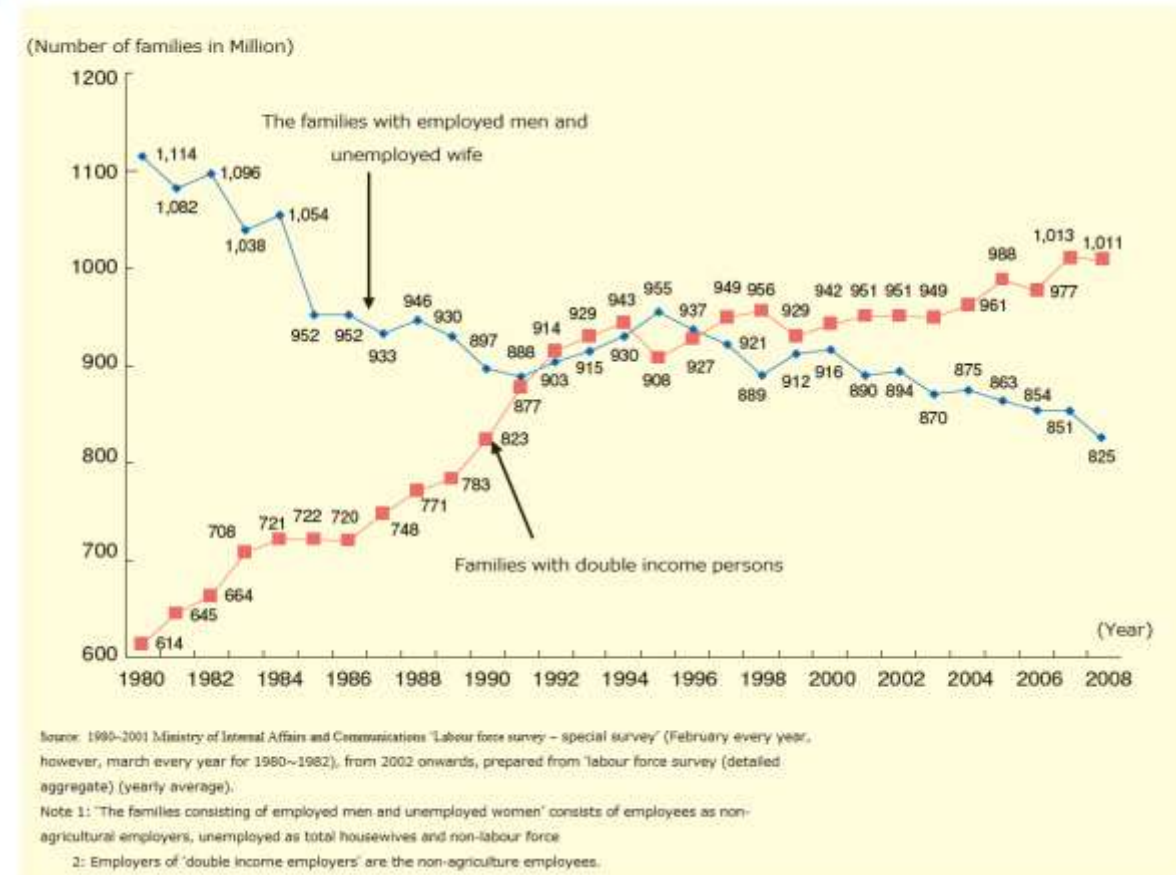


**(Increase in double income families)**

Since the mid-1990's, the number of double income families has been more than the full time housewives (husbands), and recently the trend has shown a remarkable increase in the number. In addition, while the problem of wait listed children inclusive latent needs of care has aggravated, on the other hand, the vacancy rate of the kindergarten has dropped. It is the indication that the trays for the preschool children are not suitable for this generation. According to this trend, the development of centres for ECEC having functions of both the kindergarten and the day care centre combined together is being promoted since its inception in 2006, and the current licensed number as of April 2010 is 532.

**Diagram**

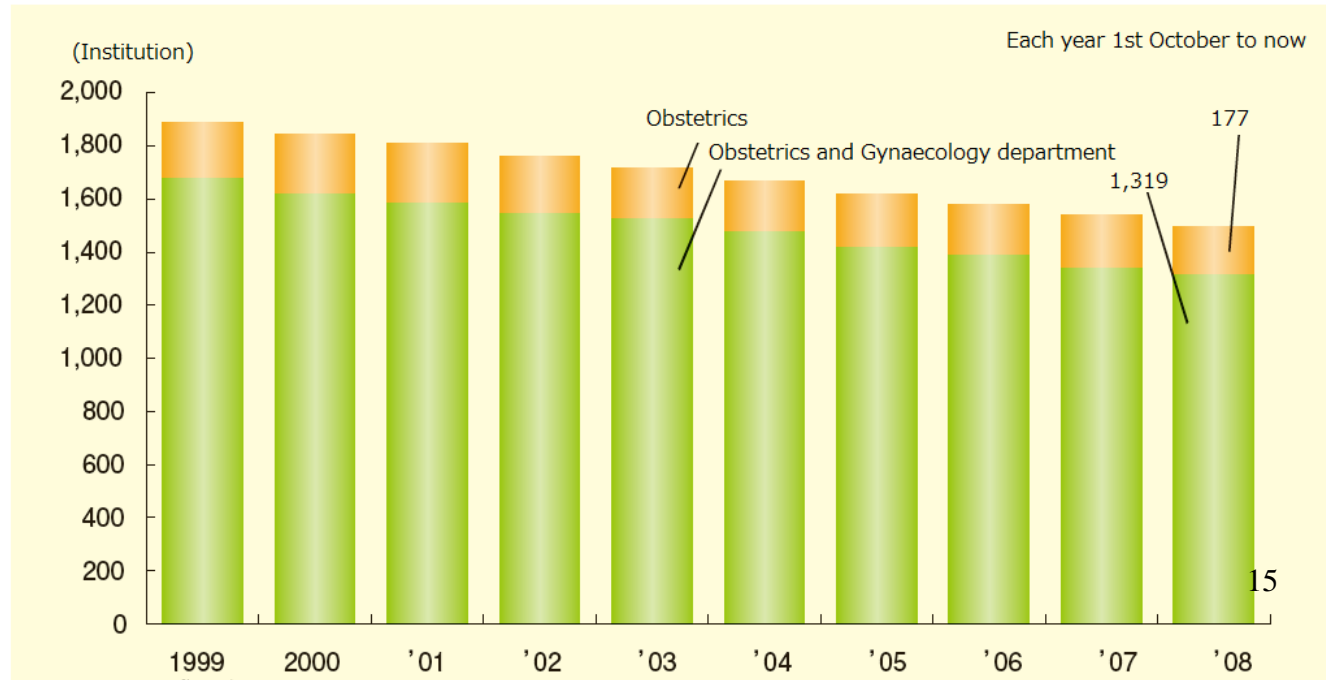
Increase in double income families



**(Decrease in places of birth)**

The number the Obstetrics and Gynaecology department has decreased over 10 years, which suggests that the places of birth have reduced considerably.

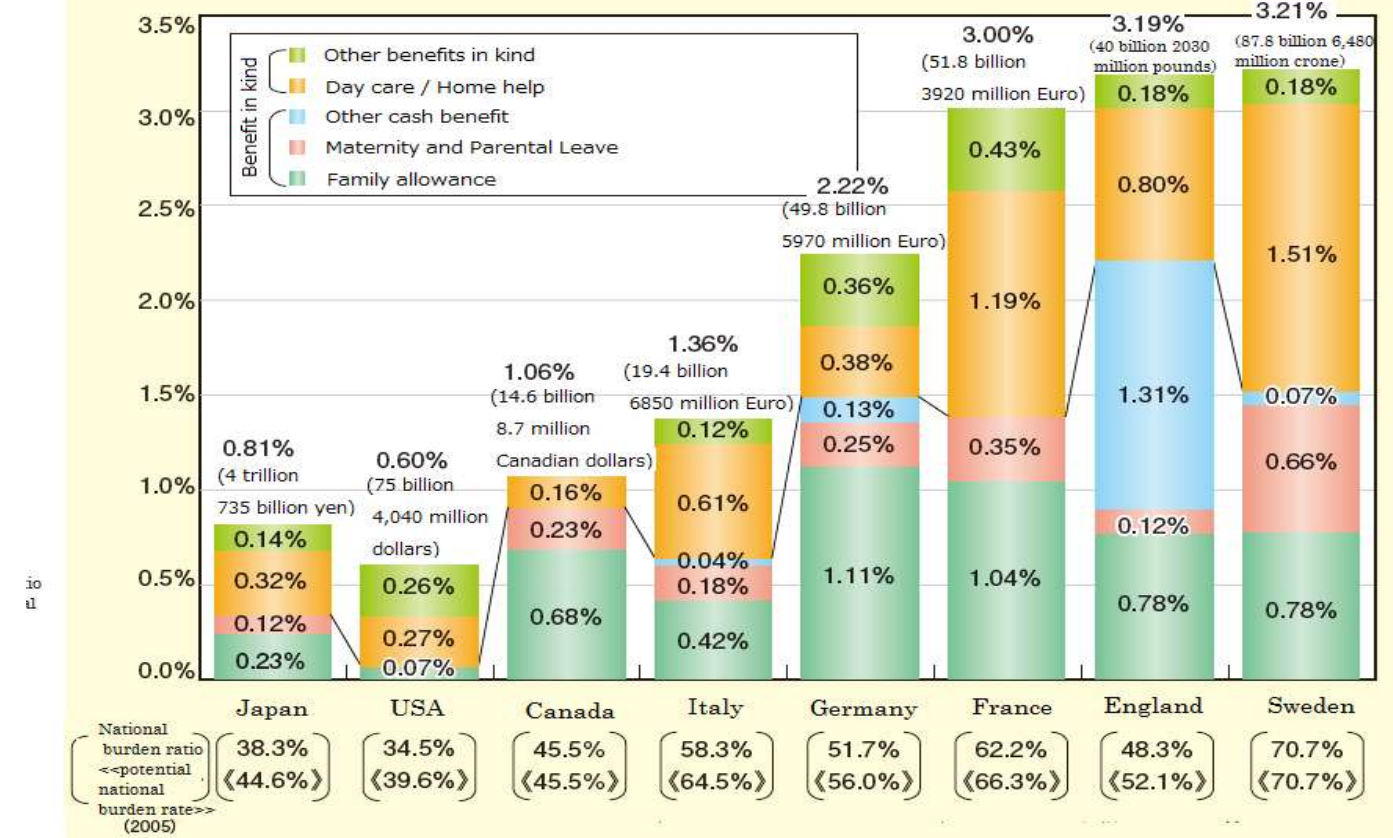
**Diagram** Yearly transition of the number of general hospitals with the Obstetrics and Gynaecology department



Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare 'Medical institutions (static, dynamic) survey, Hospital report summary' (2008)

**Diagram**

Comparison of GDP ratios of family related social expenses of each country (2005)



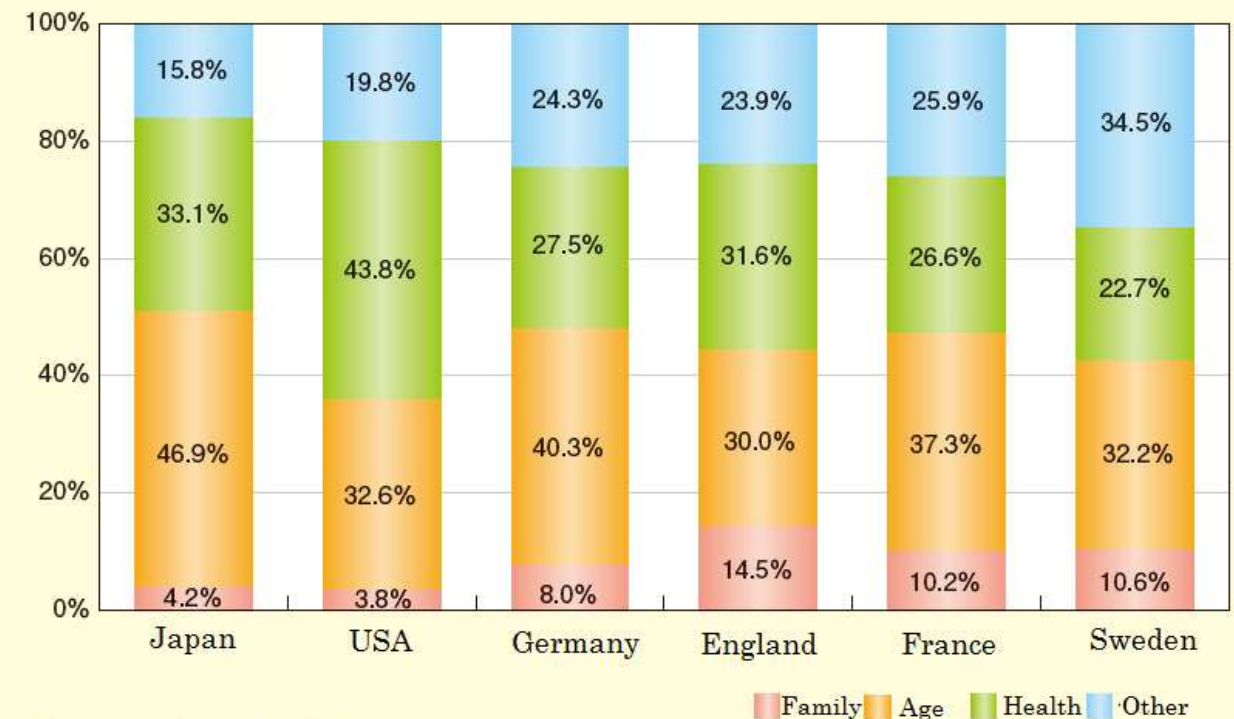
Source: OECD : Social Expenditure Database (Version: November 2008) 2010.2.8 Obtained data etc

**4 International Comparison of Family Related Social Expenses**

It has been pointed out that Japan, as compared to the European countries, has the low financial support of the entire family policy through the cash benefit, and benefit in kind. When the family related social expenditure of GDP is compared, Japan is at 0.81% (2005, which is only 1/3<sup>rd</sup> or 1/4<sup>th</sup> when compared to European countries such as France or Sweden. Furthermore the percentage of the family related benefits covering the social welfare benefit in Japan is at 4.2% (2005) whereas it is roughly 10% in European countries.

**Diagram**

Composition Ratios for Social Welfare Benefit of each country (2005)



Source: OECD: "Social Expenditure Database 2008"