

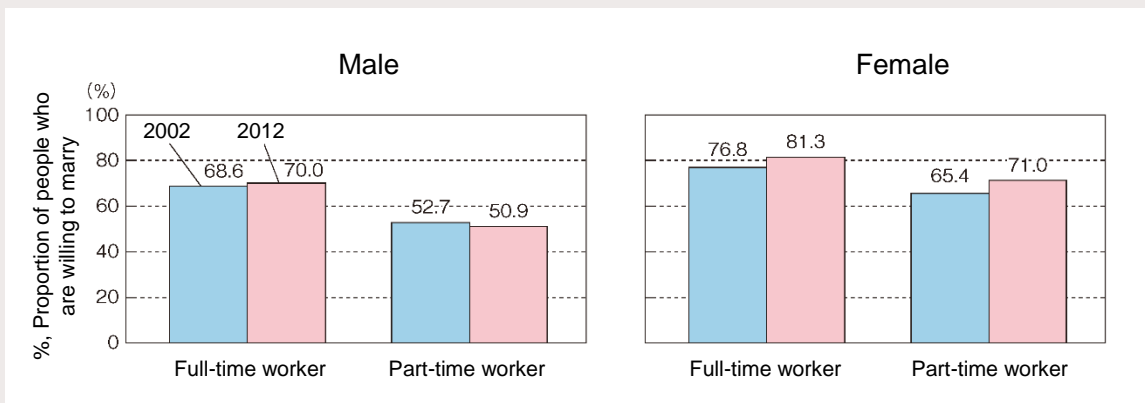
## 4. Circumstances Surrounding Marriage, Childbirth, and Childcare

### (The Attitude toward Marriage)

Regarding the 1st longitudinal survey of adults in the 21st century (2012 cohort) and the 11th longitudinal survey of adults in the 21st century (2002 cohort), when looking at the proportion of single males and females in their 20's at the time of the 1st survey who were graduated and willing to marry, by whether they were engaged in part-time work or full-time work, it is found that the proportion has increased compared with 10 years ago for females working either part-time or full-time.

**Fig. 1-1-6**

**Proportion of single people in their 20's who were willing to marry, by whether they worked full-time or part-time (2002 survey (1st survey), and 2012 survey (1st survey))**



Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Outline of the 1st Longitudinal Survey of Adults in the 21st century (2012 cohort) and the 11th Longitudinal Survey of Adults in the 21st century (2002 cohort)"

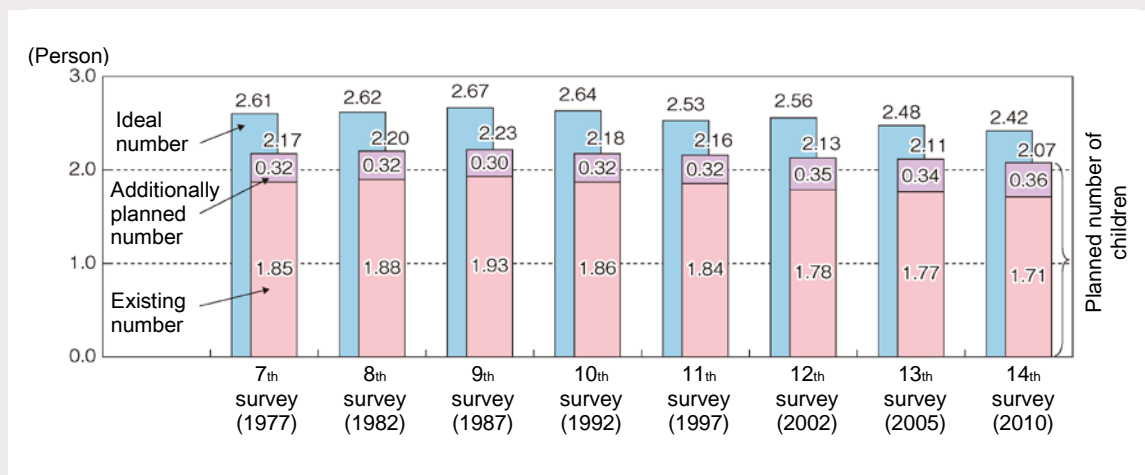
Note: People who "are willing to marry" are the total number of people who replied that they "want to marry at any cost" and those who "want to marry if possible."

### (Thoughts about childbirth)

According to the 14<sup>th</sup> “Birth Trends Survey (Single person survey)” conducted by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (2011), the ideal number of children (average ideal number of children) for married couples has continued to decline since the 13<sup>th</sup> survey, resulting in the lowest recorded number since the survey was started (2.42). In addition, the number of planned children for married couples (average planned number of children) stands at 2.07, below 2.1.

The biggest reason why married couples do not have as many children as they would like is because “it costs too much money to raise and educate children” (60.4%), and this belief is higher among younger people. Another reason is that they “do not wish to give birth at older age” (35.1%), a belief that is higher among older people.

**Fig. 1-1-7 Changes in the average ideal number of children, and average number of planned children**

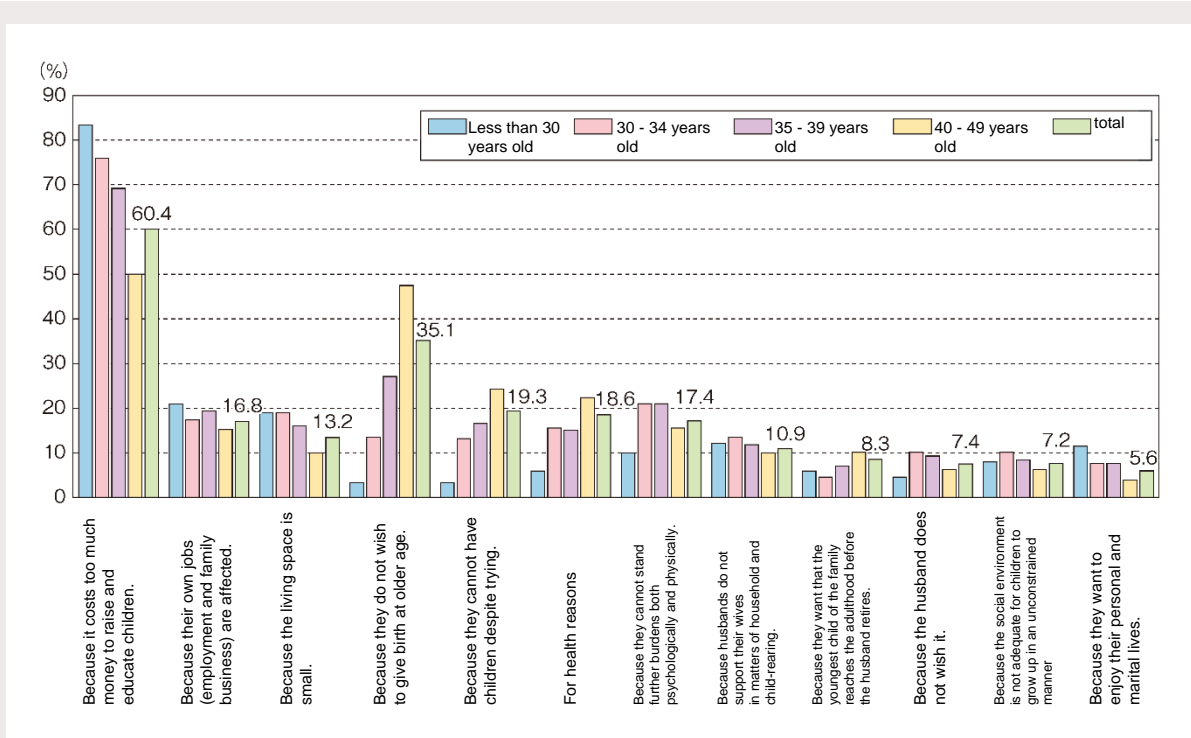


Source: “The 14<sup>th</sup> Japanese national fertility survey (For couples)” in 2011, by National Institute of Population and Social Security Research

Note: Subjects were first-married couples of less than 50 years old. The planned number is the sum of the additionally planned number and the existing number. The total number includes that in which the duration of marriage is unknown. The years represent the years in which the survey was conducted.

**Fig. 1-1-8**

**Reasons why married couples do not have the ideal number of children, by age wife**



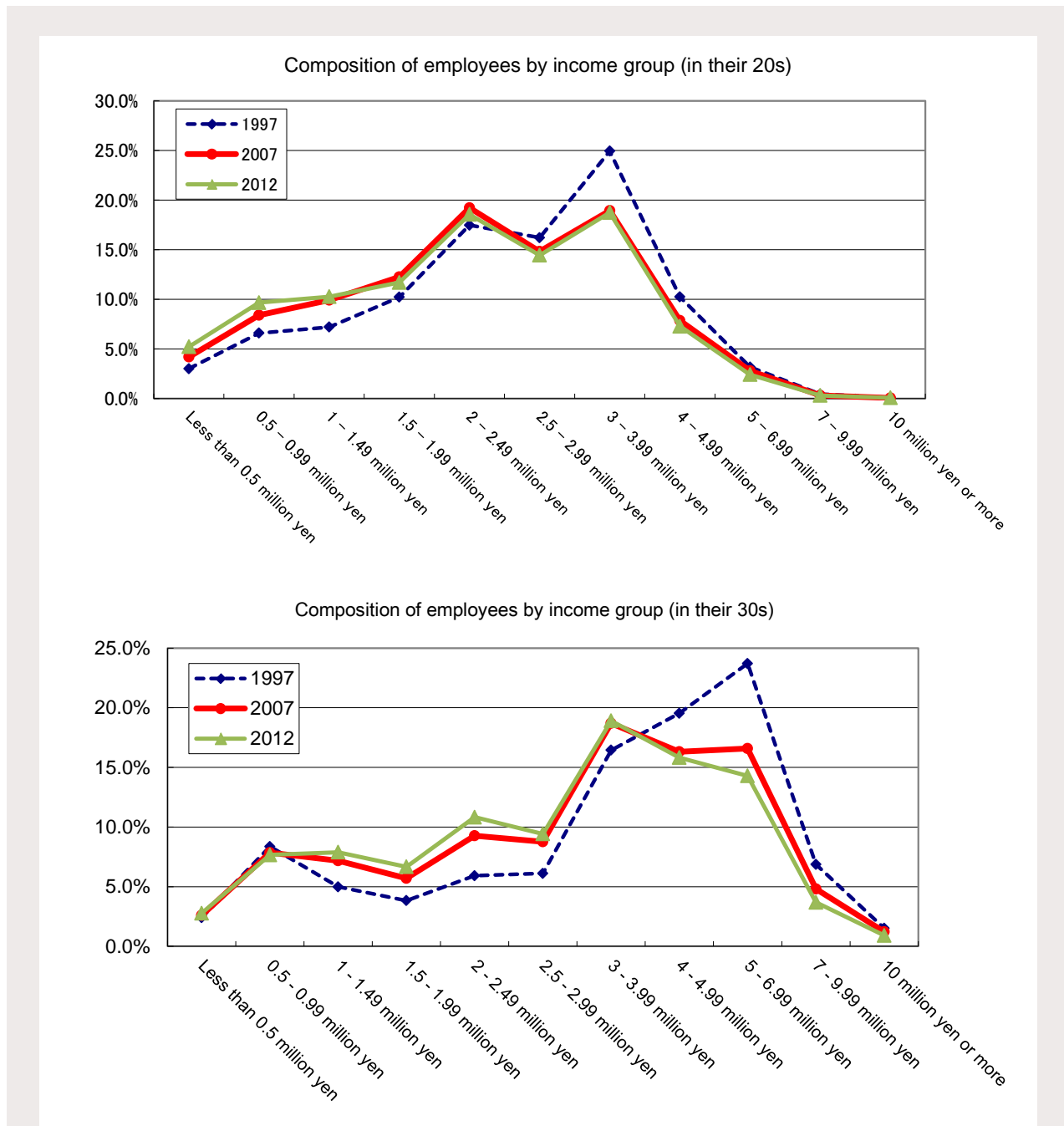
Source: "14<sup>th</sup> Birth Trends Survey (Married couple survey)," National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (2011)

Note: Subjects were first-married couples with fewer children than their ideal number. The percentage of married couples with fewer children than their ideal number is 32.7%.

**(Sluggish income growth for young people)**

Looking at the income distribution of families with small children, for people in their 20's, the rate of employees with an annual income of 3 million yen in 1997 was by far the largest group. It was also the largest group in 2012, but now there is almost an equal rate of employees with an annual income of 2 million yen or less. For people in their 30's, the largest group of employees in 1997 had an average annual income of 5 to 6.99 million, whereas the largest group of employees in 2012 only had an average annual income of 3 million.

**Fig. 1-1-9 Income distribution of child-rearing generation**

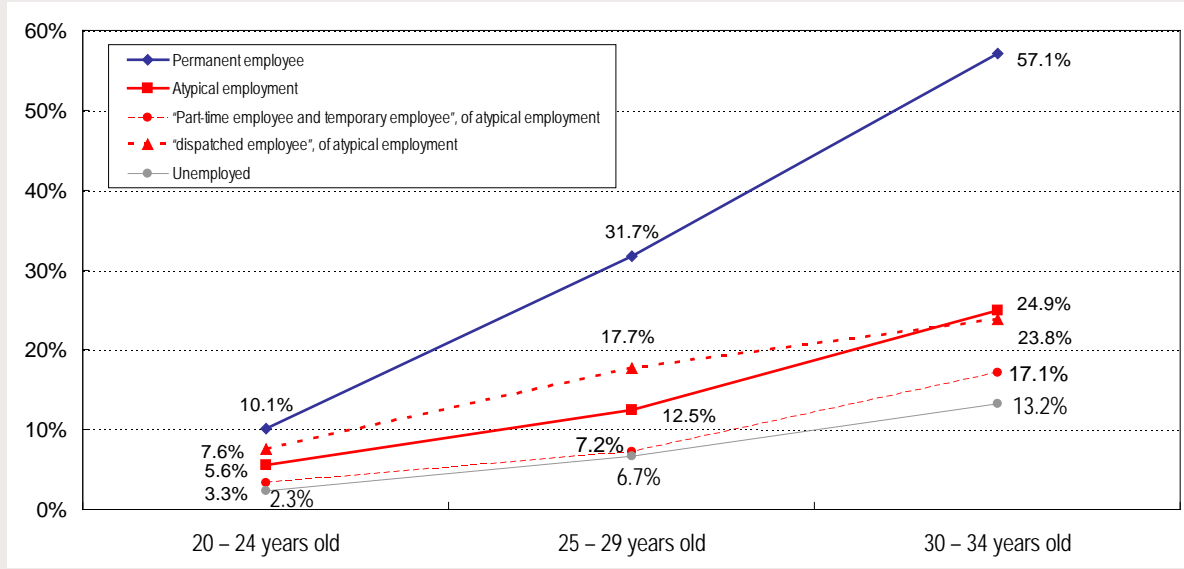


Source: "Employment Status Survey", Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

**(Difference in family formation according to the mode of employment and others)**

The rate of marriage among people with atypical employment is low and the rate among men between 30 and 34 years old is less than half of that among people with regular employment. It is obvious that that one's ability to have a family greatly differs according to the mode of employment.

**Fig. 1-1- 10 Percentage of married men by mode of employment (male)**



Source: “Employment status of young people, and the current status of career and vocational skills development” (2009), Japan Institute for Labour Policy and Training

Note: The classification of the employment status is based on the definition of the “Employment status of young people, and the current status of career and vocational skills development” below:

- Atypical employment: Employees working under other permanent employees, such as part-time employees, occasional staff, dispatched employees of worker dispatching companies, contract employees, temporary employees and others.

**(Difficulty persists in continuing employment for women)**

In view of the circumstances concerning working women, the rate of mothers of the 2010 newborns who had been working up until one year before giving birth but quit their job before or after child birth was 54.1%. This is a decrease of 13.3 points, as compared with the rate of mothers of the 2001 newborns at 67.4%.

In the meantime, 86.0% of women show the will to work in one way or another, regardless of whether they worked part-time, full-time or not at all.