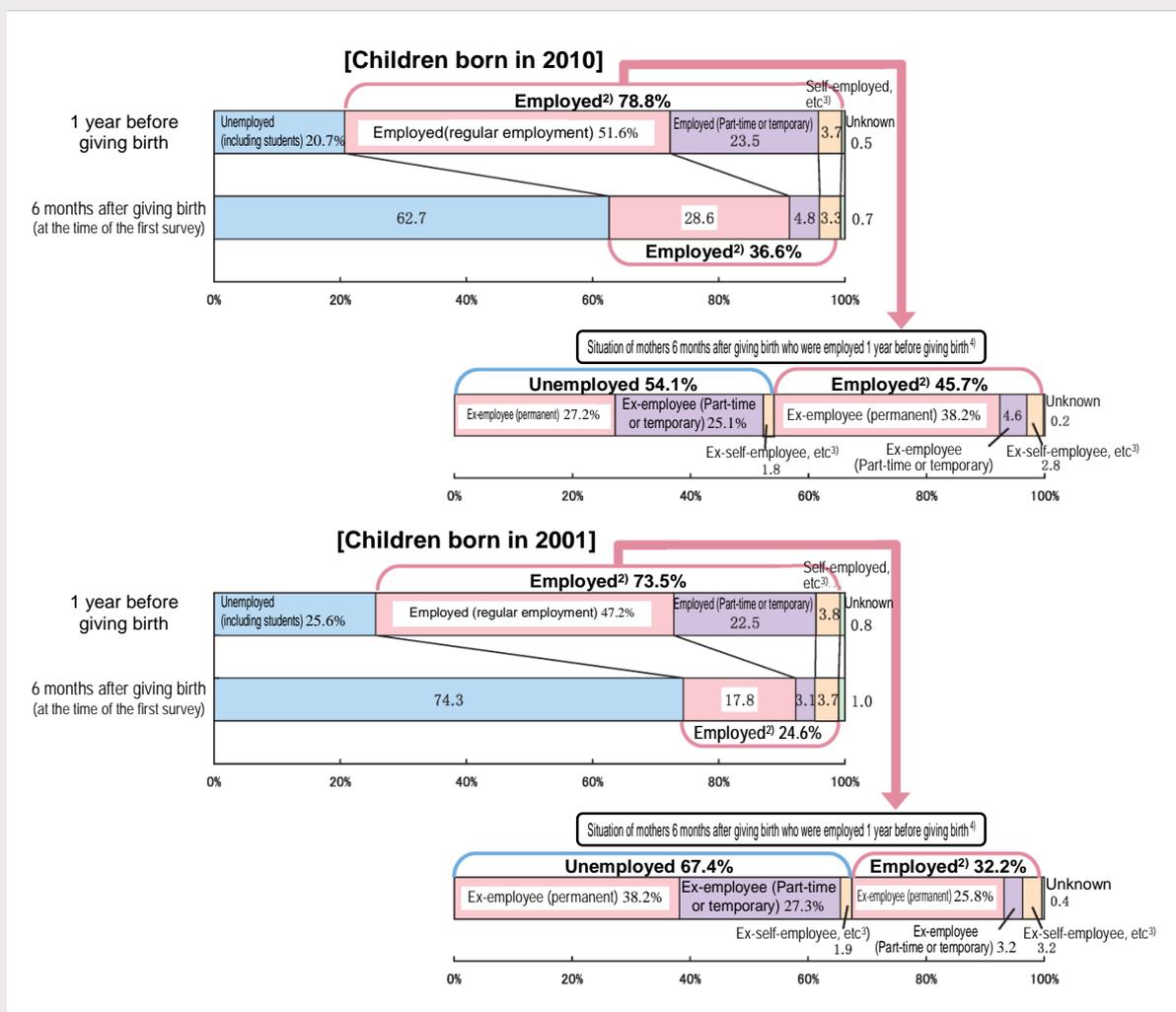


Fig. 1-1-11

Employment status of mothers at 6 months after giving birth to a child by employment status at one year before giving birth

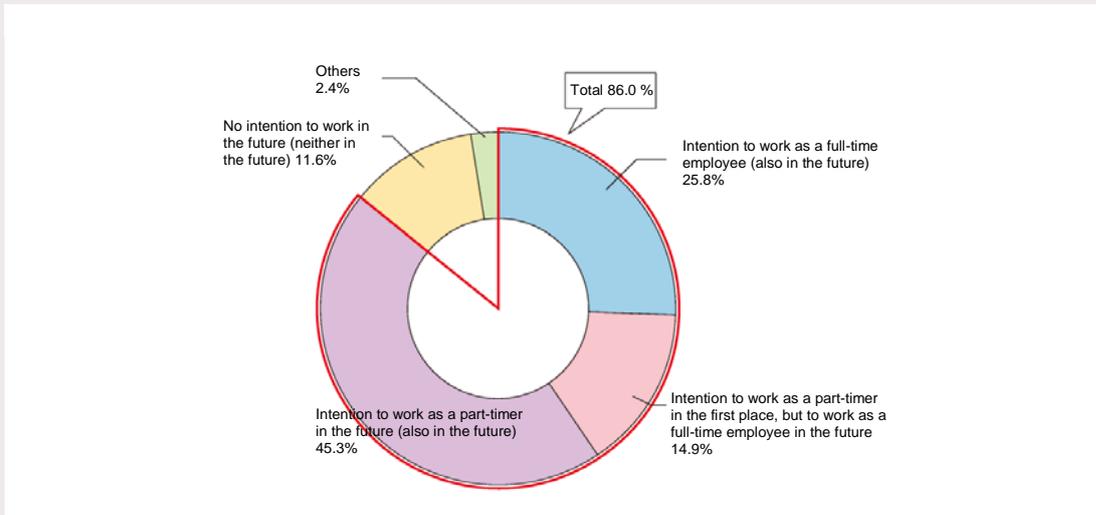


Source: "First Longitudinal Survey of Newborns in the 21st Century (2010 Cohort)", Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Note:

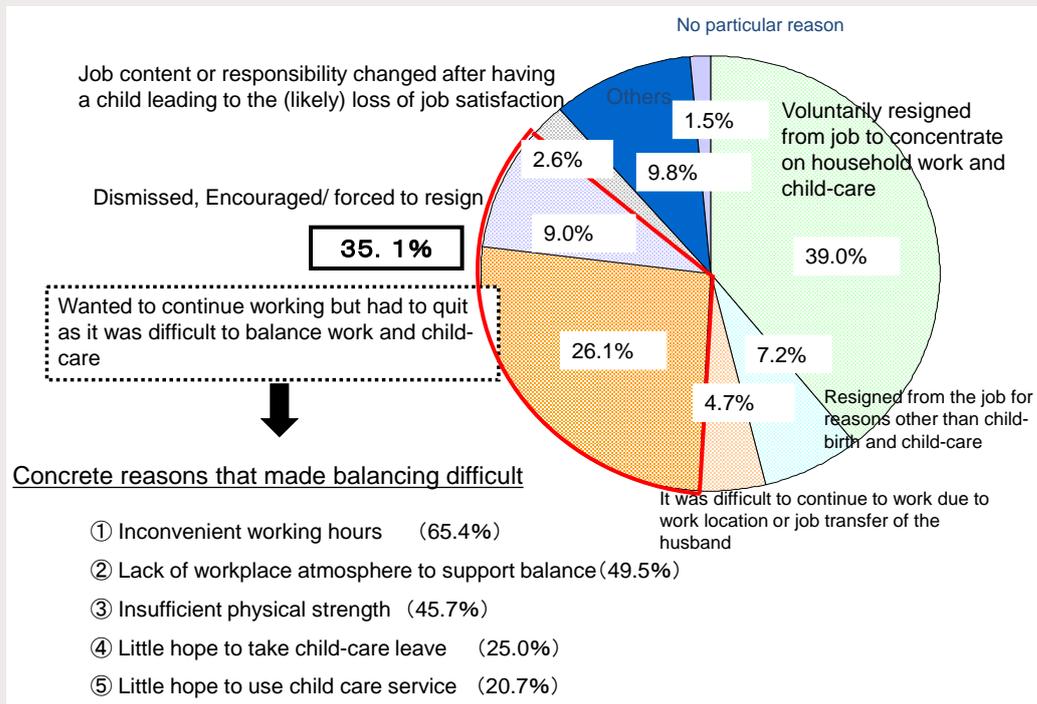
- 1) Of the respondents of the first survey (a total of 38,554 in the survey of the "Children born in 2010" and 47,010 in the survey of the "Children born in 2011"), only those who live with their mothers and one son/daughter (only him/herself) are calculated (a total of 18,100 in the survey of the "Children born in 2010" and 22,914 in the survey of the "Children born in 2011")
- 2) The "employed" includes those who are on childcare leave and others.
- 3) The "self-employee, etc." includes "self-employed business, family business," "sideline work" and "others."
- 4) The "Situation of mothers 6 months after giving birth who were employed one year before giving birth" is calculated with the number of those "employed" 1 year before giving birth (a total of 14,261 in the survey of the "Children born in 2010" and 16,852 in the survey of the "Children born in 2011").

Fig. 1-1-12 Intentions of wives to get to work



Source: "Research report on child-rearing environments in rural and urban communities" (2011), Cabinet Office

Fig. 1-1-13 Reasons for resigning before or after pregnancy/childbirth



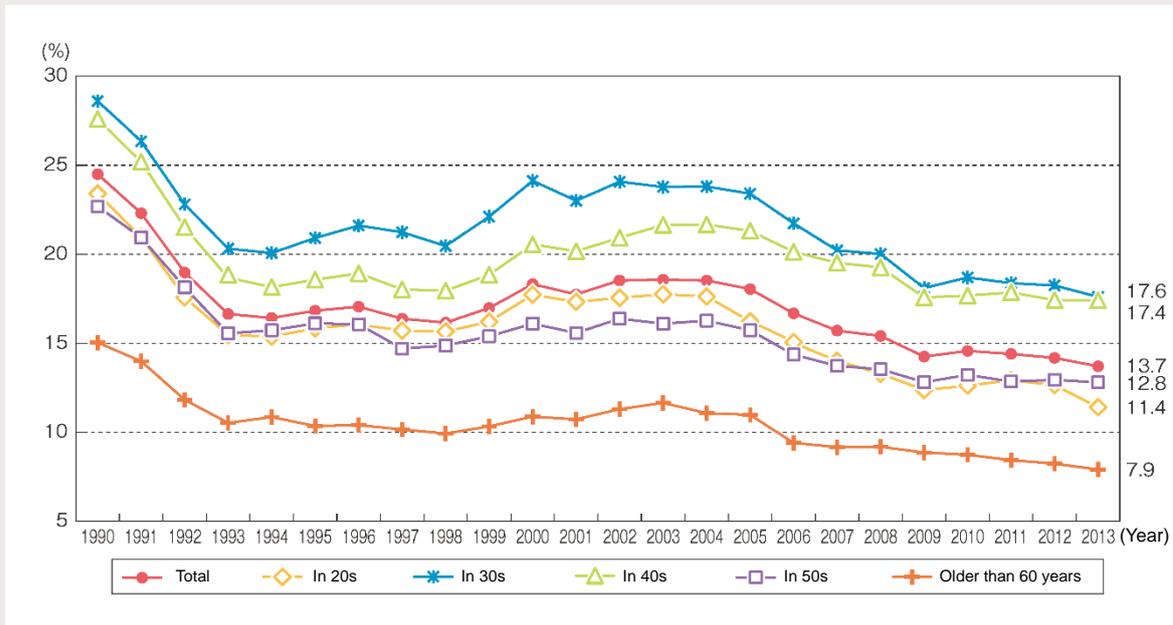
Source: "Comprehensive study on problems concerning work-family balance support," 2008, Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting

(Long Working Hours for Males of the childcare generation)

The number of male workers who work more than 60 hours a week is almost declining regardless of age after 2005, however, 17.6% of male workers in their 30's (the childcare generation) still worked more than 60 hours a week, the highest rate in all generations.

Fig. 1-1-14

Percentage of male employees working more than 60 hours per week, sorted by age group



Source: "Labour Force Survey," Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
 ※1 The figures represent the percentage over the total of non-agriculture and forestry employee (except those on leave).
 ※2 The figures of 2011 are the results of all the prefectures except Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures.

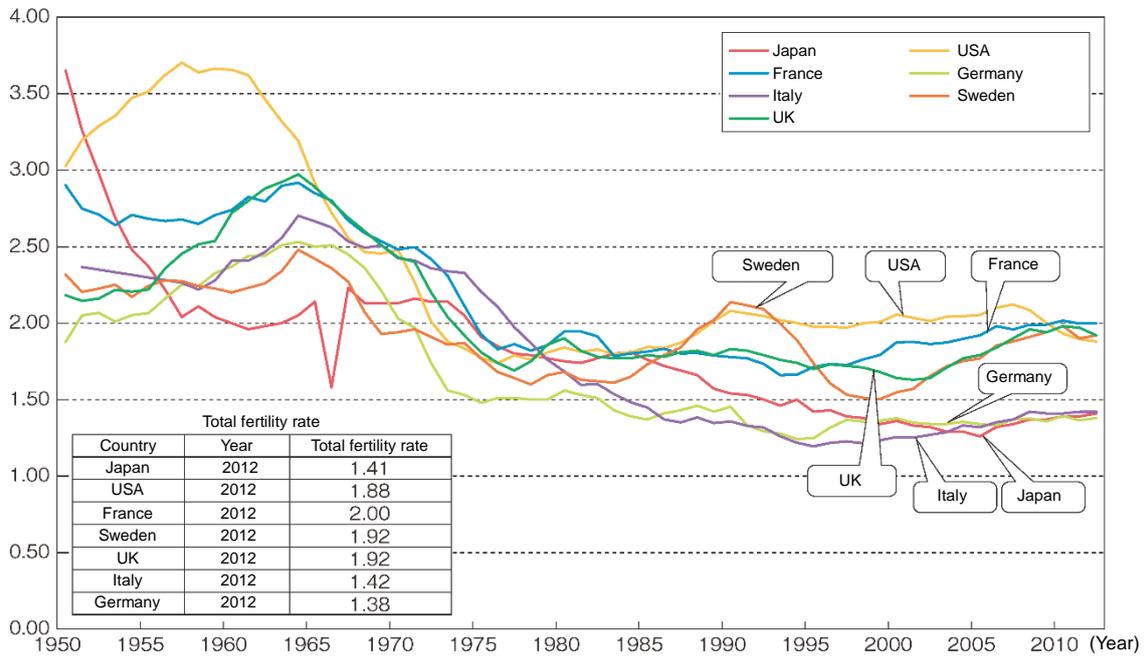
5. Comparison with Foreign Countries

(Situation of birth rates in other countries)

The changes in the total fertility rate of Western countries (USA, France, Sweden, UK, Italy, and Germany) were over 2.0 in all countries up until the 1960s. Then, from 1970 to 1980, there was an overall downward trend. Since around 1990, however, the birth rate has differed among countries and some countries have recovered from downward trends.

It has been pointed out that the direct social expenditures on family benefits through expenditures on cash assistance to Japanese families is small in comparison to that given to families in western countries. In Japan, the social expenditures on family benefits in relation to GDP was 1.35% (2011), which is about one-third of that in western countries such as France and Sweden.

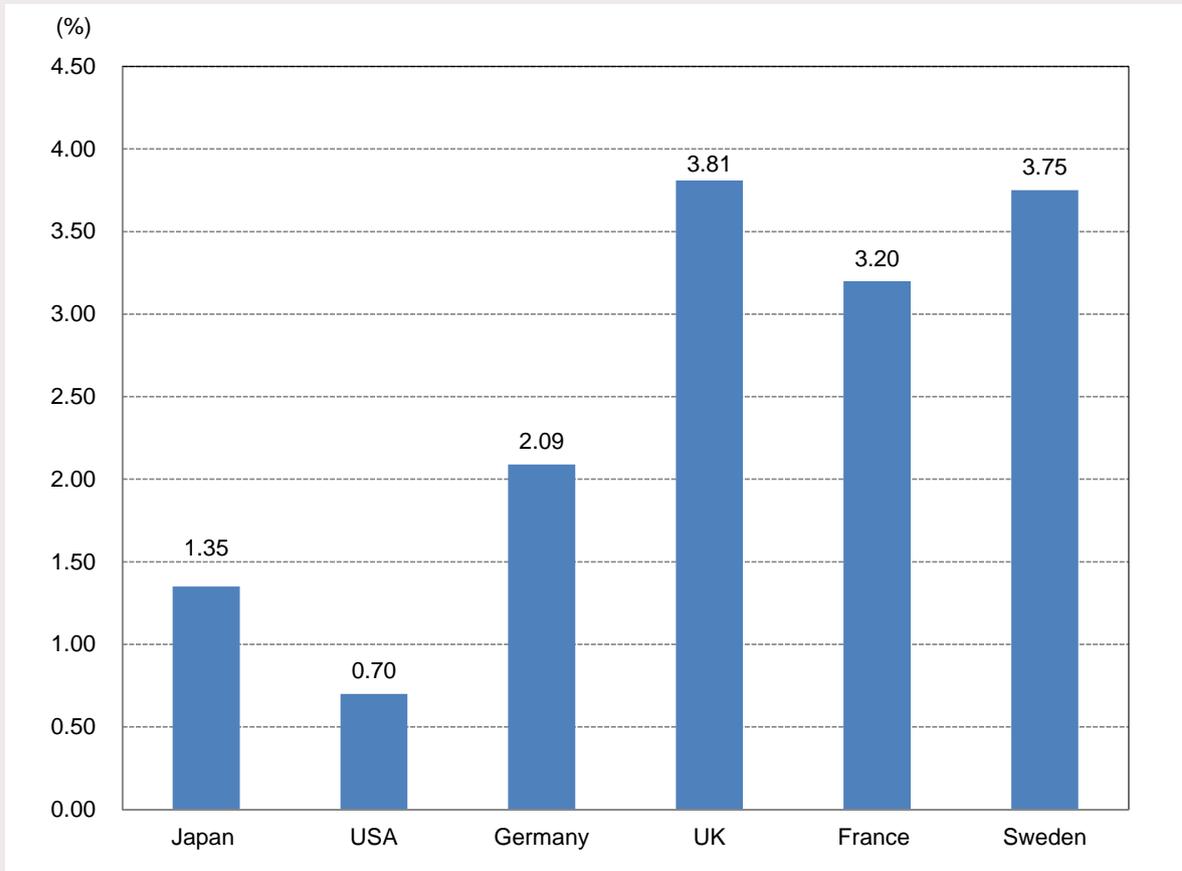
Fig. 1-1-15 Trends in the total fertility rates in major countries (USA and Europe)



Source: Data of Europe, the data until 1959 is based on “Demographic yearbook” by United Nation, and others, after 1960, “Family database” (updated in Feb., 2013) by OECD. However, the data of Great Britain, Italy and Germany in 2012 is based on government statistics organization of each country. The data of U.S.A. is based on “Demographic Yearbook” by United Nation until 1959 and after 1960, “Family database” (updated in Feb., 2013) by OECD. However, the data of 2012 is based on the government statistics organization. The data of Japan until 1959 is based on “the Vital Statistics” by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, and after 1960, on “Family database” (updated in Feb., 2013) by OECD. However, the data of 2012 is based on “the Vital Statistics” by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

Fig. 1-1-16

Comparison of Ratio of GDP to Family-related Social Expenses in Each Country



Source: National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, "Statistics of Social Security Expense" (2011)

Note 1: Family --- Cash benefit and benefit in kind paid for supporting family.

Child allowance (child benefit): benefit, expense for child fostering service etc.

Social welfare: Payment for Special child dependent's allowance, various expenses of childcare allowance, child protection cost, operating cost of nursery center.

Association-managed health insurance, Society-managed health insurance, National health insurance: various expenses of child birth and child-rearing, lump-sum money for child birth and child-rearing.

Various Mutual insurance cooperatives: various expenses for child birth and child-rearing, childcare leave benefit, family-care leave benefit.

Unemployment insurance: childcare leave benefit, family-care leave benefit.

Social welfare: Aid in child birth and education

School expense subsidies

Early childhood educational cost (public expense of early childhood educational cost, according to "Education Database" by OECD)

Note 2: FY 2011 for Japan, FY 2010 for U.S.A and Germany, and FY 2009 for U.K., France and Sweden.