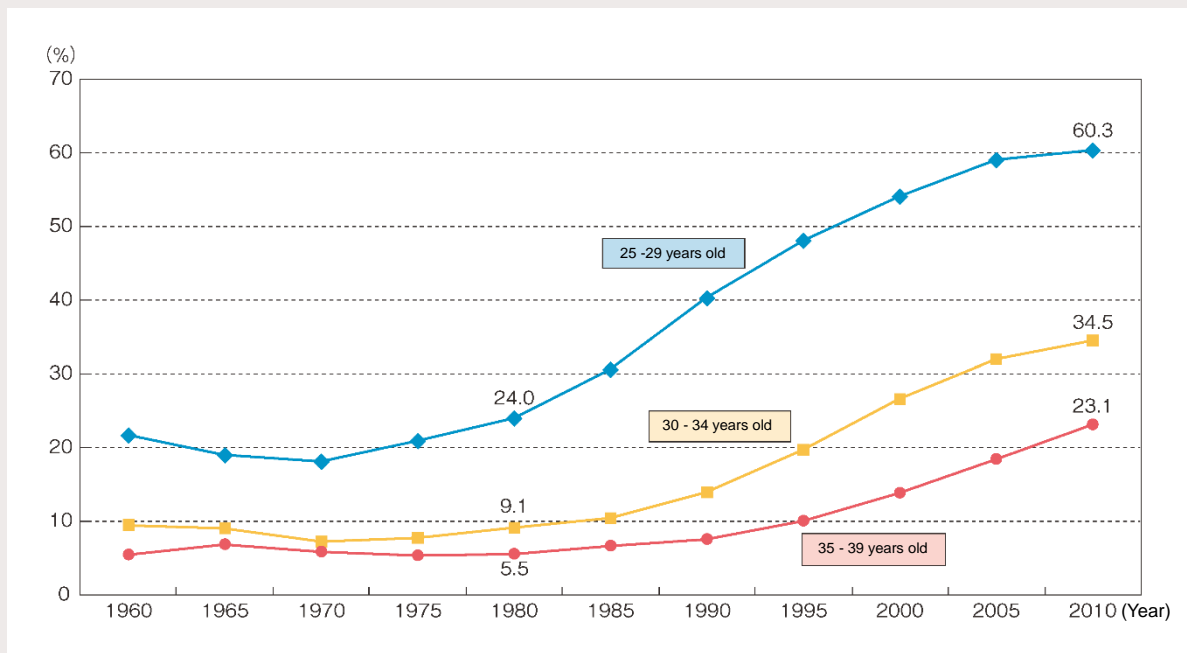


Fig. 1-1-5

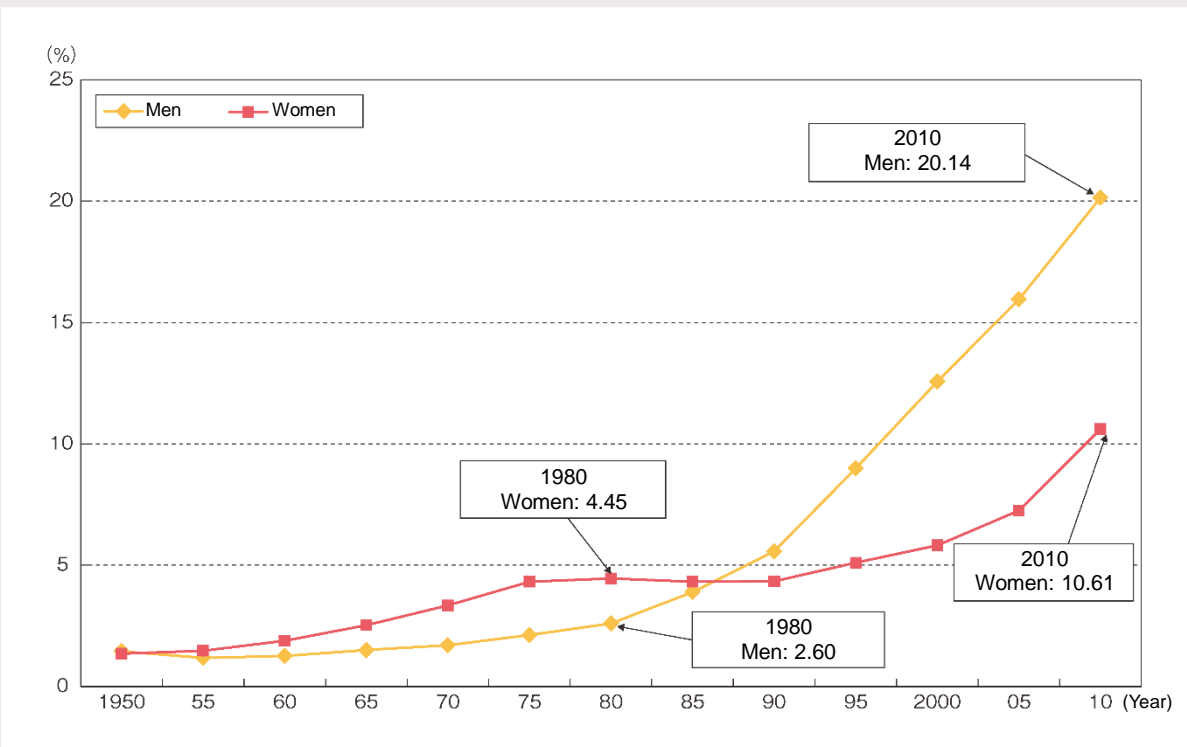
Changes in the percentage of never married people by age group (women)



Source: "Population Census," Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (2010)
 Note: Okinawa prefecture is not included in the data of 1960 to 1970.

Fig. 1-1-6

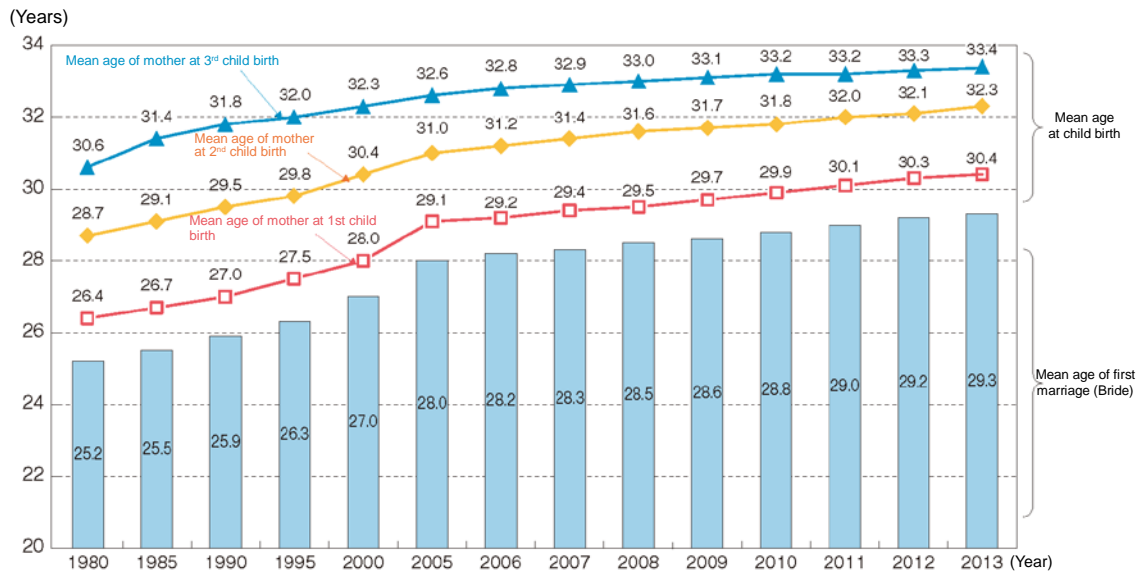
Annual changes in the lifetime never married rate



Source: "Population Statistics (2013)," National Institute of Population and Social Security Research
 Note: The lifelong never married status rate is the average of never married status from 45 years old to 49 and from 50 to 54, and the never married status rate in 50.

Fig. 1-1-7

Trends in the mean age of first marriage age and mean age of mothers by live birth order



Source: "Vital Statistics," Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

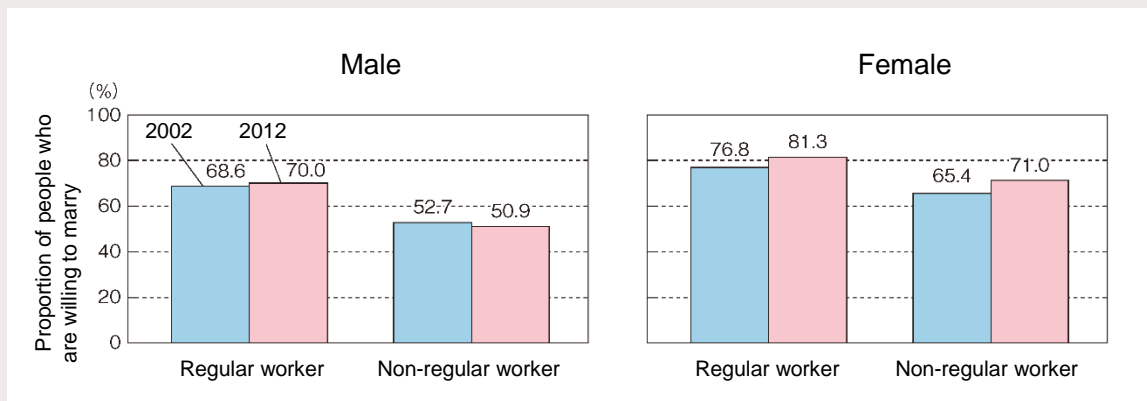
4. Circumstances Surrounding Marriage, Childbirth, and Childcare

(The Attitude toward Marriage)

When looking at single graduated men and women in their 20's by sex, regular and non-regular in the Longitudinal Survey of Adults in the 21st Century (adults in 2002) and the subsequent survey (adults in 2012), the latter survey shows a higher percentage of both regular and non-regular women workers who desire to marry than 10 years before.

Fig. 1-1-8

Proportion of single people in their 20's who were willing to marry, by whether they worked regular or non-regular (2002 cohort (1st survey), and 2012 cohort (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."

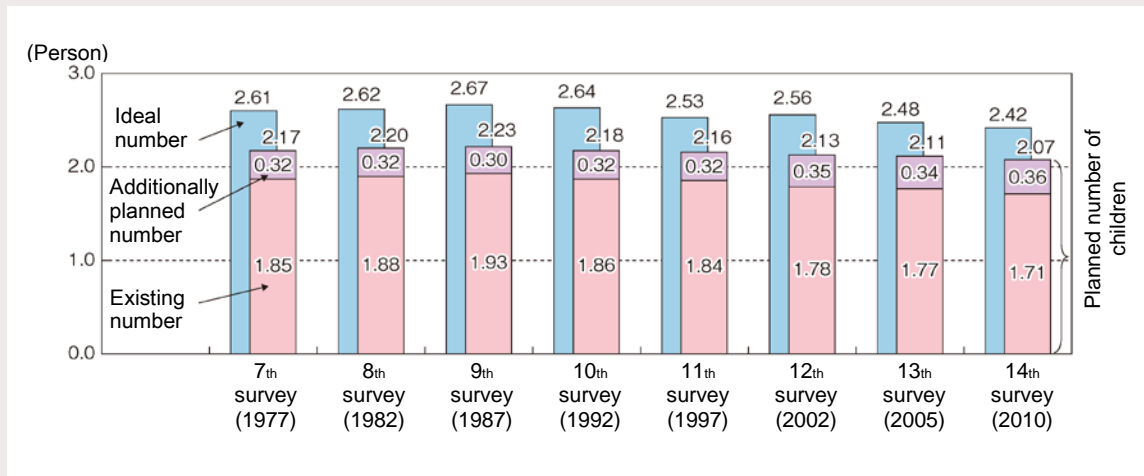
(Thoughts about childbirth)

According to the 14th "Birth Trends Survey (Married couple survey)" conducted by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (2010), the ideal number of children (average ideal number of children) for married couples has continued to decline since the 13th 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.

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. Among married couples who want to have three or more children and who plan to have two or more children, 71.1% give a reason for not having such a number of children as the high cost of child-rearing and education.

Fig. 1-1-9

Trends in the average number of children to be thought ideal and planned

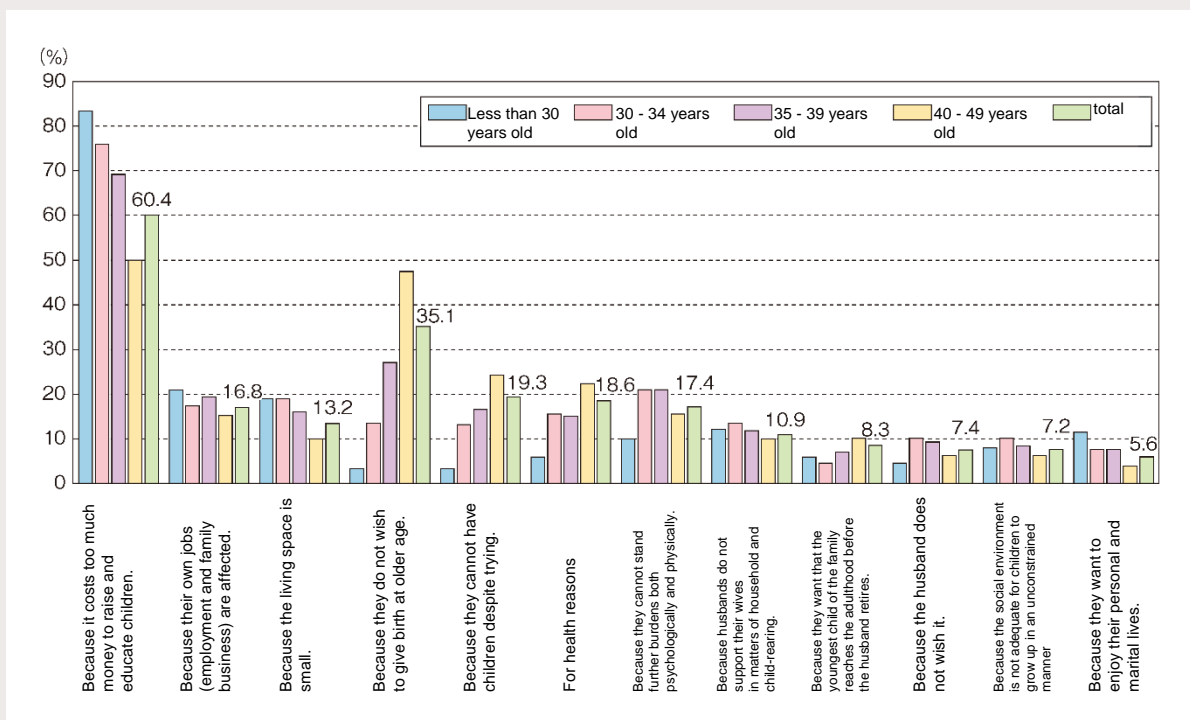


Source: "The 14th Japanese national fertility survey (Married couple survey)" in 2010, by National Institute of Population and Social Security Research

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. 1-1-10

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



Source: "14th Birth Trends Survey (Married couple survey)," National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (2010)

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%.