

# Vitalizing Japan by Vitalizing Local Economies: Results and Future

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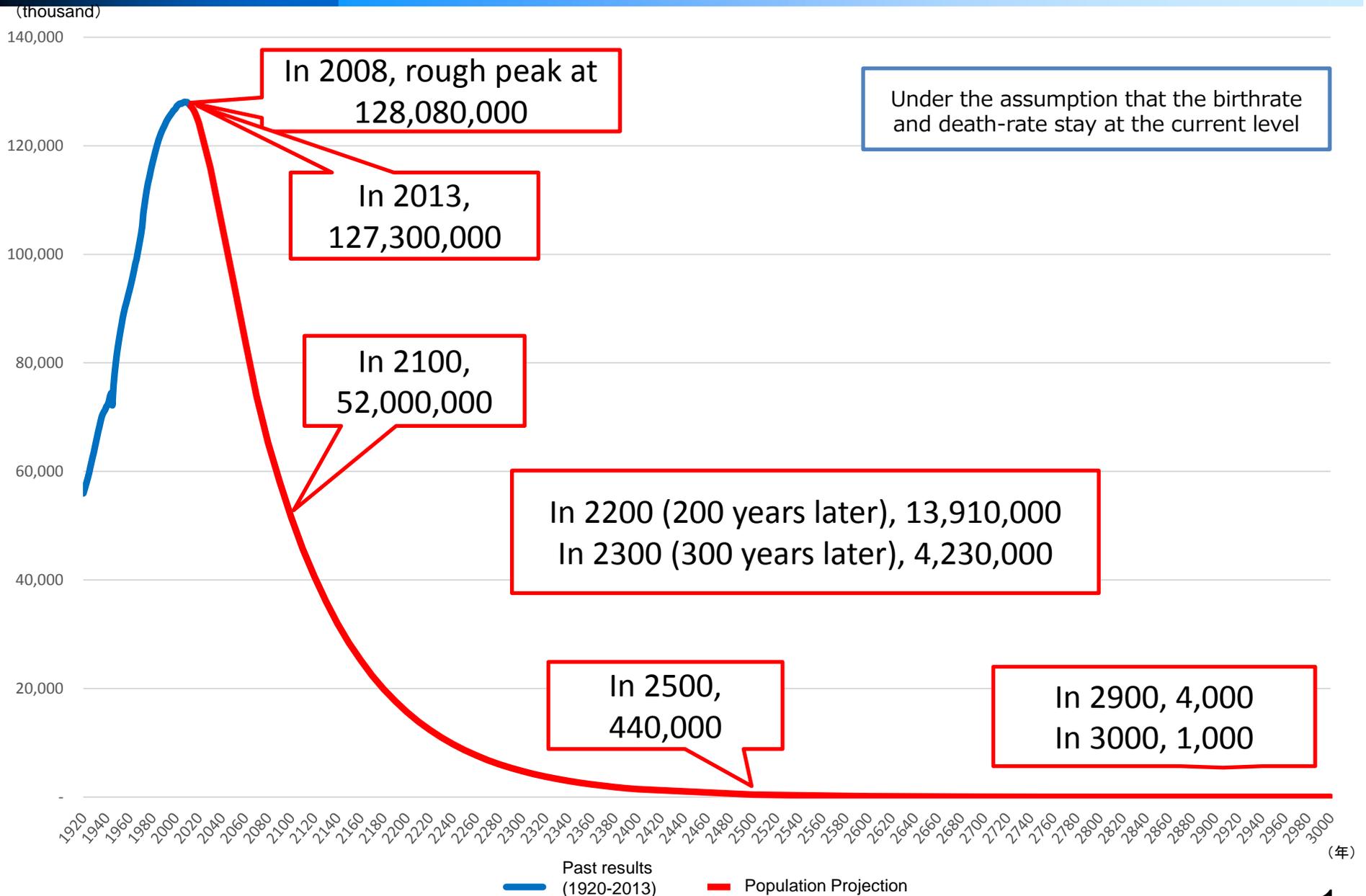
November 24, 2015

**Shigeru ISHIBA**

Minister in charge of Overcoming Population Decline and Vitalizing  
Local Economy in Japan

Minister of State for the National Strategic Special Zones

# Curbing the trend of population decline



“Population Projection for Japan (2015)” (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research) (Medium variant births (deaths))

# Japan is facing a declining birthrate combined with a population decline unprecedented in other countries

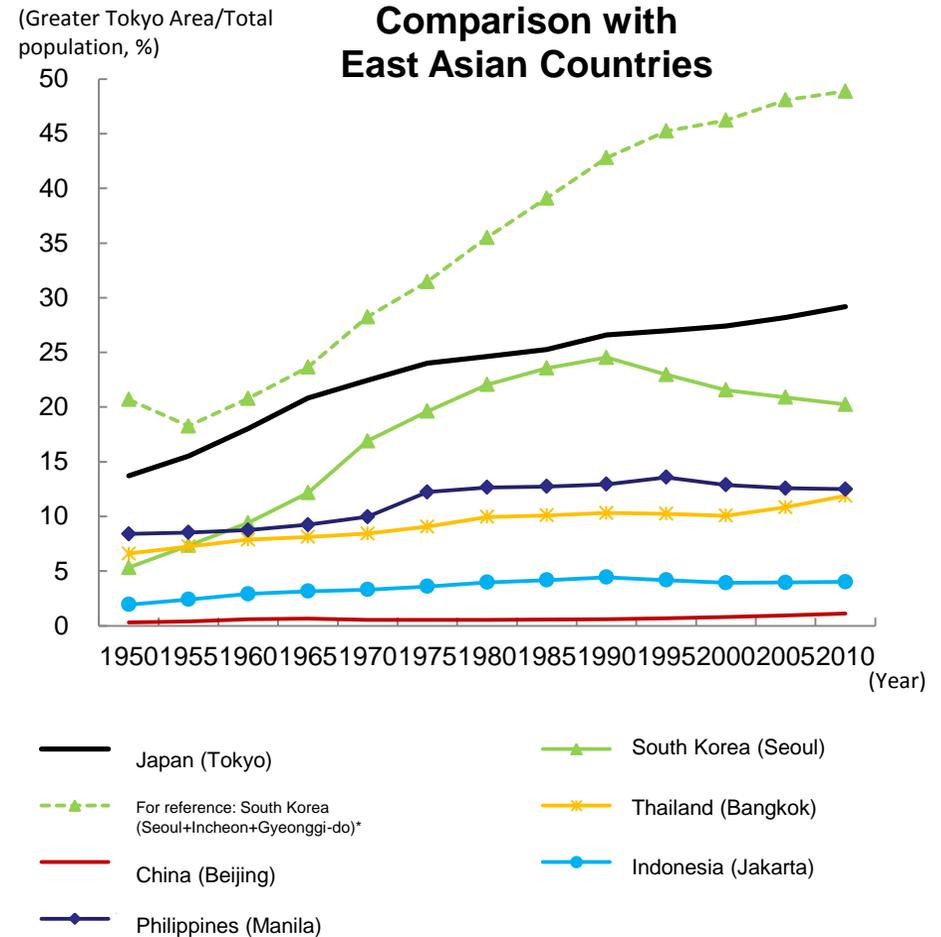
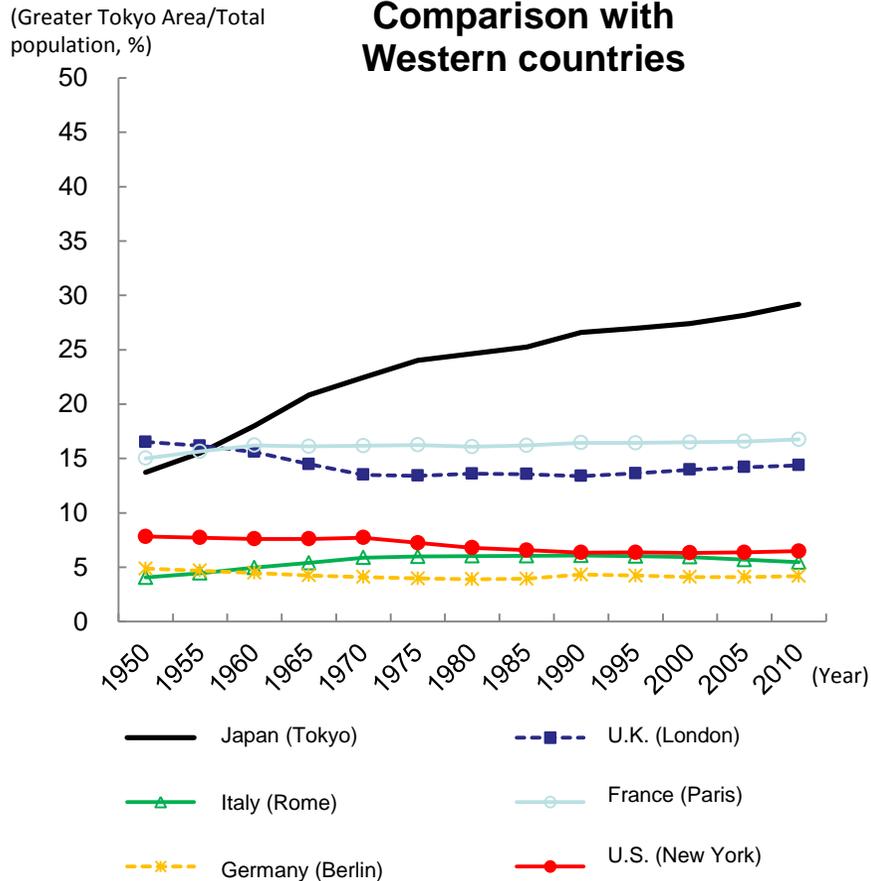
Japan is aging more rapidly than other countries: in Japan it took only 24 years to go from 7% of the population aged 65+ to 14% of the population aged 65+. In comparison, it took France 115 years and Germany 40 years. Population is rapidly aging in Asia, but as Japan is the most advanced, there is no other examples around the world.

Country	Percentage of the population aged 65+ and higher by year		Number of years to go from 7% of the population to 14% aged 65+
	7%	14%	7%→14%
Japan	1970	1994	24
Germany	1932	1972	40
U.K.	1929	1975	46
U.S.A	1942	2015	73
Sweden	1887	1972	85
France	1864	1990	126

South Korea	1999	2018	19
Brazil	2011	2032	21
Thailand	2002	2022	20
Tunisia	2009※	2032	23
China	2001	2027	26

※According to the UN's World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, the figure is 6.90%

# Overconcentration of population in Tokyo



Note: Based on the UN World Urbanization Prospects 2011 Revision

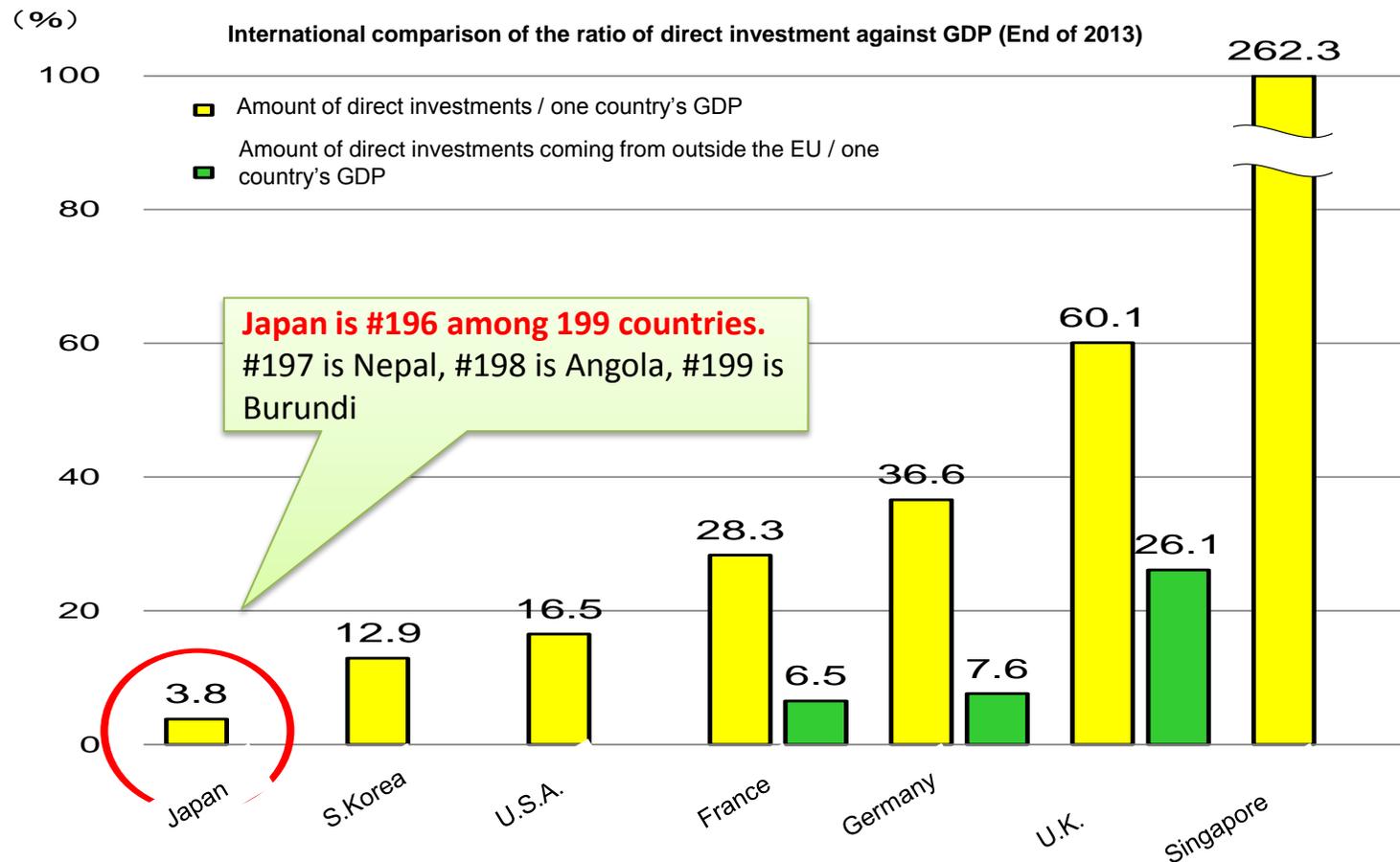
Note 2: Each city population is based on the population of the city's **greater** area. Populations for Germany (Berlin) and South Korea (Seoul) are those of the city limits.

For Japan (Tokyo), the population is that of the Greater Tokyo Area defined in 2005. It comprises the population living in the neighboring cities of Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo's 23 Wards, Yokohama and Kawasaki.

\*For Reference: For South Korea, the total number combines the population of Seoul, Incheon and Gyeonggi-do (source: Korean Statistical Information Service).

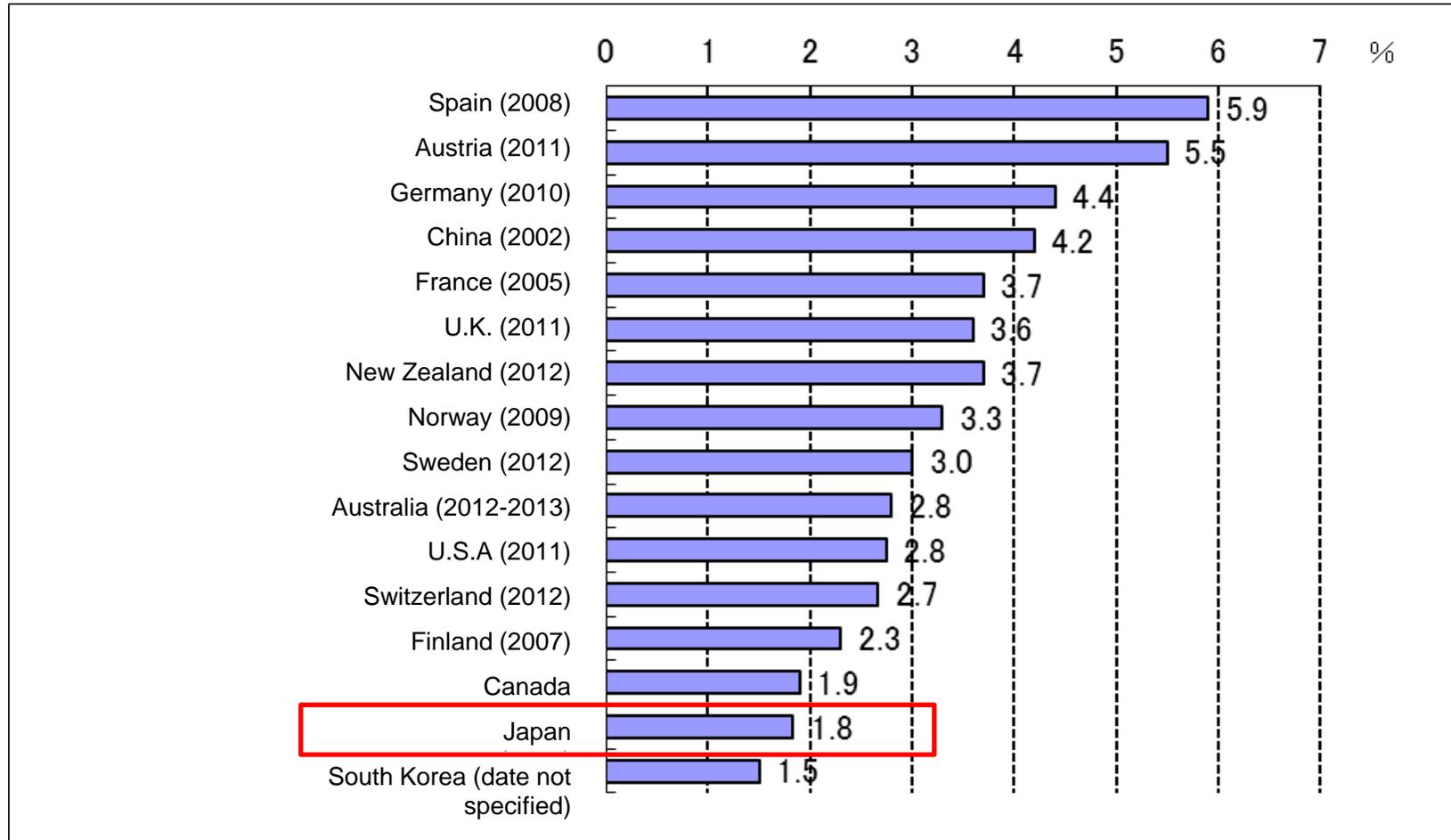
# There is room for growth for direct investment in regional areas

- Compared to other countries, the ratio of direct investment in Japan against the GDP could be improved. The objective is to double those direct investments from 18 trillion yen to 35 trillion by 2020. As of now, 70% of those investments in Japan are focused on Tokyo.



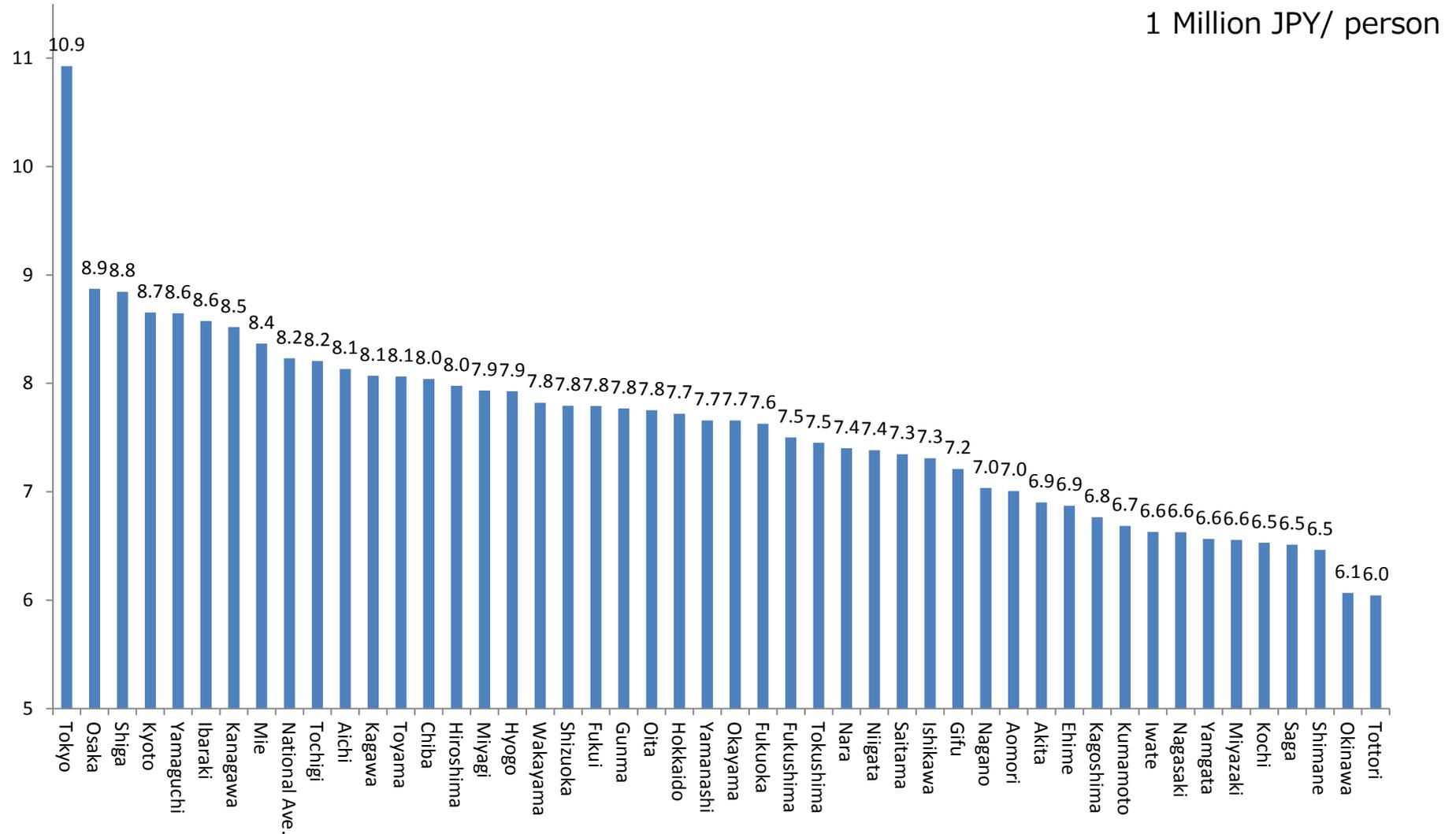
# The percentage of GDP from tourism has plenty of scope for growth

## Percentage of GDP from tourism by country



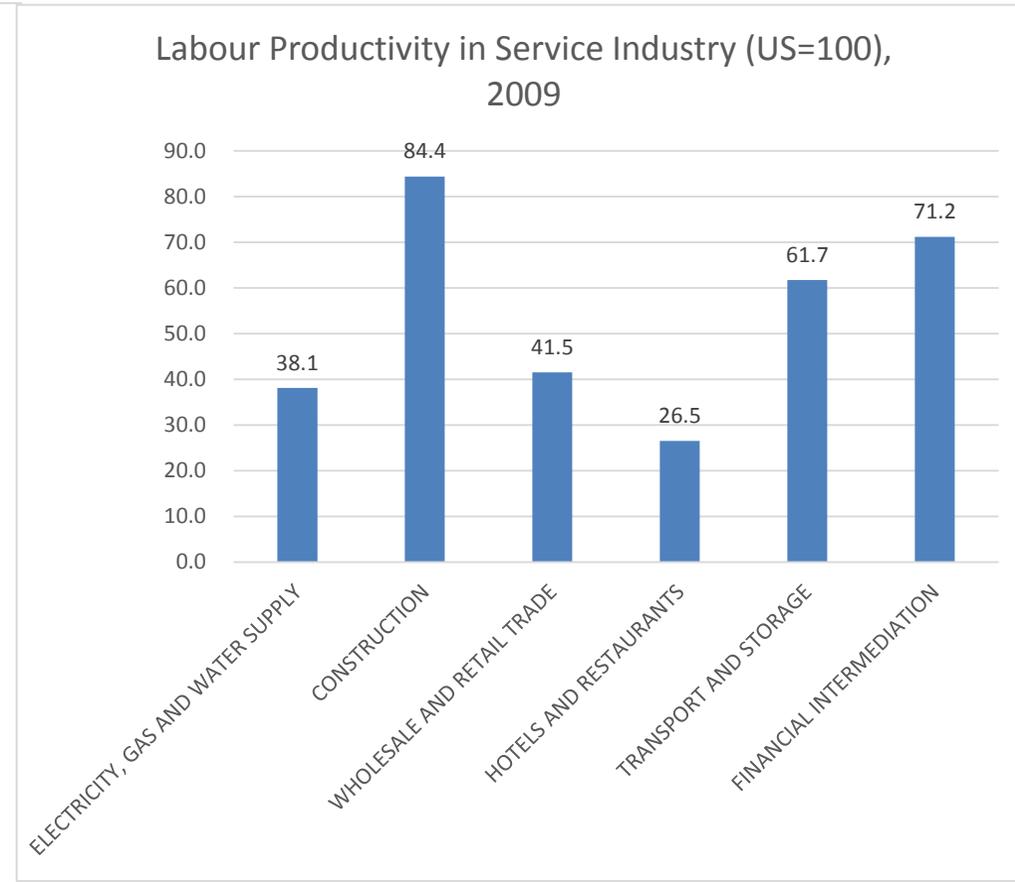
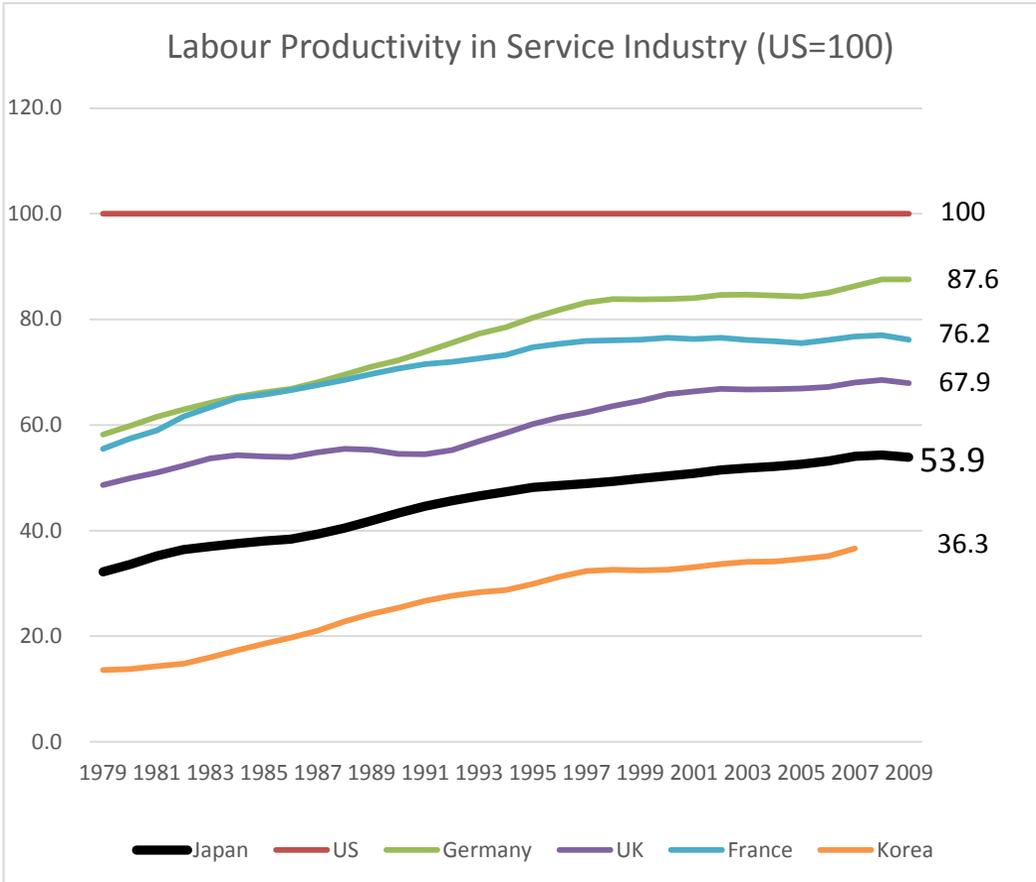
Source: Japan Tourism Agency, Research Study on Economic Impacts of Tourism in Japan

# Labour Productivity by Prefecture



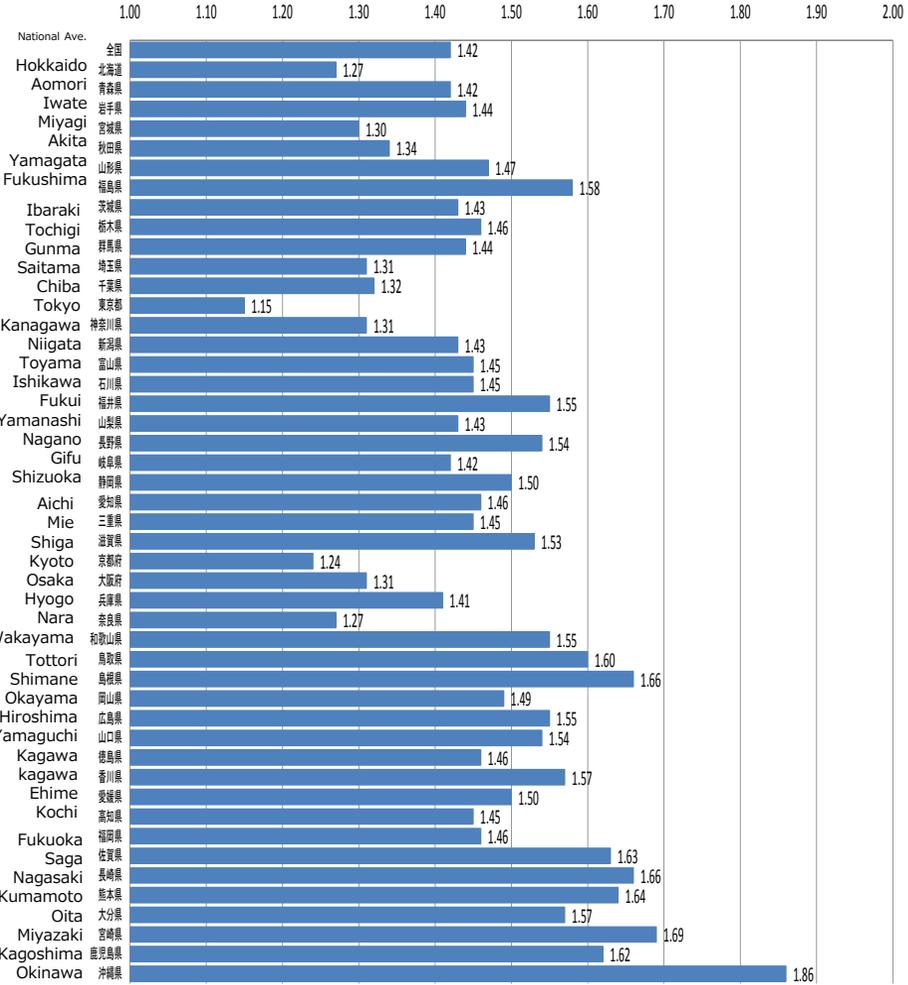
(Source) Prefectural Accounts in 2012

# Labour Productivity in Service Industry : room for catch-up



# Regional Differences in Birth Rates

- The lowest total fertility rate is 1.15 (Tokyo), and the highest is 1.86 (Okinawa). The Kyushu and Chugoku regions tend to have higher rates.
- The Long-term Vision on Overcoming Population Decline and Vitalizing Local Economy in Japan estimates that the birth rate should increase to 1.8 if the hopes of the younger generation are realized. If the birth rate is 1.6 in 2020, 1.8 in 2030, and 2.07 in 2040, then the population in 2060 should be approximately 120 million. Currently, there are 120 municipalities with birth rates of 1.8 or higher.

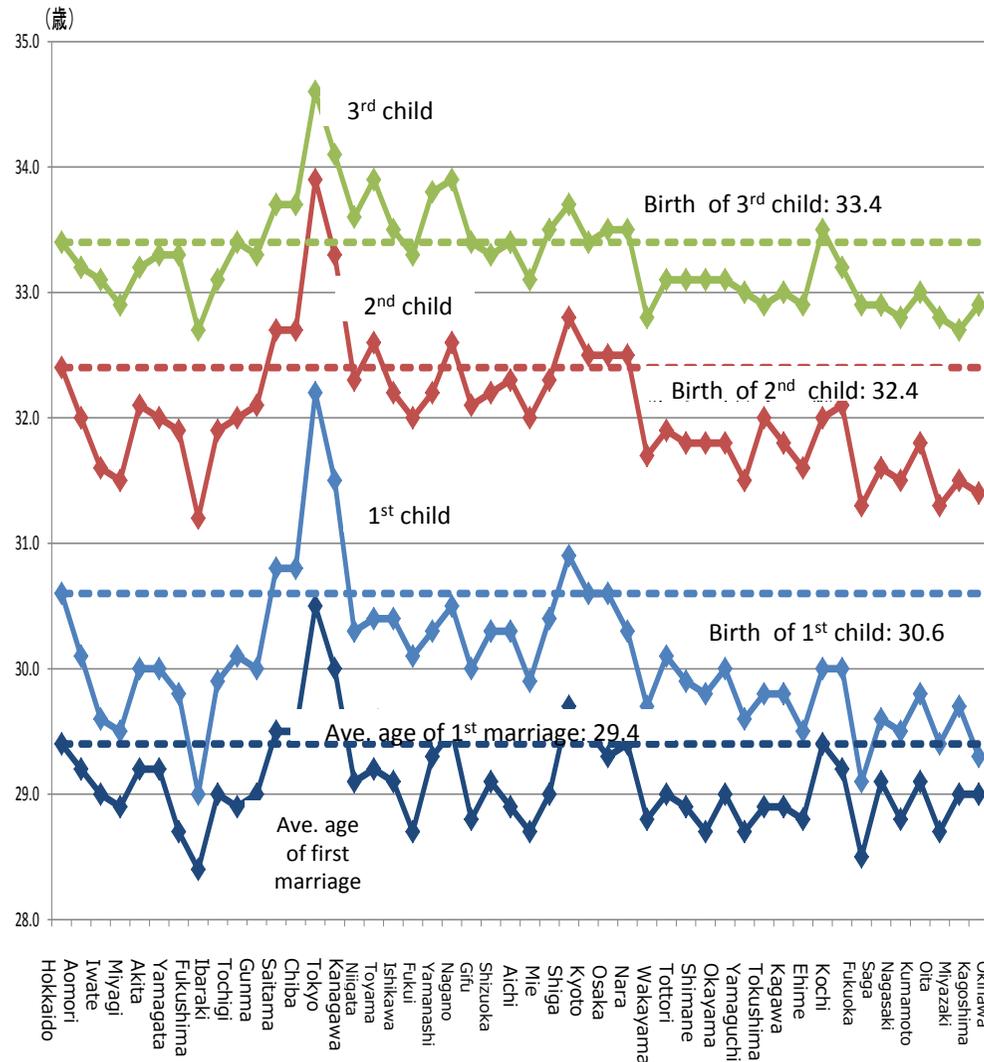


2014 Birthrate High to Low (Prefecture)

1 Okinawa	1.86	25Fukuoka	1.46
2 Miyazaki	1.69	26Toyama	1.45
3 Shimane	1.66	27Ishikawa	1.45
4 Nagasaki	1.66	28Mie	1.45
5 Kumamoto	1.64	29Kochi	1.45
6 Saga	1.63	30Iwate	1.44
7 Kagoshima	1.62	31Gunma	1.44
8 Tottori	1.60	32Ibaraki	1.43
9 Fukushima	1.58	33Niigata	1.43
10Kagawa	1.57	34Yamanashi	1.43
11Oita	1.57	35Aomori	1.42
12Fukui	1.55	36Gifu	1.42
13Wakayama	1.55	37Hyogo	1.41
14Hiroshima	1.55	38Akita	1.34
15Nagano	1.54	39Chiba	1.32
16Yamaguchi	1.54	40Saitama	1.31
17Saga	1.53	41Kanagawa	1.31
18Shizuoka	1.50	42Osaka	1.31
19Ehime	1.50	43Miyagi	1.30
20Kagawa	1.49	44Hokkaido	1.27
21Yamagata	1.47	45Nara	1.27
22Tochigi	1.46	46Kyoto	1.24
23Aichi	1.46	47Tokyo	1.15
24Tokushima	1.46	National Ave.	1.42

# Regional Differences in Age at Childbirth

- There is significant regional variation in the average age at first marriage and of mothers at childbirth. These ages are very high in Tokyo in particular: average age at first marriage is 30.5, birth of first child is 32.2, birth of second child is 33.9, and birth of third child is 34.6.



	Average age of 1 <sup>st</sup> marriage	Age of childbirth		
		1 <sup>st</sup> child	2 <sup>nd</sup> child	3 <sup>rd</sup> child
全国 National	29.4	30.6	32.4	33.4
0 1 北海道 Hokkaido	29.2	30.1	32.0	33.2
0 2 青森 Amori	29.0	29.6	31.6	33.1
0 3 岩手 Iwate	28.9	29.5	31.5	32.9
0 4 宮城 Miyagi	29.2	30.0	32.1	33.2
0 5 秋田 Akita	29.2	30.0	32.0	33.3
0 6 山形 Yamagata	28.7	29.8	31.9	33.3
0 7 福島 Fukushima	28.4	29.0	31.2	32.7
0 8 茨城 Ibaraki	29.0	29.9	31.9	33.1
0 9 栃木 Tochigi	28.9	30.1	32.0	33.4
1 0 群馬 Gunma	29.0	30.0	32.1	33.3
1 1 埼玉 Saitama	29.5	30.8	32.7	33.7
1 2 千葉 Chiba	29.5	30.8	32.7	33.7
1 3 東京 Tokyo	30.5	32.2	33.9	34.6
1 4 神奈川 Kanagawa	30.0	31.5	33.3	34.1
1 5 新潟 Niigata	29.1	30.3	32.3	33.6
1 6 富山 Toyama	29.2	30.4	32.6	33.9
1 7 石川 Ishikawa	29.1	30.4	32.2	33.5
1 8 福井 Fukui	28.7	30.1	32.0	33.3
1 9 山梨 Yamanashi	29.3	30.3	32.2	33.8
2 0 長野 Nagano	29.5	30.5	32.6	33.9
2 1 岐阜 Gifu	28.8	30.0	32.1	33.4
2 2 静岡 Shizuoka	29.1	30.3	32.2	33.3
2 3 愛知 Aichi	28.9	30.3	32.3	33.4
2 4 三重 Mie	28.7	29.9	32.0	33.1
2 5 滋賀 Shiga	29.0	30.4	32.3	33.5
2 6 京都 Kyoto	29.7	30.9	32.8	33.7
2 7 大阪 Osaka	29.5	30.6	32.5	33.4
2 8 兵庫 Hyogo	29.3	30.6	32.5	33.5
2 9 奈良 Nara	29.4	30.3	32.5	33.5
3 0 和歌山 Wakayama	28.8	29.7	31.7	32.8
3 1 鳥取 Tottori	29.0	30.1	31.9	33.1
3 2 島根 Shimane	28.9	29.9	31.8	33.1
3 3 岡山 Okayama	28.7	29.8	31.8	33.1
3 4 広島 Hiroshima	29.0	30.0	31.8	33.1
3 5 山口 Yamaguchi	28.7	29.6	31.5	33.0
3 6 徳島 Tokushima	28.9	29.8	32.0	32.9
3 7 香川 Kagawa	28.9	29.8	31.8	33.0
3 8 愛媛 Ehime	28.8	29.5	31.6	32.9
3 9 高知 Kochi	29.4	30.0	32.0	33.5
4 0 福岡 Fukuoka	29.2	30.0	32.1	33.2
4 1 佐賀 Saga	28.5	29.1	31.3	32.9
4 2 長崎 Nagasaki	29.1	29.6	31.6	32.9
4 3 熊本 Kumamoto	28.8	29.5	31.5	32.8
4 4 大分 Oita	29.1	29.8	31.8	33.0
4 5 宮崎 Miyazaki	28.7	29.4	31.3	32.8
4 6 鹿児島 Kagoshima	29.0	29.7	31.5	32.7
4 7 沖縄 Okinawa	29.0	29.3	31.4	32.9

# Total Fertility Rate by Municipality

Top 10 municipalities

City		
1	Miyakozhima, Okinawa	2.27
2	Tsushima, Nagasaki	2.18
3	Ishigaki, Okinawa	2.16
4	Iki, Nagasaki	2.14
5	Tomigusuku, Okinawa	2.03
6	Ritto, Shiga	1.99
6	Itoman, Okinawa	1.99
8	Okinawa, Okinawa	1.97
9	Fukuchiyama, Kyoto	1.96
9	Hirado, Nagasaki	1.96
9	Kushima, Miyazaki	1.96

Town, Village		
1	Isen, Kagoshima	2.81
2	Kumejima, Okinawa	2.31
3	Ginoza, Okinawa	2.20
4	Tokunoshima, Kagoshima	2.18
5	Kin, Okinawa	2.17
6	Amagi, Kagoshima	2.12
7	Yoron, Kagoshima	2.10
8	Haebaru, Okinawa	2.09
9	Nishiki, Kagoshima	2.08
10	Asagiri, Kagoshima	2.07
10	Minami Daito, Okinawa	2.07
10	Tarama, Okinawa	2.07

Bottom 10 municipalities

City		
1	Musashino, Tokyo	0.95
2	Komae, Tokyo	1.02
3	Mitaka, Tokyo	1.04
4	Ebetsu, Hokkaido	1.06
5	Kokubunji, Tokyo	1.07
6	Sapporo, Hokkaido	1.08
7	Kita Hirosima, Hokkaido	1.09
8	Hitachiota, Ibaraki	1.10
9	Urayasu, Chiba	1.11
10	Oga, Akita	1.12
10	Koganei, Tokyo	1.12

Town, Village		
1	Toyono, Osaka	0.82
2	Moroyama, Saitama	0.94
3	Hatoyama, Saitama	0.96
4	Okutama, Tokyo	1.00
5	Tobetsu, Hokkaido	1.01
5	Tone, Ibaraki	1.01
7	Ogawa, Saitama	1.05
7	Minami Yamashiro, Kyoto	1.05
9	Hakone, Kanagawa	1.06
9	Nose, Osaka	1.06
9	Misaki, Osaka	1.06

Based on Index of work style and decline of birth rate. Fertility rate from 2008 to 2012.

# Average Age at First Marriage by Municipality

## Male

## Female

Top 10 municipalities

	City		Town, Village	
1	Saikai, Nagasaki	27.8	1 Motoyama, Kochi	25.6
2	Bunzen, Fukuoka	28.1	1 Shingo, Aomori	25.6
2	Katagami, Akita	28.1	3 Shintoku, Hokkaido	25.9
4	Motomiya, Fukushima	28.4	4 Kamisunagawa, Hokkaido	26.0
5	Kozu, Shimane	28.5	5 Iitate, Fukushima	26.2
6	Miyawaka, Fukuoka	28.7	6 Sakegawa, Yamagata	26.3
6	<b>Obanazawa, Yamagata</b>	28.7	7 Higashidori, Aomori	26.5
6	Shibushi, Kagoshima	28.7	8 Higashi, Okinawa	26.6
9	<b>Kita Ibaraki, Ibaraki</b>	28.8	9 Tozawa, Yamagata	26.8
9	Kushima, Miyazaki	28.8	10 Ikeda, Hokkaido	26.9
9	Kama, Fukuoka	28.8		
9	Imari, Saga	28.8		
9	Zentsuji, Kagawa	28.8		

Bottom 10 municipalities

	City		Town, Village	
1	Minami Boso, Chiba	33.9	1 Mihara, Kochi	39.1
2	Zushi, Kanagawa	33.8	2 Nishimeya, Aomori	38.3
3	Kamakura, Kanagawa	33.2	3 Koya, Wakayama	37.8
4	Rikuzentakata, Iwate	33.1	4 Aokiota, Hiroshima	36.6
5	Komae, Tokyo	32.7	5 Yomogita, Akita	36.5
5	Isumi, Chiba	32.7	6 Hachijo, Tokyo	36.4
5	Shimoda, Shizuoka	32.7	7 Ama, Shimane	36.1
5	Tosashimizu, Kochi	32.7	8 Matsuzaki, Shizuoka	36.0
9	Noshiro, Akita	32.6	8 Taichi, Wakayama	36.0
10	Tama, Tokyo	32.5	8 Agematsu, Nagano	36.0
10	Ito, Shizuoka	32.5		

	City		Town, Village	
1	Kozu, Shimane	26.6	1 Futaba, Fukushima	23.4
2	Kitaibaraki, Ibaraki	26.9	2 Mashike, Hokkaido	23.7
3	Utashinai, Hokkaido	27.0	3 Kamisunagawa, Hokkaido	24.4
4	Tamura, Fukushima	27.0	4 Katashina, Gunma	24.7
5	Asahi, Chiba	27.0	4 Minami Daito, Okinawa	24.7
6	Minami Awaji, Hyogo	27.1	6 Sagara, Kumamoto	24.8
6	Arida, Wakayama	27.1	7 Happo, Akita	25.1
8	Suzu, Ishikawa	27.2	7 Yasuoka, Nagano	25.1
9	Namegata, Ibaraki	27.3	9 Okushiri, Okinawa	25.2
9	Yamagata, Gifu	27.3	9 Motoyama, Kochi	25.2
9	Buzen, Fukuoka	27.3		
9	Nakama, Fukuoka	27.3		

	City		Town, Village	
1	Minami Boso, Chiba	31.6	1 Minamiyamashiro, Kyoto	37.2
2	Zushi, Kanagawa	31.5	2 Aibetsu, Hokkaido	35.5
3	Kamakura, Kanagawa	31.3	3 Kuzumaki, Iwate	34.8
4	Komae, Tokyo	30.9	4 Niyodogawa, Kochi	34.7
5	Mitaka, Tokyo	30.7	4 Mizukami, Kumamoto	34.7
6	Rikuzentakata, Iwate	30.6	6 Higashikawa, Hokkaido	34.5
6	Koganei, Tokyo	30.6	6 Wassamu, Hokkaido	34.5
8	Noshiro, Akita	30.5	6 Ama, Shimane	34.5
8	Isumi, Chiba	30.5	9 Shimamaki, Hokkaido	33.8
8	Oamishirasato, Chiba	30.5	9 Kawaba, Gunma	33.8
8	Goto, Nagasaki	30.5		

Based on Index of work style and decline of birth rate. Fertility rate from 2008 to 2012. Average Age at First Marriage is as of 2013.

## Working Style and Size of Home by Prefecture

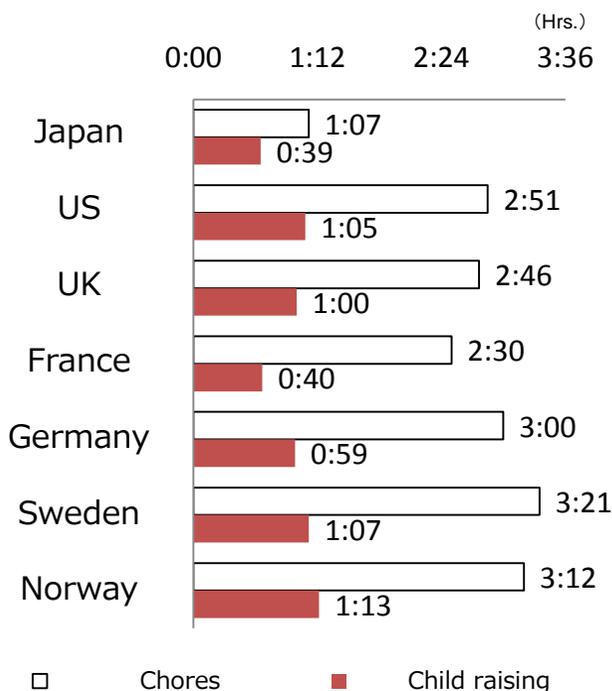
Rank	Prefecture	Commute Time (as of 2011)	% of labour working 60h/wk or more (as of 2012)
1	Miyazaki	49 min	8.7%
2	Shimane	51 min	6.8%
3	Tottori	52 min	7.1%
4	Fukui	53 min	8.2%
4	Ehime	53 min	8.6%
4	Oita	53 min	8.6%
44	Tokyo	1 h 33 min	11.2%
45	Saitama	1 h 36 min	10.2%
46	Chiba	1 h 38 min	10.2%
47	Kanagawa	1 h 44 min	10.3%
	National Ave.	1 h 15 min	9.6%

Rank	Prefecture	Size of home (m <sup>2</sup> )
1	Toyama	175.26
2	Fukui	171.58
3	Yamagata	165.84
4	Akita	160.44
5	Ishikawa	160.30
6	Niigata	159.59
44	Okinawa	103.62
45	Osaka	100.27
46	Kanagawa	97.86
47	Tokyo	89.52
	National Ave.	120.93

# Relation between childbirth and continued employment of women, and participation in household chores and child raising by men

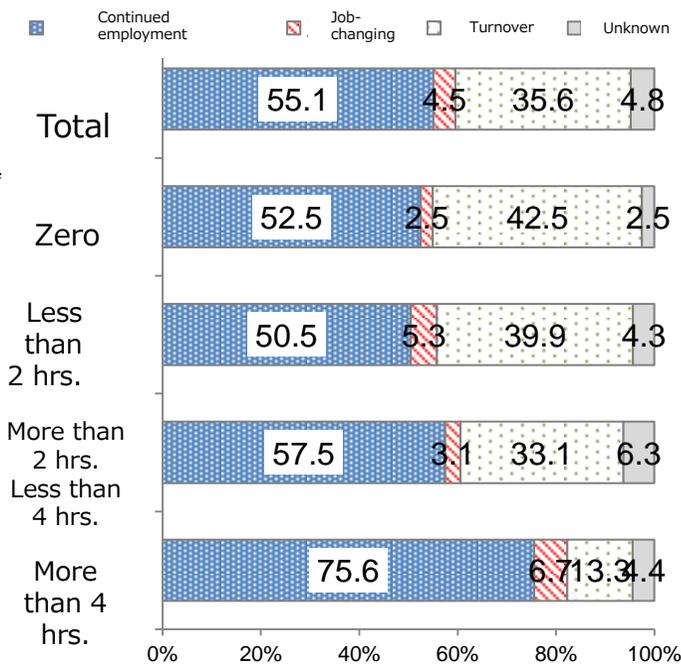
- Japanese husbands (with children 6 years of age or younger) spend approximately one hour on household chores and raising children, which is low by international standards
- The more time husbands spend on chores and raising children, the higher the rate of continued employment by wives, and the higher the rate of giving birth to more children

【Time spent on chores or child raising by husband with child 6 or younger (per day)】



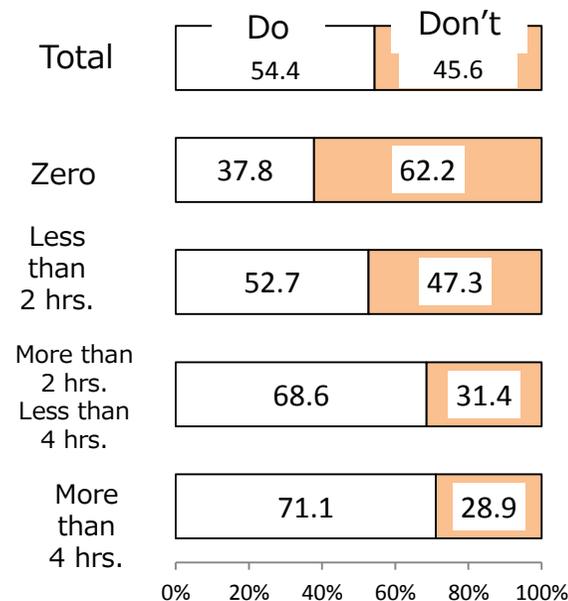
(Source) 2013 White Paper on Gender Equality

【Rate of continued employment by wife after birth based on weekday time spent by husband on chores and child raising】



(Source) The 11th 21 Century Adult's Longitudinal Survey in 2012 (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

【Rate of having two or more children based on weekday time spent by husband on chores and child raising】



(Source) The 11th 21 Century Adult's Longitudinal Survey in 2012 (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)