The greatest policy issue facing Japan at the present time is responding to our country’s low fertility rates and aging population. Having undergone a period of high economic growth following World War II, the average life span of the Japanese grew and our lives became affluent. On the other hand however, as the number of elderly people increased, expenditures for social security programs, such as pensions, medical and nursing care, increased markedly. Meanwhile, the youth population, who must shoulder new production, is continuing to decline. The issue of how Japan will sustain the high quality society which had been built up so far has now become a major challenge.

The super-aged society that Japan is now facing is the first experienced in human history. However, this is not an occurrence unique to Japan, as numbers of Asian countries, and possibly the majority of countries worldwide, will encounter the same phenomenon in the near future. It is for this reason that many countries are now watching to see how Japan will tackle this problem.

While the low fertility and aging population tend to be perceived pessimistically, one also often hears the optimistic argument that our country still has much potential vitality – and if it is skillfully applied, we will easily be able to overcome our problems. However, it is perilous to create policy based on optimistic expectations. What is necessary is not to ignore the problems confronting us, or to become despondent, but to face the problems squarely, pursue possibilities based on evidences, and formulate achievable and effective policies. In order to accomplish this, it is necessary to collect accurate and detailed data concerning existing conditions and to perform highly accurate estimations based on scientific analyses.


The population data we compile and publish is the basic material for determining our country’s essential policies, including pensions and other social security measures. Therefore, it is our mission to respond to the high expectations held by various government actors, as well as many other parties concerned.

The policy challenges that our country is facing now are complex and difficult. The situation of low fertility and population aging is different by municipality, and also by time period. In addition, people’s life-styles and ways of thinking are diverse. The issues arising from such a society do have diversity and include not only the level of low fertility and population aging, but also poverty, employment, gender inequality and care for the disabled.

In order to respond attentively to the diversity of these problems and create a sustainable society which enables healthy and culturally rich lives for all people, it is essential to formulate policies based on detailed and accurate evidence.

We commit to providing the basic information which contributes to policy formation, and will carry out advanced research regarding how social security should be in the future and convey such information to the public. The importance of these activities needs no reiteration, but it is a matter of course that such research is not something that can be achieved through our efforts alone. It can be met with the interest and support of many government agencies, as well as society at large.

All our staff members are mindful of this mission and responsibility, and will work even harder than we have until now. Therefore, we sincerely ask for your understanding and warm support for our Institute’s activities.

April 2017

Prof. Hisao Endo
Director-General
National Institute of Population and Social Security Research
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Before World War II, the concern for overpopulation grew due to the food shortage and unemployment, and population problems drew wide public attention in view of securing human resources. Consequently, in August 1939, the Institute of Population Problems was established. It was the first national research institute in the world that focused on population issues. After World War II, a decline in fertility rates and the aging of the population became evident as the economy developed, and the importance of systems and policies to cope with these issues became apparent.

Social security in Japan progressed steadily and the universal coverage of public pension and health insurance was achieved by the mid-1960s. However, basic as well as comprehensive research systems to study social security had yet to be organized. In January 1965, the Social Development Research Institute was established under the recommendation of Advisory Council on Social Security System.

Continuous trends of low fertility, aging, and slowdown in economic growth have brought the relationship between population and social security closer. As such, there arose a growing need to understand the interaction between the two fields. On the other hand, during this period, the reorganization of research institutions under the Ministry of Health and Welfare was requested in the context of government reform to better cope with the evolving situation of Japanese society. In December 1996, the Institute of Population and Social Security Research was created by integrating two institutes – the Institute of Population Problems and the Social Development Research Institute.

August 2014 marked the 75th anniversary of the Institute of Population Problems, January 2015 marked the 50th anniversary of the Social Development Research Institute, and December 2016 marked the 20th anniversary of the Institute of Population and Social Security Research.
In order to provide basic information for planning mid- to long-term national social security system and for other related policies, the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research releases various projections regarding population and social security. They include “Population Projections for Japan,” “Population Projections by Prefecture,” “Population Projections by Municipality,” Household Projections for Japan,” and “Household Projections by Prefecture.”

Population Projection for Japan

“Population Projection for Japan” is a projection of the overall size and the age-sex breakdown of the future population in Japan, used widely as an important reference by the national and local governments and in other various fields. This projection is based on information from the Census, vital statistics, as well as research developed from various national representative surveys on population and social security problems conducted as the Institute.
Regional Population Projections

Due to declining fertility rates and the ageing of the population, demand for regional population projections (by prefecture and by municipality) as the basis of various economic, social and welfare programs have been significantly increasing. According to our regional population projections, the pressure of population decline will grow constantly in all regions, although there are considerable regional variations.

Regional Population Projection:
Population increase of residents 65 years and older by prefecture from 2010 to 2040

Sources: Census (October, 2010), Regional Population Projections (March, 2013)
The Financial Statistics of Social Security in Japan
Providing data for relevant government ministries and international organizations


According to the time-series trend of social benefit by three categories, the benefits for pensions and medical care have been increasing year by year as a result of the ongoing phenomenon of population aging and the advancement of medical technology.

The international comparison shows that most social expenditure goes to the elderly in Japan. According to the comparative social expenditure per GDP by nine policy areas, social expenditure on the elderly – such as pension or long-term care benefits – is the second highest, while social expenditure on family – such as family benefits – is the second lowest among the six developed countries compared.

Statistics have been broadly used as fundamental sources to monitor social security policies and their financing, and also as a significant index to conduct international comparisons of social security expenditures.

Sources:
Social Expenditure: OECD Social Expenditure Database
* Made by National Institute of Population and Social Security Research based on the materials above
The National Fertility Survey

Since 1940, the National Fertility Survey has been conducted every 5 years to investigate the situation and issues of marriage, childbirth and child-rearing in Japan. The survey is carried out separately for both married couples and unmarried individuals, exploring policy-related issues from the perspective of social science. Japan continues to experience declining fertility rates, which leads to population decline and population aging as well as other changes in people's lives. In the coming years, these changes will have a major influence on Japanese society. One of the important themes of the survey is to understand the mechanisms of fertility change and its underlying causes.

The results of the survey are used in various academic research initiatives and policy planning, such as setting fertility assumptions for Population Projections for Japan, evaluating the policy targets of the Basic Plan for Gender Equality (e.g. the proportion of continuous employment after the 1st birth, 55%, 2010), and for many other official reports (e.g. Annual Health, Labour and Welfare Report, White Paper on Gender Equality, Declining Birthrate White Paper), in addition to governmental policy committee documents.

The figure below-left shows the employment status of wives before and after giving birth to their first child. Between 2010 and 2014, the percentage of women employed both before and after birth was 38.3%, a large increase compared to previous years. Of note is the significant growth in the percentage of wives who used parental leave after their first child. Of wives who worked before giving birth, 53.1% continued their employment. The figure below-right shows the ideal, intended and desired number of children of both unmarried people and married couples. Overall, average numbers for both the ideal number and intended number of children for married couples, and the desired number of children for unmarried people has been declining since the 1980s.

Notes: Married couples are those where the wife's age is under 50 years old, and unmarried people are between 18 to 34 years old.
The National Survey on Social Security and People’s Life

Japanese society is undergoing population ageing and changes in household structures at an unprecedented speed. In order to maintain the long-term sustainability of our social security system, it is necessary to implement a series of reforms while also keeping in mind a delicate balance of self-help, mutual-help (by family members) and public help. The National Survey on Social Security and People’s Life is conducted to understand the challenges people face regarding their living conditions, and how they cope with them by supporting each other – through family members and within communities.

● Ratio (%) who responded that their living standard is “Harsh” or “Very Harsh,” by sex, age and work status

Especially among men in their 30’s to 60’s who are not working, the ratio responding “Harsh” or “Very Harsh” is very high.

● Frequency of Conversation: by Household (hh) type (Persons aged 65 and above)

Among elderly persons aged 65 and above, most have conversations with someone at least every day. However, among elderly men who live in single-person households, 16.7% have conversation less than once in two weeks.
The National Survey on Family

Accompanied by low fertility rates and population aging, the functions of Japanese families have undergone significant transformation, in addition to such changes as the increase in dual income households and single-person households. The National Survey on Family attempts to capture the changes in family functions, such as the bearing and rearing of children, supporting and nursing elderly parents, and so on. The survey results are used as valuable materials for various political and administrative uses.

Reason for continuing to work while providing nursing care*

While various schemes regarding long-term care insurance assist in continuing employment, the understanding and cooperation of husbands is also necessary.

The number of replies for the first and second reasons are split between the total number of people who continue working while providing care. Source: The 5th National Survey on Family in Japan, 2013

The National Survey on Household Changes

Households in Japan are undergoing significant changes. These changes not only include the expected decline in the number of total households, but also the increase in one-person households, couple-only households, and single parent households. The National Survey on Household Changes attempts to capture the detailed process of formation, expansion, compression and dissolution of households.

Such data on household dynamics are difficult to find in other surveys, and the results are used not only in policy purposes but also in household projections.

Distribution by family type and transition probability (%)  

Single-person and couple-only households are increasing. The distribution in convergence suggests that single-person households will continue to increase to nearly 40% when the transition probabilities are fixed over time.
Research Projects

1. Aiming to construct a healthcare and nursing care delivery system for 2025 and beyond

Study on sustainable evaluation and reflection in planning for the effective use of funds to ensure comprehensive healthcare and nursing care (2015-2016)
[Project by MHLW Grant]

Japan is faced with a super-aged society as the entire baby-boom generation will be over the age of 75 in 2025. It is important to maintain an environment for each citizen where they can continue to live their final years with peace of mind in a familiar setting as much as possible even when healthcare and nursing care are required. In these circumstances, it is necessary to establish a system that provides seamless healthcare and nursing care from the user's perspective, and realize sustained care that supports the independence and dignity of each citizen into the future.

To contribute to the above-mentioned measures of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare from a research perspective, this project researched 1) establishing a sustainable evaluation method necessary for the effective and efficient use of funds and the construction of indicators for evaluation, 2) clarifying the influencing factors of selection of fund projects by prefectures, and 3) clarifying the actual implementation cycle in prefectures, with respect to the funds (Regional funds for promoting healthcare and long-term care) based on Article 6 of the Act on Promotion of Comprehensive Securing of Medical Care and Nursing Care in Areas.

| Table 1. Sample evaluation indicators of configured fund projects (project classification 1) |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Type of project | Description and example | Output indicator | Sample indicator |
| 1 | Bed function differentiation and project cooperation | Preparation of recovery phase rehabilitation and community integrated care wards | The number of subject medical institutions, wards or beds | • Number of beds lacking for each bed function (high acute phase, acute phase, recovery phase, chronic phase) prepared with the fund based on the regional healthcare concept [Regional healthcare concept, Hospital function report] |
| | | | | △ Number of beds for each bed function (high acute phase, acute phase, recovery phase, chronic phase) |
| | | | | △ Notified number of beds of recovery phase rehabilitation ward hospitalization fee (1 to 3) [Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare] |
| | | | | △ Notified number of beds of integrated community care ward hospitalization fee (1 to 2) or integrated community care inpatient healthcare management fee (1 to 2) [Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare] |
| | | | | △ Number of calculations of recovery phase rehabilitation ward hospitalization fee (1 to 3) [NDB open data] |
| | | | | △ Number of calculations of integrated community care ward hospitalization fee (1 to 2) or inpatient healthcare management fee (1 to 2) [NDB open data] |
| | | | | △ Number of prepared zones in regional healthcare cooperation network |
| | | | | △ Number of participating hospitals in regional medical cooperation network (number of hospitals that disclose information) |
| | | | | △ Number of participating medical clinics in regional medical cooperation network (number of clinics that disclose information) |
| | | | | △ Number of registered patients in regional medical cooperation network |
| | | | | △ Number of municipalities that are building collaboration between healthcare treatment and long-term care insurance information using ICT |
| | | | | △ Number of times test/image information provision calculations are calculated [NDB] |
| | | | | △ Number of calculations of electronic diagnosis information evaluation fee [NDB] |
| 2 | Preparation of a regional healthcare network foundation using information and communication technology (ICT) | Construction of a healthcare information network between medical institutions and nursing care facilities using ICT | The number of medical institutions and nursing care facilities participating in the network | △ Number of participating prepared zones in regional healthcare cooperation network |
| | | | | △ Number of participating hospitals in regional medical cooperation network (number of hospitals that disclose information) |
| | | | | △ Number of participating medical clinics in regional medical cooperation network (number of clinics that disclose information) |
| | | | | △ Number of registered patients in regional medical cooperation network |
| | | | | △ Number of municipalities that are building collaboration between healthcare treatment and long-term care insurance information using ICT |
| | | | | △ Number of times test/image information provision calculations are calculated [NDB] |
| | | | | △ Number of calculations of electronic diagnosis information evaluation fee [NDB] |
2. Investigating ways of rehabilitation that improve activity and participation levels
Comprehensive study on effective rehabilitation and rehabilitation management that contributes to life enhancements of elderly requiring long-term care (2015-2017)
[Project by MHLW Grant]

An integrated community care system, providing healthcare, long-term care, preventive long-term care, housing, and livelihood support in an integrated manner, is being built for 2025, so that the baby-boom generation that will be over 75 years old will be able to continue living in familiar settings with ease even after they come to require advanced-level care.

While it is important to balance each element of “body functions,” “activities,” and “participation” for elderly with deteriorated livelihood functions to continue living in familiar settings, much of the currently provided rehabilitation leans toward the recovery of “body functions.”

This research aims to identify rehabilitation methods that contribute to the improvement of activity and participation levels of the elderly, and to develop ways of management for these methods to work effectively.

Among the elderly who use rehabilitation, of the group that continued living at home one year later (home group) and those living in a facility (non-home group), in comparing the change in condition over a year, the non-home group not only saw deterioration in body functions and structures compared to the home group, but also had a greater proportion of declining ADL/IADL functions.

In examining the content of the rehabilitation performed, while a high percentage is aimed at restoring body functions such as walking and mobility training, the improvement of ADL (eating, excretion, bathing, etc.) and IADL (cooking, laundry, shopping, etc.), accounts for a low percentage of rehabilitation.
3. Exploring the next generation projection system and its policy applications based on analysis of advanced population and household trends

Comprehensive study on population and household dynamics and population projections in an era of declining population (2014-2016)
[Project by MHLW Grant]

Research was conducted with the aim of projecting the future demographics of Japan as its population enters a period of decline. Projections of the future population and households is used in the formulation of various policies, but as Japan’s population enters a period of decline, changes in regions and households affect nationwide trends such as the declining birth rate and longevity, and develop with a synergistic effect, which requires deeper analysis of population and household trends reflecting recent research, a future projection model incorporating a new perspective that puts more emphasis on provided information on the future of regions/households and integrates the tendency of declining birth rates and longevity nationwide, and policy simulation using the future projection of demography and households.

Specifically, the research focused on three areas: (1) Analysis of comprehensive population and household trends in the period of declining population by applying state-of-the-art technology, (2) Fundamental research on a next-generation future projection model with emphasis on regional and household projections, and (3) Research relating to policy simulations using future projections.

Future projection method of population transition with the pool model (outline)

The pool model was used to project the future population by prefecture for the research on the next-generation future projection system. The research showed that it is possible to calculate a stable projection with no inconsistencies in population migration, that there is a possibility that results can be obtained close to where the net migration rate is reduced in a single region model, and that it is possible to quantitatively evaluate the impact of each assumption on the projection results including other regions.

Effect of incorporation of foreigners on income substitution rate of the public pension (pattern 1)

As an application for policy simulation, a financial simulation was conducted on the impact of the incorporation of the foreign population on the public pension. The figure on the left shows the effect of the income substitution rate on the public pension when taking in foreign workers, and pattern 1 shows the case of accepting male low-wage workers. The horizontal axis shows the incorporation cases where A, B1, B2 are the integration for the public pension system, while A’ and B’ are the national pension for the basic case not to expand the integration of foreigners. As A shows the integration of foreign workers only, B is the accompaniment or calling of dependents or family. B1 and B2 are the wage levels of workers from the second generation onward where B1 is low wages and B2 are high wages.

The level of decline in the basic pension level is reduced in applying the integration of foreigners to the national pension system. Thus, attention should be given to the fact that in discussing the integration of foreigners, in addition to the impact on long-term population trends, there is an effect on the problem of declining basic pension levels.

South Korea and Taiwan are suffering from significantly lower fertility than in Japan, while China and Singapore have low fertility rates as low as Japan. Japan currently has the most aging population in the world, but in the future South Korea and Taiwan will overtake Japan, while other Eastern Asian and ASEAN countries will certainly approach Japan. Such an acute fertility decline and the aging of the population are thought to activate domestic migration with rural areas depopulating and gathering in urban centers, and international migration incorporating foreign workers including healthcare and long-term care workers, international marriages and invited retirees. This research aims to grasp and analyze drastic fertility decline, population aging, and various migration in this region.

Other Research Projects

In-House Projects
- Comprehensive research on strengthening local governments through advanced case study analysis and lateral deployment (FY2017-FY2019)
- Comprehensive research aimed at realizing the "Plan for Dynamic Engagement of All Citizens" (FY2017)
- Comprehensive research from a demographic viewpoint on the longevity revolution (FY2017-FY2019)

Projects by MHLW Grant
- Comprehensive study on population aging and migration in East Asian/ASEAN countries (FY2015-FY2017)
- Research on the improvement of statistics to understand social insurance finances macroscopically (FY2015-FY2017)
- Analysis study on the poverty situation in Japan (FY2016-FY2018)
- Research on population analysis, future projections, and its application corresponding to new trends in declining birthrates and aging from an international and regional perspective (FY2017-FY2019)
- Survey of demographic dynamics on aggregation and analysis methods using composite cause of death information from death certificates (FY2017)

Projects by MEXT Grant
- Empirical research aimed at the sustainability of healthcare insurance supporting diverse people in a super-aged and shrinking society (FY2015-FY2017)
- Escaping from an unjust gender society: A comparative study of the division of gender roles in labor and birth in Japan, Germany and the Netherlands (FY2015-FY2018)
- The demography of sexual orientation and sexual recognition - Construction of a research base in Japan (FY2016-FY2020)
- The savings behavior of small-scale households: Prepatory savings and strategic legacy motives (FY2016- FY2018)
- Study on the building stage of an elderly care system in East Asia and the propagation of Japanese experience (FY2016-FY2018)
- Study of "Domesticated Social Nursing:” A comparison of Japan and Italy (FY2016- FY2018)
- Building a junior baby-boom generation retirement living expenses model - Research on the division of public and private roles of the pension system - (FY2017- FY2019)
- Construction of a panel survey focusing on the "new" migration process of newcomer immigrants in modern Japan (FY2017-FY2020)
International Cooperation

Organizing the Foreign Scholar Lecture Series and International Workshops
The Foreign Scholar Lecture Series and International Workshops are organized to invite internationally renowned researchers in the fields of population and social security. These seminars and workshops are held in the IPSS conference room and are open to the public. In FY2015-FY2016, special lectures were given on the subjects of population bonuses, population declines, population trends in North and South Korea, mathematical demographics, work and family balance, and longevity. International workshops with East Asian countries were also conducted.

Promoting International Research Cooperation
We are engaged in cooperative research based on a memorandum of understanding with the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (KIHASA), the French Institute for Demographic Studies (INED), and the Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People’s Republic of China, while we promote information exchanges and joint research with international organizations such as the OECD, World Bank (WB), Asian Development Bank, UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund (UNPF), along with universities and research institutes in their respective countries. We also participate in international scientific conferences on population and social security, and issue reports.

Receiving Visitors from Overseas
We receive delegations and study tour groups from around the world and outline the current situation of population and social security in Japan for them. In FY2015-FY2016, through the JENESYS Japanese government exchange program and others, we received visits from groups from around the world, and from global population development delegations from countries such as China, South Korea, Mongolia, Taiwan, USA, Australia, the UK, Denmark, and others.

Collaborating through International Organizations on Population and Social Insurance Issues
We are engaged in ongoing cooperation about issues on a global scale such as population problems and the building of an international social security system through the Commission on Population and Development held at the UN headquarters, and participation in various meetings held at the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). We are also offering expertise and data on population and social security in Japan through short-term dispatches to OECD headquarters and participation in expert meeting held by the OECD.
Seminars

The 21st IPSS Annual Seminar (December 1, 2016)
Visions for the Future Japanese Society and Social Security System - Social Security System for a Sustainable Society in the Era of Population Decline -

<Date> 13:30-16:30 on December 1, 2016
<Venue> Hibiya Convention Hall

<Keynote Speech>
Ryuichi KANEKO
Deputy Director-General, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research

<Panelist Speech>
Akiko OISHI
Professor, Faculty of Law, Politics & Economics, Chiba University
Naoko SOMA
Associate Professor, International Social Sciences Section at the Graduate School of International Social Sciences, Yokohama National University
Keiko KATAGIRI
Associate Professor, the Graduate School of Human Development and Environment, Kobe University
Yukimitsu NISHIMURA
Senior Researcher, Department of Empirical Social Security Research, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research

<Moderator>
Akira MORITA
Director-General, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (then)

The 18th IPSS Annual Seminar (October 31, 2013)

The 19th IPSS Annual Seminar (October 31, 2014)
“Women’s Diversifying Life-Course Patterns and Social Security – Social Security System for a Sustainable Society in the Era of Population Decline –”

The 20th IPSS Annual Seminar (December 15, 2015)
“Challenging Issues over Regional Depopulation and Social Security in Japan”
Publication, Database

Periodicals

- The Quarterly of Social Security Research (SYAKAIHOSYO KENKYU) Publishes papers related to social development and welfare state themes, and papers on social security systems of other countries, with a focus on social security (published four times a year).
- Journal of Population Problems (JINKO MONDAI KENKYU) Focuses on papers and statistical materials on population, birth, death, population migrations, and households (published four times a year).
- Population Statistics (JINKO TOKEI SHIRYOSYU) A collection of selected important statistics with an aim to contribute to research on population trends and issues from population statistics (published annually).

Reports, Research Series & Survey Series

The results of research projects are published as a series and widely distributed.

- Integrated Community Care System (March 2013)
- Theory and analysis of social security cost statistics (March 2014)

Detailed reports on the surveys and estimates are published and available to download on our website.

Library

There are many statistical publications, especially on demographics and social policy, in the collection.

Opening hours: 10:00 to 12:00 13:00 to 17:00, Weekdays only

Reference service: TEL: +81(0)3-3595-2988
FAX: +81(0)3-3591-4818

Loans: Loaning is possible upon presenting personal identification and registration

Over 130,000 book and magazine titles are available for researchers as well as for the general public and government administrators. Interested parties can also access all information on our website through our library search at the following link: www.ipss.go.jp/tosho/tosho-lx.html. Valuable historical documents have also been compiled, and are available for public use.
Director-General

Deputy Director-General

Coordination Officer for Policy Studies
Research on specific policies, coordination of policy research and dissemination of research outcomes.

General Affairs Division
Personnel management; budget; support of research; publication of research.

Department of Research Planning and Coordination
Overall planning and coordination of research on social security and population.

Department of International Research and Cooperation
Research on population and social security in international perspectives; international cooperation of research.

Department of Information Collection and Analysis
Analysis of statistical information on social security and population; development and management of databases; bibliography of related studies.

Department of Theoretical Social Security Research
Research on theory related to the function of social security, and relationships with socioeconomic structure.

Department of Empirical Social Security Research
Empirical studies on social security such as medical care, long-term care, social welfare and pension.

Department of Population Structure Research
Research on the basic structure of population, migration and spatial distribution of population, household structure, projections of sub-national population and household.

Department of Population Dynamics Research
Research on fertility and mortality; changes in the functions of the family.
### Board of Councilors

The Board of Councilors provides advice on the basic policies on the Institute's survey research activities and other important matters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position and Affiliation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masami Iwata</td>
<td>Honorary Professor, Japan Women’s University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masahiko Iwamura</td>
<td>&lt;Vice-Chair&gt; Professor, University of Tokyo Graduate School</td>
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<td>Senichi Obayashi</td>
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<td>Research Professor, Meiji University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noriko Tsuya</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masago Minami</td>
<td>Managing Director at The Yomiuri Shimbun Tokyo Headquarters and Chief Officer at the Yomiuri Research Institute</td>
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(As of end of June, 2017)

### Research Evaluation Committee

The Research Evaluation Committee provides evaluation on the Institute’s overall operation, research issues, and the status of research conducted by researchers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position and Affiliation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hisashi Inaba</td>
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<tr>
<td>Takashi Inoue</td>
<td>Professor, Aoyama Gakuin University</td>
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<td>Distinguished Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies</td>
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<td>Masahiro Umezaki</td>
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<tr>
<td>Machiko Osawa</td>
<td>Professor, Japan Women’s University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hiroya Ogata</td>
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