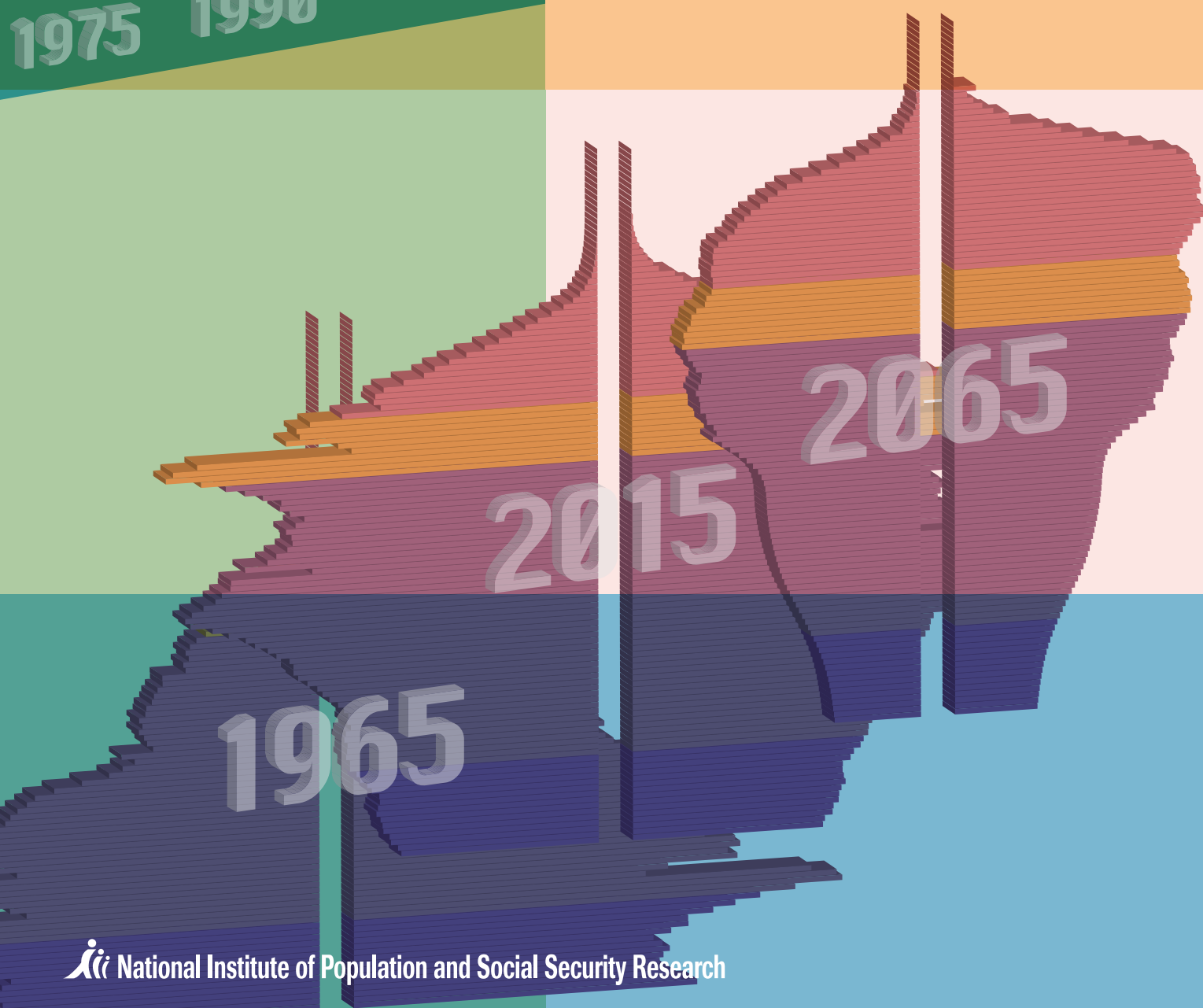


National Institute of Population and Social Security Research



Message from the Director-General

Coping with low fertility and an aging population are the crucial policy challenges for Japan. Having undergone dramatic economic growth and rapid social developments after the Second World War, our longevity and living standards have greatly risen. However, with a large increase of elderly people, social security expenditures to the public pension, medical and nursing care services and so on, have also increased markedly. Meanwhile, the youth population, who should shoulder those social security burdens, has been continuing to decline, which was recently followed by a decline of the total population. Amid these challenges, how to sustain our living standards is the greatest issue for Japan.

Indeed, the rapidly-aging society and the shrinking population are a world's first for humankind. Japan is now beginning on this trend, however it is not only the case of Japan; more than a few Asian countries and other countries in the rest of the world are to encounter the same challenges sooner or later. Therefore, our experiences grappling with those challenges should be the touchstone for all the people in the world.

In order to address these challenges and create a sustainable, healthy and culturally vibrant society for all people, highly precise and detailed scientific evidences are indispensable for policy makers. Our mission is to produce such data through our own researches, social surveys on the multi-facets of demographics and people's lives, and highly precise population projections.

Our institution, the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, placed under the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, was established in 1996 through the integration of the former two public policy research institutes; the Institute of Population Problems, placed under the Ministry of Health and Welfare, and the Social Development Research Institute, which was a governmental cooperation. Along with investigating the multi-facets of demographics and people's lives, we have conducted a plenty of independent researches concerning social security policies of Japan and other countries. The data we produce on demographics are the foundations for determining the entire range of national and local public policies, including the public pension and other social security policies. Furthermore, our data are highly evaluated not only by public policy makers, but also by those in the business sector, international organizations, and academics all over the world.

In addition, regional disparities and time-series fluctuations of fertilities, the pace of aging and population decline are extreme in Japan, and people's values and lifestyles have also diversified recently so much. Moreover, other relevant issues such as poverty, gender inequality, and social inclusion at community level are also at the top of the agenda. Our mission is to cover all those issues, produce high-quality scientific evidences and disseminate them widely to the society, in the collaboration with all related agencies of national and local governments, and academic institutions in Japan and the world.

We, all IPSS staff, shall realize our mission and responsibility to society and endeavor to reach to a higher goal than ever. We sincerely ask for your understanding and warm support to our activities.














April 2020



Kuniaki Tanabe
Director-General
National Institute of Population and
Social Security Research

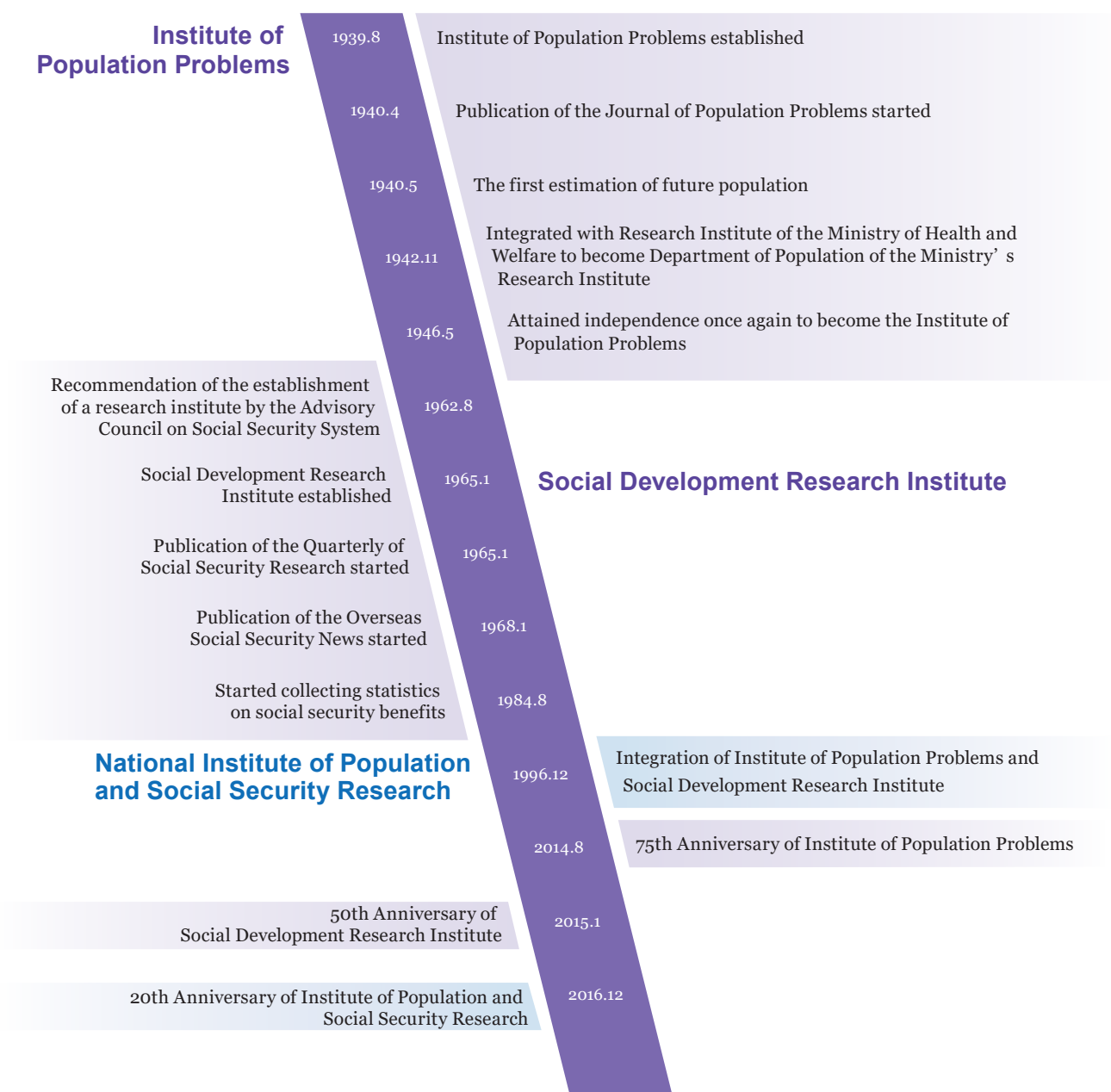


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History



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.

Moreover, 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.



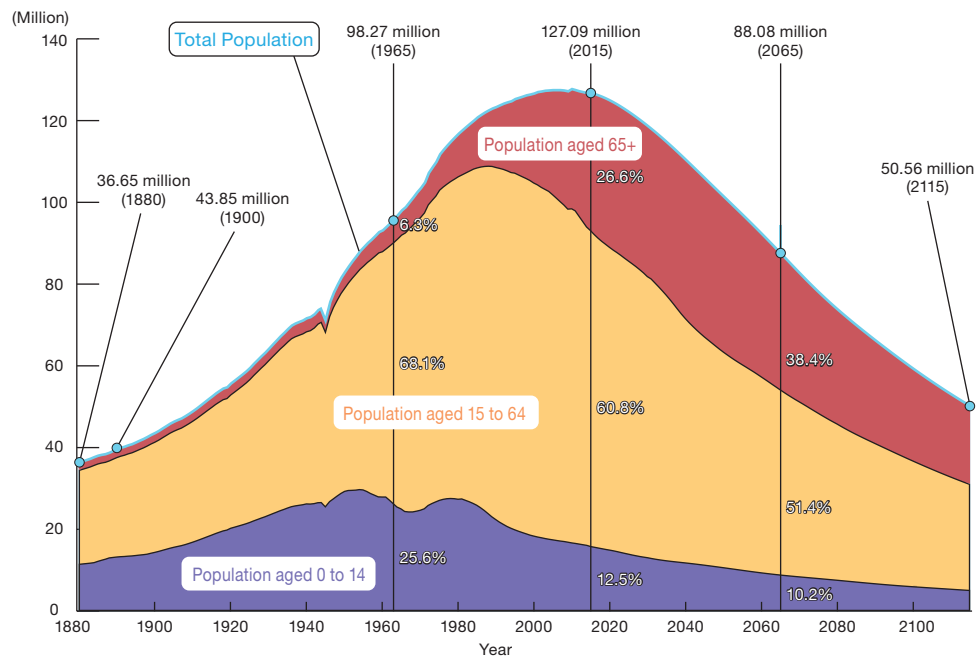
Population Projection

In order to provide basic information for planning the mid- to long-term national social security systems and for other related policies, the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research releases various population and household projections: “Population Projections for Japan,” “Regional Population Projections for Japan,” Household Projections for Japan,” and “Household Projections for Japan by Prefecture.”

Population Projections for Japan

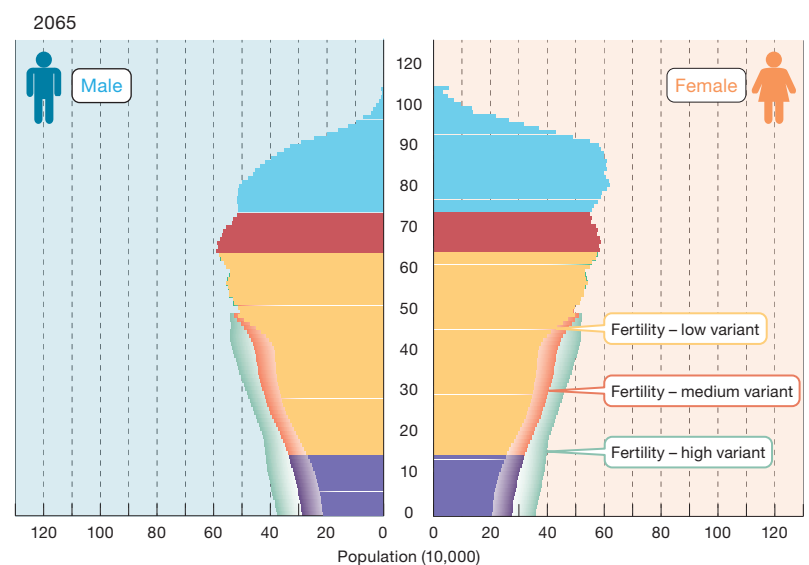
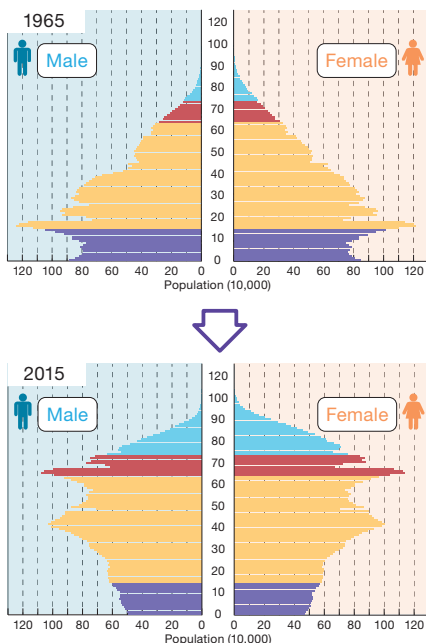
“Population Projections for Japan” is a projection of the overall size and the age-sex breakdown of Japan’s future population, used widely as an important reference by the national and local governments and in other various fields. These projections are based on demographic analyses using the Census, vital statistics, and the national representative surveys conducted by the Institute.

Population in Japan



Sources: Population Estimates by the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics, “Population Census”, “Population Estimates”, by Statistics Bureau, Population Projections for Japan: 2016-2065 (Medium Variant)

Changes in Population Pyramid



Sources: Population Projections for Japan: 2016-2065 (Medium Variant)

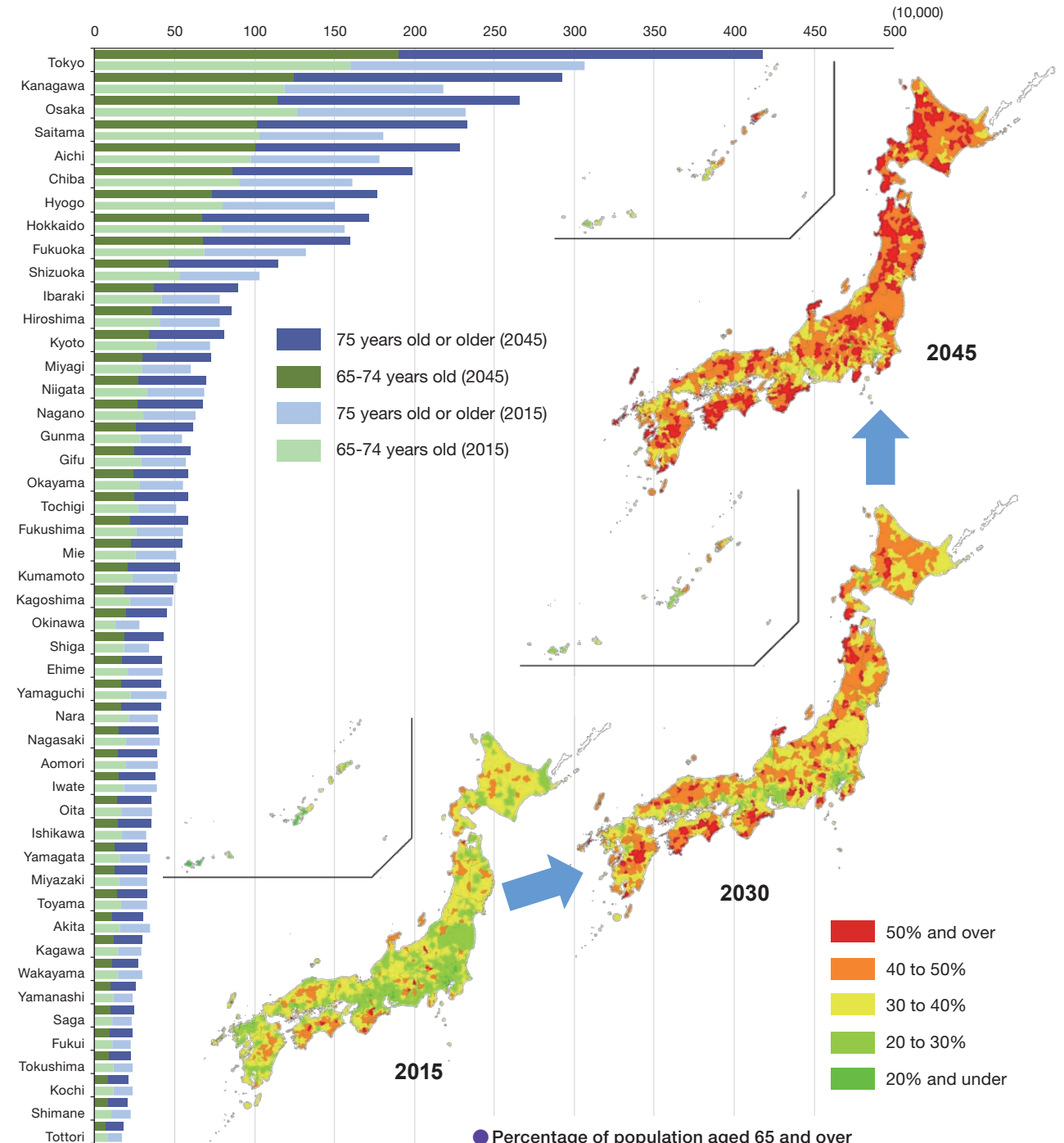
Sources: Population Census

Regional Population Projections

Under the circumstances of the aging population and low fertility rates throughout the country, regional population projections for Japan are used as the basic data for formulating various socioeconomic and community welfare plans.

While the population is declining and aging nationwide, there are considerable regional variations in the trends of the elderly population and the aging rate.

● Population aged 65 and over (aged 65–74, and 75 and over) by prefecture (2015 and 2045)



● Percentage of population aged 65 and over by municipality in 2015, 2030 and 2045

* Fukushima Prefecture is a projection for the entire prefecture

Sources: 2015 Census and Regional Population Projections for Japan: 2015-2045



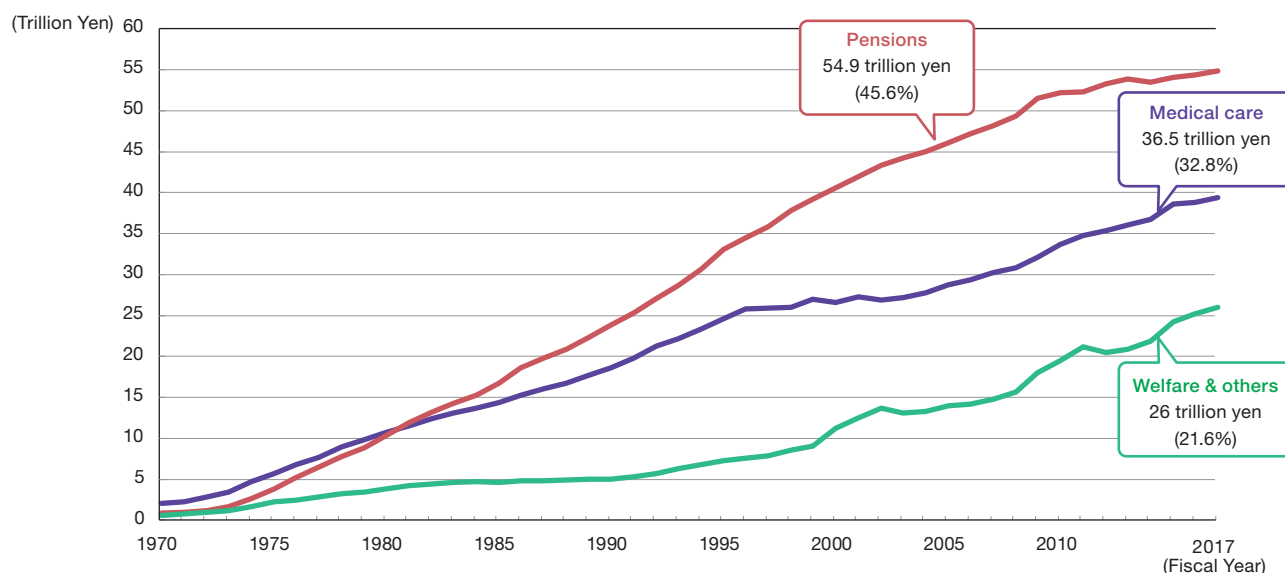
The Financial Statistics of Social Security in Japan

Providing data for relevant government ministries and international organizations

Every year, the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research releases “The Financial Statistics of Social Security in Japan.” The statistics estimate both total and categorical amounts of annual receipt and expenditure on social security schemes in Japan on the basis of two international standards; the ILO (International Labour Organization) standards and the OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) standards. In 2012, “The Financial Statistics of Social Security in Japan” was designated as under the scope of Fundamental Statistics by the Statistical Act.

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.

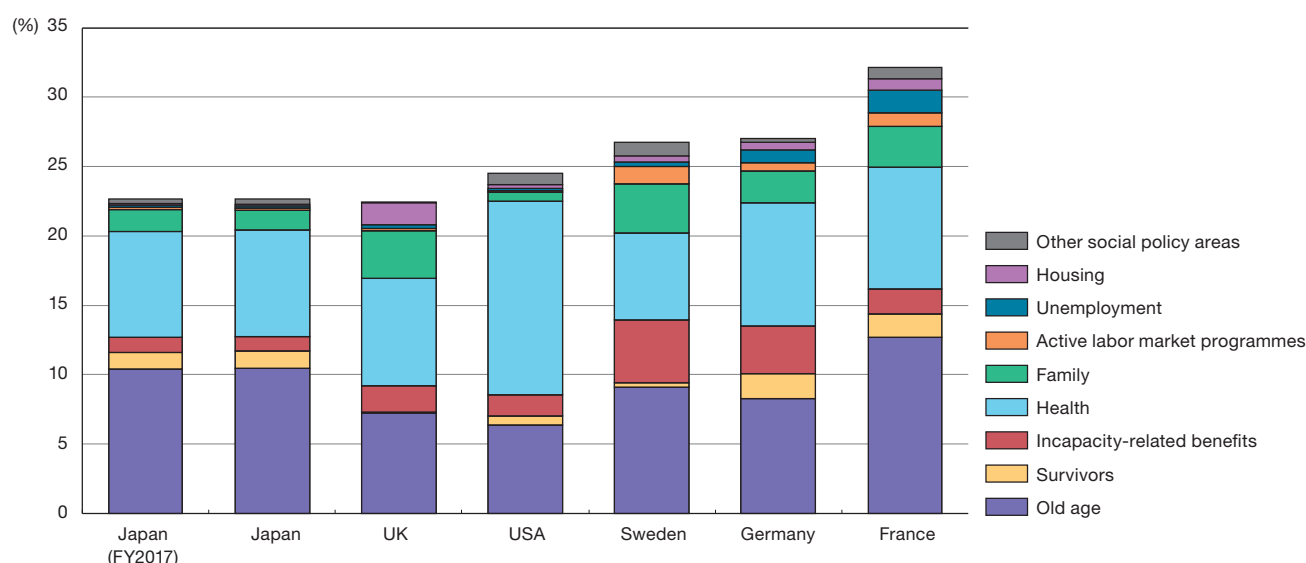
● Social benefit by category



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.

● International Comparison of Social Expenditure relative to GDP in FY2015



Made by National Institute of Population and Social Security Research based on the materials below

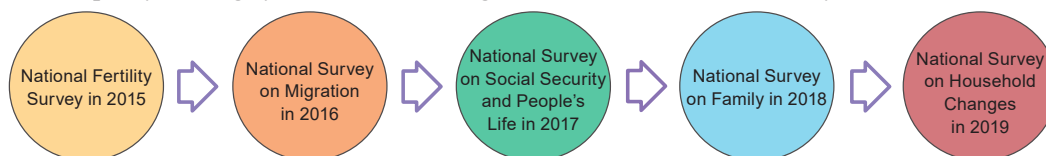
Sources: Social Expenditure for OECD countries except Japan is based on the OECD Social Expenditure database. (Downloaded on 24th May 2019)
GDP data on Japan are based on the Cabinet Office's “Annual Report on National Accounts for FY 2017,” while the data on other countries are calculated by IPSS using the data from the OECD Annual National Accounts Database. (Downloaded on 24th May 2019)



Annual Population and Social Security Surveys (general statistics)

● Annual Population and Social Security Surveys (general statistics)

The National Institute of Population and Social Security Research conducts nationwide surveys (referred to as Annual Population and Social Security Surveys) on five different themes. The results of each survey are used as basic data for policy making by national and local governments, and are also widely used in various fields.



The National Fertility Survey

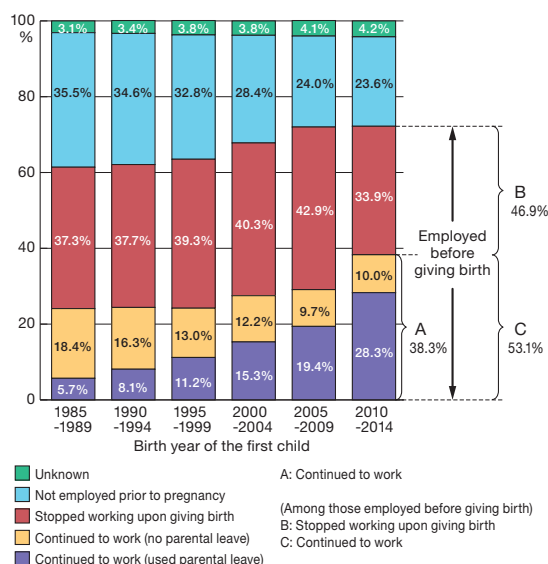
The National Fertility Survey is a nationwide survey conducted every 5 years by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research in order to investigate the current state of and issues related to marriage, childbirth, and child-rearing in Japan. It consists of a survey targeting married couples and another one targeting unmarried individuals. Accompanied by the continuing trend of low fertility rate in Japan, population decline, population aging and changes in the way in which people live all influence the future of Japanese society. One of the important purposes of this survey is to understand the state of low fertility rate and to explore its causes. The survey asks unmarried individuals about their willingness to marry and their lifestyles, and married couples about their willingness to have children and their fertility behavior, as well as their work and child-rearing environments. By doing so, the survey depicts changes overtime and identifies new issues through comparison with previous surveys and across different sociodemographic characteristics.

The results of this survey are used as reference material to determine the future fertility rate in population projections. In addition to being used to evaluate policy targets, such as the Outline of Measures for Society with Declining Birthrate and the Regional Empowerment for Japan's Growth Comprehensive Strategy, it is also used to show the state of and issues related to the declining birthrate, for many official reports, such as the Annual Health, Labour and Welfare Report, the Declining Birthrate White Paper, the White Paper on Gender Equality, and materials of various policy committees.

Changes in employment status of wives before and after giving birth, by birth year of the first child

Looking at the employment status of wives before and after giving birth to their first child, it can be seen that the percentage of wives who were employed both before and after birth was 38.3% in 2010-2014, which was a large increase compared to previous years. It is worth noting that there was a significant growth in the percentage of wives who used parental leave after giving birth to their first child. Among wives who were employed before giving birth, 53.1% continued their employment.

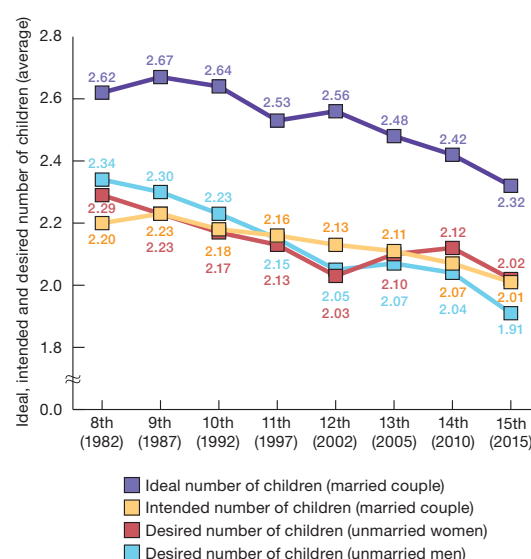
● Changes in employment status of wives before and after giving birth, by birth year of the first child



Changes in married couples' ideal and intended number of children and unmarried men and women's desired number of children, by survey years

With regard to the ideal and intended number of children for married couples and the desired number of children for unmarried men and women, data shows that overall, the average number for each has been declining since the 1980s.

● Changes in the ideal, intended and desired number of children (average), by survey



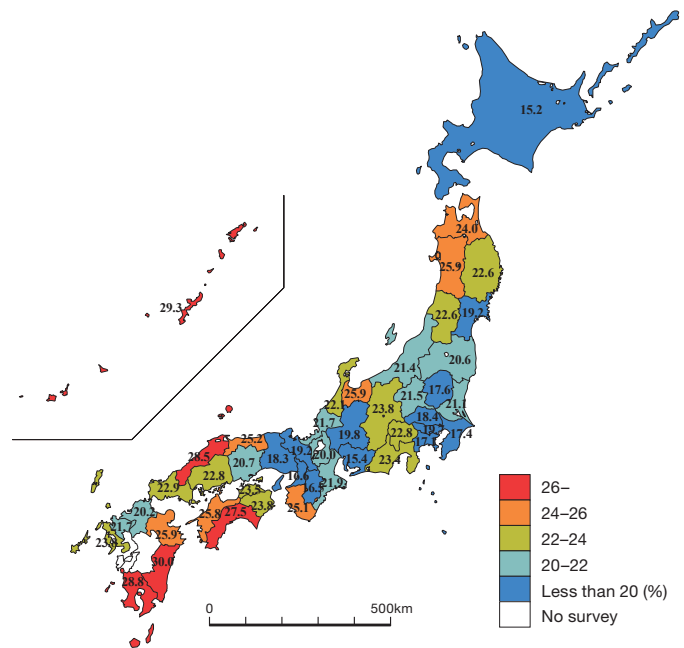
Notes: Married couples include wives age are under 50, and unmarried men and women are between 18 and 34 years of age

The National Survey on Migration

The National Survey on Migration is conducted to obtain fundamental data on the trends and prospects of the geographic mobility of the people living in Japan. The survey provides detailed data on individual migration experiences that are not obtained from other governmental statistics such as the Population Census and registration-based migration statistics. The survey consists of retrospective questions on place of residence at major life events (e.g., birth, completion of school, first job, marriage, and so on) as well as that of 1 and 5 years earlier, the prefectures in which the respondents have lived (including outside Japan), and prospects of residence 5 years ahead. The results are used in formulating regional population projections in Japan and informing various policies.

The results of the 8th National Survey on Migration, conducted in July 2016, show that due to the population ageing, both past mobility and future prospect of migration are declining slowly. The most frequent reasons for migration are housing related reasons, work related reasons and change in marital status. Those who currently live in the same prefecture as that of their birthplace account for 68.6 per cent of the total respondents, with the percentage being relatively lower in the Tokyo area.

Percentage of those who moved from and then returned to the prefecture of birthplace

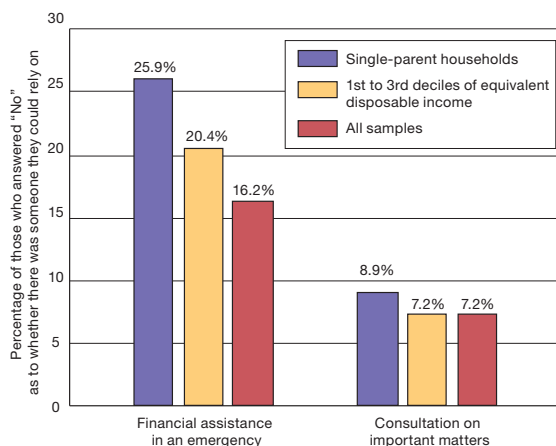


The National Survey on Social Security and People's Life

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.

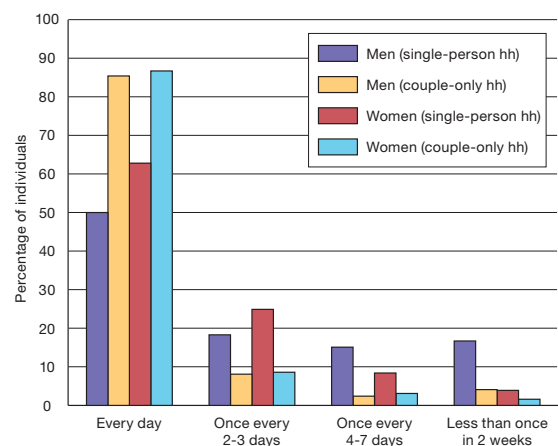
Percentage of those who answered "No" as to whether there was someone they could rely on for financial assistance in an emergency or to consult with on important matters (persons aged 18 and above)

Percentage of those who answered "No" as to whether there was someone they could rely on for financial assistance in an emergency is high in single-parent households and low-income households with children. Also, the percentage of those who answered "No" as to whether there was someone they could consult with on important matters is high in single-parent households. These results are used as indicators in the Outline of Measures against Child Poverty. (Here, low-income household refers to those with the 1st to 3rd deciles of equivalent disposable income.)



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.

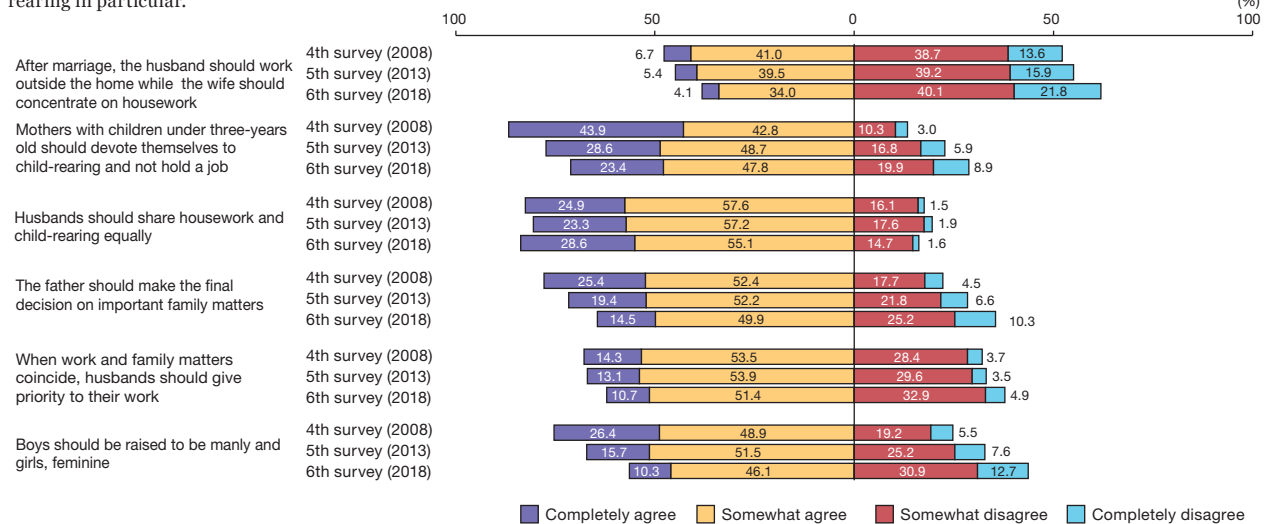


The National Survey on Family in Japan

Accompanied by low fertility rates and population aging, the family in Japan is undergoing major changes in its structure and functions, including the increase in dual income families and single-person households. The National Survey on Family in Japan examines the current status and changes in functions of the family, such as childbearing, child-rearing, financial support and caring of elderly parents, as well as the factors behind these changes. As a comprehensive survey of families and households, this survey offers valuable data, which are used as basic references for drawing up various policies.

● Changes in the percentage of those who agree and disagree with ideas on gender roles, by survey round

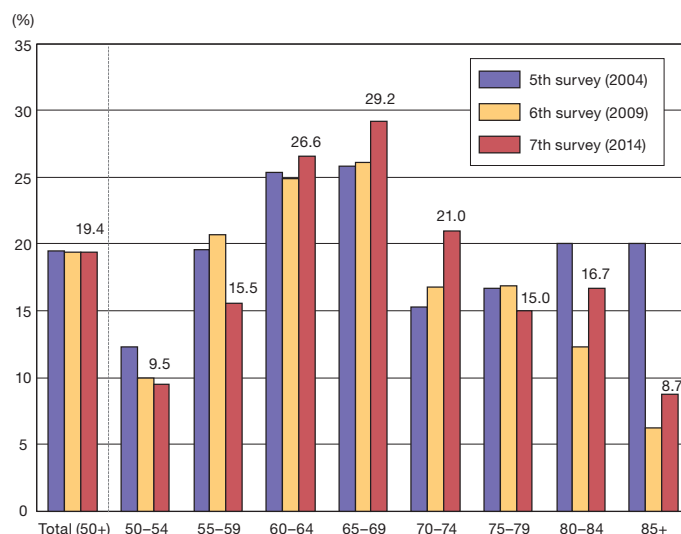
The attitude toward gender roles has changed over the last decade, and it has become clear that there is support for equally sharing housework and child-rearing in particular.



The National Survey on Household Changes

The structure of households in Japan is undergoing significant changes. These changes include not only 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 utilized to project the number of households in the future and for policy purposes.

● Percentage of empty nest^(*) households by age of the head of the household



The figure on the left shows the percentage of empty nest^(*) households that formed in the past five years by age of the head. The 7th survey showed a decrease in the groups of those in their 50s compared with previous surveys, while there was a marked increase of a similar type in groups aged 60 to 74, which shows a consequence of the delay of children leaving parental home.

(*) Empty nest refers to a household which consisted only of parents after their child(ren) left home to work or to get married, etc.



Major Research Projects

1. Research for a society in which everyone is able to participate

A Comprehensive Study on the Realization Strategy of Japan's Plan for Dynamic Engagement of All Citizens (from FY2017) [In-house project]

A key concept toward realizing the Plan for Dynamic Engagement of All Citizens is to create a “virtuous cycle of sustainable growth and distribution driven by inclusion and diversity.” Thus, it is important to enhance support for those who have difficulties in social participation, which includes those who are raising children or are caring for the elderly.

This research project studies the circumstances in which support is needed for persons who do not have the means to support themselves, including cases where there are barriers to social participation and also those facing financial hardship, those with a heavy burden of daily household chores, and those with inconsistent home care. The project researches ideal ways of implementing various measures from an empirical perspective on 1) the inclusion of young people, 2) support for children and child-rearing, and 3) the inclusion of persons with disabilities, by examining the current state of lifestyle support needs and their factors.

Empirical Research on Inclusion of Younger Generations

A comparative analysis on the support needs of the “employment Ice Age” generation has been implemented, based on group interviews targeting those aged from 36–45 years old, 20–35 years old, and 46–60 years old, respectively as of 2017. The research also identifies the actual situation of consultation from counselors of the same generation from the consultation desk for services and support for needy persons and studies the issue of support to stabilize their lives. The table below illustrates the difference in the important livelihood support needs by regions in which people of the “Ice Age” generation are living.

● Priorities of livelihood support needs in the non-regular employment “employment Ice Age” generation (unmarried) group

Region	23 wards of Tokyo	Outside the 23 wards of Tokyo	Kyoto	Sendai
Rank of importance of support	1	Livelihood	Income stability	Preparation of laws for companies
	2	Health	Wages	Requests regarding working environment and work style
	3	Healthcare	Health first	Requests for temporary staffing/non-regular employment
	4	Work	Workplace environment	Child-rearing support
	5	Education	A helping society	Support for birth and child-rearing
			“Society in which it is easier to work” and “work style”	
			New work style	
			Worker training	
			“Workplace where it is easy to take maternity leave and childcare leave system” and “nursery school”	

Source: National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, “Comprehensive Research aimed at Realizing the ‘Plan for Dynamic Engagement of All Citizens: Report on Group Interviews Relating to the Support Needs of the Employment Ice Age Generation,” 2019, p. 59.

Empirical Research on Support for Children and Child-rearing

This research quantitatively and qualitatively analyzes the records of abuse consultations, which detail the circumstances of children, guardians, households, etc. before and after the occurrence of abuse, and examines the circumstances leading to difficulties in rearing children and issues of the provision of support. The table below shows the variation in the items of the consultation records of the surveyed child counseling centers A-F, H, I.

● Comparison of basic information in child abuse consultation records across the surveyed child counseling centers (○ indicates that there is a description in the document)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I
Name of child	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Gender of child	○	○	○		○	○	○	○
Date of birth / age of child	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Registered domicile of child	○				○	○	○	
Head of registered domicile of child	○							
Current address of child		○	○		○	○	○	○
Telephone No. of child		○	○		○			
Child's possession of Special Education Record Book or Handbook for the Physically Disabled and severity level		○	○			○	○	○
History of child				○				
Family composition (name, date of birth, age, education, employment, cohabitating or separated, etc.)		○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Source: Hisao Endo, Masato Noda, Kota Toma, supervisor, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, ed., “Roles and Issues of Child Guidance Centers in Japan: Analysis of Support, Cooperation and Collaboration Based on Abuse Counseling Record Documents,” University of Tokyo Press, 2020, p. 188.

2. Demographic and interdisciplinary analysis of Japan's longevity

Modeling and Comprehensive Analysis of Population, Economy and Society of Ultra-Longevity (FY2020–2022) [In-house project]

The life expectancy in Japan has grown significantly in the latter half of the 20th century, and Japan now boasts one of the longest lifespans in the world. According to the “Population Projections for Japan: 2016–2065,” the life expectancy is projected to increase.

The National Institute of Population and Social Security Research has conducted demographic and interdisciplinary analysis of Japan's longevity. With the increase of the life expectancy, the Institute conducts research relating to the comprehensive data analysis and modeling of demographics, the economy, and the ultra-longevity society, such as promoting research on the relationship between the development of extended longevity in Japan, one of the world's countries with the longest-lived citizens, and healthy life period, such as the extended healthy life expectancy. Through this research, the Institute seeks remedies for the coming hyper-aged society, and disseminates our research within Japan and abroad.

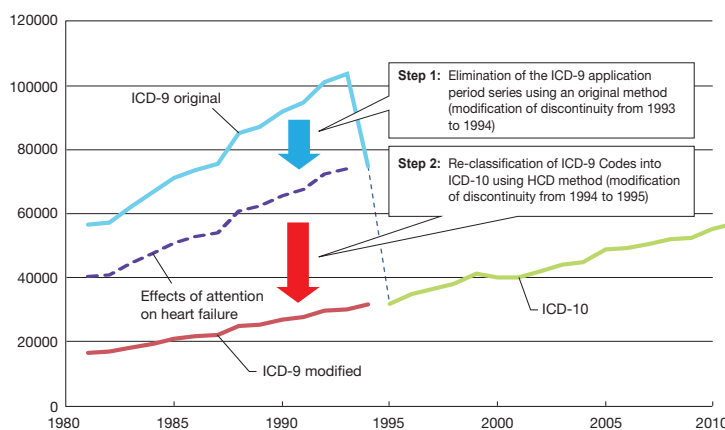
Japanese Mortality Database

All Japan: Life Table Data Series

	Available Dates	Age interval x Year interval					
		1x1	1x5	1x10	5x1	5x5	5x10
Period Data							
Births	1947-2016	1 year					
Deaths	1947-2016	1x1	1x5	1x10	5x1	5x5	5x10
Deaths by Lexis triangles	1947-2016	1x1					
Population Size (Inferential statistics: Jan. 1)	1947-2016	1 year			5 year		
Exposure-to-risk	1947-2016	1x1	1x5	1x10	5x1	5x5	5x10
Death rates	1947-2016	1x1	1x5	1x10	5x1	5x5	5x10
Life tables							
Females	1947-2016	1x1	1x5	1x10	5x1	5x5	5x10
Males	1947-2016	1x1	1x5	1x10	5x1	5x5	5x10
Total (both sexes)	1947-2016	1x1	1x5	1x10	5x1	5x5	5x10
Life expectancy at birth	1947-2016	1 year	5 year	10 year			

The Institute has developed for the first time in Japan the Japanese Mortality Database, a comprehensive reorganization of Japan's mortality table, which is consistent with the internationally renowned Human Mortality Database. The database has been published on our Japanese and English websites.

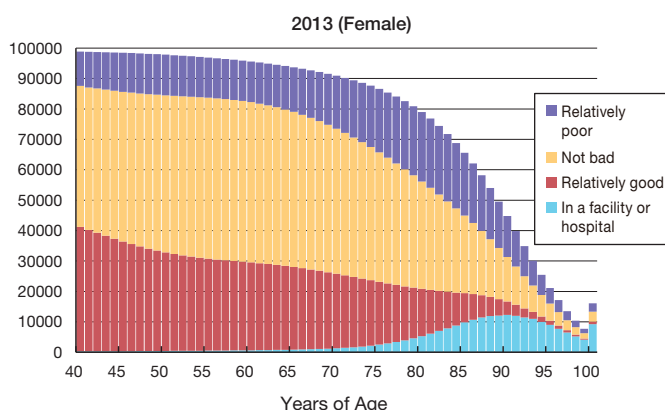
Organizing long-term series statistics on causes of death (E.g.: heart disease)



In general, when the ICD* is revised it becomes a completely separate system and the figures have no continuity. For example, there is a discontinuity in the number of deaths due to heart disease from 1993 to 1995 when looking at the number of deaths due to heart disease in Japan. This seems to be due to the influence of the WHO's recommendation to “not record only heart failure and other ailments ‘heart failure’ as the condition just before death” and due to the revision of the ICD (introduction of ICD-10). Therefore, an attempt to rearrange the statistics based on the old classification into a classification based on ICD-10 has been made by the Human Cause-of-Death Database (HCD). This project has cooperated with HCD.

* ICD is the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, provided by the WHO. Statistics on the causes of death in Japan and other countries around the world are basically divided according to this classification.

Population by subjective health obtained from life table analysis



In examining the subjective health of women by age, the most common health status is “not bad,” but not “relatively poor.” This is thought to be because when health levels deteriorate, women may be admitted to a facility or hospital or die. Comparing 2001 and 2013, “relatively good” decreased for both men and women in their 50s and early 60s, while “relatively poor” for both men and women increased in their early 80s. From these results, it can be inferred that up to the age of 60, the proportion of people with good health decreases, which means the health level deteriorates negatively, while for people in their 80s, the proportion of those in poor health increases, which means the health level deteriorates more severely.

3. Amid the massive immigration inflow, shedding light on the dynamics of emigration pressure from Asian countries

Survey on Emigration Pressure of Asian Countries (FY2019–2020) [In-house project]

Against the backdrop of strong demographic pressure and the immaturity of their domestic labor markets, Asian countries are among the most active regions in the world for sending labor beyond their borders, and Japan serves as an attractive candidate as a destination. In recent years in particular, there is growing interest in labor from Asian countries as Japan has been accepting migrant labor from abroad due to its own labor shortage caused by low fertility.

However, even in international immigration research, there is still much that is unknown as there is still little collective knowledge about such labor migration from Asian countries.

Given this situation, this project aims to clarify the following points on the movement of labor from Asian countries to other countries.

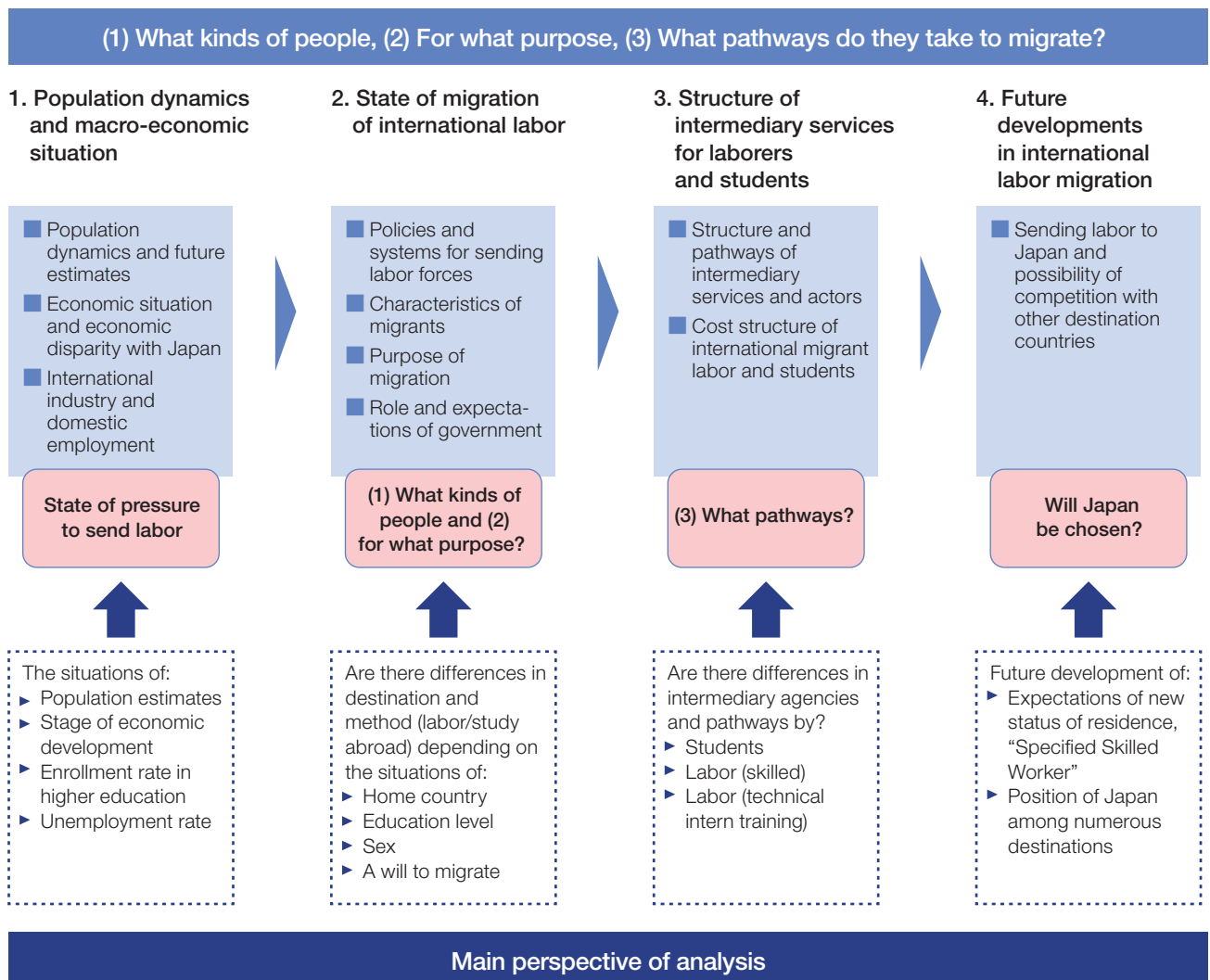
First, it summarizes the policies of Asian countries with regard to sending labor beyond their borders.

Second, it identifies the market structure of private brokerage companies (agencies, agents, sub-agents, brokers) in each country.

In order to understand these points, the project conducted a survey in 2019 of China, Vietnam, and Nepal based on their circumstances of sending labor to Japan and the extent of their socio-economic development. As a result, it is becoming evident what kinds of educational backgrounds in each country are driving international migration to Japan and through what kinds of routes in each country, such as technical training and studying abroad, each international migration is occurring.

In addition to these countries, a survey of Indonesia, the Philippines, and Myanmar is planned in 2020.

● Aim of surveys



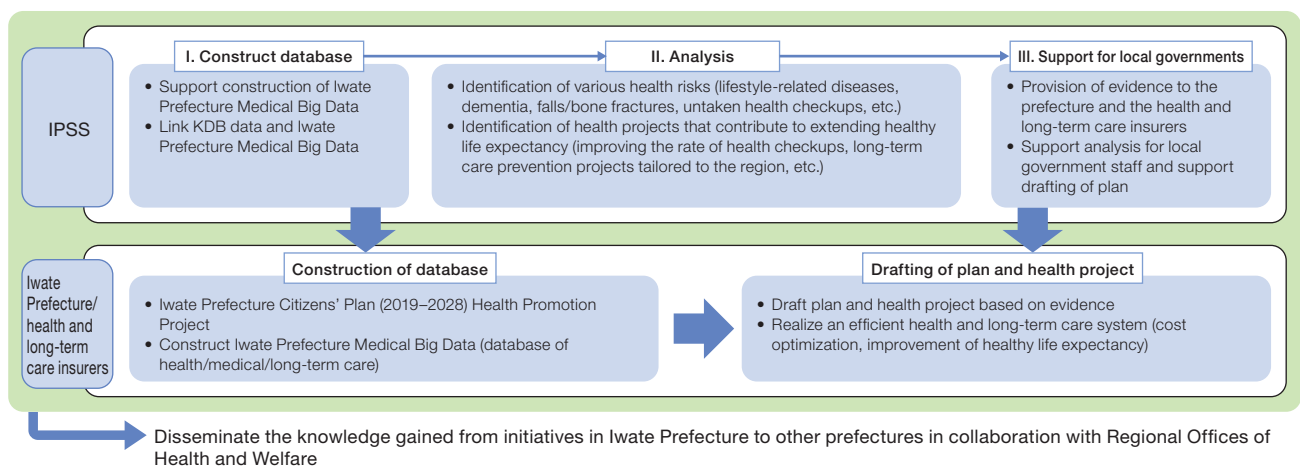
4. Big data utilization in the health promotion measures of local governments

Project for the promotion of evidence-based policy-making in the health sector by local governments using the claims data for health and long-term care insurance (FY2020) [In-house project]

In Japan, the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare and the All-Japan Federation of National Health Insurance Organizations are preparing data on medical examinations, healthcare, and long-term care. While it is expected that prefectures and municipalities will implement health projects using this data (Data Health), the acquisition of analysis methods for medical expenses and the accumulation of know-how by local governments are issues for system operation.

This research project collaborates with the Iwate Prefecture (Iwate Prefecture Citizens' Plan (2019–2028) “Health Promotion Project”) to realize Data Health in all prefectures, including Iwate Prefecture. Specifically, it will use the “Iwate Prefecture Medical Big Data” independently constructed by Iwate Prefecture, and the National Health Insurance Database System (KDB), to collect evidence for the efficient use of healthcare and long-term care services and provide different types of support for the implementation of health projects based on this evidence. The results of this research will be disseminated to other prefectures with the aim of realizing nationwide Data Health.

● Outline of this research project



Other Research Projects

Projects by MHLW Grant

- Research on manpower estimation from the perspective of supply and demand to secure human resources for medical and welfare professionals (FY2020)
- The methods and applications of population/household projections in the era of long-term depopulation and growing global migration (FY2020–2022)
- Research on analysis and evaluation method development of multiple causes of death under the transformation of population health and disease structure (FY2020–2022)
- Research on the situation and responses to low fertility and population ageing in China, Japan and Korea (FY2020–FY2022)

Projects by MEXT Grant

- Demography of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity: Building a Foundation for Research in Japan (FY2016–FY2020)
- Panel Survey of Immigrants in Japan (PSIJ) (FY2017–FY2020)
- Sociological disability statistics for the measurement of social exclusion against disabled people (FY2018–FY2020)
- Research on social stratification, employment, and intergenerational reproduction of social inequality in single parent families (FY2018–FY2020)
- Consequences of “welfare-to-work” policies for time use of single mothers (FY2019–FY2021)
- Saving behavior of small households: An international comparative study (FY2019–FY2021)
- Projection of educational pairing-specific fertility: An application of two-sex fertility model (FY2019–FY2021)
- A Comparative Study on Support for Foster Parents between Japan and Italy: aiming to reveal the social background of “Deinstitutionalization” (FY2019–FY2022)
- Applied microeconomic analysis of living standards of the elderly before and after retirement (FY2019–FY2022)
- Study on the background of the diversity of elderly care systems in East Asia (FY2020–FY2022)
- Analysis and theory construction for population decline using a generalized Leslie matrix model (FY2020–FY2023)
- Empirical research on the effect of satisfying social security and life supporting needs to the continuation of community dwelling (FY2020–FY2024)

Commissioned Research of Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)

- Health and Long-term Care information in Ageing Asia (FY2019–FY2020)

Note: The above research projects are conducted by researchers belonging to IPSS.



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. From FY2017 to FY2019, special lectures were held on the European system of integrated social protection statistics, population projections, family policies, and poverty measurements. 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), the Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China, and the Research Institute of Labor and Social Protection, Mongolia, while we promote information exchanges and joint research with international organizations such as the OECD, the World Bank, and the United Nations Population Fund (UNPFA), 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. During FY2017-FY2019, we received visitors from the Project on Strengthening the Capacity for Social Insurance Operation in Mongolia and the Institute of Japanese Studies, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, as well as visits from countries such as South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, the USA, the UK, Germany, the Netherlands, 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 participation in expert meetings held by the OECD.





Seminars

24th Annual Seminar (January 30, 2020)

Issues and Future Directions of Regional Policies in the Era of Depopulation

<Date> January 30, 2020

<Venue> Hibiya Convention Hall

<Keynote Speech>

Shiro Koike (Senior Researcher, Department of Population Structure Research, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research)

<Panelist speech>

Hiroshi Matsubara (Professor, University of Tokyo, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences)

Chikako Igarashi (Director, Hokkaido Intellect Tank)

Yohei Maruyama (Associate professor, School of Design, Sapporo City University)

Hirokazu Hasegawa (GIS Center, Policy Department, Niigata City)

Fumihiko Seta (Associate professor, Department of Urban Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, University of Tokyo)

<Moderator>

Toru Suzuki (Deputy Director-General, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research)



入場無料

第24回厚生政策セミナー / The 24th IPSS Annual Seminar

人口減少時代における 地域政策の諸課題と 今後の方向性

Issues and Future Directions of Regional Policies
in the Era of Depopulation

2020年 1月30日 13:00~16:30 定員 200名 (先着順)

会場 日比谷コンベンションホール
〒100-0012 東京都千代田区日比谷公園1番4号

講師
(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所 人口構造研究部 部長) 小池 司朗
(東京大学大学院社会学研究科 教授) 松原 宏
(一般社団法人北海道総合研究調査会 理事長) 五十嵐 智嘉子
(札幌医科大学医学部 准教授) 丸山 洋平
(新潟市都市政策部GISセンター) 長谷川 晋一
(東京大学工学部都市工学科 准教授) 瀬田 史彦

モデレーター
(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所 副所長) 鈴木 透

アクセス
会場 新橋駅 日比谷口より 徒歩約10分
最寄地下車 三田駅(内幸町駅)A7出口より徒歩約3分
東京メトロ 丸の内線・日比谷線「有明駅」B2出口より徒歩約3分
千代田線「有明駅」C4出口より徒歩約3分

主催: 国立社会保障・人口問題研究所
National Institute of Population and Social Security Research

[お申込み・お問い合わせ先]
国立社会保障・人口問題研究所総務課業務係 TEL: 03-3595-2984 E-mail: ipss24seminar@ipss.go.jp
社人研 厚生政策セミナー | http://www.ipss.go.jp/seminar/j/seminar24/index.html

23rd IPSS Annual Seminar (February 5, 2019) “Regional Care Meeting” for the Future of Medical Care and Long-term Care - Strengthen Facilitation Ability to Connect System and Field

第23回厚生政策セミナー / The 23rd IPSS Annual Seminar

医療・介護の未来を担う 地域ケア会議

～制度と現場を繋ぐファシリテーション能力の強化～
“Regional Care Meeting” for the Future of Medical Care and Long-term Care
～Strengthen facilitation ability to connect system and field～

2019年 2月5日 13:00~16:20
会場 日比谷コンベンションホール
〒100-0012 東京都千代田区日比谷公園1番4号
定員 200名 (先着順)

講師
川越 博之 (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所 総務課長)
尾花 隆之 (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所 総務課長)
山口 孝彦 (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所 総務課長)

モデレーター
金子 隆一 (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所 副所長)

国立社会保障・人口問題研究所総務課業務係 TEL: 03-3595-2984 E-mail: ipss23seminar@ipss.go.jp
社人研 厚生政策セミナー | http://www.ipss.go.jp/seminar/j/seminar23/index.html

22nd IPSS Annual Seminar (February 1, 2018) International Symposium on Longevity - Through Comparison between France and Japan, the Two Top Runners of Longevity

第22回厚生政策セミナー / The 22nd IPSS Annual Seminar

長寿化に関する国際シンポジウム ～二大長寿国 日本とフランスの比較～

International Symposium on Longevity
- Through Comparison between France and Japan,
the Two Top Runners of Longevity -

日英同時通訳あり English/Japanese simultaneous translation available

2018年 2月1日 10:00~16:00
会場 三井住友ビル 三井ホール
〒100-0012 東京都千代田区千代田1-1-1

基調講演 / Keynote Speech
マダグ・トマシニ (フランス国立人口研究所 所長)
Magda TOMASINI, Director, INED

パネリスト講演 / Panel Discussion
フランス・メレ (フランス国立人口研究所 上席研究員)
Françoise MÉRÉ, Senior Researcher, INED
林 玲子 (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所 国際関係部長)
Reiko HAYASHI, Director, Department of International Research and Cooperation, IPSS
石井 太 (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所 人口動態研究部長)
Futoshi ISHII, Director, Department of Population Dynamics Research, IPSS

モデレーター
金子 隆一 (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所 副所長)
Ryuichi KANEKO, Deputy Director-General, IPSS

国立社会保障・人口問題研究所総務課業務係 TEL: 03-3595-2984 E-mail: ipss22seminar@ipss.go.jp
社人研 厚生政策セミナー | http://www.ipss.go.jp/seminar/j/seminar22/index.html

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 -

第21回厚生政策セミナー / The 21st IPSS Annual Seminar

将来世代に引き継ぐ社会と 社会保障制度を考える

Visions for the future Japanese society and social security system
～人口減少 社会を支え続ける社会保障の挑戦～
- Social Security System for a Sustainable Society in the Era of Population Decline -

2016年 12月1日(木)
13:30~16:30(開場13:00)
会場 日比谷コンベンションホール
〒100-0012 東京都千代田区日比谷公園1番4号

講師
宮本 徹 (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所 総務課長)
宮本 徹 (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所 総務課長)

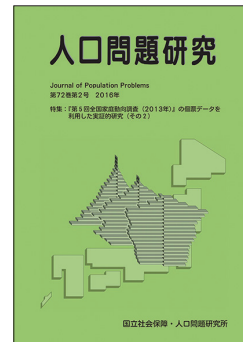
国立社会保障・人口問題研究所総務課業務係 TEL: 03-3595-2984 E-mail: ipss21seminar@ipss.go.jp
社人研 厚生政策セミナー | http://www.ipss.go.jp/seminar/j/seminar21/index.html



Publication, Database

Periodicals

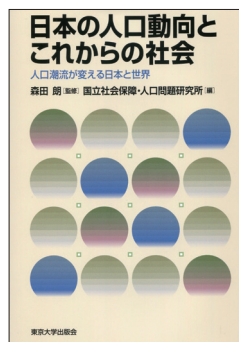
- **Journal of Social Security Research (SYAKAI HOSYO KENKYU)**
Publishes papers on social security including social development, welfare state themes and social security of other countries (published four times a year).
- **Journal of Population Problems (JINKO MONDAI KENKYU)**
Publishes articles on population, births, deaths, migrations and households, and related statistical materials (published four times a year).
- **Population Statistics (JINKO TOKEI SHIRYOSYU)**
Reports a selection of fundamental statistics for a contribution to research on population related issues by showing the current state and development trends (published annually).



Reports, Research Series & Survey Series

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

- **Population Trends and the Future of the Japanese Society (April 2017)**
- **Livelihood Support in Local Communities (February 2018)**
- **Roles and Issues of Child Guidance Centers in Japan (March 2020)**



- 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: The Institute's publications only. Loaning is possible upon verification of 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.





Organization





Advice and Evaluation by External Experts

Board of Councilors

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

(As of end of June, 2020)

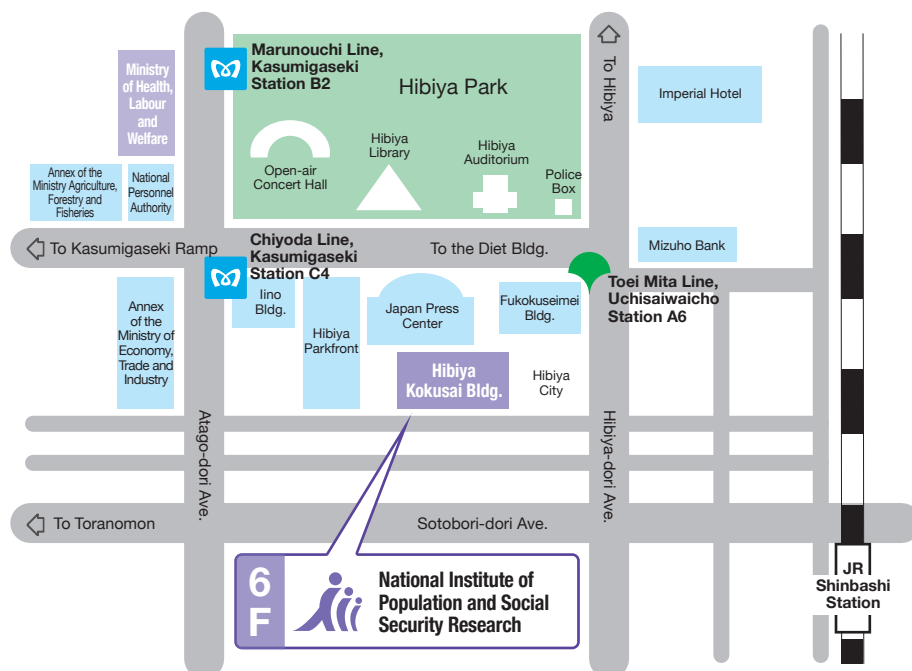
Aya Abe	Professor, Tokyo Metropolitan University
Hidehiko Ichimura	Professor, University of Tokyo Graduate School
Yoshimi Kikuchi	Professor, Waseda University
Naoto Kunitomo	Research Professor, Meiji University
Takao Suzuki	Professor, J. F. Oberlin University Graduate School
Shigesato Takahashi	Affiliate Professor, Meiji University
Shogo Takegawa	Professor, Meiji Gakuin University
Noriko Tsuya	<Chair> Professor, Keio University
Nobuko Nagase	<Vice-Chair> Professor, Ochanomizu University
Masago Minami	Managing Director at The Yomiuri Shimbun Tokyo Headquarters and Chief Officer at the Yomiuri Research Institute

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.

(As of end of June, 2020)

Akihide Inaba	Professor, Keio University
Hisashi Inaba	Professor, University of Tokyo Graduate School
Takashi Inoue	Professor, Aoyama Gakuin University
Toshihiro Ihori	Distinguished Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies
Masahiro Umezaki	Professor, University of Tokyo Graduate School
Machiko Osawa	Professor, Japan Women's University
Hiroya Ogata	<Deputy Chair> Professor Emeritus, Policy Alternatives Research Institute
Daiji Kawaguchi	Professor, University of Tokyo Graduate School
Yasuhiko Saito	Professor, Nihon University
Sayaka Dake	Professor, Tohoku University Graduate School
Yasuko Hayase	Honorary Researcher, Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization
Toshihiko Hara	<Chair> Professor Emeritus, Sapporo City University
Mie Morikawa	Professor, Tsuda University
Atsuhiro Yamada	Professor, Keio University



- Toei Mita Line, Uchisaiwaicho Station (I 07) direct connection to Exit A6
- Tokyo Metro Subway, Chiyoda Line, Kasumigaseki Station (C 08) 3 minute walk to Exit C4
- Tokyo Metro Subway, Marunouchi Line, Kasumigaseki Station (M15) 5 minute walk to Exit B2
- JR Line, Shinbashi Station Hibiya Exit, 7 minute walk

National Institute of Population and Social Security Research

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