

Towards a Life-long Active Society

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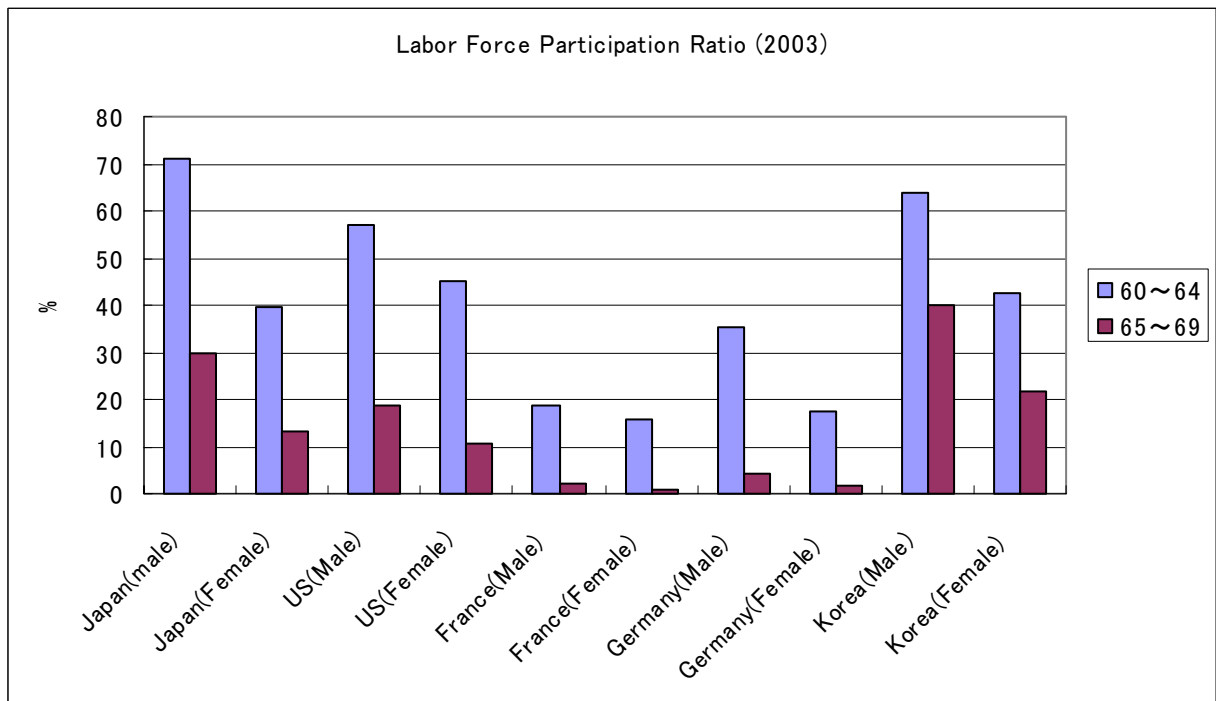
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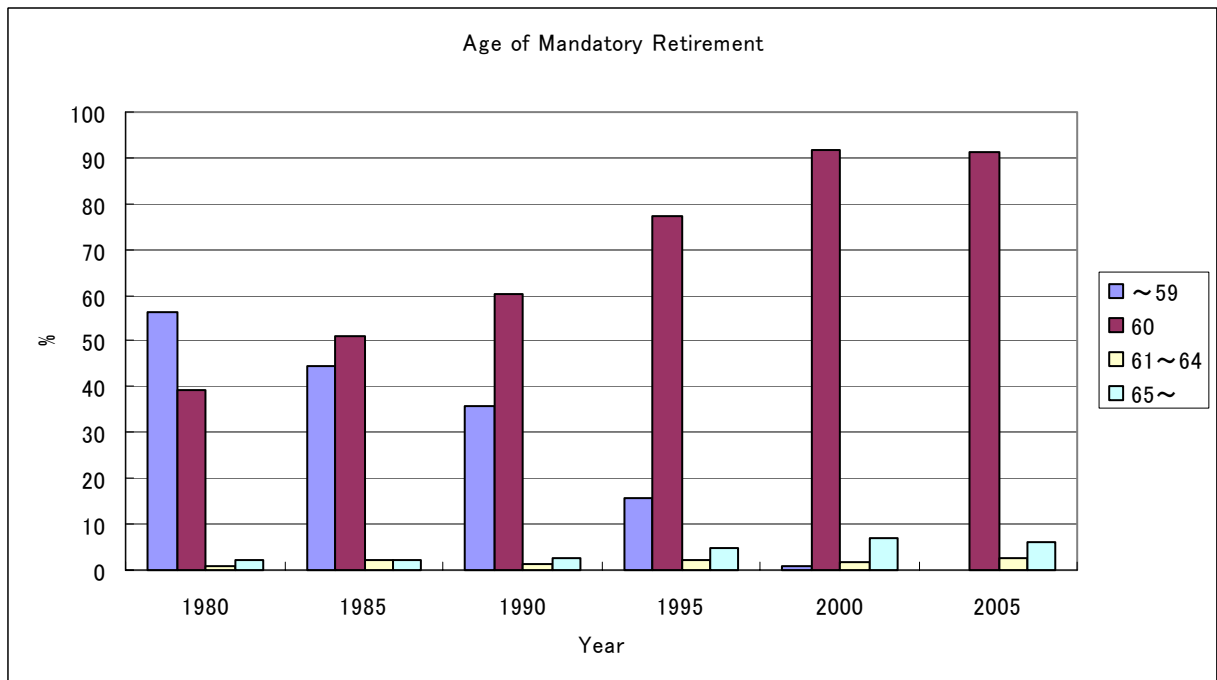
- [] Promoting employment of the elderly
- [] Necessary reforms of the employment practice and the public pension
- [] Japan's baby boomer generation
- [] Life-long active society for the future generations

Figure 1 Labor Force Participation Rate of the Elderly in Major OECD Countries



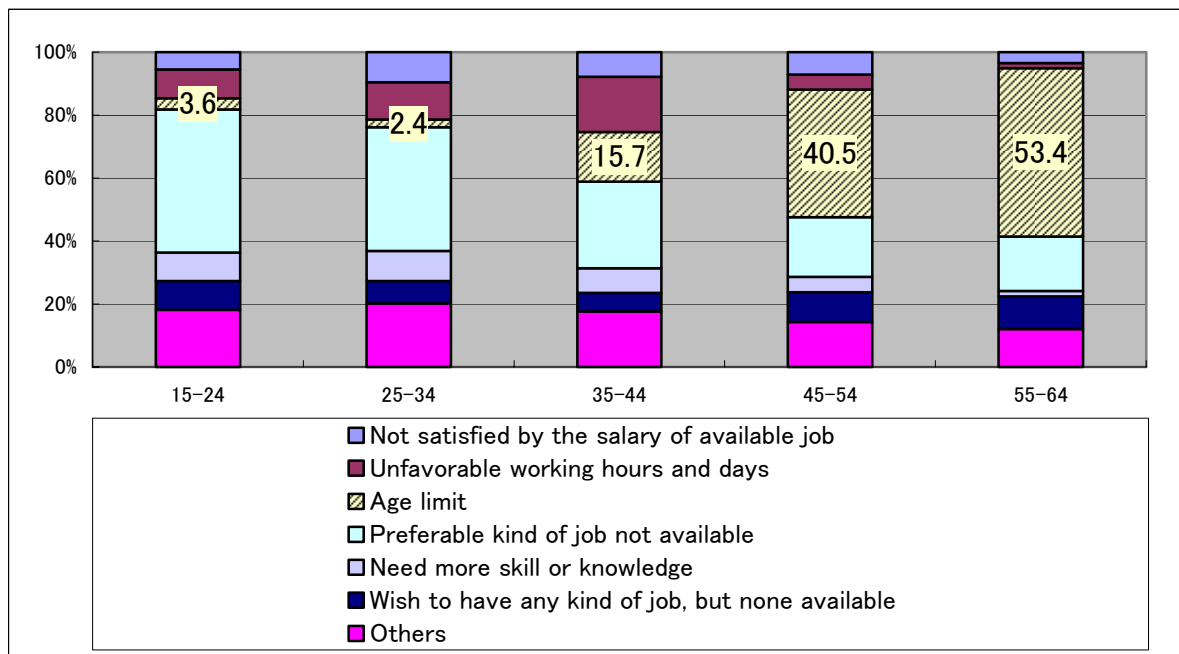
Source: ILO (2005) *Yearbook of Labor Statistics*

Figure 2 Age of Mandatory Retirement in Japanese Firms with and over 30 Employees



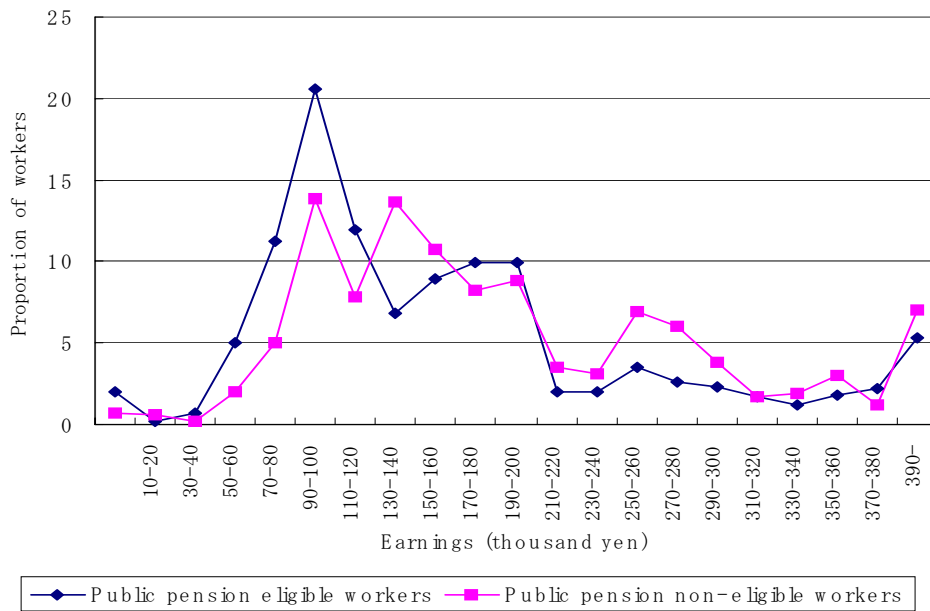
Source: Ministry of Health Labor and Welfare (2006) *Employment Management Survey*

**Figure 3 Proportion of Unemployed Persons by Reasons of Failure to Find A Job
February 2005**



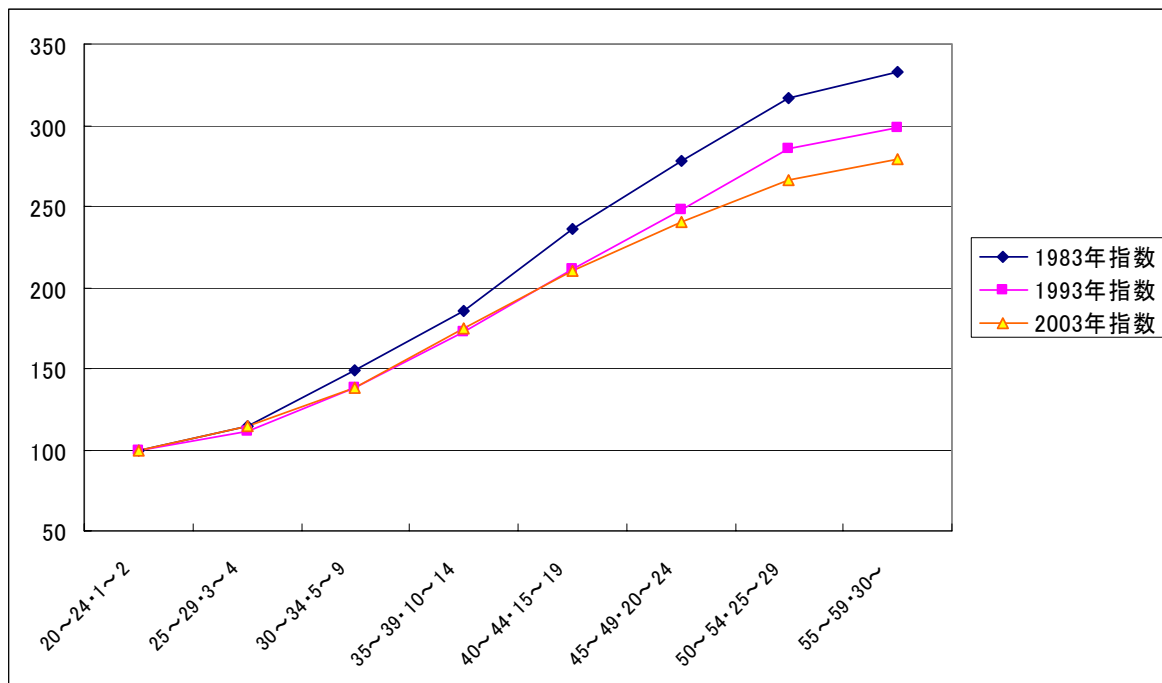
Source: Ministry of Management and Coordination (2005), *Report on the Special Survey of the Labor Force Survey*

Figure 4 Earnings Distribution for Pension Eligible Workers and Others



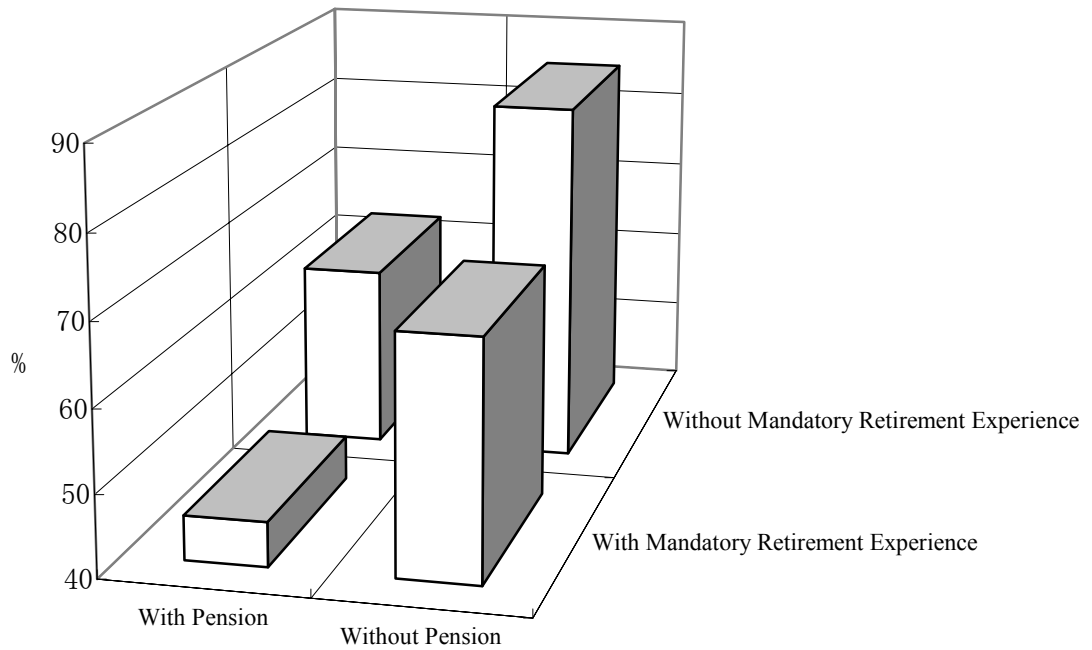
Source: Seike, Atsushi (1989) *The Effect of the Employee Pension on the Labor Supply of the Japanese Elderly*, A Rand Note, No. 2862, Santa Monica: RAND Corporation

Figure 5 Seniority-Based Wages for Standard Workers (Male with College Degree)



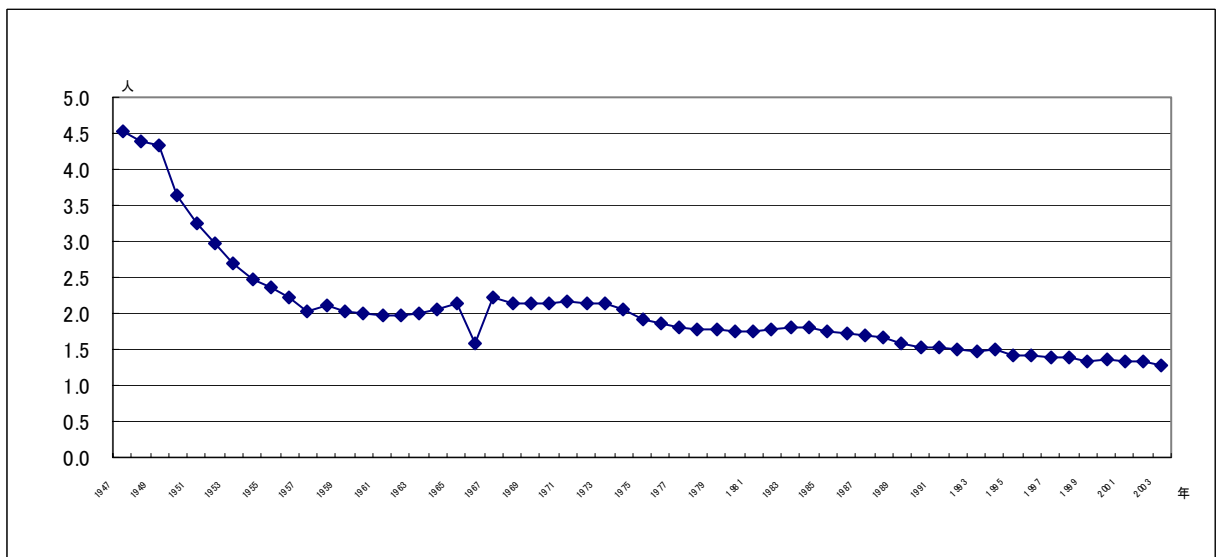
Source: Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (1983, 1993, and 2003), *Wage Census*

Figure 6 Proportion of Workers with the Same Occupation As They Were at Age 55



Source: Seike, Atsushi and Yamada, Atsuhiko (2004) *Koreisya Shugyo no Keizaigaku (The Economics of Older Workers)*, Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha

Figure 7 Fertility Rate in Japan



Source: National Institute of Population and Social Security Research(2004), *Latest Demographic Statistics*.