

48th Japan Atomic Industrial Forum(JAIF)  
Annual Conference

Getting Over the Era of Depopulation

—Thinking of the future of Fukushima in terms of rural areas—

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Chairman, Japan Policy Council

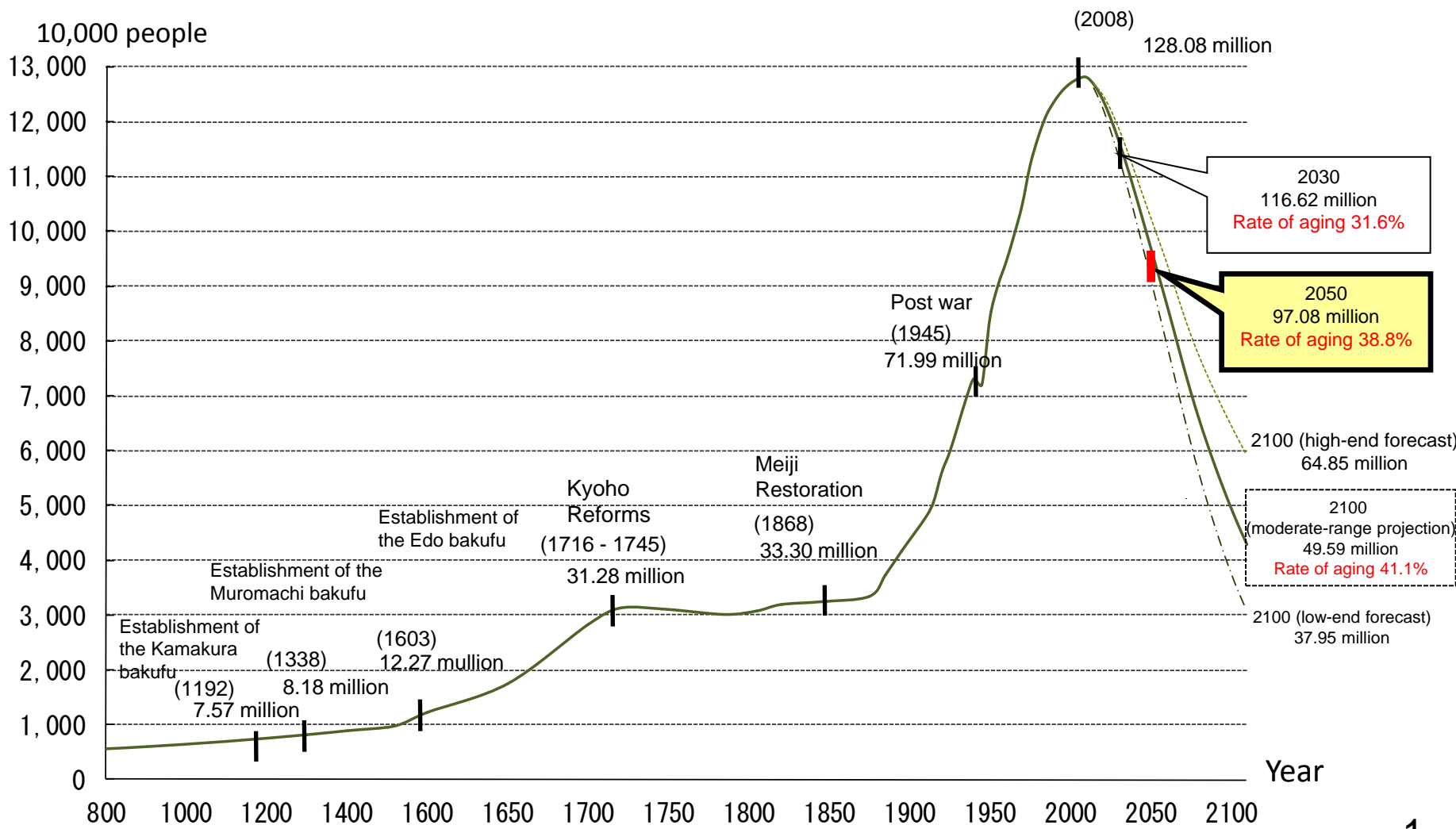
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# I. From Disappearance of the Rural Areas to Development of the Rural Areas

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# 1. Shift in the Total Population of Japan and Related Predictions

The population started declining after it peaked in 2008 at 128.08 million. With a moderate range projection the population is expected to reduce to 97.08 million by 2050



(Source) Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication "Census", National Land Agency "Extremely Long-term Time Series Analysis of Population Distribution in Japan", National Institute of Population & Social Security Research "Future Projections of Population in Japan" 1

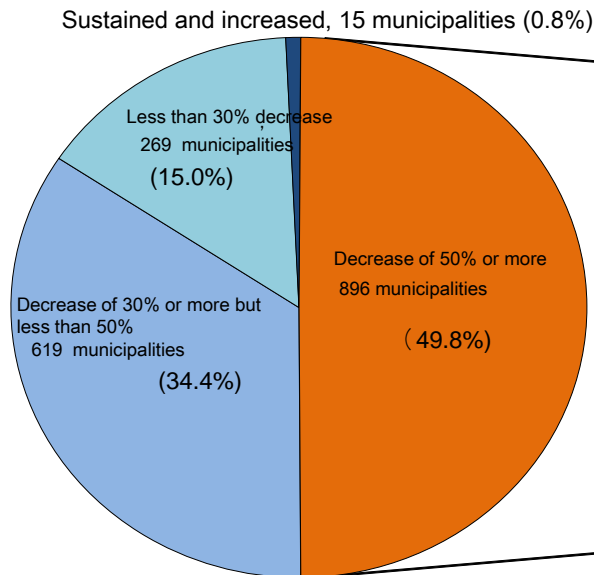
## 2. “Disappearance of the Rural Areas” in the days to come (the key factor being “population of young women”) (Japan Policy Council)

○ There are 2 factors leading to depopulation, namely - decrease in young women aged 20 - 39 years and concentration of the youth from the rural areas into the metropolitan areas (especially the Tokyo Metropolitan Area).

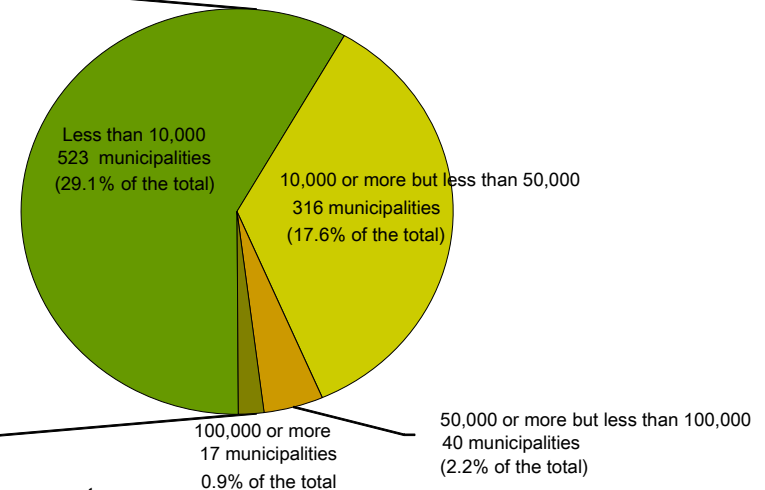
○ As per the estimates, by 2040 896 municipalities (cities, towns, villages) across Japan will belong to the category of “cities at risk of disappearing” (due to decreasing population).

Of these, the population of 523 municipalities will be less than 10,000 and the risk of disappearing will therefore be higher.

No. of cities in terms of rate of variability in the population of women aged 20 – 39 years



Breakdown by population size of the municipalities where the population of women aged 20 – 39 years has decreased 50% or more

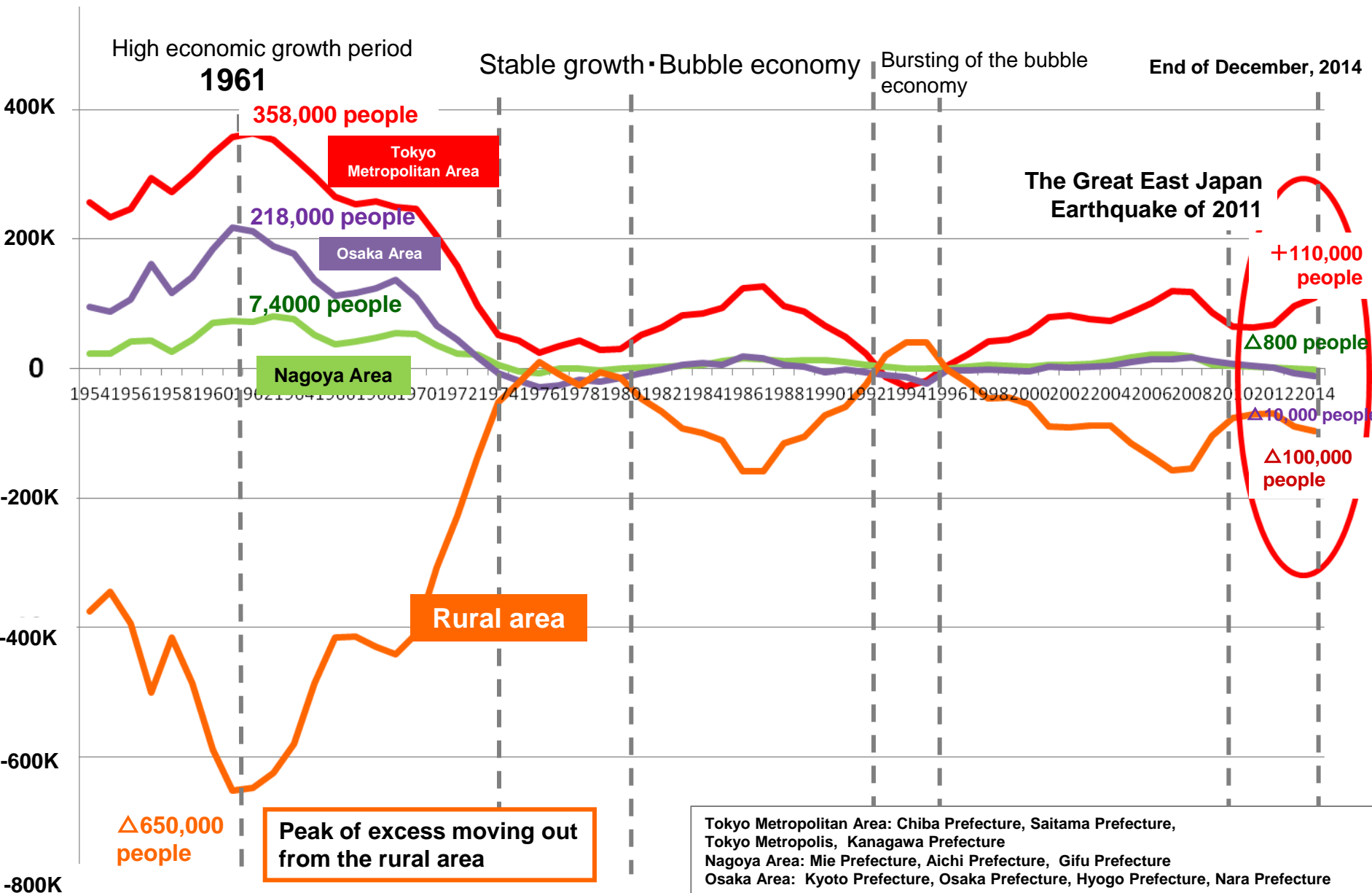


1799 municipalities across the country

(Remarks)

Created based on the National Institute of Population & Social Security Research "Future Projections of Population in Japan by region (March 2013 projections)" and related data.

# 3-(1) Shift in the overbalance of population moving in (1954-2014)

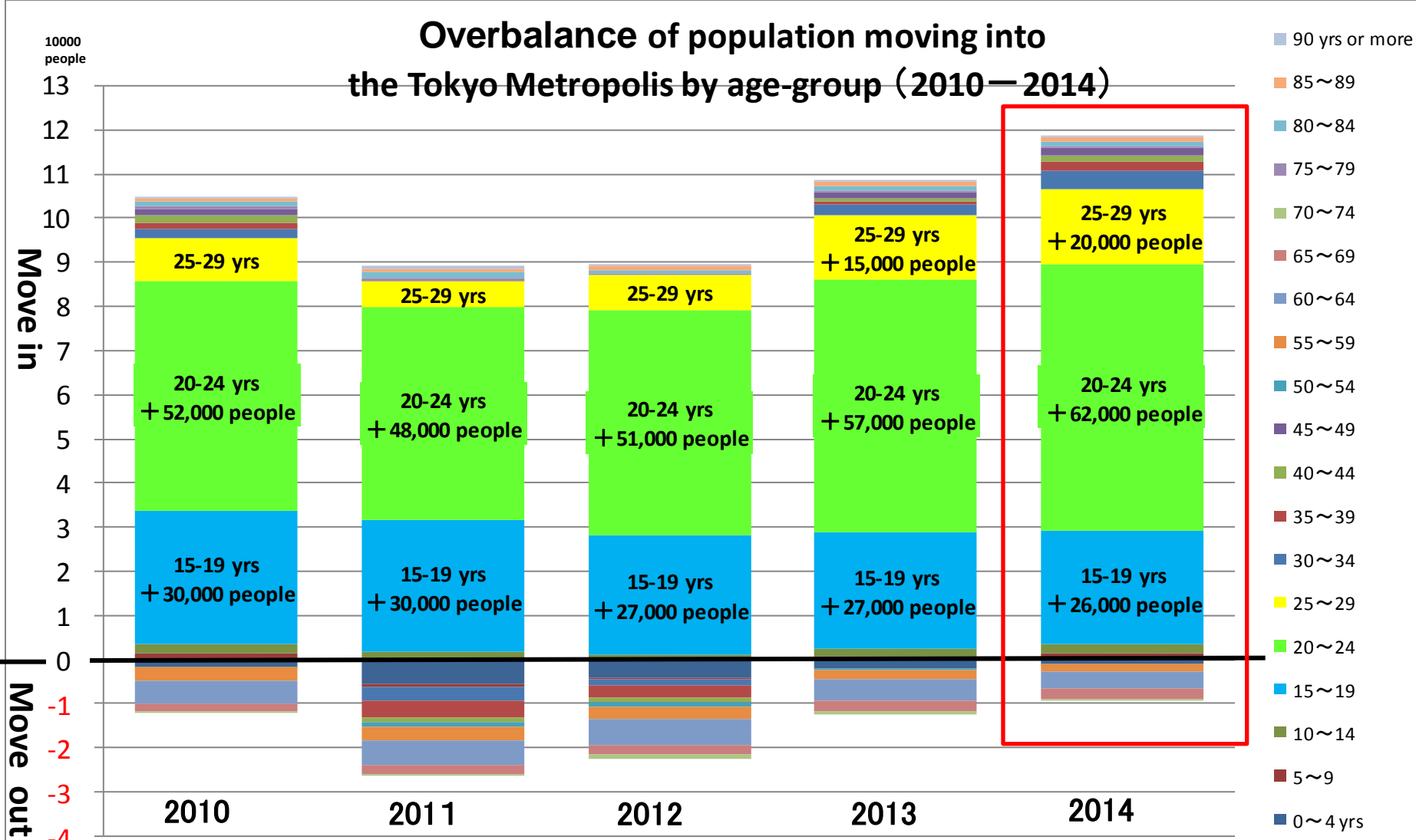


(Source) Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication "Annual Report on the Internal Migration in Japan derived from the basic resident register"

# 3-(2) Overbalance of population moving into Tokyo Metropolis (2010 – 2014)

○ Most of the overbalance of the population moving into Tokyo Metropolis comprises 20-24 year olds, 15-19 year olds

This migration is believed to happen when students graduate from the University and are looking for jobs, or want to continue higher education.



(Source) Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications Statistics Bureau "Annual Report on the Internal Migration in Japan derived from the basic resident register" (2010-2014)  
 Tokyo Metropolitan Area: Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, Chiba combined The no. of persons mentioned in the graph has been rounded off to the nearest 100.

## 4. Development of Rural Areas

Long-term Vision of the Government and Comprehensive Strategy  
(Dec 27, 2014 Decision by the Cabinet Council)

### Long-term Vision [Till 2060]

#### Medium- and Long-term Forecast

##### I. Overcoming the problem of decreasing population

© By 2060 the population is expected to be about 100 million

##### ◆ Preventing decrease in population

• Birth rate when the desires of the people come true (Birth rate desired by the people) = 1.8

##### ◆ Correcting "Tokyo Centralization"

II. Ensuring Growth Potential © In the 2050s a substantial GDP growth rate of about 1.5 - 2% is expected.

### Comprehensive Strategy [5 years until 2019]

#### Fundamental Purpose

##### Generating steady employment opportunities in the rural area

◆ 300,000 youth (rural) to be employed in the 5 years until 2020

##### Creating a new flow of people into the rural areas

Currently: There is an excess of 100,000 people moving into Tokyo Metropolis every year

◆ Creating a balance of people moving in and out between the rural areas and Tokyo Metropolis (2020)

• People moving from Rural areas → Tokyo Metropolis To be brought down to 60,000 people

• People moving out from the Tokyo Metropolis → the rural areas To be increased to 40,000 people

##### Fulfilling the desires like marriage, giving birth, raising children etc. of the young generation

Performance indicator for the desire to get married 80% (68% in 2010)

◆ No. of children planned by couples (2.07 children)  
Indicator 95% (93% in 2010)

##### Creating communities in line with the times, thereby enabling comfortable living, and bringing about collaboration amongst the communities as well.

◆ No. of community collaborations

# The target number to be determined based on the comprehensive strategy for rural areas.

## II For the Future of Fukushima



# 5. Evacuees from the Evacuation Order Zones (In December 2014)

Evacuees from across the Fukushima Prefecture due to the Great East Japan Earthquake  
Approx. 120,000 people

Evacuees from the Evacuation Order Zones  
Approx. 79,000 people

( 10 municipalities )

Difficult-to-Return Zones  
Approx. 24,000 people (31%)

Restricted Residence Areas  
Approx. 23,000 people (29%)

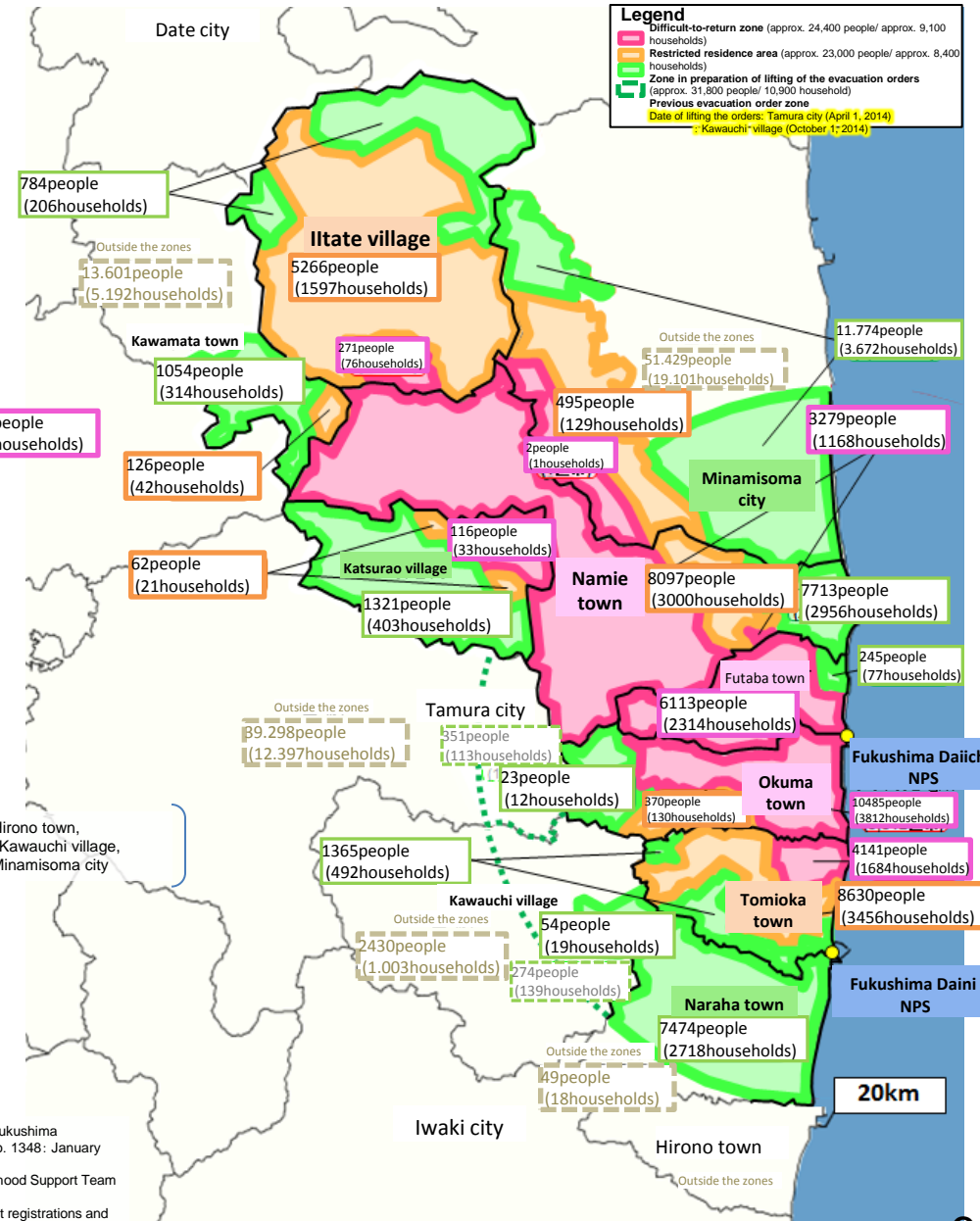
Zones in preparation for the lifting of the evacuation order  
Approx. 32,000 (40%)

Previous Evacuation Order Zones & Emergency Evacuation Preparation Zones  
Approx. 20,000 people

( Tamura city, Hirono town, Naraha town, Kawauchi village, Tamura city, Minamisoma city )

Other evacuees  
Approx. 21,000 people

( All areas in the Fukushima Prefecture such as Fukushima city, Koriyama city, Iwaki city, etc. )



(Remarks)

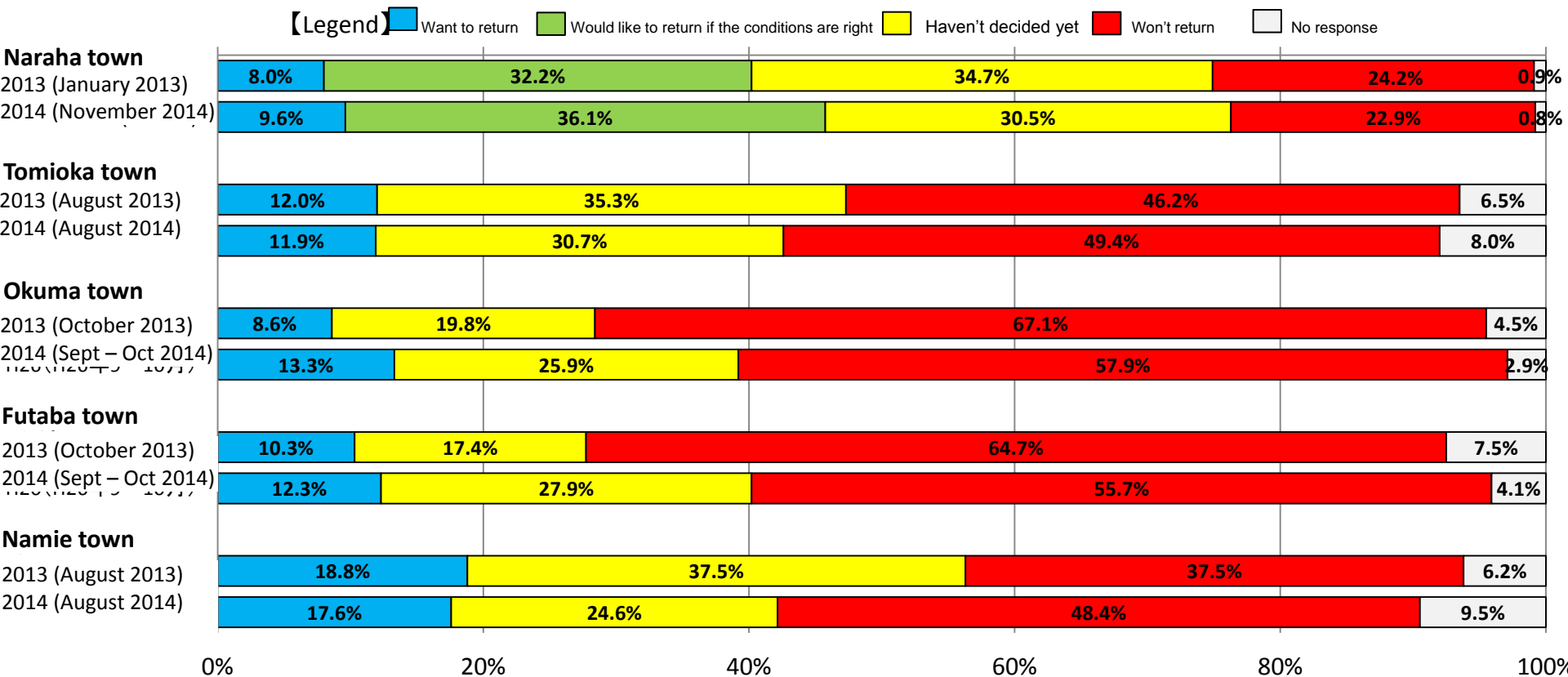
- The number of evacuees from across Fukushima Prefecture as a result of the Great East Japan Earthquake, is according to the Fukushima Prefecture "Prompt Report on the Damage Conditions Caused by the 2011 off the Pacific coast of Tohoku Earthquake (Report No. 1348: January 13, 2015).
- The number of evacuees from the Evacuation Order Zones has been calculated by the Nuclear Accident affected Residents Livelihood Support Team based on the information obtained from the municipalities (No. of resident registrations as of October 1, 2014)
- # The number of people from outside these zones and from the previous Evacuation Order Zones indicates the number of resident registrations and not the number of evacuees.
- The number of evacuees from the previous Emergency Evacuation Preparation Zones has been calculated by the Nuclear Accident affected Residents Livelihood Support Team based on the information obtained from the municipalities (December 11, 2014).

# 6. Status of the Resident's Opinion Survey (Intention of the residents in the evacuation order zone to return home)

- The status of evacuees returning home from the municipalities where the evacuation orders have been lifted is mentioned below.

◇ Rate of returning home in the Tamura city Previous zones in preparation for the lifting of the evacuation order approx. 39% (people) approx. 48% (households) #Only the Miyakoji town as of end of November 2014  
 ◇ Rate of returning home in the Kawauchi village approx. 58% (people) approx. 53% (households) # Entire Kawauchi village as of January 1, 2015

- As per the most recent Resident's Opinion Survey conducted in the affected municipalities, the percentage of residents intending to return home has increased in several municipalities. (As per the "Resident's Opinion Survey in the Nuclear Accident affected Municipalities" )



\* Created based on the Resident's Opinion Survey Results Survey period is indicated in ( )  
 The survey has been carried out in both 2013 and 2014 in the municipalities listed

## (1) Evacuation condition

Evacuees across Fukushima Prefecture approx. 120,000 (January 2015)  
Of these, evacuees from the evacuation order zone approx. 79,000

## (2) Policy for the evacuation order zone (evacuees)

### 1) Measures for early returnees: (those who are returning)

Decontamination, restoration of infrastructure, resumption of services required for everyday life

Provision of restoration bases in the towns

Tamura city → April 2014 Lifting of the evacuation order  
Kawauchi village → October 2014 Lifting of the evacuation order etc.



litate village disaster recovery public housing - lino-machi housing complex (Fukushima city)

### 2) Measures for long-term evacuees: (those who are waiting)

Out-of-town community

(Plan to provide disaster recovery public housing approx. 4,900 houses)

### 3) People who are starting a new life

Payment of compensation and mediation for finding jobs and housing



Visiting the rice farmers

## 8. For Bringing the Future Vision of Fukushima into Reality

