

RENGO's Plan for Creating 1.8 Million Jobs

This is an urgent job creation program to run for approximately three years, mainly in the “green jobs” and healthcare and welfare sectors, and designed from the perspective of the “Japanese version of Green New Deal.” The number of jobs to be created is a rough estimation. The creation of 1.8 million jobs will help improve the unemployment rate by nearly 3%.

1. Healthcare, nursing care and welfare sector: creating 0.86 million jobs

Calculation based on simulations by the National Council on Social Security¹

(1) Healthcare staff: 0.3 million

- Nurses (improvement of assignment criteria): 0.1 million
- Co-medicals including occupational and physical therapists (OTs, PTs): 0.2 million

(2) Care staff: 0.4 million

- Care workers, helpers, etc.: 0.25 million
- Care managers, counselors, OTs, PTs, etc.: 0.15 million

(3) Child-care staff: 0.16 million

- Nursery staff: 95,000
- After-school care staff: 64,000

2. Staff for employment support and services: 0.16 million

(4) Counselors and others: 0.15 million

- Counselors for young job-hopping part-timers: 0.1 million
- Counselors for single mothers: 20,000
- Job coaches for the disabled: 17,000
- Work-life balance advisors: 13,000

(5) Support staff for foreign workers (interpreters for Portuguese and other languages): 8,000

3. Education sector: 0.13 million

(6) Increase in educational staff: 80,000

- Public school teachers (elementary, junior high and high schools): 50,000 (0.1 million)²
- Staff for labor, consumer and foreign language education: 30,000 (50,000)

(7) Increase in school education support staff: 50,000

- Support staff for foreign and disabled children
- Club instructors
- School district safety staff

4. Promotion and establishment of the Green Economy: 0.3 million

(8) Supply of renewable energy and resources: 0.1 million

- Expansion of production and supply of photovoltaic power generation units: 60,000 (0.2 million)

- Expansion of production and supply of wind generators: 10,000 (30,000)

- Supply of nonfood bioenergy: 20,000 (50,000)

- Effective use of water resources (groundwater, rainwater, snow, etc.): 10,000 (20,000)

(9) Construction sector: 0.1 million

- Heat insulation and energy saving for newly built or rebuilt housing: 33,000 (0.1 million)

- Heat insulation and energy saving for newly built or rebuilt offices: 33,000 (0.1 million)

- Seismic reinforcement and asbestos abatement for schools: 33,000 (0.1 million)

(10) Transportation sector: 0.1 million

- Development and production of vehicles not dependent on fossil fuels: 50,000 (0.2 million)

- Expansion of use of railroads for intercity travel: 20,000 (0.1 million)

- Improvement of local public transportation: 30,000 (0.1 million)

5. Sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries: 0.25 million

- New employment in the agriculture and stock breeding sector: 0.17 million (0.65 million)

*0.5 million jobs to be created by agricultural corporations or newly emerging businesses, and 0.15 million jobs by individual newcomers

- Maintenance of national and private forests: 50,000 (0.1 million)

- Promotion of fisheries and seafood processing: 30,000 (0.5 million)

6. Sustainable urban development: 0.1 million

- Construction of underground multipurpose conduits for electricity, telephone, gas, etc.: 33,000 (0.1 million)

- Construction of resource-saving roads, installation of resource-saving traffic and street lights: 33,000 (0.1 million)

- Introduction of comfortable means of travel (travel on foot or by bicycle, congestion prevention): 33,000 (0.1 million)

Total new employment creation: 1.8 million

¹ According to a simulation of healthcare and nursing expenses by the National Council on Social Security (B2 scenario), manpower necessary for 2025 is estimated at 6.6 to 6.8 million, compared to 3.85 million in 2007, an increase of about 2.9 million over the current level.

² Figures in parenthesis in the “green job” sector, including the environment, energy, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, indicate the number of jobs to be created in the mid- and long-term perspectives.