

OECD加盟50周年記念国際シンポジウム 「公務労働力の高齢化における政府の人的資源管理」

国家公務員の高齢化に関する取組

総務省人事·恩給局 2014年2月28日



International Symposium, in Celebration of Japan's 50th Year with the OECD "Government's Human Resource Management in an Ageing Public Workforce"



Policies on ageing National Public Workforce

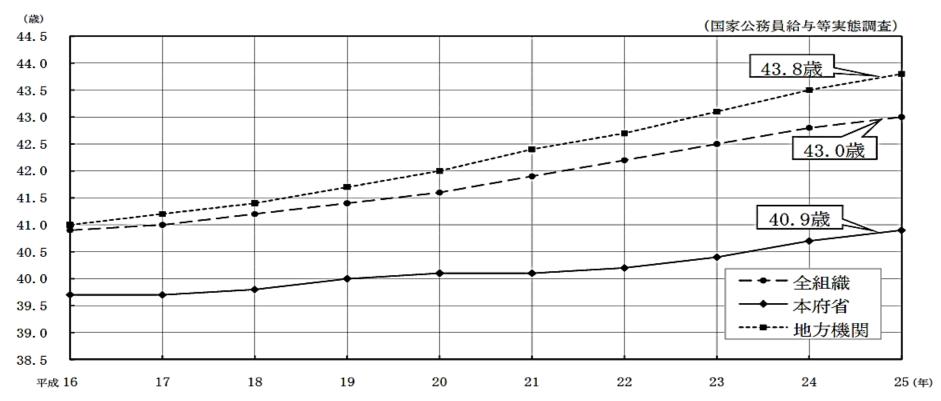
Personnel and Pension Bureau

Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

February 28, 2014

高齢化する国家公務員の状況

平均年齢の推移

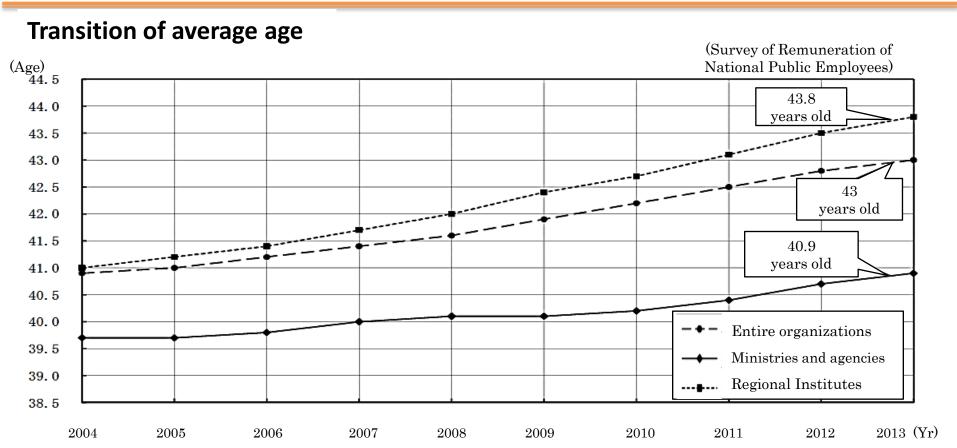


出典:『国家公務員給与等実態調査』(人事院給与等に関する報告(25年8月8日)参考資料より)

新規採用者数の推移

		23年度		
6,771人	6,722人	4,281人	5,201人	4,638人 (採用上限値)

Circumstances of ageing National Public Employees



Source: Survey of Remuneration of National Public Employees (From reference data on Report related to remuneration and others (August 8, 2013) by National Personnel Authority)

Transition in the number of newly-hired employees

FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
6,771	6,722	4,281	5,201	4,638 (Maximum number of new hire)

国家公務員の再就職に関する規制

国家公務員法において、以下の規制を2007年に導入

国家公務員が退職して民間企業に再就職するに当たり、

- 職員が当該国家公務員(OBを含む)の再就職をあっせんすること
- ・ 職員が利害関係(許認可や監督権限など)のある企業に対し、求職活動をすること
- ・ 民間企業に再就職後、以前在職していた組織の職員に対し職務上何ら かの行為をすること、あるいはしないことを要求すること

を禁止しています。

Regulations on National Public Employees engaging in new jobs

The National Public Service Act introduced the following regulations in 2007

When national public employees resign from the Government and seek a new job outside the Government;

- national public employees are prohibited from outplacing them, including retired employees
- national public employees are prohibited from seeking a job in companies which they oversee or regulate
- after engaging in a new job, retired employees are prohibited from requesting favors to their previous government workplaces

雇用と年金の接続について

□公的年金のうち、報酬比例部分は、平成25年4月から、3年に 一度、その支給開始年齢が1歳ずつ引き上がっている。

《年金支給開始年齢のスケジュール》

25~27年度	28~30年度	31~33年度	34~36年度	37年度~
61歳	62歳	63歳	64歳	65歳

□多くの場合、定年年齢は60歳であるため、定年退職後、無職であれば、無年金・無収入期間が発生。



無年金・無収入期間が生じないようにするための取組を「雇用と年金の接続」といい、これが官民共通の課題。

Connection between Employment and Pension

☐ Pensionable age of the earnings-related components of the public pension is being pulled up 1 year every 3 years starting April 2013.

《Schedule for the pensionable age》

FY 2013-2015	FY 2016-2018	FY 2019-2021	FY 2022-2024	FY 2025-
61 years old	62 years old	63 years old	64 years old	65 years old

☐ In most cases, mandatory retirement age is 60 years old, which means individuals with no job after mandatory retirement will have a period with no pension and no income.



Policies on avoiding a no-pension-no-income period is called "Connection between Employment and Pension", which is an issue common to public and private sectors.

雇用と年金の接続に関する対応

ロ民間での対応

• 民間企業の8割以上は、定年年齢の引上げではなく、継続 雇用制度(定年退職者の再雇用)により、雇用と年金の接 続に対応。

ロ公務での対応

• 民間企業の対応状況等を踏まえ、当面、年金支給開始年齢に達するまでの間、再任用(※)を希望する職員を原則再任用することで、雇用と年金を確実に接続。

(※)再任用制度(国家公務員法)

- 定年退職後も、1年以内の任期を区切って国家公務員として勤務することが可能な仕組み。
- 任期は更新制であり、勤務形態はフルタイム勤務と短時間勤務がある。

Correspondence of Connection between Employment and Pension

□ Policies on the private sector

 More than 80% of private sector enterprises address the gap between employment and pension not by extending mandatory retirement age but through a continued employment system (re-employment after mandatory retirement).

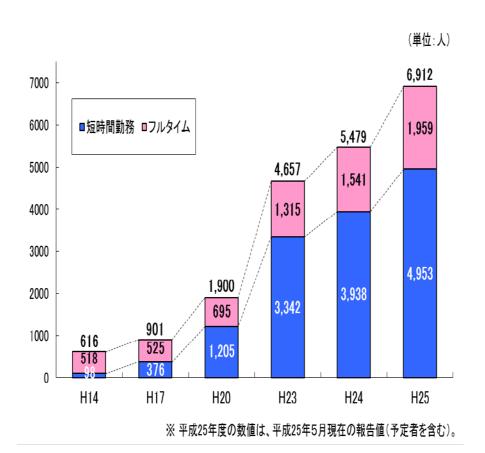
□ Policies on the public sector

 In view of the undertakings by private sector enterprises, the gap between employment and pension is addressed, for the time being, by re-appointment (*), if desired, until pensionable age.

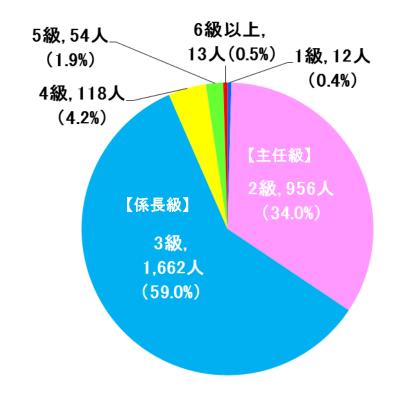
- (*) Re-appointment system (The National Public Service Act)
- System that allows retired individuals to work as public employees for a term of no longer than 1 year.
- Re-appointment is via renewal system, through which both full-time and part-time service is possible.

国家公務員の再任用の状況

再任用職員数の推移(給与法適用職員)



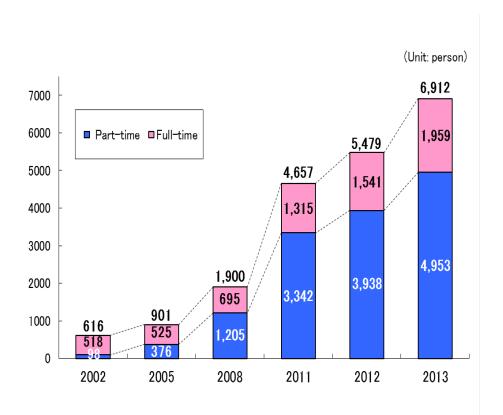
平成24年度 再任用職員の級別人員 (行政職俸給表(一))



出典:『平成25年度再任用実施状況の調査結果』(人事院・総務省)

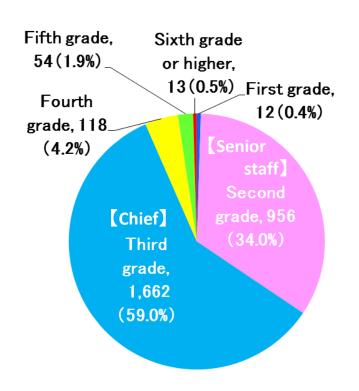
Circumstances of Re-appointment of National Public Employees

Transition in the number of re-appointed national public employees (Employee applicable to Remuneration Act)



* Value for FY2013 includes the reported value as of May 2013 (includes prospective individuals)

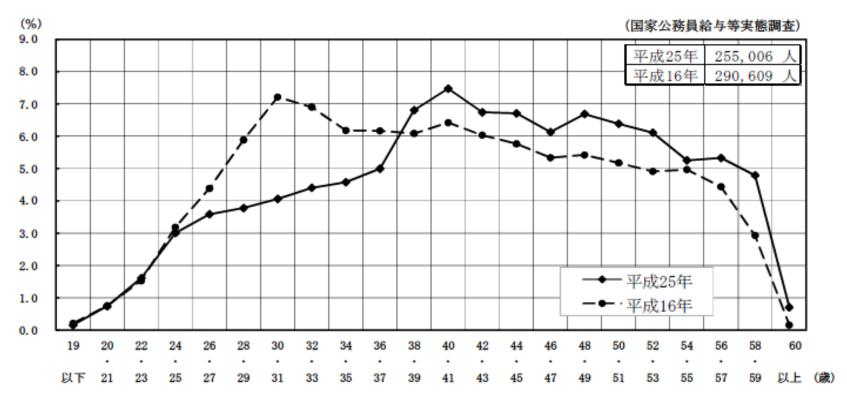
FY 2012 Re-appointed employees by rank (Salary Schedule for administrative positions (1))



Source: FY 2013 Survey Result of Reappointment Status, (National Personnel Authority, The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication)

国家公務員の高齢化に関する課題

年齡階層別人員構成比



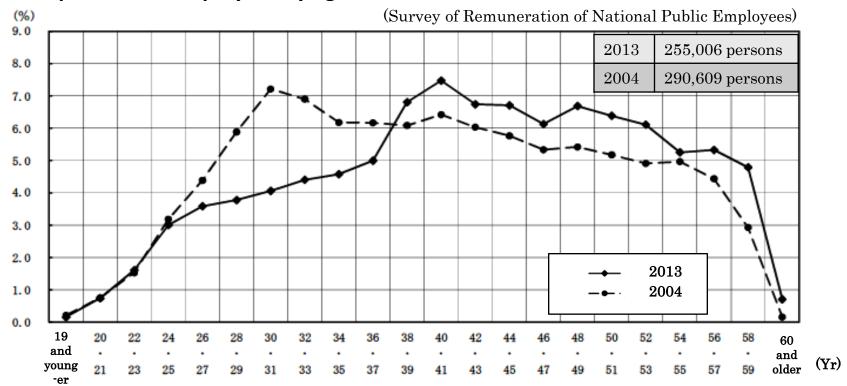
出典:『国家公務員給与等実態調査』(人事院給与等に関する報告(25年8月8日)参考資料より)

課題

- □ 職員が長期間にわたって能力を発揮すること
- □ 一層の高齢化が見込まれる中で、若年層の採用を一定数確 保すること
- □ 人事が停滞しないようにすること など

Issues related to ageing National Public Employees

Composition of employees by age bracket



Source: Survey of Remuneration of National Public Employees

(From reference data on Report related to remuneration and others (August 8, 2013) by National Personnel Authority)

Issues

- Employees should be able to show their capacity for an extended period.
- While further ageing is expected, certain number of young employee recruitment should be secured.
- ☐ Personnel changes should not stagnate, etc.

国家公務員の高齢化への取組

口早期退職募集制度

• 年齢別構成の適正化を通じた組織活力の維持等を目的として、平成25年11月から45歳以上(定年60歳)の職員を対象に、早期退職募集制度を実施。

口再就職支援

• 早期退職募集制度の施行に伴い、内閣府では、平成25年10月から民間の再就職支援会社を活用した再就職支援を実施。

ロキャリア形成の支援

• 職業生活の節目で職員の将来のキャリアプランについて考える機会を設けることにより、職員が自律的に、仕事への内発的なモチベーションの維持・向上やセカンドキャリアへの円滑な移行を行うことが必要。

ロキャリアの多様化(複線型人事など)

- 官民人事交流(平成11年~)
- 現役出向(平成15年「役員出向制度創設」)
- 自己啓発等休業制度(平成19年~)
- 専門スタッフ職制度 (平成20年~) 等

Policies Related to ageing National Public Employees

☐ Early Retirement System

 Early retirement system has taken effect to keep the organization vitalized by improving the age structure of employees since November 2013, aimed at employees over 45 or above(mandatory retirement age 60).

☐ Re-employment (outside the Government) Support

 The Cabinet Office has started to support employees to find new jobs by utilizing private consulting since October 2013, following the enforcement of Early Retirement System.

☐ Career Development Support

• Employees' autonomous efforts to maintain or enhance spontaneous motivation and their smooth transfer to second career are needed by giving them the opportunity to think of future career plans at turning points of their work experience.

□ Diversification of Career (Multiple-track personnel promotion system, etc.)

- Personnel exchange between public and private sectors (1999-)
- Secondment during active service (2003 "Establishment of Officer Secondment System")
- Leave of absence system for self-development (2007-)
- Professional Staff Job System (2008-), etc.