

# Summary Report of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions 2010

## Table of Contents

<b>Outline of the survey</b> .....	page 1
<b>Outline of results</b>	
<b>I Number of households and number of household members</b>	
1 Structure of household and types of household .....	3
2 Households with persons aged 65 years and over .....	4
3 Persons aged 65 years and over .....	6
4 Households with children .....	7
5 Employment of persons aged 15 years and over .....	9
<b>II Income etc. of various types of households</b>	
1 Income in each year .....	12
2 Distribution of income .....	13
3 Income by age group of householder .....	14
4 Income by type of household .....	15
5 Self-assessed living conditions .....	17
6 Savings and debt .....	18
7 Poverty rate .....	20
<b>III Health of Household Members</b>	
1 Subjective symptoms .....	22
2 Hospital visit .....	23
3 Worries and stress .....	24
4 Mental state .....	25
5 Attendance of health checkup and thorough medical checkup .....	26
6 Attendance of cancer screening .....	28
<b>IV Long-Term Care</b>	
1 Households with a person requiring long-term care .....	29
2 Persons requiring long-term care etc. ....	30
3 Principle carers .....	31
4 Worries and stress among co-resident principle carers .....	34
5 Use of in-home services .....	35
6 Mixed carer involvement .....	36
<b>Statistical Table and References</b> .....	37
<b>Explanation of Terms</b> .....	50

The results of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions 2010 (in Japanese) are posted on the website of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

Website of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (URL): <http://www.mhlw.go.jp>

### [Explanatory Notes]

(1) The meaning of symbols is as follows

"—" indicates that the figure does not exist.

"·" indicates that the statistic is not possible.

"···" indicates that the figure was unknown or is unsuitable for representation.

"0.0" indicates that the figure is lower than half of one represented unit.

"△" indicates that the figure is a decreasing value/rate.

(2) Figures in tables may not agree exactly with the sum of itemized totals due to fractional amounts being rounded.

(3) The source of the figures of 1985 and before of the items concerning "Households" is "Basic Survey on Health and Welfare Administration (Statistics and Information Department, Ministry of Health and Welfare)".

(4) Values of 1995 does not include data of Hyogo Prefecture because the survey was not implemented in Hyogo Prefecture due to the impact of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake.

# Outline of the Survey

## 1 Objective

The objective of this survey is to investigate basic matters of people's life such as health, medical care, welfare, pension and income, and thereby provide a basis for the planning and operation of health, labour and welfare administration. The survey was initiated in 1986. Large-scale surveys are implemented every 3 years and small-scale surveys are implemented in each of the interim years.

The 9th large-scale survey was implemented for 2010.

## 2 Coverage and Object

Households and household members nationwide are covered. The object of the household questionnaire and the health questionnaire is the entire household (around 290,000 households) and household member (around 750,000 persons) in the 5,510 areas selected by stratified random sampling from the sub district number 1 and 8 of the 2005 Population Census's enumeration district. The object of the long-term care questionnaire is the persons requiring long-term care or requiring support under the Long-Term Care Insurance Act (around 7,000 persons) in the 2,500 districts selected from the aforementioned 5,510 areas selected by stratified random sampling. The object of the income questionnaire and the savings questionnaire is the entire household (around 40,000 households) and household member (around 100,000 persons) in the 2,000 unit areas selected by stratified random sampling from the unit areas under the aforementioned 5,510 areas having the sub district number 1.

However, the following persons are excluded from the object of the survey.

### 1) Household/Health/Long-Term care questionnaire

The following persons who are absent from household:

Business bachelor, migrant worker, extended business trip (for about more than 3 months), student overseas, person living in a social welfare institution, long-term inpatient (and whose resident registrations are transferred to the hospital), boarded out foster child, prisoner and other persons living apart from households

### 2) Income/Savings questionnaire

The absent persons listed under the "Household questionnaire" above, households and household members who have moved in or out after the date of the survey on the household questionnaire, and one-person household living in a dormitory or a boarding house.

(Note: 1 "Sub district number" is a number indicating the types of the enumeration district of the Population Census. "1" indicates general survey districts and "8" largely indicates the districts where dormitories, etc., in which 50 or more single persons are living, exist.

2 "Unit area" is the Population Census survey area geographically divided in order to improve precision of estimates, to share and alleviate the burden of enumerators, etc.)

## 3 Survey Implementation Date

Household/Health/Long-Term care questionnaire ..... June 3 (Thursday), 2010

Income/Savings questionnaire ..... July 15 (Thursday), 2010

## 4 Survey Items

Household questionnaire:

Status of one-person household, total household expenditure in May, relationship with householder, gender, year and month of birth, marriage status, status of participation in medical insurance, status of receipt of public pension, status of participation in public pension, status of employment, etc.

Health questionnaire:

Subjective symptoms, hospital visit, health problems in daily living, subjective health condition, worries and stress, mental state, attendance of health checkups, etc.

Long-term care questionnaire:

Gender and year/month of birth of persons requiring long-term care, care requirement level, cause of care requirement, use of in-home service, care hours of principle carer, Type of care given by family and business operators.

Income questionnaire:

Income and tax during the previous one year by income type, status of self-assessed living-conditions, etc.

Savings questionnaire:

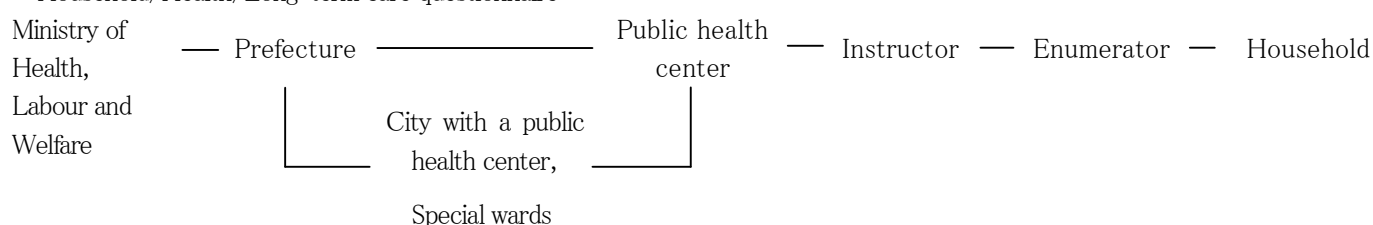
Current balance of savings and debts, etc.

## 5 Survey Method

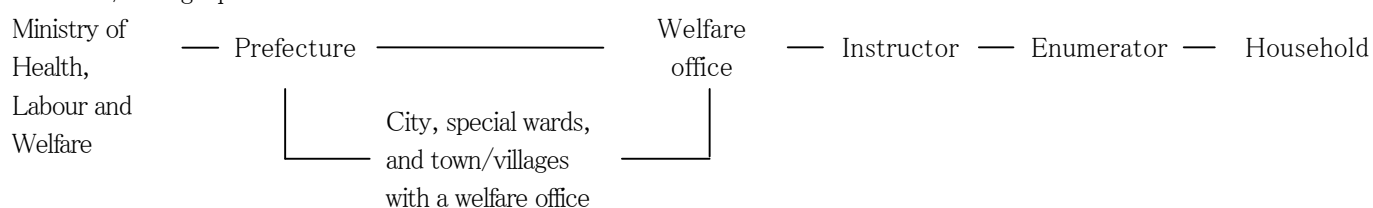
The respondent himself/herself filled out the questionnaire which was distributed by an enumerator in advance, and the enumerator collected the questionnaire at a later date. The health questionnaire and savings questionnaire was collected after sealed, and the income questionnaire was also sealed but only when it was absolutely necessary.

## 6 Route of the survey

· Household/Health/Long-term care questionnaire



· Income/Savings questionnaire



## 7 Tabulation of Results and Objects of Tabulation

The results were tabulated by Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

The numbers of the objects surveyed, responded and tabulated were as follows:

	Number of survey objects	Number of objects responded	Number of objects tabulated (excluding those which were unable to tabulate)
Household/Health questionnaire	289,363 households	229,785 households	228,864 households
Income questionnaire	35,971 households	27,225 households	26,115 households
Long-term care questionnaire	7,192 persons	6,176 persons	5,912 persons

# Outline of the Results

## I Number of households and number of household members

### 1 Structure of household and types of household

The total number of households in Japan as of June 3, 2010 was 48,638,000.

In the breakdown by structure of household, "households with a couple and unmarried children only" were the most common, with 14,922,000 (30.7% of total households), followed by "one-person households," with 12,386,000 (25.5%), then "households with a couple only," with 10,994,000 (22.6%).

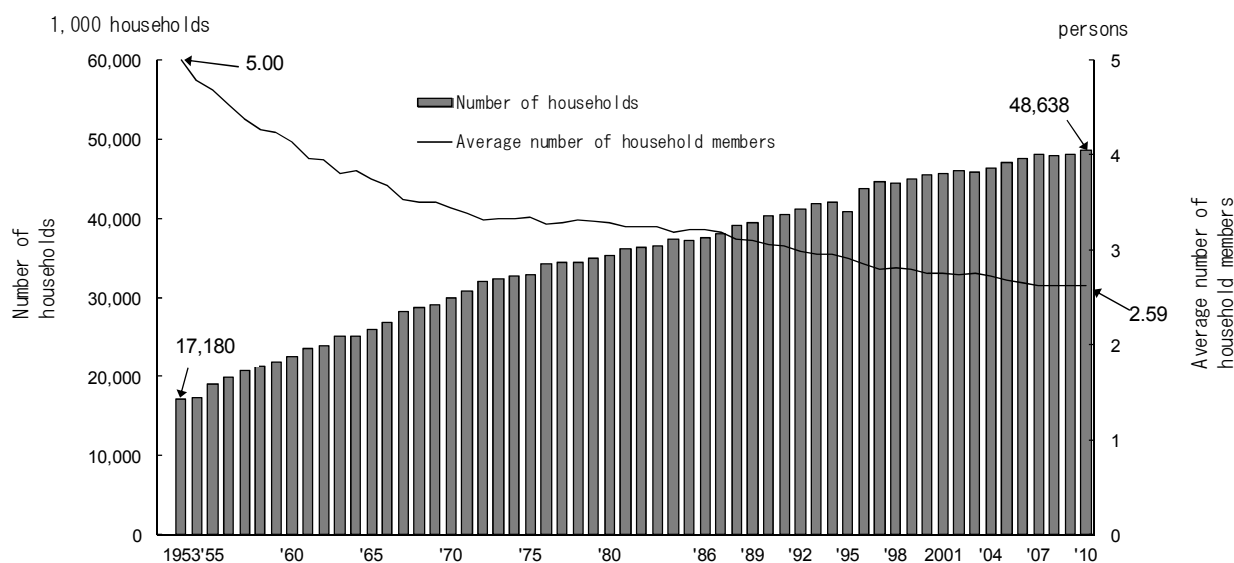
In the breakdown by type of household, there were 10,207,000 "aged households" (21.0% of total households), and 708,000 "mother-child households" (1.5%). (Table 1, Figure 1)

**Table 1 Trends in the number of households and average number of household members, by structure and type of household**

Year	Total	Household structure						Household type				Average number of household members (persons)
		One-person households	Households with a couple only	Households with a couple and unmarried children only	Households with a single parent and unmarried children only	Three-generation family households	Other households	Aged households	Mother-child households	Father-child households	Other households	
		Estimated number (Unit: 1,000 households)						Estimated numbers (Unit: 1,000 households)				(persons)
1986	37 544	6 826	5 401	15 525	1 908	5 757	2 127	2 362	600	115	34 468	3.22
1989	39 417	7 866	6 322	15 478	1 985	5 599	2 166	3 057	554	100	35 707	3.10
1992	41 210	8 974	7 071	15 247	1 998	5 390	2 529	3 688	480	86	36 957	2.99
1995	40 770	9 213	7 488	14 398	2 112	5 082	2 478	4 390	483	84	35 812	2.91
1998	44 496	10 627	8 781	14 951	2 364	5 125	2 648	5 614	502	78	38 302	2.81
2001	45 664	11 017	9 403	14 872	2 618	4 844	2 909	6 654	587	80	38 343	2.75
2004	46 323	10 817	10 161	15 125	2 774	4 512	2 934	7 874	627	90	37 732	2.72
2007	48 023	11 983	10 636	15 015	3 006	4 045	3 337	9 009	717	100	38 197	2.63
2008	47 957	11 928	10 730	14 732	3 202	4 229	3 136	9 252	701	94	37 910	2.63
2009	48 013	11 955	10 688	14 890	3 230	4 015	3 234	9 623	752	93	37 545	2.62
2010	48 638	12 386	10 994	14 922	3 180	3 835	3 320	10 207	708	77	37 646	2.59
		Percentage distribution (Unit: %)						Percentage distribution (Unit: %)				
1986	100.0	18.2	14.4	41.4	5.1	15.3	5.7	6.3	1.6	0.3	91.8	.
1989	100.0	20.0	16.0	39.3	5.0	14.2	5.5	7.8	1.4	0.3	90.6	.
1992	100.0	21.8	17.2	37.0	4.8	13.1	6.1	8.9	1.2	0.2	89.7	.
1995	100.0	22.6	18.4	35.3	5.2	12.5	6.1	10.8	1.2	0.2	87.8	.
1998	100.0	23.9	19.7	33.6	5.3	11.5	6.0	12.6	1.1	0.2	86.1	.
2001	100.0	24.1	20.6	32.6	5.7	10.6	6.4	14.6	1.3	0.2	84.0	.
2004	100.0	23.4	21.9	32.7	6.0	9.7	6.3	17.0	1.4	0.2	81.5	.
2007	100.0	25.0	22.1	31.3	6.3	8.4	6.9	18.8	1.5	0.2	79.5	.
2008	100.0	24.9	22.4	30.7	6.7	8.8	6.5	19.3	1.5	0.2	79.0	.
2009	100.0	24.9	22.3	31.0	6.7	8.4	6.7	20.0	1.6	0.2	78.2	.
2010	100.0	25.5	22.6	30.7	6.5	7.9	6.8	21.0	1.5	0.2	77.4	.

Note: The figures of 1995 exclude those of Hyogo prefecture.

**Figure 1 Trends in the number of households and percentage distribution, by number of household members**



Note: The figures of 1995 exclude those of Hyogo prefecture.

## 2. Households with persons aged 65 years and over

There were 20,705,000 households with persons aged 65 and over (42.6% of total households).

In the breakdown by structure of household, "households with a couple only" were the most common, with 6,190,000 (29.9% of households with persons aged 65 and over), followed by "one-person households," with 5,018,000 (24.2%), then "households with parents and unmarried children only," with 3,837,000 (18.5%).

Regarding annual trends, households with persons aged 65 and over make up an increasing proportion of total households. (Table 2, Figure 2)

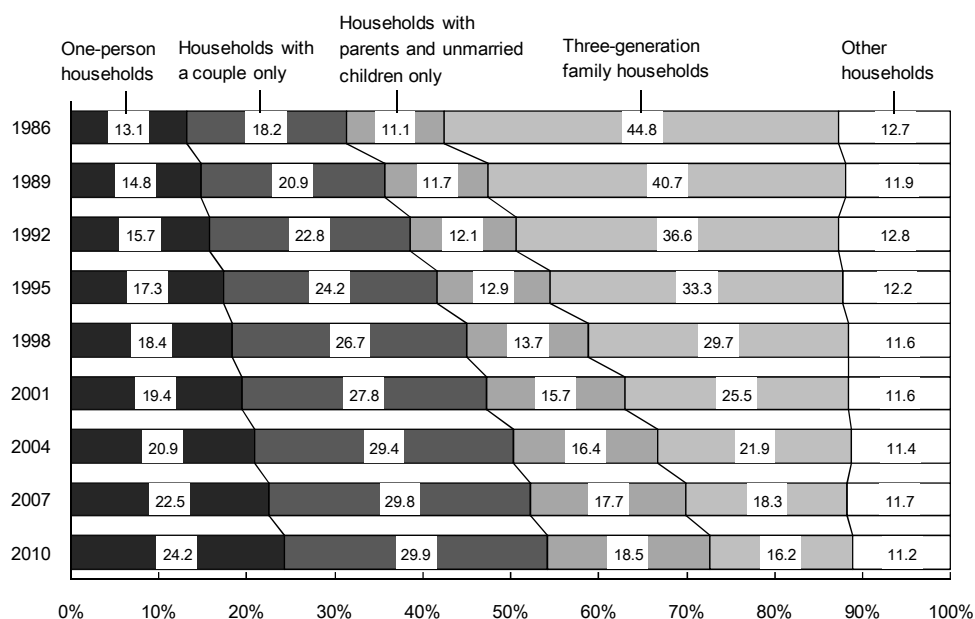
**Table 2 Trends in the number of households with persons aged 65 years and over and its percentage distribution, by structure of household**

Year	Households with persons aged 65 and over	as a percentage of all households (%)	One-person households	Households with a couple only	Households with a couple and unmarried children only	Three-generation family households	Other households	(Regrouped) Households with persons aged 65 and over only
Estimated number (Unit: 1,000 households)								
1986	9 769	(26.0)	1 281	1 782	1 086	4 375	1 245	2 339
1989	10 774	(27.3)	1 592	2 257	1 260	4 385	1 280	3 035
1992	11 884	(28.8)	1 865	2 706	1 439	4 348	1 527	3 666
1995	12 695	(31.1)	2 199	3 075	1 636	4 232	1 553	4 370
1998	14 822	(33.3)	2 724	3 956	2 025	4 401	1 715	5 597
2001	16 367	(35.8)	3 179	4 545	2 563	4 179	1 902	6 636
2004	17 864	(38.6)	3 730	5 252	2 931	3 919	2 031	7 855
2007	19 263	(40.1)	4 326	5 732	3 418	3 528	2 260	8 986
2008	19 777	(41.2)	4 352	5 883	3 634	3 667	2 241	9 237
2009	20 125	(41.9)	4 631	5 992	3 730	3 518	2 254	9 609
2010	20 705	(42.6)	5 018	6 190	3 837	3 348	2 313	10 188
Percentage distribution (Unit: %)								
1986	100.0	-	13.1	18.2	11.1	44.8	12.7	23.9
1989	100.0	-	14.8	20.9	11.7	40.7	11.9	28.2
1992	100.0	-	15.7	22.8	12.1	36.6	12.8	30.8
1995	100.0	-	17.3	24.2	12.9	33.3	12.2	34.4
1998	100.0	-	18.4	26.7	13.7	29.7	11.6	37.8
2001	100.0	-	19.4	27.8	15.7	25.5	11.6	40.5
2004	100.0	-	20.9	29.4	16.4	21.9	11.4	44.0
2007	100.0	-	22.5	29.8	17.7	18.3	11.7	46.6
2008	100.0	-	22.0	29.7	18.4	18.5	11.3	46.7
2009	100.0	-	23.0	29.8	18.5	17.5	11.2	47.7
2010	100.0	-	24.2	29.9	18.5	16.2	11.2	49.2

Note: 1) The figures of 1995 exclude those of Hyogo prefecture.

2) "Households with parents and unmarried children only" means "Households with a couple and unmarried children only" and "Households with a single parent and unmarried children only".

**Figure 2 Trends in the number of households with persons aged 65 years and over and its percentage distribution, by structure of household**



Note: 1) The figures of 1995 exclude those of Hyogo prefecture.

2) "Households with parents and unmarried children only" means "Households with a couple and unmarried children only" and "Households with a single parent and unmarried children only".

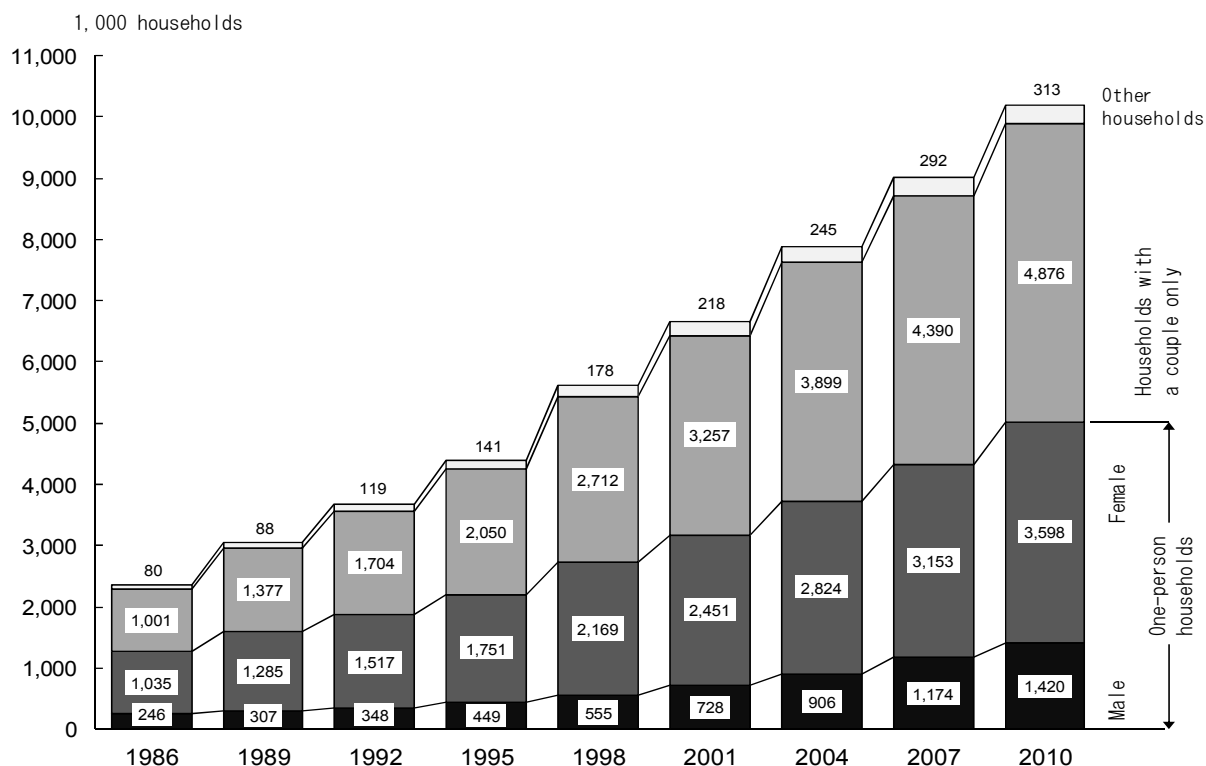
In the breakdown of aged households among households with persons aged 65 and over, by structure of household, there were 5,018,000 "one-person households" (49.2% of aged households), and 4,876,000 "households with a couple only" (47.8%). (Table 3, Figure 3).

**Table 3 Trends in the number of aged households and its percentage distribution, by structure of household**

Year	Aged households	One-person households	Male one-person households	Female one-person households	Households with a couple only	Other households
Estimated number (Unit: 1,000 households)						
1986	2 362	1 281	246	1 035	1 001	80
1989	3 057	1 592	307	1 285	1 377	88
1992	3 688	1 865	348	1 517	1 704	119
1995	4 390	2 199	449	1 751	2 050	141
1998	5 614	2 724	555	2 169	2 712	178
2001	6 654	3 179	728	2 451	3 257	218
2004	7 874	3 730	906	2 824	3 899	245
2007	9 009	4 326	1 174	3 153	4 390	292
2008	9 252	4 352	1 157	3 195	4 582	318
2009	9 623	4 631	1 285	3 346	4 678	314
2010	10 207	5 018	1 420	3 598	4 876	313
Percentage distribution (Unit: %)						
1986	100.0	54.2	10.4	43.8	42.4	3.4
1989	100.0	52.1	10.0	42.0	45.0	2.9
1992	100.0	50.6	9.4	41.1	46.2	3.2
1995	100.0	50.1	10.2	39.9	46.7	3.2
1998	100.0	48.5	9.9	38.6	48.3	3.2
2001	100.0	47.8	10.9	36.8	49.0	3.3
2004	100.0	47.4	11.5	35.9	49.5	3.1
2007	100.0	48.0	13.0	35.0	48.7	3.2
2008	100.0	47.0	12.5	34.5	49.5	3.4
2009	100.0	48.1	13.4	34.8	48.6	3.3
2010	100.0	49.2	13.9	35.3	47.8	3.1

Note: The figures of 1995 exclude those of Hyogo prefecture.

**Figure3 Trends in the number of aged households and its percentage distribution, by structure of household**



Note: The figures of 1995 exclude those of Hyogo prefecture.

### 3 Persons aged 65 years and over

In the breakdown of persons aged 65 and over by type of family, "living with children" was the most common, with 12,577,000 (42.2% of persons aged 65 and over), followed by "households with a couple only" (where one or both are aged 65 and over), with 11,065,000 (37.2%), then "one-person households," with 5,018,000 (16.9%).

Looking at annual trends, the proportion of people in "one-person households" and "households with a couple only" is increasing. Additionally, the proportion of people in "households with children" is decreasing, but the proportion of "living with children without spouse" is increasing. (Table 4, Figure 4)

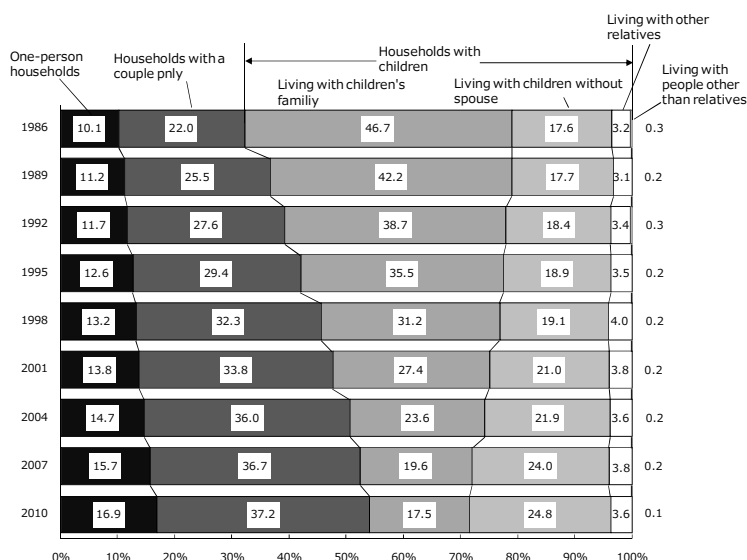
Regarding "one-person households" by sex and age-group, male "aged 65 to 69" and female "aged 75 to 79" make up the largest shares, with 30.5% and 24.0% respectively. (Figure 5)

**Table 4 Trends in the number of persons aged 65 years and over and their percentage distribution, by structure of household**

Year	Number of persons aged 65 and over	One-person households	Households with a couple only	Households with children	Households with children		Living with other relatives	Living with people other than relatives
					Living with children's family	Living with children without spouse		
Estimated number (Unit: 1,000 households)								
1986	12 626	1 281	2 784	8 116	5 897	2 219	409	37
1989	14 239	1 592	3 634	8 539	6 016	2 524	445	29
1992	15 986	1 865	4 410	9 122	6 188	2 934	549	41
1995	17 449	2 199	5 125	9 483	6 192	3 291	611	31
1998	20 620	2 724	6 669	10 374	6 443	3 931	816	36
2001	23 073	3 179	7 802	11 173	6 332	4 841	878	41
2004	25 424	3 730	9 151	11 571	5 995	5 576	916	55
2007	27 584	4 326	10 122	12 034	5 406	6 629	1 056	45
2008	28 506	4 352	10 465	12 571	5 523	7 048	1 084	35
2009	28 916	4 631	10 670	12 496	5 317	7 179	1 078	40
2010	29 768	5 018	11 065	12 577	5 203	7 374	1 081	27
Percentage distribution (Unit: %)								
1986	100.0	10.1	22.0	64.3	46.7	17.6	3.2	0.3
1989	100.0	11.2	25.5	60.0	42.2	17.7	3.1	0.2
1992	100.0	11.7	27.6	57.1	38.7	18.4	3.4	0.3
1995	100.0	12.6	29.4	54.3	35.5	18.9	3.5	0.2
1998	100.0	13.2	32.3	50.3	31.2	19.1	4.0	0.2
2001	100.0	13.8	33.8	48.4	27.4	21.0	3.8	0.2
2004	100.0	14.7	36.0	45.5	23.6	21.9	3.6	0.2
2007	100.0	15.7	36.7	43.6	19.6	24.0	3.8	0.2
2008	100.0	15.3	36.7	44.1	19.4	24.7	3.8	0.1
2009	100.0	16.0	36.9	43.2	18.4	24.8	3.7	0.1
2010	100.0	16.9	37.2	42.2	17.5	24.8	3.6	0.1

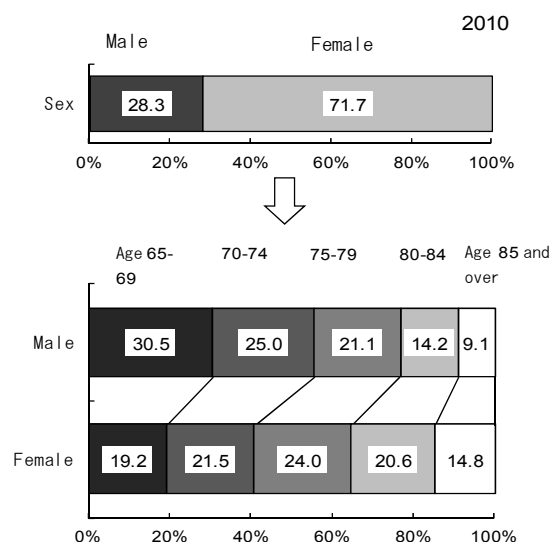
Note: The figures of 1995 exclude those of Hyogo prefecture.

**Figure 4 Trends in the percentage distribution of persons aged 65 years and over, by structure of household**



Note: The figures of 1995 exclude those of Hyogo prefecture.

**Figure 5 Percentage distribution of one-person households with a person aged 65 years and over, by sex and age group**





There were 12,324,000 households with children (25.3% of total households).

In the breakdown by structure of household, "households with a couple and unmarried children only" were most common, with 8,669,000 (70.3% of households with children), followed by "three-generation family households," with 2,320,000 (18.8%).

Regarding annual trends, households with children make up a decreasing proportion of total households. (Table 5)

**Table 5 Trends in the number of households with children and the average number of children, by structure of household**

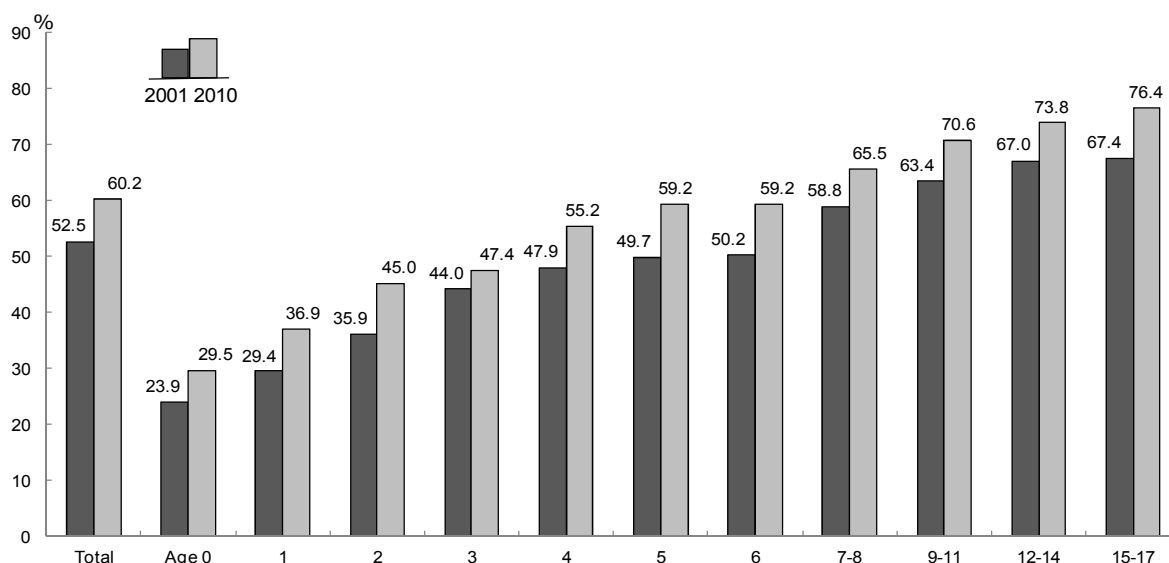
Year	Households with children	as a percentage of all households (%)	One-person households	Nuclear family households	Households with a couple and unmarried children only	Households with a single parent and unmarried children only	Three-generation family households	Other households	Average number of children in households with children
1986	17 364	(46.2)	80	12 080	11 359	722	4 688	516	1.83
1989	16 426	(41.7)	125	11 419	10 742	677	4 415	467	1.81
1992	15 009	(36.4)	85	10 371	9 800	571	4 087	467	1.80
1995	13 586	(33.3)	116	9 419	8 840	580	3 658	392	1.78
1998	13 453	(30.2)	139	9 420	8 820	600	3 548	346	1.77
2001	13 156	(28.8)	113	9 368	8 701	667	3 255	421	1.75
2004	12 916	(27.9)	60	9 589	8 851	738	2 902	365	1.73
2007	12 499	(26.0)	106	9 489	8 645	844	2 498	405	1.71
2008	12 151	(25.3)	37	9 260	8 434	827	2 534	320	1.72
2009	12 323	(25.7)	139	9 361	8 499	863	2 436	386	1.72
2010	12 324	(25.3)	67	9 483	8 669	813	2 320	453	1.70
Percentage distribution (Unit: %)									
1986	100.0	-	0.5	69.6	65.4	4.2	27.0	3.0	-
1989	100.0	-	0.8	69.5	65.4	4.1	26.9	2.8	-
1992	100.0	-	0.6	69.1	65.3	3.8	27.2	3.1	-
1995	100.0	-	0.9	69.3	65.1	4.3	26.9	2.9	-
1998	100.0	-	1.0	70.0	65.6	4.5	26.4	2.6	-
2001	100.0	-	0.9	71.2	66.1	5.1	24.7	3.2	-
2004	100.0	-	0.5	74.2	68.5	5.7	22.5	2.8	-
2007	100.0	-	0.9	75.9	69.2	6.8	20.0	3.2	-
2008	100.0	-	0.3	76.2	69.4	6.8	20.9	2.6	-
2009	100.0	-	1.1	76.0	69.0	7.0	19.8	3.1	-
2010	100.0	-	0.5	76.9	70.3	6.6	18.8	3.7	-

Note: The figures of 1995 exclude those of Hyogo prefecture.

The proportion of mothers "with job" in households with children was 60.2%. In the breakdown by the age-group of the youngest child, the proportion of "with job" increases as the age-group of the youngest child rises.

The proportion of "with job" is higher than in 2001 across all age-groups. (Figure 6)

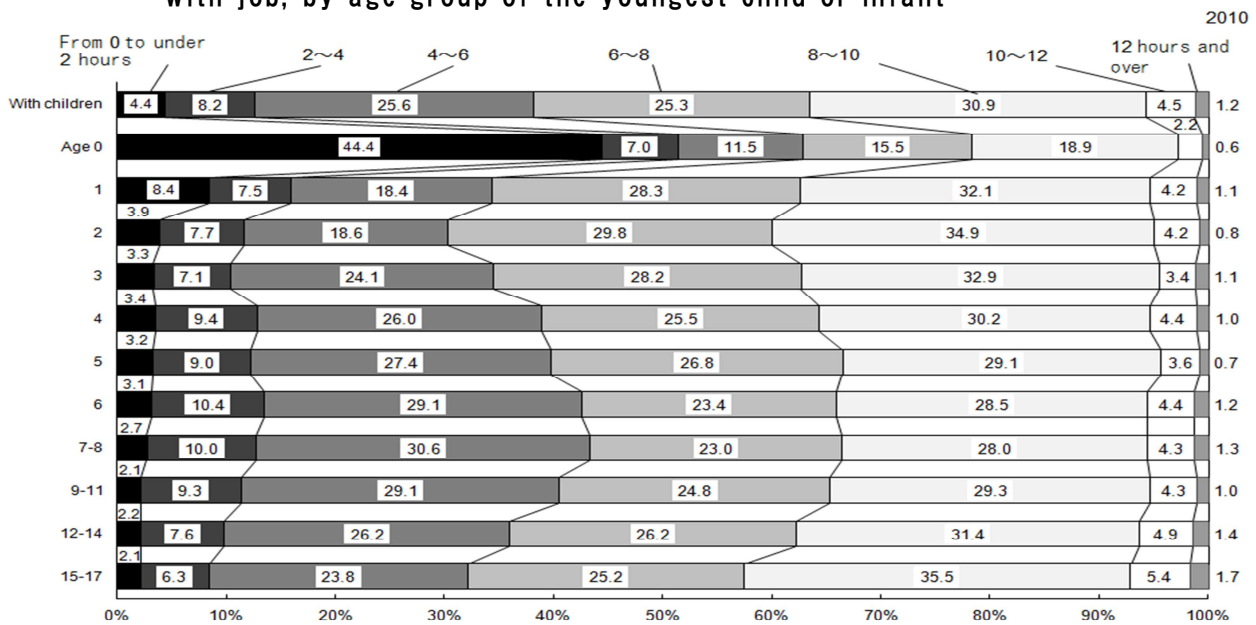
**Figure 6 Percentage of mothers with job, by age group of the youngest child**



Note: Values do not include households in which "Mother's job status is not stated".

Regarding the daily average working hours of mothers with job, by age-group of the youngest child, the group working "0 to 2 hours" was largest for children "aged 0", at 44.4%. The group working "4 to 6 hours" increases with the age of the child from 0 to 8 years old, accounting for 30.6% of mothers with job for children "aged 7 to 8". Further, the group working "8 to 10 hours" increases with the age of the child from 7 to 17, accounting for 35.5% of mothers with job for children "aged 15 to 17". (Figure 7)

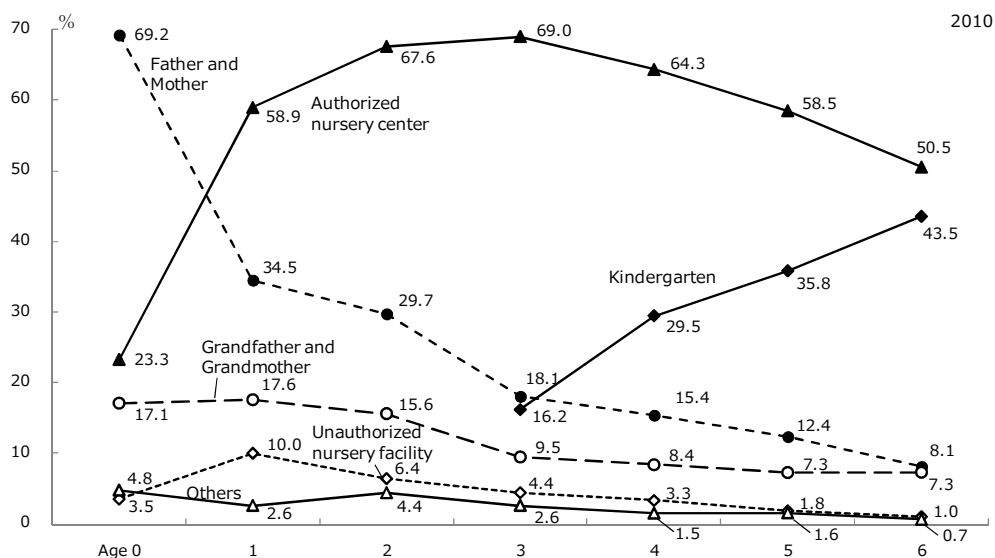
**Figure 7 Percentage distribution of the daily average working hour groups of mothers with job, by age group of the youngest child or infant**



Note 1) A daily average working hour is the working hour during May 24th to 30th divided by the number of working days of the same period.  
 2) Values do not include mothers whose "Average working hour is not stated".

Regarding the type of daytime child-care for the youngest child or infant of mothers with job, by the age of the youngest child, at "age 0", "father and mother" make up the largest proportion, at 69.2%, and from "age 1" to "age 6", "authorized nursery center" accounts for more than 50%. Additionally, the proportion at "kindergarten" increases as the age rises from "age 3" to "age 6", accounting for 43.5% at "age 6." (Figure 8)

**Figure 8 Distribution of daytime child-care in households with a mother with job, by age of the youngest child or infant (multiple responses)**



## 5 Employment of persons aged 15 years and over

Regarding the breakdown of the employment status of persons aged 15 and over by sex and age-group, more than 90% of male in the groups "aged 30 to 34" to "aged 50 to 54" were "with job," forming a trapezoid. For female, an "M" pattern was observed, with those in the group "aged 35 to 39" representing the trough. (Table 6, Figure 9)

In the breakdown of female with job by age-group, presence of spouse and presence of child, the distribution for those "with spouse, with children" forms a hill pattern with the group "aged 45 to 49" representing the peak. The distribution for those "with spouse, without children" forms an "M" pattern with the group "aged 35 to 39" representing the trough.

Further, the proportion of those "without spouse, with children" was above 80% for the groups "aged 25 to 29" to "aged 50 to 54," forming a trapezoid pattern. The distribution for those "without spouse, without children" was also a trapezoid pattern with a gentle drop off to the right, with the group "aged 25 to 29" representing the peak. (Figure 10)

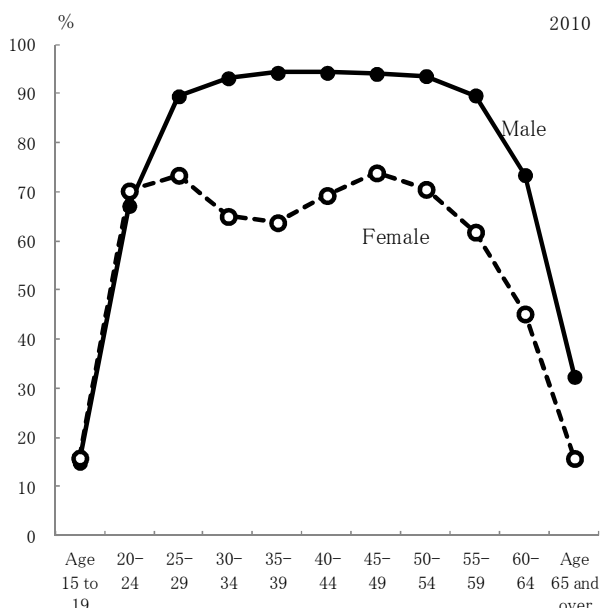
**Table 6 Percentage distribution of the job status of persons aged 15 years and over, by sex and age group**

(Unit: %)

Age group	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	With Job	Without Job	Total	With Job	Without Job	Total	With Job	Without Job
Total	100.0	58.6	41.4	100.0	70.1	29.9	100.0	48.2	51.8
Age 15-19	100.0	15.4	84.6	100.0	14.9	85.1	100.0	15.9	84.1
20~24	100.0	68.7	31.3	100.0	67.2	32.8	100.0	70.2	29.8
25~29	100.0	81.2	18.8	100.0	89.5	10.5	100.0	73.4	26.6
30~34	100.0	78.7	21.3	100.0	93.1	6.9	100.0	65.0	35.0
35~39	100.0	78.6	21.4	100.0	94.2	5.8	100.0	63.7	36.3
40~44	100.0	81.4	18.6	100.0	94.2	5.8	100.0	69.3	30.7
45~49	100.0	83.7	16.3	100.0	94.0	6.0	100.0	73.9	26.1
50~54	100.0	81.7	18.3	100.0	93.6	6.4	100.0	70.5	29.5
55~59	100.0	75.3	24.7	100.0	89.6	10.4	100.0	61.8	38.2
60~64	100.0	58.9	41.1	100.0	73.4	26.6	100.0	45.2	54.8
Age 65 and over	100.0	22.9	77.1	100.0	32.4	67.6	100.0	15.8	84.2

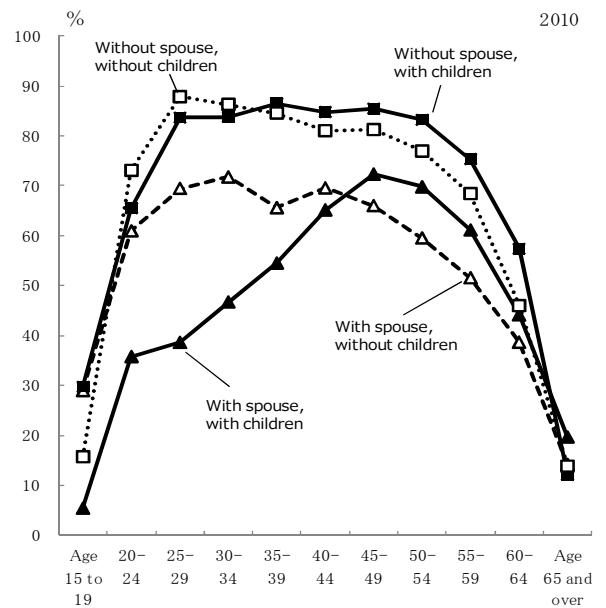
Note: Values do not include persons whose "Job status is not stated".

**Figure 9 Proportion of persons with job, by sex and age group**



Note: Values do not include persons whose "Job status is not stated".

**Figure 10 Proportion of working female with spouse and with child, by age group**



Note: Values do not include persons whose "Job status is not stated" and "child's existence is not stated".

Regarding the breakdown of persons with job who are non-executive employees by sex and age-group, the proportion of male who were "regular employees or staff" exceeded 80% for the groups "aged 25 to 29" to "aged 55 to 59." The proportion of female who were "regular employees or staff" exceeded 50% for the groups "aged 20 to 24" to "aged 30 to 34," but the proportion of "non-regular employees or staff" was greater for other age-groups. (Table 7, Figure 11)

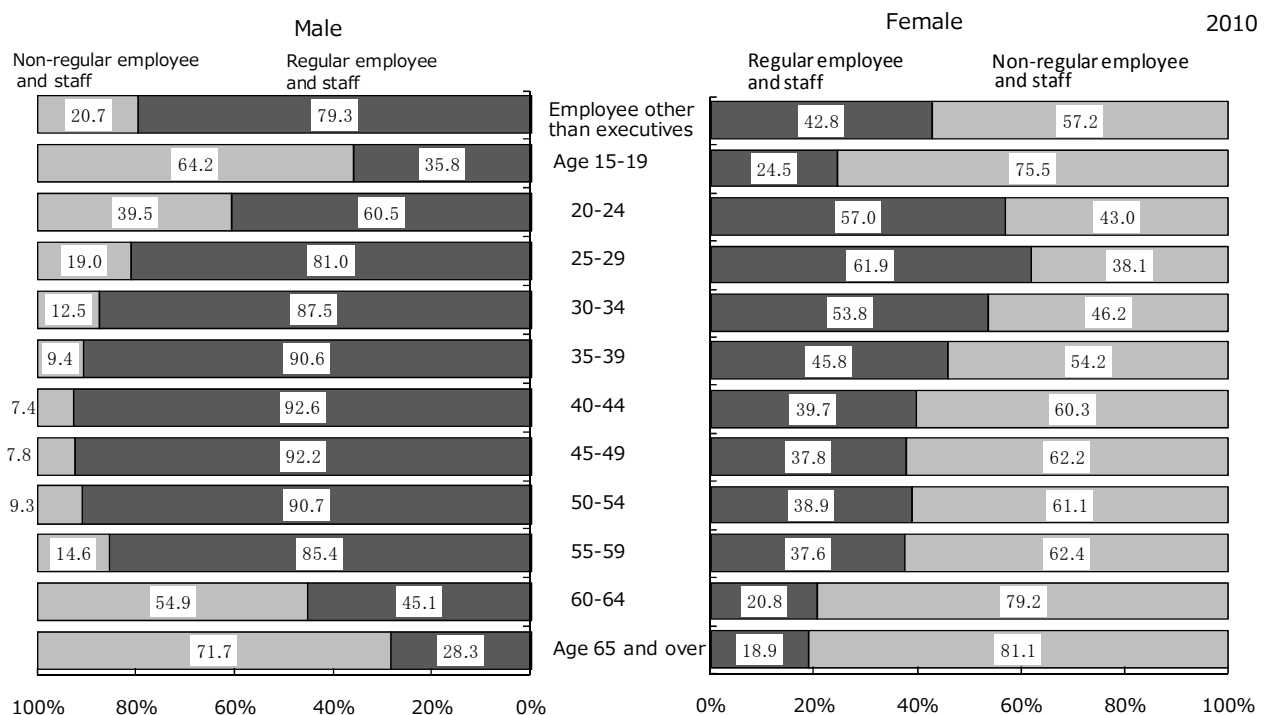
**Table 7 Percentage distribution of employees other than executives, aged 15 years and over, by sex and age group**

(Unit:%) 2010

Age group	Total			Male			Female		
	Employee other than executives	Regular employee and staff	Non-regular employee and staff	Employee other than executives	Regular employee and staff	Non-regular employee and staff	Employee other than executives	Regular employee and staff	Non-regular employee and staff
Total	100.0	62.7	37.3	100.0	79.3	20.7	100.0	42.8	57.2
Age 15 to 19	100.0	29.9	70.1	100.0	35.8	64.2	100.0	24.5	75.5
20-24	100.0	58.7	41.3	100.0	60.5	39.5	100.0	57.0	43.0
25-29	100.0	72.0	28.0	100.0	81.0	19.0	100.0	61.9	38.1
30-34	100.0	72.8	27.2	100.0	87.5	12.5	100.0	53.8	46.2
35-39	100.0	71.4	28.6	100.0	90.6	9.4	100.0	45.8	54.2
40-44	100.0	68.5	31.5	100.0	92.6	7.4	100.0	39.7	60.3
45-49	100.0	66.2	33.8	100.0	92.2	7.8	100.0	37.8	62.2
50-54	100.0	66.4	33.6	100.0	90.7	9.3	100.0	38.9	61.1
55-59	100.0	64.0	36.0	100.0	85.4	14.6	100.0	37.6	62.4
60-64	100.0	35.1	64.9	100.0	45.1	54.9	100.0	20.8	79.2
Age 65 and over	100.0	24.7	75.3	100.0	28.3	71.7	100.0	18.9	81.1

Note: Values do not include persons whose "Called title at workplace is not stated".

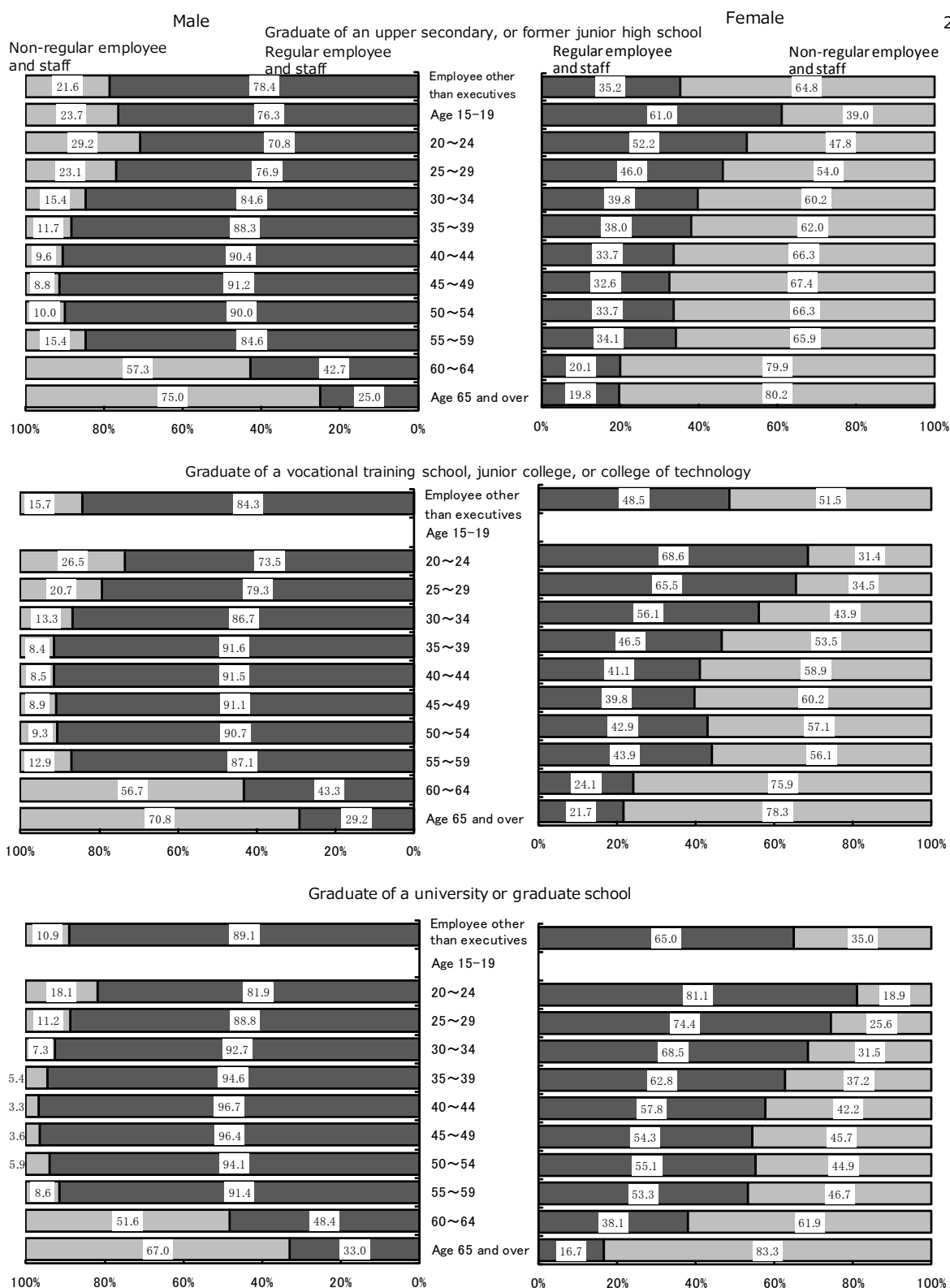
**Figure 11 Percentage distribution of employees other than executives, aged 15 years and over, by sex and age group**



Note: Values do not include persons whose "Called title at workplace is not stated".

In the breakdown of non-executive employees by sex, age-group and educational attainment, the proportion of "regular employees or staff" increased as the educational level rises for both male and female. For female, the proportion of "non-regular employees or staff" also tended to increase with age, for all educational levels. (Figure 12)

**Figure 12 Percentatge distribution of employees other than executives, aged 15 years and over, by sex, age group and educational attainment**



Note: 1. Values do not include persons whose "Called title at workplace is not stated".

2. Values do not include persons who are "In education".

## II Income etc. of various types of households

The income under “2010 survey” means the income during one year from January 1 to December 31, 2009. Savings and debts refers to the current amount or balance as of June 30<sup>th</sup> 2010.

“Self-assessed living conditions” are those as of the date of when it inquired.

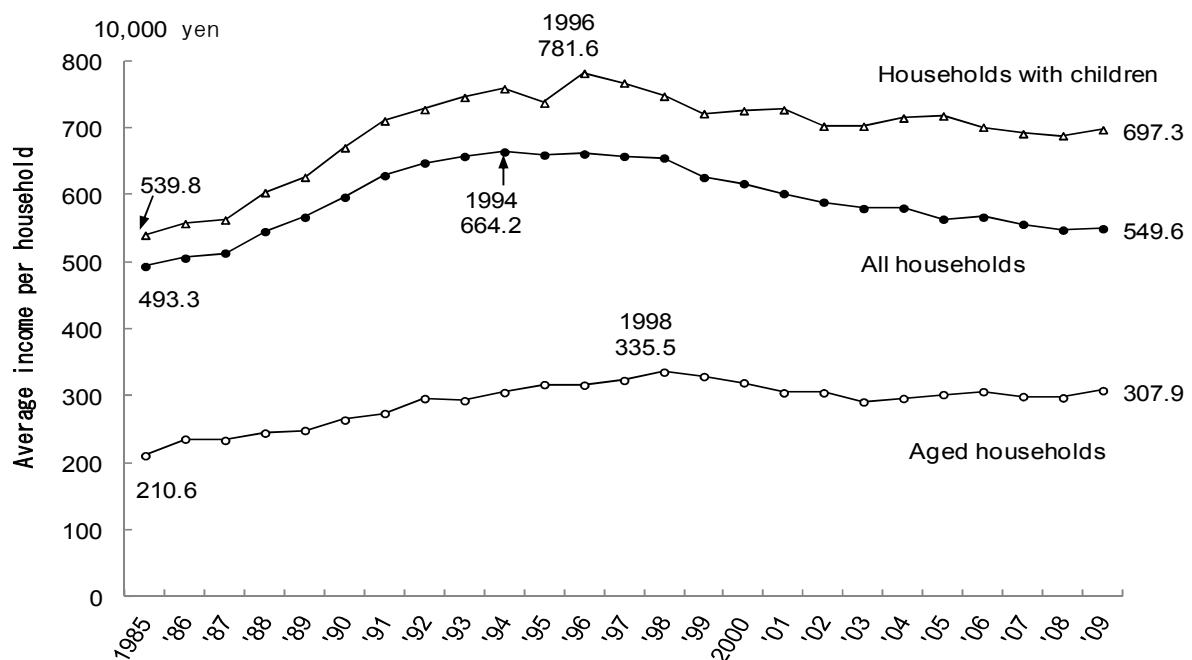
### 1 Income in each year

The average income per household, which is calculated on the basis of all the households in 2009, was 5,496,000 yen, an increase of 0.4% compared to the previous year. The average income of aged household was 3,079,000 yen and the average income of household with children was 6,973,000 yen. (Table 8, Figure 13)

**Table 8 Trends in the average income per household**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All households (10,000 yen)	616.9	602.0	589.3	579.7	580.4	563.8	566.8	556.2	547.5	549.6
Increase rate compared to the previous year (%)	Δ1.5	Δ2.4	Δ2.1	Δ1.6	0.1	Δ2.9	0.5	Δ1.9	Δ1.6	0.4
Aged households (10,000 yen)	319.5	304.6	304.6	290.9	296.1	301.9	306.3	298.9	297.0	307.9
Increase rate compared to the previous year (%)	Δ2.9	Δ4.7	0.0	Δ4.5	1.8	2.0	1.5	Δ2.4	Δ0.6	3.7
Households with children (10,000 yen)	725.8	727.2	702.7	702.6	714.9	718.0	701.2	691.4	688.5	697.3
Increase rate compared to the previous year (%)	0.6	0.2	Δ3.4	Δ0.0	1.8	0.4	Δ2.3	Δ1.4	Δ0.4	1.3

**Figure 13 Trends in the average income per household**



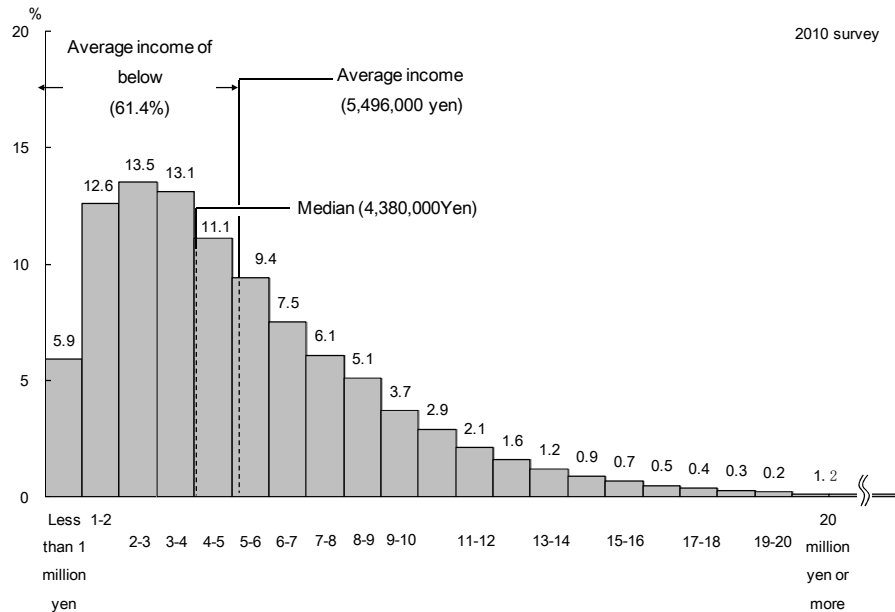
Note: The figures of 1994 exclude those of Hyogo prefecture.

## 2 Distribution of income

Regarding the relative frequency distribution by income group, the largest was “2 million yen or more and less than 3 million yen” and accounted for 13.5%, followed by “3 million yen or more and less than 4 million yen” which accounted for 13.1%.

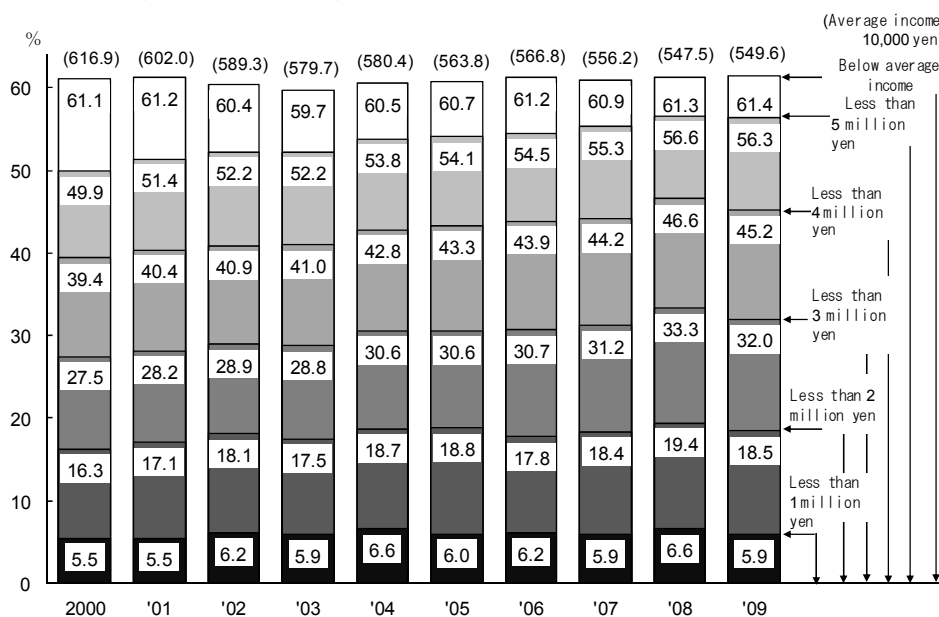
The median (the border line which bisects the order of the lowest to the highest income) was 4,380,000 yen, and the proportion earning less than the average income (5,496,000 yen) was 61.4%. (Figure 14)

**Figure 14 Relative frequency distribution of households, by income group**



Regarding the cumulative frequency distribution by income group of households with an “average income amount or less”, the percentage of “less than 5 million yen” was 56.3%. Since 2001, it has been kept more than 50%. (Figure 15)

**Figure 15 Cumulative frequency distribution of households below average income, by income group**



### 3 Income by age group of the householder

Regarding the average income amount per household by age group of the householder, “aged 50 to 59” was the highest with 7,319,000 yen, followed by “aged 40 to 49” and “aged 30 to 39”. The lowest was “aged 29 and younger” with 3,010,000 yen.

In the same way, regarding the average income amount per household member, “aged 50 to 59” was the highest with 2,490,000 yen. The lowest was “aged 29 and younger” with 1,636,000 yen. (Table 9, Figure 16)

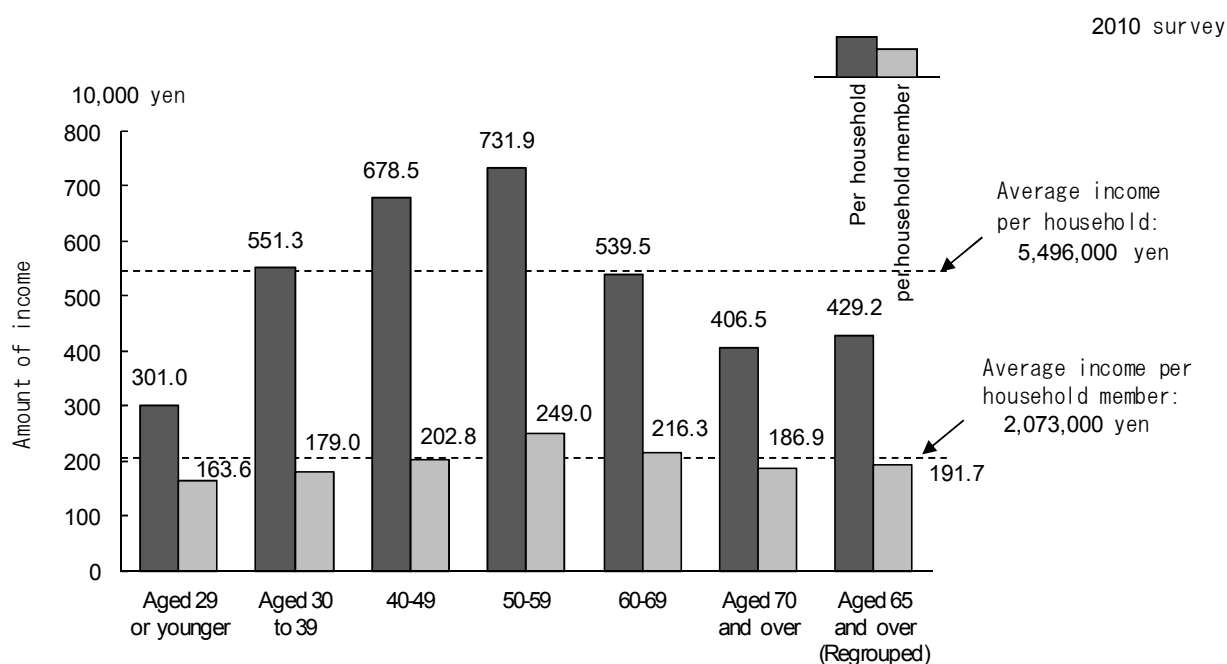
**Table 9 Average income per household and per household member, by age group of householder**

(Unit: 10,000 yen) 2010 survey

	Total	Aged 29 and younger	Aged 30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	Aged 70 and over	(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over
Average income per household	549.6	301.0	551.3	678.5	731.9	539.5	406.5	429.2
Average income per household member	207.3	163.6	179.0	202.8	249.0	216.3	186.9	191.7

Note: “Total” includes age unknown.

**Figure 16 Average income per household and per household member, by age group of householder**





#### 4. Income by type of household

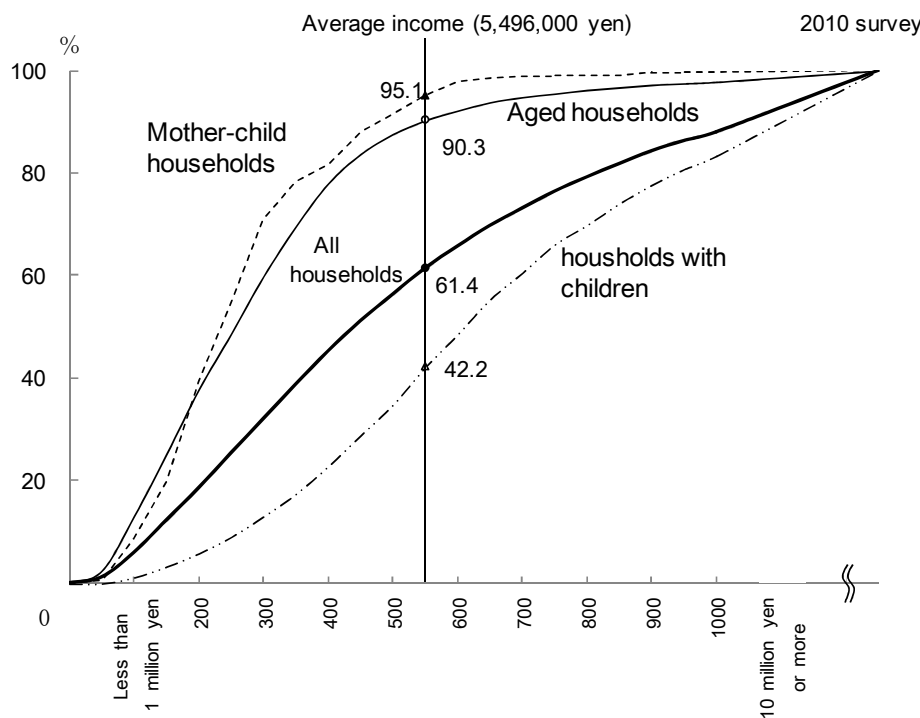
Regarding the distribution of households by income group, the proportion below average income was 95.1% for "mother-child households" and 90.3% for "aged households".

Average income per household member was 1,979,000 yen for "aged households" and 1,669,000 yen for "households with children". (Table 10, Figure 17)

**Table 10 Distribution and average income of households, by income group**

Income group	2010 survey							
	All households		Aged households		Households with children		Mother-child households	
	Cumulative frequency distribution (%)	Relative frequency distribution (%)	Cumulative frequency distribution (%)	Relative frequency distribution (%)	Cumulative frequency distribution (%)	Relative frequency distribution (%)	Cumulative frequency distribution (%)	Relative frequency distribution (%)
Total	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0
Less than 0.5 million yen	1.1	1.1	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
0.5 to less than 1 million yen	5.9	4.8	13.1	10.7	1.2	1.1	8.7	8.2
100 ~ 150	12.2	6.3	25.2	12.2	3.3	2.1	19.9	11.1
150 ~ 200	18.5	6.4	37.8	12.5	5.9	2.6	39.5	19.7
200 ~ 250	25.3	6.8	48.7	11.0	9.1	3.3	55.0	15.5
250 ~ 300	32.0	6.7	59.9	11.2	13.1	3.9	70.9	15.8
300 ~ 350	38.7	6.6	69.6	9.7	17.5	4.4	78.2	7.3
350 ~ 400	45.2	6.5	78.0	8.4	22.9	5.4	81.8	3.7
400 ~ 450	51.1	6.0	83.7	5.8	28.9	6.0	88.0	6.2
450 ~ 500	56.3	5.2	87.6	3.9	34.9	6.1	91.3	3.3
500 ~ 600	65.7	9.4	92.2	4.6	48.6	13.7	97.8	6.5
600 ~ 700	73.1	7.5	94.8	2.6	60.6	11.9	98.9	1.1
700 ~ 800	79.2	6.1	96.2	1.3	69.9	9.3	98.9	-
800 ~ 900	84.3	5.1	97.2	1.0	77.7	7.8	99.6	0.8
900 ~ 1000	88.0	3.7	97.8	0.7	83.4	5.7	99.6	-
10 million yen over	100.0	12.0	100.0	2.2	100.0	16.6	100.0	0.4
Proportion below average income (Unit:%)		61.4		90.3		42.2		95.1
Average income per household (Unit:10,000 yen)		549.6		307.9		697.3		262.6
Average income per household member (Unit:10,000 yen)		207.3		197.9		166.9		97.1
Median (Unit:10,000 yen)		438		254		607		229

**Figure 17 Cumulative frequency distribution of households, by income**



Regarding the percentage distribution of average income amount per household by income type, for all households, "earned income" represented 74.3% and "public pension" is 18.6%, however, for aged households, "public pension" represented 70.2% and "earned income" is 17.3%. (Table 11)

**Table 11 Average income per household and its percentage distribution, by type of income**

2010 survey

	Total income	Earned income	Public pension and onkyu pension	Property income	Social security benefits other than pension	Remittance, corporate pension, personal pension, and other income
	Average income per household ( Unit: 10,000 yen)					
All households	549.6	408.1	102.3	17.3	5.5	16.4
Aged households	307.9	53.2	216.2	18.2	2.5	17.7
Households with children	697.3	626.0	32.3	14.1	11.2	13.7
Mother-child households	262.6	197.5	9.2	3.4	40.0	12.4
	Percentage distribution of the average income per household( Unit: %)					
All households	100.0	74.3	18.6	3.2	1.0	3.0
Aged households	100.0	17.3	70.2	5.9	0.8	5.7
Households with children	100.0	89.8	4.6	2.0	1.6	2.0
Mother-child households	100.0	75.2	3.5	1.3	15.2	4.7

Average earned income per household was 5,430,000 yen, and in the breakdown by type of earned income (the total of each type of income divided by the number of households with that type of income), "employee's income" was 5,384,000 yen. The annual trend of "employee's income" shows a decrease. (Table 12)

Regarding the breakdown of average earned income per household by type of household, "households with children" earned 6,375,000 yen, and "aged households" earned 2,269,000 yen. (Figure 13)

**Table 12 Trends in the average earned income per household with earned income (by type) and per member with job**

(Unit: 10,000 yen)

	Average earned income per one household with earned income	Employee's income	Business income	Agricultural and livestock business income	Industrial homework income	Average earned income per one member with job
2000	627.6	614.6	378.2	105.8	124.2	331.6
2003	591.2	578.5	336.1	126.9	109.2	332.5
2006	581.0	564.8	372.4	112.5	99.9	319.9
2007	576.4	561.9	369.8	98.6	111.8	313.2
2008	577.9	563.5	388.3	107.9	123.2	321.6
2009	543.0	538.4	280.3	118.3	77.3	315.6

**Table 13 The average earned income per household with earned income (by type) and per member with job**

(Unit: 10,000 yen)

2010 survey

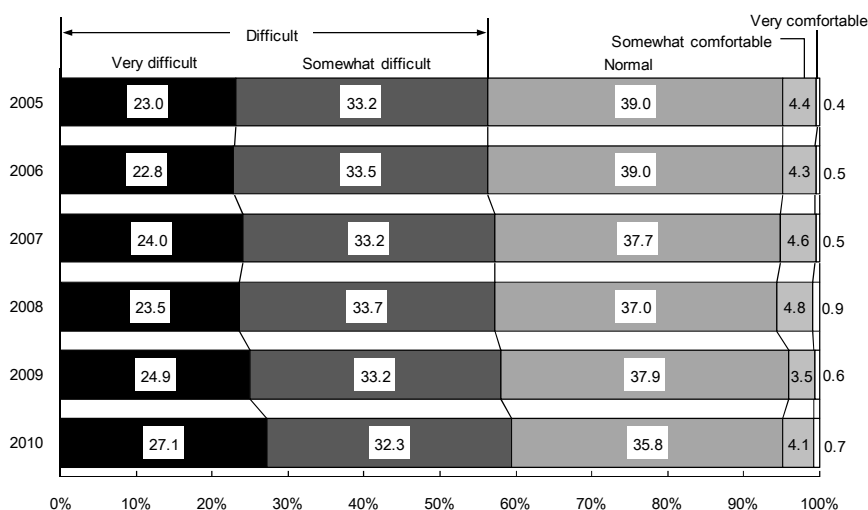
	Average earned income per one household with earned income	Employee's income	Business income	Agricultural and livestock business income	Industrial homework income	Average earned income per one member with job
All households	543.0	538.4	280.3	118.3	77.3	315.6
Aged households	226.9	229.3	237.5	69.1	75.8	186.2
Households with children	637.5	617.6	346.9	157.5	65.4	356.1
Mother-child households	215.0	216.6	81.5	88.5	50.3	200.2

## 5 Self-assessed living-conditions

Regarding the percentage distribution of households by self-assessed living-conditions, “Difficult” (“Very difficult” and “Somewhat difficult”) accounted for 59.4% and “Normal” accounted for 35.8%.

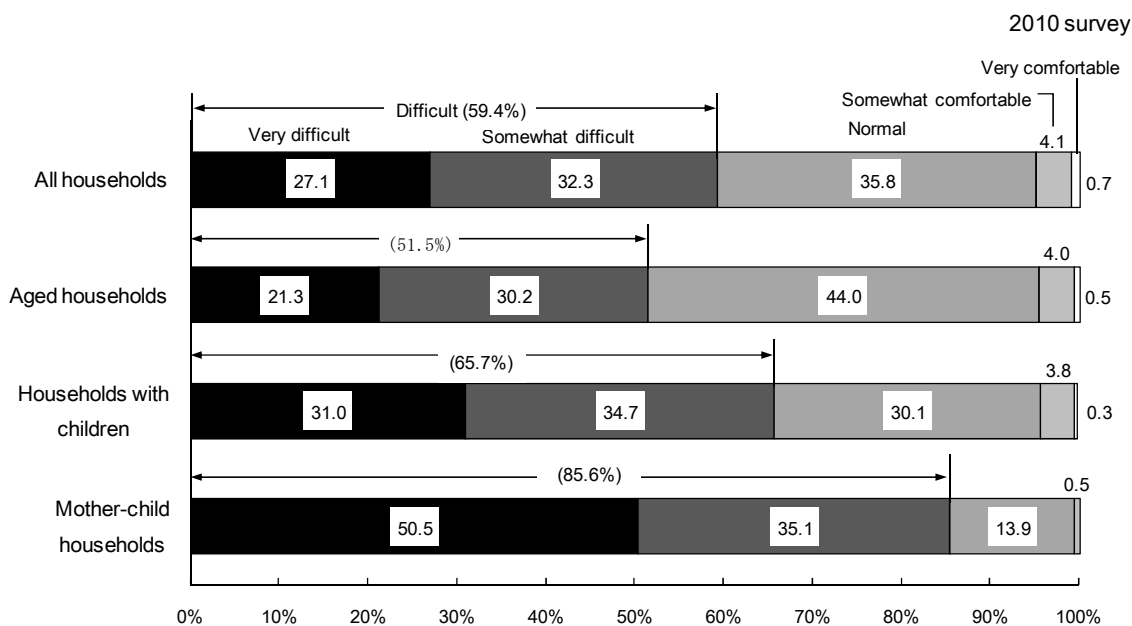
Regarding the trends, the percentage of households that answered “Difficult” tends to increase in recent years. (Figure 18)

**Figure18 Trends in the percentage distribution of households by self-assessed living-conditions**



Regarding the percentage distribution of diversified households by self-assessed living-conditions, 85.6% of the “Mother-child household” and 65.7% of the “Households with children” answered “Difficult” (Figure 19).

**Figure 19 Percentage distribution of the number of households by self-assessed living-conditions, for all the households and specific households**



## 6. Savings and debts

Regarding savings, for all households, 86.2% were "with savings" and the "average savings per household" was 10,786,000 yen. For "mother-child households" 68.9% were "with savings" and the "average savings per household" was 3,319,000 yen.

Additionally, looking at the breakdown of households "with savings" by savings-group, 7.2% of "all households" but 18.6% of "mother-child households" had savings of "500,000 yen or less".

Looking at debts, for all households, 31.2% were "with debts" and the "average debts per household" was 4,417,000 yen. For households with children, 52.6% were "with debts" and the "average debts per household" was 8,674,000 yen. (Table 14)

**Table 14 Percentage distribution of households, by savings group and debt group**

(Unit: %)

2010

	All households	Aged households	Households with children	Mother-child households
<b>Savings group</b>				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No savings	10.0	11.1	9.4	28.7
Savings	86.2	84.5	87.2	68.9
Less than 0.5 million yen	7.2	6.3	6.6	18.6
0.5 to less than 1 million yen	3.8	3.3	4.2	4.4
1-2 million yen	7.9	7.1	10.1	8.2
2-3 million yen	6.4	5.8	8.3	6.4
3-4 million yen	6.6	5.7	8.6	4.9
4-5 million yen	3.4	3.0	4.0	2.6
5-7 million yen	8.8	8.1	10.4	7.7
7-10 million yen	6.5	6.1	7.1	2.3
10-15 million yen	9.1	9.4	8.8	3.3
15-20 million yen	4.7	5.2	4.3	0.8
20-30 million yen	6.6	7.3	4.5	0.5
30 million yen	8.9	10.2	4.4	2.5
The amount of savings not stated	6.2	6.8	5.9	6.6
Not stated	3.8	4.4	3.4	2.4
Average savings per household(10,000 yen)	1 078.6	1 207.1	793.9	331.9
<b>Debt group</b>				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No debt	60.9	78.5	42.2	68.2
Debt	31.2	8.9	52.6	26.5
Less than 0.5 million yen	1.8	1.4	1.8	5.2
0.5 to less than 1 million yen	1.8	1.1	2.1	3.3
1-2 million yen	2.8	1.1	3.3	5.6
2-3 million yen	2.0	0.4	2.6	4.6
3-4 million yen	1.7	0.7	2.0	1.2
4-5 million yen	1.1	0.5	1.2	0.5
5-7 million yen	2.1	0.6	2.9	2.2
7-10 million yen	2.2	0.5	3.2	0.3
10-15 million yen	3.9	0.7	7.3	1.7
15-20 million yen	3.2	0.5	6.8	0.5
20-30 million yen	4.6	0.3	11.3	0.6
30 million yen	2.9	0.7	6.6	0.3
The amount of debt not stated	0.9	0.3	1.5	0.5
Not stated	7.9	12.7	5.3	5.3
Average debt per household(10,000 yen)	441.7	91.7	867.4	93.5

Regarding the current balance of savings in 2010, 44.6% of "all households" said "savings have decreased" since the previous year. For "aged households" the figure was 44.1% and for "households with children" 43.8%.

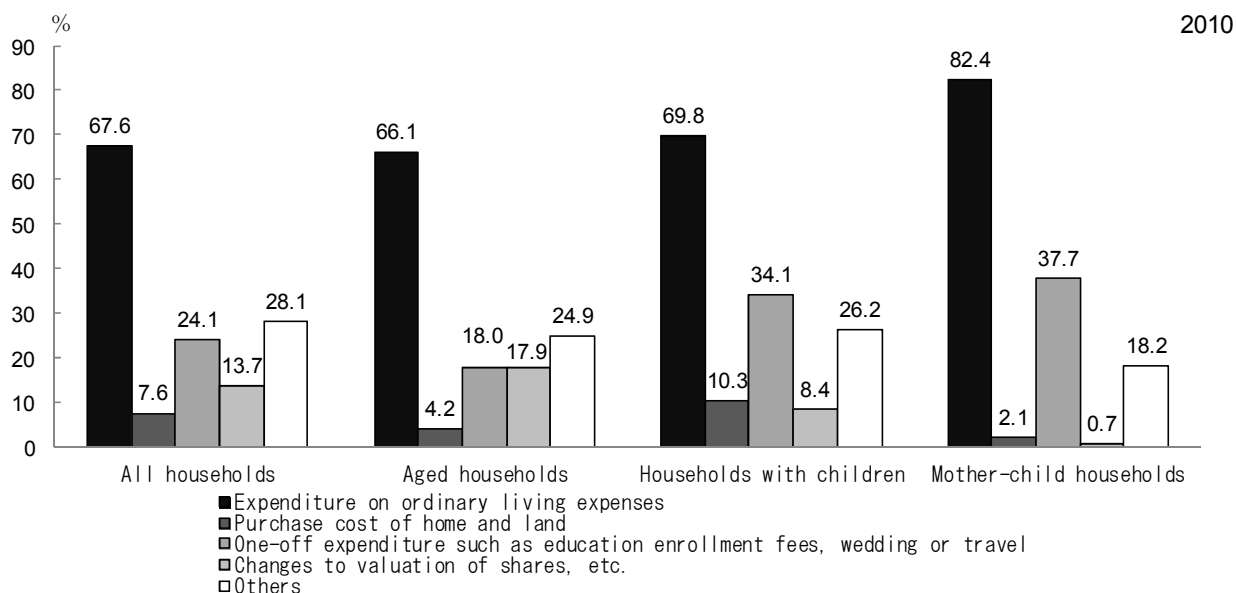
Looking at the reason for the decrease among households with decreased savings, "expenditure on ordinary living expenses" accounted for 67.6% of "all households," 82.4% of "mother-child households" and 69.8% of "households with children." (Table 15, Figure 20)

**Table 15 Percentage distribution of the number of households, by increase and decrease of savings and its reason (multiple responses)**

	Total	Savings increased	No change	Savings decreased	Reason of decrease (multiple answers)				
					Expenditure on ordinary living expenses	Purchase cost of home and land	One-off expenditure such as education enrollment fees, wedding or travel	Changes to valuation of shares, etc.	Others
All households	100.0	10.5	36.0	44.6 (100.0)	(67.6)	(7.6)	(24.1)	(13.7)	(28.1)
Aged households	100.0	4.3	38.8	44.1 (100.0)	(66.1)	(4.2)	(18.0)	(17.9)	(24.9)
Households with children	100.0	14.2	35.5	43.8 (100.0)	(69.8)	(10.3)	(34.1)	(8.4)	(26.2)
Mother-child households	100.0	8.7	46.8	36.3 (100.0)	(82.4)	(2.1)	(37.7)	(0.7)	(18.2)

Note: "Total" includes those whose increase or decrease is not stated.

**Figure 20 Percentage distribution of households which have experienced a reduction in savings, by reason for reduction (multiple response)**



## 7. Poverty rate

The 2009 poverty line (half of the median equivalent disposable income) was 1,120,000 yen (real value), and the "relative poverty rate" (the proportion of households below the poverty line) was 16.0%. The "child poverty rate" (aged 17 or under) was 15.7%.

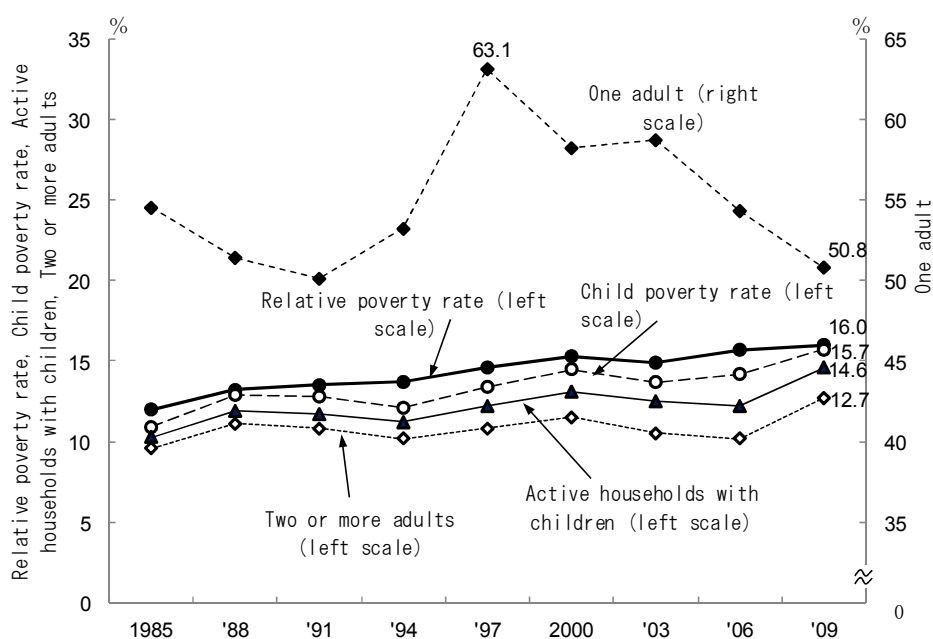
For members of "active households with children" (households with children where the householder is aged 18 to 64), the poverty rate was 14.6%. Contributing to this was a poverty rate of 50.8% for households with "one adult" and 12.7% for households with "two or more adults." (Table 16, Figure 21)

**Table 16 Trends in the poverty rate**

	1985	1988	1991	1994	1997	2000	2003	2006	2009
Relative poverty rate	12.0	13.2	13.5	13.7	14.6	15.3	14.9	15.7	16.0
Child poverty rate	10.9	12.9	12.8	12.1	13.4	14.5	13.7	14.2	15.7
Active households with children	10.3	11.9	11.7	11.2	12.2	13.1	12.5	12.2	14.6
One adult	54.5	51.4	50.1	53.2	63.1	58.2	58.7	54.3	50.8
Two or more adults	9.6	11.1	10.8	10.2	10.8	11.5	10.5	10.2	12.7
At current prices	10,000 yen	10,000 yen	10,000 yen	10,000 yen	10,000 yen	10,000 yen	10,000 yen	10,000 yen	10,000 yen
Median ( a )	216	227	270	289	297	274	260	254	250
Poverty line ( a/2 )	108	114	135	144	149	137	130	127	125
Real prices (base 1985)									
Median ( b )	216	226	246	255	259	240	233	228	224
Poverty line ( b/2 )	108	113	123	128	130	120	117	114	112

- Note: 1. The figures of 1994 exclude those of Hyogo prefecture.  
 2. Poverty rate is calculated using the OECD standard.  
 3. An adult is a person aged 18 years or over; a child is a person aged 17 years or under; an active household is a household in which the head of the household is aged between 18 and 65 years.  
 4. Household members whose equivalent disposable income is not stated are excluded.  
 5. Current prices means the equivalent disposable income for that year; real prices means the current price adjusted using the consumer price index (general, excluding imputed rent) using 1985 as a base.

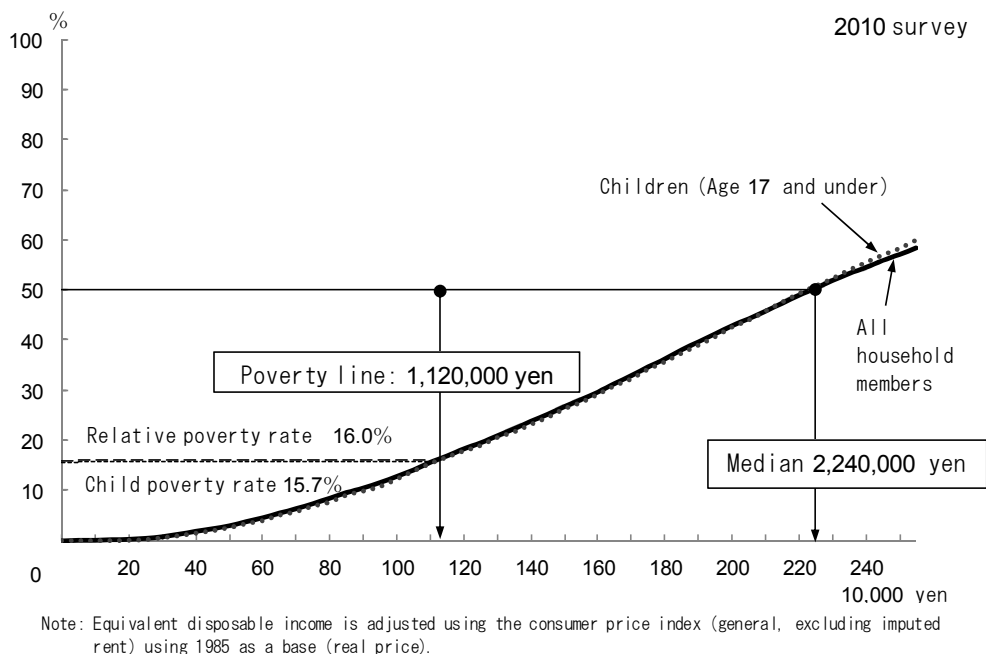
**Figure 21 Trends in the poverty rate**



- Note: 1. The figures of 1994 exclude of Hyogo prefecture.  
 2. Poverty rate is calculated using the OECD standard.  
 3. An adult is a person aged 18 years or over; a child is a person aged 17 years or under; an active household is a household in which the head of the household is aged between 18 and 65 years.  
 4. Household members whose equivalent disposable income is not stated are excluded.

Regarding the cumulative frequency distribution of household members by equivalent disposable income, "all household members" and "children (aged 17 or under)" show a similar distribution. (Figure 22)

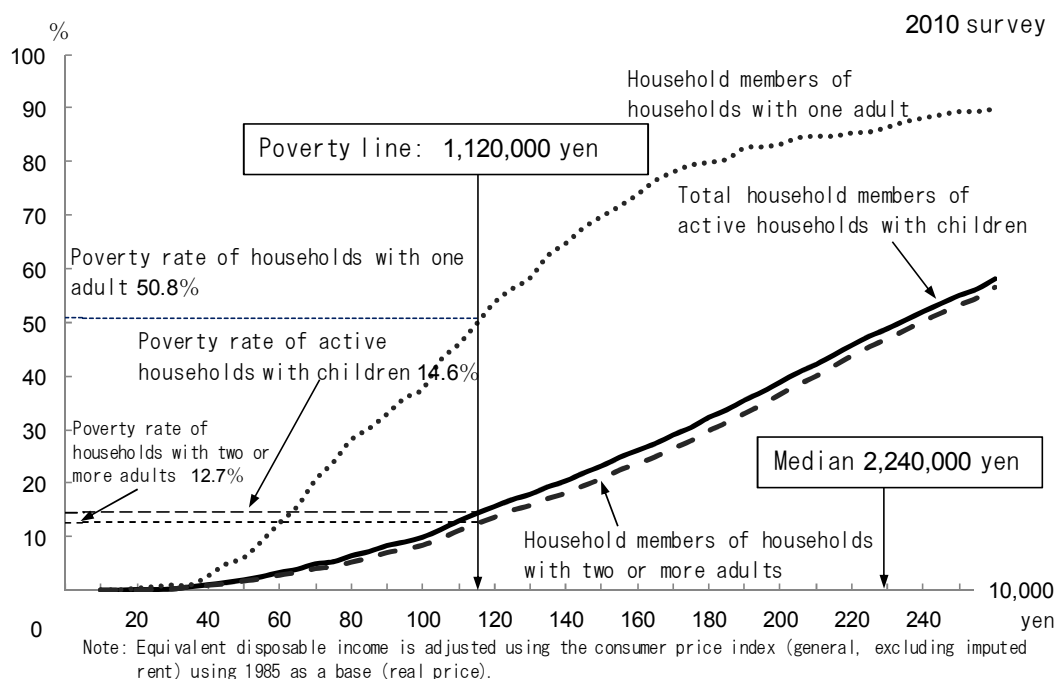
**Figure 22 Cumulative frequency distribution of household members by equivalent disposable income**



The cumulative frequency distribution for members of active households with children shows a similar distribution for both "all members of active households with children" and "members of households with 2 or more adults."

Additionally, "members of households with one adult" show a distribution concentrated on equivalent disposable incomes in the 300,000 to 1,600,000 yen range. (Figure 23)

**Figure 23 Cumulative frequency distribution of household members of active households with children, by equivalent disposable income**



# III Health of Household Members

## 1. Subjective symptoms

The number of persons with subjective symptoms such as illness or injury (complainants) was 322.2 per thousand population (this proportion termed "complainant ratio").

In the breakdown of complainant ratio (per thousand population) by sex, the figure for female, at 355.1, was higher than for male, at 286.8.

In the breakdown by age-group, the figure was lowest for those "aged 10 to 19", at 203.4. The number rose with age-group, reaching 525.1 for those "aged 80 and over". (Table 17)

In the breakdown by symptoms, among male, "lower back pain" had the highest complainant ratio, followed by "shoulder stiffness" and "blocked or runny nose," and among female, "shoulder stiffness" had the highest complainant ratio, followed by "lower back pain" and "joint pain in hands and feet". (Figure 24)

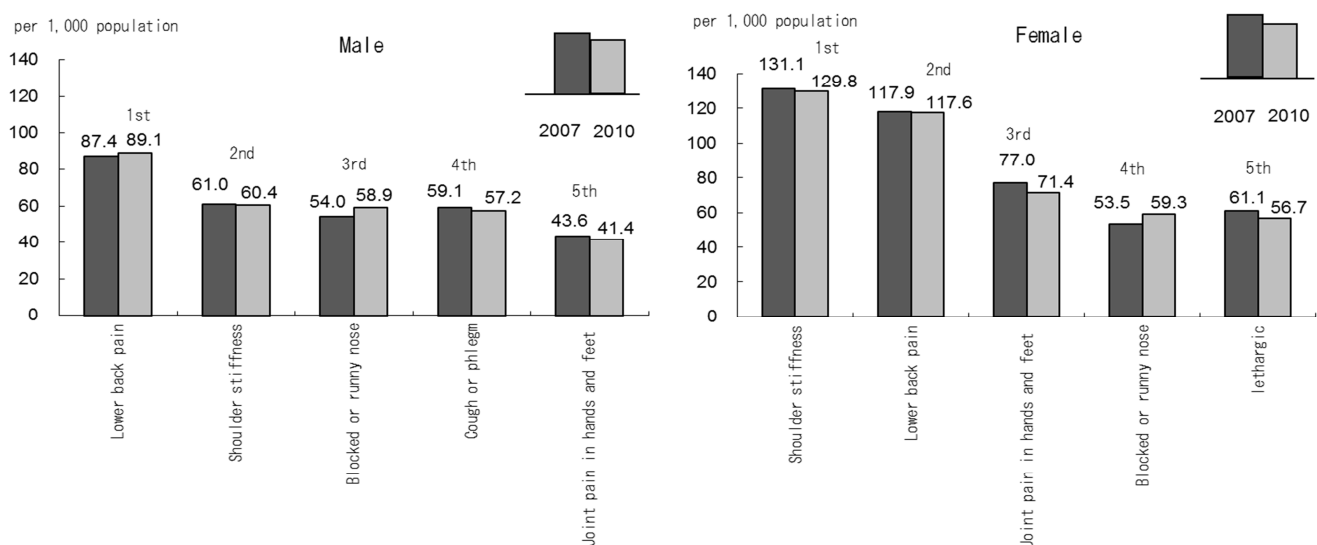
**Table 17 Complainant ratio, by sex and age group (per thousand population)**

Age group	2010			2007		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	322.2	286.8	355.1	327.6	289.6	363.3
Age 9 and under	248.1	252.8	243.2	239.8	247.8	231.3
10-19	203.4	207.3	199.3	203.3	200.4	206.4
20-29	221.9	178.5	264.7	224.9	178.6	270.5
30-39	272.4	225.7	317.1	273.9	229.1	317.3
40-49	292.1	246.0	336.5	295.5	247.8	341.4
50-59	321.3	275.9	364.8	338.1	289.2	385.0
60-69	381.6	350.9	410.1	416.2	381.2	449.1
70-79	484.3	454.9	509.1	508.9	479.6	533.3
Age 80 and over	525.1	518.4	528.9	543.3	531.1	550.2
(Regrouped)						
Age 65 and over	471.1	443.7	492.5	496.0	464.8	520.6
Age 75 and over	517.5	500.0	529.0	538.3	516.8	552.5

Note 1. Hospital inpatients are not included in the number of complainants, but are included in the denominator which is the number of household members.

2. "Total" includes persons whose age is not stated.

**Figure 24 Top 5 symptoms in terms of ratio of complainants, by sex (multiple responses)**



Note: Hospital inpatients are not included in the number of complainants, but are included in the denominator which is the number of household members.



## 2. Hospital visit

The number of persons visiting hospital due to diseases (outpatients) was 370.0 per thousand population (this proportion termed "outpatient ratio").

In the breakdown of outpatient ratio (per thousand population) by sex, the figure for female, at 390.4, was higher than for male, at 348.1.

In the breakdown by age-group, the figure was lowest for those "aged 10 to 19", at 150.7. The number rose with age-group, reaching 710.0 for those "aged 80 and over". (Table 18)

In the breakdown by diseases, among male, "high blood pressure" had the highest outpatient ratio, followed by "dental diseases" and "diabetes", and among female, "high blood pressure" had the highest outpatient ratio, followed by "hyperlipidemia (hypercholesterolemia)" and "dental diseases". (Figure 25)

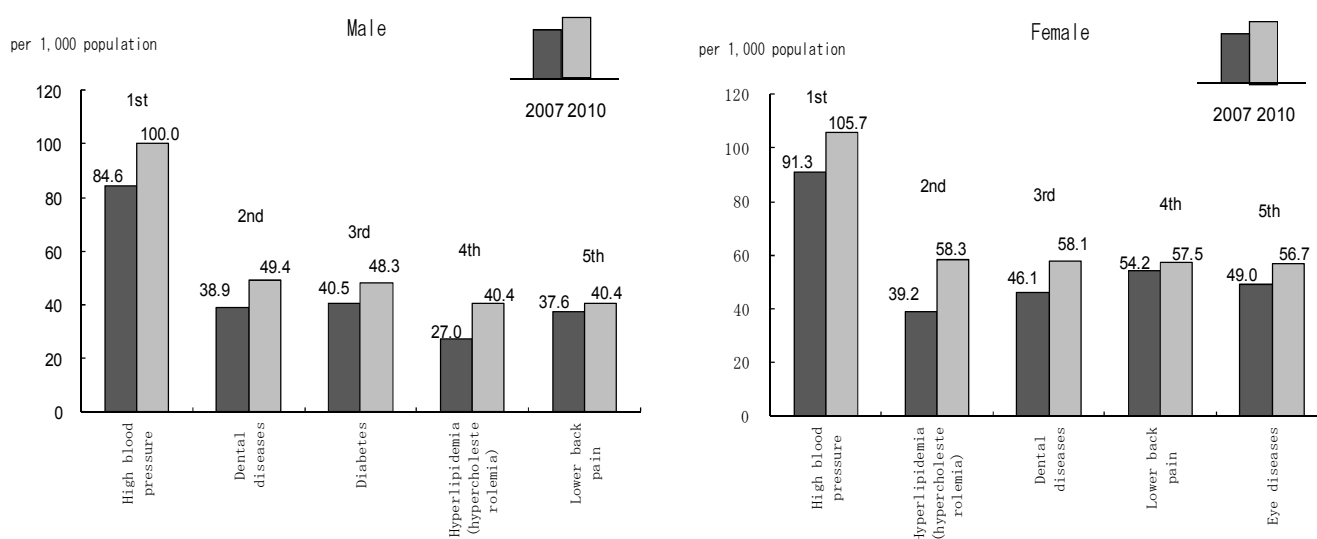
**Table 18 Ratio of outpatients visits, by sex and age group (per thousand population)**

Age group	2010			2007		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	370.0	348.1	390.4	333.6	311.3	354.6
Age 9 and under	194.3	208.0	180.3	180.4	192.9	167.3
10-19	150.7	156.4	144.8	135.8	141.7	129.6
20-29	153.3	123.6	182.5	140.3	110.1	170.1
30-39	203.7	172.6	233.4	186.6	159.8	212.7
40-49	274.8	260.6	288.5	253.6	237.4	269.2
50-59	409.5	394.8	423.6	378.4	356.2	399.7
60-69	569.2	559.5	578.3	535.5	522.5	547.7
70-79	707.6	691.6	721.2	667.3	659.1	674.2
Age 80 and over	710.0	714.9	707.1	662.1	668.6	658.4
(Regrouped)						
Age 65 and over	679.4	667.9	688.3	637.9	629.4	644.6
Age 75 and over	721.9	717.6	724.7	675.4	675.9	675.0

Note 1. Hospital inpatients are not included in the number of outpatients, but are included in the denominator which is the number of household members.

2. "Total" includes persons whose age is not stated.

**Figure 25 Top 5 diseases in terms of ratio of outpatient visits, by sex (multiple responses)**



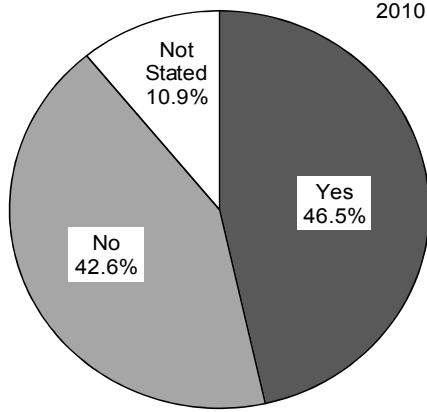
Note: Hospital inpatients are not included in the number of outpatients, but are included in the denominator which is the number of household members.

### 3. Worries and stress

Regarding the percentage distribution of persons aged 12 and over (excluding inpatients) by presence of worries or stress in daily life, 46.5% said "yes" and 42.6% said "no". (Figure 26)

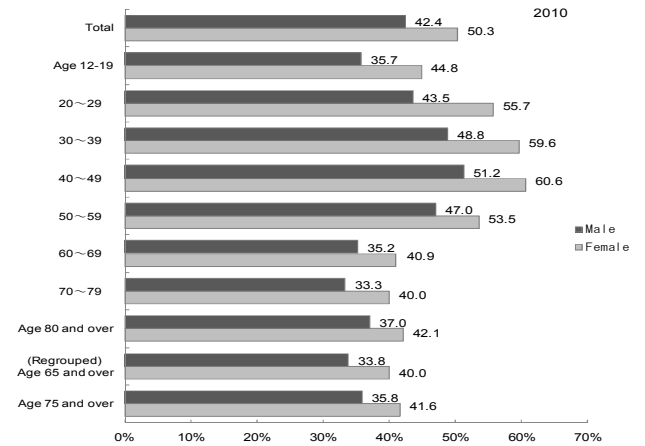
In the breakdown of persons with worries or stress by sex, 42.4% of male and 50.3% of female said "yes", and in the breakdown by age-group, the group "aged 40 to 49" was highest for both male and female. (Figure 27)

**Figure 26 Percentage distribution by presence of worries or stress (aged 12 years and over)**



Note: Values do not include hospital inpatients.

**Figure 27 Distribution of persons with worries or stress, by sex and age group (aged 12 years and over)**



Note: Values do not include hospital inpatients.

Regarding the breakdown of the main causes of worries and stress by sex and age-group, "own studies, exams, entrance exams" was the most common response from male and female in the group "aged 12 to 19", there was a significant gender difference on the "own job" response for persons in their 30s to 50s, and "income, finances, debts, etc." was the most common response for male in the group "aged 50 to 59" and female in the group "aged 40 to 49."

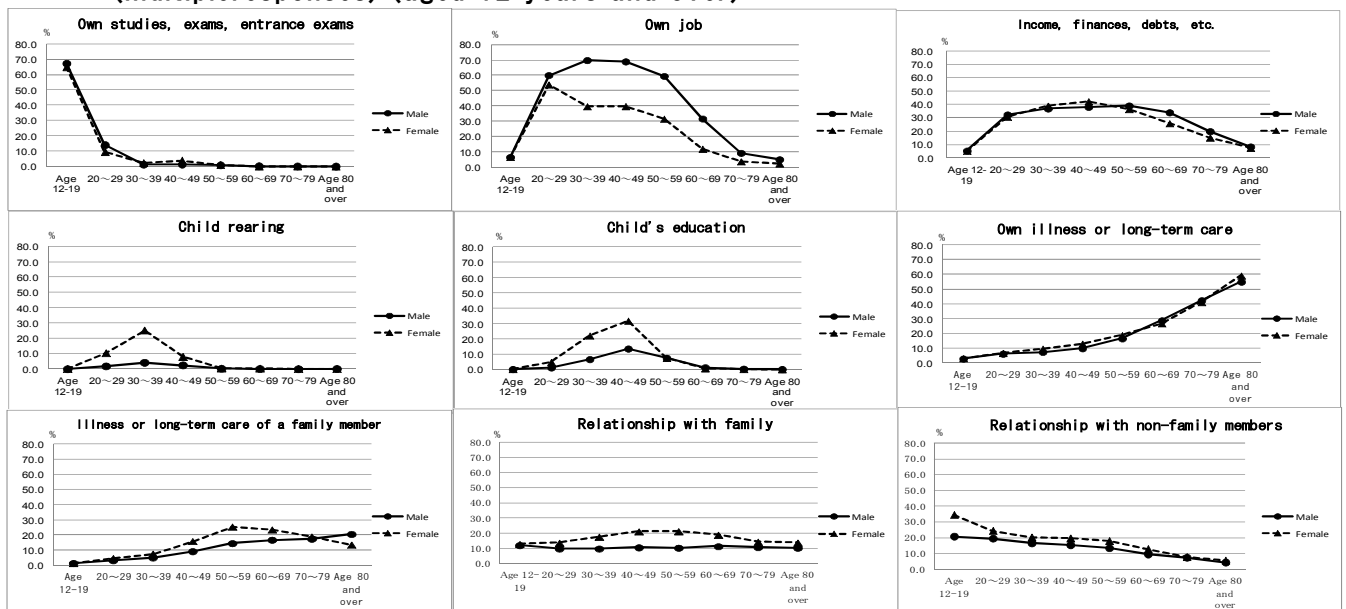
A significant gender difference was also seen for the responses "child care" and "child's education" particularly for persons in their 30s and 40s, with "child care" being the largest cause for female in the group "aged 30 to 39" and "child's education" for female in the group "aged 40 to 49."

"Own illness or long-term care" was seen to increase with age-group for both male and female, and "illness or long-term care of a family member" increased with age-group for male and was most common for female in the group "aged 50 to 59".

"Relationship with family" was broadly flat for male, but tended to rise for female in their 40s and 50s. "Relationship with non-family members" was higher for female than for male, and was seen to decrease with age-group. (Figure 28)

**Figure 28 Distribution of major causes of worries or stress, by sex and age group (multipleresponses) (aged 12 years and over)**

2010



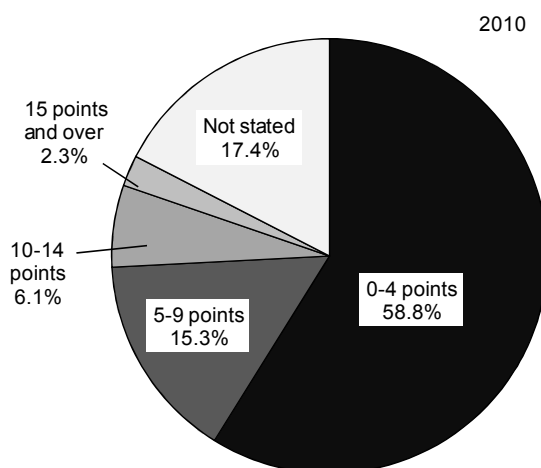
Note 1. Values do not include hospital inpatients.  
 Note 2. Top 3 major causes of worries or stress by gender and age group are shown.

## 4. Mental state

Regarding the percentage distribution of persons aged 12 and over (excluding inpatients) by mental state points-group over the previous one month, the proportion with "0 to 4 points" was highest, at 58.8%. (Figure 29)

In the breakdown by gender and age-group, male outnumbered female in the "0 to 4 points" category across all age-groups, while female outnumbered male in the "5 to 9 points", "10 to 14 points" and "15 or more points" categories across all age-groups. (Table 19)

**Figure 29 Percentage distribution by mental state (points-group) (aged 12 years and over)**



Note: Values do not include hospital inpatients.

**Table 19 Percentage distribution of mental state (points groupings), by sex and age group (aged 12 years and over)**

	2010					
	Total	0-4 points	5-9 points	10-14 points	15 points and over	Not stated
<b>Total</b>	100.0	58.8	15.3	6.1	2.3	17.4
<b>Age 12-19</b>	100.0	71.8	14.6	5.7	2.0	5.9
20-29	100.0	60.9	18.1	8.4	3.6	9.0
30-39	100.0	62.6	18.0	7.7	3.3	8.4
40-49	100.0	61.2	18.7	7.8	2.9	9.4
50-59	100.0	59.6	17.2	6.0	2.1	15.1
60-69	100.0	57.3	11.7	3.8	1.3	25.9
70-79	100.0	48.8	10.0	3.9	1.2	36.1
<b>Age 80 and over (Regrouped)</b>	100.0	43.4	12.4	5.8	2.3	36.0
Age 65 and over	100.0	49.4	10.7	4.2	1.5	34.2
Age 75 and over	100.0	45.1	11.2	5.1	1.8	36.8
<b>Male</b>	100.0	61.3	14.1	5.6	2.1	17.0
<b>Age 12-19</b>	100.0	73.3	13.7	5.0	1.6	6.4
20-29	100.0	62.1	16.8	8.0	3.4	9.8
30-39	100.0	63.9	16.3	7.1	3.0	9.6
40-49	100.0	63.4	16.8	6.8	2.7	10.2
50-59	100.0	61.9	15.9	5.6	1.9	14.7
60-69	100.0	60.6	11.1	3.5	1.2	23.5
70-79	100.0	51.0	9.2	3.2	1.1	35.5
<b>Age 80 and over (Regrouped)</b>	100.0	45.1	9.5	4.3	1.7	39.4
Age 65 and over	100.0	52.4	9.5	3.4	1.2	33.5
Age 75 and over	100.0	47.0	9.1	3.9	1.4	38.7
<b>Female</b>	100.0	56.6	16.4	6.6	2.5	17.8
<b>Age 12-19</b>	100.0	70.4	15.5	6.3	2.4	5.4
20-29	100.0	59.7	19.4	8.8	3.9	8.3
30-39	100.0	61.4	19.5	8.2	3.7	7.2
40-49	100.0	59.1	20.5	8.7	3.0	8.7
50-59	100.0	57.5	18.5	6.4	2.2	15.4
60-69	100.0	54.3	12.2	4.0	1.4	28.1
70-79	100.0	46.9	10.7	4.4	1.4	36.6
<b>Age 80 and over (Regrouped)</b>	100.0	42.4	14.2	6.6	2.7	34.1
Age 65 and over	100.0	47.0	11.6	4.8	1.7	34.8
Age 75 and over	100.0	43.8	12.6	5.9	2.2	35.5

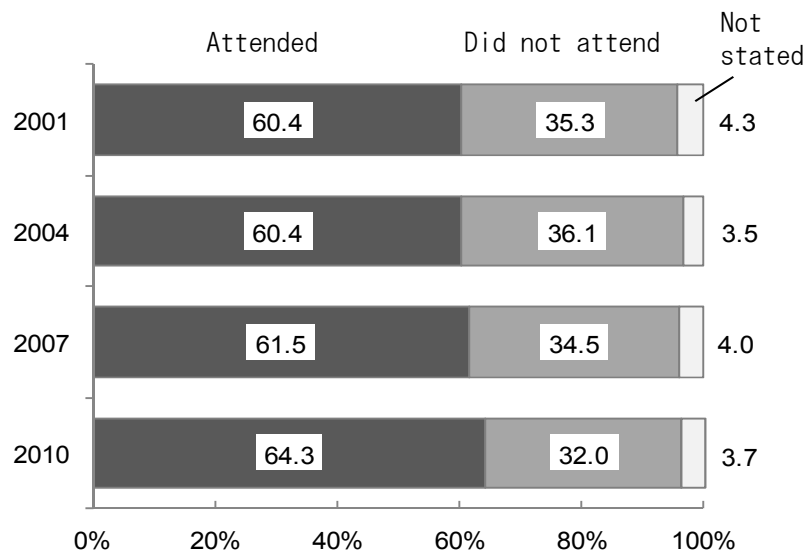
Note: Values do not include hospital inpatients.

## 5. Attendance of health checkup and thorough medical checkup

Regarding attendance of health checkup and thorough medical checkup among persons aged 20 and over (excluding inpatients) over the previous one year, 64.3% had attended and 32.0% had not attended. The rate of attendance was the highest for the past 10 years. (Figure 30)

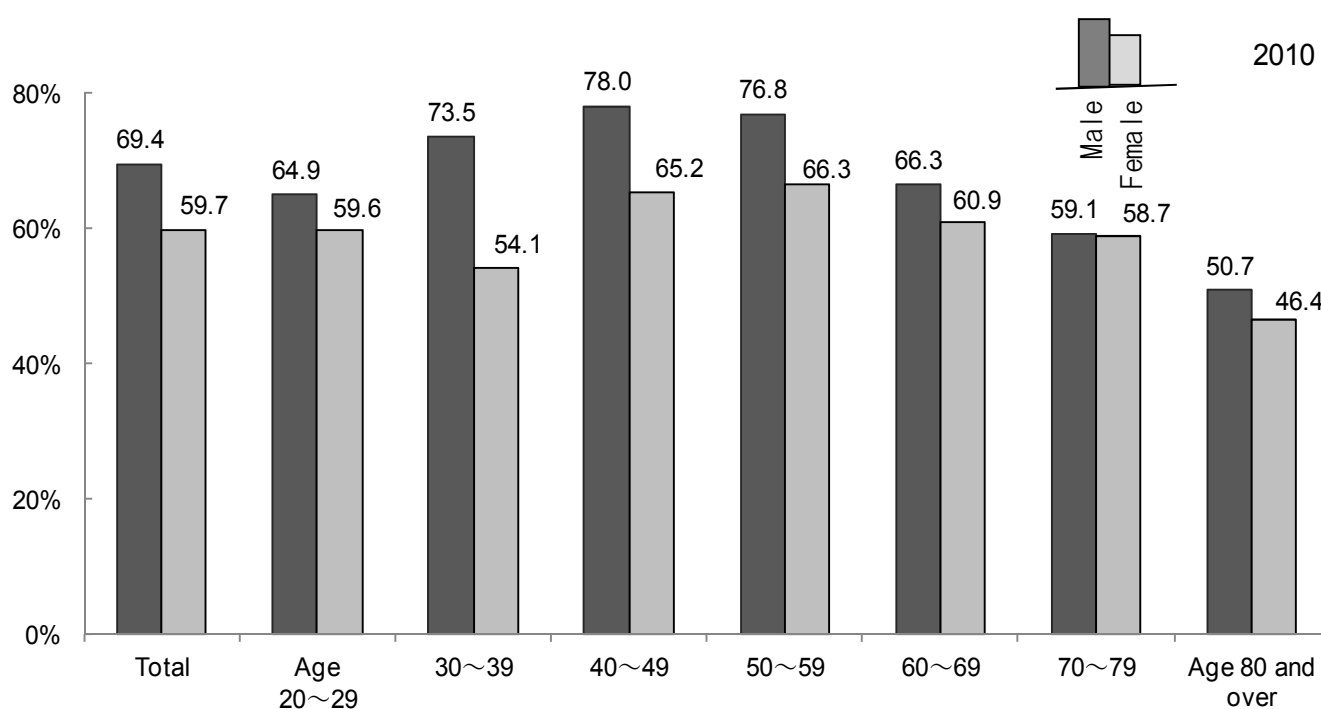
Looking at the breakdown of persons who attended a health checkup or thorough medical checkup by sex and age-group, the highest attendances were those in the group "aged 40 to 49" among male, at 78.0%, and the group "aged 50 to 59" among female, at 66.3%. (Figure 31)

**Figure 30 Trends in health checkup or thorough medical checkup (aged 20 years and over)**



Note: Values do not include hospital inpatients.

**Figure 31 Distribution of persons who attended health checkup or thorough medical checkup, by sex and age group (aged 20 years and over)**



Note: Values do not include hospital inpatients.

Regarding the breakdown of persons who did not attend a health checkup or thorough medical checkup by sex and reason for not attending, the response "I can attend a medical institution any time I feel worried about something" was the most common among male, at 30.4%, followed by "I didn't have time" and "it's too much trouble." Among female, the response "I can attend a medical institution any time I feel worried about something" was the most common, with 34.2%, followed by "I didn't have time" and "it's too expensive".

In the breakdown by age-group, the most common response for male in the group "aged 20 to 29" was "it's too much trouble," for male from their 30s to 50s "I didn't have time," and for male in their 60s or over "I can attend a medical institution any time I feel worried about something". The most common response for female in the group "aged 20 to 29" was "it's too expensive", for female from their 30s and 40s "I didn't have time", and for female in their 50s or over "I can attend a medical institution any time I feel worried about something". (Table 20)

**Table 20 Distribution of reasons for not attending a health checkup or thorough medical checkup ,by sex and age group (multiple responses) (aged 20 years and over)**

(Unit: %)

2010

Sex Age group	Persons who did not attend a health checkup, etc.	I didn't know about it	I didn't have time	It's too far away	It's too expensive	I'm afraid of the tests (blood sample, endoscopy, etc.)	I was inpatient or visiting a medical institution at the time	I don't think it's necessary to attend every year	I feel healthy and don't think I need to go	I can visit a medical institution any time I feel worried about something	I don't want to go because I'm afraid of the results	It's too much trouble	Others	Not stated
Total	100.0	4.6	22.7	2.1	18.4	3.5	9.9	8.8	11.0	32.6	5.0	18.4	10.3	5.1
Age 20-29	100.0	12.4	23.8	1.6	25.3	2.9	1.6	10.2	18.2	20.4	2.1	23.7	13.9	3.7
30-39	100.0	7.3	34.7	2.2	32.2	4.0	2.9	8.1	11.4	20.8	4.0	21.4	12.2	3.1
40-49	100.0	3.7	39.9	2.7	24.6	5.1	4.6	7.7	9.4	22.2	7.2	23.6	9.5	3.7
50-59	100.0	2.3	28.9	2.3	18.9	5.0	8.2	9.3	9.8	32.3	8.0	21.9	9.4	3.7
60-69	100.0	1.6	15.2	1.7	11.6	3.2	13.4	10.6	10.9	42.7	6.3	15.6	8.2	5.8
70-79	100.0	2.3	5.5	1.9	5.6	2.1	19.9	8.5	9.4	46.6	3.8	10.5	7.5	9.3
Age 80 and over	100.0	2.0	1.7	2.5	2.4	1.1	24.5	6.4	6.3	50.0	1.9	9.2	11.7	8.3
Male	100.0	4.8	22.4	1.3	16.6	2.1	10.3	10.0	13.4	30.4	3.9	20.5	9.3	5.2
Age 20-29	100.0	11.8	21.4	1.2	20.8	1.6	1.0	11.2	21.9	18.7	1.7	26.9	12.6	3.9
30-39	100.0	7.0	34.3	1.4	27.7	2.1	1.9	10.2	15.7	19.0	3.2	25.0	10.4	3.8
40-49	100.0	4.8	41.5	1.7	23.1	2.6	4.4	8.8	11.4	19.1	5.3	24.7	8.7	4.2
50-59	100.0	2.9	33.3	1.6	20.1	2.6	8.3	10.1	10.9	26.2	6.3	24.4	9.6	3.6
60-69	100.0	1.9	15.5	1.2	12.2	2.3	14.9	11.6	12.1	39.3	4.7	18.2	7.9	4.7
70-79	100.0	2.4	5.5	1.0	6.0	1.8	20.6	9.3	10.9	45.2	3.9	11.9	7.2	8.9
Age 80 and over	100.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.1	26.1	6.6	7.7	49.4	1.5	8.9	9.0	9.4
Female	100.0	4.5	22.9	2.6	19.6	4.4	9.6	8.0	9.4	34.2	5.7	17.0	10.9	5.1
Age 20-29	100.0	13.0	25.8	2.0	29.1	4.1	2.2	9.3	15.1	21.9	2.4	21.0	14.9	3.5
30-39	100.0	7.4	35.0	2.6	34.6	5.0	3.5	7.0	9.1	21.7	4.5	19.4	13.1	2.8
40-49	100.0	3.0	38.9	3.3	25.5	6.5	4.7	7.0	8.3	24.1	8.3	22.9	10.0	3.4
50-59	100.0	1.9	26.1	2.7	18.1	6.5	8.2	8.8	9.1	36.3	9.1	20.3	9.3	3.8
60-69	100.0	1.3	14.9	2.1	11.2	3.9	12.1	9.7	9.9	45.6	7.7	13.4	8.5	6.8
70-79	100.0	2.2	5.5	2.7	5.3	2.4	19.3	7.9	8.1	47.9	3.8	9.2	7.9	9.7
Age 80 and over	100.0	1.9	1.8	3.0	2.6	1.2	23.7	6.3	5.5	50.3	2.1	9.3	13.1	7.7

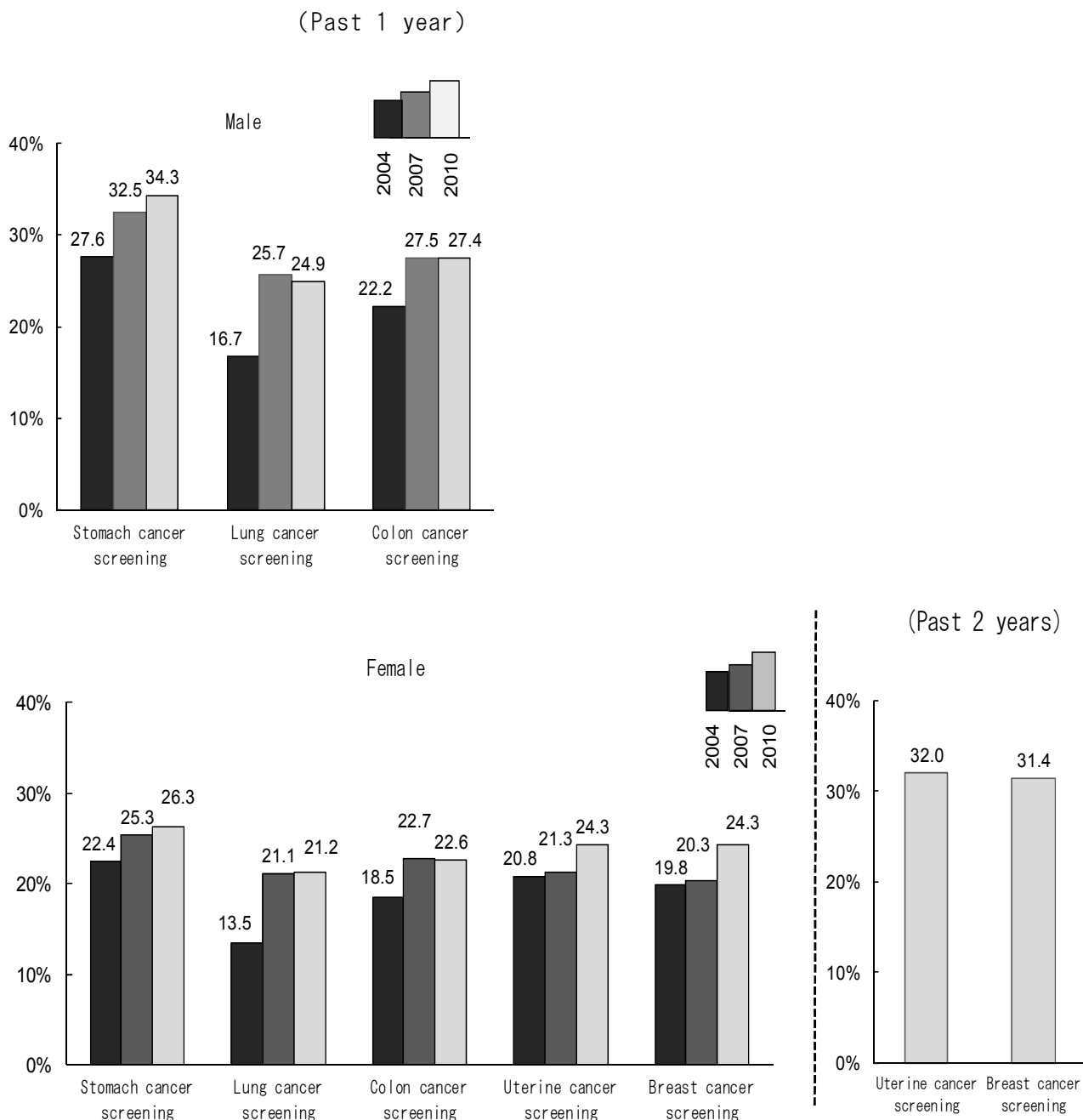
Note: Values do not include hospital inpatients.

## 6. Attendance of cancer screening

Regarding persons aged 40 and over (20 and over in the case of uterine screenings, and excluding inpatients) who attended a cancer screening in the previous one year, the most common among male and female was "stomach cancer screening", with 34.3% for male and 26.3% for female.

Attendance of uterine and breast cancer screenings in the previous two years was 32.0% for uterine cancer screenings, and 31.4% for breast cancer screenings. (Figure 32)

**Figure 32 Distribution of persons who attended cancer screening, by sex (multiple responses)**



Note 1. Values do not include hospital inpatients.

Note 2. Uterine cancer screening applies to women aged 20 or over, and other cancer screenings apply to persons aged 40 or over.

## IV Long-Term Care

### 1. Households with a person requiring long-term care

Regarding the breakdown of persons certified as requiring support or requiring long-term care under the Long-Term Care Insurance Act (hereinafter "persons requiring long-term care etc.") by structure of households in which they are resident, the most common structure was "nuclear family households", at 31.4%, followed by "one-person households", at 26.1%, and "three-generation households", at 22.5%.

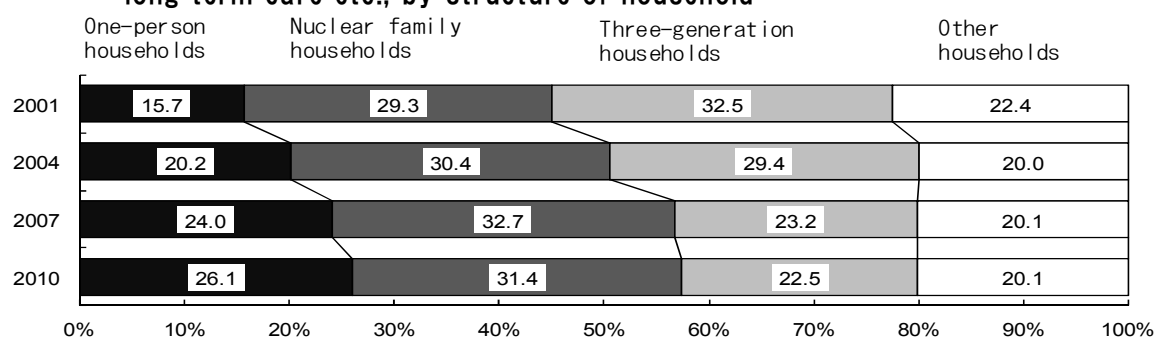
The annual trend shows an increase in the proportion of "one-person households" and a decrease in the proportion of "three-generation households". (Table 21, Figure 33)

**Table 21 Trends in the percentage distribution of households with a person requiring long-term care etc., by structure of household**

(Unit: %)

Year	Total	One-person household	Nuclear family households	(Regrouped) Households with a couple only	Three-generation households	Other households	(Regrouped) Aged households
2001	100.0	15.7	29.3	18.3	32.5	22.4	35.3
2004	100.0	20.2	30.4	19.5	29.4	20.0	40.4
2007	100.0	24.0	32.7	20.2	23.2	20.1	45.7
2010	100.0	26.1	31.4	19.3	22.5	20.1	47.0

**Figure 33 Trends in the percentage distribution of households with a person requiring long-term care etc., by structure of household**



Regarding the breakdown of care requirement levels by structure of household, for "one-person households" the proportion with persons requiring lower level of care was high, and greater proportions of "nuclear family households" and "three-generation households" had persons requiring higher levels of care. (Table 22)

**Table 22 Percentage distribution of long-term care requirement levels, by structure of households with a person requiring long-term care etc.**

(Unit: %)

2010

Long-term care requirement level	Total	One-person households	Nuclear family households	(Regrouped) Households with a couple only	Three-generation households	Other households	(Regrouped) Aged Households
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households with a person requiring support	27.5	40.7	24.8	26.9	21.8	20.9	34.1
Level 1 support	12.1	19.0	11.0	11.3	8.2	8.8	15.6
Level 2 support	15.4	21.7	13.8	15.6	13.6	12.1	18.5
Households with a person requiring long-term care	69.5	55.6	71.3	69.5	76.4	77.0	62.3
Level 1 long-term care	17.2	18.0	15.6	17.2	17.6	18.4	17.5
Level 2 long-term care	19.3	17.9	18.5	19.0	22.1	19.1	18.4
Level 3 long-term care	15.3	9.1	16.3	14.5	17.4	19.5	11.7
Level 4 long-term care	10.3	6.9	12.2	12.2	10.9	10.9	9.3
Level 5 long-term care	7.4	3.8	8.6	6.6	8.5	9.1	5.4

Note 1. "Total" includes cases where the long-term care level is not stated.

Note 2. Where a household has multiple persons requiring long-term care, the household is counted as a household with the person with the highest level of requirement.

## 2. Persons requiring long-term care etc.

Regarding the breakdown of persons requiring long-term care by age-group, the largest was those "aged 80 to 84", at 23.9%, followed by those "aged 85 to 89", at 22.8%.

In the breakdown by sex, female outnumbered male by 67.2% to 32.8%. (Table 23)

**Table 23 Percentage distribution of persons requiring long-term care etc., by sex and age group**

(Unit: % ) 2010

Sex	Total	Age 40-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	Age 90 and over	(Regrouped) Age 65 and over	
Total	[100.0]	100.0	4.5	5.1	9.3	16.6	23.9	22.8	17.8	95.5
Male	[32.8]	100.0	6.5	7.4	14.5	19.4	23.7	15.9	12.5	93.5
Female	[67.2]	100.0	3.5	4.0	6.7	15.3	24.0	26.2	20.4	96.5

Note: "Total" includes cases where the long-term care level is not stated.

Regarding the breakdown of the main causes of long-term care requirements by care requirement levels, among persons requiring support the most common was "arthritis", at 19.4%, followed by "infirmity due to age", at 15.2%. Among persons requiring long-term care, the most common was "cerebrovascular disease (stroke)", at 24.1%, followed by "dementia", at 20.5%. (Table 24)

**Table 24 Percentage distribution of major causes of long-term care requirement, by long-term care requirement level**

(Unit: % ) 2010

Long-term care requirement level	Total	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	Dementia	Infirmity due to age	Arthritis	Bone fracture or fall	Cardiac disease (heart disease)	Parkinson's disease	Diabetes	Respiratory disorder	Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	Sight or hearing impairment	Spinal injury	Others	Unknown	Not stated
Total	100.0	21.5	15.3	13.7	10.9	10.2	3.9	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.8	7.5	0.9	0.9
Persons requiring support	100.0	15.1	3.7	15.2	19.4	12.7	6.1	2.4	3.5	3.5	2.3	2.5	1.9	9.1	1.6	1.0
Level 1 support	100.0	11.1	4.1	15.9	21.8	12.7	6.8	2.2	3.6	4.3	2.5	2.2	1.6	8.0	2.1	1.1
Level 2 support	100.0	18.4	3.4	14.7	17.5	12.8	5.4	2.6	3.4	2.9	2.2	2.7	2.1	10.0	1.1	0.9
Persons requiring long-term care	100.0	24.1	20.5	13.1	7.4	9.3	3.2	3.6	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.7	6.6	0.4	0.5
Level 1 long-term care	100.0	16.5	22.0	14.5	8.7	8.9	6.2	3.0	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.8	1.5	4.9	0.4	0.9
Level 2 long-term care	100.0	22.4	19.0	13.9	9.6	10.2	2.6	2.7	3.3	2.6	1.3	2.6	1.3	7.6	0.2	0.7
Level 3 long-term care	100.0	26.4	22.5	11.6	6.4	8.4	2.6	3.9	2.1	1.7	2.8	1.0	1.3	8.2	0.7	0.6
Level 4 long-term care	100.0	30.3	19.3	9.7	6.3	11.1	1.5	3.3	2.3	2.1	2.6	1.7	3.6	5.6	0.7	-
Level 5 long-term care	100.0	33.8	18.7	15.0	2.3	7.5	1.1	7.7	1.5	3.2	1.2	-	1.4	6.3	0.2	-

Note: "Total" includes cases where the long-term care level is not stated.



### 3. Principle carers

In the breakdown of relationships between principle carers and persons requiring long-term care etc., "co-resident" was the most common, at 64.1%, followed by "institution", at 13.3%, then "family member living elsewhere", at 9.8%.

In the breakdown by relationship with the principle "co-resident" carer, the most common was "spouse", at 25.7%, followed by "child", at 20.9%, then "spouse of child", at 15.2%. (Table 25, Figure 34)

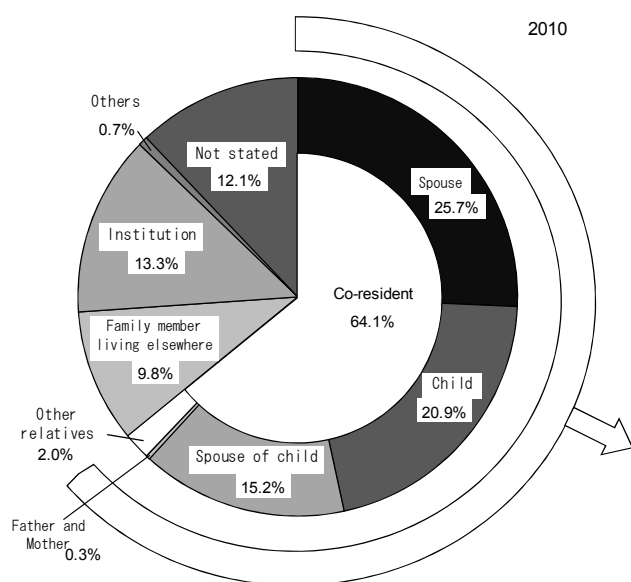
Regarding the breakdown of principle "co-resident" carers by sex, female outnumbered male by 69.4% to 30.6%. In the breakdown by age-group, the group "aged 60 to 69" was largest for both female and male, with 31.3% and 24.7% respectively. (Figure 35)

**Table 25 Trends in percentage distribution of principle carers, by relationship to person requiring long-term care etc.**

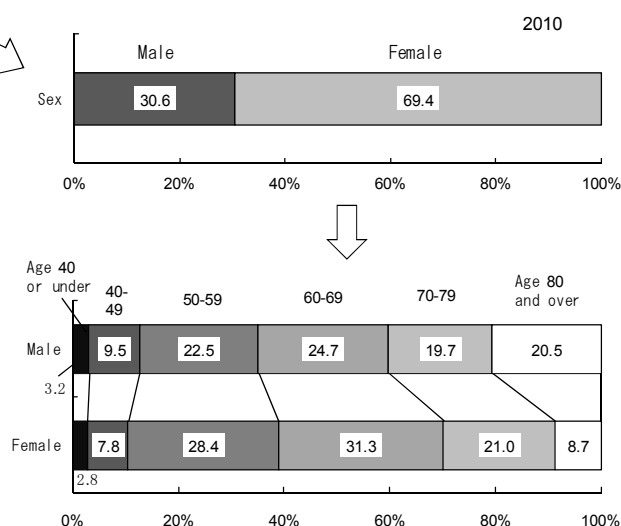
(Unit: %)

Year	Total	Co-resident	Spouse	Child	Spouse of child	Father and Mother	Other relatives	Family member living elsewhere	Institution	Others	Not stated
2001	100.0	71.1	25.9	19.9	22.5	0.4	2.3	7.5	9.3	2.5	9.6
2004	100.0	66.1	24.7	18.8	20.3	0.6	1.7	8.7	13.6	6.0	5.6
2007	100.0	60.0	25.0	17.9	14.3	0.3	2.5	10.7	12.0	0.6	16.8
2010	100.0	64.1	25.7	20.9	15.2	0.3	2.0	9.8	13.3	0.7	12.1

**Figure 34 Percentage distribution of principle carers, by relationship to person requiring long-term care etc.**



**Figure 35 Percentage distribution of co-resident principle carers, by sex and age group**



Note: Values do not include principle carers whose age is not stated.

Regarding the breakdown of co-resident principle carers and persons requiring long-term care by age-group, for persons requiring long-term care etc. "aged 70 to 79" the largest carer age-group was "aged 70 to 79," at 42.6%, and for persons requiring long-term care etc. "aged 80 to 89" the largest proportion was persons "aged 50 to 59", at 37.4%. (Table 26)

The annual trend shows an increasing number of combinations where both parties are aged 60 and over, 65 and over and 75 and over. (Figure 36)

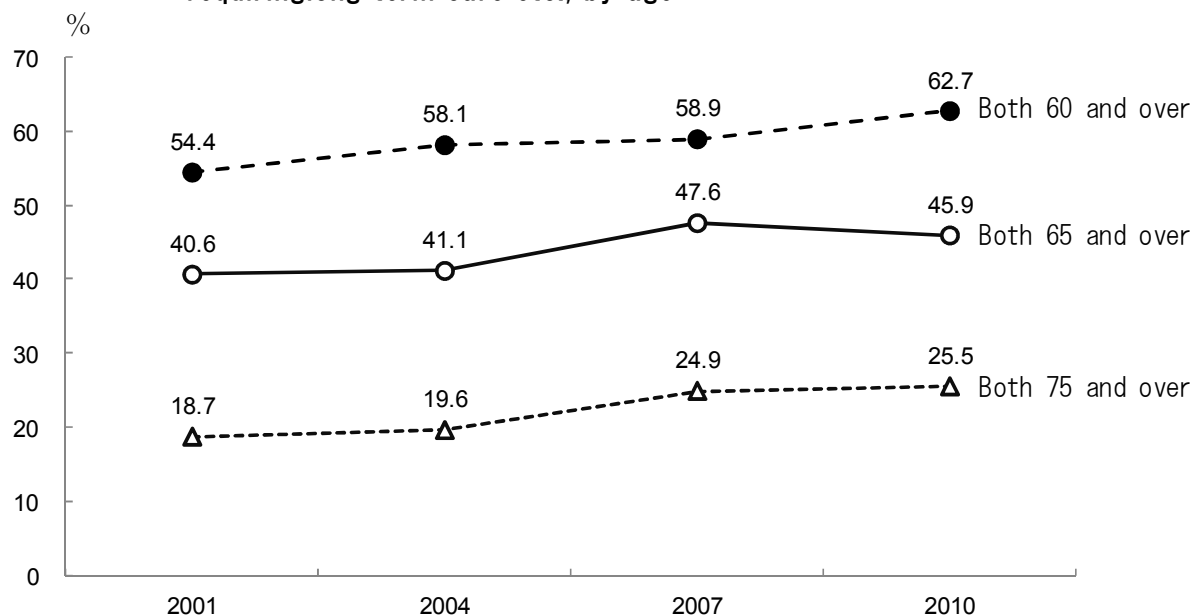
**Table 26 Percentage distribution of co-resident principle carers and person requiring long-term care etc., by sex and age group**

(Unit: %)

Sex and age group of the co-resident principle carer	Persons requiring long-term care etc.								
	Total	Age 40-64	65-69	70-79	80-89	Age 90 and over	(Regrouped) Age 60 and over	(Regrouped) Age 65 and over	(Regrouped) Age 75 and over
Total	[100.0]	[5.1]	[4.7]	[25.9]	[45.4]	[18.8]	[97.9]	[94.8]	[80.3]
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under age 40	2.9	14.5	9.7	2.7	1.5	1.8	2.6	2.3	1.4
Age 40-49	8.3	4.2	9.7	17.3	6.1	2.1	8.3	8.6	7.5
50-59	26.6	30.2	4.6	13.4	37.4	23.0	26.3	26.4	30.2
60-69	29.3	42.1	57.6	15.8	22.7	53.2	29.6	28.6	26.8
70-79	20.6	3.0	17.5	42.6	13.1	13.9	20.8	21.5	19.5
Age 80 and over	12.3	6.0	1.0	8.1	19.3	5.9	12.3	12.6	14.5
(Regrouped) Age 60 and over	62.1	51.1	76.0	66.4	55.0	72.9	62.7	62.7	60.7
(Regrouped) Age 65 and over	44.7	22.4	54.9	62.9	36.6	42.8	45.2	45.9	42.8
(Regrouped) Age 75 and over	22.4	7.5	1.9	26.7	29.4	8.5	22.5	23.2	25.5
Male	30.6	46.7	32.9	33.3	29.4	24.6	30.1	29.7	28.9
Under age 40	1.0	7.7	3.8	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.3
Age 40-49	2.9	2.5	1.5	6.6	2.0	0.5	2.8	2.9	2.4
50-59	6.9	12.1	0.3	3.7	9.3	5.5	6.5	6.6	7.5
60-69	7.5	22.3	10.7	0.5	7.0	13.6	7.5	6.7	7.2
70-79	6.0	0.2	16.4	14.4	1.6	4.0	6.1	6.3	4.0
Age 80 and over	6.3	1.9	0.3	7.4	9.1	0.7	6.3	6.5	7.4
(Regrouped) Age 60 and over	19.8	24.4	27.4	22.3	17.7	18.3	19.9	19.6	18.6
(Regrouped) Age 65 and over	15.4	13.4	26.4	22.2	12.4	11.0	15.6	15.5	13.8
(Regrouped) Age 75 and over	9.4	1.9	1.3	17.0	10.2	1.0	9.5	9.8	9.9
Female	69.4	53.3	67.1	66.7	70.6	75.4	69.9	70.3	71.1
Under age 40	1.9	6.8	6.0	2.0	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.1
Age 40-49	5.4	1.7	8.1	10.7	4.2	1.6	5.5	5.7	5.1
50-59	19.7	18.2	4.3	9.7	28.1	17.5	19.8	19.8	22.7
60-69	21.7	19.9	46.9	15.3	15.6	39.6	22.1	21.8	19.6
70-79	14.5	2.8	1.1	28.2	11.4	9.8	14.7	15.2	15.5
Age 80 and over	6.0	4.1	0.6	0.7	10.2	5.2	6.0	6.1	7.1
(Regrouped) Age 60 and over	42.3	26.7	48.7	44.2	37.2	54.6	42.8	43.2	42.1
(Regrouped) Age 65 and over	29.3	8.9	28.4	40.7	24.3	31.8	29.7	30.5	29.0
(Regrouped) Age 75 and over	13.0	5.6	0.6	9.7	19.2	7.5	13.0	13.4	15.5

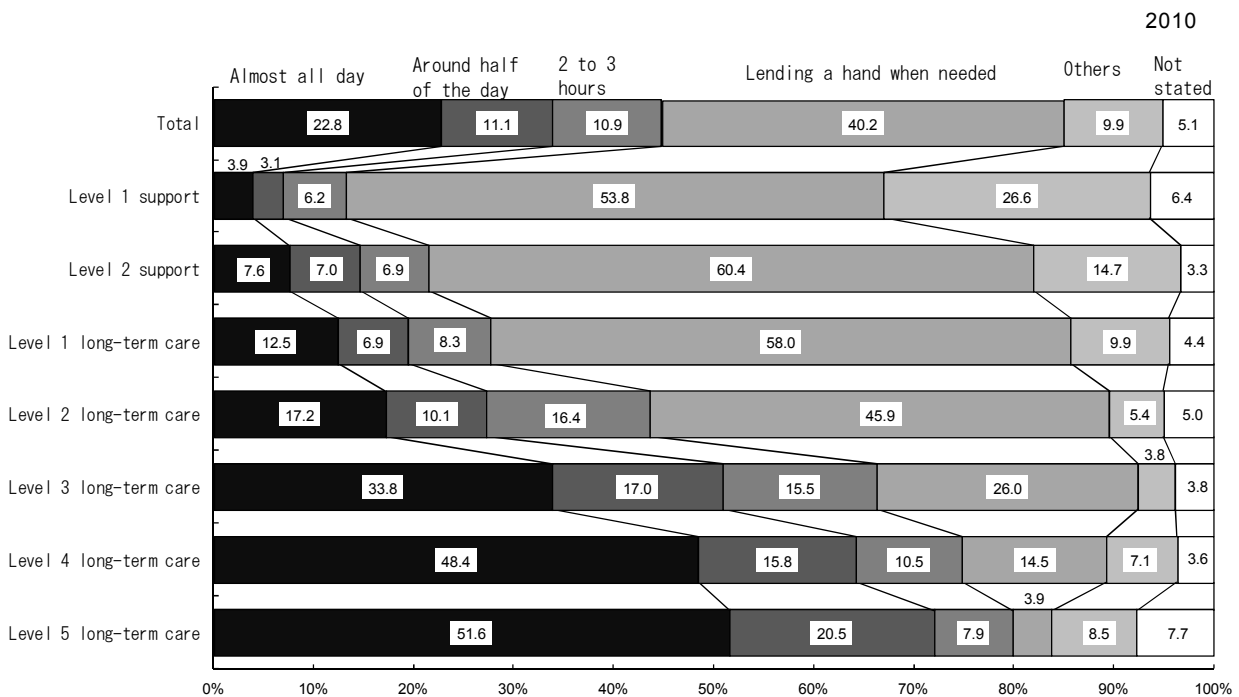
Note: "Total" includes cases where the age of the person requiring long-term care etc. or the principle carer is not stated.

**Figure 36 Trends in distribution of co-resident principle carers and persons requiring long-term care etc., by age**



Regarding the breakdown of care hours of co-resident principle carers by care requirement level, the most common response was "lending a hand when needed" for "level 1 support" through to "level 2 long-term care", and "almost all day" for "level 3 long-term care" and above. (Figure 37)

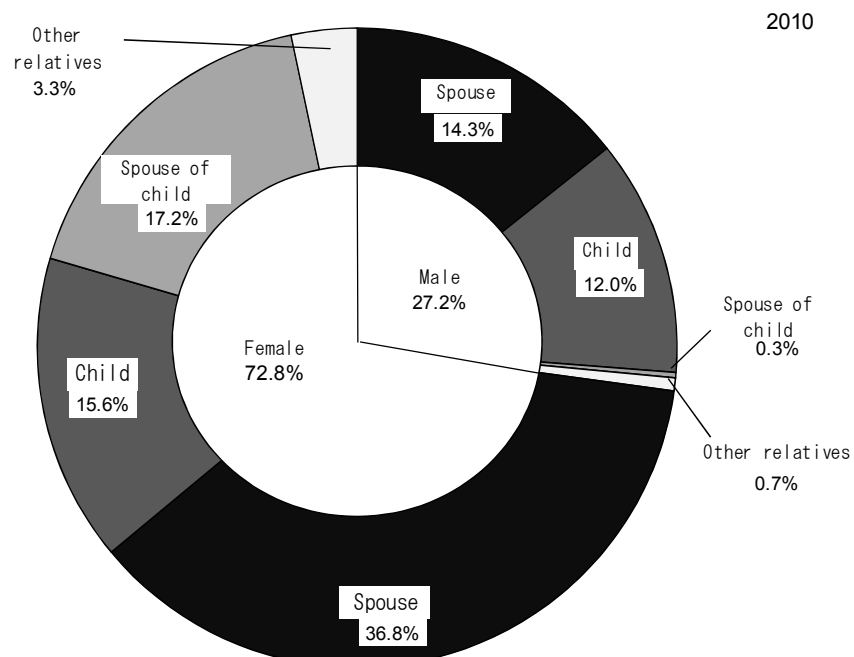
**Figure 37 Percentage distribution of care hours of co-resident principle carers, by long-term care requirement level**



Note: "Total" includes cases where the long-term care level is not stated.

In the breakdown by sex of co-resident principle carers who responded "almost all day", female outnumbered male by 72.8% to 27.2%. In the breakdown by relationship to the person requiring long-term care, female "spouses" were the most common, at 36.8%. (Figure 38)

**Figure 38 Percentage distribution of co-resident principle carers caring "almost all day", by sex and relationship to persons requiring long term care etc.**



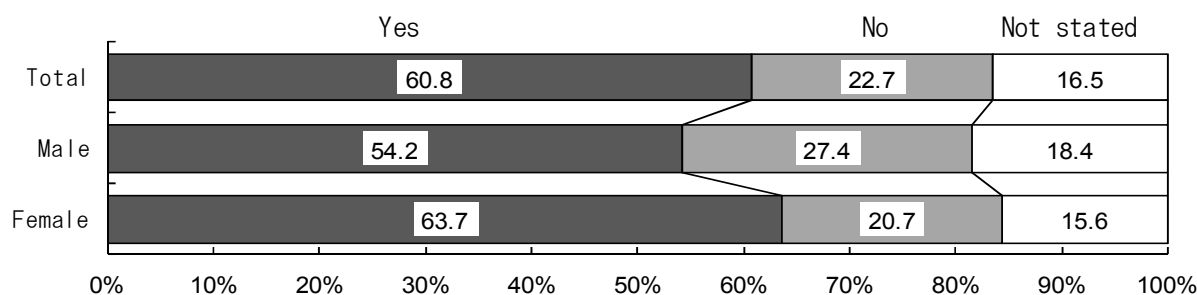
Note: "Other relatives" includes "Father and Mother".

#### 4. Worries and stress among co-resident principle carers

60.8% of co-resident principle carers said they do experience worries and stress in daily life, and 22.7% said they do not.

In the breakdown by sex, more female than male, by 63.7% to 54.2%, experienced worries or stress. (Figure 39)

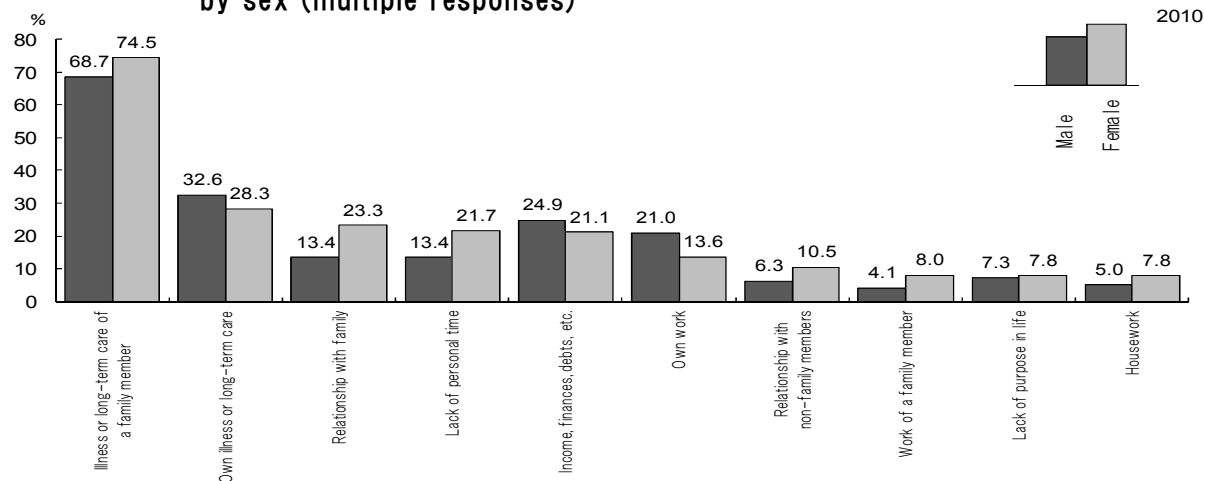
**Figure 39 Percentage distribution of co-resident principle carers experiencing worries or stress, by sex** 2010



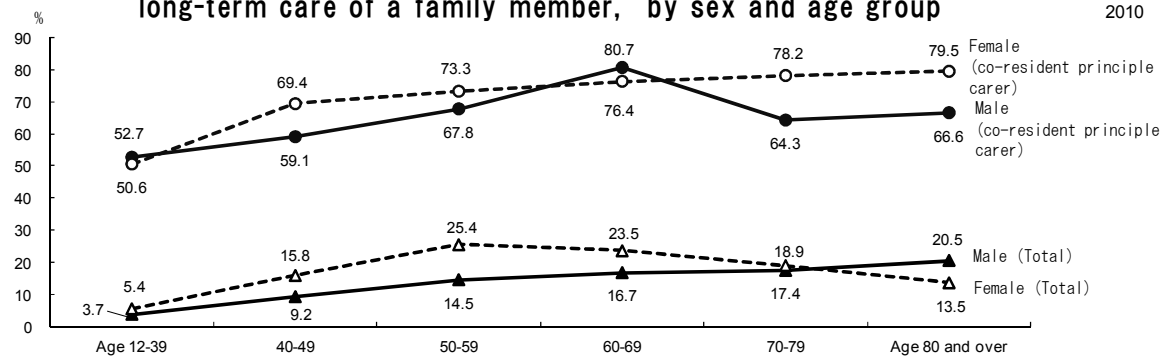
Regarding the causes of worries and stress, the most common was "illness or long-term care of a family member" for both male and female, with 68.7% and 74.5% respectively. (Figure 40)

Looking at the breakdown of persons with worries or stress due to the "illness or long-term care of a family member" by sex and age-group, the proportion for co-resident principle carers was higher than for persons aged 12 and over overall, for both male and female. (Figure 41)

**Figure 40 Distribution of causes of worries and stress in co-resident principle carers, by sex (multiple responses)** 2010



**Figure 41 Distribution of persons with worries or stress who responded "Illness or long-term care of a family member," by sex and age group** 2010



## 5. Use of in-home services

Regarding the use of in-home services by persons requiring long-term care etc. during May, 77.9% had used at least one type of in-home service. In the breakdown by household structure, the highest proportion was "one-person households", at 84.0%, followed by "nuclear family households", at 76.4%, then "three-generation households", at 75.6%.

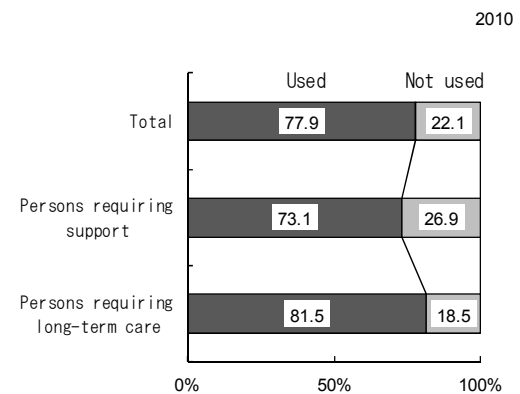
In the breakdown by type of in-home service, for "one-person households" the most common was "home-visit services", at 69.1%, and the proportion who had used a "home-delivered meal service" was higher than all other household structures at 13.4%. Among "three-generation households" 56.7% had used "ambulatory long-term care services." (Table 27)

Regarding the breakdown of use of in-home services by persons requiring long-term care etc., 81.5% of "persons requiring long-term care" and 73.1% of "persons requiring support" had experience of use. (Figure 42)

**Table 27 Distribution of use of in-home services, by structure of household (multiple responses)**

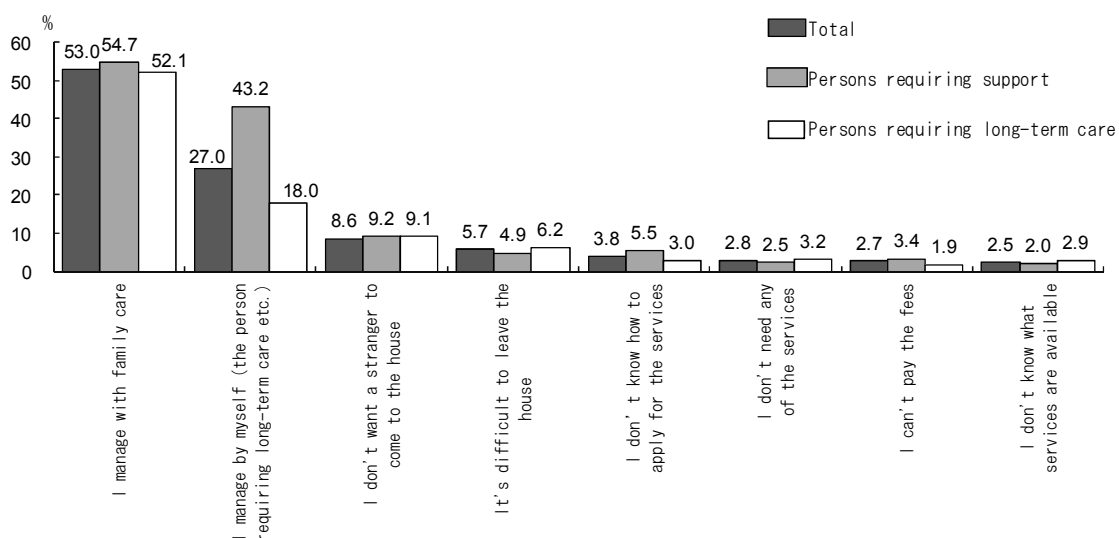
(Unit: %)	2010						
Experience of use Type of in-home service	Total	One-person households	Nuclear family households	(Regrouped) Households with a couple only	Three-generation households	Other households	(Regrouped) Aged households
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Used	77.9	84.0	76.4	75.4	75.6	75.3	79.4
Home-visit service	51.9	69.1	53.7	53.5	40.4	40.5	59.6
Ambulatory long-term care service	46.2	30.3	46.7	44.1	56.7	53.5	37.5
Short-term admission service	11.7	4.7	9.2	8.4	17.7	17.8	7.9
Multifunctional long-term care in a small group home	2.7	5.7	0.9	1.1	2.2	2.4	3.7
Home-delivered meal service	7.6	13.4	7.4	8.3	4.1	4.8	10.5
Guide support service	2.7	3.4	3.1	3.2	1.6	2.1	3.3
Bedding wash, dry and disinfection service	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.0
Not used	22.1	16.0	23.6	24.6	24.4	24.7	20.6

**Figure 42 Percentage distribution of experience of in-home services**



Regarding the reasons for non-use of home-visit services, ambulatory long-term care services, short-term stay services, and multifunctional long-term care in a small group home by persons requiring long-term care etc. during May, the most common response was "I manage with family care", given by 54.7% of persons requiring support and 52.1% of persons requiring long-term care, followed by "I manage by myself (the person requiring care)," given by 43.2% of persons requiring support and 18.0% of persons requiring long-term care. (Figure 43)

**Figure 43 Distribution of reasons for non-use amongst persons who have not used home-visit, ambulatory or short-term admission services, or multifunctional long-term care in a small group home (multiple responses)**



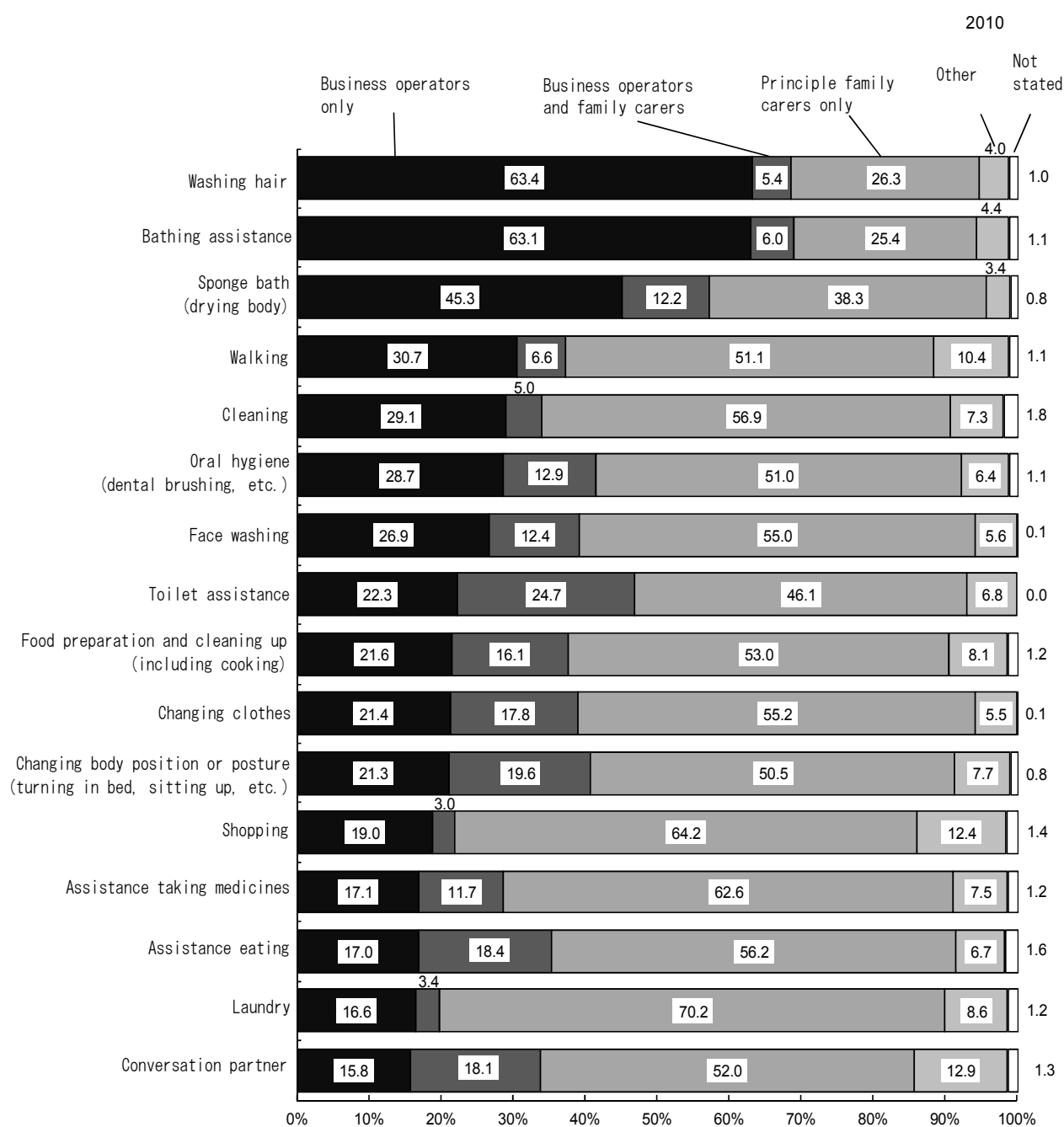
## 6. Mixed carer involvement

Regarding the type of long-term care received, as classified into 16 categories, by persons requiring long-term care etc. from family members, relatives and in-home care business operators, and breaking it down by carer involvement, the involvement of a "business operator only" was highest for "washing hair", at 63.4%, followed by "bathing assistance", at 63.1%, and "sponge bath", at 45.3%.

The proportion of long-term care provided by "principle family carers only" was highest for all categories except for "washing hair", "bathing assistance" and "sponge bath".

The highest proportions of long-term care provided by "business operators and family carers" were 24.7% for "toilet assistance" and 19.6% for "changing body position or posture". (Figure 44)

**Figure 44 Percentage distribution of mixed carer involvement, by type of care given**



Note: "Others" means "the principle family carer and other family carers" or "other family carers only."

# Statistical Table

**Table No.1 Situation of households, of all households and by different types of household**

2010

	All households	Aged households	Mother-child households	Households with children	Households with persons aged 65 and over
Number of households (1,000 households)	48 638	10 207	708	12 324	20 705
Ratio of households to all the households (%)	100.0	21.0	1.5	25.3	42.6
Average number of household members (persons)	2.59	1.53	2.64	4.08	2.53
Average number of members with a job (persons)	1.27	0.27	0.94	1.69	0.98
Home ownership rate (%)	66.8	75.6	23.1	66.9	82.3
Percentage of households having members with job (%)	77.4	24.4	85.9	97.2	57.7
Percentage of households with a person hospitalized (%)	4.6	5.4	3.6	4.4	7.0
Distribution of households with an outpatient (%)	62.6	77.3	43.2	56.5	80.5
Average household expenditure (10,000 yen)	23.5	17.8	17.9	27.4	22.6

Note: 1) "Average number of members with a job" means the average number of household members that have jobs.

2) "Household expenditure" mean the household expenditure in May 2010 (including food and drink expenses (including eating-out and luxury food expenses), housing expenses, lighting and heating expenses, water expenses, clothing expenses, healthcare expenses, educational expenses, expenses for culture and leisure, social expenses, expenses for ceremonial occasions and other miscellaneous expenses), and does not include tax and social insurance premiums.

**Table No.2 Status of income, of all households and by different types of household**

2010 survey

	All households	Aged households	Mother-child households	Households with children	Households with persons aged 65 and over	
Average income per one household (10,000 yen)	549.6	307.9	262.6	697.3	489.8	
Average disposable income per household (10,000 yen)	430.1	262.6	227.2	564.1	389.6	
Average income per one household member (10,000 yen)	207.3	197.9	97.1	166.9	192.4	
Average earning income per one household member with job (10,000 yen)	315.6	186.2	200.2	356.1	248.0	
Percentage distribution (%)	Income quintile	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Quintile I	20.0	40.2	41.6	6.5	25.3
	Quintile II	20.0	31.0	37.4	12.0	24.5
	Quintile III	20.0	18.3	15.3	21.8	19.4
	Quintile IV	20.0	6.7	4.6	30.7	14.7
	Quintile V	20.0	3.8	1.1	29.1	16.0
	Self-assessed living conditions	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Very difficult	27.1	21.3	50.5	31.0	25.6
	Somewhat difficult	32.3	30.2	35.1	34.7	31.7
	Normal	35.8	44.0	13.9	30.1	38.7
	Somewhat comfortable	4.1	4.0	0.5	3.8	3.5
Very comfortable	0.7	0.5	-	0.3	0.5	

**Table No.3 Trends in the number of households receiving public pension or onkyu pension**

year	All households (1,000 households)	Households with recipient of pension		(Regrouped) Households with persons aged 65 and over			(Regrouped) Aged households		
		(1,000 households)	Ratio (%)	(1,000 households)	(1,000 households)	Ratio (%)	(1,000 households)	(1,000 households)	Ratio (%)
1986	37 544	12 447	(33.2)	9 769	9 384	(96.1)	2 362	...	...
1989	39 417	13 863	(35.2)	10 774	10 420	(96.7)	3 057	...	...
1992	41 210	14 825	(36.0)	11 884	11 453	(96.4)	3 688	...	...
1995	40 770	15 367	(37.7)	12 695	12 245	(96.5)	4 390	...	...
1998	44 496	17 724	(39.8)	14 822	14 323	(96.6)	5 614	5 420	(96.5)
2001	45 429	19 371	(42.6)	16 198	15 629	(96.5)	6 599	6 347	(96.2)
2004	46 242	20 852	(45.1)	17 836	17 262	(96.8)	7 865	7 588	(96.5)
2007	47 752	22 129	(46.3)	19 153	18 514	(96.7)	8 960	8 644	(96.5)
2008	47 823	22 628	(47.3)	19 737	19 091	(96.7)	9 231	8 910	(96.5)
2009	47 899	23 164	(48.4)	20 094	19 464	(96.9)	9 608	9 292	(96.7)
2010	48 431	23 897	(49.3)	20 592	19 894	(96.6)	10 144	9 758	(96.2)

Note: 1) The figures in and after 2001 exclude "households which is unknown whether there is any recipient of pension"  
2) The figures of 1995 exclude those of Hyogo prefecture.

**Table No.4 Percentage distribution of daily average working hour groups of fathers and mothers with job, by age group of the youngest child**

(Unit: % ) 2010

Father/Mother Age group of the youngest	Total	From 0 to under 2 hours	2 - 4	4 - 6	6 - 8	8 - 10	10 - 12	12 hours and over
<b>Father</b>								
With children	100.0	1.2	0.7	0.9	5.9	49.3	27.6	14.4
Age 0	100.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	5.1	47.4	26.7	18.0
1	100.0	1.3	0.6	0.5	5.9	46.7	28.6	16.3
2	100.0	1.2	0.7	0.8	6.3	46.6	29.0	15.3
3	100.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	4.8	45.3	29.0	18.6
4	100.0	1.4	1.0	1.0	5.8	45.1	29.8	15.9
5	100.0	0.5	0.9	0.8	5.4	47.0	28.8	16.7
6	100.0	1.6	1.1	1.1	4.6	46.9	29.4	15.3
7-8	100.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	4.9	49.2	28.7	14.4
9-11	100.0	1.1	0.5	1.1	6.0	51.2	27.9	12.3
12-14	100.0	1.0	0.8	1.2	6.4	52.3	25.4	12.8
15-17	100.0	1.1	0.6	1.0	7.3	54.1	24.9	11.0
<b>Mother</b>								
With children	100.0	4.4	8.2	25.6	25.3	30.9	4.5	1.2
Age 0	100.0	44.4	7.0	11.5	15.5	18.9	2.2	0.6
1	100.0	8.4	7.5	18.4	28.3	32.1	4.2	1.1
2	100.0	3.9	7.7	18.6	29.8	34.9	4.2	0.8
3	100.0	3.3	7.1	24.1	28.2	32.9	3.4	1.1
4	100.0	3.4	9.4	26.0	25.5	30.2	4.4	1.0
5	100.0	3.2	9.0	27.4	26.8	29.1	3.6	0.7
6	100.0	3.1	10.4	29.1	23.4	28.5	4.4	1.2
7-8	100.0	2.7	10.0	30.6	23.0	28.0	4.3	1.3
9-11	100.0	2.1	9.3	29.1	24.8	29.3	4.3	1.0
12-14	100.0	2.2	7.6	26.2	26.2	31.4	4.9	1.4
15-17	100.0	2.1	6.3	23.8	25.2	35.5	5.4	1.7

Note: Values do not include persons whose "Average working hour is not stated".

**Table No.5 Percentage distribution of women aged 15 years and over, by age group, with/without spouse, with/without children and status of job**

(Unit: % ) 2010

Age group	With spouse						Without spouse					
	With children			Without children			With children			Without children		
	Total	With job	Without job	Total	With job	Without job	Total	With job	Without job	Total	With job	Without job
Female	100.0	49.3	50.7	100.0	48.1	51.9	100.0	33.5	66.5	100.0	58.8	41.2
Age 15-19	100.0	5.4	94.6	100.0	29.0	71.0	100.0	29.7	70.3	100.0	15.8	84.2
20-24	100.0	35.8	64.2	100.0	61.0	39.0	100.0	65.5	34.5	100.0	73.1	26.9
25-29	100.0	38.6	61.4	100.0	69.5	30.5	100.0	83.6	16.4	100.0	87.9	12.1
30-34	100.0	46.7	53.3	100.0	71.8	28.2	100.0	83.8	16.2	100.0	86.3	13.7
35-39	100.0	54.5	45.5	100.0	65.6	34.4	100.0	86.5	13.5	100.0	84.6	15.4
40-44	100.0	65.2	34.8	100.0	69.6	30.4	100.0	84.8	15.2	100.0	81.0	19.0
45-49	100.0	72.3	27.7	100.0	66.0	34.0	100.0	85.5	14.5	100.0	81.3	18.7
50-54	100.0	69.8	30.2	100.0	59.6	40.4	100.0	83.2	16.8	100.0	77.0	23.0
55-59	100.0	61.2	38.8	100.0	51.6	48.4	100.0	75.3	24.7	100.0	68.5	31.5
60-64	100.0	44.2	55.8	100.0	38.7	61.3	100.0	57.4	42.6	100.0	46.0	54.0
Age 65 and over	100.0	19.7	80.3	100.0	14.2	85.8	100.0	12.1	87.9	100.0	13.9	86.1

Note: Values do not include persons whose "Job status is not stated" and "With/without children is not stated".



**Table No.6 Trends in employees other than executives, aged 15 years and over, by sex**

(Unit: 1,000 persons)

Year		Employee other than executives	Regular employee and staff	Non-regular employee and staff	Part-time	Temporary staff	Dispatched staff of a dispatch business establishment	Contract staff and commissioned staff	Others
Total	2004	43 350	30 357	12 994	6 957	2 797	775	2 032	433
	2005	46 671	30 798	15 873	8 306	3 476	1 221	2 367	503
	2006	47 498	31 148	16 350	8 426	3 619	1 410	2 400	495
	2007	44 110	28 566	15 544	7 727	3 111	1 252	2 888	567
	2008	46 306	29 740	16 566	8 286	3 286	1 369	3 019	606
	2009	45 277	29 226	16 051	8 189	3 320	999	2 975	569
	2010	44 164	27 704	16 459	8 364	3 336	936	3 265	558
Male	2004	24 977	21 375	3 601	665	1 361	283	1 056	237
	2005	26 131	21 546	4 584	791	1 779	497	1 246	271
	2006	26 704	21 976	4 728	773	1 847	571	1 284	254
	2007	24 753	20 018	4 735	861	1 533	486	1 524	331
	2008	25 880	20 705	5 175	934	1 673	558	1 676	334
	2009	24 874	20 074	4 800	847	1 639	352	1 629	333
	2010	24 114	19 129	4 985	910	1 643	357	1 763	311
Female	2004	18 374	8 981	9 392	6 293	1 436	492	976	196
	2005	20 541	9 252	11 289	7 515	1 697	724	1 121	232
	2006	20 794	9 171	11 622	7 653	1 773	839	1 117	241
	2007	19 357	8 547	10 809	6 866	1 578	766	1 364	236
	2008	20 426	9 034	11 392	7 352	1 613	811	1 343	272
	2009	20 403	9 152	11 251	7 342	1 681	647	1 346	235
	2010	20 050	8 575	11 475	7 454	1 693	579	1 503	247

Note: Values do not include persons whose "Called title at workplace is not stated".

**Table No.7 Percentage distribution of employees other than executives, aged 15 years and over, by sex, age group and educational attainment**

(Unit: %)

2010

Sex Age group	Elementary and lower secondary graduate			Graduate of an upper secondary or former junior high school			Graduate of a vocational training school			Graduate of a junior college or college of technology			Graduate of a university or graduate school		
	Employee other than executives	Regular employee and staff	Non-regular employee and staff	Employee other than executives	Regular employee and staff	Non-regular employee and staff	Employee other than executives	Regular employee and staff	Non-regular employee and staff	Employee other than executives	Regular employee and staff	Non-regular employee and staff	Employee other than executives	Regular employee and staff	Non-regular employee and staff
Male	100.0	58.9	41.1	100.0	78.4	21.6	100.0	83.8	16.2	100.0	85.7	14.3	100.0	89.1	10.9
Age 15-19	100.0	38.8	61.2	100.0	76.3	23.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	100.0	55.0	45.0	100.0	70.8	29.2	100.0	72.4	27.6	100.0	77.7	22.3	100.0	81.9	18.1
25-29	100.0	66.1	33.9	100.0	76.9	23.1	100.0	79.6	20.4	100.0	78.0	22.0	100.0	88.8	11.2
30-34	100.0	72.7	27.3	100.0	84.6	15.4	100.0	87.3	12.7	100.0	84.4	15.6	100.0	92.7	7.3
35-39	100.0	78.8	21.2	100.0	88.3	11.7	100.0	90.9	9.1	100.0	94.0	6.0	100.0	94.6	5.4
40-44	100.0	79.2	20.8	100.0	90.4	9.6	100.0	90.9	9.1	100.0	93.5	6.5	100.0	96.7	3.3
45-49	100.0	74.7	25.3	100.0	91.2	8.8	100.0	89.8	10.2	100.0	94.2	5.8	100.0	96.4	3.6
50-54	100.0	75.1	24.9	100.0	90.0	10.0	100.0	87.6	12.4	100.0	96.9	3.1	100.0	94.1	5.9
55-59	100.0	73.7	26.3	100.0	84.6	15.4	100.0	86.3	13.7	100.0	88.5	11.5	100.0	91.4	8.6
60-64	100.0	46.4	53.6	100.0	42.7	57.3	100.0	38.9	61.1	100.0	52.0	48.0	100.0	48.4	51.6
Age 65 and over	100.0	28.1	71.9	100.0	25.0	75.0	100.0	28.0	72.0	100.0	30.7	69.3	100.0	33.0	67.0
Female	100.0	20.3	79.7	100.0	35.2	64.8	100.0	51.5	48.5	100.0	46.0	54.0	100.0	65.0	35.0
Age 15-19	100.0	12.5	87.5	100.0	61.0	39.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	100.0	15.9	84.1	100.0	52.2	47.8	100.0	66.2	33.8	100.0	71.3	28.7	100.0	81.1	18.9
25-29	100.0	19.8	80.2	100.0	46.0	54.0	100.0	65.5	34.5	100.0	65.6	34.4	100.0	74.4	25.6
30-34	100.0	27.6	72.4	100.0	39.8	60.2	100.0	59.0	41.0	100.0	53.7	46.3	100.0	68.5	31.5
35-39	100.0	21.9	78.1	100.0	38.0	62.0	100.0	47.4	52.6	100.0	45.7	54.3	100.0	62.8	37.2
40-44	100.0	25.8	74.2	100.0	33.7	66.3	100.0	45.3	54.7	100.0	37.9	62.1	100.0	57.8	42.2
45-49	100.0	33.6	66.4	100.0	32.6	67.4	100.0	45.2	54.8	100.0	35.8	64.2	100.0	54.3	45.7
50-54	100.0	27.9	72.1	100.0	33.7	66.3	100.0	48.1	51.9	100.0	39.7	60.3	100.0	55.1	44.9
55-59	100.0	28.8	71.2	100.0	34.1	65.9	100.0	46.9	53.1	100.0	41.5	58.5	100.0	53.3	46.7
60-64	100.0	14.3	85.7	100.0	20.1	79.9	100.0	24.5	75.5	100.0	23.6	76.4	100.0	38.1	61.9
Age 65 and over	100.0	13.3	86.7	100.0	19.8	80.2	100.0	19.7	80.3	100.0	24.6	75.4	100.0	16.7	83.3

Note 1. Values do not include persons whose "Called title at workplace is not stated".  
2. Values do not include persons who are "In education".

**Table No.8 Number of households, by structure of household, households with persons aged 65 years and over,**

(Unit: 1,000 households)

Prefectures 20 major cities (regrouped)		Total	One-person households	Nuclear family households	Households with a couple only	Households with a couple and unmarried children only	Households with a single parent and unmarried children only
Total		48 638	12 386	29 097	10 994	14 922	3 180
01	Hokkaido	2 412	760	1 399	647	614	138
02	Aomori	502	120	258	106	115	37
03	Iwate	487	135	230	91	109	31
04	Miyagi	861	205	495	183	256	56
05	Akita	383	81	200	81	94	24
06	Yamagata	369	55	187	68	96	24
07	Fukushima	701	164	345	133	163	48
08	Ibaraki	1 009	191	588	210	313	64
09	Tochigi	686	124	412	146	221	46
10	Gunma	730	169	431	152	227	52
11	Saitama	2 649	550	1 774	605	956	213
12	Chiba	2 297	533	1 460	529	800	132
13	Tokyo	5 466	1 783	3 242	1 181	1 690	372
14	Kanagawa	3 525	936	2 262	791	1 254	217
15	Niigata	823	175	431	172	205	53
16	Toyama	371	70	199	78	96	25
17	Ishikawa	406	86	232	84	125	22
18	Fukui	257	43	135	53	67	15
19	Yamanashi	307	64	183	69	93	21
20	Nagano	749	155	416	162	214	40
21	Gifu	696	122	410	168	202	41
22	Shizuoka	1 307	260	762	280	397	85
23	Aichi	2 621	568	1 635	562	911	162
24	Mie	677	155	398	154	205	39
25	Shiga	483	100	286	106	153	27
26	Kyoto	1 055	302	631	246	323	61
27	Osaka	3 518	1 011	2 199	770	1 175	254
28	Hyogo	2 149	517	1 364	532	688	145
29	Nara	508	96	337	132	174	31
30	Wakayama	380	86	234	94	113	26
31	Tottori	206	44	110	42	51	17
32	Shimane	269	74	131	62	54	15
33	Okayama	747	212	409	165	208	36
34	Hiroshima	1 125	286	690	289	336	65
35	Yamaguchi	579	147	346	155	155	36
36	Tokushima	301	72	168	74	76	19
37	Kagawa	385	93	229	96	106	27
38	Ehime	587	167	345	150	158	37
39	Kochi	319	94	179	77	78	24
40	Fukuoka	2 039	597	1 197	442	615	140
41	Saga	287	57	157	57	81	20
42	Nagasaki	554	145	329	125	162	43
43	Kumamoto	654	143	374	147	182	45
44	Oita	483	137	268	121	118	28
45	Miyazaki	460	123	278	122	127	30
46	Kagoshima	741	240	437	195	193	49
47	Okinawa	517	139	312	88	174	50
(Regrouped)							
50	Ward area of Tokyo	3 821	1 318	2 210	814	1 139	258
51	Sapporo city	862	322	470	186	239	44
52	Sendai city	437	133	263	101	135	27
53	Saitama city	448	87	316	99	191	25
54	Chiba city	355	63	252	88	143	21
55	Yokohama city	1 519	464	938	337	516	84
56	Kawasaki city	578	166	360	124	200	37
57	Sagamihara city	268	60	179	60	103	17
58	Niigata city	301	70	175	67	86	21
59	Shizuoka city	267	65	154	56	76	23
60	Hamamatsu city	263	39	164	59	90	15
61	Nagoya city	875	242	527	189	292	46
62	Kyoto city	619	203	351	137	179	35
63	Osaka city	1 205	478	640	228	318	93
64	Sakai city	309	63	213	72	119	22
65	Kobe city	660	212	407	164	200	43
66	Okayama city	285	91	156	60	82	14
67	Hiroshima city	486	140	306	125	155	26
68	Kitakyushu city	417	131	240	94	113	33
69	Fukuoka city	658	245	360	132	185	42

## aged households and households with children: Japan, each prefecture and 20 major cities (regrouped) (continued)

2010

Three-generation-family households	Other households	Households with persons aged 65 and over	Aged households	Households with children	Prefectures and 20 major cities (regrouped)
3 835	3 320	20 705	10 207	12 324	Total
95	157	986	598	502	01 Hokkaido
74	50	250	102	134	02 Aomori
73	48	241	93	125	03 Iwate
94	67	343	134	239	04 Miyagi
61	42	204	78	100	05 Akita
82	44	207	57	116	06 Yamagata
118	74	362	130	184	07 Fukushima
140	90	473	169	274	08 Ibaraki
88	62	311	113	201	09 Tochigi
75	55	335	149	195	10 Gunma
174	151	1 073	499	703	11 Saitama
169	135	906	428	617	12 Chiba
172	269	2 111	1 257	1 210	13 Tokyo
148	178	1 197	627	916	14 Kanagawa
136	82	427	145	210	15 Niigata
64	38	197	71	95	16 Toyama
54	34	183	71	119	17 Ishikawa
53	25	141	49	75	18 Fukui
35	26	149	64	81	19 Yamanashi
104	74	387	158	208	20 Nagano
106	57	354	144	196	21 Gifu
175	110	605	223	360	22 Shizuoka
243	175	1 052	454	756	23 Aichi
73	51	325	157	175	24 Mie
64	34	220	89	130	25 Shiga
54	68	429	235	229	26 Kyoto
145	163	1 370	786	862	27 Osaka
135	133	947	519	543	28 Hyogo
40	35	233	118	132	29 Nara
32	29	187	100	95	30 Wakayama
31	21	106	44	56	31 Tottori
37	27	143	64	71	32 Shimane
69	57	335	168	173	33 Okayama
74	75	500	270	274	34 Hiroshima
41	44	281	159	135	35 Yamaguchi
31	29	153	75	67	36 Tokushima
32	31	173	89	95	37 Kagawa
34	41	244	142	154	38 Ehime
20	26	157	89	66	39 Kochi
114	131	781	421	495	40 Fukuoka
46	27	143	53	82	41 Saga
40	40	239	124	143	42 Nagasaki
75	62	310	143	170	43 Kumamoto
38	40	237	130	110	44 Oita
24	35	194	109	114	45 Miyazaki
21	43	335	225	175	46 Kagoshima
28	37	169	82	162	47 Okinawa
					(Regrouped)
107	187	1 464	899	848	50 Ward area of Tokyo
21	50	279	174	201	51 Sapporo city
17	23	121	62	116	52 Sendai city
20	25	140	68	137	53 Saitama city
17	22	143	67	104	54 Chiba city
48	68	508	297	382	55 Yokohama city
18	34	158	76	149	56 Kawasaki city
15	13	92	41	77	57 Sagami-hara city
33	23	128	50	76	58 Niigata city
26	21	121	52	67	59 Shizuoka city
38	21	126	44	78	60 Hamamatsu city
50	55	337	174	232	61 Nagoya city
27	38	247	140	120	62 Kyoto city
32	55	467	287	233	63 Osaka city
17	15	130	66	82	64 Sakai city
14	28	262	176	144	65 Kobe city
20	19	109	58	68	66 Okayama city
18	22	175	107	128	67 Hiroshima city
17	28	180	109	94	68 Kitakyushu city
16	37	196	115	144	69 Fukuoka city









**Table No.13 Causes of worries and stress amongst persons with worry and stress (aged 12 years and**

(Unit: %)

Sex Age group	Total	Relationship with family	Relationship with non- family members	Related to love-making or sex	Marriage	Divorce	Bullying, sexual harassment	Lack of purpose in life	Lack of personal time	Income, finances, debts, etc.	Own illness or long-term care	Illness or long-term care of a family member
Total	100.0	14.7	16.4	3.7	2.7	0.7	0.8	10.2	9.7	30.3	18.5	12.9
Age 12-19	100.0	12.7	28.4	8.6	0.3	0.1	2.2	7.9	10.3	5.3	3.1	1.4
20-29	100.0	12.2	22.3	12.6	7.7	0.6	0.7	14.0	12.2	31.4	6.6	4.0
30-39	100.0	14.4	18.6	5.3	6.1	1.2	0.8	9.8	14.7	38.0	8.7	6.4
40-49	100.0	16.6	17.7	2.3	2.6	1.3	1.0	8.7	11.8	40.4	11.7	12.8
50-59	100.0	16.5	15.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	10.0	9.0	37.5	17.9	20.4
60-69	100.0	15.7	11.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	10.9	6.7	29.4	27.7	20.5
70-79	100.0	13.0	7.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	9.8	3.8	17.1	41.7	18.3
Age 80 and over	100.0	12.7	5.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	10.6	1.6	7.8	57.7	15.9
(Regrouped) Age 65 and over	100.0	13.5	7.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	10.3	3.8	17.3	43.0	18.2
(Regrouped) Age 75 and over	100.0	12.4	5.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	10.0	2.2	10.5	52.3	16.8
Male	100.0	10.7	14.1	3.9	3.0	0.7	0.7	10.8	9.1	31.3	17.2	10.4
Age 12-19	100.0	12.2	20.8	7.1	0.2	0.0	2.1	8.2	9.5	5.4	3.0	1.4
20-29	100.0	10.0	19.5	11.5	6.4	0.5	0.7	16.5	12.2	32.4	6.3	3.2
30-39	100.0	10.0	16.5	5.7	6.7	1.0	0.6	11.1	13.2	36.8	7.5	5.0
40-49	100.0	10.8	15.3	3.0	3.9	1.3	0.8	9.3	11.7	38.0	10.0	9.2
50-59	100.0	10.5	13.4	1.5	1.5	0.6	0.7	9.5	8.1	39.0	16.6	14.5
60-69	100.0	11.5	9.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	10.9	5.0	34.0	28.8	16.7
70-79	100.0	10.9	7.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	10.8	2.9	19.9	42.4	17.4
Age 80 and over	100.0	10.5	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	9.8	1.6	8.4	55.0	20.5
(Regrouped) Age 65 and over	100.0	10.9	7.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	11.0	3.1	20.4	42.5	18.3
(Regrouped) Age 75 and over	100.0	10.4	5.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	10.2	2.0	12.0	50.1	19.3
Female	100.0	17.8	18.1	3.6	2.4	0.8	0.9	9.7	10.2	29.5	19.6	14.8
Age 12-19	100.0	13.0	34.6	9.9	0.3	0.1	2.3	7.6	10.9	5.2	3.2	1.4
20-29	100.0	13.8	24.4	13.5	8.6	0.7	0.8	12.1	12.2	30.6	6.8	4.6
30-39	100.0	17.8	20.2	5.0	5.6	1.3	1.0	8.8	15.8	38.9	9.7	7.5
40-49	100.0	21.3	19.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.1	8.3	11.8	42.2	13.1	15.8
50-59	100.0	21.4	18.0	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.2	10.4	9.7	36.3	18.9	25.4
60-69	100.0	19.1	12.9	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	10.8	8.0	25.8	26.8	23.5
70-79	100.0	14.5	7.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	9.0	4.3	15.1	41.1	18.9
Age 80 and over	100.0	13.9	5.6	-	0.1	0.0	0.3	10.9	1.7	7.5	59.1	13.5
(Regrouped) Age 65 and over	100.0	15.3	8.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	9.9	4.4	15.2	43.3	18.1
(Regrouped) Age 75 and over	100.0	13.5	6.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	9.9	2.4	9.6	53.6	15.3

Note: Values do not include hospital inpatients.

**Table No.14 Number of members of household (aged 20 years and over), by receipt of health checkup, sex and age (10 year groups)**

(Unit: 1,000 persons)

2010

Age groups	Total	Received health checkups	Did not receive health checkups	Not stated	Male	Received health checkups	Did not receive health checkups	Not stated	Female	Received health checkups	Did not receive health checkups	Not stated
Total	97 760	62 905	31 262	3 593	46 564	32 320	12 686	1 558	51 196	30 585	18 576	2 035
20-29	11 437	7 120	4 173	144	5 685	3 691	1 910	83	5 752	3 429	2 263	60
30-39	16 083	10 219	5 681	183	7 857	5 772	1 979	106	8 226	4 447	3 702	77
40-49	16 009	11 448	4 322	239	7 843	6 119	1 589	135	8 166	5 328	2 734	105
50-59	16 527	11 802	4 370	355	8 072	6 198	1 712	163	8 455	5 605	2 659	192
60-69	18 286	11 615	5 736	935	8 821	5 848	2 608	365	9 464	5 767	3 128	570
70-79	12 678	7 465	4 092	1 121	5 797	3 429	1 892	477	6 881	4 037	2 200	644
Age 80 and over	6 741	3 236	2 888	617	2 490	1 263	996	230	4 251	1 973	1 891	387
(Regrouped) Age 65 and over	27 818	15 819	9 709	2 289	12 258	7 164	4 177	918	15 560	8 656	5 533	1 371
(Regrouped) Age 75 and over	12 521	6 506	4 841	1 173	5 052	2 721	1 862	469	7 468	3 785	2 979	704

Note: Persons who are hospitalized are excluded.



over) (multiple responses), by sex and age (10 year groups)

2010

Pregnancy or child birth	Child rearing	Housework	Own studies, exams, entrance exams	Child's education	Own job	Job of a family member	House or living environment	Others	Don't know	Not stated	Sex Age group
1.2	4.7	5.2	7.3	8.8	36.6	6.6	8.6	7.6	2.0	6.1	Total
0.1	0.1	0.6	66.0	0.2	6.4	1.0	3.5	8.3	4.2	5.4	Age 12-19
2.9	6.6	4.4	11.5	3.3	56.4	3.4	7.6	7.7	2.3	3.5	20-29
4.2	16.0	8.8	1.8	15.3	52.8	5.6	9.9	6.4	1.4	3.1	30-39
0.6	5.6	6.4	2.7	23.7	52.7	7.4	10.4	7.2	1.3	3.1	40-49
0.0	0.4	4.1	0.9	7.6	44.1	11.6	9.2	8.2	1.1	4.3	50-59
0.0	0.3	3.6	0.1	1.0	20.6	8.4	9.0	9.0	1.5	9.1	60-69
0.0	0.1	4.7	0.1	0.3	5.8	5.1	7.9	7.3	3.3	15.8	70-79
0.0	0.1	5.8	0.0	0.1	3.1	3.0	6.1	7.2	5.3	13.7	Age 80 and over
0.0	0.1	4.8	0.1	0.3	7.1	5.2	7.7	7.8	3.3	14.0	(Regrouped) Age 65 and over
0.0	0.1	5.5	0.1	0.2	3.7	3.6	6.6	7.0	4.5	15.1	(Regrouped) Age 75 and over
0.3	1.5	1.5	7.5	5.4	48.1	3.9	7.7	6.7	2.1	6.2	Male
0.1	0.0	0.6	67.2	0.2	6.4	1.0	3.7	7.9	4.4	6.1	Age 12-19
0.4	1.8	1.3	14.0	1.3	59.9	2.1	6.7	7.7	2.5	3.9	20-29
0.9	4.2	1.8	1.2	6.7	69.7	2.7	8.3	5.7	1.7	3.8	30-39
0.1	2.5	1.5	1.3	13.6	68.8	3.1	9.2	5.9	1.3	3.5	40-49
0.0	0.3	1.1	0.8	7.5	59.3	6.2	8.1	6.1	1.3	4.4	50-59
0.0	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.4	31.5	6.5	8.4	8.3	1.5	8.6	60-69
0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.5	9.1	4.6	7.9	7.3	3.2	14.8	70-79
0.1	0.1	2.9	0.0	0.2	4.9	2.4	5.5	6.2	4.3	15.2	Age 80 and over
0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.4	11.6	4.5	7.5	7.5	2.9	13.6	(Regrouped) Age 65 and over
0.1	0.0	2.6	0.1	0.2	5.8	3.2	6.3	6.3	3.9	15.7	(Regrouped) Age 75 and over
1.9	7.2	8.1	7.2	11.4	27.7	8.6	9.3	8.3	2.0	6.1	Female
0.1	0.1	0.6	64.9	0.2	6.4	1.1	3.3	8.6	4.1	4.8	Age 12-19
4.8	10.4	6.8	9.5	4.8	53.7	4.4	8.2	7.7	2.1	3.3	20-29
6.7	25.2	14.3	2.3	22.1	39.5	7.9	11.1	6.9	1.2	2.6	30-39
0.9	8.0	10.4	3.9	31.8	39.6	10.9	11.3	8.3	1.2	2.8	40-49
0.0	0.5	6.6	1.0	7.6	31.4	16.2	10.2	9.9	0.9	4.1	50-59
0.0	0.4	5.4	0.0	0.7	11.8	9.9	9.5	9.7	1.5	9.6	60-69
0.0	0.1	6.6	0.1	0.2	3.5	5.4	8.0	7.3	3.3	16.5	70-79
0.0	0.1	7.2	0.0	0.1	2.1	3.3	6.3	7.6	5.7	13.0	Age 80 and over
0.0	0.2	6.5	0.0	0.3	4.1	5.6	7.8	7.9	3.6	14.3	(Regrouped) Age 65 and over
0.0	0.1	7.3	0.1	0.2	2.5	3.8	6.8	7.4	4.9	14.8	(Regrouped) Age 75 and over

Table No.15 Number of members of household (aged 20 years and over), by receipt of cancer screening (multiple response), sex and age (10 year groups)

(Unit: 1,000 persons)

(past 1 year)

2010

Sex Age group	Total	Stomach cancer screening	Lung cancer screening	Uterine cancer screening	Breast cancer screening	Colon cancer screening	Other	Did not receive screening	Not stated
Total	97 760	23 323	18 195	12 466	10 861	18 847	1 305	50 382	8 975
20-29	11 437	264	534	1 010	286	182	19	9 053	670
30-39	16 083	1 940	1 535	2 838	1 533	1 235	38	10 148	870
40-49	16 009	4 936	3 770	3 021	2 861	3 626	95	7 445	913
50-59	16 527	5 711	4 375	2 633	2 822	4 448	234	7 209	1 090
60-69	18 286	5 772	4 394	2 009	2 287	5 123	450	7 801	2 066
70-79	12 678	3 591	2 679	808	912	3 249	332	5 108	2 171
Age 80 and over	6 741	1 108	909	147	159	984	136	3 619	1 195
(Regrouped) Age 40 and over	70 241	21 119	16 126	8 618	9 042	17 430	1 247	31 182	7 435
(Regrouped) Age 65 and over	27 818	7 292	5 577	1 771	1 969	6 645	709	12 200	4 495
(Regrouped) Age 75 and over	12 521	2 644	2 043	426	478	2 356	270	6 015	2 247
Male	46 564	12 615	9 450	-	-	9 835	999	25 521	4 570
20-29	5 685	151	319	-	-	104	12	4 872	401
30-39	7 857	1 150	905	-	-	697	24	5 774	514
40-49	7 843	2 838	2 022	-	-	1 973	63	3 961	547
50-59	8 072	3 176	2 300	-	-	2 373	178	3 640	600
60-69	8 821	3 030	2 206	-	-	2 611	367	3 870	982
70-79	5 797	1 750	1 274	-	-	1 602	264	2 250	1 042
Age 80 and over	2 490	521	424	-	-	474	92	1 153	484
(Regrouped) Age 40 and over	33 023	11 314	8 226	-	-	9 034	963	14 875	3 655
(Regrouped) Age 65 and over	12 258	3 564	2 687	-	-	3 271	557	5 086	2 035
(Regrouped) Age 75 and over	5 052	1 258	956	-	-	1 155	195	2 144	981
Female	51 196	10 709	8 745	12 466	10 861	9 012	305	24 861	4 405
20-29	5 752	114	215	1 010	286	78	7	4 181	269
30-39	8 226	790	630	2 838	1 533	537	15	4 373	355
40-49	8 166	2 098	1 748	3 021	2 861	1 652	32	3 484	366
50-59	8 455	2 535	2 075	2 633	2 822	2 075	56	3 568	490
60-69	9 464	2 743	2 187	2 009	2 287	2 512	83	3 931	1 085
70-79	6 881	1 841	1 405	808	912	1 647	68	2 857	1 129
Age 80 and over	4 251	588	485	147	159	510	44	2 466	711
(Regrouped) Age 40 and over	37 218	9 805	7 900	8 618	9 042	8 397	284	16 307	3 780
(Regrouped) Age 65 and over	15 560	3 727	2 890	1 771	1 969	3 374	152	7 114	2 460
(Regrouped) Age 75 and over	7 468	1 386	1 087	426	478	1 201	75	3 870	1 267

(Unit: 1,000 persons)

(past 2 years)

2010

Uterine cancer screening	Breast cancer screening	Did not receive screening in the left column	Not stated
16 394	14 126	27 149	4 394
1 326	393	4 103	220
3 793	2 064	3 907	209
3 918	3 682	3 380	223
3 381	3 540	3 883	388
2 672	2 987	4 813	1 113
1 097	1 236	3 980	1 381
207	225	3 083	861
11 275	11 670	19 139	3 965
2 404	2 670	9 379	2 906
589	656	5 064	1 556

Note 1. Persons who are hospitalized are excluded.

2. Screenings received in the past one year was surveyed.

Note 1. Persons who are hospitalized are excluded.

2. Uterine or breast cancer screenings received in the past two years was surveyed.

Table No.16 Ratio of complainants and ratio of outpatients (per thousand population),by sex  
and prefecture - 20 major cities (regrouped)

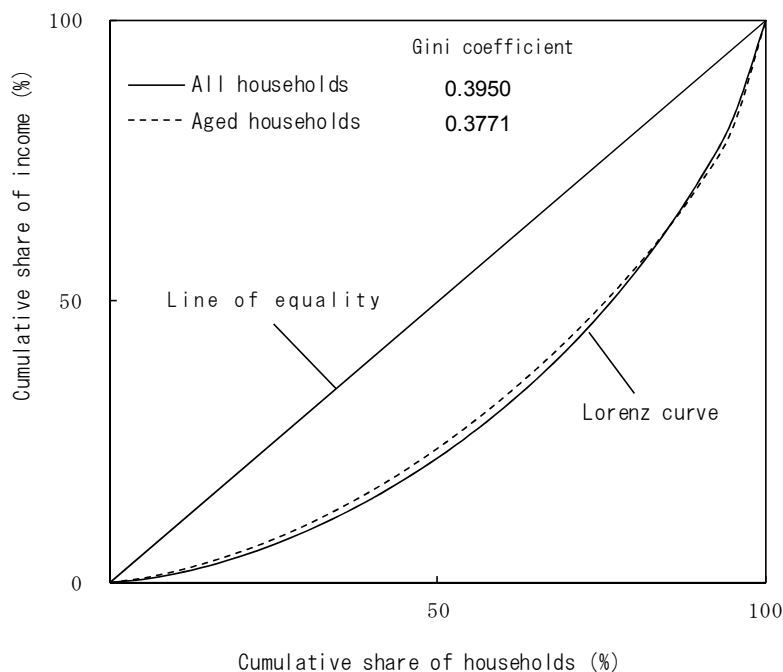
2010

Prefectures 20 major cities (regrouped)	Ratio of complainants			Ratio of outpatients		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	322.2	286.8	355.1	370.0	348.1	390.4
01 Hokkaido	313.3	279.6	343.1	390.5	365.6	412.5
02 Aomori	302.8	265.3	336.3	380.0	355.6	401.8
03 Iwate	324.7	289.0	357.9	400.0	368.3	429.4
04 Miyagi	315.3	279.9	348.6	380.8	363.5	397.0
05 Akita	314.9	273.2	352.5	399.0	368.9	426.2
06 Yamagata	296.0	259.7	329.9	382.0	355.7	406.4
07 Fukushima	295.7	261.1	328.5	383.5	363.6	402.2
08 Ibaraki	284.5	246.9	321.0	360.0	337.0	382.4
09 Tochigi	295.3	263.7	325.6	360.5	342.1	378.1
10 Gunma	292.8	262.2	322.4	359.2	337.1	380.6
11 Saitama	311.7	275.4	347.4	355.1	337.4	372.5
12 Chiba	308.5	272.8	343.0	351.7	336.9	366.1
13 Tokyo	327.8	286.6	365.6	376.4	355.0	396.1
14 Kanagawa	319.2	289.1	348.9	355.3	343.7	366.8
15 Niigata	324.4	283.1	363.2	397.0	375.1	417.5
16 Toyama	317.5	281.1	350.4	370.6	345.5	393.2
17 Ishikawa	315.3	275.3	352.8	349.5	324.6	372.9
18 Fukui	317.0	281.3	349.7	356.1	325.3	384.3
19 Yamanashi	298.2	269.1	326.1	356.2	331.2	380.1
20 Nagano	318.1	282.2	351.6	375.9	351.3	398.9
21 Gifu	340.7	307.5	371.6	383.4	355.5	409.5
22 Shizuoka	317.0	282.5	350.2	371.4	349.7	392.2
23 Aichi	328.7	296.1	360.0	359.5	334.9	383.0
24 Mie	335.7	295.5	372.4	377.8	360.5	393.7
25 Shiga	348.6	315.7	379.9	373.7	349.5	396.8
26 Kyoto	337.9	306.2	366.6	375.6	355.1	394.1
27 Osaka	342.1	308.6	372.7	380.1	356.7	401.5
28 Hyogo	350.3	315.2	381.6	382.4	355.8	406.0
29 Nara	328.4	299.5	354.8	378.7	368.0	388.4
30 Wakayama	328.1	295.6	356.6	393.7	366.6	417.5
31 Tottori	325.6	286.1	361.0	361.9	339.9	381.5
32 Shimane	343.0	305.5	377.1	390.9	362.7	416.6
33 Okayama	320.2	282.8	355.4	370.4	349.0	390.5
34 Hiroshima	353.7	317.0	387.6	381.8	355.1	406.5
35 Yamaguchi	340.7	300.0	376.5	383.1	360.3	403.1
36 Tokushima	323.8	288.0	356.3	374.6	353.0	394.1
37 Kagawa	336.1	299.7	369.3	384.8	361.7	405.8
38 Ehime	321.8	291.8	348.5	369.5	349.8	387.0
39 Kochi	323.7	282.5	359.9	389.1	363.7	411.4
40 Fukuoka	324.8	288.1	357.9	352.4	327.7	374.8
41 Saga	319.4	282.3	352.1	361.3	334.9	384.5
42 Nagasaki	310.1	278.8	337.4	370.5	348.6	389.6
43 Kumamoto	331.8	300.2	359.6	377.5	349.9	401.7
44 Oita	321.4	290.7	348.4	376.0	352.8	396.3
45 Miyazaki	308.0	270.4	341.5	343.8	315.9	368.7
46 Kagoshima	307.5	269.1	341.7	358.3	327.6	385.8
47 Okinawa	274.9	242.9	305.6	290.7	274.5	306.3
(Regrouped)						
50 Ward area of Tokyo	330.5	288.4	367.8	379.3	355.2	400.6
51 Sapporo city	314.7	279.4	346.8	352.2	328.7	373.6
52 Sendai city	315.8	283.7	346.2	363.6	352.6	373.9
53 Saitama city	309.8	267.5	351.0	337.3	321.6	352.5
54 Chiba city	312.5	282.0	341.7	369.6	363.6	375.3
55 Yokohama city	321.9	298.7	344.6	352.9	344.2	361.3
56 Kawasaki city	321.8	291.8	351.8	343.2	322.1	364.3
57 Sagami-hara city	323.9	290.4	356.8	345.0	318.6	370.9
58 Niigata city	324.5	281.5	363.9	395.2	380.6	408.6
59 Shizuoka city	323.3	283.9	358.9	381.7	354.0	406.7
60 Hamamatsu city	315.0	286.1	343.1	375.9	359.4	392.0
61 Nagoya city	343.1	309.4	373.8	384.0	356.6	409.0
62 Kyoto city	332.4	303.9	357.5	371.5	354.2	386.7
63 Osaka city	355.4	322.1	385.5	397.5	368.7	423.3
64 Sakai city	336.5	296.9	372.0	388.8	367.8	407.5
65 Kobe city	344.5	316.8	369.4	372.9	352.0	391.7
66 Okayama city	326.3	297.1	352.4	364.9	359.3	369.9
67 Hiroshima city	349.8	314.4	381.9	360.0	338.5	379.5
68 Kitakyushu city	355.1	319.4	385.1	389.0	356.2	416.8
69 Fukuoka city	321.9	283.5	357.8	336.4	309.8	361.2

Note: Hospital inpatients are not included in complainant or outpatient numbers, but are included in the denominator which is the number of household members.

## Reference

### Lorenz curve of annual household income distribution, for all households and for aged households



### Trends in Gini coefficient of annual income amount, for all households and for aged households

year	All households	Aged households
1997	0.3954	0.4309
2000	0.3997	0.4159
2003	0.3882	0.3906
2006	0.3981	0.3989
2007	0.3949	0.3892
2008	0.4041	0.3806
2009	0.3950	0.3771

#### What is the Lorenz curve?

Lorenz curve is a curve drawn by arranging the households in sequence in an ascending order of income amount, and plotting the cumulative percentage of the number of households on the horizontal axis and the cumulative percentage of the income amount on the vertical axis. If the income is perfectly equally distributed, the Lorenz curve becomes a straight 45 degree angle line from the origin (the perfect equality line). As the distribution of income becomes more unequal, the distance between the line of equality and the curve gets wide.

#### What is the Gini coefficient?

The Gini coefficient shows the degree of concentration or inequality of the distribution. It represents the equality of distribution by the ratio of the area between the Lorenz curve and the line of perfect equality to the area of the triangle below the line of perfect equality. The Gini coefficient takes value between 0 and 1, and the closer it gets to 0, the more equal the distribution is, while the closer it gets to 1, the more unequal the distribution is.

Note: The annual income amount means the total of earned income, public pension and onkyu pension, property income, employment insurance, child care allowance ,etc., other social security benefits, remittance, corporate pension and personal pension, etc., and other incomes.

## Explanation of Terms

- 1 **“Household”** is a group of people who live together in the same residence and share the same household income or a single person who independently maintains a residence or independently supports himself/herself.
- 2 **“Householder”** is the person declared by the household as the person who is the leader of the household and manages household matters, regardless of age and income.
- 3 **“Household member”** is each person comprising a household.  
As of the date of the survey, a person who is temporarily absent from a household is considered as the household member. However, business bachelor, students studying abroad, residents of social welfare institution, etc. are excluded.
- 4 **“Structure of household”** is based on the following classifications.
  - (1) One-person household  
It means a household with only one household member.
  - (2) Nuclear family household
    - a Household with a couple only  
It means a household consisting of a householder and his/her spouse only.
    - b Households with a couple and unmarried children only  
It means a household consisting of a husband, wife and their unmarried children only.
    - c Households with a single parent and unmarried children only  
It means a household consisting of either a father or mother and their unmarried children only.
  - (3) Three-generation-family household  
It means a household consisting of lineal three or more generations with the householder at the center.
  - (4) Other households  
It means households other than those aforementioned in (1)–(3).
- 5 **“Type of households”** are based on the following classifications.
  - (1) Aged household  
It means a household with persons aged 65 and over only, or a household with persons aged 65 and over and unmarried person aged under 18.
  - (2) Mother-child household  
It means a household consisting of only a female aged less than 65 who is currently with no spouse (including a case where her spouse’s life-or-death is unknown over a long time) due to her spouse’s death, divorce or other reasons (including unmarried relationship) and her child (including adopted child) aged under 20.
  - (3) Father-child household  
It means a household consisting of only a male aged less than 65 who is currently with no spouse (including a case where his spouse’s life-or-death is unknown over a long time) due to his spouse’s death, divorce or other reasons (including unmarried relationship) and his child (including adopted child) aged under 20.
  - (4) Other households  
It means households other than those aforementioned in (1)–(3).
- 6 **“Child”** means an unmarried person under 18 years old.
- 7 **“Type of family”** are classified into the following categories.
  - (1) One-person household  
Where only one person resides in the household.
  - (2) Households with a couple only  
Where only a husband and wife reside in the household.
  - (3) Living with a child or children
    - (a) Living with a married child and the child’s spouse
    - (b) Living with an unmarried child  
Where living with an unmarried child, a child whose spouse is deceased or separated, or a child who is married but whose spouse does not live in the household.
  - (4) Living with other relatives  
Where living with another relative, rather than with a child.

(5) Living with non-relatives

Where living with a person other than those in (1) through (4) above who is not a relative.

8 **“With job”** mean the person had a job with income in May 2010. However, even if the person did not engage in any work during the month, the following cases are deemed as “With job”:

- (1) When a person is an employee who received or was supposed to receive a salary or wage in May 2010 (for example, when the person was absent from work due to illness)
- (2) When a person is self-employed and did not engage in work, but the business was operated in May 2010
- (3) When a person is a family member of a self-employed person and was helping the family-managed business
- (4) When a person was absent from work because of taking child care leave (long-term care leave) prescribed in the workplace’s working regulations, etc.

9 **“Regular employees or staff”** are persons termed general staff, regular staff, etc.

10 **“Non-regular employees or staff”** are classified into the following categories.

(1) Part-time employees

Persons termed “part-timers”, “side workers” or similar titles in their place of work, regardless of hours or number of days worked.

Where status as a “part-timer” or “side worker” is not clear, the term described or shown in the recruitment advertisement, description, or employment contract should be referred to.

(2) Dispatched workers from a dispatching establishment

Persons employed by a dispatching establishment under the Worker Dispatching Act, who are dispatched from there to work.

Persons who do not correspond to this Act should not be termed “dispatched workers from a dispatching place of business,” even if the form of work is similar.

(3) Contract and commissioned staff

Contract staff are persons who are employed under a contract enabling them to practise a specialized occupation, or persons with a prescribed period of employment.

Commissioned staff are persons termed “commissioned staff” or similar titles in their place of work, regardless of working conditions or contracted period.

(4) Other

Persons other than those in (1) through (3) above.

11 **“Median”** is the value of the boundary that divides the income of all households arranged in sequence in an ascending order equally into two.

12 **“Income quintile groups”** : When income of all households are arranged in sequence in an ascending order equally into five, each group is called the first, second, third, fourth and fifth quintile group from the lower income household, and each boundary values are called the first, second, third, fourth quintile value (quintile boundary value).

13 **“Income types”** are classified as follows.

(1) Earned income

It means employee’s income, business income, agricultural and livestock business income and industrial homework income.

a Employee’s income

It means the total amount of salary, wages and bonuses paid to the household members by employers, including tax and social insurance premiums.

Payments in kind (such as securities and provision of meals) which are provided instead of salary payment are included by converting into values estimated at current price.

b Business income

It means the amount of income earned by the household members from business (excluding agricultural and livestock business), after subtracting purchasing costs and necessary expenses (excluding tax and social insurance premiums; hereafter the same applies).

c Agricultural and livestock business income

It means the amount of income earned by the household members from agricultural and livestock business, after subtracting purchasing costs and necessary expenses.

d Industrial homework income

It means the amount of income earned by the household members from industrial homework, after subtracting necessary expenses.

(2) Public pension and onkyu pension

It means the amount the household members received from each system of pension and onkyu pension (if a person receives pensions from two or more systems, it is the total amount of those pensions).

(3) Property income

It means income (including benefits in kind) obtained by renting land and houses that is owned by household members, after subtracting necessary expenses, and interests and dividends obtained from savings, public and corporate bonds, stocks, etc. (including separate withholding taxes), after subtracting necessary expenses.

(4) Social security benefits other than public pension

a Employment insurance

It means the unemployment benefit under the Employment Insurance Act and the unemployment insurance payment under the Mariners Insurance Act, which are received by household members.

b child care allowance

It means child rearing allowances or special child rearing allowances received by household members.

c Other social security benefits

It means social security benefits (such as assistance under the Public Assistance Act) other than (2),(4)-a and (4)-b above, which are received by household members. However, benefits in kind are excluded.

(5) Remittance, corporate pension, personal pension and other income

a Remittance

It means the allowance periodically or continuously sent to household members.

b Corporate pension, personal pension, etc.

It means the amount of benefits paid as a pension to household members, subject to the payment of insurance premiums for a certain period of time.

c Other income

It mean incomes other than (1) to (4), (5)-a, b above (i.e. temporary remittances, monetary gifts at weddings, funerals, and other events, etc.).

14 **"Self-assessed living-conditions"** is the answer chosen from alternatives of 5 classifications ("Very difficult", "Somewhat difficult", "Normal", "Somewhat comfortable" and "Very comfortable") on how the household feels about their overall living conditions at the time of the survey.

15 **"Disposable income"** is income after deduction of income tax, residence tax, social insurance premiums and fixed asset tax; "income" meaning income before tax, and "disposable income" meaning net income.

16 **"Poverty rate"** is calculated based on the OECD standard. "Adult" means persons aged 18 or over, and "child" means persons aged 17 or under. "Active household" means households where the householder is aged from 18 to 64.

The "income" used in the calculation includes social security payments received as cash benefits, but does not include social security payments received as benefits in kind.

(1) Relative poverty rate

The proportion of household members under the poverty line. The poverty line is half of the median of the equivalent disposable income (household disposable income divided by the square root of the number of household members).

(2) Child poverty rate

The proportion of children aged 17 or under who are under the poverty line, as a proportion of all children aged 17 or under.

(3) Poverty rate of "active households with children"

(a) "One adult" poverty rate

The proportion of household members of active households "with one adult and children aged 17 or under" who are under the poverty line.

(b) "Two or more adults" poverty rate

The proportion of household members of active households "with two or more adults and children aged 17 or under" who are under the poverty line.

17 **"Inpatients"** are persons who have been admitted to a hospital, clinic or an institution covered by long-term care

insurance.

- 18 **"Complainants"** are household members (excluding inpatients) with subjective symptoms such as illness or injury.
- 19 **"Complainant ratio"** is the number of complainants per thousand population. Hospital inpatients are not included in the numerator which is the number of complainants, but are included in the denominator which is the number of household members.
- 20 **"Outpatients"** are household members (excluding inpatients) attending hospitals or clinics, Japanese traditional massage, acupuncture, moxocautery, judo therapists, etc. due to illness or injury.
- 21 **"Outpatient ratio"** is the number of outpatients per thousand population. Hospital inpatients are not included in the numerator which is the number of outpatients, but are included in the denominator which is the number of household members.
- 22 **"Mental state"** uses the K6 scale. K6 was developed in the USA by Kessler et al. to screen cases of mental illness such as depression, anxiety disorder, etc., and is widely used in surveys of the general public as an indicator of the seriousness of mental problems including psychological stress.
- Points are allocated to the 6 questions, "have you felt nervous?" "have you felt hopeless?" "have you felt restless or fidgety?" "have you felt so depressed that nothing could cheer you up?" "have you felt that everything was an effort?" and "have you felt worthless?" on a 5 step scale (where "none of the time" is 0 points, "a little of the time" is 1 point, "some of the time" is 2 points, "most of the time" is 3 points, and "all of the time" is 4 points. The higher the total number of points, the more serious the mental problems may be.
- 23 **"Persons requiring long-term care"** are persons living at home, certified as requiring long-term care under the Long-Term Care Insurance Act (a. persons aged 65 or over who require long-term care, and b. persons aged 40 to 64 who require long-term care, and the physical or mental problem which is the cause of the long-term care requirement is a Specified Disease).
- 24 **"Persons requiring support"** are persons living at home, certified as requiring support under the Long-Term Care Insurance Act (a. persons aged 65 or over who are at risk of requiring long-term care, and b. persons aged 40 to 64 who are at risk of requiring long-term care, and the physical or mental problem which is the cause of the long-term care requirement risk is a Specified Disease).
- 25 **"Care requirement level"** is classified according to the "standard long-term care time" as prescribed in the "Ordinance on standards for examination and judgement of certification of needed long-term care by the certification committee of needed long-term care" (Ordinance of Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare No. 32 of March 14, 2006).

Categories for standard long-term care times:

- Direct daily life support – long-term care for bathing, toilet, meals, etc.
- Indirect daily life support – assistance with housework such as laundry and cleaning
- Care relating to behavioural difficulties – dealing with an impulse to wander or unclean behaviour
- Functional training activities – functional training such as walking training or daily life training
- Medical care activities - assistance of treatment such as transfusion supervision, dealing with bedsores, etc.

(1) Level 1 support

A condition requiring from 25 to less than 32 minutes of standard long-term care time in the above 5 areas, or an equivalent condition.

(2) Level 2 support

A condition expected to require support that especially contributes to reducing or preventing the worsening of a condition requiring continuous daily care, over a continuous expected period of required support, and requiring from 32 to less than 50 minutes of standard long-term care time in the above 5 areas, or an equivalent condition.

(3) Level 1 long-term care

A condition requiring from 32 to less than 50 minutes of standard long-term care time in the above 5 areas, or an equivalent condition.

(4) Level 2 long-term care

A condition requiring from 50 to less than 70 minutes of standard long-term care time in the above 5 areas, or an equivalent condition.

(5) Level 3 long-term care

A condition requiring from 70 to less than 90 minutes of standard long-term care time in the above 5 areas, or an equivalent condition.

(6) Level 4 long-term care

A condition requiring from 90 to less than 110 minutes of standard long-term care time in the above 5 areas, or an equivalent condition.

(7) Level 5 long-term care

A condition requiring 110 or more minutes of standard long-term care time in the above 5 areas, or an equivalent condition.

26 **"In-home services"** are classified into the following categories.

(1) In-Home Services

•Home-visit services

Care relating to bathing, toilet visits, meals, etc., and support for other daily life activities, provided by a home-visit care staff in the individual's home.

•Home-visit bathing service

Provision of a bathtub and care relating to bathing provided by visiting the individual's home.

•Home-visit nursing care

Recuperative care or necessary medical support provided by a nurse, etc. in the individual's home.

•Home-visit rehabilitation service

Physical and occupational therapy and other necessary rehabilitation to help independence in daily life provided by a physical therapist etc. in the individual's home.

•Home-visit care for preventive long-term care

Care relating to bathing, toilet visits, meals, etc., support for other daily life activities provided by a certified careworker for the purpose of preventive care in the individual's home.

•Home-visit bathing service for preventive long-term care

Provision of a bathtub and care relating to bathing provided for the purpose of preventive care by visiting the individual's home.

•Home-visit nursing care for preventive long-term care

Recuperative care or necessary medical support provided by a nurse, etc. for the purpose of preventive care in the individual's home.

•Home-visit rehabilitation service for preventive long-term care

Physical and occupational therapy and other necessary rehabilitation provided by a physical therapist for the purpose of preventive care in the individual's home.

•Nighttime home-visit care

Periodic or on-call home-visit care during night hours.

(2) Ambulatory Long-Term Care Services

•Daycare service

Care relating to bathing, toilet visits, meals, etc., support for other daily life activities and functional training provided on an ambulatory basis in a daycare service center for the elderly.

•Ambulatory rehabilitation service

Physical and occupational therapy and other necessary rehabilitation to help independence in daily life provided on an ambulatory basis in a healthcare facility for the elderly requiring long-term care, hospital or clinic, etc.

•Daycare service for preventive long-term care

Care relating to bathing, toilet visits, meals, etc., support for other daily life activities and functional training provided on an ambulatory basis in a daycare service center for the elderly for the purpose of preventive care.

•Ambulatory rehabilitation service for preventive long-term care

Physical and occupational therapy and other necessary rehabilitation provided on an ambulatory basis in a healthcare facility for the elderly requiring long-term care, hospital or clinic, etc. for the purpose of preventive care.

•Daycare for the elderly with dementia

Care relating to bathing, toilet visits, meals, etc., support for other daily life activities, and functional training provided to dementia patients in need of long-term care on an ambulatory basis in a daycare service center for



the elderly.

- Daycare for preventive long-term care of the elderly with dementia

Care relating to bathing, toilet visits, meals, etc., support for other daily life activities, and functional training provided to dementia patients in need of long-term care on an ambulatory basis in a daycare service center for the elderly for the purpose of preventive care.

(3) Short-Term Stay Services

- Short-term stay for long-term care

Care relating to bathing, toilet visits, meals, etc., support for other daily life activities, and functional training provided via short-term stay to an intensive care home for the elderly or a short-term stay facility for the elderly.

- Short-term stay for recuperation care

Nursing, long-term care and functional training under medical management, and other necessary medical care and support for daily activities provided via short-term stay to a long-term care health facility or a sanatorium-type medical care facility for the elderly requiring long-term care.

- Short-term stay for preventive long-term care

Care relating to bathing, toilet visits, meals, etc., support for other daily activities, and functional training provided via short-term stay to an intensive care home for the elderly or a short-term stay facility for the elderly for the purpose of preventive care.

- Short-term stay for preventive recuperative care

Nursing, long-term care and functional training under medical management, and other necessary medical care and support for daily life activities provided via short-term stay to a long-term care health facility or a sanatorium-type medical care facility for the elderly requiring long-term care for the purpose of preventive care.

(4) Multifunctional Care in a Small Group Home Setting

- Multifunctional care in a small group home setting

A service providing “home-visit”, “ambulatory” and “stay-over” services in one location.

- Multifunctional preventive long-term care in a small group home setting

A service providing “home-visit”, “ambulatory” and “stay-over” services in one location for the purpose of preventive care.

(5) Home-Delivered Meal Service

A service providing nutritionally balanced meals through regular home visits for elderly persons who have difficulties cooking.

(6) Guide Support Service

A community or user home-based welfare service using vehicles to provide transport between locations supplying preventive care and daily life activity support services, medical institutions, etc., and to provide locations for mobility support in shopping centers, etc., and to offer various information, as well as the leasing of electric scooters and wheelchairs.

(7) Bedding Washing, Drying and Disinfection Service

A service providing washing, drying and disinfection for bedding hygiene management.