

Summary Report of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions 2009

Contents

Outline of survey	Page 1
Outline of results	
I Number of households and number of household members	
1 Structure of household and types of household	3
2 Households with persons aged 65 and over	4
3 Households with children	6
II Income etc. of various types of households	
1 Income in each year	8
2 Distribution of income	9
3 Income by age group of householder	10
4 Income by type	11
5 Self-assessed living-conditions	12
Statistical tables and references	13
Explanation on Terms	16

The results of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions 2009 (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>

[Instructions for use]

(1) Explanation of symbols

Quantity zero	—
Item not applicable	•
Data not available or applicable	...
Data less than one-half of the unit	0, 0.0
Decrease number/percentage	△

(2) Values presented in this summary report are rounded and the aggregate of the figures do not always make up the “Total”.

(3) For issues related to “Household”, the figures of the annual trends of 1985 and before are based on the "Basic Survey of Health and Welfare Administration (Statistics and Information Department, Minister’s Secretariat, Ministry of Health and Welfare)”.

(4) In 1995, the survey was not implemented in Hyogo prefecture due to the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake and the figures exclude those of Hyogo prefecture.

Outline of the Survey

1 Objective

The objective of this survey is to investigate basic matters of people's living 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.

Since 2009 was an interim year, the survey was implemented on basic matters of household and on income.

2 Coverage and Object

Households and household members nationwide are covered. The object of the household questionnaire is the entire household (around 57,000 households) and household member (around 150,000 persons) in the 1,088 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 income questionnaire is the entire household (around 10,000 households) and household member (around 30,000 persons) in the 500 unit areas selected by stratified random sampling from the unit areas under the aforementioned 1,088 areas having the sub district number 1.

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

Household 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

Income 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 questionnaire	.....	June 4 (Thursday), 2009
Income questionnaire	.....	July 16 (Thursday), 2009

4 Survey Items

Household questionnaire Status of one-person household, total household expenditure in May, relationship with householder, sex, 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.

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

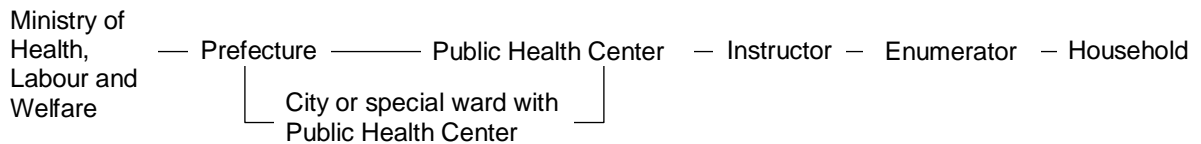
5 Survey Method

In case of the household questionnaire, 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.

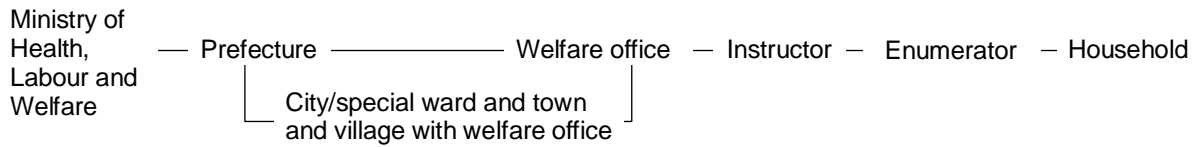
In the case of the income questionnaire, an enumerator visited households and filled out the questionnaire by means of a face-to-face interview.

6 System of the Survey

- Household questionnaire



- Income questionnaire



7 Tabulation of Results and Objects of Tabulation

The results are 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 questionnaire	56,882 households	46,605 households	46,528 households
Income questionnaire	9,301 households	6,763 households	6,461 households

Outline of the Results

I Number of households and number of household members

1 Structure of household and types of household

As of June 4, 2009, the total number of households in Japan is 48,013,000.

Regarding the structure of household, the “Households with a couple and unmarried children only” was 14,890,000 and accounted for the largest percentage (31.0% of all the households), followed by 11,955,000 “One-person households” (24.9%) and 10,688,000 “Households with a couple only” (22.3%).

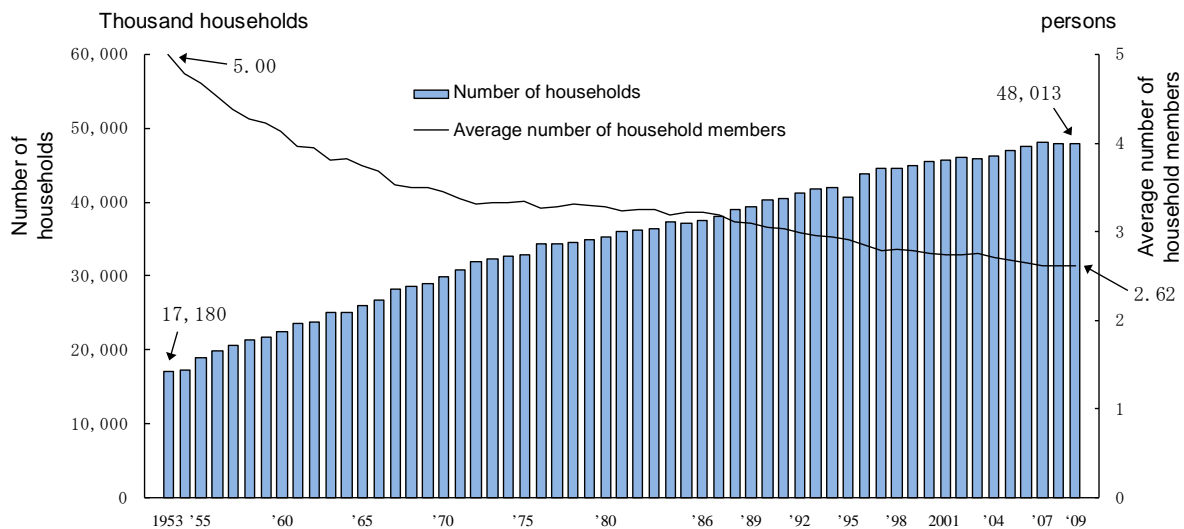
Regarding the type of household, the number of the “Aged households” were 9,623,000 (20.0% of all the households) and the number of the “Mother-child households” were 752,000 (1.6%). (Table 1, Figure 1)

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

Year	Total	Household composition						Household type				Average number of household members
		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 numbers (Unit: Thousand households)						Estimated numbers (Unit: Thousand 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
		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	-

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

Figure 1 Trends in the number of households and average household members



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

2 Households with persons aged 65 and over

The number of households with persons aged 65 and over is 20,125,000 (41.9% of all households).

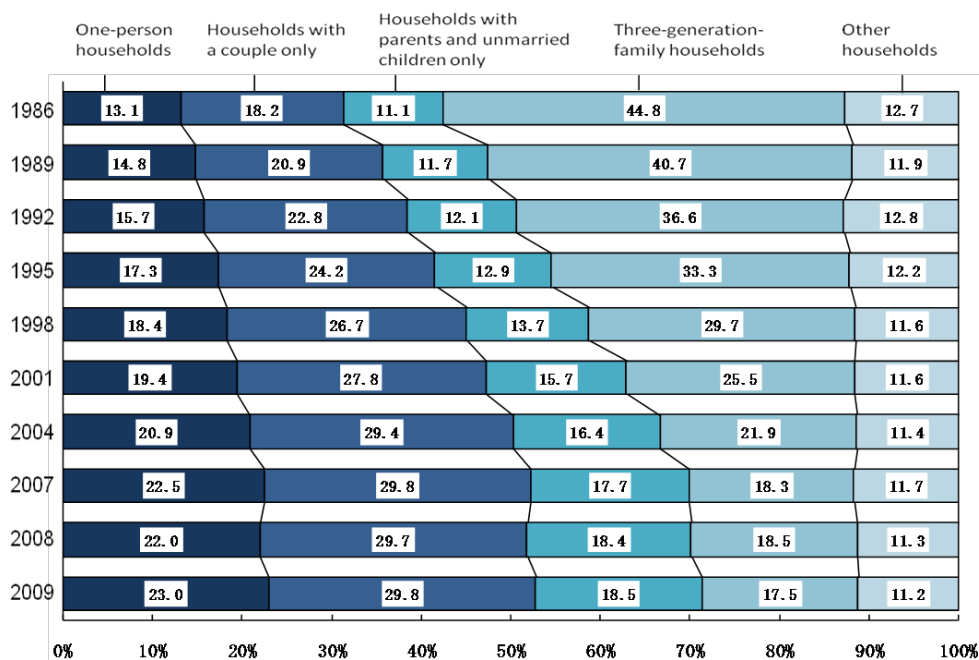
Regarding the structure of household, the “Households with a couple only” was 5,992,000 and accounted for the largest percentage (29.8% of all households with persons aged 65 and over), followed by 4,631,000 “One-person households” (23.0%) and 3,730,000 “Households with a couple and unmarried children only” (18.5%). (Table 2, Figure 2)

Table 2 Trends in the number of households with persons aged 65 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: Thousand 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
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

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

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



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

Regarding the aged households, among the households with people aged 65 and over, by structure of household, the number of "Households with a couple only" was 4,678,000 (48.6% of the aged households) and the number of "One-person households" was 4,631,000 (48.1%) (Table 3, Figure 3).

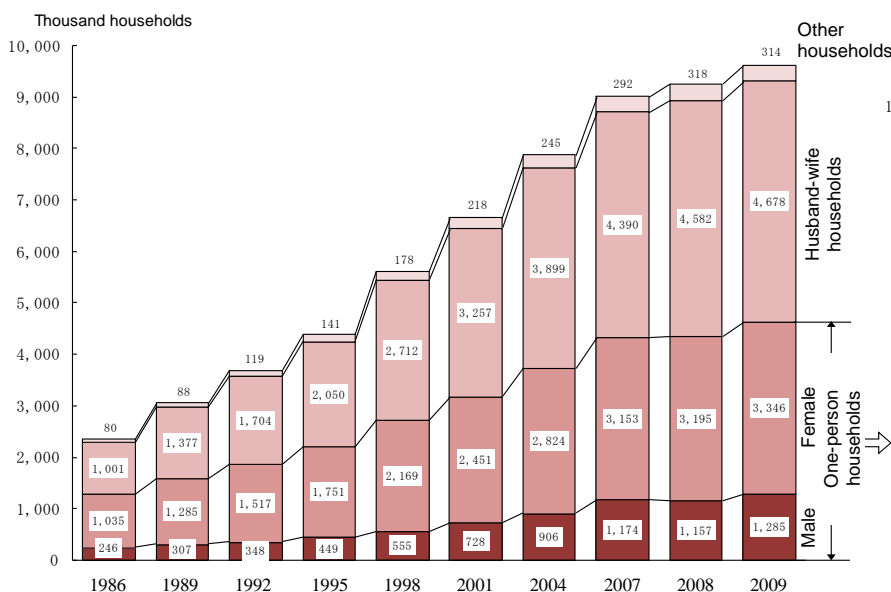
Regarding the percentage distribution of "One-person household" by sex and age group, the largest percentage was "aged 65 to 69" for male that accounted for 32.5%, and "aged 75 to 79" for female that accounted for 24.1% (Figure 4).

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

Year	Aged households	One-person households	One-person households		Households with a couple only	Other households
			Male one-person households	Female one-person households		
Estimated number (Unit: Thousand 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
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

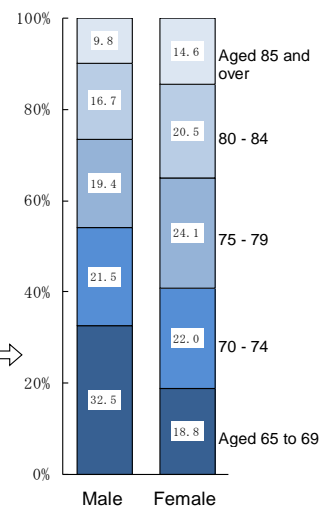
Note: The figures of 1995 exclude those of Hyogo prefecture.

Figure 3 Trends in the number of aged households, by structure of household



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

Figure 4 The percentage distribution of aged one-person households by sex and age group 2009



3 Households with children

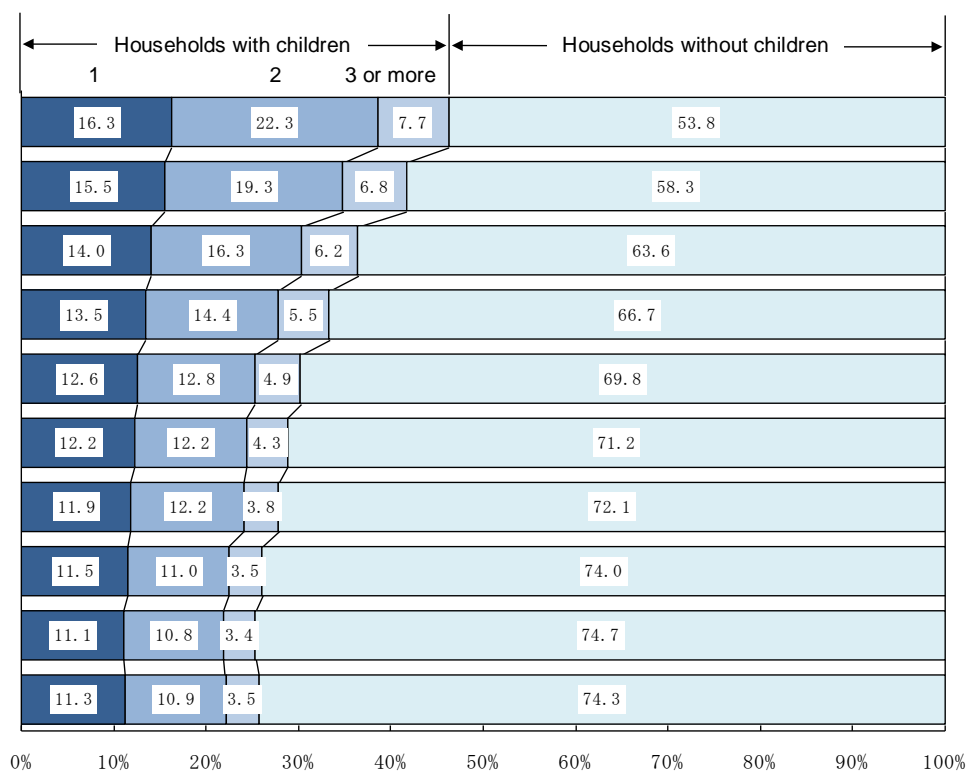
The number of the households with children was 12,323,000 (25.7% of all households). Regarding the structure of household, the number of “Households with a couple and unmarried children only” was 8,499,000 and accounted for the largest percentage (69.0% of households with children), followed by 2,436,000 “Three-generation-family households” (19.8%) (Table 4, Figure 5).

Table 4 Trends in the number of households with children and 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
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	·

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

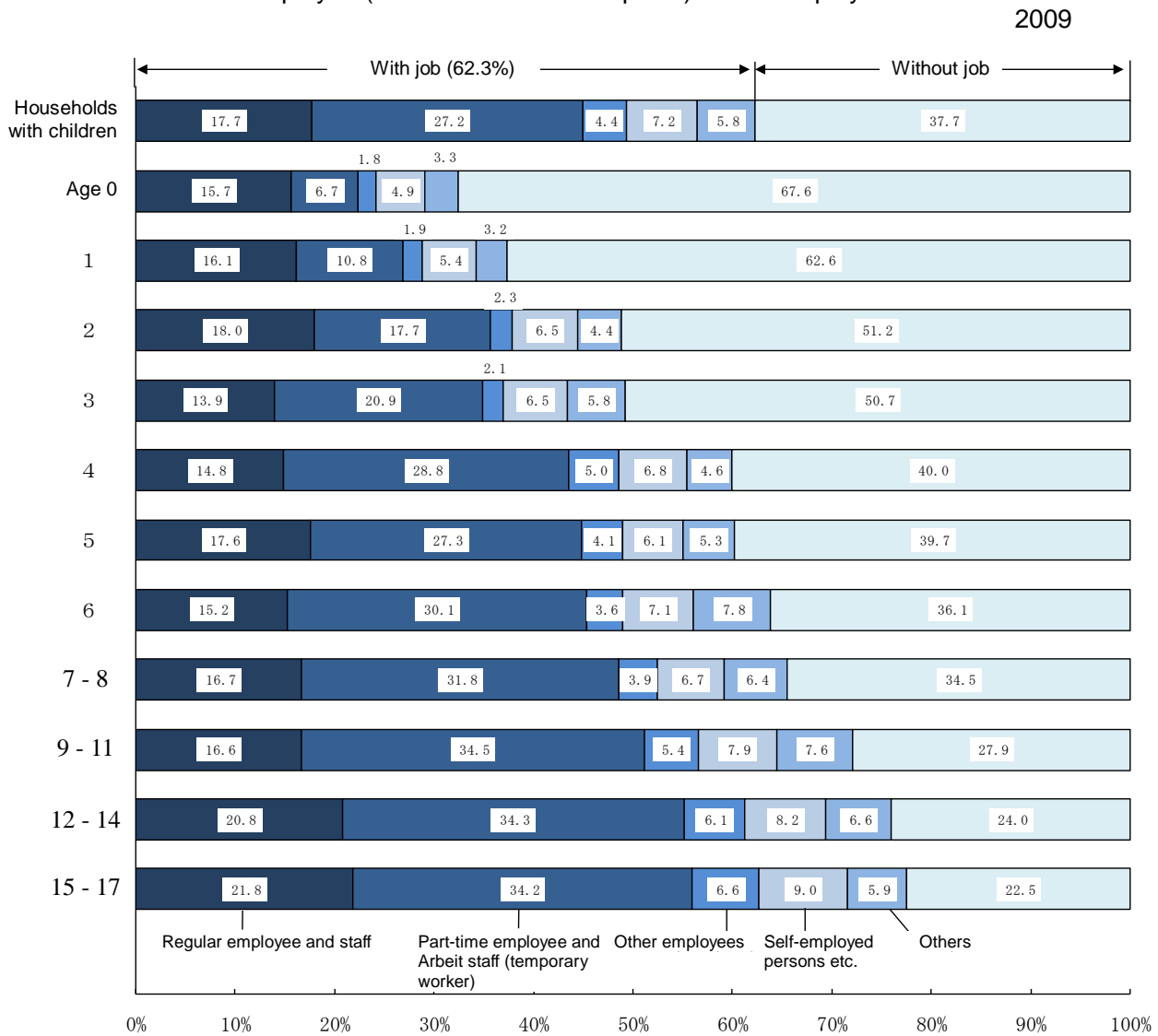
Figure 5 Trends in the percentage distribution of the number of households, by with or without children (by number of children)



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

Regarding the job status of mothers of households with children, "With job" accounted for 62.3%. Regarding the age group of the youngest child, the percentage of "With job" became higher as the age of the youngest child became older. (Figure 6)

Figure 6 Percentage distribution of households with children, by age group of the youngest child, job status of mother and employee (called title at the workplace) or self-employed



Note: 1) "Other employees" include those whose called title at the workplace is 'dispatched staff', 'contract staff', 'others', and unknown. "Self-employed persons etc." include those who are 'self-employed' and 'family employee', and "Others" include those who are 'executive of company, organization etc.', 'work at home', and 'others', to the question asking whether you are an employee or self-employed.
 2) Households without mothers and households in which "Mother's job status is unknown" are excluded.

II Income etc. of various types of households

The income under “2009 survey” means the income during one year from January 1 to December 31, 2008.

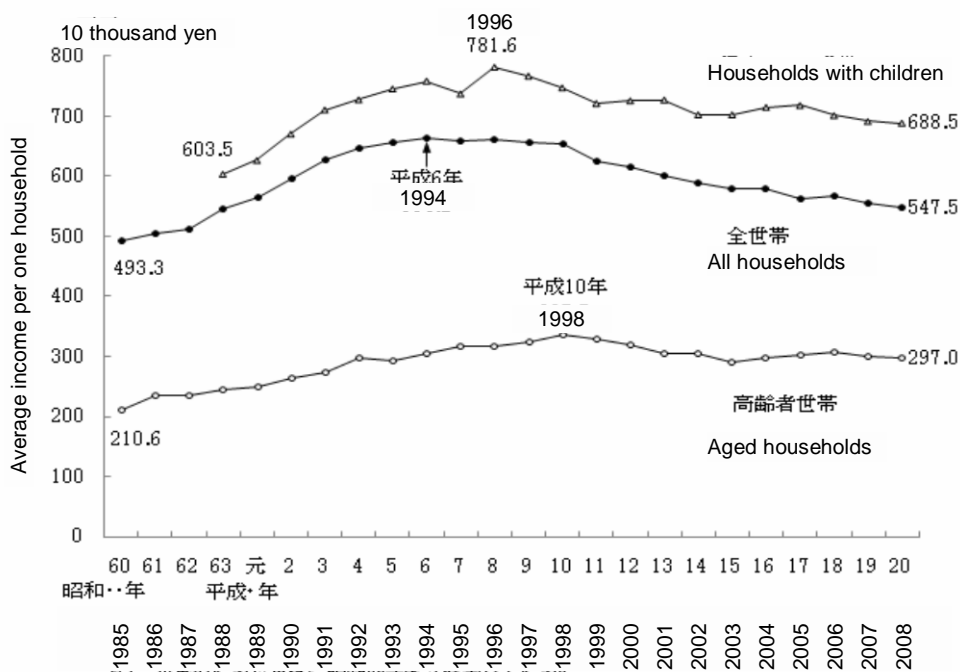
1 Income by year

The average income per household, which is calculated on the basis of all the households in 2008, was 5,475,000 yen, a decrease of 1.6% compared to the previous year. The average income of aged household was 2,970,000 yen and the average income of household with children was 6,885,000 yen. (Table 5, Figure 7)

Table 5 Trends in the average income per household

	1999	2000	2001	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
All households (10 thousand yen)	626.0	616.9	602.0	589.3	579.7	580.4	563.8	566.8	556.2	547.5
Increase rate compared to the previous year (%)	-4.5	-1.5	-2.4	-2.1	-1.6	0.1	-2.9	0.5	-1.9	-1.6
Aged households (10 thousand yen)	328.9	319.5	304.6	304.6	290.9	296.1	301.9	306.3	298.9	297.0
Increase rate compared to the previous year (%)	-2.0	-2.9	-4.7	0.0	-4.5	1.8	2.0	1.5	-2.4	-0.6
Households with children (10 thousand yen)	721.4	725.8	727.2	702.7	702.6	714.9	718.0	701.2	691.4	688.5
Increase rate compared to the previous year (%)	-3.5	0.6	0.2	-3.4	-0.0	1.8	0.4	-2.3	-1.4	-0.4

Figure 7 Trends in the average income per household



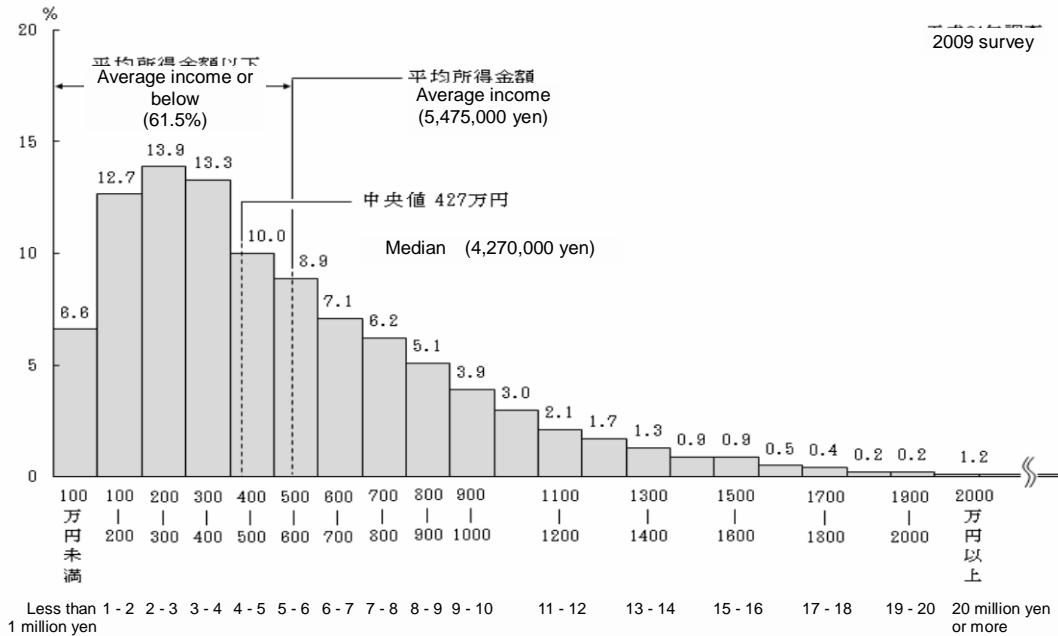
Note: 1) The figures of 1994 exclude those of Hyogo prefecture.
2) Households with children are indicated for 1988 and after.

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 13.9%, followed by “3 million yen or more and less than 4 million yen” which accounted for 13.3%.

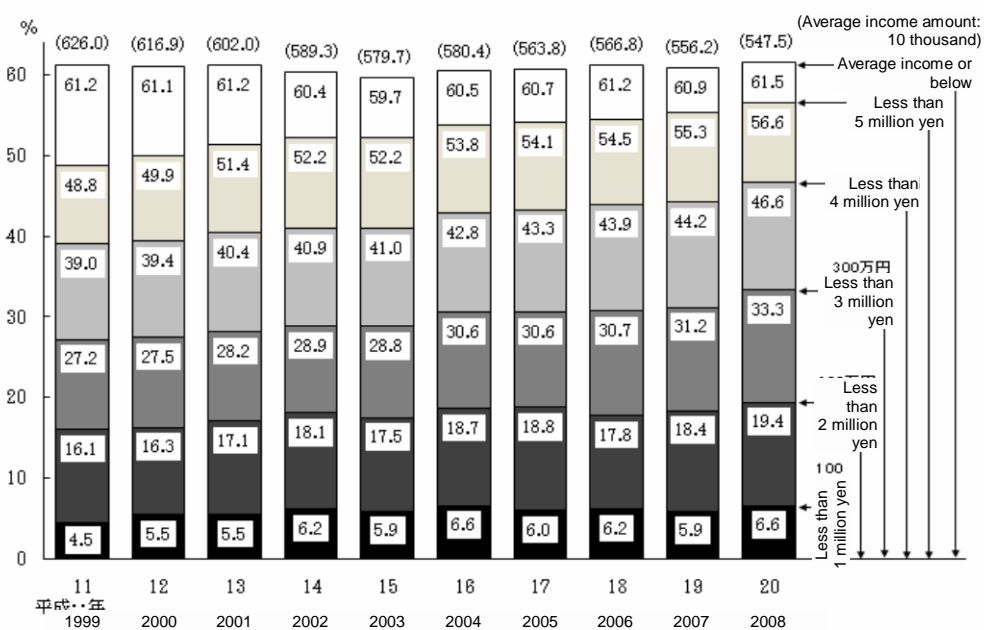
The median was 4,270,000 yen and the percentage of households below average income (5,475,000 yen) was 61.5%. (Figure 8)

Figure 8 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 56.6%. Regarding the trends, the percentages tend to increase in every group. (Figure 9)

Figure 9 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, "age 50 - 59" was the highest with 7,655,000 yen, followed by "age 40 - 49" and "age 30 - 39". The lowest was "age 29 and younger" with 2,989,000 yen.

In the same way, regarding the average income amount per household member, "age 50 - 59" was the highest with 2,547,000 yen. The lowest was "age 29 and younger" with 1,748,000 yen. (Table 6, Figure 10)

Table 6 Average income amount per household / per household member, by age group of householder

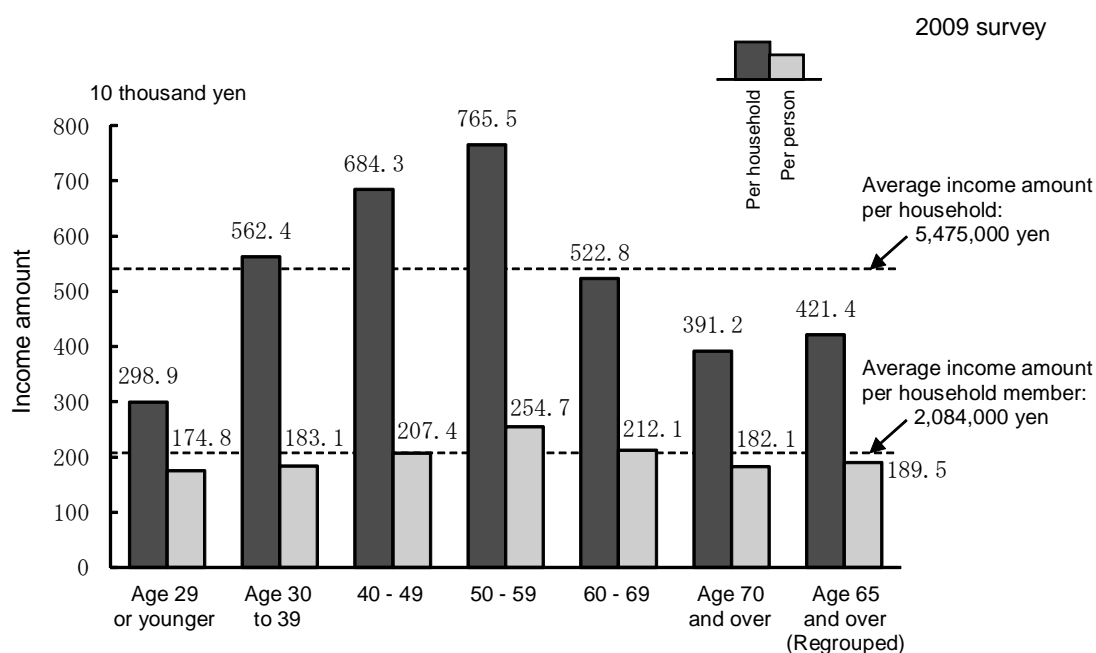
(Unit: Ten thousand)

2009 survey

	Total	Age 29 and younger	Age 30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	Age 70 and over	(Regrouped) Age 65 and over
Average income amount per household	547.5	298.9	562.4	684.3	765.5	522.8	391.2	421.4
Average income amount per household member	208.4	174.8	183.1	207.4	254.7	212.1	182.1	189.5

Note: "Total" includes age unknown.

Figure10 Average income amount per household / per household member, by age group of householder



4 Income by type

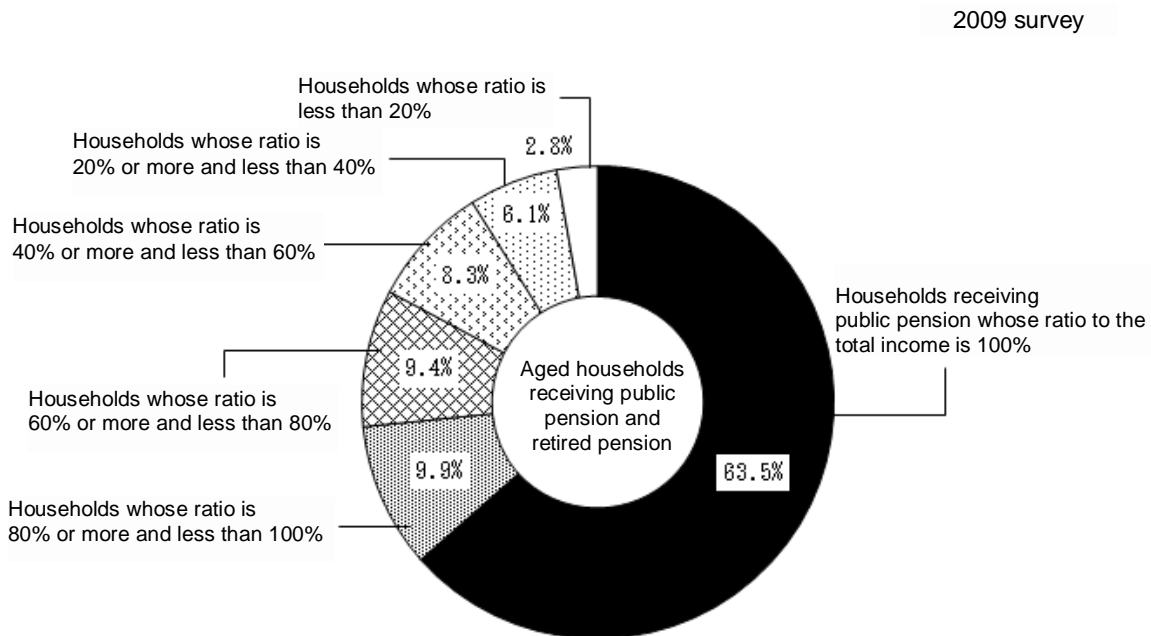
Regarding the percentage distribution of average income amount per household by type of income, “Earned income” accounted for 76.9% and “Public pension and onkyu pension” accounted for 18.0% of all the households. As for the aged households, “Public pension and onkyu pension” accounted for 70.6% and “Earned income” accounted for 17.7% (Table 7).

Among the aged households receiving public pension and onkyu pension, the percentage of “Households whose ratio of public pension and/or onkyu pension to his/her whole income is 100%” was 63.5% (Figure 11).

Table 7 Average income amount and percentage distribution per household, by type of income

2009 survey						
	Total income	Earned income	Public pension, onkyu pension	Property income	Social security benefits other than pension	Remittance, corporate pension, personal pension, and other income
Average income per one household (Unit: 10 thousand yen)						
All households	547.5	421.1	98.6	12.4	3.1	12.3
Aged households	297.0	52.6	209.8	17.7	3.2	13.7
Households with children	688.5	641.5	32.0	5.4	3.8	5.8
Percentage distribution per household (Unit: %)						
All households	100.0	76.9	18.0	2.3	0.6	2.2
Aged households	100.0	17.7	70.6	6.0	1.1	4.6
Households with children	100.0	93.2	4.6	0.8	0.6	0.8

Figure 11 Percentage distribution of number of aged households receiving public pension, by ratio of public pension to the all income

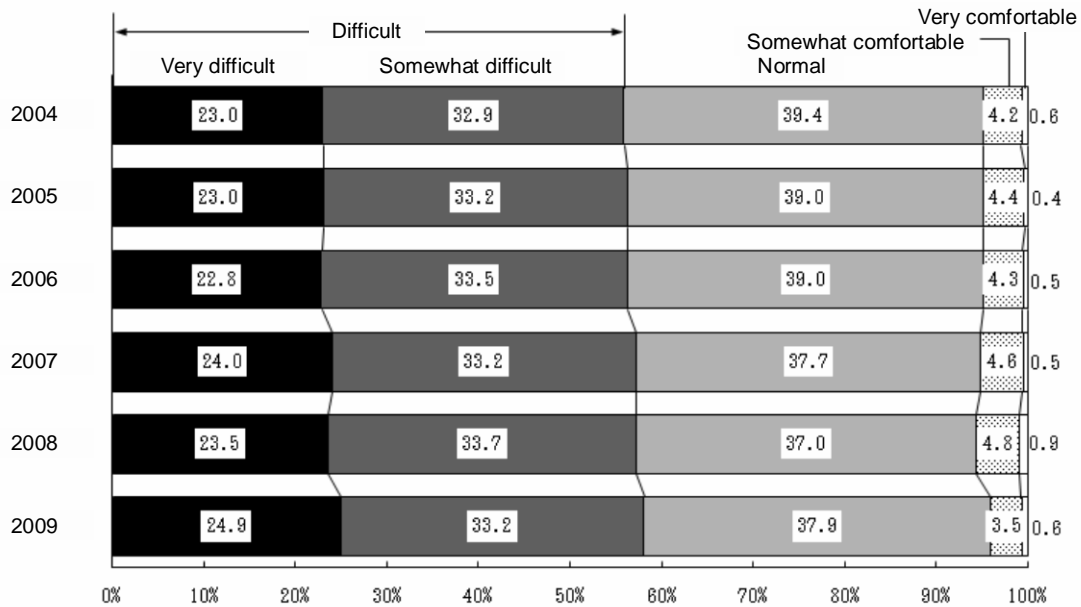


5 Self-assessed living-conditions

Regarding the percentage distribution of households by self-assessed living-conditions, “Difficult” (“Very difficult” and “Somewhat difficult”) accounted for 58.1% and “Normal” accounted for 37.9%.

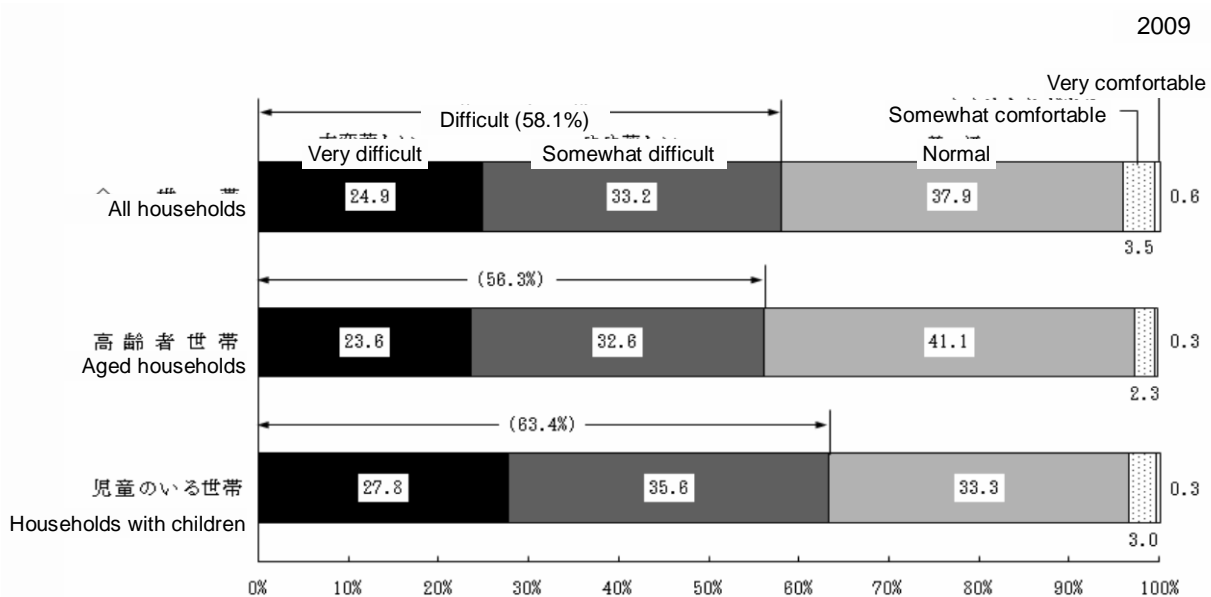
Regarding the trends, the percentage of households that answered “Difficult” tends to increase in recent years. (Figure 12)

Figure 12 Trends in the percentage distribution of households by self-assessed living-conditions



Regarding the percentage distribution of specific households by self-assessed living-conditions, 63.4% of the “Households with children” and 56.3% of the “Aged households” answered “Difficult” (Figure 13).

Figure 13 Percentage distribution of the number of households by self-assessed living-conditions, for all the households and specific households



注：四捨五入しているため、内訳の合計が合わない場合がある。

Note: The figures are rounded and the total of the breakdown may not become 100%.

Statistical Table

Table 1 Trends in the number of households receiving public pension and onkyu pension

Year	All households			(Regrouped)			(Regrouped)		
	(Thousand households)	Households with recipient of pension (Thousand households)	Ratio (%)	Households with persons aged 65 and over (Thousand households)	Households with recipient of pension (Thousand households)	Ratio (%)	Aged households (Thousand households)	Households with recipient of pension (Thousand 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)

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 2 Percentage distribution of job status (Employee or self-employed), by sex and age group (aged 15 and over)

(Unit: %)

2009

Sex Age group	Total	With job	Self-employed	Family employee	Executive of company organization etc.	General employee	Employee under contract of 1 month or longer and less than 1 year	Employee under daily contract or contract of less than 1 month	Work at home	Others	Person with unknown job status (employed or self-employed)	Without job
Male	100.0	71.6	11.6	1.6	6.9	44.4	3.9	0.8	0.1	2.1	0.2	28.4
Age 15 to 19	100.0	14.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	7.8	3.3	1.4	-	1.2	0.1	85.2
20 - 29	100.0	79.1	1.7	2.1	4.3	59.5	6.8	1.8	0.0	2.8	0.1	20.9
30 - 39	100.0	93.8	7.2	2.8	7.9	70.7	2.7	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.2	6.2
40 - 49	100.0	95.0	11.8	1.5	9.3	68.4	1.7	0.5	-	1.6	0.2	5.0
50 - 59	100.0	92.5	16.8	1.0	11.0	58.7	2.4	0.4	0.0	1.8	0.2	7.5
Age 60 and over	100.0	46.5	16.7	1.5	5.3	13.9	5.4	0.8	0.2	2.5	0.3	53.5
(Regrouped) Age 65 and over	100.0	35.3	15.6	1.7	3.8	7.0	3.3	0.8	0.2	2.6	0.3	64.7
Female	100.0	49.6	2.8	5.1	2.2	28.6	6.9	1.0	0.5	2.3	0.2	50.4
Age 15 to 19	100.0	16.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	9.0	3.6	1.8	-	1.4	0.1	83.4
20 - 29	100.0	72.0	0.7	1.5	2.5	54.2	8.3	1.9	0.2	2.4	0.2	28.0
30 - 39	100.0	65.8	1.9	4.0	2.3	44.7	8.6	1.1	0.8	2.2	0.2	34.2
40 - 49	100.0	73.6	2.8	5.1	3.1	45.5	12.4	1.3	0.7	2.5	0.3	26.4
50 - 59	100.0	67.8	3.9	7.7	3.5	37.4	10.2	1.1	0.8	3.0	0.3	32.2
Age 60 and over	100.0	23.8	3.6	6.2	1.5	6.7	2.8	0.5	0.4	2.0	0.2	76.2
(Regrouped) Age 65 and over	100.0	16.8	3.4	5.4	1.1	3.0	1.4	0.4	0.3	1.6	0.2	83.2

Note: The total does not include "Person whose job status is unknown"

Table 3 Status of households, by all households and specific households

2009

	All households	Aged households	Households with children	Households with persons aged 65 and over
Number of households (Thousand households)	48 013	9 623	12 323	20 125
Ratio of households to all the households (%)	100.0	20.0	25.7	41.9
Average number of household members (persons)	2.62	1.54	4.11	2.58
Average number of members with a job (persons)	1.34	0.32	1.72	1.06
Percentage of households having members with a job (%)	77.4	24.8	96.8	57.4
Average household expenditure (Ten thousand yen)	24.7	18.1	29.3	23.7

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 2009 (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 4 Status of household income, for all the households and by specific households

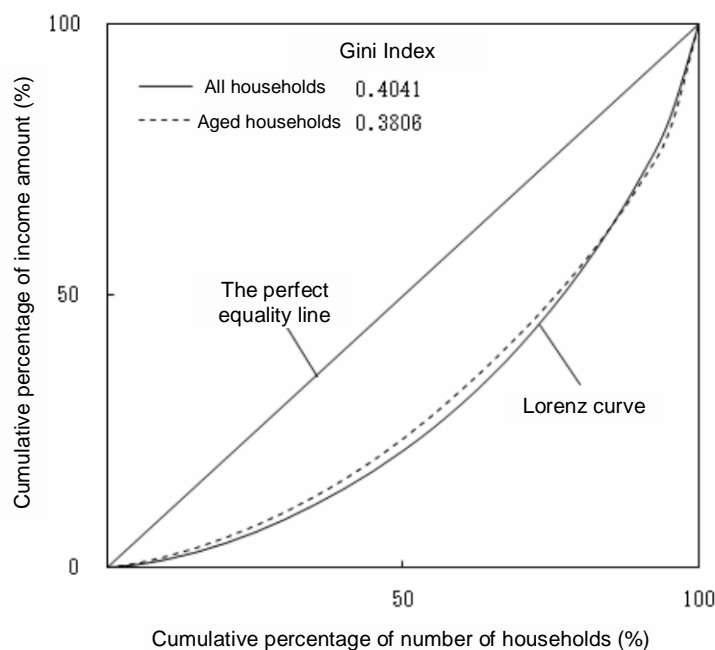
2009 survey

	All households	Aged households	Households with children	Households with persons aged 65 and over	
Average income per one household (ten thousand yen)	547.5	297.0	688.5	483.5	
Average earning income per one household member with job (ten thousand yen)	321.6	183.9	367.9	249.7	
Percentage distribution (%)	Income quintile	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Quintile I	20.0	40.0	7.6	24.8
	Quintile II	20.0	31.9	11.7	24.8
	Quintile III	20.0	18.2	22.1	19.7
	Quintile IV	20.0	6.9	30.3	14.6
	Quintile V	20.0	2.9	28.4	16.0
	Self-assessed living conditions	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Very difficult	24.9	23.6	27.8	24.2
	Somewhat difficult	33.2	32.6	35.6	33.3
	Normal	37.9	41.1	33.3	39.5
	Somewhat comfortable	3.5	2.3	3.0	2.6
Very comfortable	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	

Note: "Self-assessed living-conditions" indicates the status at the time of survey in July 2009.

Reference

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



Trends in Gini Index 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
2004	0.3999	0.4131
2005	0.3948	0.3962
2006	0.3981	0.3989
2007	0.3949	0.3892
2008	0.4041	0.3806

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 Index?

The Gini index is a coefficient that 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 index 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, 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 **“With job”** mean the person had a job with income in May 2009. 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 2009 (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 2009
- (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.

8 **“employee and self-employed status”** can be classified as follows.

- (1) Self-employed
It means a person who runs a business in certain store, plant or office, such as an owner of retail store, plant owner, agriculture business owner, doctor in private practice, lawyer or writer, etc.
- (2) Family employee
It means a family member of a self-employed person, who is helping the family-managed business
- (3) Executive of company, organization, etc.
It means an executive (such as officer and director) of a company, organization and public organization. For example, director/auditor of a stock corporation, representative partner of an unlimited/limited partnership, director/auditor of an association or organization, president/director/auditor of a public or government corporation, and so on.
- (4) General employee
It means a person who is employed by a self-employed person, company, organization or public offices, with an indefinite employment period.
- (5) Employee under contract of 1 month or longer and less than 1 year
- (6) Employee under daily contract or contract of less than 1 month
- (7) Work at home
It means a person who works at home to obtain income.
- (8) Others
It means persons other than those aforementioned in (1)-(7).
- (9) Unknown whether he/she is employed or self-employed
It means a person who has a job but whether he/she is an employee or self-employed is unknown.

9 **“The called title at the workplace”** can be classified as follows.

- (1) Regular employee and staff
It means a person who is called a general employee or a regular employee.
- (2) Part-time employee and temporary staff [arbeit in Japanese]
It means a person who is called “part-timer”, “arbeit” or similar names at the workplace, regardless of working hours and days.
If it is unclear whether he/she is part-time employee etc., the called title would be the name referred to, either orally or in a written form, in the recruitment advertisement/guideline or at the time of signing the employment contract.
- (3) Dispatched staff of an dispatch business establishment
It means a person who is employed by an establishment under the Worker Dispatching Act and is dispatched from there.
In cases where this Act does not apply, the person is not deemed as a “dispatched staff of a dispatch business establishment”, even if the form of employment is similar.
- (4) Contract staff and commissioned staff
Contract staff means a person who is employed under contract with the purpose to engage in specialized work, or a person who is employed for a definite employment period.
Commissioned staff means a person who is called “commissioned staff [shokutaku in Japanese]” or similar names at the workplace, regardless of working conditions and contract period.
- (5) Others
It means persons other than those aforementioned in (1)-(4).

- 10 **“Median”** is the value of the boundary that divides the income of all households arranged in sequence in an ascending order equally into two.
- 11 **“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).
- 12 **“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 Other social security benefits

It means social security benefits (such as assistance under the Public Assistance Act and child allowance) other than (2) and (4)-a 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.).
- 13 **“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.