

## 2. Children's Daily Life

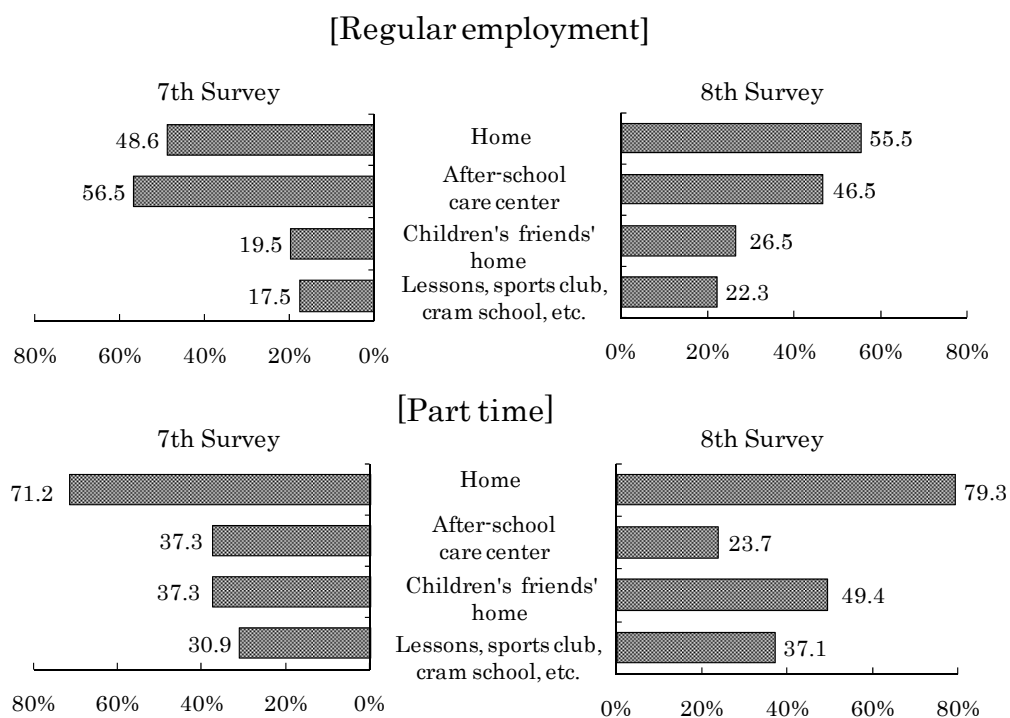
### (1) After school

Among children whose mothers were in regular employment, the percentage who spent their time in an after-school center after school declined from 56.5% in the first grade to 46.5% in the second grade.

If we look at children whose mothers were in "regular employment" and where those children spent their time between leaving school and around 6 p.m. (multiple answers), the percentage of children who spent their time in an after-school care center, which was mentioned the most in the 7<sup>th</sup> Survey, decreased to 46.5% in the 8<sup>th</sup> Survey. On the other hand, "home" was mentioned the most in the 8<sup>th</sup> Survey, at 55.5%.

With regard to children whose mothers were working "part-time," "home" was mentioned the most in both the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Surveys, at 71.2% and 79.3%, respectively. (Figure 4)

Figure 4. Changes in the place children spent their time after school by employment status of mothers (multiple answers)



*Note:*

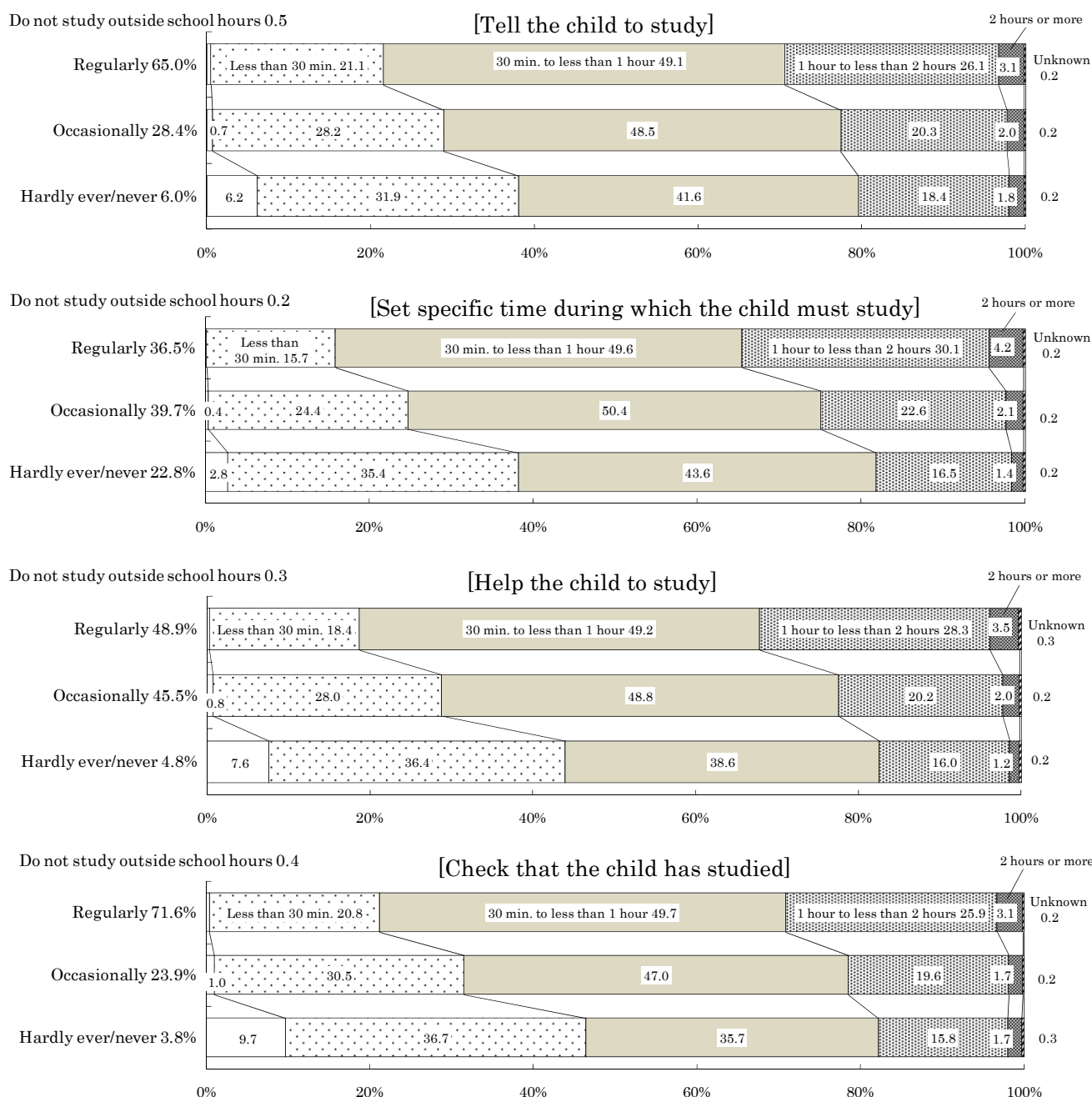
1. Data tabulated from responses on the same subjects obtained from the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Surveys who were living with their mothers (N = 34,508)
2. "Regular employment" indicates "Working (regular employment)," and "Part time" indicates "Working (part time)."

### (2) Studying at home, etc.

When mothers involved themselves "regularly" in their children's study at home, the children studied longer outside school hours.

As for the time children normally spent studying outside school hours (including time doing homework and attending cram schools) in relation to how their mothers involved themselves in the children's study at home, the children studied longer when their mothers involved themselves "regularly" for all types of involvement shown below (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Time children spent studying outside school hours in relation to mothers' involvement in the children's study at home



Note: Data tabulated from responses obtained in the 8th Survey of subjects who were living with their mothers (N = 35,850)

### (3) After-school activities

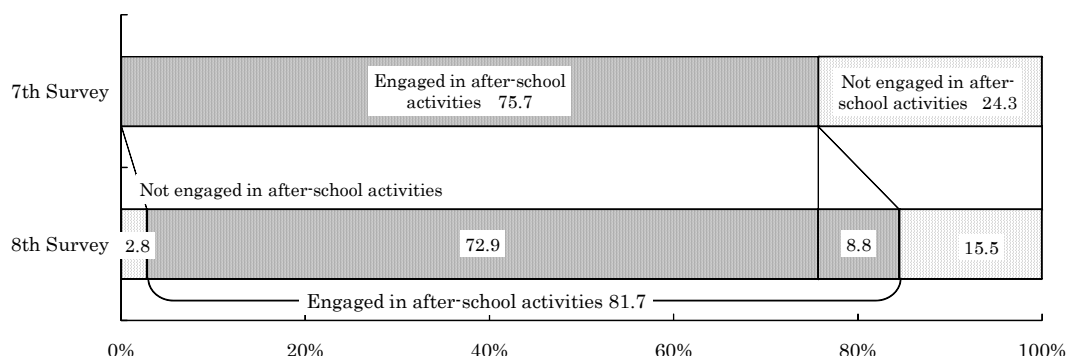
More than 80% of children were engaging in after-school activities. The most popular activities were “swimming” among boys and “music (piano, etc.)” among girls.

The percentage of children who were “engaged in after-school activities” at the time of the 7<sup>th</sup> Survey but not in the 8<sup>th</sup> Survey made up 2.8% of all responses. On the other hand, 8.8% were newly engaged in after-school activities in the 8<sup>th</sup> Survey. All in all, 81.7% were engaged in after-school activities at the time of the 8<sup>th</sup> Survey (Figure 6).

As for the type of after-school activities taken up by boys and girls (multiple answers),

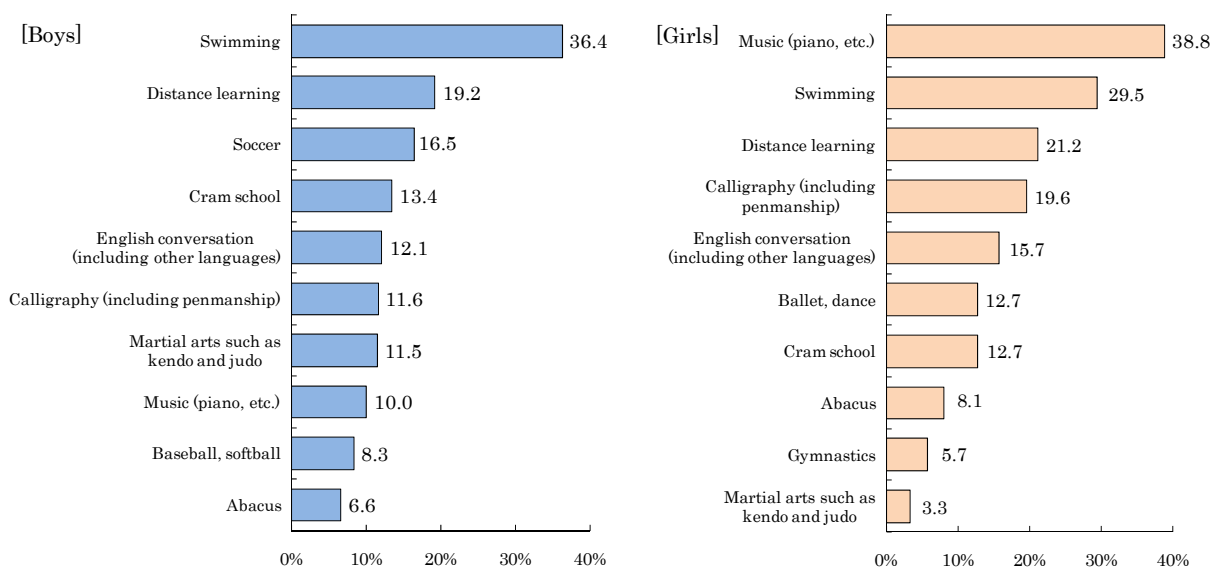
“swimming” was the most popular activity among boys at 36.4%, and “music (piano, etc.)” was the most popular activity among girls at 38.8% (Figure 7).

Figure 6. Changes in the percentage of children engaged in after-school activities



Note: Data tabulated from responses obtained from the 7th and 8th Surveys on "after-school activities" (N=34,513)

Figure 7. Type of after-school activities taken up by boys and girls (top 10 types, multiple answers)



Note: Data tabulated from responses obtained in the 8th Survey (N=36,136 (18,783 boys, 17,353 girls))

#### (4) Reading habit

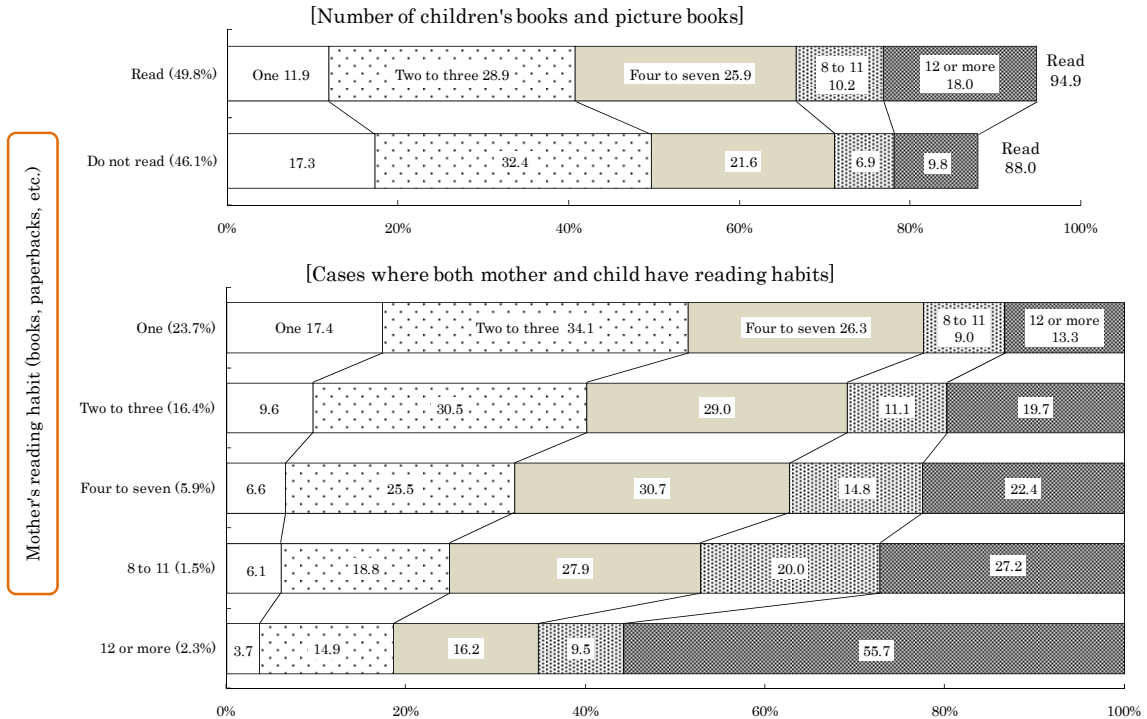
**Children whose mothers or fathers read many books (books, paperbacks, etc.) tended to read more books (children’s books, picture books, etc.) as well.**

With respect to children’s habits of reading books (children’s books and picture books) every month in relation to their mothers’ and fathers’ reading habits, it was found that the percentages of children who read books were 94.9% among children whose mothers had a reading habit; 88.0% among children whose mothers did not have a reading habit; 94.5% among children whose fathers had a reading habit; and 89.3% among children whose fathers did not have a reading habit.

If we look at the number of books children (who read one or more books a month) read in relation to the number of books their mothers or fathers (mothers or fathers who read one or more books a

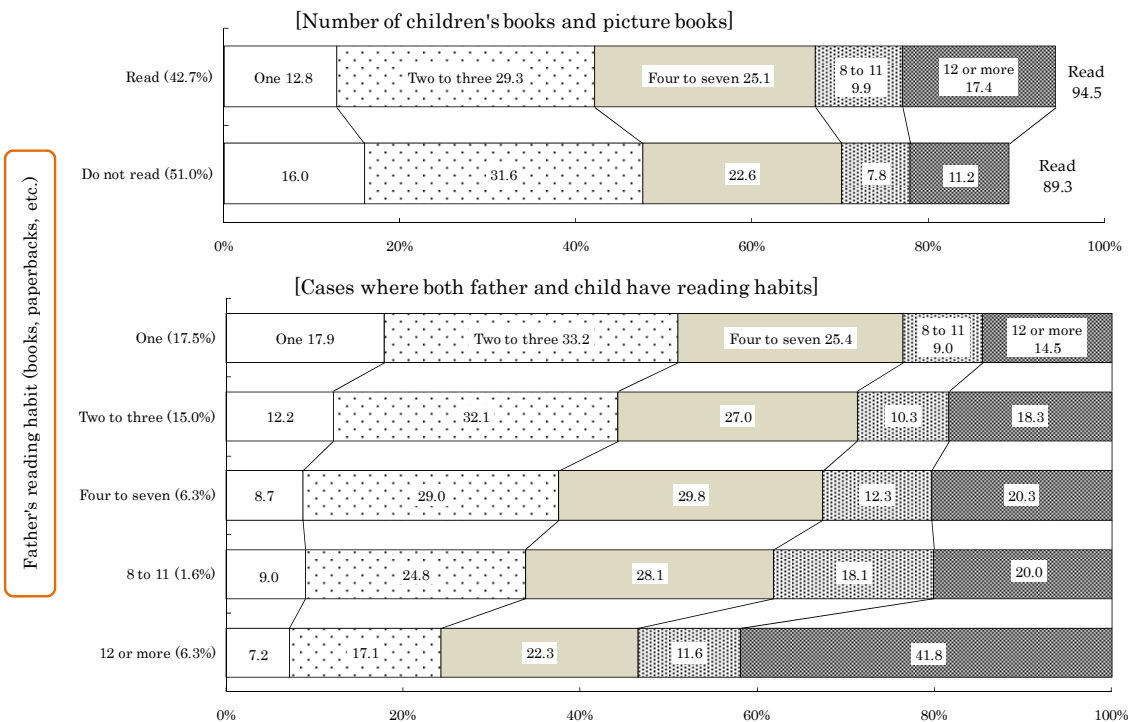
month) read, the children whose mothers or fathers read many books tended to read more. (Figure 8)

Figure 8. Children's reading habits in relation to their fathers' and mothers' reading habits (number of books read in a month)



Note:

1. Data tabulated from responses obtained in the 8th Survey of subjects who were living with their fathers (N=35,850)
2. As for the data compiled based on the number of books fathers read, each row is a breakdown of the responses obtained on the number of books children read, with the total number of such responses being 100%.



Note:

1. Data tabulated from responses obtained in the 8th Survey of subjects who were living with their fathers (N=33,421)
2. As for the data compiled based on the number of books fathers read, each row is a breakdown of the responses obtained on the number of books children read, with the total number of such responses being 100%.

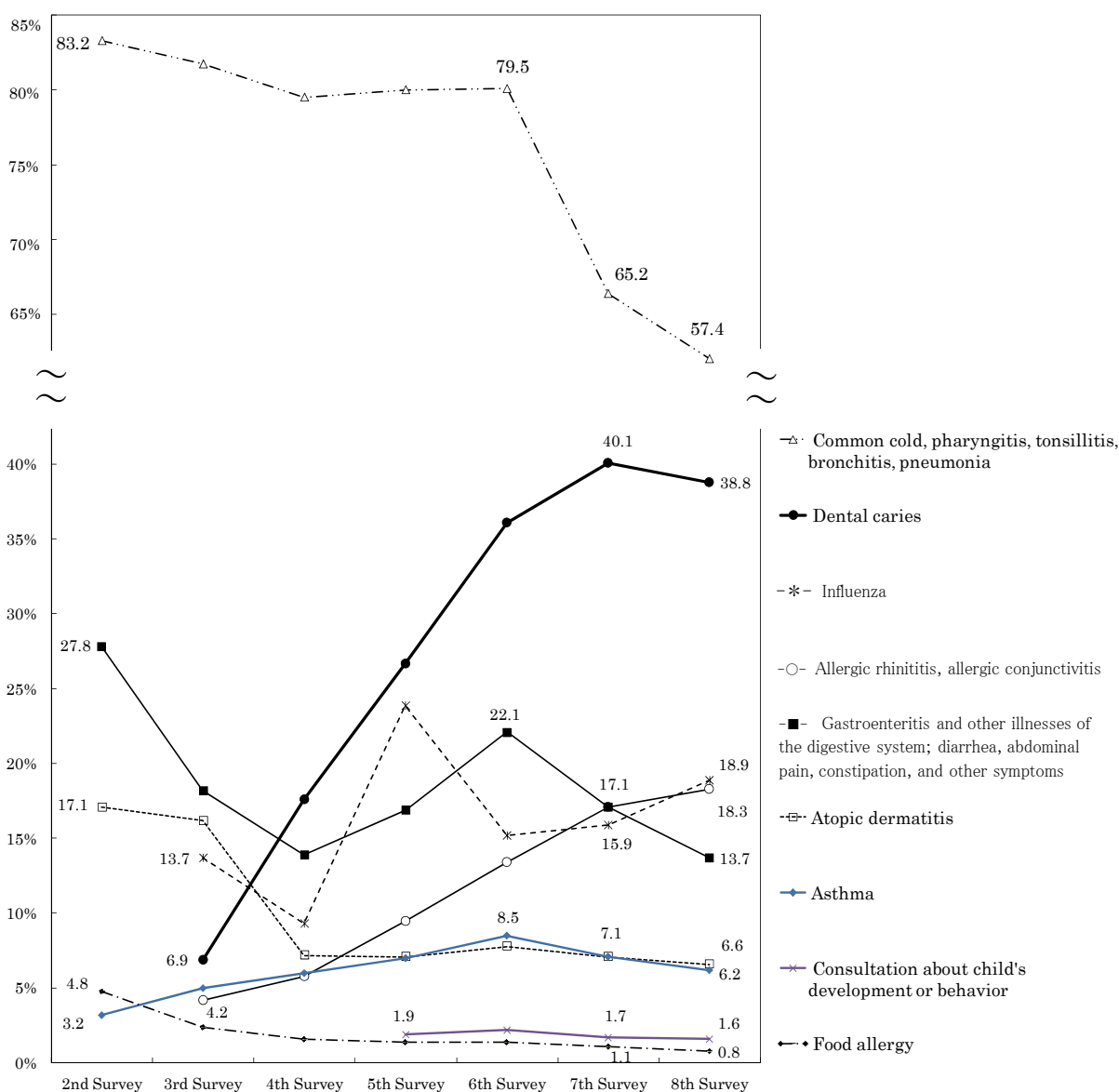
## (5) Illnesses and injuries

### Increases in “influenza” and “allergic rhinitis and allergic conjunctivitis”

As regards the main types of illnesses and injuries for which children were examined in hospitals and clinics in the last year (multiple answers), the largest number of children were examined for “common cold, pharyngitis, tonsillitis, bronchitis, pneumonia” at 57.4%, followed by “dental caries” at 38.8%.

When compared with the 7<sup>th</sup> Survey, the number of children with “influenza” and with “allergic rhinitis and allergic conjunctivitis” increased in the 8<sup>th</sup> Survey. (Figure 9)

Figure 9. Changes in the main types of illnesses and injuries for which children were examined in hospitals and clinics (multiple answers)



#### Notes:

1. Data tabulated from responses on the same subjects obtained from the 2nd through 8th Surveys (N=32,381)
2. Data for the 7th Survey reflect the number of children who were examined in hospitals and clinics during a period of a year and a half.
3. In the 2nd Survey, read "Common cold, bronchitis, pneumonia" for "Common cold, pharyngitis, tonsillitis, bronchitis, pneumonia."
4. In the 2nd Survey, inquiry was not made on "dental caries," "allergic rhinitis, allergic conjunctivitis," or "influenza."
5. In the 2nd Survey, read "Diarrhea, abdominal pain, constipation, and other symptoms" for "Gastroenteritis and other illnesses of the digestive system; diarrhea, abdominal pain, constipation, and other symptoms."
6. From the 2nd through the 4th Surveys, inquiry was not made on "Consultation about child's development or behavior."