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Household Statistics Office

Director-General for Statistics and Information Policy

Director Toshihiro Nakamura

Deputy Director Junko Tano

Nobuyoshi Arai

Senior Officer Kazutaka Jimbou

(Section in Charge/Ext.)

Household Comprehensive Statistics of Living Conditions Section 1(7587)

Income/Savings Comprehensive Statistics of Living Conditions Section 2(7588)

Health/Long-term care Comprehensive Statistics of Living Conditions Section 3(7591)

(Main Switchboard) 03(5253)1111

(Direct line) 03(3595)2974

## Summary Report of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions 2016

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The results of the Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions 2016 are also posted on the website of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

Website of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

(URL(Japanese Only)) <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/toukei/list/20-21kekka.html>

**[Notes]**

(1) Symbols used in the tables

“_”	Quantity zero
“•”	Item/Category not applicable
“...”	Data not available or applicable
“0, 0.0”	Less than a half of the unit
“△”	Decreased number (or percentage)

- (2) As numbers in the Summary Report are rounded, the sum of breakdown may not agree with the total. In addition, increases and decreases in number and percentage are calculated based on released data.
- (3) Regarding “household”-related items, data on yearly trends before 1985 are based on “Comprehensive survey of living conditions (Statics and Information Department, Minister’s Secretariat, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)”.
- (4) Data of 1995 exclude Hyogo prefecture, as the survey was not carried out in this area due to the Great Hanshin and Awaji Earthquake.
- (5) Data of 2011 exclude Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures, as the survey was not carried out in these areas due to the Great East Japan Earthquake.
- (6) Data of 2012 exclude Fukushima prefecture, as the survey was not carried out in this area due to the Great East Japan Earthquake.
- (7) Data of 2016 exclude Kumamoto prefecture, as the survey was not carried out in this area due to the Kumamoto Earthquake.  
Data of 2013 on Kumamoto prefecture and the 46 prefectures excluding Kumamoto prefecture are provided in “Reference Table: Comparison with the 2013 survey (previous large-scale survey)” (P47 to 55).

# Outline of Survey

## 1 Objective

The purpose of this survey is to research into the fundamental aspects of the nation's livelihood such as health, medical care, welfare, pension and income, and thereby to provide data instrumental for the planning and operation of the health, labour and welfare administration. The survey was initiated in 1986. Every three years a large-scale survey is conducted and in each of the interim years a smaller-scale survey is carried out.

In the year 2016, the 11th large-scale survey was carried out.

## 2 Scope of Survey and Households Surveyed

The survey covers households and household members nationwide. Respondents sourced for the household questionnaire survey and the health questionnaire survey were all households (around 290,000 households) and their household members (around 710,000 persons) in 5,410 areas that were selected using the stratified random sampling method out of areas in the category of Type 1 and Type 8 among census enumeration districts for the 2010 National Census; for the long-term care questionnaire survey, persons requiring long-term care or support (around 8,000 persons) as defined under the Long-Term Care Insurance Act in 2,446 areas selected using the stratified random sampling method out of the above-mentioned 5,410 areas; for the income questionnaire survey and the savings questionnaire survey, all households (about 30,000 households) and their members (about 80,000 persons) in 1,963 subareas selected with the stratified random sampling method out of subareas of Type 1 category that are defined in the above-mentioned 5,410 areas.

However, following persons were excluded from the scope of the survey:

### a. Household/Health/Long-Term Care Questionnaire Survey

Persons living apart from other household members as mentioned below:

Business bachelors, migrant workers, persons on an extended business trip (roughly 3 months or longer), persons studying abroad, persons living in a social welfare institution, long-term inpatients (whose resident registrations has been moved to the hospital), boarded out foster child, prisoners and others living apart from other household members;

### b. Income/Savings Questionnaire Survey

Persons living apart as mentioned in the preceding paragraph "Household questionnaire Survey", households and household members who have moved in or out of the covered areas on and after the date of the household questionnaire survey and one-person households living in a dormitory or a boarding house.

Notes: 1 "Type" numbers are for indicating the categories of census enumeration districts. "Type 1" is an ordinary enumeration area and "Type 8" is an area in which are located dormitories/boarding houses having about 50 or more one-person household living therein.

2 "Subarea" means a geographical subarea resulting from the division of one census enumeration area into several smaller areas for the purposes of better accuracy of statistics and equalization of burdens of census enumerators.

## 3 Date of Survey

Household/Health/Long-Term Care Questionnaire Survey ..... June 2, 2016 (Thursday)

Income/Savings Questionnaire Survey ..... July 14, 2016 (Thursday)

## 4 Survey Items

Household questionnaire survey: .....Status of one-person household, total household expenditures 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/Onkyu annuity, status of participation in public pension system, labour force status, etc.

Health questionnaire survey: .....Subjective symptoms, outpatients, health problems in daily life, subjective health assessment, worries and stress, mental state, receiving rate of health checkups, etc.

Long-Term Care questionnaire survey: .....Genders and dates of birth of persons requiring long-term care, care requirement levels, causes for long-term care, use of nursing care services, hours spent for care by major caregivers,

involvement of family member caregivers and care service providers.

Income questionnaire survey: .....Amounts of income by income type, relevant taxes, etc. for the previous year, self-assessed living conditions, etc.

Savings questionnaire survey: .....Current balance of savings and debts, etc.

## 5 Survey method

Household members filled out a questionnaire distributed by census enumerators in advance, and then the enumerators collected the filled-out questionnaires. However, savings questionnaires were collected after sealed up, while health questionnaires and income questionnaires were collected after sealed only in cases where it was absolutely necessary to do so.

## 6 Route of the Survey

### a. Household/Health/Long-term care questionnaire survey:

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare — Prefectural government — Public health center — Instructor — Enumerator — Household

└ City with a public health center ┘

Special ward

### b. Income/Savings Questionnaire Survey

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare — Prefectural government — Welfare office — Instructor — Enumerator — Household

└ City, special ward and town/village with a welfare office ┘

## 7 Tabulation of Survey Results and Households Tabulated

The survey results were tabulated by the Director-General for Statistics and Information Policy, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

The number of households surveyed, the number of responding households, and the number of households tabulated are as follows:

	The number of households surveyed	The number of responding households	The number of households tabulated (except for those ineligible for tabulation)
Household/Health questionnaire	289 470 households	224 641 households	224 208 households
Income/Savings questionnaire	34 286 households	25 275 households	24 604 households
Long-term care questionnaire	7 573 persons	7 002 persons	6 790 persons

\* The Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions is a statistical survey for formulating the “Statistics for Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions”, fundamental statistics under the Statistics Act.

# Outline of Results

## I The number of households and household members

### 1 Household structures and household types

The total number of households in Japan as of June 2, 2016 (excluding Kumamoto prefecture) is 49,945,000.

As for household structures, “household of a couple and unmarried child(ren)” is the most common, totaling 14,744,000 (29.5% of all the households), followed by 13,434,000 of “one-person household” (26.9%), and then by “household of a couple only” totaling 11,850,000 (23.7%).

In terms of household type, there is 13,271,000 of “aged household” (26.6% of all households), indicating a rise on yearly trends. The total number of “mother-child(ren) household” is 712,000 (1.4% of all households). (Table 1, Figure 1)

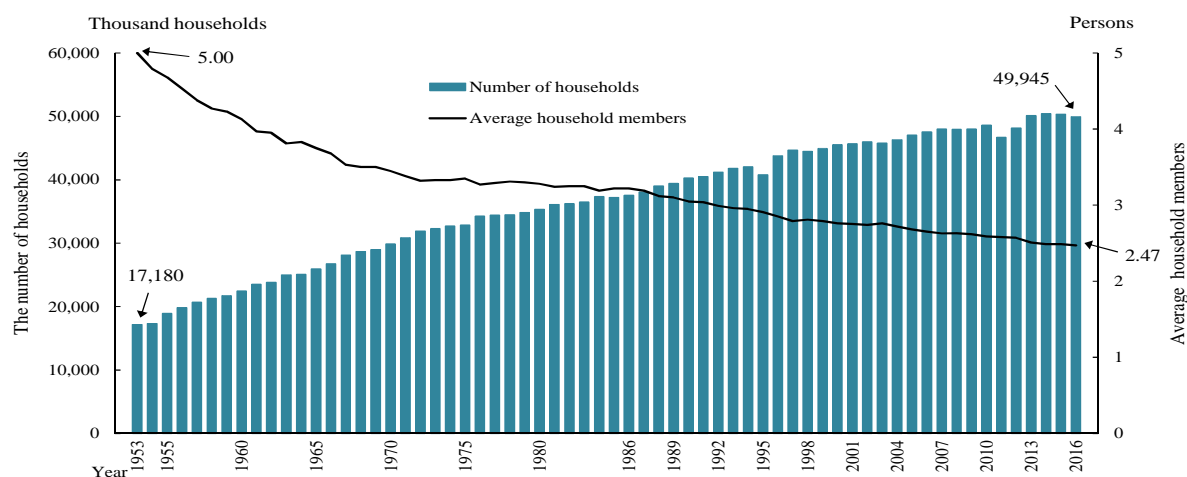
Table 1 Yearly trends in the number of households and average household members by household structure and household type

Year	Total	Structure of household						Type of household				Average household members
		One-person household	Household of a couple only	Household of a couple and unmarried child(ren)	Household of a single parent and unmarried child(ren)	Three-generation-family household	Other households	Aged household	Mother-child(ren) household	Father-child(ren) household	Other households	
	Estimated number (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
2010	48 638	12 386	10 994	14 922	3 180	3 835	3 320	10 207	708	77	37 646	2.59
2013	50 112	13 285	11 644	14 899	3 621	3 329	3 334	11 614	821	91	37 586	2.51
2014	50 431	13 662	11 748	14 546	3 576	3 464	3 435	12 214	732	101	37 384	2.49
2015	50 361	13 517	11 872	14 820	3 624	3 264	3 265	12 714	793	78	36 777	2.49
2016	49 945	13 434	11 850	14 744	3 640	2 947	3 330	13 271	712	91	35 871	2.47
	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	•
2010	100.0	25.5	22.6	30.7	6.5	7.9	6.8	21.0	1.5	0.2	77.4	•
2013	100.0	26.5	23.2	29.7	7.2	6.6	6.7	23.2	1.6	0.2	75.0	•
2014	100.0	27.1	23.3	28.8	7.1	6.9	6.8	24.2	1.5	0.2	74.1	•
2015	100.0	26.8	23.6	29.4	7.2	6.5	6.5	25.2	1.6	0.2	73.0	•
2016	100.0	26.9	23.7	29.5	7.3	5.9	6.7	26.6	1.4	0.2	71.8	•

Notes: 1) Figures for 1995 do not include data for Hyogo prefecture.

2) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture. Data of 2013 on Kumamoto prefecture and the 46 prefectures excluding Kumamoto prefecture are provided in Reference Table 1 on Page 48.

Figure 1 Yearly trends in the number of households and average household members



Notes: 1) Figures for 1995 do not include data for Hyogo prefecture.

2) Figures for 2011 do not include data for Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures.

3) Figures for 2012 do not include data for Fukushima prefecture.

4) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

## 2 Households with person(s) aged 65 and over

The total number of households with person(s) aged 65 and over (excluding Kumamoto prefecture) is 24,165,000 (48.4% of all households).

Looking at household structures, “household of a couple only” is the most common, totaling 7,526,000 households (31.1% of all the households with person(s) aged 65 and over), followed by 6,559,000 households of “one-person household” (27.1%) and then by 5,007,000 households of “household of parent(s) and unmarried child(ren) only” (20.7%). (Table 2, Figure 2)

Table 2 Yearly trends in household structures of households with person(s) aged 65 and over

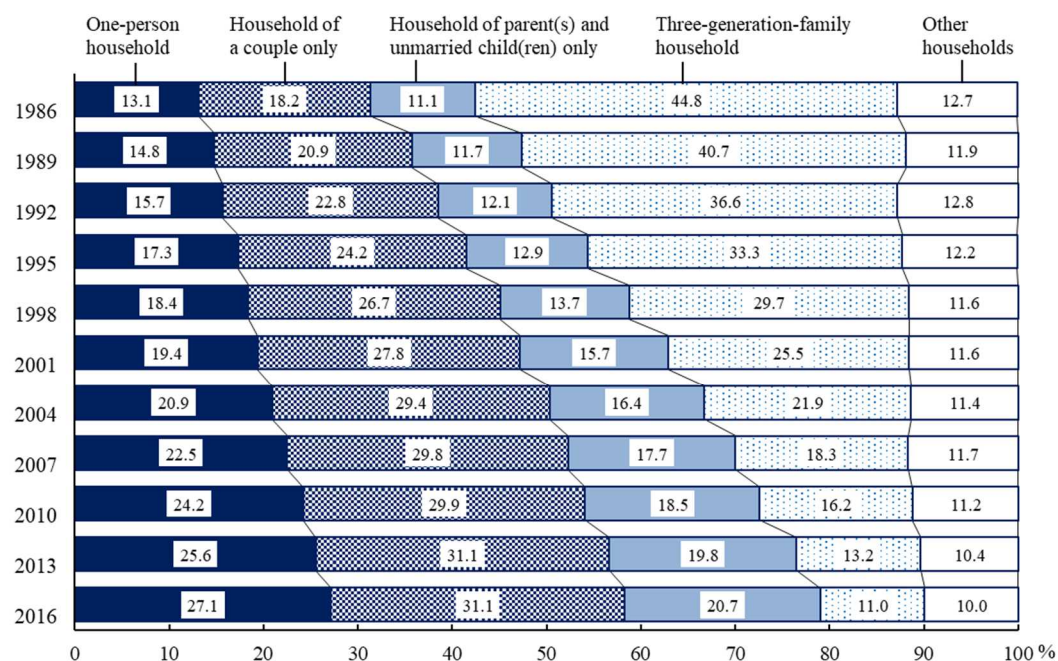
Year	Households with person(s) aged 65 and over	As a percentage of all households (%)	One-person household	Household of a couple only	Household of parent(s) and unmarried child(ren) only	Three-generation-family household	Other households	(Regrouped) Household of person(s) aged 65 and over only
Estimated 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
2010	20 705	(42.6)	5 018	6 190	3 836	3 348	2 313	10 188
2013	22 420	(44.7)	5 730	6 974	4 442	2 953	2 321	11 594
2014	23 572	(46.7)	5 959	7 242	4 743	3 117	2 512	12 193
2015	23 724	(47.1)	6 243	7 469	4 704	2 906	2 402	12 688
2016	24 165	(48.4)	6 559	7 526	5 007	2 668	2 405	13 252
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
2010	100.0	.	24.2	29.9	18.5	16.2	11.2	49.2
2013	100.0	.	25.6	31.1	19.8	13.2	10.4	51.7
2014	100.0	.	25.3	30.7	20.1	13.2	10.7	51.7
2015	100.0	.	26.3	31.5	19.8	12.2	10.1	53.5
2016	100.0	.	27.1	31.1	20.7	11.0	10.0	54.8

Notes: 1) Figures for 1995 do not include data for Hyogo prefecture.

2) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture. Data of 2013 on Kumamoto prefecture and the 46 prefectures excluding Kumamoto prefecture are provided in Reference Table 2 on Page 48.

3) "Household of parent(s) and unmarried child(ren) only" includes "household of a couple and unmarried child(ren) only" and "household of a single parent and unmarried child(ren) only".

Figure 2 Yearly trends in household structures of households with person(s) aged 65 and over



Notes: 1) Figures for 1995 do not include data for Hyogo prefecture.

2) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

3) "Household of parent(s) and unmarried child(ren) only" includes "household of a couple and unmarried child(ren) only" and "household of a single parent and unmarried child(ren) only".

The total number of households with person(s) aged 65 and over (excluding Kumamoto prefecture) “one-person household” reach 6,559,000 households (49.4% of all the aged households), and “household of a couple only”, 6,196,000 households (46.7%). (Table 3, Figure 3)

Looking at “one-person household”, males account for 31.9%, whereas females account for 68.1%.

Looking at their age groups by gender, the male population aged 65 to 69 years and the female population aged 75 to 79 years account for the largest percentage, respectively 35.5% and 21.4%. (Figure 4)

Table 3 Yearly trends in household structures of aged household

Year	Aged household	One-person household	Male one-person household	Female one-person household	Household of a couple only	Other 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
2010	10 207	5 018	1 420	3 598	4 876	313
2013	11 614	5 730	1 659	4 071	5 513	371
2014	12 214	5 959	1 909	4 049	5 801	455
2015	12 714	6 243	1 951	4 292	5 998	473
2016	13 271	6 559	2 095	4 464	6 196	516
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
2010	100.0	49.2	13.9	35.3	47.8	3.1
2013	100.0	49.3	14.3	35.1	47.5	3.2
2014	100.0	48.8	15.6	33.2	47.5	3.7
2015	100.0	49.1	15.3	33.8	47.2	3.7
2016	100.0	49.4	15.8	33.6	46.7	3.9

Notes: 1) Figures for 1995 do not include data for Hyogo prefecture.

2) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture. Data of 2013 on Kumamoto prefecture and the 46 prefectures excluding Kumamoto prefecture are provided in Reference Table 3 on Page 49.

3) "Other households" include "household of parent(s) and unmarried child(ren) only" and "Three-generation-family household".

Figure 3 Household structures of aged households

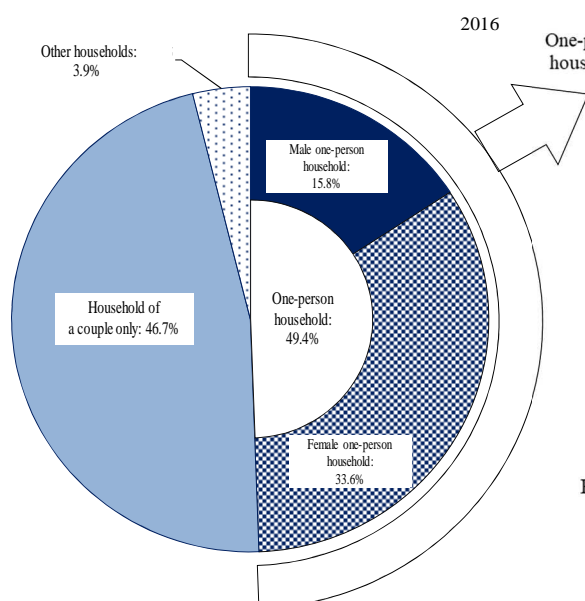
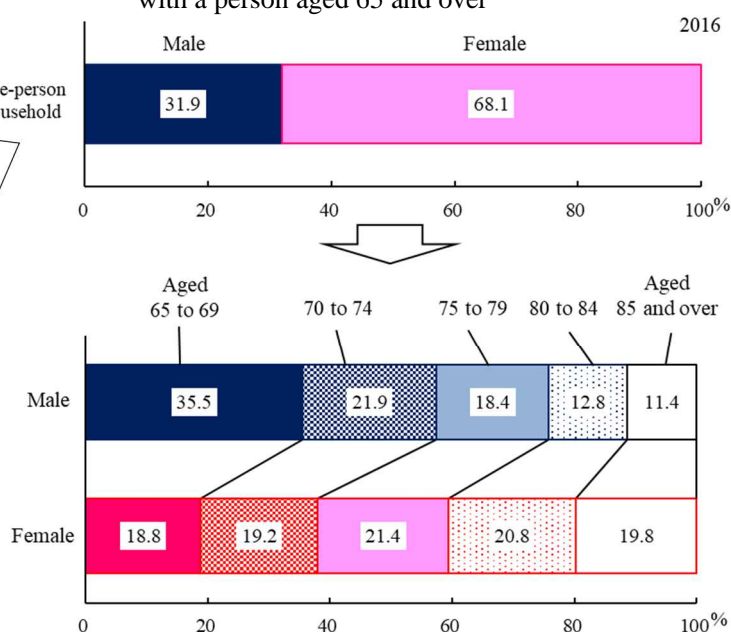


Figure 4 Gender and age structures of one-person household with a person aged 65 and over



Note: Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

Notes: 1) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

2) "Other households" include "household of parent(s) and unmarried child(ren) only" and "Three-generation-family household".



### 3 Persons aged 65 years and over

The total number of households with person(s) aged 65 and over (excluding Kumamoto prefecture) is 35,315,000.

In terms of family type, persons of “household of a couple only” (both or either of the couple aged 65 and over) is the most common, totaling 13,721,000 (38.9% of all the persons aged 65 and over), followed by 13,570,000 of “coresident with child(ren)” (38.4%), and then by 6,559,000 of “one-person household” (18.6%). (Table 4)

By gender and age group, the percentage of males “coresident with married child(ren) and child’s spouse” increases, as the age rises, whereas the percentage of females of “one-person household” and “coresident with married child(ren) and child’s spouse” increases. (Figure 5)

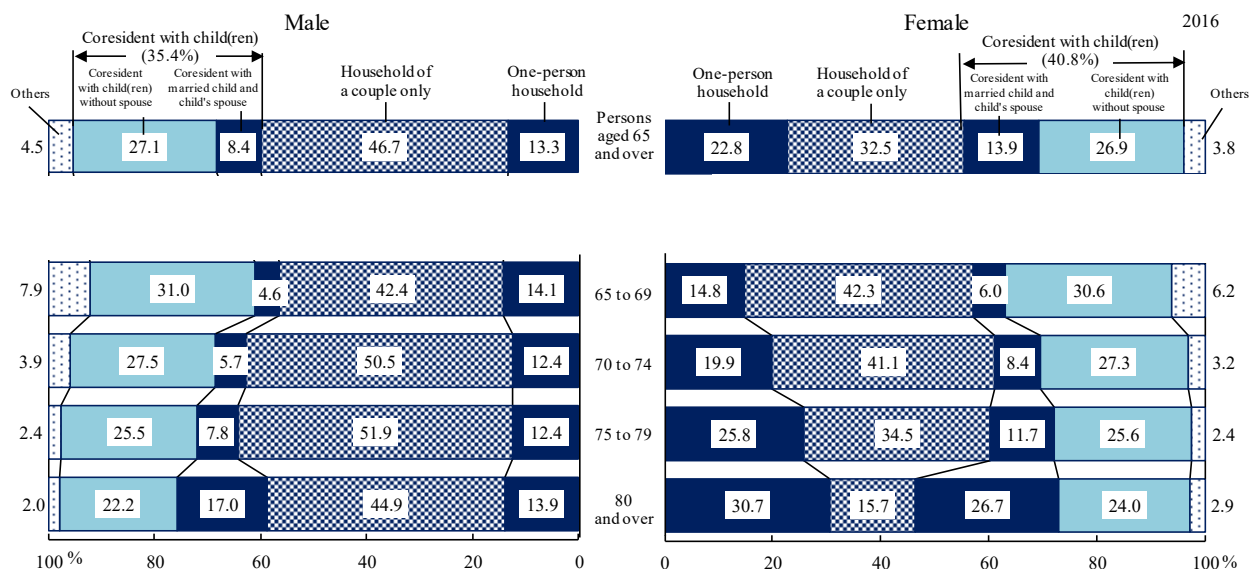
Table 4 Yearly trends in family types of persons aged 65 and over

Year	Persons aged 65 and over	One-person household	Household of a couple only	Coresident with child(ren)	Coresident with married child(ren) and the child's spouse	Coresident with child(ren) without spouse	Coresident with other relative(s)	Coresident with person(s) other than relative(s)
Estimated number (Unit: thousand persons)								
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
2010	29 768	5 018	11 065	12 577	5 203	7 374	1 081	27
2013	32 394	5 730	12 487	12 950	4 498	8 452	1 193	33
2014	34 326	5 959	13 043	13 941	4 728	9 213	1 339	44
2015	34 658	6 243	13 467	13 526	4 347	9 179	1 370	52
2016	35 315	6 559	13 721	13 570	4 034	9 536	1 420	44
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
2010	100.0	16.9	37.2	42.2	17.5	24.8	3.6	0.1
2013	100.0	17.7	38.5	40.0	13.9	26.1	3.7	0.1
2014	100.0	17.4	38.0	40.6	13.8	26.8	3.9	0.1
2015	100.0	18.0	38.9	39.0	12.5	26.5	4.0	0.1
2016	100.0	18.6	38.9	38.4	11.4	27.0	4.0	0.1

Notes: 1) Figures for 1995 do not include data for Hyogo prefecture.

2) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture. Data of 2013 on Kumamoto prefecture and the 46 prefectures excluding Kumamoto prefecture are provided in Reference Table 4.

Figure 5 Family types by gender and age group of persons aged 65 and over



Notes: 1) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

2) "Others" include "Coresident with other relative(s)" and "Coresident with person(s) other than relative(s)".



#### 4 Households with child(ren)

The number of households with child(ren) (excluding Kumamoto prefecture) is 11,666,000 (23.4% of all households). The number of households with only “one” child is 5,436,000 (10.9% of all households, or 46.6% of household with child(ren)), while the number of household with “two” children is 4,702,000 (9.4% of all households, or 40.3% of household with child(ren)).

Looking at household structure, “household of a couple and unmarried child(ren)” is the most common structure, totaling 8,576,000 households (73.5% of all the household with child(ren)), followed by 1,717,000 household of “three generation-family household” (14.7%). (Table 5, Figure 6)

Table 5 Yearly trends in the number of households with child(ren) by number of child(ren) and by household structure, and the average number of child(ren)

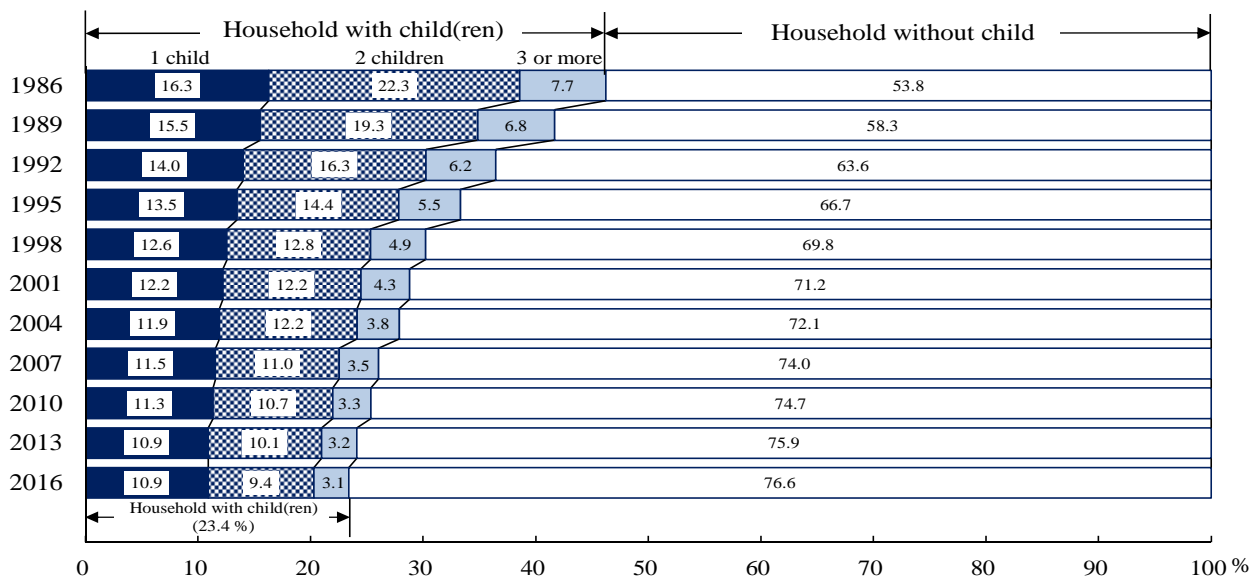
Year	Household with child(ren)	As a percentage of all households (%)	Number of children			Household structure					Average number of children in households with child(ren)
			One child	Two children	Three or more children	Nuclear family households	Household of a couple and unmarried child(ren)	Household of a single parent and unmarried child(ren)	Three-generation-family household	Other households	
Estimated number (Unit: thousand households)											
1986	17 364	(46.2)	6 107	8 381	2 877	12 080	11 359	722	4 688	596	1.83
1989	16 426	(41.7)	6 119	7 612	2 695	11 419	10 742	677	4 415	592	1.81
1992	15 009	(36.4)	5 772	6 697	2 540	10 371	9 800	571	4 087	551	1.80
1995	13 586	(33.3)	5 495	5 854	2 237	9 419	8 840	580	3 658	509	1.78
1998	13 453	(30.2)	5 588	5 679	2 185	9 420	8 820	600	3 548	485	1.77
2001	13 156	(28.8)	5 581	5 594	1 981	9 368	8 701	667	3 255	534	1.75
2004	12 916	(27.9)	5 510	5 667	1 739	9 589	8 851	738	2 902	425	1.73
2007	12 499	(26.0)	5 544	5 284	1 671	9 489	8 645	844	2 498	511	1.71
2010	12 324	(25.3)	5 514	5 181	1 628	9 483	8 669	813	2 320	521	1.70
2013	12 085	(24.1)	5 457	5 048	1 580	9 618	8 707	912	1 965	503	1.70
2014	11 411	(22.6)	5 293	4 621	1 497	9 013	8 165	848	1 992	405	1.69
2015	11 817	(23.5)	5 487	4 779	1 551	9 556	8 691	865	1 893	367	1.69
2016	11 666	(23.4)	5 436	4 702	1 527	9 386	8 576	810	1 717	564	1.69
Percentage distribution (Unit:%)											
1986	100.0	•	35.2	48.3	16.6	69.6	65.4	4.2	27.0	3.4	•
1989	100.0	•	37.2	46.3	16.4	69.5	65.4	4.1	26.9	3.6	•
1992	100.0	•	38.5	44.6	16.9	69.1	65.3	3.8	27.2	3.7	•
1995	100.0	•	40.4	43.1	16.5	69.3	65.1	4.3	26.9	3.7	•
1998	100.0	•	41.5	42.2	16.2	70.0	65.6	4.5	26.4	3.6	•
2001	100.0	•	42.4	42.5	15.1	71.2	66.1	5.1	24.7	4.1	•
2004	100.0	•	42.7	43.9	13.5	74.2	68.5	5.7	22.5	3.3	•
2007	100.0	•	44.4	42.3	13.4	75.9	69.2	6.8	20.0	4.1	•
2010	100.0	•	44.7	42.0	13.2	76.9	70.3	6.6	18.8	4.2	•
2013	100.0	•	45.2	41.8	13.1	79.6	72.0	7.5	16.3	4.2	•
2014	100.0	•	46.4	40.5	13.1	79.0	71.6	7.4	17.5	3.6	•
2015	100.0	•	46.4	40.4	13.1	80.9	73.6	7.3	16.0	3.1	•
2016	100.0	•	46.6	40.3	13.1	80.5	73.5	6.9	14.7	4.8	•

Notes: 1) Figures for 1995 do not include data for Hyogo prefecture.

2) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture. Data of 2013 on Kumamoto prefecture and the 46 prefectures excluding Kumamoto prefecture are provided in Reference Table 5 on Page 49.

3) "Other households" include "One-person household".

Figure 6 Yearly trends in the percentage distribution of households by the number of child(ren)

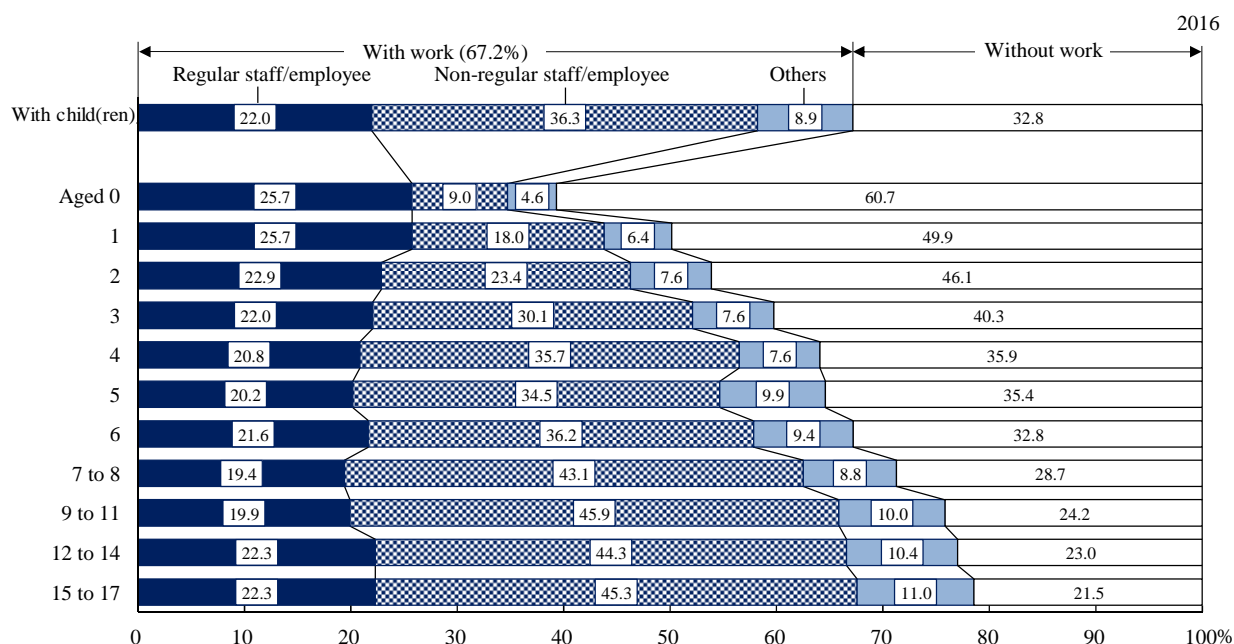


Notes: 1) Figures for 1995 do not include data for Hyogo prefecture.

2) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

Looking at households with child(ren) (excluding Kumamoto prefecture) in terms of the labour force status of their mothers, households with mothers “with work” account for 67.2% of such households. Looking at the percentage distribution by the age group of the youngest child(ren), the percentage of mothers working as “non-regular staff/employee” increases as the age of the youngest child(ren) rises. (Figure 7)

Figure 7 Percentage distribution of the labour force statuses of mothers by age group of their youngest child



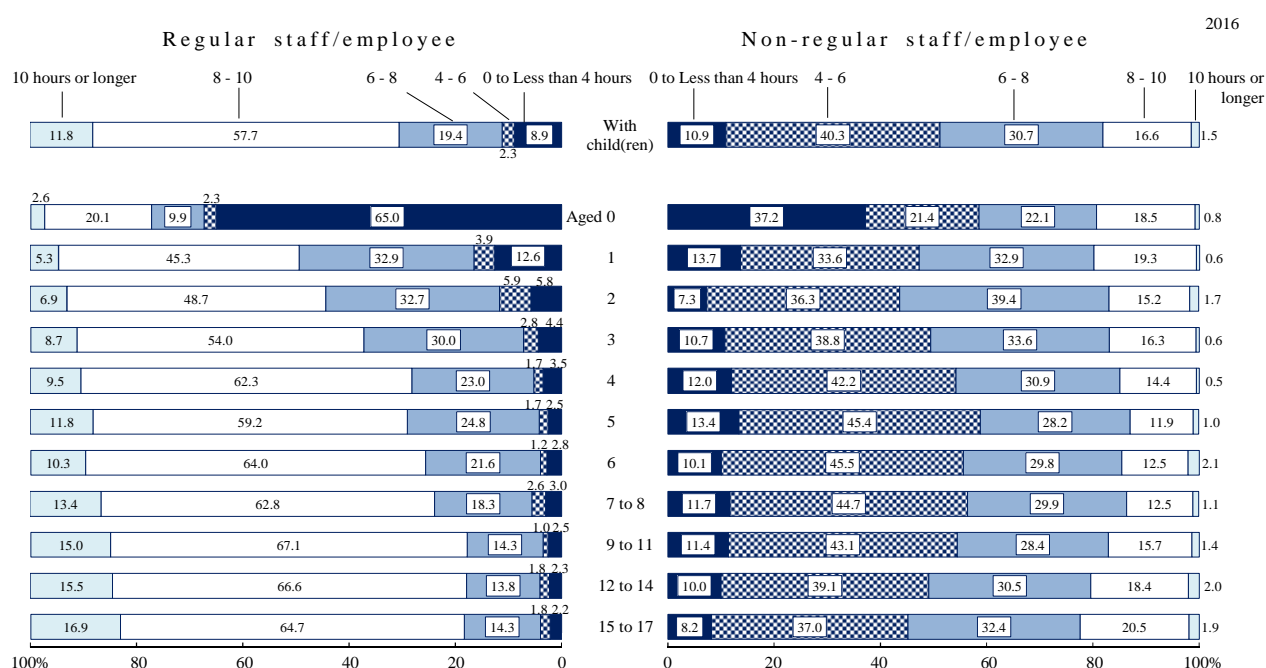
Notes: 1) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

2) The figures above exclude cases where “with or without work is not stated”.

3) “Others” include executives of companies/organizations, self-employed persons, persons doing industrial homework, persons working under other labor forms, and cases where it is not stated whether the person is employed or self-employed or how the labour force status is referred to by the employer.

Looking at the daily average working hours of mothers with work (excluding Kumamoto prefecture) by the age group of their youngest child(ren) in the age group of “0”, in the population of mothers working as regular staff/employee, the percentage of “0 to less than 4 hours” is the highest, accounting for 65.0%. In the age groups other than “aged 0”, the percentage of “8 to less than 10 hours” is higher. As for mothers working as non-regular staff/employee, in the age groups other than “aged 0”, those working for “4 to less than 6 hours” and “6 to less than 8 hours” account for roughly 70 percent. (Figure 8)

Figure 8 Percentage distribution of the labour force statuses of mothers by age group of their youngest child



Notes: 1) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

2) The daily average working hours were obtained by dividing the total working hours for the period from May 16 till 22 with the number of days worked during the said period.

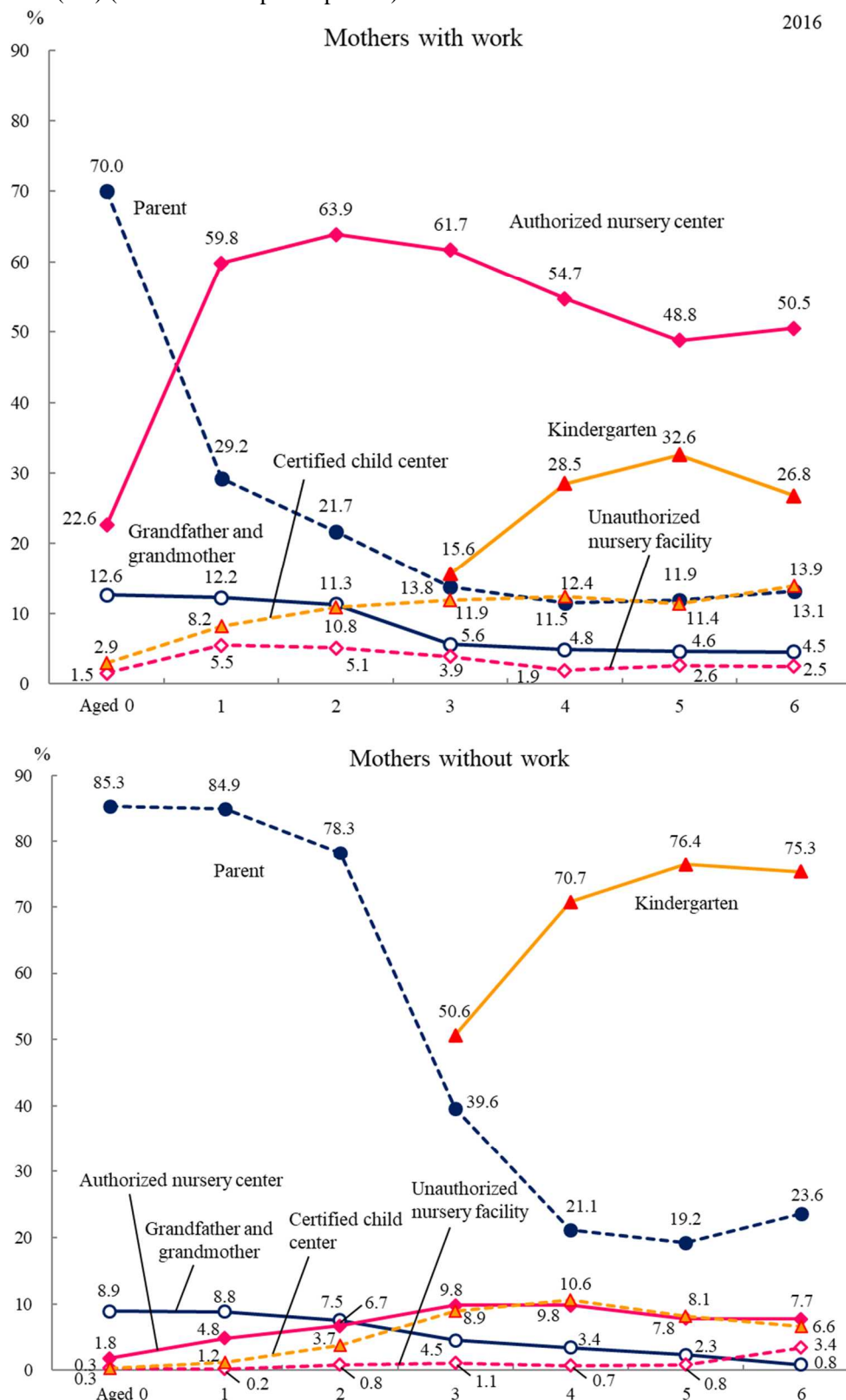
3) The figures above do not include mothers whose “average working hour data is not stated”.

4) The figures do not cover executives of companies/organizations, self-employed persons, persons doing industrial homework, persons working under other labor forms, and cases where it is not stated whether the person is employed or self-employed or how the labour force status is referred to by the employer.

Looking at daytime child-care situations, by the age of the youngest child(ren) who is still infant (excluding Kumamoto prefecture), in the population of mothers with work, the most common type of child(ren) care for children aged “Aged 0” is “Parent”, accounting for 70.0%, while in the ages from “Aged 1” through “Aged 3”, “authorized nursery center” accounts for roughly 60 %. Meanwhile, in the ages from “Aged 4” through “Aged 6”, the percentage of “authorized nursery center” accounts for approximately 50%, whereas the percentage of “kindergarten” accounts for roughly 30%.

As for the population of mothers without work, in the ages from “Aged 0” through “Aged 2”, the percentage of “Parent” is the highest, accounting for roughly 80 percent. Meanwhile, in the ages from “Aged 3” through “Aged 6”, the percentage of “kindergarten” is the highest. (Figure 9)

Figure 9 Types of daytime child-care by the labour status of mothers and by the age of their youngest child(ren) (based on multiple responses)



Note: Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

## II Income etc. of various types of households

The income under the “2016 survey” means the income earned during one year from January 1 to December 31, 2015, and the savings/debts mean the amount on hand and the balance as of the last day of June, 2016.

“Self-assessed living conditions” are those as of July 14, 2016.

### 1 Yearly trends in income

The amount of average income per household in 2015 (excluding Kumamoto prefecture) is 5,454,000 yen when calculated on the basis of “all households”; 3,081,000 yen when calculated on the basis of “aged household”; and 7,076,000 yen when calculated on the basis of “household with child(ren)”. ( Table 6, Figure 10 )

Table 6 Yearly trends in the amounts of average income per household by household type

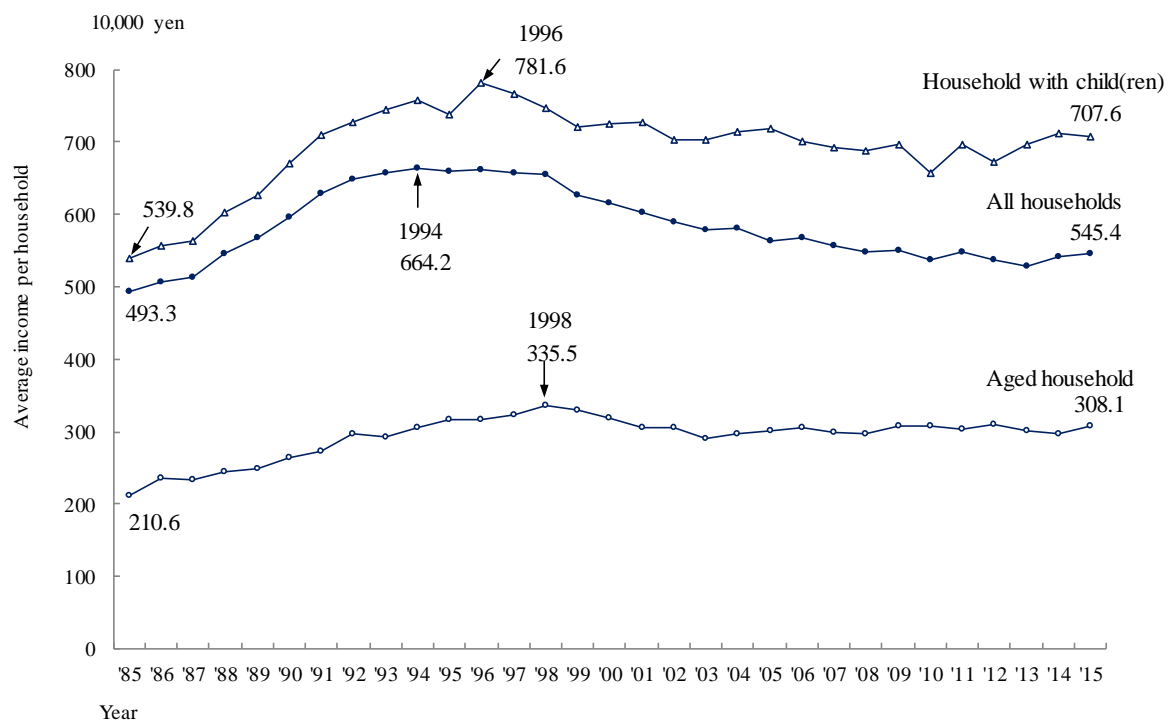
Household type Change rate over previous year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
All households (10,000 yen)	566.8	556.2	547.5	549.6	538.0	548.2	537.2	528.9	541.9	545.4
Change rate over previous year (%)	0.5	Δ1.9	Δ1.6	0.4	Δ2.1	1.9	Δ2.0	Δ1.5	2.5	0.6
Aged household (10,000 yen)	306.3	298.9	297.0	307.9	307.2	303.6	309.1	300.5	297.3	308.1
Change rate over previous year (%)	1.5	Δ2.4	Δ0.6	3.7	Δ0.2	Δ1.2	1.8	Δ2.8	Δ1.1	3.6
Household with child(ren) (10,000 yen)	701.2	691.4	688.5	697.3	658.1	697.0	673.2	696.3	712.9	707.6
Change rate over previous year (%)	Δ2.3	Δ1.4	Δ0.4	1.3	Δ5.6	5.9	Δ3.4	3.4	2.4	Δ0.7

Notes: 1) Figures for 2010 do not include data for Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures.

2) Figures for 2011 do not include data for Fukushima prefecture.

3) Figures for 2015 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture. Data of 2012 on the 46 prefectures excluding Kumamoto prefecture are provided in Reference Table 7 on Page 51.

Figure 10 Yearly trends in the amounts of average income per household by household type



Notes: 1) The figures for 1994 do not include data for Hyogo prefecture.

2) Figures for 2010 do not include data for Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures.

3) Figures for 2011 do not include data for Fukushima prefecture.

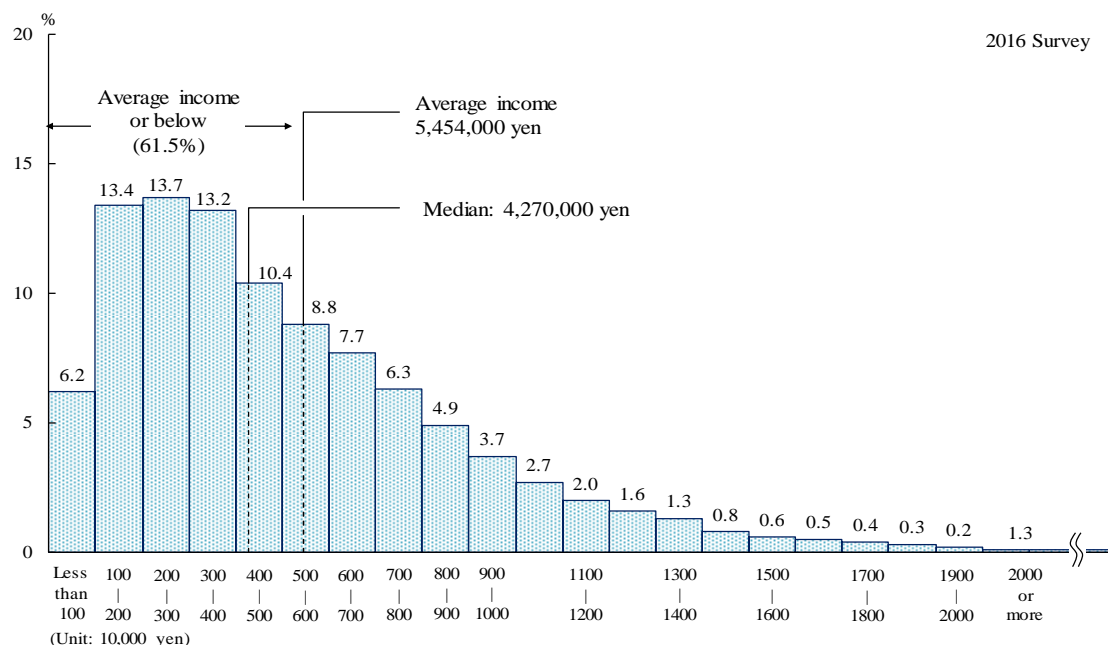
4) Figures for 2015 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture. Data of 2012 on the 46 prefectures excluding Kumamoto prefecture are provided in Reference Table 7 on Page 51.

## 2 Income distribution

Looking at the relative frequency distribution of households by income class (excluding Kumamoto prefecture), the largest group is the income class of “2 million yen or more and less than 3 million yen” accounting for 13.7%, followed by the income class of “1 million yen or more and less than 2 million yen” accounting for 13.4%, and “3 million yen or more and less than 4 million yen” which accounts for 13.2%.

The median value (the border value separating the higher half of the income amounts from the lower half) is 4,270,000 yen and households earning less than the average income (5,454,000yen) account for 61.5%. (Figure 11)

Figure 11 Relative frequency distribution of households by income class



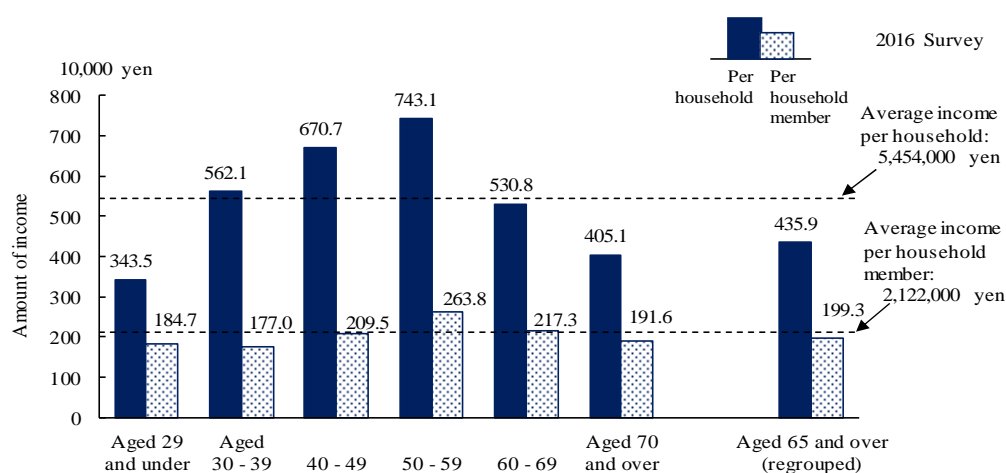
Note: Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture. Data of 2012 on the 46 prefectures excluding Kumamoto prefecture are provided in Reference Table 8 on Page 51.

## 3 Income distribution by the age group of householders

In terms of the amount of average income per household by age group of the house holder (excluding Kumamoto prefecture), householders aged “50 to 59 years” stand at the top rank earning 7,431,000 yen, followed by those aged “40 to 49 years” and then by those aged “30 to 39 years”. Meanwhile, ranked at the bottom are householders aged “29 years and younger” who earned 3,435,000 yen on average.

Looking at average incomes per household member, the age group of “50 to 59 years” stand at the top rank earning 2,638,000 yen while ranked at the bottom is the age group of “30 to 39 years” who earned 1,770,000 yen. (Figure 12)

Figure 12 Average incomes per household and average incomes per household member by the age group of householders



Note: Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture. Data of 2012 on the 46 prefectures excluding Kumamoto prefecture are provided in Reference Table 9 on Page 52.

#### 4 Average amounts of income by income type

Looking at average incomes per household in 2015 (excluding Kumamoto prefecture), by income type of each household type, in terms of all households, “earned income” accounts for 74.0% of aggregated average income per household and “public pension/Onkyu pension”, 19.1 % while, looking at aged household alone, “public pension/Onkyu pension” accounts for 65.4% of the aggregated average income per aged household and “earned income”, 21.1% (Table 7).

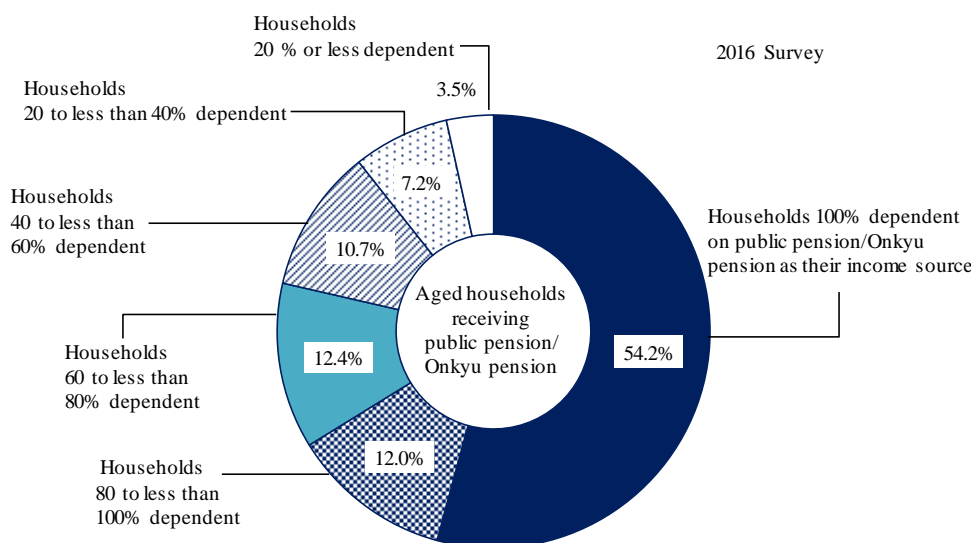
Table 7 Average incomes per household in terms of income type of each household type and their percentage distribution

Household type	Total income	Earned income	(regrouped) Employee compensation	Public pension/ Onkyu pension	Property income	Social security benefit other than pension	(regrouped) Child care allowance, etc.	Allowance/ Company pension/ Personal pension/ Other incomes
Amount of average income by income type per household (Unit: 10,000 yen)								
2015								
All households	545.4	403.3	373.2	104.4	18.3	6.3	3.4	13.1
Aged household	308.1	64.9	49.1	201.5	22.8	1.9	0.0	16.9
Household with child(ren)	707.6	646.7	609.5	27.2	9.6	17.4	14.1	6.7
Mother-child(ren) household	270.1	213.9	209.3	7.6	0.5	42.5	31.7	5.7
2012								
All households	537.2	396.7	371.5	102.7	16.4	8.6	5.1	12.8
Aged household	309.1	55.7	43.9	211.9	22.2	2.5	0.0	16.8
Household with child(ren)	673.2	603.0	574.1	29.1	11.5	23.2	19.6	6.3
Mother-child(ren) household	243.4	179.0	168.3	7.6	1.7	49.3	35.1	5.8
Percentage distribution of average incomes by income type per household (Unit: %)								
2015								
All households	100.0	74.0	68.4	19.1	3.4	1.2	0.6	2.4
Aged household	100.0	21.1	15.9	65.4	7.4	0.6	0.0	5.5
Household with child(ren)	100.0	91.4	86.1	3.8	1.4	2.5	2.0	0.9
Mother-child(ren) household	100.0	79.2	77.5	2.8	0.2	15.7	11.8	2.1
2012								
All households	100.0	73.8	69.2	19.1	3.1	1.6	0.9	2.4
Aged household	100.0	18.0	14.2	68.5	7.2	0.8	0.0	5.4
Household with child(ren)	100.0	89.6	85.3	4.3	1.7	3.4	2.9	0.9
Mother-child(ren) household	100.0	73.5	69.1	3.1	0.7	20.2	14.4	2.4

Note: Figures for 2015 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture. Data of 2012 on the 46 prefectures excluding Kumamoto prefecture are provided in Reference Table 10 on Page 52.

Of the aged households receiving public pension/Onkyu pension (excluding Kumamoto prefecture), “households 100% dependent on public pension/Onkyu pension as their income source” accounts for 54.2%. (Figure 13)

Figure 13 Percentage distribution of aged households receiving public pension/Onkyu pension by the ratio of public pension/Onkyu pension relative to their aggregated incomes



Note: Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture. Data of 2012 on the 46 prefectures excluding Kumamoto prefecture are provided in Reference Table 11 on Page 53.



## 5 Savings and debts

Looking at savings in 2016 (excluding Kumamoto prefecture), 80.3% of all households “with savings” and the “average amount of savings per household” stands at 10,315,000 yen. As for “aged household”, households “with savings” account for 79.4% and the “average amount of savings per household” is 12,216,000 yen.

Looking at debts (excluding Kumamoto prefecture), 29.3% of all households “with debts” and the “average amount of debts per household” is 4,301,000 yen. As for households with child(ren), households “with debts” account for 53.5% and the “average amount of debts per household” is 9,476,000 yen. (Table 8)

Table 8 Percentage distribution of households by the levels of savings and debts in each household type  
(Unit: %)

	All households	Aged household	Household with child(ren)	Mother-child(ren) household
<b>Levels of savings/debts - Average amounts of savings/debts</b>				
<b>Level of savings</b>				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without savings	14.9	15.1	14.6	37.6
With savings	80.3	79.4	82.0	59.6
Less than 50 (Unit: 10,000 yen)	4.7	3.8	5.3	14.4
50 - 100	3.5	2.6	3.9	3.5
100 - 200	7.9	7.0	10.3	9.1
200 - 300	5.9	5.0	7.6	6.5
300 - 400	6.3	5.3	8.4	4.0
400 - 500	3.3	2.5	5.0	1.9
500 - 700	9.4	9.1	10.9	4.2
700 - 1000	5.8	5.2	6.6	2.0
1000 - 1500	8.7	9.5	7.7	2.9
1500 - 2000	4.7	5.6	3.4	1.4
2000 - 3000	6.3	7.7	3.6	1.8
3000 or more	8.8	10.8	4.4	1.9
Amount of savings not stated	5.1	5.3	5.1	6.0
Not stated	4.8	5.5	3.4	2.7
<b>Average amount of savings per household (10,000 yen)</b>	<b>1 031.5</b>	<b>1 221.6</b>	<b>679.9</b>	<b>327.3</b>
<b>Level of debts</b>				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without debts	62.3	79.1	41.5	64.8
With debts	29.3	8.1	53.5	28.1
Less than 50 (Unit: 10,000 yen)	1.4	1.2	1.3	4.2
50 - 100	1.6	0.9	2.0	4.7
100 - 200	2.4	1.0	2.5	5.3
200 - 300	1.8	0.5	2.0	1.4
300 - 400	1.4	0.6	1.6	0.5
400 - 500	1.0	0.2	1.3	1.0
500 - 700	1.9	0.8	2.4	1.1
700 - 1000	2.0	0.6	2.7	2.2
1000 - 1500	3.7	0.7	6.6	1.4
1500 - 2000	3.3	0.3	7.5	2.6
2000 - 3000	4.9	0.3	14.2	1.6
3000 or more	3.0	0.4	7.7	0.8
Amount of debts not stated	0.9	0.6	1.8	1.2
Not stated	8.3	12.7	5.0	7.1
<b>Average amount of debts per household (10,000 yen)</b>	<b>430.1</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>947.6</b>	<b>184.1</b>

Notes: 1) "Average amount of savings per household" is calculated by excluding households not stating about their savings as well as households whose amount of savings is not stated.

2) "Average amount of debts per household" is calculated by excluding households not stating about their debts as well as households whose amount of debts is not stated.

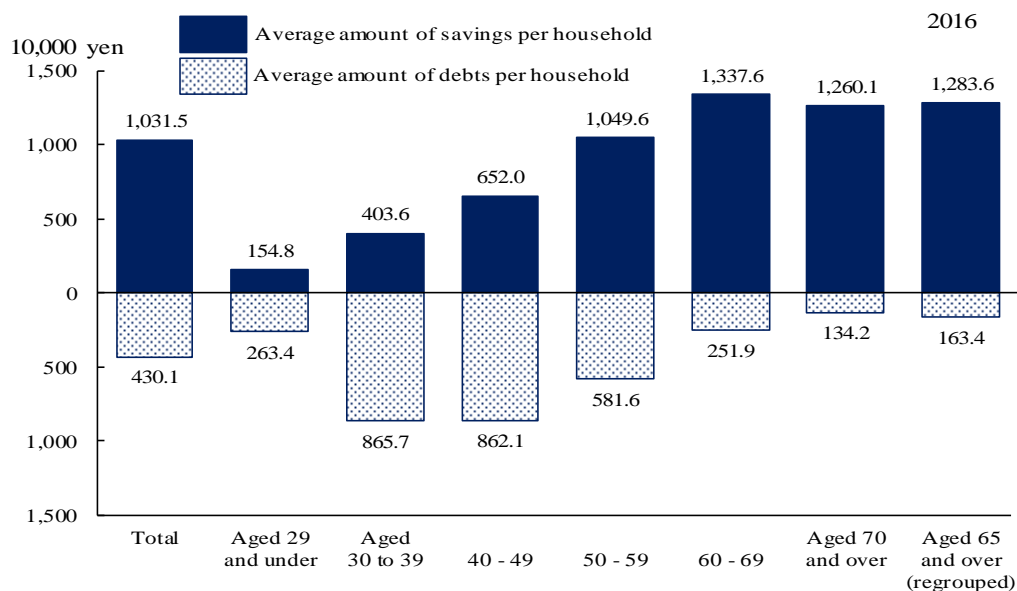
3) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture. Data of 2013 on the 46 prefectures excluding Kumamoto prefecture are provided in Reference Table 12 on Page 53.



Looking at the percentage distribution of the average amounts of savings per household by the age group of householders (excluding Kumamoto prefecture), householders aged “60 to 69 years” have the largest amount of savings reaching 13,376,000 yen, followed by householders aged “70 years and older” whose average amount of savings is 12,601,000 yen.

Meanwhile, looking at the average amount of debts per household (excluding Kumamoto prefecture), householders aged “30 to 39 years” have the largest amount of debts reaching 8,657,000 yen, followed by householders aged “40 to 49 years” whose average amount of debts reaches 8,621,000 yen. (Figure 14)

Figure 14 Average amounts of savings and debts per household by the (ten-year) age group of householders



Notes: 1) "Average amount of savings per household" is calculated by excluding households not stating about their savings as well as households whose amount of savings is not stated.  
 2) "Average amount of debts per household" is calculated by excluding households not stating about their debts as well as households whose amount of debts is not stated.  
 3) "Total households" include households the age of whose householder is not stated.  
 4) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture. Data of 2013 on the 46 prefectures excluding Kumamoto prefecture are provided in Reference Table 13 on Page 54.

Looking at changes in savings by age group of the householder (excluding Kumamoto prefecture), households responding “savings have decreased” compared to the previous year account for 40.1% of all households, while households with householders aged 60 years and over who responded the same account for more than 40% in each age group.

Looking at reasons for a decrease in household savings, more than 60% of all age groups answered “expenditures to pay for daily cost of living”, while roughly 30% of households with householders aged 59 years and younger answered “Extraordinary expenditures for entrance fee/wedding expenses/travel, etc.”

Approximately 15% of households with householders aged 60 years old and over answered “Devaluation of assets including stock”. (Table 9)

Table 9 Changes in savings by age group of the householder - percentage distribution of households by reason for a decrease in savings (based on multiple responses)

(Unit: %)

2016

Age group of householder	Total	Savings increased	No change	Savings decreased	Reason for decrease (based on multiple responses)				
					Expenditures for daily cost of living	Purchase of land/house	Extraordinary expenditures for entrance fee/wedding expenses/travel, etc.	Devaluation of assets including stock	Others
Total	100.0	11.6	36.0	40.1 (100.0)	(67.6)	(6.9)	(25.1)	(11.9)	(27.4)
Aged 29 and under	100.0	28.3	38.4	26.0 (100.0)	(63.0)	(10.4)	(28.3)	(1.5)	(20.8)
Aged 30 - 39	100.0	23.6	39.2	31.2 (100.0)	(68.3)	(14.5)	(30.3)	(3.3)	(25.6)
40 - 49	100.0	18.1	39.6	33.4 (100.0)	(61.3)	(8.0)	(36.0)	(6.5)	(26.6)
50 - 59	100.0	14.4	38.5	36.7 (100.0)	(61.3)	(7.0)	(35.4)	(9.9)	(27.2)
60 - 69	100.0	7.8	31.7	46.4 (100.0)	(73.2)	(7.3)	(21.5)	(14.2)	(28.9)
Aged 70 and over	100.0	4.6	35.0	44.3 (100.0)	(68.4)	(4.4)	(18.1)	(15.2)	(27.5)
(regrouped) 65 years and older	100.0	5.3	33.9	45.2 (100.0)	(70.0)	(5.1)	(19.2)	(15.3)	(27.5)

Notes: 1) "Total" includes households whose change in savings is not stated.

2) "Total households" include households the age of whose householder is not stated.

3) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture. Data of 2013 on the 46 prefectures excluding Kumamoto prefecture are provided in Reference Table 14 on Page 54.

## 6 Poverty rates

The poverty line (50% of the median for the equivalent disposable income, excluding Kumamoto prefecture) for the year 2015 stands at 1,220,000 yen, and the “relative poverty rate” (the ratio of people living below the poverty line, excluding Kumamoto prefecture) is 15.7% ( $\Delta 0.4$  points from the year 2012). Meanwhile, the “child poverty rate” (aged 17 years or younger) is 13.9% ( $\Delta 2.4$  points from the year 2012).

As for members of “active household with child(ren)” (household with child(ren) whose householder is aged 18 years or older but younger than 65 years), the poverty rate is 12.9% ( $\Delta 2.2$  points from the year 2012). More specifically, in household with “one adult” the rate reaches 50.8% ( $\Delta 3.8$  points from the year 2012) while in household with “two or more adults” the rate is 10.7% ( $\Delta 1.7$  points from the year 2012). (Table 10, Figure 15)

Table 10 Yearly trends in poverty rate

	1985	1988	1991	1994	1997	2000	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
(Unit: %)											
Relative poverty rate	12.0	13.2	13.5	13.8	14.6	15.3	14.9	15.7	16.0	16.1	15.7
Child poverty rate	10.9	12.9	12.8	12.2	13.4	14.4	13.7	14.2	15.7	16.3	13.9
Active household with child(ren)	10.3	11.9	11.6	11.3	12.2	13.0	12.5	12.2	14.6	15.1	12.9
Household with one adult	54.5	51.4	50.1	53.5	63.1	58.2	58.7	54.3	50.8	54.6	50.8
Household with two adults or more	9.6	11.1	10.7	10.2	10.8	11.5	10.5	10.2	12.7	12.4	10.7
(Unit: 10,000 yen)											
Median (a)	216	227	270	289	297	274	260	254	250	244	244
Poverty line (a/2)	108	114	135	144	149	137	130	127	125	122	122

Notes: 1) The figures for 1994 do not include data for Hyogo prefecture.

2) Figures for 2015 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

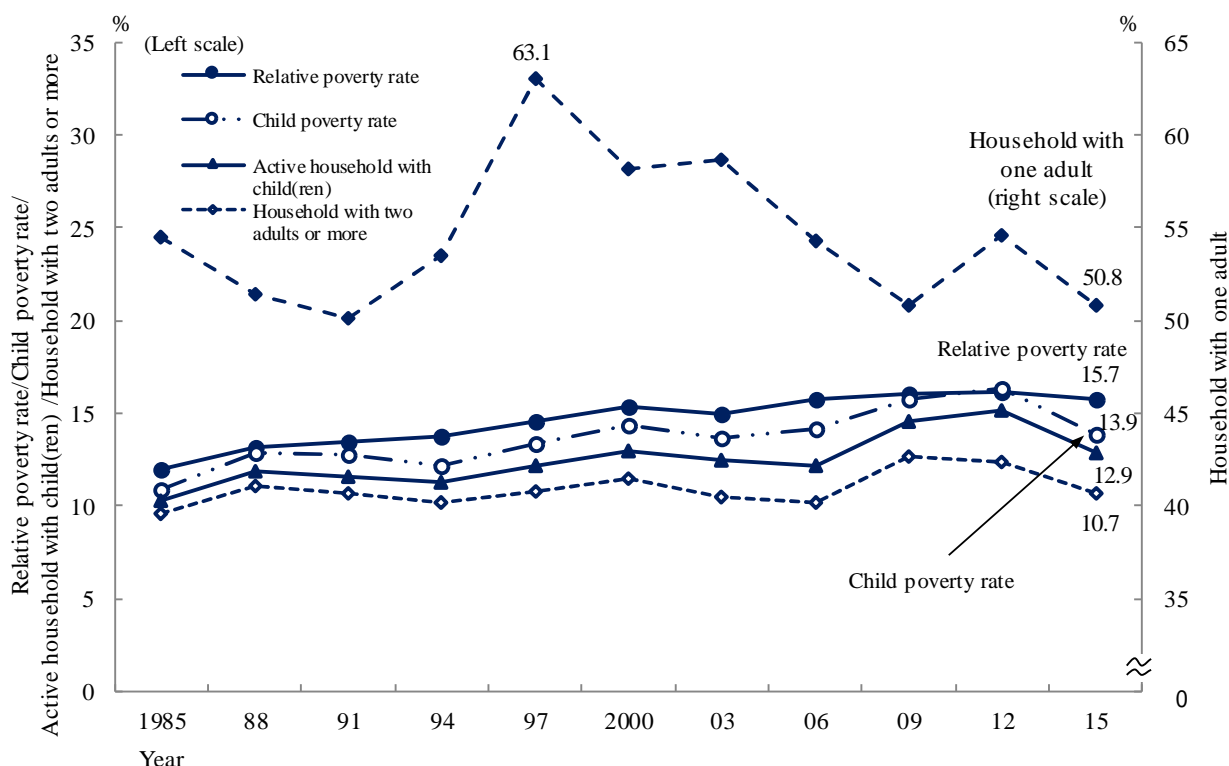
3) The poverty rate is calculated based on the OECD standards.

4) Adult means a person aged 18 years or older and Child means a person aged 17 years or younger.

Active household means a household the age of whose householder is 18 years or older but younger than 65 years.

5) The data above do not cover household members the amount of whose equivalent disposable income is not stated.

Figure 15 Yearly trends in poverty rate



Notes: 1) The figures for 1994 do not include data for Hyogo prefecture.

2) Figures for 2015 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

3) The poverty rate is calculated based on the OECD standards.

4) Adult means a person aged 18 years or older and Child means a person aged 17 years or younger. Active household means a household the age of whose householder is 18 years or older but younger than 65 years.

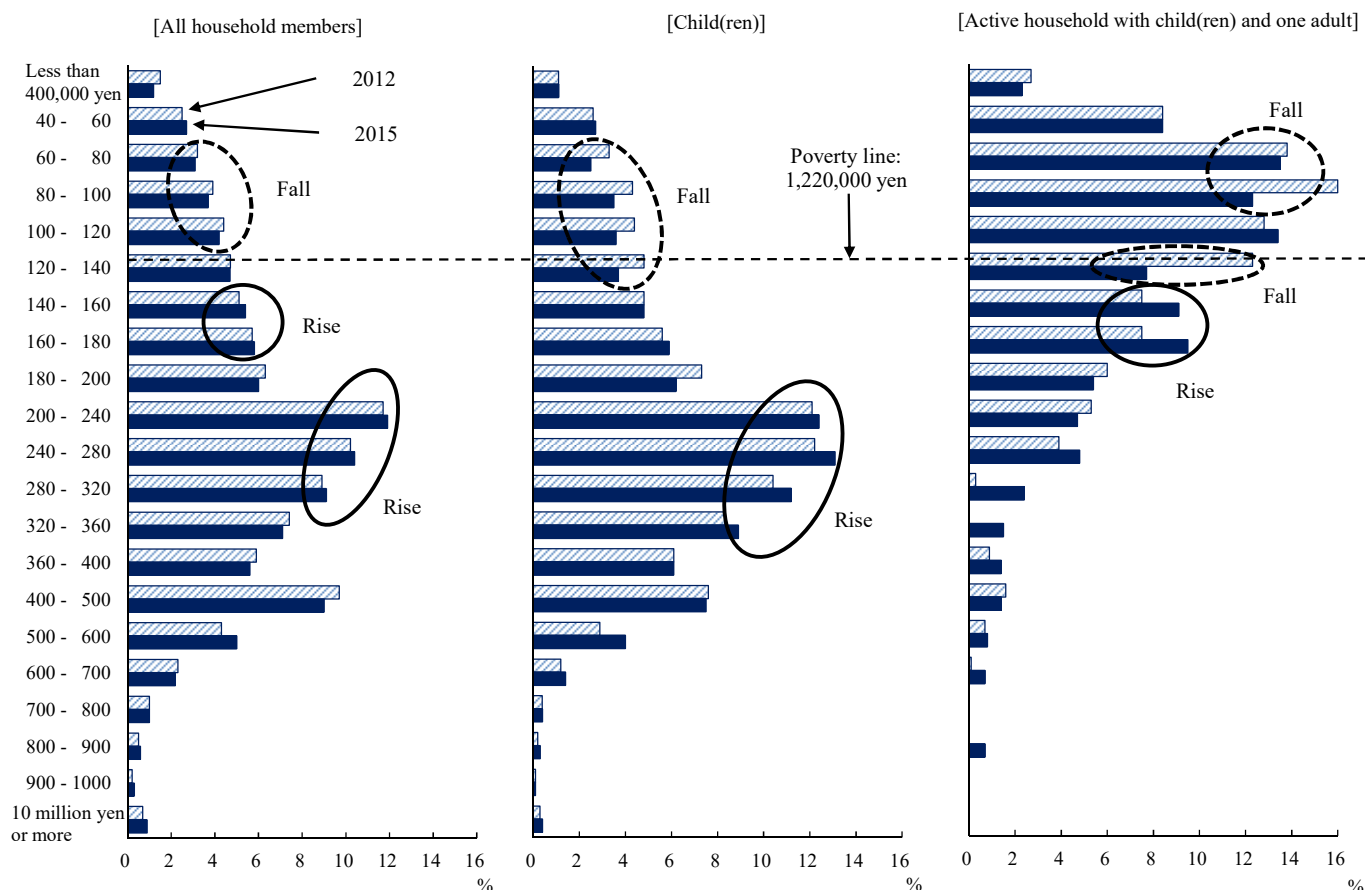
5) The data above do not cover household members the amount of whose equivalent disposable income is not stated.

Looking at the relative frequency distribution of the number of household members by the amount of equivalent disposable income, compared to the year 2012 (excluding Kumamoto prefecture), as for “all household members”, it fell in the range between 600,000 and less than 1,200,000 yen, whereas it rose in the range between 1,400,000 and less than 1,800,000 yen and the range between 2,000,000 and 3,200,000 yen.

As for “children” (aged 17 years or younger), it fell in the range between 600,000 and less than 1,400,000 yen, whereas it rose in the range between 2,000,000 and 3,600,000 yen.

As for “active households with child(ren) and one adult”, it fell in the range between 600,000 and less than 1,000,000 yen and the range between 1,200,000 and less than 1,400,000 yen, whereas it rose in the range between 1,400,000 and 1,800,000 yen. (Figure 16)

Figure 16 Relative frequency distribution of the number of household members by equivalent disposable income class



Notes: 1) Figures for 2015 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

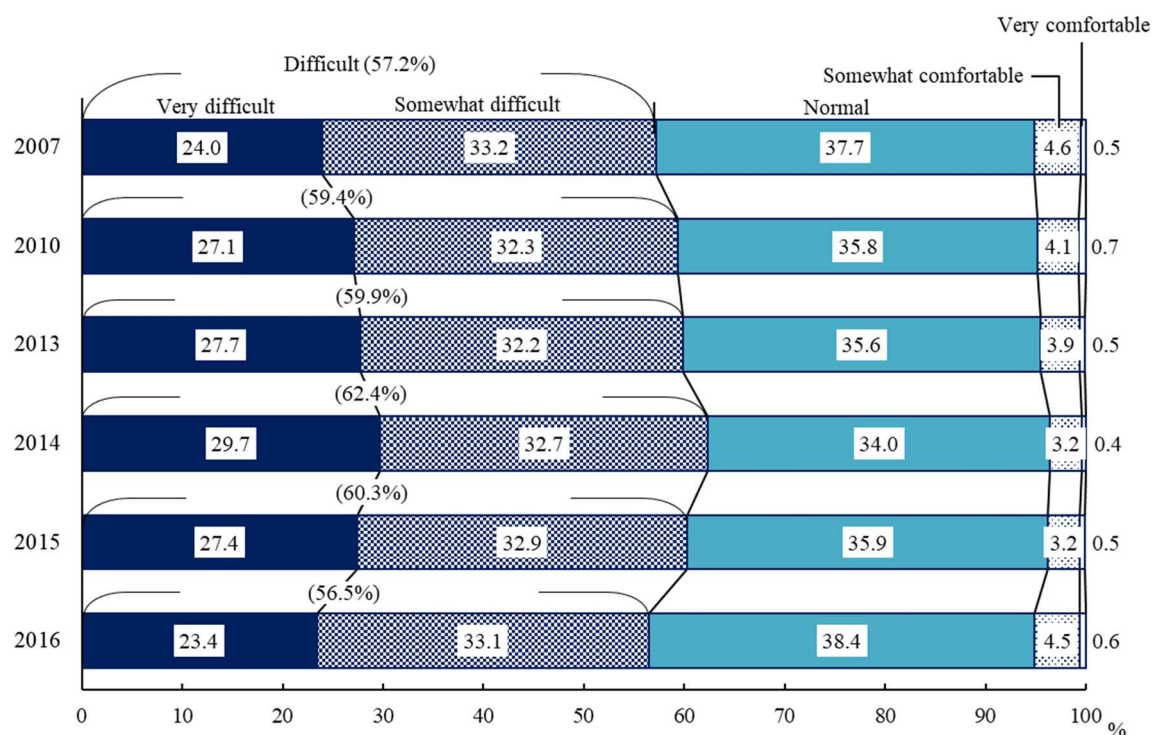
2) Adult means a person aged 18 years or older and Child means a person aged 17 years or younger. Active household means a household the age of whose householder is 18 years or older but younger than 65 years.

3) The data above do not cover household members the amount of whose equivalent disposable income is not stated.

## 7 Self-assessed living conditions

Looking at the percentage distribution of households by self-assessed living conditions (excluding Kumamoto prefecture), “Difficult” (“Very difficult” and “Somewhat difficult”) accounts for 56.5%, which declined for the second consecutive year (Figure 17).

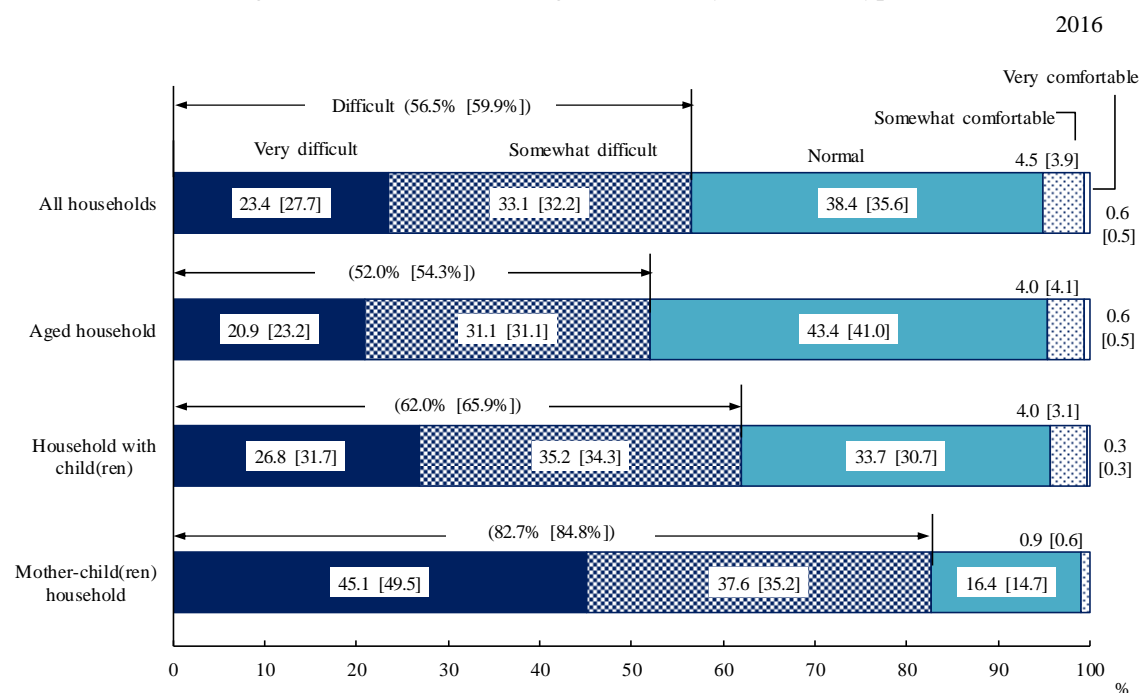
Figure 17 Yearly trends in self-assessed living conditions of households



Note: Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture. Data of 2013 on the 46 prefectures excluding Kumamoto prefecture are provided in Reference Table 15 on Page 54.

Looking at self-assessed living conditions by household type (excluding Kumamoto prefecture), 82.7% of “mother-child(ren) household” and 62.0% of “household with child(ren)” responded “Difficult” (Figure 18).

Figure 18 Self-assessed living conditions by household type



Notes: 1) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture. Data of 2013 on the 46 prefectures excluding Kumamoto prefecture are provided in Reference Table 15 on Page 54.

2) [ ] refers to data of 2013.

### III Health of household members

#### 1 Subjective symptoms

The ratio of persons who have some sort of subjective symptoms of a disorder or disease (persons with subjective symptoms) (excluding Kumamoto prefecture) stands at 305.9 persons per thousand population (the ratio is referred to as the “ratio of persons with subjective symptoms”).

Looking at the ratio of persons with subjective symptoms (per thousand population) by gender, the ratio for the male population stands at 271.9 and that for the female population stands at 337.3, thus the ratio is higher in the female population.

Looking at the ratio by age group, the population aged “10 to 19 years” exhibits the lowest ratio, standing at 166.5, and the figure rises with age group to reach 520.2 in the population aged “80 years and over”. (Table 11)

By the type of symptoms, in the male population, the ratio of persons with subjective symptoms of “lower back pain” is the highest, followed by “shoulder stiffness” and “Cough or phlegm”. Meanwhile, in the female population, “shoulder stiffness” ranks at the top, followed by “lower back pain” and “joint pain in hands and feet”. (Figure 19)

Looking at elderly persons (aged 65 and over) with a “back or foot pain” (persons with subjective symptoms of either or both of “lower back pain” and “joint pain in hands/feet”; hereinafter referred to as “back or foot pain”) the male population stood at 210.1, while the female population stood at 266.6 (see Statistical Table 10 on Page 41).

(Reference) Goals of “Health Japan 21 (the second term)” - Targets for decreasing the number of elderly people with back or foot pain (per 1,000) - Male: 200 persons, Female: 260 persons [the year 2022]

Table 11 Ratio of persons with subjective symptoms by gender and age group (per thousand population)

(Unit: thousand population)

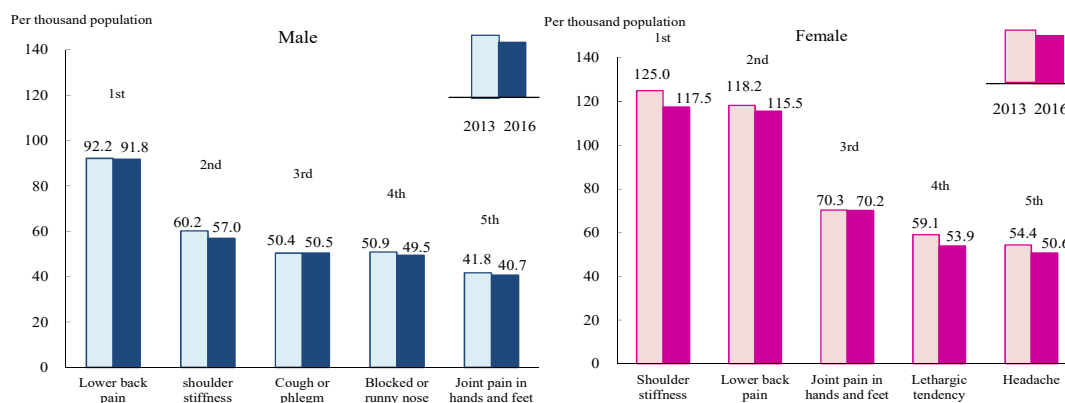
Age group	2016			2013		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	305.9	271.9	337.3	312.4	276.8	345.3
Aged 9 and under	185.7	198.1	172.8	196.5	204.7	187.9
10 - 19	166.5	162.4	170.7	176.4	175.2	177.8
20 - 29	209.2	167.7	250.3	213.2	168.7	257.6
30 - 39	250.6	209.0	291.2	258.7	214.4	301.4
40 - 49	270.0	224.9	313.6	281.1	234.3	325.7
50 - 59	308.8	263.0	352.8	319.5	271.0	365.8
60 - 69	352.8	330.6	373.5	363.0	338.5	385.5
70 - 79	456.5	432.2	477.2	474.8	448.0	497.4
Aged 80 and over	520.2	499.1	533.2	537.5	528.1	542.9
(Regrouped)						
Aged 65 and over	446.0	417.5	468.9	466.1	439.9	486.6
Aged 75 and over	505.2	480.5	522.5	525.6	506.1	538.8

Notes: 1) Hospital inpatients are not included in the number of persons with subjective symptoms but are included in the number of household members used as the denominator.

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

3) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture. Data of 2013 on Kumamoto prefecture and the 46 prefectures excluding Kumamoto prefecture are provided in Reference Table 16 on Page 55.

Figure 19 Top 5 symptoms, by gender, in terms of the ratio of persons with subjective symptoms (based on multiple responses)



Notes: 1) Hospital inpatients are not included in the number of persons with subjective symptoms but are included in the number of household members used as the denominator.

2) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

## 2 Outpatient treatments

The ratio of persons attending the hospital to receive treatment of an injury and disease (outpatients) (excluding Kumamoto prefecture) stands at 390.2 per thousand population (this ratio is referred to as “outpatient ratio”).

Looking at the outpatient ratio (per thousand population) by gender, the figure stands at 372.5 for the male population and at 406.6, for the female population, thus the ratio is higher in the female population.

Looking at the ratio by age group, the lowest figure is observed in the population aged “10 to 19 years”, standing at 141.1 and the figure increases with age group to reach 730.3 in the population aged “80 years and over”. (Table 12)

Meanwhile, looking at the ratio by the type of diseases and injuries, as for the male population, the figure is the highest with regard to “high blood pressure”, followed by “diabetes” and “dental diseases” while in the female population, the figure is the highest with regard to “high blood pressure”, followed by “eye diseases” and “dental diseases”. (Figure 20)

Table 12 Outpatient ratio by gender and by age group (per thousand population)

(Unit: thousand population)

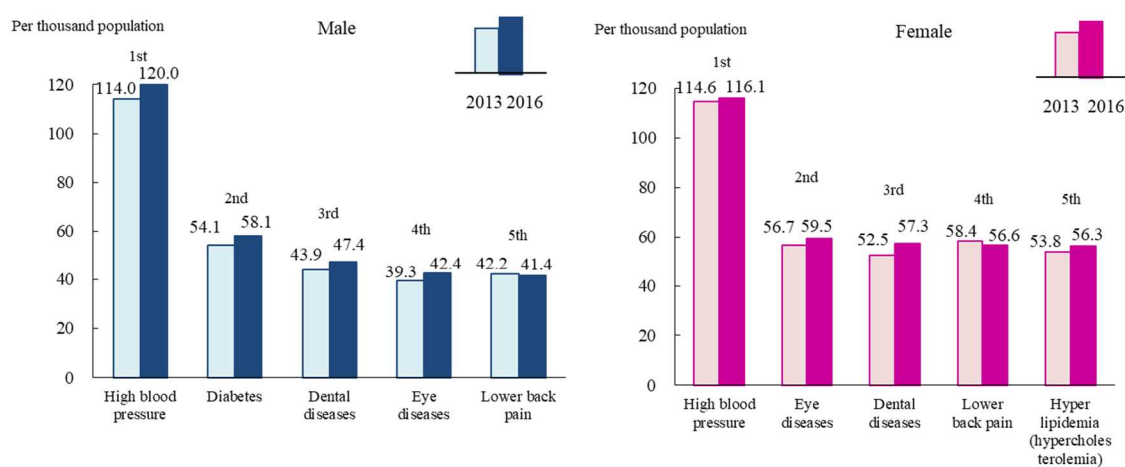
Age group	2016			2013		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	390.2	372.5	406.6	378.3	358.8	396.3
Aged 9 and under	160.0	172.5	147.0	163.9	178.6	148.4
10 - 19	141.1	144.3	137.6	133.0	138.9	126.9
20 - 29	156.7	129.8	183.4	150.4	123.4	177.2
30 - 39	206.0	180.1	231.3	204.1	178.4	228.9
40 - 49	275.5	264.3	286.3	272.7	258.9	285.8
50 - 59	418.8	411.5	425.9	418.8	408.5	428.5
60 - 69	582.2	583.3	581.1	576.6	574.1	578.9
70 - 79	708.0	704.2	711.2	707.5	702.8	711.5
Aged 80 and over (Regrouped)	730.3	729.1	731.0	734.1	733.3	734.5
Aged 65 and over	686.7	681.7	690.6	690.6	685.2	694.9
Aged 75 and over	727.8	725.1	729.6	735.0	732.9	736.4

Notes: 1) Inpatients are not included in the number of outpatients but are included in the number of household members used as the denominator.

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

3) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture. Data of 2013 on Kumamoto prefecture and the 46 prefectures excluding Kumamoto prefecture are provided in Reference Table 17 on Page 55.

Figure 20 Top 5 diseases, by gender, in terms of outpatient ration (based on multiple answers)



Notes: 1) Inpatients are not included in the number of outpatients but are included in the number of household members used as the denominator.

2) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.



### 3 Subjective health assessments

Looking at the percentage distribution of subjective health assessments of persons aged 6 years and over (excluding inpatients and Kumamoto prefecture), persons who assessed themselves to be “in good health” (which combines “very good”, “good” and “not bad”; the same applies hereinafter) account for 85.5%; “not good”, 11.2%; and “bad”, 1.8%.

Examining those assessing themselves to be “in good health” by gender, 86.7% of the male population and 84.4% of the female population responded they are “in good health”. (Table 13, Figure 21)

Table 13 Percentage distribution of subjective health assessments by gender (of persons aged 6 years and over)

(Unit: %)

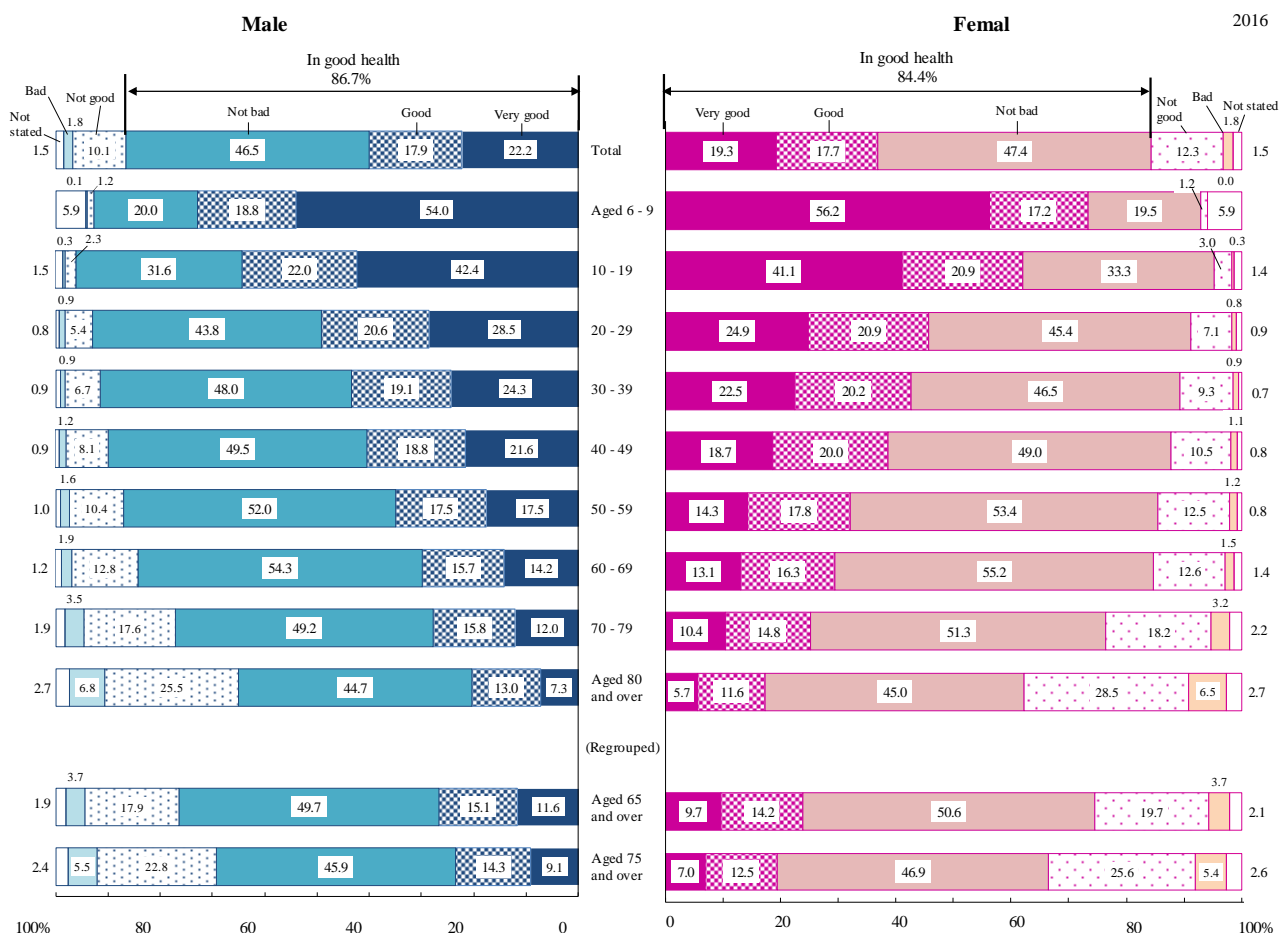
2016

Gender	Total	In good health			Not good	Bad	Not stated
		Very good	Good	Not bad			
Total	100.0	20.7	17.8	47.0	11.2	1.8	1.5
Male	100.0	22.2	17.9	46.5	10.1	1.8	1.5
Female	100.0	19.3	17.7	47.4	12.3	1.8	1.5

Notes: 1) Data above do not include inpatients.

2) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

Figure 21 Percentage distribution of subjective health assessments by gender and by age group (of persons aged 6 years and over)



Notes: 1) Data above do not include inpatients.

2) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

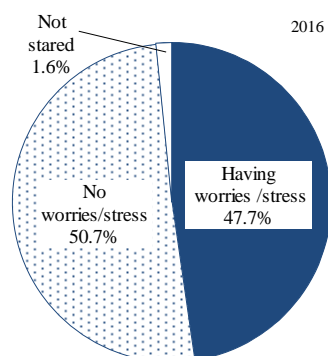


## 4 Worries and stress

Looking at the percentage distribution of subjective health assessments of persons aged 12 years and over (excluding inpatients and Kumamoto prefecture), by the presence of worries and stress in their daily life, those “with worries and stress” account for 47.7% and those “without worries and stress” account for 50.7%. (Figure 22)

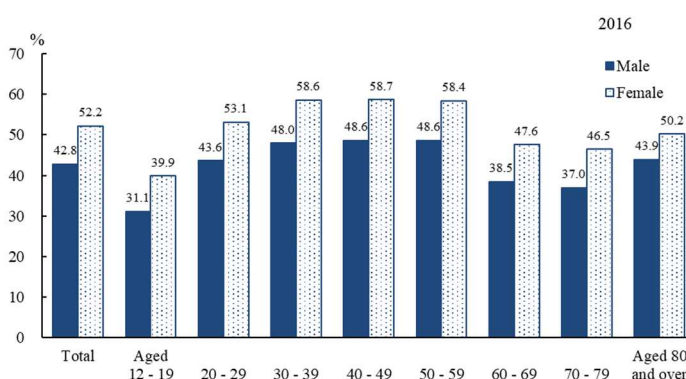
Examining the percentage of those with worries and stress by gender, 42.8% of the male population and 52.2% of the female population have some sort of worries and stress, thus the percentage is higher in the female population. Meanwhile, in terms of age group, in both the male and the female populations, populations in their 30s to 50s exhibit the highest percentage, with roughly 50% of the male population and 60% of the female population. (Figure 23)

Figure 22 Percentage distribution by the presence of worries and stress (of persons aged 12 years and over)



Notes: 1) Data above do not include inpatients.  
2) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

Figure 23 Percentage distribution of persons with worries and stress by gender and by age group (of persons aged 12 years and over)



Notes: 1) Data above do not include inpatients.  
2) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

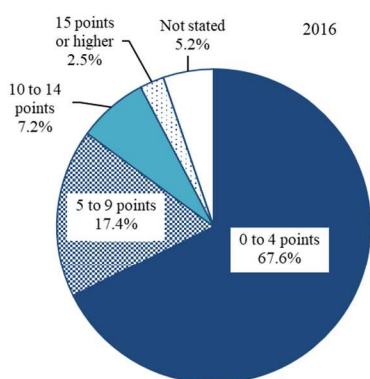
## 5 Mental state

Looking at the percentage distribution of subjective health assessments of persons aged 12 years and over (excluding inpatients and Kumamoto prefecture), by the grade of points (based on points obtained by adding up points earned for 6 questions; for each question 0 to 4 points are earned), persons falling under the grade of “0 to 4 points” account for the largest percentage accounting for 67.6%. Also, in terms of percentage distribution of mental states by age group, persons earning the grade of “0 to 4 points” account for the largest percentage in every age group. (Figure 24, Figure 25)

The percentage of individuals who suffer from psychological distress equivalent to mood disorders or anxiety disorders (aged 20 and over, with 10 points or more) is 10.5%. (Figure 25)

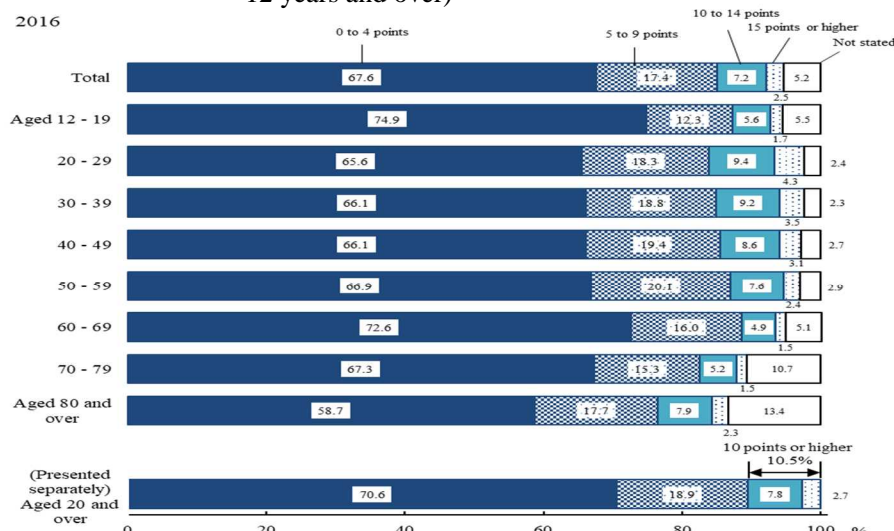
(Reference) Goals of “Health Japan 21 (the second term)” - Targets for decreasing the percentage of individuals who suffer from psychological distress equivalent to mood disorders or anxiety disorders - Target value: 9.4% [the year 2022]

Figure 24 Percentage distribution by mental states (grade of points) (of persons aged 12 years and over)



Notes: 1) Data above do not include inpatients.  
2) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

Figure 25 Percentage distribution of mental states (grade of points) by age group (of persons aged 12 years and over)



Notes: 1) Data above do not include inpatients.  
2) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.  
3) “(Presented separately) Aged 20 and over” does not include points that are not stated.

## 6 Sleep and rest sufficiency

Looking at the percentage distribution of average daily amounts of sleep in the past one month of persons aged 12 years and over (excluding inpatients and Kumamoto prefecture), “6 to less than 7 hours of sleep” accounts for the largest percentage standing at 32.3%. (Table 14)

In terms of rest sufficiency concerning sleep, persons responding “sort of enough” account for the largest percentage standing at 57.7%. (Figure 26)

The percentage of individuals whose “Rest through sleep not sufficient” (aged 20 and over, combining “Not enough” and “Very little”; the same applies hereinafter) is 23.2%. (Figure 27)

(Reference) Goals of “Health Japan 21 (the second term)”- Reduction in percentage of individuals who do not take rest through sufficient sleep - Target value: 15% [the year 2022]

Table 14 Percentage distribution of average daily amounts of sleep by age group (of persons aged 12 years and over)

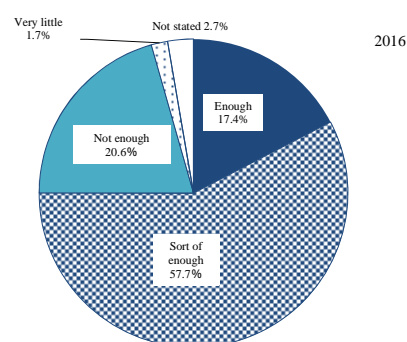
(Unit: %)

Age group	Total	Under 5 hours	5 to less than 6 hours	6 to less than 7 hours	7 to less than 8 hours	8 to less than 9 hours	9 hours and longer	Not stated
Total	100.0	8.2	28.7	32.3	21.4	6.2	1.9	1.3
Aged 12 - 19	100.0	3.5	20.4	34.0	28.1	8.7	1.3	4.0
20 - 29	100.0	6.8	30.0	34.9	21.1	5.0	1.4	0.8
30 - 39	100.0	8.5	30.4	34.8	20.2	4.3	1.0	0.8
40 - 49	100.0	11.2	35.7	32.8	15.8	3.1	0.6	0.8
50 - 59	100.0	10.7	36.6	32.6	15.9	2.9	0.5	0.7
60 - 69	100.0	7.2	27.8	34.0	23.4	5.6	1.0	0.9
70 - 79	100.0	8.0	23.8	29.9	25.0	9.1	2.6	1.6
Aged 80 and over (Regrouped)	100.0	6.3	15.8	22.3	27.1	16.5	10.0	2.0
Aged 65 and over	100.0	7.2	22.4	29.0	25.5	10.2	4.1	1.5
Aged 75 and over	100.0	7.0	18.9	24.9	26.2	13.9	7.3	1.9

Notes: 1) Inpatients are not included in the above data.

2) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

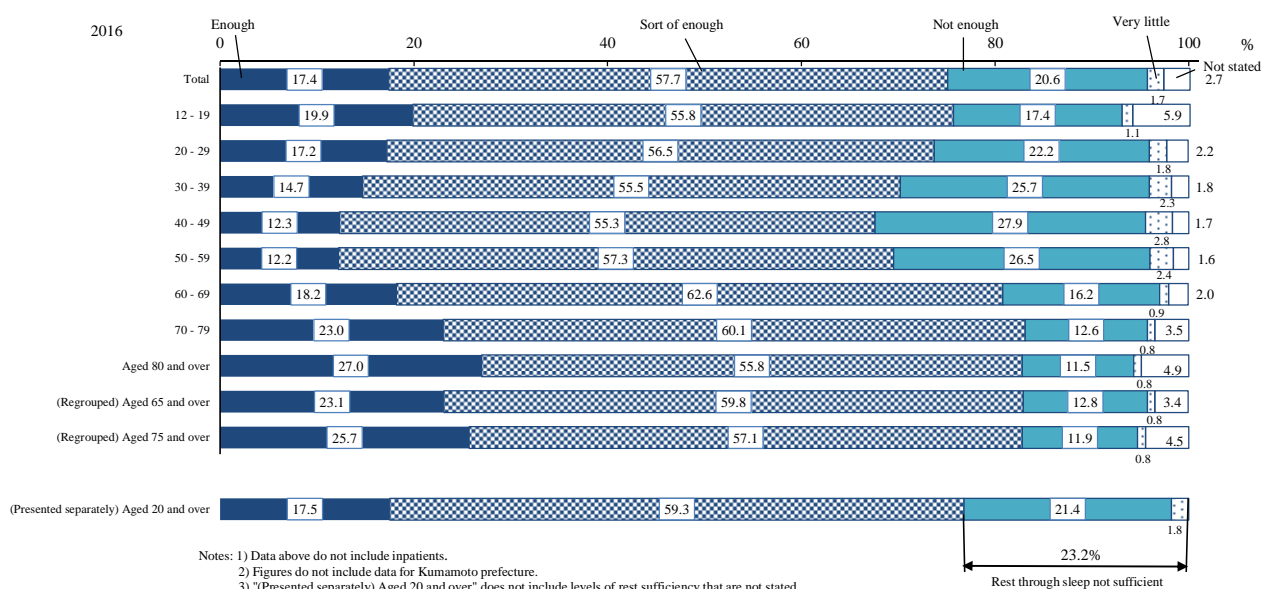
Figure 26 Percentage distribution of the levels of rest sufficiency concerning sleep (of persons aged 12 years and over)



Notes: 1) Data above do not include inpatients.

2) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

Figure 27 Percentage distribution of the levels of rest sufficiency by age group (of persons aged 12 years and over)



Notes: 1) Data above do not include inpatients.

2) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

3) "(Presented separately) Aged 20 and over" does not include levels of rest sufficiency that are not stated.

## 7 Alcohol drinking habit

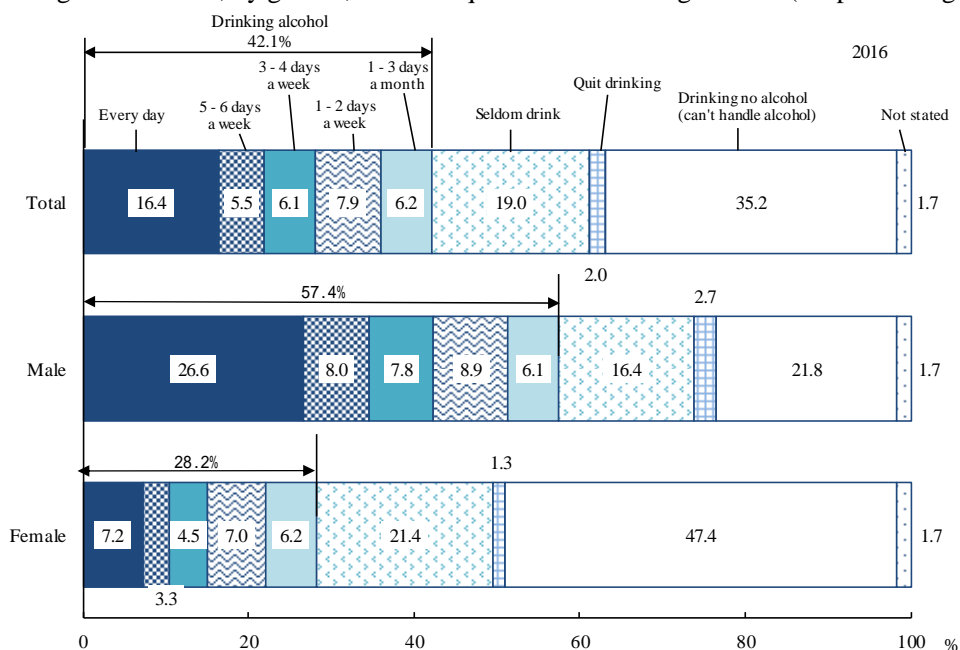
### (1) Statuses and frequencies of alcohol drinking

Looking at the percentage distribution of subjective health assessments of persons aged 20 years and over (excluding inpatients and Kumamoto prefecture), by the frequency of drinking alcohol in a week, 26.6% or the largest percentage of the male population responded “every day” and 47.4% or the largest percentage of the female population responded “drinking no alcohol (can’t handle alcohol)”. (Figure 28)

In terms of gender and age group, in the male population, those responding “drink alcohol (which combines frequencies of “every day” to “1 – 3 days a month”)” account for the largest percentage in every age group from 30s to 70s while, in the age groups of “20 to 29” and “80 and over”, those responding “no drinking habit” (which combines “seldom drink alcohol”) and “drinking no alcohol (can’t handle alcohol)”) account for the largest percentage. Meanwhile, in the female population, the percentage of those responding “drinking no alcohol” is the largest in every age group.

Looking at the percentage distribution of persons “drinking alcohol” by the frequency of drinking alcohol, the percentage of those responding “every day” accounts for the largest percentage in the male population aged 30 and over, and the female population aged 40 and over. (Table 15)

Figure 28 Percentage distribution, by gender, of the frequencies of drinking alcohol (for persons aged 20 and over)



Notes: 1) Data above do not include inpatients.

2) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

Table 15 Percentage distribution by gender and age group of the frequencies of drinking alcohol (for persons aged 20 and over)

(Unit: %)												2016
Gender Age group	Total	Drinking alcohol	Every day	5 - 6 days a week	3 - 4 days a week	1 - 2 days a week	1 - 3 days a month	Drinking no alcohol	Seldom drink	Quit drinking	Drinking no alcohol (can't handle alcohol)	Not stated
Male	100.0	57.4	26.6	8.0	7.8	8.9	6.1	40.9	16.4	2.7	21.8	1.7
Aged 20 - 29	100.0	45.1	4.6	3.2	6.7	15.5	15.1	53.3	28.0	0.4	24.9	1.6
30 - 39	100.0	54.1	17.2	7.0	9.0	12.2	8.7	44.5	20.4	0.7	23.4	1.4
40 - 49	100.0	60.5	26.7	8.5	8.8	10.3	6.2	38.2	16.5	1.2	20.5	1.3
50 - 59	100.0	65.7	33.2	10.4	8.7	8.7	4.7	32.9	13.5	2.0	17.4	1.3
60 - 69	100.0	63.9	36.7	9.7	7.6	6.1	3.8	34.2	12.4	3.6	18.2	1.7
70 - 79	100.0	55.1	31.5	7.9	6.9	5.3	3.5	42.4	13.7	5.2	23.5	2.4
Aged 80 and over	100.0	39.8	23.0	4.7	5.1	4.1	2.9	57.2	14.7	8.3	34.2	2.9
Female	100.0	28.2	7.2	3.3	4.5	7.0	6.2	70.1	21.4	1.3	47.4	1.7
Aged 20 - 29	100.0	33.5	1.5	1.4	3.6	11.2	15.8	65.5	29.1	1.5	34.9	1.2
30 - 39	100.0	31.9	6.3	3.4	5.0	9.2	8.0	67.1	22.5	2.3	42.3	1.0
40 - 49	100.0	38.4	11.2	4.7	5.9	9.5	7.1	60.5	22.2	1.4	36.9	1.1
50 - 59	100.0	36.8	11.6	5.0	5.9	7.9	6.4	62.0	22.3	1.0	38.7	1.2
60 - 69	100.0	25.9	7.9	3.6	4.6	5.6	4.2	72.4	21.1	1.1	50.2	1.8
70 - 79	100.0	17.0	4.9	2.1	3.2	3.7	3.1	80.3	19.2	1.2	59.9	2.7
Aged 80 and over	100.0	9.0	2.8	0.9	1.6	2.2	1.5	87.9	14.6	1.1	72.2	3.3

Notes: 1) Inpatients are not included in the above data.

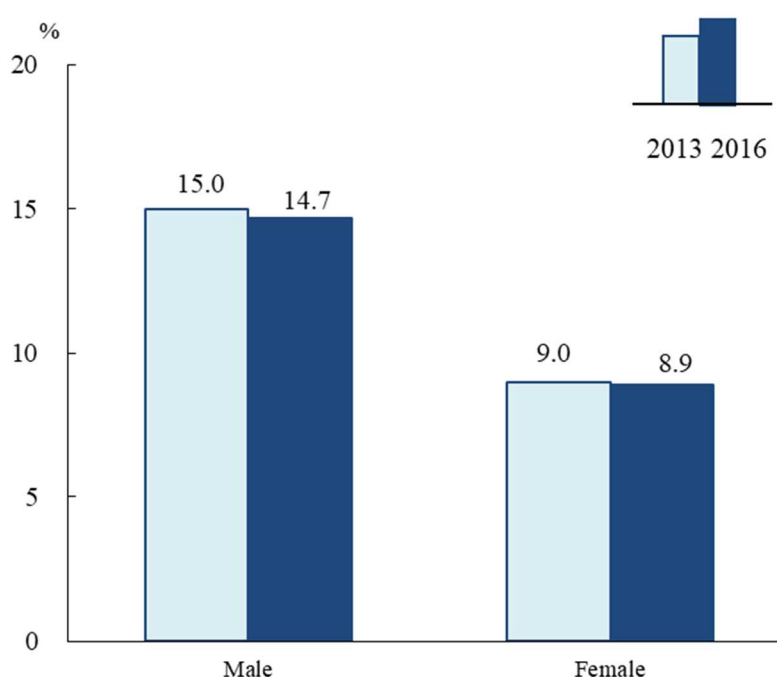
2) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

(2) Percentage of persons who consume an amount of alcohol that increases the risk of lifestyle-related diseases

Looking at the percentage of persons aged 20 years and over who consume an amount of alcohol that increases the risk of lifestyle-related diseases (excluding inpatients and Kumamoto prefecture), the male population stands at 14.7%, while the female population stands at 8.9%. (Figure 29)

(Reference) Goals of “Health Japan 21 (the second term)” - Reduction in the percentage of individuals who consume an amount of alcohol that increases the risk of lifestyle-related diseases - Target values - Male: 13%, Female: 6.4% [the year 2022]

Figure 29 Yearly comparison of the percentage of persons (aged 20 and over) who consume an amount of alcohol that increases the risk of lifestyle-related diseases



Notes: 1) Figures do not include data on any drinking frequency and drinking amount that are not stated.  
2) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

“Persons who consume an amount of alcohol that increases the risk of lifestyle-related diseases” are defined as males whose daily pure alcohol intake is 40g or more, and females whose intake is 20g or more, which are calculated using the following method.

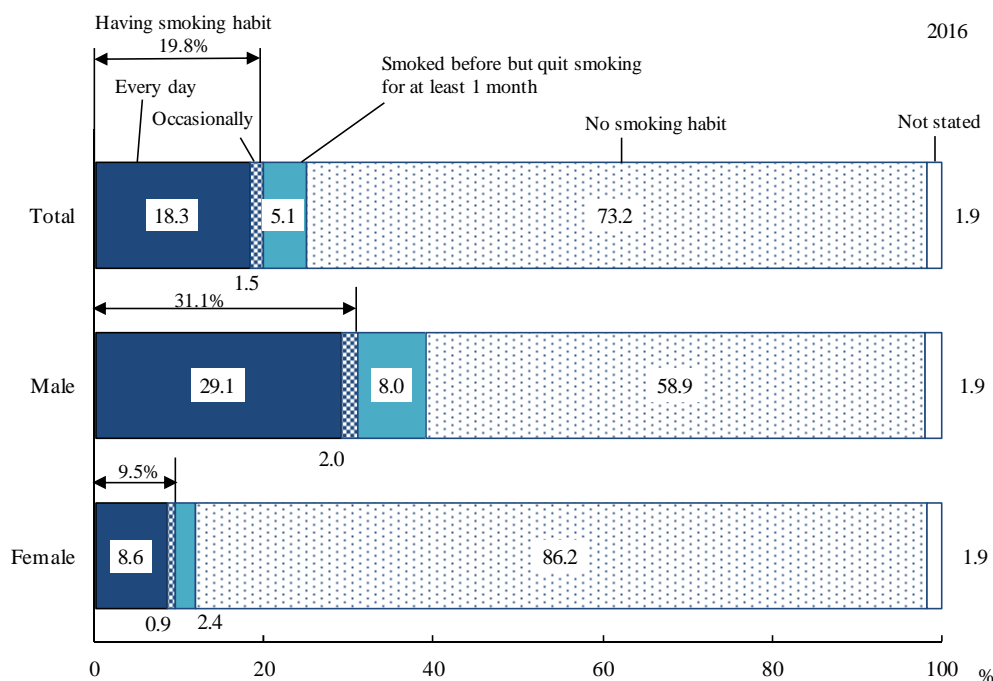
Male: “360 ml or more everyday” + “360 ml or more for 5 or 6 days a week” + “540 ml or more for 3 or 4 days a week” + “900 ml or more for 1 or 2 days a week” + “900 ml or more for 1 to 3 days a month”  
Female: “180 ml or more everyday” + “180 ml or more for 5 or 6 days a week” + “180 ml or more for 3 or 4 days a week” + “540 ml or more for 1 or 2 days a week” + “900 ml or more for 1 to 3 days a month”

1 go (Japanese volume unit) of sake (alcohol percentage: 15%, 180 ml) is equivalent to the following:  
1 medium-sized bottle of beer (alcohol: 5%, 500 ml), 0.6 go of shochu (alcohol: 25%, approx. 110 ml), 1/4 of a bottle of wine (alcohol: 14%, approx. 180 ml), 1 double whiskey (alcohol: 43%, 60 ml), 1.5 cans of Chuhai (shochu-based highball, alcohol: 5%, approx. 520 ml)

## 8 Smoking habit

Looking at the percentage distribution of the levels of smoking habit of persons aged 20 years and over (excluding inpatients and Kumamoto prefecture), by gender, for both the male and female populations, persons responding “no smoking habit” account for the largest percentage, more specifically, 58.9% in the male population and 86.2% in the female population. (Figure 30)

Figure 30 Percentage distribution of the levels of smoking habit (of persons aged 20 and over)

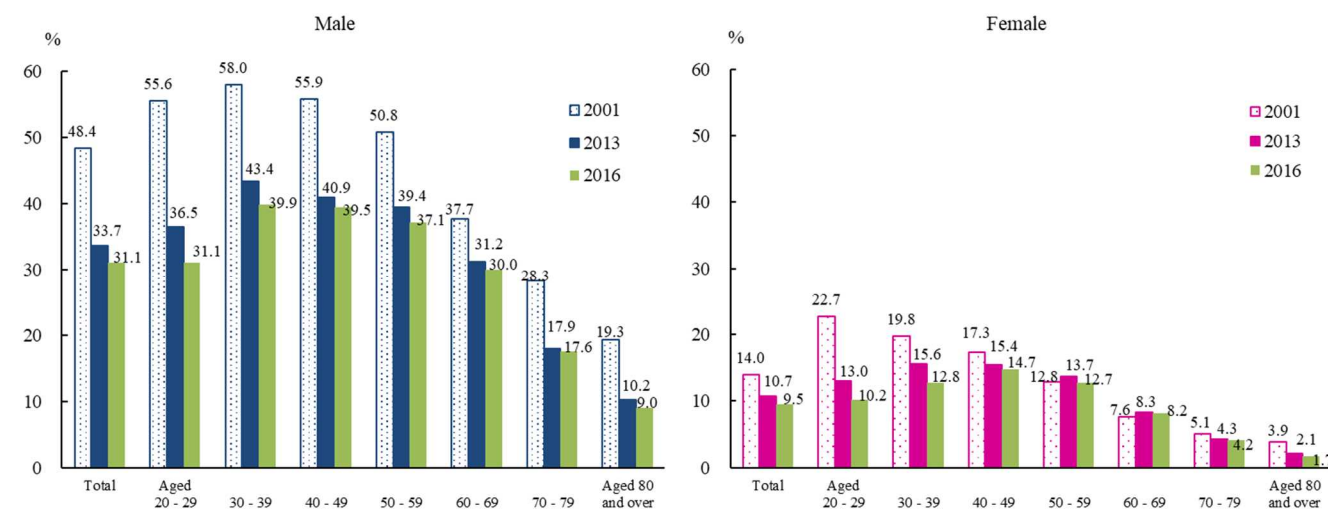


Notes: 1) Data above do not include inpatients.

2) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

Comparing, by gender and by age group, the percentages of those who answered “Having smoking habit” (which combines “Every day” and “Occasionally”) with the 2001 data, smoking populations have been decreasing in most age groups, and both in the male and female populations, the biggest declines are observed in the age group of “20 to 29 years”. (Figure 31)

Figure 31 Yearly comparison, by gender and by age group, of smoking populations (of persons aged 20 and over)



Notes: 1) Data above do not include inpatients.

2) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

## 9 Health checkups and through medical checkup

Looking at the percentage distribution of subjective health assessments of persons aged 20 years and over (excluding inpatients and Kumamoto prefecture), who received a health checkup or a thorough medical checkup during the past one year by gender, 72.0% of the male population and 63.1% of the female population received any of such checkups, resulting in higher percentage in the male population. In terms of age group, in both the male and the female populations, the percentage is the highest in the age group of “50 to 59 years”, and 79.9% of the male population in that age group and 71.0% of the female population in that age group received some sort of checkup. (Table 16)

The rate of persons aged 40 to 74 who received a health checkup or a thorough medical checkup is 71.0%.

(Reference) Goals of “Future Investment Strategy 2017 (Short-to-Medium-Term Process Schedule)” - Percentage of persons aged 40 to 74 who received a health checkup or a thorough medical checkup (including specific health checkups) in each year - Target value: 80% or more [by the year 2020]

Table 16 Distribution, by gender and by age group, of persons (aged 20 and over) who received a health checkup or a through medical checkup

(Unit: %)									2016
Gender	Total	Aged 20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 - 79	Aged 80 and over	(Regrouped) Aged 40 - 74
Total	67.3	64.1	65.4	73.5	75.3	67.7	63.5	52.3	71.0
Male	72.0	66.8	74.9	79.6	79.9	70.6	64.2	55.0	75.0
Female	63.1	61.5	56.2	67.7	71.0	65.1	63.0	50.5	67.3

Notes: 1) Data above do not include inpatients.

2) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

Looking at reasons for not having received a health checkup or a through medical checkup, 33.5% or the largest percentage of people having received no health checkup or through medical checkup is mentioning, “can receive a checkup at a medical institution whenever health concerns arise”, and then follow the reasons, “could not make time” and “going to receive a medical checkup is an effort”.

In terms of age group, “going to receive a medical checkup is an effort” is the most common reason in the age group of “20 to 29 years”; in the age groups of 30s to 50s, “could not make time” and in the age groups of 60s and over, “can receive a checkup at a medical institution whenever health concerns arise” are the most commonly heard reasons. (Table 17)

Table 17 Percentage distribution of reasons for not having received a health checkup or a through medical checkup (based on multiple response) (for persons aged 20 and over)

(Unit: %)													2016
Age group	Total	Can receive a checkup at a medical institution whenever health concerns arise	Could not make time	Going to receive a medical checkup is an effort	Expensive	Do not feel checkup is necessary every year	Hospitalized or receiving treatment at medical institution at time of checkup	No need for checkup because of confidence in health	Anxiety about tests, etc.	Do not wish to receive checkup due to fear of results	Did not know	Place for health checkup is distant	others
Total	100.0	33.5	22.8	20.2	14.9	9.7	9.6	8.3	5.4	3.7	3.5	2.3	11.7
Aged 20 - 29	100.0	16.6	24.4	25.0	22.9	9.1	1.2	12.9	2.0	3.3	10.9	1.9	14.7
30 - 39	100.0	16.9	35.5	23.5	28.5	7.6	2.5	7.6	4.0	4.3	5.9	2.4	13.4
40 - 49	100.0	18.8	41.4	26.1	19.8	7.8	3.8	6.7	7.6	5.0	2.9	2.7	10.5
50 - 59	100.0	26.8	33.7	24.6	16.7	9.1	7.1	7.3	8.4	4.8	2.2	2.6	10.7
60 - 69	100.0	41.2	17.9	20.7	11.0	12.6	12.0	8.9	7.7	4.3	1.2	1.9	10.6
70 - 79	100.0	52.7	7.0	12.6	5.9	11.8	17.5	9.2	4.9	2.7	1.6	2.1	9.9
Aged 80 and over (regrouped)	100.0	54.1	2.6	10.4	2.7	8.2	20.4	5.9	1.9	1.1	2.2	2.6	13.3
Aged 65 and over	100.0	50.8	7.7	13.8	6.1	11.0	17.2	8.2	4.5	2.6	1.7	2.2	11.2
Aged 75 and over	100.0	54.2	3.6	10.6	3.4	9.3	19.9	6.8	2.8	1.6	2.1	2.5	12.2

Notes: 1) Inpatients are not included in the above data.

2) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.



## 10 Cancer screening

Examining persons aged 40 to 69 years who received a cancer screening test during the past one year (as for uterus cancer (uterine cervical cancer) screening, persons aged 20 to 69 years; excluding inpatients and Kumamoto prefecture), the most common is the “lung cancer screening” in both the male and the female populations with 51.0% for the male population and 41.7% for the female population.

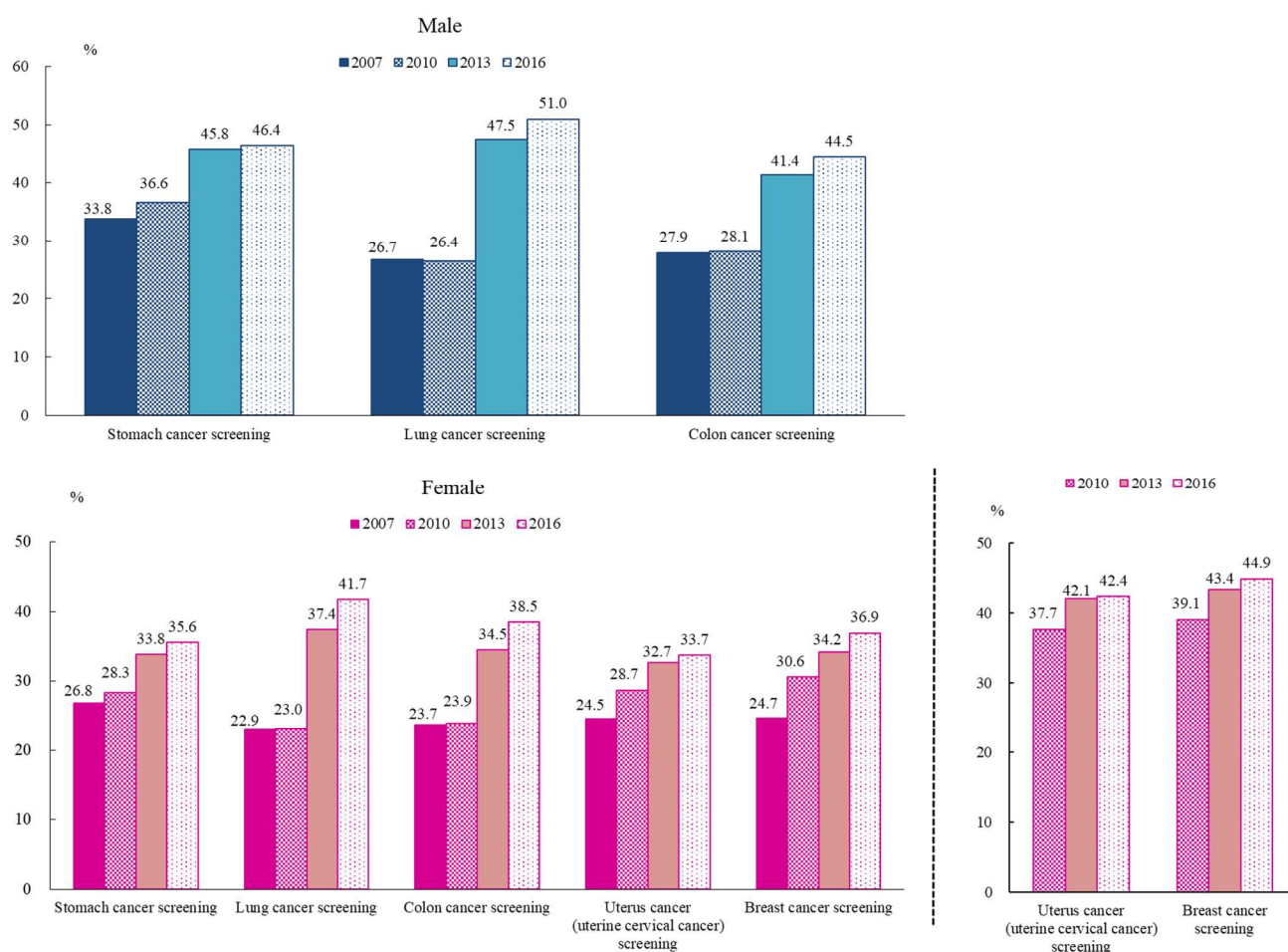
Meanwhile, looking at persons who received a uterus cancer (uterine cervical cancer) screening test and a breast cancer screening test in the past two years, persons who received a uterus cancer (uterine cervical cancer) screening test account for 42.4% and those who received a breast cancer screening account for 44.9%.

Increases are observed in all of the screening tests. (Figure 32)

(Reference) Goals of “Health Japan 21 (the second term)”- Increase in participation rate of cancer screenings  
- Target value: 50% [the year 2016]

Figure 32 Trends in percentages, by gender, of persons aged 40 to 69 years who received a cancer screening test (as for uterus cancer (uterine cervical cancer) screening, persons aged 20 to 69 years)

(In the past 1 year)



Notes: 1) Data above do not include inpatients.

2) Up until the 2010 survey, only uterus cancer screening was covered, and in the surveys conducted in and after 2013, both uterus cancer screening and uterine cervical cancer screening are covered.

3) Up until the 2010 survey the rate of persons who received a cancer screening was calculated for persons aged 40 years and over (as for uterus cancer screening, aged 20 years and over) without setting an upper limit. Since the target age span for the calculation of the rate of persons receiving a cancer screening was determined to be “40 to 69 years of age” (as for uterus cancer (uterine cervical) screening, 20 to 69 years of) under the “Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs” (adopted by the Cabinet in June 8, 2012), the surveys conducted in and after 2013 have adopted the said target age span to calculate the rate and also recalculated the data of surveys conducted in and before 2010 in accordance with the said target age span.

4) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.



## IV Long-term care

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

Looking at household structures of households with a person requiring support or requiring long-term care under the Long-Term Care Insurance Act (hereinafter referred to as a “person requiring long-term care, etc.”) (excluding Kumamoto prefecture), “nuclear family households” account for the largest percentage accounting for 37.9%, followed by “one-person household” accounting for 29.0% and then by “other households” accounting for 18.3%.

In terms of yearly trends, the percentage of “one-person household” and “nuclear family households” are increasing and that of “three-generation-family household” is decreasing. (Table 18)

Table 18 Yearly trends in the percentage distribution of household structures of households with a person requiring long-term care etc.

(Unit: %)

Year	Total	One-person household	Nuclear family households	(Regrouped) Household of a couple only	Three-generation-family household	Other households	(Regrouped) Aged household
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
2013	100.0	27.4	35.4	21.5	18.4	18.7	50.9
2016	100.0	29.0	37.9	21.9	14.9	18.3	54.5

Note: Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

Looking at the percentage distribution of care requirement levels by household structure, in “one-person household”, the percentage of households with a person requiring low level care is higher while in “nuclear family households” and “three-generation household”, the percentage of households with a person requiring high level care is high. (Table 19)

Table 19 Percentage distribution of long-term care requirement levels by the structure of households with a person requiring long-term care, etc.

(Unit: %)

2016

Care requirement levels	Total	One-person household	Nuclear family households	(Regrouped) Household of a couple only	Three-generation-family household	Other households	(Regrouped) Aged household
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households with a person requiring support	30.0	42.0	28.3	27.7	23.0	20.5	33.9
Support level 1	13.6	20.4	12.3	11.1	8.9	9.5	15.4
Support level 2	16.4	21.6	15.9	16.6	14.1	11.0	18.5
Households with a person requiring long-term care	66.8	54.1	68.0	69.1	75.9	77.0	62.6
Long-term care level 1	18.9	18.4	17.8	18.7	20.8	20.6	18.9
Long-term care level 2	20.5	18.3	20.2	20.6	22.6	23.0	19.5
Long-term care level 3	12.1	9.1	12.1	12.7	15.3	14.0	11.3
Long-term care level 4	8.8	4.5	9.9	9.5	10.8	11.9	7.7
Long-term care level 5	6.4	3.8	8.0	7.6	6.4	7.5	5.2

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

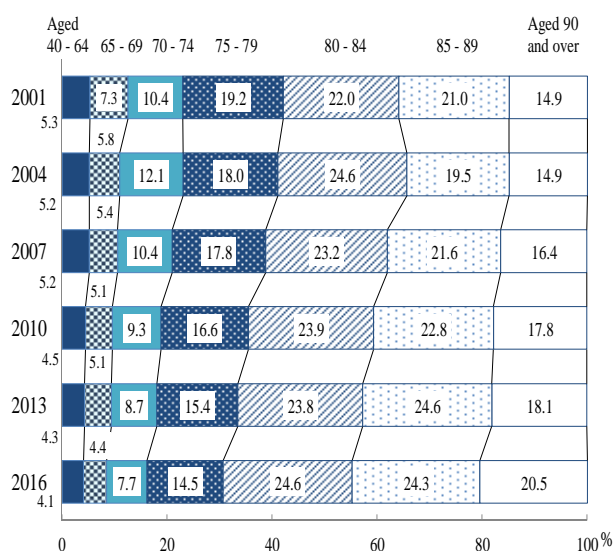
2) As for households with more than one person requiring long-term care, etc., classification is based on the care level of a person requiring higher level care.

3) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

## 2 Person requiring long-term care, etc.

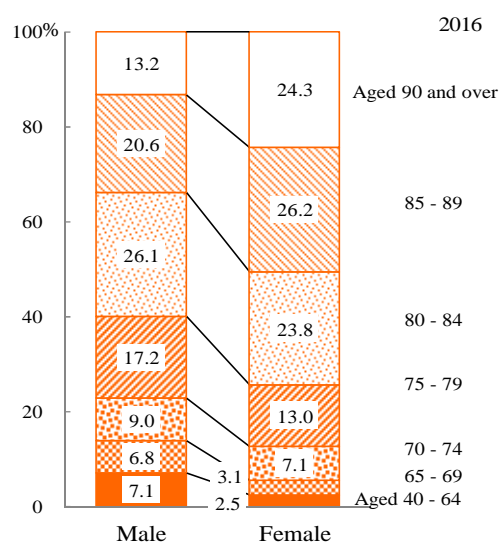
Looking at the yearly trends in the percentage distribution of the ages of persons requiring long-term care, etc. (excluding Kumamoto prefecture), the percentages of higher age groups are increasing. Looking at the percentage distribution of the ages of persons requiring long-term care, etc. for the year 2016, the male population aged “80 to 84 years” and the female population aged “85 to 89 years” account for the highest percentages, respectively 26.1% and 26.2%. (Figures 33, 34)

Figure 33 Yearly trends in percentage distribution of persons requiring long-term care, etc. by age group



Note: Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

Figure 34 Percentage distribution of persons requiring long-term care, etc. by gender and by age group



Note: Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

Looking at the percentage distribution of major causes for long-term care by care requirement level, in the case of persons requiring support, “Arthritis” accounts for the largest percentage standing at 17.2%, followed by “Infirmary due to aging” standing at 16.2%. As for persons requiring long-term care, the most common cause is “Dementia” standing at 24.8%, followed by “Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)” standing at 18.4%. (Table 20)

Table 20 Percentage distribution of major causes (Top 3 causes) of long-term care by care requirement level

(Unit: %)						2016
Care requirement level	1st		2nd		3rd	
Total	Dementia	18.0	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	16.6	Infirmity due to aging	13.3
Person requiring support	Arthritis	17.2	Infirmity due to aging	16.2	Bone fracture/fall	15.2
Support level 1	Arthritis	20.0	Infirmity due to aging	18.4	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	11.5
Support level 2	Bone fracture/fall	18.4	Arthritis	14.7	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	14.6
Person requiring long-term care	Dementia	24.8	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	18.4	Infirmity due to aging	12.1
Long-term care level 1	Dementia	24.8	Infirmity due to aging	13.6	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	11.9
Long-term care level 2	Dementia	22.8	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	17.9	Infirmity due to aging	13.3
Long-term care level 3	Dementia	30.3	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	19.8	Infirmity due to aging	12.8
Long-term care level 4	Dementia	25.4	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	23.1	Bone fracture/fall	12.0
Long-term care level 5	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	30.8	Dementia	20.4	Bone fracture/fall	10.2

Note: Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

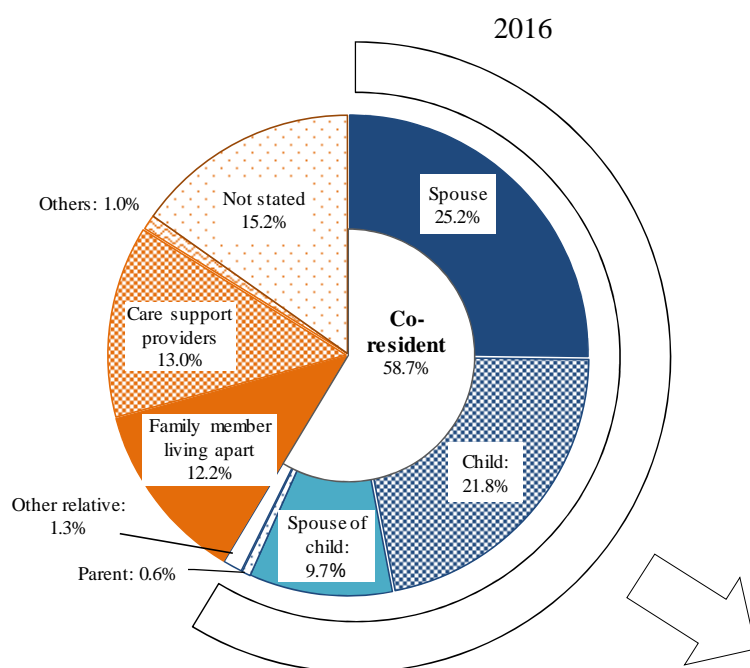
### 3 Principal caregivers

Looking at principal caregivers (excluding Kumamoto prefecture), persons “co-resident” with persons requiring long-term care, etc. account for the largest percentage standing at 58.7%, followed by “care support providers” accounting for 13.0%.

Looking at the relationship with principal “co-resident” caregivers with persons requiring long-term care, etc., the most common is “spouse” accounting for 25.2%, followed by “child” accounting for 21.8% and then by “spouse of child” accounting for 9.7%. (Figure 35)

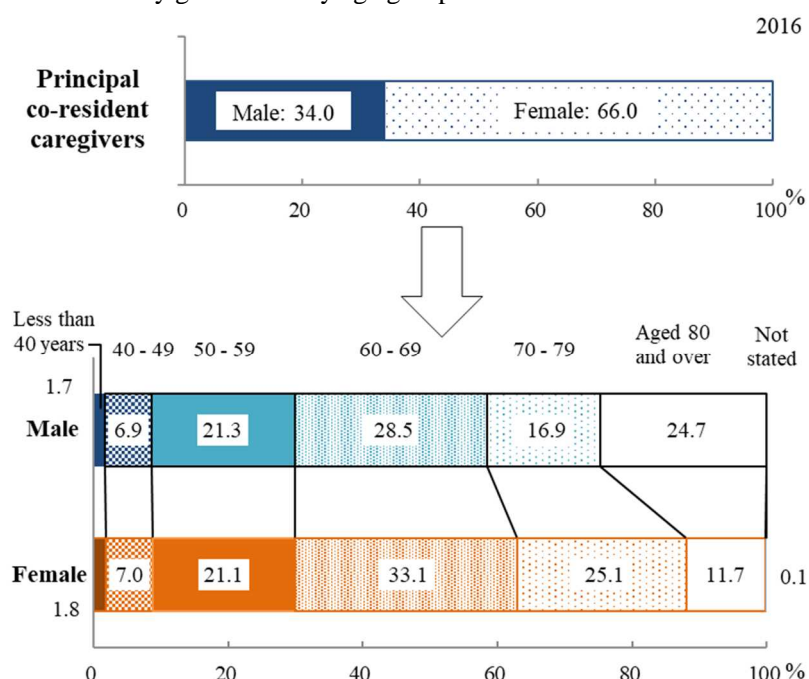
Meanwhile, examining principal “co-resident” caregivers by gender, female caregivers account for a larger percentage standing at 66.0% than male caregivers accounting for 34.0%. Meanwhile, in terms of age group, in both the male and the female populations, populations aged “60 to 69 years” exhibit the highest percentage, accounting for 28.5% and 33.1% respectively. (Figure 36)

Figure 35 Percentage distribution of principal caregivers by their relationship to persons requiring long-term care, etc.



Note: Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

Figure 36 Percentage distribution of principal co-resident caregivers by gender and by age group



Note: Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

Looking at the combinations of principal co-resident caregivers and persons requiring long-term care, etc. by age group, as for persons requiring long-term care, etc. aged “70 to 79 years”, persons aged “70 to 79 years” are the most common caregivers accounting for 48.4% while as for those requiring long-term care, etc. aged “80 to 89 years”, persons aged “50 to 59 years” are the most common caregivers, reaching 32.9%. (Table 21)

In terms of yearly trends, increases are observed in combinations where both sides are aged 60 years and over, 65 years and over and 75 years and over. (Figure 37)

Table 21 Percentage distribution of principal co-resident caregivers by gender and by age group with respect to each age group of persons requiring long-term care, etc.

(Unit: %)

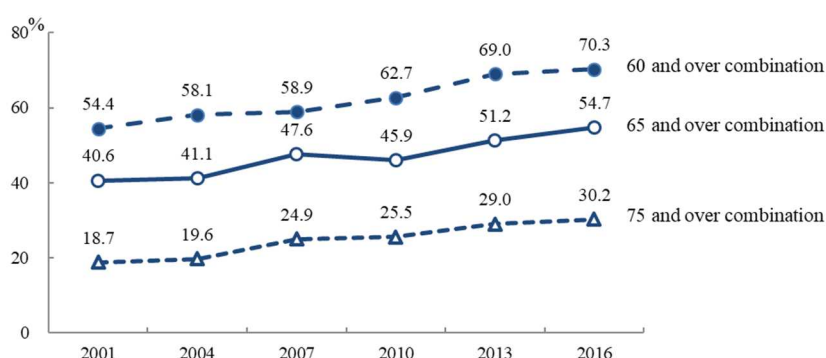
2016

Gender and age group of major co-resident caregivers	Persons requiring long-term care, etc.								
	Total	Aged 40 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 79	80 - 89	Aged 90 and over	(Regrouped) Aged 60 and over	(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	(Regrouped) Aged 75 and over
Total	[100.0]	[4.4]	[4.6]	[22.6]	[47.1]	[21.4]	[97.5]	[95.6]	[83.1]
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 40 years old	1.8	8.3	6.6	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.1
Aged 40 - 49	7.0	3.8	14.5	15.6	4.9	1.5	7.0	7.1	5.7
50 - 59	21.2	31.3	2.0	8.6	32.9	10.8	21.0	20.7	23.3
60 - 69	31.5	35.7	62.0	13.1	22.6	63.2	31.8	31.3	30.1
70 - 79	22.3	11.3	14.7	48.4	15.2	14.4	22.4	22.8	21.0
Aged 80 and over	16.1	9.6	0.2	12.4	23.4	8.8	16.1	16.4	18.6
(Regrouped) Aged 60 and over	70.0	56.6	76.9	73.9	61.2	86.4	70.3	70.6	69.8
(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	53.9	35.9	54.0	72.5	43.8	60.1	54.2	54.7	53.1
(Regrouped) Aged 75 and over	27.3	14.1	0.8	34.6	34.8	11.3	27.3	27.9	30.2
Male	34.0	36.7	37.1	39.9	32.8	29.0	33.9	33.8	32.8
Less than 40 years old	0.6	4.3	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Aged 40 - 49	2.3	1.2	6.1	6.3	1.2	0.2	2.3	2.4	1.8
50 - 59	7.2	7.2	-	3.6	11.3	3.8	7.1	7.3	8.1
60 - 69	9.7	20.8	18.3	1.8	7.2	19.3	9.7	9.2	9.2
70 - 79	5.7	0.5	11.3	16.8	1.3	3.6	5.9	6.0	3.7
Aged 80 and over	8.4	2.8	-	11.1	11.4	1.7	8.5	8.6	9.7
(Regrouped) Aged 60 and over	23.8	24.0	29.6	29.8	20.0	24.6	24.0	23.8	22.6
(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	19.1	14.9	25.2	29.4	14.8	17.2	19.4	19.3	17.7
(Regrouped) Aged 75 and over	11.4	3.3	0.6	21.6	12.4	2.4	11.6	11.8	12.0
Female	66.0	63.3	62.9	60.1	67.2	71.0	66.1	66.2	67.2
Less than 40 years old	1.2	4.0	5.1	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.7
Aged 40 - 49	4.6	2.6	8.5	9.3	3.7	1.4	4.7	4.7	3.9
50 - 59	14.0	24.1	2.0	5.0	21.7	6.9	13.8	13.5	15.2
60 - 69	21.8	14.9	43.7	11.3	15.4	44.0	22.2	22.2	20.9
70 - 79	16.6	10.9	3.3	31.5	13.9	10.7	16.5	16.8	17.4
Aged 80 and over	7.8	6.8	0.2	1.3	12.0	7.1	7.6	7.8	8.9
(Regrouped) Aged 60 and over	46.2	32.6	47.3	44.1	41.2	61.8	46.3	46.8	47.2
(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	34.8	21.0	28.9	43.0	29.0	43.0	34.8	35.4	35.4
(Regrouped) Aged 75 and over	15.9	10.8	0.2	13.0	22.4	9.0	15.8	16.1	18.2

Notes: 1) Data for "Total" include principal caregivers whose age is not stated.

2) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

Figure 37 Yearly trends in percentage distribution of combinations of principal co-resident caregivers and persons requiring long-term care, etc. by age group

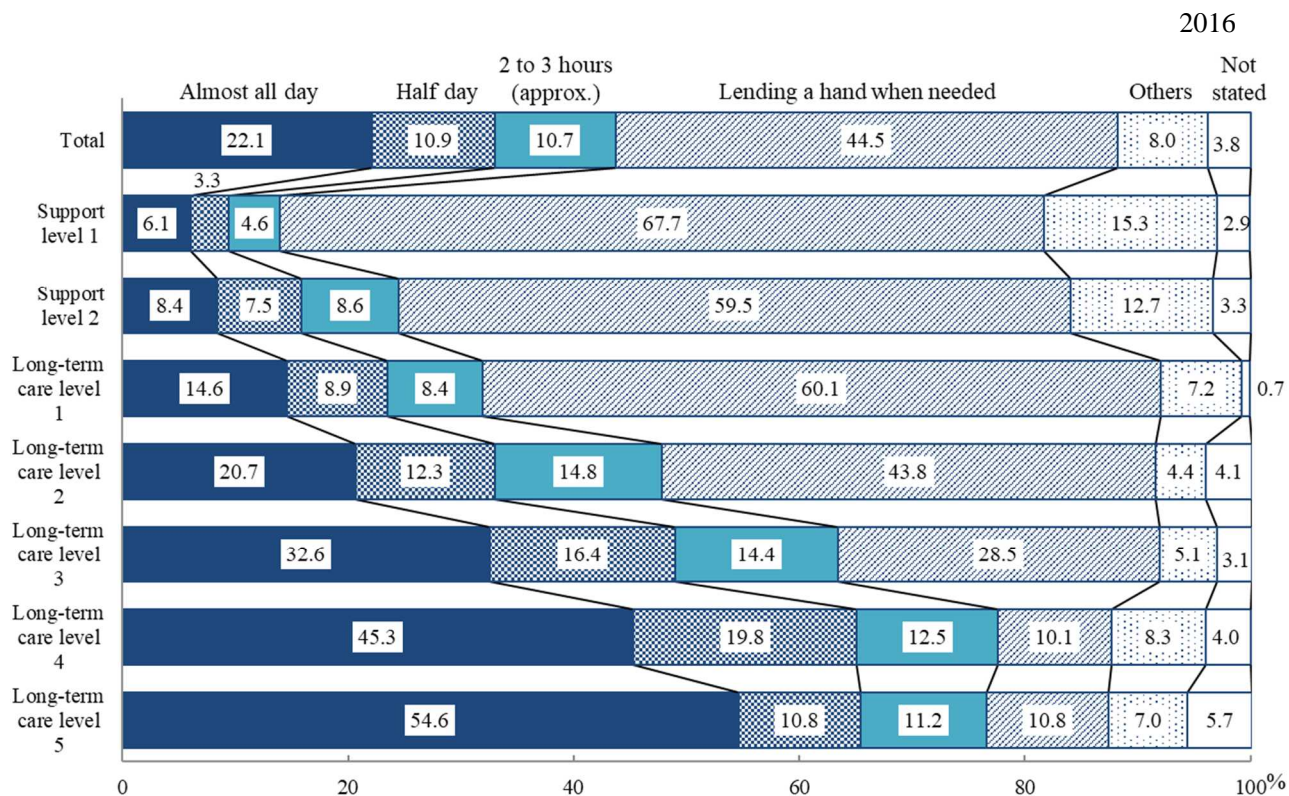


Note: Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.



Looking at the percentage distribution, by care requirement level, of care hours spent by principal co-resident caregivers, from “support level 1” thorough “care level 2”, the percentage of “lending a hand when needed” is the highest, while at “care level 3” and higher levels, the percentage of “almost all day” is the highest. (Figure 38)

Figure 38 Percentage distribution, by care requirement level, of care hours spent by principal co-resident caregivers

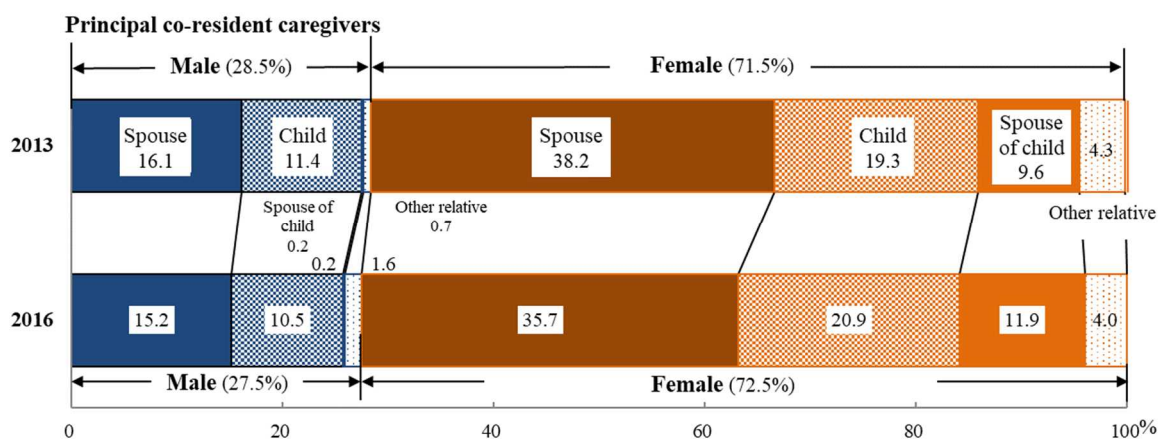


Notes: 1) “Total” includes cases where the long-term care level is not stated.  
2) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

Looking at principal co-resident caregivers whose care hours are “almost all day”, “male” caregivers account for roughly 30% and “female” caregivers account for roughly 70%.

By relationship, the most common is female “spouse”, followed by female “child” and then by male “spouse”. (Figure 39)

Figure 39 Percentage distribution by relationship between principal co-resident caregivers whose care hours are “almost all day” and persons requiring long-term care, etc.



Notes: 1) Data for “Other relative” include “parent(s)”  
2) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

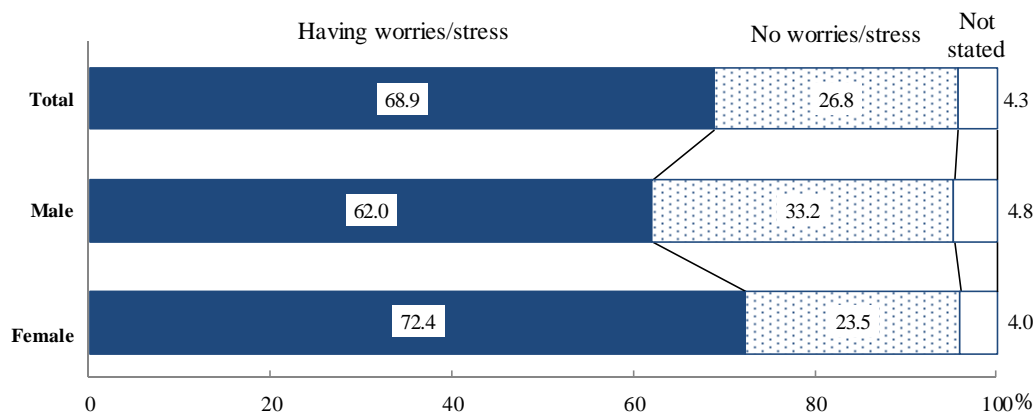
#### 4 Worries and stress felt among principal co-resident caregivers

Looking at principal co-resident caregivers (excluding Kumamoto prefecture) by the presence of worries and stress in their daily life, those “with worries and stress” account for 68.9% and those “without worries and stress” account for 26.8%.

In terms of gender, 62.0% of male caregivers and 72.4 % of female caregivers responded “having worries and stress”, and the percentage is higher in female caregivers. (Figure 40)

Figure 40 Percentage distribution, by gender, of principal co-resident caregivers experiencing worries/stress and those experiencing no worries/stress

2016

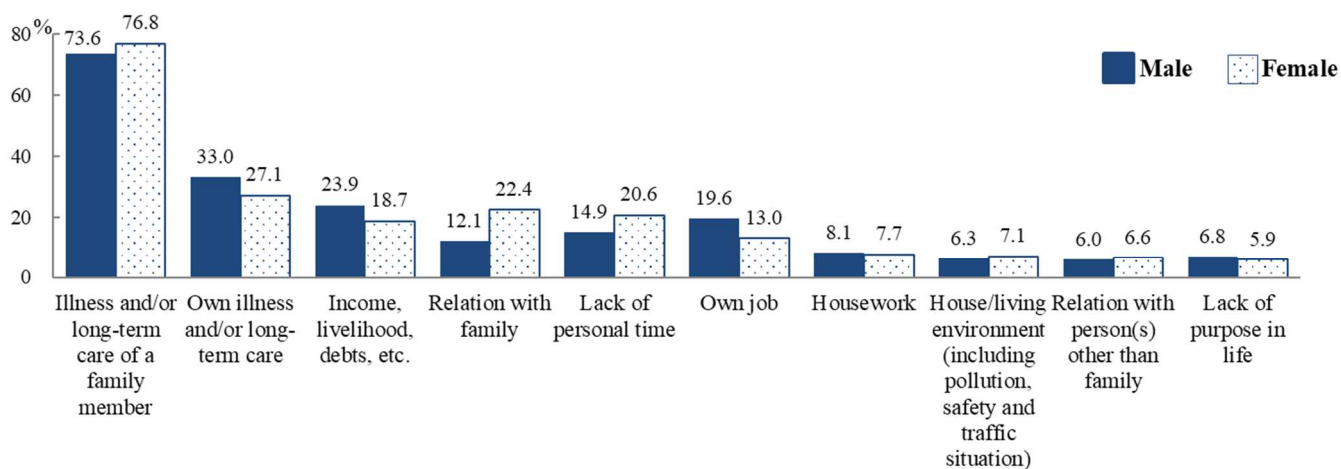


Note: Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

Looking at the causes of worries and stress felt by caregivers responding they are experiencing worries and stress in their daily life, the most common cause among both male and female caregivers is “illness and/or long-term care of a family member”, accounting for 73.6% and 76.8% respectively, followed by “own illness and/or long-term care” accounting for 33.0% and 27.1% respectively. (Figure 41)

Figure 41 Distribution, by gender, of causes of worries and stress felt by principal co-resident caregivers (based on multiple responses)

2016



Note: Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.





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Table 1 Household conditions by household type

2016

	All households	Aged household	Mother-child(ren) household	Household with child(ren)	Households with person(s) aged 65 and over
Number of households (1,000 households)	49 945	13 271	712	11 666	24 165
As a percentage of all household (%)	100.0	26.6	1.4	23.4	48.4
Average number of household members (persons)	2.47	1.53	2.61	3.97	2.31
Average number of earners per household (persons)	1.22	0.32	0.97	1.72	0.90
Percentage of households with persons with work (%)	72.5	25.9	87.1	95.5	52.7
Average household expenditures (10,000 yen)	23.7	19.1	18.1	27.8	22.9

Notes: 1) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture. Data of 2013 on Kumamoto prefecture and the 46 prefectures excluding Kumamoto prefecture are provided in Reference Table 6.

2) "Average number of earners per household" means the number of household members with work.

3) "Household expenditures" means household expenditures expensed during May of 2016 (such as food and drink expenses (including eating-out expenses and luxury foods expenses), utilities expenses, clothing expenses, healthcare expenses, educational expenses, recreational expenses, social expenses, ceremonial expenses and other miscellaneous expenses), but taxes and social insurance premiums are not included in this category.

Table 2 Income conditions by household type

2016 Survey

	All households	Aged household	Mother-child(ren) household	Household with child(ren)	Households with person(s) aged 65 and over
Average income per household (10,000 yen)	545.4	308.1	270.1	707.6	479.9
Average disposable income per household (10,000 yen)	416.4	258.1	221.4	551.6	372.6
Average income per household member (10,000 yen)	212.2	197.1	105.6	173.2	200.4
Average earned income per earner (10,000 yen)	311.4	179.7	212.0	357.8	247.0
Income quintile	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Quintile I	20.0	39.3	38.3	6.4	25.7
Quintile II (Quintile I value) 2,000,000 yen	20.0	32.2	42.8	9.7	25.4
Quintile III (Quintile II value) 3,460,000 yen	20.0	17.9	13.7	20.4	19.1
Quintile IV (Quintile III value) 5,290,000 yen	20.0	6.8	4.2	32.2	14.3
Quintile V (Quintile IV value) 8,000,000 yen	20.0	3.8	1.0	31.3	15.5
Self-assessed living conditions	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very difficult	23.4	20.9	45.1	26.8	23.1
Somewhat difficult	33.1	31.1	37.6	35.2	32.8
Normal	38.4	43.4	16.4	33.7	39.8
Somewhat comfortable	4.5	4.0	0.9	4.0	3.8
Very comfortable	0.6	0.6	-	0.3	0.5

Note: Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

Table 3 Number of person(s) aged 65 and over and family types by year

(Unit: 1,000 persons)

2016

Gender Age group	Person(s) aged 65 and over	One-person household	Household of a couple only	Coresident with child(ren)	Coresident with married child(ren) and the child's spouse	Coresident with child(ren) without spouse	Coresident with other relative(s)	Coresident with person(s) other than relative(s)
Male	15 741	2 095	7 357	5 576	1 315	4 261	690	23
65 - 69	5 283	744	2 239	1 881	241	1 640	411	9
70 - 74	3 711	459	1 873	1 233	213	1 021	139	7
75 - 79	3 100	385	1 609	1 031	240	791	72	4
80 and over	3 647	507	1 636	1 430	620	810	69	4
Female	19 575	4 464	6 365	7 995	2 720	5 275	730	21
65 - 69	5 666	840	2 399	2 075	341	1 735	345	6
70 - 74	4 290	855	1 765	1 534	361	1 173	132	4
75 - 79	3 701	955	1 275	1 381	435	946	86	5
80 and over	5 918	1 814	926	3 004	1 583	1 421	167	6

Note: Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

Table 4 Labour force statuses of mothers by age group of their youngest child

(Unit: 1,000 persons)

2016

Age group of youngest child	Total	With work	Regular staff/employee	Non-regular staff/employee	Others	Without work
With child(ren)	11 221	7 536	2 464	4 068	1 004	3 685
Aged 0	865	340	222	78	40	525
1	837	420	216	151	53	417
2	738	398	169	173	56	340
3	667	398	147	200	51	268
4	613	393	128	219	47	220
5	600	388	121	207	60	213
6	583	392	126	211	55	191
7 - 8	1 141	813	221	492	100	328
9 - 11	1 667	1 264	332	766	167	403
12 - 14	1 726	1 329	385	764	180	397
15 - 17	1 784	1 401	398	807	196	383

Notes: 1) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

2) The "Total" figures above do not include persons whose "labour force status is not stated".

3) "Others" include executives of companies/organizations, self-employed persons, persons doing industrial homework, persons working under other labor forms, and cases where it is not stated whether the person is employed or self-employed or how the labour force status is referred to by the employer.

Table 5 Percentage distribution of daily average working hour categories of mothers with work by age group of their youngest child

(Unit: %)

2016

Age group of youngest child	Total	0 to less than 4 hours	4 - 6	6 - 8	8 - 10	10 hours or longer
With child(ren)		Regular staff/employee				
Aged 0	100.0	8.9	2.3	19.4	57.7	11.8
1	100.0	65.0	2.3	9.9	20.1	2.6
2	100.0	12.6	3.9	32.9	45.3	5.3
3	100.0	5.8	5.9	32.7	48.7	6.9
4	100.0	4.4	2.8	30.0	54.0	8.7
5	100.0	3.5	1.7	23.0	62.3	9.5
6	100.0	2.5	1.7	24.8	59.2	11.8
7 - 8	100.0	2.8	1.2	21.6	64.0	10.3
9 - 11	100.0	3.0	2.6	18.3	62.8	13.4
12 - 14	100.0	2.5	1.0	14.3	67.1	15.0
15 - 17	100.0	2.3	1.8	13.8	66.6	15.5
	100.0	2.2	1.8	14.3	64.7	16.9
With child(ren)		non-regular staff/employee				
Aged 0	100.0	10.9	40.3	30.7	16.6	1.5
1	100.0	37.2	21.4	22.1	18.5	0.8
2	100.0	13.7	33.6	32.9	19.3	0.6
3	100.0	7.3	36.3	39.4	15.2	1.7
4	100.0	10.7	38.8	33.6	16.3	0.6
5	100.0	12.0	42.2	30.9	14.4	0.5
6	100.0	13.4	45.4	28.2	11.9	1.0
7 - 8	100.0	10.1	45.5	29.8	12.5	2.1
9 - 11	100.0	11.7	44.7	29.9	12.5	1.1
12 - 14	100.0	11.4	43.1	28.4	15.7	1.4
15 - 17	100.0	10.0	39.1	30.5	18.4	2.0
	100.0	8.2	37.0	32.4	20.5	1.9

Notes: 1) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

2) The daily average working hours were obtained by dividing the total working hours for the period from May 16 till 22 with the number of days worked during the said period.

3) The figures above do not include mothers whose average working hours were not stated.

4) The figures above do not include executives of companies/organizations, self-employed persons, family workers, persons doing industrial homework, persons working under other labor forms, and cases where it is not stated whether the person is employed or self-employed or how the labour force status is referred to by the employer

Table 6 Percentage distribution of the types of daytime child-care by labour force status of mothers and by age group of their youngest child (based on multiple responses)

(Unit: %)

2016

Labour status of mothers Age of their youngest child	Total	parent	grandfather/ grandmother	Authorized nursery center	Unauthorized nursery facility	Kindergarten	Certified child center	Others
With work								
Aged 0	100.0	25.1	8.4	52.7	3.5	13.2	9.9	2.4
1	100.0	70.0	12.6	22.6	1.5	•	2.9	4.7
2	100.0	29.2	12.2	59.8	5.5	•	8.2	4.0
3	100.0	21.7	11.3	63.9	5.1	•	10.8	3.0
4	100.0	13.8	5.6	61.7	3.9	15.6	11.9	1.1
5	100.0	11.5	4.8	54.7	1.9	28.5	12.4	0.8
6	100.0	11.9	4.6	48.8	2.6	32.6	11.4	0.8
	100.0	13.1	4.5	50.5	2.5	26.8	13.9	1.9
Without work								
Aged 0	100.0	62.8	6.6	5.9	0.6	23.9	4.3	6.5
1	100.0	85.3	8.9	1.8	0.3	•	0.3	8.9
2	100.0	84.9	8.8	4.8	0.2	•	1.2	7.4
3	100.0	78.3	7.5	6.7	0.8	•	3.7	8.3
4	100.0	39.6	4.5	9.8	1.1	50.6	8.9	4.6
5	100.0	21.1	3.4	9.8	0.7	70.7	10.6	2.9
6	100.0	19.2	2.3	7.8	0.8	76.4	8.1	2.5
	100.0	23.6	0.8	7.7	3.4	75.3	6.6	2.6

Note: Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

Table 7 Distribution of household structures/households with person(s) aged 65 or over/

(Unit: thousand households)

Prefectures/21 major cities (regrouped)	Total	One-person household	Nuclear family households	Household of a couple only	Household of a couple and unmarried child(ren)	Household of a single parent and unmarried child(ren)
Nationwide	49 945	13 434	30 234	11 850	14 744	3 640
Hokkaido	2 475	887	1 374	624	591	159
Aomori	519	147	267	105	115	47
Iwate	488	133	232	102	99	32
Miyagi	875	211	495	182	243	69
Akita	398	105	196	91	76	29
Yamagata	374	71	183	73	83	26
Fukushima	698	156	378	159	169	50
Ibaraki	1 068	240	640	246	318	76
Tochigi	732	164	437	161	216	60
Gunma	751	183	455	168	230	57
Saitama	2 879	724	1 862	708	954	200
Chiba	2 433	527	1 652	652	803	197
Tokyo	5 915	1 942	3 574	1 403	1 705	466
Kanagawa	3 671	994	2 362	853	1 267	242
Niigata	816	173	446	167	215	64
Toyama	371	69	216	84	109	23
Ishikawa	436	107	254	98	128	29
Fukui	262	47	144	55	72	16
Yamanashi	313	66	194	79	92	23
Nagano	791	190	451	185	218	48
Gifu	693	121	430	160	228	42
Shizuoka	1 348	295	789	301	394	94
Aichi	2 871	736	1 802	648	969	185
Mie	690	164	420	170	209	41
Shiga	526	127	324	119	172	33
Kyoto	1 068	295	675	267	328	80
Osaka	3 653	1 087	2 240	819	1 106	314
Hyogo	2 166	533	1 425	533	739	153
Nara	513	102	336	133	167	36
Wakayama	388	100	235	99	106	29
Tottori	207	46	113	46	53	15
Shimane	261	67	131	61	54	16
Okayama	737	191	428	164	213	50
Hiroshima	1 171	326	699	301	324	75
Yamaguchi	593	176	352	160	154	38
Tokushima	299	78	172	70	80	22
Kagawa	393	105	232	97	107	28
Ehime	579	166	342	143	157	42
Kochi	326	111	173	77	69	26
Fukuoka	2 088	573	1 268	512	575	181
Saga	303	70	164	67	74	23
Nagasaki	568	165	327	145	144	38
Kumamoto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oita	480	136	281	129	126	26
Miyazaki	462	130	283	124	126	33
Kagoshima	749	257	430	202	178	50
Okinawa	547	138	347	105	187	55
(Regrouped)						
Tokyo ward area	4 096	1 380	2 433	953	1 154	326
Sapporo-shi	899	321	510	207	240	63
Sendai-shi	442	121	266	101	130	35
Saitama-shi	513	138	337	118	184	35
Chiba-shi	395	93	270	112	130	28
Yokohama-shi	1 481	372	1 008	362	551	95
Kawasaki-shi	646	235	365	125	205	35
Sagamihara-shi	288	75	190	68	102	19
Niigata-shi	303	66	182	65	90	27
Shizuoka-shi	273	69	157	60	77	20
Hamamatsu-shi	285	56	177	66	90	21
Nagoya-shi	936	261	597	221	314	63
Kyoto-shi	611	177	387	146	188	53
Osaka-shi	1 198	446	646	247	298	102
Sakai-shi	326	75	217	84	108	25
Kobe-shi	666	221	407	151	202	53
Okayama-shi	281	76	169	62	89	18
Hiroshima-shi	498	144	312	124	159	29
Kitakyushu-shi	411	122	245	114	105	27
Fukuoka-shi	670	210	404	159	191	53
Kumamoto-shi	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

## aged households/households with child(ren) by prefectures and by 21 major cities (regrouped)

2016

Three-generation-family household	Other households	Households with person(s) aged 65 and over	Aged household	Household with child(ren)	Prefectures/21 major cities (regrouped)
2 947	3 330	24 165	13 271	11 666	Nationwide
62	152	1 041	673	552	Hokkaido
55	50	275	124	113	Aomori
64	59	273	116	105	Iwate
89	81	460	210	217	Miyagi
50	47	240	108	79	Akita
72	48	237	83	96	Yamagata
89	74	395	170	160	Fukushima
112	76	528	243	272	Ibaraki
75	56	372	167	186	Tochigi
53	60	359	180	185	Gunma
137	155	1 365	727	645	Saitama
109	145	1 170	638	568	Chiba
132	267	2 624	1 651	1 197	Tokyo
124	190	1 569	920	933	Kanagawa
111	85	448	178	213	Niigata
53	34	208	89	100	Toyama
40	35	224	109	109	Ishikawa
44	26	154	63	72	Fukui
29	24	172	82	71	Yamanashi
81	69	434	202	184	Nagano
82	60	394	174	191	Gifu
139	125	706	323	343	Shizuoka
160	174	1 184	620	816	Aichi
54	51	381	210	165	Mie
41	34	246	121	133	Shiga
41	57	519	311	248	Kyoto
139	187	1 746	1 053	831	Osaka
89	118	1 006	595	545	Hyogo
38	37	281	146	116	Nara
24	30	223	131	76	Wakayama
27	20	113	51	56	Tottori
34	28	156	74	54	Shimane
57	61	372	201	184	Okayama
55	90	589	351	247	Hiroshima
26	39	302	186	121	Yamaguchi
23	26	156	84	69	Tokushima
25	30	186	105	92	Kagawa
26	45	282	170	128	Ehime
15	27	181	113	55	Kochi
108	138	1 049	609	449	Fukuoka
39	30	170	76	74	Saga
34	42	293	170	120	Nagasaki
...	...	...	...	...	Kumamoto
28	35	236	138	108	Oita
19	30	222	139	106	Miyazaki
19	44	391	263	137	Kagoshima
23	39	234	123	145	Okinawa
91	192	1 781	1 125	817	(Regrouped)
18	50	363	247	216	Tokyo ward area
23	32	199	107	106	Sapporo-shi
14	23	192	106	136	Sendai-shi
12	19	208	124	79	Saitama-shi
34	66	587	362	413	Chiba-shi
18	27	241	145	153	Yokohama-shi
10	13	126	73	67	Kawasaki-shi
28	27	151	68	79	Sagamihara-shi
24	22	149	73	63	Niigata-shi
29	23	138	63	81	Shizuoka-shi
33	44	412	244	235	Hamamatsu-shi
18	30	291	176	133	Nagoya-shi
39	67	536	353	247	Kyoto-shi
18	17	171	98	77	Osaka-shi
10	28	293	190	145	Sakai-shi
17	19	128	72	75	Kobe-shi
15	27	206	130	115	Okayama-shi
19	24	214	137	74	Hiroshima-shi
20	36	292	181	148	Kitakyushu-shi
...	...	...	...	...	Fukuoka-shi
...	...	...	...	...	Kumamoto-shi

Table 8 Percentage distribution of households by income class and the median by household type

2016 Survey

Income class	All households		Aged household		Mother-child(ren) household		Household with child(ren)		Households with person(s) aged 65 and over	
	Cumulative frequency distribution (%)	Relative frequency distribution (%)	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	.	100.0
Less than 50 (Unit: 10,000 yen)	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	-	-	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0
50 to 100	6.2	5.2	13.1	11.3	7.3	7.3	1.4	1.3	8.1	7.0
100 to 150	12.7	6.5	25.7	12.6	18.9	11.6	3.8	2.4	16.2	8.2
150 to 200	19.6	6.9	38.7	13.1	37.6	18.7	6.2	2.5	25.3	9.1
200 to 250	26.9	7.3	51.1	12.3	51.3	13.7	9.4	3.2	34.8	9.5
250 to 300	33.3	6.4	61.7	10.6	68.3	17.1	12.4	3.0	43.2	8.4
300 to 350	40.3	7.0	72.1	10.4	81.9	13.6	16.3	3.9	51.5	8.4
350 to 400	46.5	6.2	79.8	7.6	87.3	5.4	20.4	4.1	58.5	7.0
400 to 450	52.2	5.6	84.6	4.8	90.2	2.9	25.9	5.5	64.0	5.4
450 to 500	57.0	4.8	87.9	3.3	92.4	2.2	32.0	6.1	68.0	4.0
500 to 600	65.8	8.8	92.5	4.7	97.0	4.6	44.4	12.5	74.9	6.9
600 to 700	73.4	7.7	94.8	2.3	97.9	0.9	57.4	12.9	80.4	5.5
700 to 800	79.7	6.3	96.2	1.4	99.0	1.1	68.4	11.1	84.4	4.0
800 to 900	84.7	4.9	97.0	0.8	99.0	-	76.9	8.4	87.9	3.5
900 to 1000	88.4	3.7	97.6	0.7	99.0	-	83.1	6.2	90.7	2.8
1000 or more	100.0	11.6	100.0	2.4	100.0	1.0	100.0	16.9	100.0	9.3
Percentage distribution of households earning average income (5,454,000 yen) or less (%)	61.5		90.1		95.1		38.6		71.4	
Median (10,000 yen)	427		244		246		637		338	

Note: Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

Table 9 Relative frequency distribution of the number of household members by equivalent disposable income class

(Unit: %)

	All household members		Child(ren)		Active household with child(ren)					
							Household with one adult		Household with two adults or more	
	2012	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 40 (Unit: 10,000 yen)	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	2.7	2.3	0.9	0.9
40 to 60	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.6	8.4	8.4	2.0	2.3
60 to 80	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.5	3.1	2.4	13.8	13.5	2.4	1.8
80 to 100	3.9	3.7	4.3	3.5	3.8	3.1	16.0	12.4	3.0	2.6
100 to 120	4.4	4.2	4.4	3.6	4.1	3.3	12.8	13.3	3.5	2.7
120 to 140	4.7	4.7	4.8	3.7	4.4	3.5	12.3	7.8	3.8	3.3
140 to 160	5.1	5.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	7.5	9.1	4.6	4.3
160 to 180	5.7	5.8	5.6	6.0	5.1	5.6	7.5	9.5	5.0	5.4
180 to 200	6.3	6.0	7.3	6.2	7.1	6.1	6.0	5.4	7.2	6.1
200 to 240	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.4	11.9	12.1	5.3	4.7	12.4	12.5
240 to 280	10.2	10.4	12.2	13.1	12.5	13.2	3.9	4.8	13.1	13.7
280 to 320	8.9	9.1	10.4	11.2	10.5	11.4	0.3	2.5	11.1	12.0
320 to 360	7.4	7.1	8.3	8.9	8.6	9.1	-	1.5	9.2	9.5
360 to 400	5.9	5.6	6.1	6.1	6.6	6.7	0.9	1.4	7.0	7.0
400 to 500	9.7	9.0	7.6	7.5	8.5	8.3	1.6	1.4	9.0	8.7
500 to 600	4.3	4.9	2.9	4.0	3.2	4.1	0.7	0.8	3.4	4.3
600 to 700	2.3	2.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.6	0.1	0.7	1.3	1.7
700 to 800	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4
800 to 900	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	0.7	0.3	0.3
900 to 1000	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
1000 or more	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3

Notes: 1) Figures for 2015 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

2) Adult means a person aged 18 years or older and Child means a person aged 17 years or younger. Active household means a household the age of whose householder is 18 years or older but younger than 65 years.

3) The data above do not cover household members the amount of whose equivalent disposable income is not stated.



Table 10 Ratio of persons with subjective symptoms (relative to 1,000 population) by gender/age group/symptom (based on multiple responses)

(Unit: as a ratio to 1,000 population)

2016

Gender Symptom	Total	Aged 9 and under	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 - 79	Aged 80 and over	(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	(Regrouped) Aged 75 and over
Male	271.9	198.1	162.4	167.7	209.0	224.9	263.0	330.6	432.2	499.1	417.5	480.5
Fever	6.8	24.0	5.6	7.7	7.2	5.6	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.3
Lethargic	38.0	4.5	16.4	34.4	43.7	42.6	46.9	40.8	46.1	62.9	47.8	56.3
Don't sleep well	21.9	1.0	3.8	14.1	18.1	21.8	23.5	26.4	41.9	46.5	38.3	45.3
Irritable	19.5	3.0	9.9	20.4	25.1	23.8	21.3	16.8	24.1	31.5	23.5	29.6
Forgetful	27.6	0.6	3.2	5.6	9.1	11.4	18.2	31.5	75.6	129.0	74.5	113.0
Headache	21.3	4.5	18.0	25.6	32.9	30.2	24.3	15.1	16.8	19.9	17.0	18.9
Dizziness	13.2	0.1	4.5	6.0	9.3	11.4	13.4	16.0	25.7	35.8	25.0	31.9
Blurred vision	35.3	1.1	2.9	8.5	13.1	22.7	35.3	53.6	87.0	99.7	80.6	100.7
Difficulty in seeing	30.9	2.4	4.3	4.6	7.8	21.7	35.7	47.1	68.6	92.2	67.4	84.7
Ring ears	26.3	0.2	2.1	4.8	8.0	12.9	24.5	50.0	70.6	58.6	62.7	65.8
Difficulty in hearing	30.4	3.7	2.7	4.0	5.2	7.3	14.7	38.5	84.1	164.0	89.2	136.0
Palpitations	13.9	0.1	1.1	5.1	6.4	10.0	14.9	21.6	28.7	40.7	29.4	36.9
Short-winded	18.2	0.3	1.4	3.0	3.7	7.6	13.0	27.9	50.0	71.3	48.7	64.6
Pain in chest	8.2	0.0	1.7	4.4	6.7	7.1	7.1	10.4	17.0	21.2	15.9	19.9
Cough, phlegmatic	50.5	70.7	25.0	31.0	37.1	32.5	39.2	55.8	85.4	105.2	80.8	100.9
Blocked/runny nose	49.5	114.2	54.9	42.3	39.3	31.9	32.9	39.7	56.8	68.1	54.4	66.7
Wheezing	9.4	16.6	4.4	4.2	4.6	5.3	6.6	9.1	16.4	27.2	16.7	23.1
Stomach upset/heartburn	19.2	0.7	2.2	9.2	12.6	18.5	23.4	28.6	36.1	36.4	33.5	37.3
Diarrhea	18.2	11.1	10.3	18.9	21.8	20.8	19.7	16.9	20.4	22.9	19.9	22.2
Constipation	24.5	5.8	4.6	6.5	9.0	10.4	13.8	27.2	67.1	107.6	65.0	96.2
Loss of appetite	7.4	3.3	2.7	5.1	3.7	4.2	5.5	8.9	14.3	25.9	15.5	21.5
Abdominal pain/stomachache	13.4	4.6	9.1	15.0	13.7	14.1	14.4	13.3	17.8	18.2	16.1	17.8
Painful/bleeding hemorrhoids	7.9	0.7	0.9	5.0	6.1	8.2	9.2	10.4	14.6	13.9	13.3	14.6
Toothache	17.3	3.9	4.2	14.4	18.7	15.4	18.1	22.2	29.9	25.8	26.4	28.6
Swollen/bleeding gums	16.2	2.3	2.4	7.6	10.7	12.9	19.2	26.6	30.1	29.1	28.7	30.1
Difficulty in chewing	17.3	0.3	0.9	2.5	2.3	4.6	9.8	28.5	48.0	76.4	49.8	66.3
Rash (hives, boils, etc.)	16.0	23.3	11.9	13.9	13.5	14.2	13.1	15.1	21.2	23.2	20.1	23.6
Itchiness (eczema, athlete's foot, etc.)	36.9	34.3	20.3	21.5	24.6	22.5	26.6	42.6	73.1	87.0	67.5	85.8
Stiff shoulders	57.0	0.4	7.6	33.5	54.5	66.6	78.2	79.1	83.1	81.3	80.3	85.1
Lower back pain	91.8	0.1	12.6	41.0	70.1	83.6	103.9	133.4	170.1	200.5	166.3	192.4
Joint pain in hands/feet	40.7	1.8	11.5	7.9	16.9	27.3	45.4	63.0	87.1	109.9	85.2	103.1
Difficulty in limb movement	24.4	0.4	1.9	2.3	4.5	9.3	17.5	31.4	62.9	122.7	67.7	102.8
Numb limbs	32.8	0.2	2.0	4.0	10.6	20.2	36.8	54.4	76.8	93.2	74.2	88.3
Cold limbs	14.6	0.1	0.9	3.3	2.8	5.0	9.3	19.0	42.4	65.9	41.3	58.2
Swelled/heavy feet	17.4	0.3	1.1	4.0	6.0	10.8	14.4	23.0	39.8	72.9	42.3	63.1
Difficulty in/painful urination	12.4	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.3	3.2	7.9	18.4	40.0	49.7	36.2	48.1
Frequent urination	33.4	0.7	0.5	3.5	4.5	9.6	20.4	51.8	104.9	131.4	96.4	126.0
Incontinence (involuntary urination)	8.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.2	3.0	9.4	25.1	52.6	26.8	43.5
Irregular menstruation/ menstrual pain	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bone fracture/sprain/dislocation	9.3	3.7	21.5	5.0	6.6	6.9	9.1	7.7	11.3	13.5	10.6	12.9
Injury including cut, burn	7.0	14.2	11.7	6.7	6.5	4.8	4.8	4.7	6.5	8.1	6.3	7.4
Others	14.9	7.4	13.9	11.1	11.0	14.1	16.1	16.2	20.9	23.7	20.3	22.4
(Regrouped) Back or foot pain	113.1	1.9	22.3	45.2	78.3	97.8	126.2	167.1	214.4	255.5	210.1	243.6
Female	337.3	172.8	170.7	250.3	291.2	313.6	352.8	373.5	477.2	533.2	468.9	522.5
Fever	8.2	24.4	5.8	11.7	9.9	7.0	6.5	4.4	5.1	6.8	5.3	6.6
Lethargic	53.9	5.7	23.6	60.9	67.2	68.6	66.2	47.6	58.2	69.1	58.2	66.6
Don't sleep well	34.9	1.4	7.2	24.0	24.4	28.4	33.7	40.8	67.8	69.0	61.3	70.3
Irritable	33.9	2.3	19.2	50.4	55.3	46.3	34.8	25.3	33.7	31.3	30.7	32.8
Forgetful	40.8	0.3	5.1	13.7	16.0	18.5	25.3	37.6	90.3	155.6	96.6	138.6
Headache	50.6	5.4	33.7	69.6	80.8	78.7	64.8	36.0	37.1	34.9	35.4	36.7
Dizziness	30.2	0.7	10.5	26.3	33.4	35.2	31.6	29.1	41.9	50.6	41.0	50.6
Blurred vision	48.8	0.7	4.6	14.1	14.3	32.1	54.2	66.8	101.6	117.9	98.4	116.2
Difficulty in seeing	40.8	1.8	6.0	8.6	9.0	28.8	47.4	54.3	78.1	107.7	81.2	99.8
Ring ears	31.8	0.4	7.1	14.7	19.5	23.3	33.9	45.0	64.6	54.6	57.3	59.4
Difficulty in hearing	34.7	2.7	3.7	8.0	7.9	10.7	16.9	30.6	78.0	155.5	89.3	132.7
Palpitations	22.9	0.1	2.4	10.7	16.9	22.3	25.5	25.3	39.1	50.3	38.7	48.1
Short-winded	19.0	0.4	2.0	8.3	8.5	12.9	13.2	21.4	39.0	58.5	40.5	53.2
Pain in chest	9.8	0.2	2.6	6.7	7.3	8.6	9.1	9.8	18.9	21.2	17.3	21.0
Cough, phlegmatic	46.9	63.3	21.6	37.5	47.7	39.2	41.5	48.3	58.3	67.0	58.7	64.5
Blocked/runny nose	50.5	87.4	49.9	56.4	59.5	47.4	44.9	39.1	43.6	46.7	43.1	46.1
Wheezing	9.5	10.7	4.0	6.2	8.7	7.9	7.0	8.0	13.3	21.0	14.2	18.4
Stomach upset/heartburn	27.4	0.5	4.2	17.7	21.0	23.9	30.5	36.1	48.6	45.7	44.8	47.9
Diarrhea	14.8	9.4	9.0	21.7	19.9	17.4	14.2	11.8	12.7	18.3	14.3	16.4
Constipation	45.7	6.6	14.5	35.2	35.5	34.8	38.3	45.6	82.2	108.3	80.5	104.6
Loss of appetite	10.5	2.5	3.9	10.6	9.8	7.2	7.0	8.2	16.5	30.4	18.5	26.6
Abdominal pain/stomachache	21.9	5.1	17.8	31.0	29.2	26.6	24.3	18.0	22.3	19.8	20.5	21.6
Painful/bleeding hemorrhoids	5.6	0.4	0.8	5.1	7.3	4.7	4.8	5.4	10.9	8.9	8.9	10.2
Toothache	18.4	5.3	6.7	17.4	19.8	20.1	22.1	18.4	25.0	23.5	22.7	25.6
Swollen/bleeding gums	20.6	1.7	2.9	11.2	13.5	17.0	28.5	31.2	34.0	29.1	32.0	31.6
Difficulty in chewing	21.7	0.4	1.6	2.5	4.6	6.4	15.1	27.1	52.6	77.0	54.0	70.2
Rash (hives, boils, etc.)	20.7	19.7	17.5	26.4	26.0	24.2	21.6	15.6	19.0	18.3	17.6	18.9
Itchiness (eczema, athlete's foot, etc.)	37.5	28.9	21.1	35.2	34.7	30.8	33.2	39.3	54.4	57.3	51.6	57.6
Stiff shoulders	117.5	0.5	23.6	98.0	130.1	150.5	164.2	135.9	147.3	123.3	136.5	133.4
Lower back pain	115.5	0.2	15.9	59.6	87.3	101.8	129.2	143.7	202.9	225.8	195.5	224.2
Joint pain in hands/feet	70.2	1.6	10.3	12.5	22.2	42.2	84.2	98.6	139.4	173.0	138.8	163.8
Difficulty in limb movement	35.5	0.2	0.9	3.1	4.6	10.5	24.0	37.3	77.2	157.8	91.0	132.6
Numb limbs	38.5	0.3	2.5	8.1	14.9	24.7	40.8	49.5	80.5	102.0	79.0	99.0
Cold limbs	32.7	0.2	6.2	17.9	22.1	22.5	23.5	35.3	65.5	90.8	65.2	85.6
Swelled/heavy feet	45.8	0.2	4.8	28.6	36.8	46.6	49.4	42.0	74.2	111.5	76.7	101.9
Difficulty in/painful urination	4.9	0.1	0.2	1.8	2.3	2.9	3.6	5.0	9.8	17.0	10.6	15.1
Frequent urination	25.5	0.6	0.5	6.1	7.5	11.3	18.5	31.9	58.1	84.5	59.8	78.6
Incontinence (involuntary urination)	16.1	0.2	0.5	1.1	2.8	5.2	11.6	15.9	36.3	69.3	41.5	60.0
Irregular menstruation/ menstrual pain	17.0	-	15.4	50.7	43.0	41.2	9.4	-	-	-	-	-
Bone fracture/sprain/dislocation	11.7	4.3	14.5	4.4	4.6	5.9	9.9	10.2	23.4	28.2	21.1	27.4
Injury including cut, burn	7.7	13.3	10.6	9.2	7.4	7.5	7.6	5.1	5.5	6.9	5.7	6.6
Others	17.3	6.8	10.5	12.3	17.7	17.6	22.5	17.1	21.5	24.2	21.1	23.5
(Regrouped) Back or foot pain	152.5	1.8	24.1	66.5	97.3	125.1	174.0	199.0	271.9	313.6	266.6	305.5

Notes: 1) Hospital inpatients are not included in the number of persons with subjective symptoms but are included in the number of household members used as the denominator.

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

3) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

4) (Regrouped) "Back or foot pain" includes persons with subjective symptoms of either or both of "Lower back pain" and "Joint pain in hands/feet".

Table 11 Ratio of outpatients (relative to 1000 population) by gender/age group /disease and injury  
(based on multiple responses)

(Unit: as a ratio to 1,000 population)

2016

Gender Disease/injury	Total	Aged 9 and under	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 - 79	Aged 80 and over	(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	(Regrouped) Aged 75 and over
Male	372.5	172.5	144.3	129.8	180.1	264.3	411.5	583.3	704.2	729.1	681.7	725.1
Diabetes	58.1	0.2	0.6	2.7	7.3	26.5	65.6	122.8	151.1	123.3	139.5	133.8
Obesity	5.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	2.0	5.6	7.8	8.9	9.2	5.6	8.0	7.5
Hyperlipidemia (hypercholesterolemia)	37.0	0.0	0.1	1.9	6.3	26.0	62.0	80.2	75.0	45.5	70.7	55.3
Thyroid disease	4.7	1.3	0.7	1.8	2.4	3.7	5.5	7.5	9.5	8.8	8.9	9.2
Depression/other mental illness	14.9	1.3	5.4	12.9	23.4	26.5	22.0	12.1	9.7	10.4	10.0	10.1
Dementia	4.7	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.3	12.3	46.6	17.0	33.4
Parkinson's disease	1.7	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.9	2.1	5.7	9.1	5.5	8.3
Other nervous illness (neuralgia, palsy, etc.)	6.3	2.2	2.9	4.3	4.4	5.3	6.0	8.1	11.0	13.8	10.9	13.0
Eye diseases	42.4	8.1	5.1	3.1	5.8	13.2	28.3	66.4	127.3	153.5	116.8	147.7
Ear diseases	9.1	9.4	2.7	2.1	2.4	3.2	6.0	11.2	22.9	31.3	21.6	29.2
High blood pressure	120.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	9.0	50.1	140.7	251.9	301.4	295.8	291.8	298.0
Stroke (cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral infarction, etc.)	13.8	-	0.1	0.2	1.1	3.2	10.1	23.4	41.4	53.8	39.7	50.7
Angina pectoris/myocardial infarction	23.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	5.0	16.6	39.7	71.6	87.6	65.8	83.6
Other circulatory system diseases	20.0	4.7	3.2	1.7	2.3	5.8	14.7	32.6	53.6	76.7	53.6	69.2
Acute nasopharyngitis (common cold)	3.9	19.4	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.8	2.3	3.9	4.0	3.4	3.9
Allergic rhinitis	19.1	30.7	29.7	11.7	11.3	11.4	16.6	20.4	24.3	21.0	22.4	23.1
Chronic obstructive lung disease (COPD)	2.3	-	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	3.6	6.9	11.6	7.1	9.9
Asthma	11.2	23.3	12.0	4.9	6.1	7.8	8.9	10.6	14.9	19.5	14.8	17.7
Other respiratory system diseases	11.6	7.0	1.6	2.3	3.7	6.2	10.0	15.3	29.3	35.0	26.7	33.8
Stomach/duodenum diseases	16.0	0.4	0.8	3.3	3.8	8.3	15.5	26.6	42.3	46.6	38.4	45.1
Liver/gall bladder diseases	9.8	0.4	0.3	0.9	2.8	6.2	12.0	16.9	22.7	24.4	21.4	23.7
Other digestive system diseases	12.5	2.4	2.0	3.7	4.4	8.8	12.2	20.2	27.0	33.7	26.8	32.1
Dental diseases	47.4	20.4	17.5	25.6	35.5	40.0	47.7	69.2	86.2	74.6	79.9	81.4
Atopic dermatitis	11.2	28.1	18.1	19.8	16.0	9.7	5.0	3.5	4.2	5.9	4.3	5.0
Other skin diseases	18.1	23.5	10.5	12.0	10.1	13.0	14.4	21.2	32.0	32.7	29.3	32.8
Gout	17.7	-	0.0	1.4	6.2	15.3	26.3	36.8	33.4	23.2	32.3	27.0
Rheumatoid arthritis	3.3	-	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.0	2.9	5.9	8.7	11.5	8.6	10.5
Arthropathy	12.6	0.3	2.5	1.9	3.4	6.3	12.1	18.8	31.3	43.6	30.4	40.2
Stiff shoulders	16.1	-	1.1	4.8	11.4	14.2	19.6	22.1	33.6	37.0	30.4	37.1
Lower back pain	41.4	0.2	5.3	10.8	20.8	27.7	39.3	57.4	99.9	126.2	92.9	121.5
Osteoporosis	2.4	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.7	8.0	17.0	8.1	14.3
Kidney diseases	11.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.4	5.5	10.4	17.5	30.1	36.8	28.5	34.9
Prostatic hyperplasia	24.5	-	-	0.4	0.2	0.8	6.5	33.4	87.0	132.9	82.9	119.3
Menopausal/post-menopausal disorder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bone fracture	5.0	2.5	7.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	4.3	4.2	7.9	13.9	8.2	11.7
Injury other than bone fracture/burn	6.3	3.9	19.0	5.0	5.0	4.2	4.8	4.3	5.9	6.6	5.4	5.8
Anemia/blood disorder	3.7	0.5	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.3	2.5	5.0	10.2	14.4	9.7	13.5
Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	7.9	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.5	1.4	5.8	15.0	23.8	26.1	22.0	25.9
Pregnancy/puerperia (threatened miscarriage, placenta previa, etc.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infertility	0.0	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	17.6	21.3	19.3	11.6	13.2	16.6	19.3	16.8	17.8	26.3	19.5	22.4
Unknown	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.4	2.5	1.5	2.0
Female	406.6	147.0	137.6	183.4	231.3	286.3	425.9	581.1	711.2	731.0	690.6	729.6
Diabetes	35.7	0.1	0.6	1.6	4.4	10.5	28.9	67.5	96.3	77.6	85.2	85.9
Obesity	4.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.9	2.5	5.4	8.1	9.9	5.9	8.4	7.9
Hyperlipidemia (hypercholesterolemia)	56.3	-	0.1	0.9	2.3	12.0	60.7	133.6	140.4	84.8	125.7	100.3
Thyroid disease	18.7	0.9	2.3	5.4	12.4	16.9	25.5	30.7	33.0	22.0	29.1	25.8
Depression/other mental illness	20.3	0.6	5.6	22.7	31.1	29.2	26.2	20.4	20.2	14.6	18.8	16.4
Dementia	8.1	-	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.6	12.2	67.7	26.1	49.1
Parkinson's disease	2.0	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	2.3	6.0	8.1	5.6	8.1
Other nervous illness (neuralgia, palsy, etc.)	6.7	0.8	2.1	3.9	4.7	4.1	5.1	8.2	12.2	17.1	12.9	15.8
Eye diseases	59.5	8.4	6.7	5.2	6.9	13.1	36.5	87.2	161.9	178.5	149.5	176.6
Ear diseases	11.7	8.0	2.7	2.8	4.8	5.7	8.3	13.3	25.1	32.0	23.8	30.7
High blood pressure	116.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	4.0	24.1	96.1	203.5	293.9	334.6	288.6	323.5
Stroke (cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral infarction, etc.)	7.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.6	4.7	10.8	19.3	28.4	20.5	26.2
Angina pectoris/myocardial infarction	12.7	-	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.9	4.5	14.2	33.0	58.3	36.1	51.2
Other circulatory system diseases	16.5	4.0	2.5	3.2	2.6	5.0	7.6	20.7	38.8	60.4	41.2	54.3
Acute nasopharyngitis (common cold)	4.9	18.0	2.5	3.2	5.4	3.1	3.1	3.8	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.6
Allergic rhinitis	22.3	20.5	23.5	14.0	18.6	22.2	27.3	25.8	26.3	15.9	23.0	20.1
Chronic obstructive lung disease (COPD)	0.5	0.0	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.7
Asthma	13.6	15.5	8.2	6.1	10.3	14.4	12.5	17.1	17.0	17.6	17.5	17.9
Other respiratory system diseases	7.7	4.5	1.4	2.6	3.6	3.9	6.5	11.5	15.3	16.3	14.7	16.5
Stomach/duodenum diseases	14.9	0.1	0.8	3.7	5.2	8.3	14.9	22.0	32.7	35.6	31.5	35.6
Liver/gall bladder diseases	7.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.9	3.9	8.1	13.0	19.4	16.1	16.6	17.5
Other digestive system diseases	11.2	1.9	1.8	3.4	4.9	7.9	10.2	15.0	21.4	28.0	21.8	24.9
Dental diseases	57.3	24.4	23.0	34.5	40.8	50.3	66.6	83.8	96.4	57.3	82.3	72.3
Atopic dermatitis	9.7	21.2	15.5	18.1	15.4	10.0	6.9	3.6	4.0	2.7	3.6	3.3
Other skin diseases	19.9	22.6	14.1	18.8	17.0	17.5	23.6	20.0	21.5	24.4	22.0	23.4
Gout	0.9	-	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.1	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.8
Rheumatoid arthritis	9.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.8	4.6	11.2	16.5	20.5	18.9	19.1	19.8
Arthropathy	27.7	0.4	1.8	1.4	3.7	8.8	27.7	37.2	64.5	89.8	64.8	81.8
Stiff shoulders	36.3	-	2.9	15.0	24.0	32.7	47.9	45.7	69.4	60.5	60.5	66.1
Lower back pain	56.6	0.2	5.6	13.2	21.9	31.0	50.5	67.4	133.5	156.9	123.8	154.7
Osteoporosis	31.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.8	6.6	37.6	97.1	130.3	92.5	122.7
Kidney diseases	7.1	0.6	1.5	1.7	2.2	4.0	7.1	8.6	15.3	19.7	15.0	18.2
Prostatic hyperplasia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menopausal/post-menopausal disorder	3.4	-	-	-	-	4.9	16.8	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Bone fracture	8.4	2.0	3.1	1.2	1.1	2.0	5.8	7.7	21.2	30.6	20.2	28.6
Injury other than bone fracture/burn	6.7	2.8	12.1	3.9	4.8	6.7	6.5	5.7	8.2	9.0	7.8	8.8
Anemia/blood disorder	8.2	0.6	2.1	3.4	7.1	15.7	8.1	4.5	9.4	19.5	11.3	16.1
Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	9.4	0.2	0.4	0.8	3.0	7.8	15.5	18.0	16.6	10.5	15.5	12.1
Pregnancy/puerperia (threatened miscarriage, placenta previa, etc.)	2.4	-	0.3	10.0	13.8	0.9	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Infertility	1.7	-	0.0	4.5	9.6	2.4	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Others	29.6	16.9	21.7	28.9	33.2	41.0	35.9	25.1	24.1	33.6	27.3	30.5
Unknown	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.9	3.1	2.1	2.8

Notes: 1) Inpatients are not included in the number of outpatients but are included in the number of household members used as the denominator.

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

3) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

Table 12 Mental states (grade of points) of persons aged 12 years and over by gender and by age group

(Unit: %)

2016

Gender Age group	Total	0 to 4 points	5 to 9 points	10 to 14 points	15 points and over	Not stated
Total	100.0	67.6	17.4	7.2	2.5	5.2
Aged 12 - 19	100.0	74.9	12.3	5.6	1.7	5.5
20 - 29	100.0	65.6	18.3	9.4	4.3	2.4
30 - 39	100.0	66.1	18.8	9.2	3.5	2.3
40 - 49	100.0	66.1	19.4	8.6	3.1	2.7
50 - 59	100.0	66.9	20.1	7.6	2.4	2.9
60 - 69	100.0	72.6	16.0	4.9	1.5	5.1
70 - 79	100.0	67.3	15.3	5.2	1.5	10.7
Aged 80 and over	100.0	58.7	17.7	7.9	2.3	13.4
(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	100.0	66.9	15.9	5.7	1.6	9.9
(Regrouped) Aged 75 and over	100.0	61.2	17.0	6.9	2.0	12.8
Male	100.0	70.3	15.9	6.5	2.2	5.0
Aged 12 - 19	100.0	76.5	11.5	4.9	1.3	5.8
20 - 29	100.0	67.0	17.6	8.7	4.0	2.7
30 - 39	100.0	68.0	17.2	8.9	3.3	2.6
40 - 49	100.0	68.4	17.6	8.1	3.0	3.0
50 - 59	100.0	70.1	18.1	6.8	2.1	2.9
60 - 69	100.0	75.1	14.6	4.3	1.3	4.7
70 - 79	100.0	70.3	14.3	4.8	1.3	9.4
Aged 80 and over	100.0	62.7	15.4	6.1	1.8	14.0
(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	100.0	70.4	14.4	4.7	1.4	9.1
(Regrouped) Aged 75 and over	100.0	64.9	15.3	5.6	1.6	12.7
Female	100.0	65.2	18.8	7.8	2.7	5.5
Aged 12 - 19	100.0	73.3	13.2	6.2	2.2	5.1
20 - 29	100.0	64.3	19.1	10.2	4.5	2.0
30 - 39	100.0	64.2	20.4	9.6	3.8	2.1
40 - 49	100.0	63.9	21.2	9.2	3.3	2.4
50 - 59	100.0	63.9	22.0	8.4	2.7	2.9
60 - 69	100.0	70.2	17.2	5.5	1.6	5.4
70 - 79	100.0	64.7	16.2	5.6	1.7	11.8
Aged 80 and over	100.0	56.2	19.2	9.0	2.6	13.0
(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	100.0	64.1	17.1	6.4	1.9	10.5
(Regrouped) Aged 75 and over	100.0	58.6	18.3	7.9	2.3	12.9

Notes: 1) Data above do not include inpatients.

2) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

Table 13 Distribution of persons aged 20 years and over who received a cancer screening test (based on multiple responses)

(Unit: 1,000 population)

(In the past 1 year)

2016

Gender Age group	Total	Stomach cancer screening	Lung cancer screening	Uterus cancer (uterine cervical cancer) screening	Breast cancer screening	Colon cancer screening
Total	97 483	31 680	37 342	14 479	13 556	31 939
Aged 20 - 29	9 510	451	1 523	992	311	496
30 - 39	13 092	2 460	3 400	2 619	1 456	2 141
40 - 49	17 644	6 928	7 725	3 793	3 683	6 876
50 - 59	15 338	6 828	7 729	2 947	3 209	6 845
60 - 69	19 009	7 499	8 579	2 503	2 938	7 824
70 - 79	14 151	5 311	5 745	1 292	1 569	5 575
Aged 80 and over	8 739	2 203	2 640	333	391	2 183
(Regrouped) Aged 40 and over	74 881	28 768	32 418	10 869	11 789	29 302
(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	33 483	11 538	13 011	2 901	3 455	11 967
(Regrouped) Aged 75 and over	15 207	4 532	5 140	833	1 000	4 636
Male	46 374	17 169	19 849	·	·	16 570
Aged 20 - 29	4 714	260	847	·	·	276
30 - 39	6 458	1 474	2 012	·	·	1 230
40 - 49	8 652	3 928	4 239	·	·	3 662
50 - 59	7 501	3 805	4 149	·	·	3 595
60 - 69	9 170	4 024	4 524	·	·	4 016
70 - 79	6 509	2 624	2 865	·	·	2 737
Aged 80 and over	3 370	1 054	1 213	·	·	1 054
(Regrouped) Aged 40 and over	35 201	15 435	16 989	·	·	15 064
(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	14 993	5 777	6 476	·	·	5 917
(Regrouped) Aged 75 and over	6 319	2 221	2 477	·	·	2 276
Female	51 110	14 511	17 493	14 479	13 556	15 370
Aged 20 - 29	4 796	192	676	992	311	220
30 - 39	6 634	986	1 388	2 619	1 456	911
40 - 49	8 992	3 000	3 486	3 793	3 683	3 214
50 - 59	7 837	3 023	3 580	2 947	3 209	3 250
60 - 69	9 840	3 475	4 056	2 503	2 938	3 808
70 - 79	7 641	2 686	2 880	1 292	1 569	2 838
Aged 80 and over	5 369	1 149	1 427	333	391	1 129
(Regrouped) Aged 40 and over	39 680	13 333	15 429	10 869	11 789	14 239
(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	18 490	5 761	6 535	2 901	3 455	6 049
(Regrouped) Aged 75 and over	8 888	2 312	2 663	833	1 000	2 360

Notes: 1) Data above do not include inpatients.

2) The table shows the number of persons who received a screening test for each type of cancer during the past one year.

3) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

(In the past 2 years)

(Unit: 1,000 population)

2016 Survey

Total	Uterus cancer (uterine cervical cancer) screening	Breast cancer screening test
51 110	18 206	16 498
4 796	1 273	390
6 634	3 416	1 757
8 992	4 709	4 483
7 837	3 580	3 856
9 840	3 158	3 624
7 641	1 645	1 906
5 369	426	482
39 680	13 517	14 351
18 490	3 674	4 224
8 888	1 050	1 217

Notes: 1) Data above do not include inpatients.

2) The table shows the number of persons who received uterus and/or breast cancer screening tests during the past two years.

3) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

Table 14 Ratio of persons with subjective symptoms and ratio of outpatients (relative to 1,000 population)  
by gender and by prefectures and 21 major cities (regrouped)

(Unit: as a ratio to 1,000 population) 2016

Prefectures 21 major cities (regrouped)	Ratio of persons with subjective symptoms			Ratio of outpatients		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Nationwide	305.9	271.9	337.3	390.2	372.5	406.6
Hokkaido	301.3	256.6	339.9	401.0	379.4	419.7
Aomori	282.4	239.3	321.2	405.4	375.0	432.8
Iwate	299.9	263.0	334.2	445.2	420.0	468.6
Miyagi	309.5	269.3	347.0	422.8	403.7	440.7
Akita	300.7	272.9	325.6	448.4	424.2	470.1
Yamagata	274.6	237.7	308.9	425.8	408.7	441.7
Fukushima	298.6	267.1	328.9	419.4	404.0	434.3
Ibaraki	276.5	244.8	307.3	372.6	359.8	384.9
Tochigi	272.3	244.6	299.3	392.8	372.8	412.3
Gunma	284.0	247.7	318.7	370.3	355.4	384.6
Saitama	296.5	262.7	329.3	382.8	364.8	400.4
Chiba	314.2	281.8	345.7	396.2	381.1	410.9
Tokyo	311.1	276.9	342.4	388.6	369.0	406.6
Kanagawa	309.0	269.9	347.1	373.1	359.3	386.6
Niigata	292.1	256.3	325.8	410.8	387.7	432.5
Toyama	297.5	269.6	323.8	374.8	351.6	396.6
Ishikawa	289.9	251.0	325.1	365.0	347.6	380.8
Fukui	306.1	273.4	337.1	373.4	352.2	393.5
Yamanashi	281.8	251.9	310.1	387.3	370.4	403.1
Nagano	307.3	284.8	329.0	403.6	388.4	418.3
Gifu	316.8	287.5	343.6	387.5	372.5	401.2
Shizuoka	300.3	266.9	331.9	400.4	383.3	416.5
Aichi	291.6	269.9	312.7	357.7	347.7	367.5
Mie	316.3	289.2	341.3	403.6	390.3	415.8
Shiga	314.0	284.1	343.5	368.7	364.5	372.7
Kyoto	321.3	279.4	359.2	395.0	373.4	414.6
Osaka	317.5	278.2	352.9	389.5	367.9	408.9
Hyogo	316.1	284.3	344.7	378.7	367.2	389.1
Nara	338.4	312.3	361.7	416.9	408.4	424.5
Wakayama	304.0	264.6	339.5	420.7	406.8	433.3
Tottori	306.4	278.4	331.3	386.9	370.6	401.5
Shimane	315.4	281.6	346.1	412.1	387.1	434.6
Okayama	310.6	278.1	341.0	381.1	362.9	398.0
Hiroshima	324.4	284.3	361.5	402.5	375.5	427.4
Yamaguchi	305.3	277.3	330.6	389.8	363.9	413.2
Tokushima	313.8	274.9	348.9	375.7	352.0	396.9
Kagawa	310.6	269.3	349.1	380.5	354.2	405.1
Ehime	310.9	283.6	335.5	400.7	379.2	420.0
Kochi	311.5	274.8	343.3	420.7	394.6	443.3
Fukuoka	326.5	298.2	351.0	405.0	390.9	417.2
Saga	291.4	258.7	320.2	396.7	367.7	422.3
Nagasaki	308.6	269.9	342.5	425.6	397.7	449.9
Kumamoto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oita	305.8	279.7	329.3	388.9	384.4	392.9
Miyazaki	296.4	258.2	331.1	377.6	358.3	395.0
Kagoshima	306.1	267.5	339.8	398.2	376.1	417.6
Okinawa	272.3	247.1	295.9	329.4	322.9	335.6
(Regrouped)						
Tokyo ward area	310.7	278.5	340.1	384.9	363.0	404.9
Sapporo-shi	317.8	273.7	353.9	387.5	373.7	398.8
Sendai-shi	330.3	288.1	369.3	417.0	402.0	431.0
Saitama-shi	284.1	257.1	309.9	369.6	354.0	384.4
Chiba-shi	336.1	301.8	367.9	415.0	394.6	434.1
Yokohama-shi	315.9	285.9	344.5	357.2	342.4	371.3
Kawasaki-shi	288.6	252.0	325.5	355.2	339.5	371.1
Sagamihara-shi	321.3	296.9	345.9	381.2	370.3	392.2
Niigata-shi	297.7	265.7	326.7	400.1	381.5	417.0
Shizuoka-shi	306.5	267.2	342.7	415.0	406.4	423.0
Hamamatsu-shi	288.7	257.1	319.0	390.4	374.2	405.9
Nagoya-shi	297.3	279.1	314.5	359.9	349.0	370.2
Kyoto-shi	328.7	279.6	373.3	396.2	368.4	421.4
Osaka-shi	324.2	281.0	360.9	398.6	372.6	420.6
Sakai-shi	327.0	290.9	358.8	401.2	384.6	416.0
Kobe-shi	320.0	282.7	352.6	394.5	381.9	405.4
Okayama-shi	301.6	266.6	333.7	371.6	353.7	388.1
Hiroshima-shi	323.1	285.8	357.7	375.2	350.3	398.3
Kitakyushu-shi	338.9	299.0	374.2	426.9	404.1	446.9
Fukuoka-shi	317.4	297.0	334.7	373.6	367.7	378.7
Kumamoto-shi	...	...	...	...	...	...

Notes: 1) Data for persons with subjective symptoms and for outpatients do not include inpatients but the number of households used as the denominator includes inpatients.  
2) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

Table 15 Percentage distribution, by care level, of major causes for long-term care

(Unit: %)

2016

	Total	Persons requiring support	Persons requiring long-term care		Persons requiring long-term care	Long-term care level 1	Long-term care level 2	Long-term care level 3	Long-term care level 4	Long-term care level 5
			Support level 1	Support level 2						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dementia	18.0	4.6	5.6	3.8	24.8	24.8	22.8	30.3	25.4	20.4
Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	16.6	13.1	11.5	14.6	18.4	11.9	17.9	19.8	23.1	30.8
Infirmity due to aging	13.3	16.2	18.4	14.2	12.1	13.6	13.3	12.8	9.1	6.7
Bone fracture/fall	12.1	15.2	11.4	18.4	10.8	11.5	10.9	8.9	12.0	10.2
Arthritis	10.2	17.2	20.0	14.7	7.0	10.7	7.0	6.4	4.0	1.1
Cardiac diseases (heart diseases)	4.6	6.7	5.8	7.4	3.8	4.3	4.3	3.3	4.2	0.9
Parkinson's diseases	3.1	2.4	1.6	3.2	3.4	2.8	3.7	3.2	4.2	3.5
Diabetes	2.7	3.3	3.0	3.6	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.9	3.7	0.9
Malignant neoplasm (cancer)	2.4	2.0	1.5	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.4	5.5
Cord injury	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.3	2.5	2.3	4.4
Respiratory diseases	2.2	2.1	3.0	1.3	2.3	2.9	2.6	1.0	1.9	2.3
Impaired sight/hearing impairments	1.3	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.9	-
Others	8.2	9.2	9.1	9.3	7.7	7.3	8.2	5.4	7.0	12.3
Unknown	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.9
Not stated	2.0	2.3	3.3	1.4	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.2

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

2) Figures do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.





## Reference Tables

Comparison with the 2013 survey (previous large-scale survey)

Reference Table 1	Number of households and average household members by household structure and household type
Reference Table 2	Household structures of households with person(s) aged 65 and over
Reference Table 3	Household structures of aged households
Reference Table 4	Family types of persons aged 65 years and over
Reference Table 5	Number of households with child(ren) by number of child(ren) and by household structure, and the average number of children
Reference Table 6	Household conditions by household type
Reference Table 7	Amounts of average income per household by household type
Reference Table 8	Relative frequency distribution of households by income class
Reference Table 9	Average incomes per household and average incomes per household member by the age group of householders
Reference Table 10	Average incomes per household in terms of income type of each household type and their percentage distribution
Reference Table 11	Percentage distribution of aged households receiving public pension/Onkyu pension by the ratio of public pension/Onkyu pension relative to their aggregated incomes
Reference Table 12	Percentage distribution of households by the presence of savings and by the presence of debts in each household type
Reference Table 13	Average amounts of savings and debts per household by the (ten-year) age group of householders
Reference Table 14	Changes in savings - percentage distribution of households by reason for a decrease in savings (based on multiple responses)
Reference Table 15	Self-assessed living conditions by household type
Reference Table 16	Ratio of persons with subjective symptoms by gender and age group (per thousand population)
Reference Table 17	Outpatient ratio by gender and by age group (per thousand population)

Data of 2016 exclude Kumamoto prefecture, as the survey was not carried out in this area due to the Kumamoto Earthquake.

Data of the 2013 survey (previous large-scale survey) on Kumamoto prefecture and the 46 prefectures excluding Kumamoto prefecture are as follows.

Reference Table 1 Number of households and average household members  
by household structure and household type

Year Prefecture(s)	Person(s) aged 65 and over	One-person household	Household of a couple only	Coresident with child(ren)	Coresident with married child(ren) and the child's spouse	Coresident with child(ren) without spouse	Coresident with other relative(s)	Coresident with person(s) other than relative(s)
Estimated number (Unit: thousand persons)								
2013								
Nationwide	32 394	5 730	12 487	12 950	4 498	8 452	1 193	33
Kumamoto	499	81	172	221	95	126	25	0
46 prefectures	31 895	5 650	12 315	12 729	4 403	8 326	1 168	33
2016	35 315	6 559	13 721	13 570	4 034	9 536	1 420	44
Percentage distribution (Unit: %)								
2013								
Nationwide	100.0	17.7	38.5	40.0	13.9	26.1	3.7	0.1
Kumamoto	100.0	16.2	34.4	44.4	19.1	25.2	5.0	0.1
46 prefectures	100.0	17.7	38.6	39.9	13.8	26.1	3.7	0.1
2016	100.0	18.6	38.9	38.4	11.4	27.0	4.0	0.1

Note: Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

Reference Table 2 Household structures of households with person(s) aged 65 and over

Year Prefecture(s)	Households with person(s) aged 65 and over	As a percentage of all household (%)	One-person household	Household of a couple only	Household of parent(s) and unmarried child(ren) only	Three- generation- family household	Other households	(Regrouped) Household of person(s) aged 65 and over only
Estimated number (Unit: thousand households)								
2013								
Nationwide	22 420	(44.7)	5 730	6 974	4 442	2 953	2 321	11 594
Kumamoto	338	(48.8)	81	94	55	60	49	166
46 prefectures	22 081	(44.7)	5 650	6 880	4 387	2 893	2 272	11 427
2016	24 165	(48.4)	6 559	7 526	5 007	2 668	2 405	13 252
Percentage distribution (Unit: %)								
2013								
Nationwide	100.0	•	25.6	31.1	19.8	13.2	10.4	51.7
Kumamoto	100.0	•	23.9	27.7	16.3	17.8	14.4	49.1
46 prefectures	100.0	•	25.6	31.2	19.9	13.1	10.3	51.8
2016	100.0	•	27.1	31.1	20.7	11.0	10.0	54.8

Notes: 1) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

2) "Household of parent(s) and unmarried child(ren) only" includes "household of a couple and unmarried child(ren) only" and "household of a single parent and unmarried child(ren) only".

Reference Table 3 Household structures of aged households

Year Prefecture(s)	Aged household	One-person household	Household of a couple only		Other households	
			Male one-person household	Female one-person household		
	Estimated number (Unit: thousand households)					
2013						
Nationwide	11 614	5 730	1 659	4 071	5 513	371
Kumamoto	167	81	21	60	78	8
46 prefectures	11 448	5 650	1 639	4 011	5 435	364
2016	13 271	6 559	2 095	4 464	6 196	516
	Percentage distribution (Unit: % )					
2013						
Nationwide	100.0	49.3	14.3	35.1	47.5	3.2
Kumamoto	100.0	48.5	12.4	36.1	46.9	4.6
46 prefectures	100.0	49.4	14.3	35.0	47.5	3.2
2016	100.0	49.4	15.8	33.6	46.7	3.9

Notes: 1) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

2) "Other households" include "household of parent(s) and unmarried child(ren) only" and "Three-generation-family household".

Reference Table 4 Family types of persons aged 65 years and over

Year Prefecture(s)	Person(s) aged 65 and over	One-person household	Household of a couple only	Coresident with child(ren)	Coresident with married child(ren) and the child's spouse	Coresident with child(ren) without spouse	Coresident with other relative(s)	Coresident with person(s) other than relative(s)
2013 Nationwide Kumamoto 46 prefectures	Estimated number (Unit: thousand persons)							
	32 394	5 730	12 487	12 950	4 498	8 452	1 193	33
	499	81	172	221	95	126	25	0
	31 895	5 650	12 315	12 729	4 403	8 326	1 168	33
	35 315	6 559	13 721	13 570	4 034	9 536	1 420	44
2016 Nationwide Kumamoto 46 prefectures	Percentage distribution (Unit: %)							
	100.0	17.7	38.5	40.0	13.9	26.1	3.7	0.1
	100.0	16.2	34.4	44.4	19.1	25.2	5.0	0.1
	100.0	17.7	38.6	39.9	13.8	26.1	3.7	0.1
	100.0	18.6	38.9	38.4	11.4	27.0	4.0	0.1

Note: Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

Reference Table 5 Number of households with child(ren) by number of child(ren) and by household structure, and the average number of child(ren)

Year Prefecture(s)	Household with child(ren)	As a percentage of all household (%)	Number of child(ren)			Household structure					Average number of child(ren) in households with child(ren)
			One child	Two children	Three or more children	Nuclear family households	Household of a couple and unmarried child(ren)	Household of a single parent and unmarried child(ren)	Three- generation- family household	Other households	
2013	Estimated number (Unit: thousand households)										(persons)
Nationwide	12 085	(24.1)	5 457	5 048	1 580	9 618	8 707	912	1 965	503	1.70
Kumamoto	163	(23.4)	73	63	26	113	101	12	40	9	1.74
46 prefectures	11 923	(24.1)	5 384	4 985	1 554	9 505	8 606	900	1 924	493	1.70
2016	11 666	(23.4)	5 436	4 702	1 527	9 386	8 576	810	1 717	564	1.69
2013	Percentage distribution (Unit: %)										
Nationwide	100.0	•	45.2	41.8	13.1	79.6	72.0	7.5	16.3	4.2	•
Kumamoto	100.0	•	44.7	39.1	16.2	69.5	62.2	7.3	24.9	5.6	•
46 prefectures	100.0	•	45.2	41.8	13.0	79.7	72.2	7.5	16.1	4.1	•
2016	100.0	•	46.6	40.3	13.1	80.5	73.5	6.9	14.7	4.8	

Note: 1) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

2) "Other households" include "One-person household".

Reference Table 6 Household conditions by household type

Year Prefecture(s)	All households	Aged household	Mother- child(ren) household	Household with child(ren)	Household with person(s) aged 65 and over
Number of households (1,000 households)					
2013					
Nationwide	50 112	11 614	821	12 085	22 420
Kumamoto	694	167	11	163	338
46 prefectures	49 418	11 448	810	11 923	22 081
2016	49 945	13 271	712	11 666	24 165
As a percentage of all household (%)					
2013					
Nationwide	100.0	23.2	1.6	24.1	44.7
Kumamoto	100.0	24.0	1.6	23.4	48.8
46 prefectures	100.0	23.2	1.6	24.1	44.7
2016	100.0	26.6	1.4	23.4	48.4
Average household members (persons)					
2013					
Nationwide	2.51	1.52	2.65	4.01	2.40
Kumamoto	2.58	1.54	2.55	4.20	2.60
46 prefectures	2.51	1.52	2.65	4.01	2.40
2016	2.47	1.53	2.61	3.97	2.31
Average number of earners per household (persons)					
2013					
Nationwide	1.22	0.28	0.91	1.68	0.92
Kumamoto	1.27	0.27	0.92	1.79	1.04
46 prefectures	1.22	0.28	0.91	1.68	0.91
2016	1.22	0.32	0.97	1.72	0.90
Percentage of households with persons with work (%)					
2013					
Nationwide	72.8	22.7	83.3	95.5	52.0
Kumamoto	72.4	20.8	83.8	95.0	54.5
46 prefectures	72.8	22.7	83.3	95.5	52.0
2016	72.5	25.9	87.1	95.5	52.7
Average household expenditures (10,000 yen)					
2013					
Nationwide	23.3	18.8	17.8	26.8	22.8
Kumamoto	20.6	15.4	15.0	24.2	19.7
46 prefectures	23.3	18.9	17.8	26.9	22.9
2016	23.7	19.1	18.1	27.8	22.9

Notes: 1) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

2) "Average number of earners per household" means the number of household members with work.

3) "Household expenditures" means household expenditures expensed during May of 2016 (such as food and drink expenses (including eating-out expenses and luxury foods expenses), housing expenses, utilities expenses, clothing expenses, healthcare expenses, educational expenses, recreational expenses, social expenses, ceremonial expenses and other miscellaneous expenses), but taxes and social insurance premiums are not included in this category.

Reference Table 7 Amounts of average income per household by household type

(Unit: 10,000 yen)

	2012 (2013 survey)		2015 (2016 survey)
	Nationwide	46 prefectures	
All households	537.2	537.9	545.4
Aged household	309.1	309.6	308.1
Household with child(ren)	673.2	674.1	707.6

Note: Figures for 2015 (2016 Survey) do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture. As the sample scale of income is not large enough to allow for representation by prefecture, the data of 2012 (2013 Survey) for Kumamoto prefecture are not provided.

Reference Table 8 Relative frequency distribution of households by income class

(Unit: %)

	2012 (2013 survey)		2015 (2016 survey)
	Nationwide	46 prefectures	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 100 (Unit: 10,000 yen)	6.2	6.2	6.2
100 - 200	13.2	13.2	13.4
200 - 300	13.3	13.3	13.7
300 - 400	13.2	13.2	13.2
400 - 500	11.0	11.0	10.4
500 - 600	9.0	9.0	8.8
600 - 700	7.3	7.3	7.7
700 - 800	6.5	6.5	6.3
800 - 900	5.2	5.1	4.9
900 - 1000	3.8	3.8	3.7
1000 - 1100	3.0	3.0	2.7
1100 - 1200	2.0	2.0	2.0
1200 - 1300	1.5	1.5	1.6
1300 - 1400	1.1	1.1	1.3
1400 - 1500	0.9	0.8	0.8
1500 - 1600	0.6	0.6	0.6
1600 - 1700	0.5	0.5	0.5
1700 - 1800	0.3	0.3	0.4
1800 - 1900	0.2	0.2	0.3
1900 - 2000	0.2	0.2	0.2
2000 or more	1.0	1.0	1.3

Note: Figures for 2015 (2016 Survey) do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture. As the sample scale of income is not large enough to allow for representation by prefecture, the data of 2012 (2013 Survey) for Kumamoto prefecture are not provided.

Reference Table 9 Average incomes per household and average incomes per household member  
by the age group of householders

(Unit: 10,000 yen)

	Total	Aged 29 and under	Aged 30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	Aged 70 and over	(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over
Amount of average income per household								
2012 (2013 survey)								
Nationwide	537.2	323.7	545.1	648.9	720.4	526.2	406.3	433.2
46 prefectures	537.9	324.0	544.8	650.6	721.6	526.1	407.2	433.7
2015 (2016 survey)	545.4	343.5	562.1	670.7	743.1	530.8	405.1	435.9
Average income per household member								
2012 (2013 survey)								
Nationwide	203.7	169.9	173.0	198.3	247.1	212.4	186.8	193.7
46 prefectures	204.1	170.0	173.2	199.2	247.3	212.4	187.4	194.1
2015 (2016 survey)	212.2	184.7	177.0	209.5	263.8	217.3	191.6	199.3

Notes: 1) "Total households" include households the age of whose householder is not stated.

2) Figures for 2015 (2016 Survey) do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture. As the sample scale of income is not large enough to allow for representation by prefecture, the data of 2012 (2013 Survey) for Kumamoto prefecture are not provided.

Reference Table 10 Average incomes per household in terms of income type of each household type and  
their percentage distribution

	Total income	Earned income	(regrouped) Employee compensation	Public pension/ Onkyu pension	Property income	Social security benefit other than pension	(regrouped) Child care allowance, etc.	Allowance/ Company pension/ Personal pension/ Other incomes
Amount of average income by income type per household (Unit: 10,000 yen)								
All households								
2012(2013 survey)								
Nationwide	537.2	396.7	371.5	102.7	16.4	8.6	5.1	12.8
46 prefectures	537.9	397.3	372.3	102.7	16.6	8.6	5.1	12.8
2015(2016 survey)	545.4	403.3	373.2	104.4	18.3	6.3	3.4	13.1
Aged household								
2012(2013 survey)								
Nationwide	309.1	55.7	43.9	211.9	22.2	2.5	0.0	16.8
46 prefectures	309.6	55.8	44.1	212.0	22.4	2.5	0.0	16.9
2015(2016 survey)	308.1	64.9	49.1	201.5	22.8	1.9	0.0	16.9
Household with child(ren)								
2012(2013 survey)								
Nationwide	673.2	603.0	574.1	29.1	11.5	23.2	19.6	6.3
46 prefectures	674.1	604.1	575.0	29.0	11.5	23.2	19.6	6.4
2015(2016 survey)	707.6	646.7	609.5	27.2	9.6	17.4	14.1	6.7
Mother-child(ren) household								
2012(2013 survey)								
Nationwide	243.4	179.0	168.3	7.6	1.7	49.3	35.1	5.8
46 prefectures	242.8	178.8	168.0	7.5	1.8	48.9	34.8	5.9
2015(2016 survey)	270.1	213.9	209.3	7.6	0.5	42.5	31.7	5.7
Percentage distribution of average incomes by income type per household (Unit: %)								
All households								
2012(2013 survey)								
Nationwide	100.0	73.8	69.2	19.1	3.1	1.6	0.9	2.4
46 prefectures	100.0	73.9	69.2	19.1	3.1	1.6	0.9	2.4
2015(2016 survey)	100.0	74.0	68.4	19.1	3.4	1.2	0.6	2.4
Aged household								
2012(2013 survey)								
Nationwide	100.0	18.0	14.2	68.5	7.2	0.8	0.0	5.4
46 prefectures	100.0	18.0	14.2	68.5	7.2	0.8	0.0	5.5
2015(2016 survey)	100.0	21.1	15.9	65.4	7.4	0.6	0.0	5.5
Household with child(ren)								
2012(2013 survey)								
Nationwide	100.0	89.6	85.3	4.3	1.7	3.4	2.9	0.9
46 prefectures	100.0	89.6	85.3	4.3	1.7	3.4	2.9	0.9
2015(2016 survey)	100.0	91.4	86.1	3.8	1.4	2.5	2.0	0.9
Mother-child(ren) household								
2012(2013 survey)								
Nationwide	100.0	73.5	69.1	3.1	0.7	20.2	14.4	2.4
46 prefectures	100.0	73.7	69.2	3.1	0.7	20.1	14.3	2.4
2015(2016 survey)	100.0	79.2	77.5	2.8	0.2	15.7	11.8	2.1

Note: Figures for 2015 (2016 Survey) do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture. As the sample scale of income is not large enough to allow for representation by prefecture, the data of 2012 (2013 Survey) for Kumamoto prefecture are not provided.



Reference Table 11 Percentage distribution of aged households receiving public pension/Onkyu pension by the ratio of public pension/Onkyu pension relative to their aggregated incomes

(Unit: %)

	Total	Ratio of public pension/Onkyu pension relative to aggregated incomes					
		Households 20% or less dependent	Households 20 to less than 40% dependent	Households 40 to less than 60% dependent	Households 60 to less than 80% dependent	Households 80 to less than 100% dependent	Households 100% dependent
2012 (2013 survey)							
Nationwide	100.0	3.0	6.2	9.3	11.7	11.9	57.8
46 prefectures	100.0	3.0	6.2	9.4	11.7	11.9	57.7
2015 (2016 survey)	100.0	3.5	7.2	10.7	12.4	12.0	54.2

Note: Figures for 2015 (2016 Survey) do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture. As the sample scale of income is not large enough to allow for representation by prefecture, the data of 2012 (2013 Survey) for Kumamoto prefecture are not provided.

Reference Table 12 Percentage distribution of households by the presence of savings and by the presence of debts in each household type

	2013		2016
	Nationwide	46 prefectures	
	Percentage distribution of households by the presence of savings (Unit: %)		
All households			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without savings	16.0	16.0	14.9
With savings	79.5	79.5	80.3
Not stated	4.5	4.5	4.8
Aged household			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without savings	16.8	16.7	15.1
With savings	77.9	77.9	79.4
Not stated	5.3	5.3	5.5
Household with child(ren)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without savings	15.3	15.3	14.6
With savings	81.0	81.0	82.0
Not stated	3.7	3.7	3.4
Mother-child(ren) household			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without savings	36.5	36.8	37.6
With savings	60.6	60.3	59.6
Not stated	2.9	2.9	2.7
	Percentage distribution of households by the presence of debts (Unit: %)		
All households			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without debts	61.4	61.4	62.3
With debts	30.1	30.0	29.3
Not stated	8.6	8.6	8.3
Aged household			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without debts	77.3	77.4	79.1
With debts	8.6	8.5	8.1
Not stated	14.1	14.1	12.7
Household with child(ren)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without debts	42.9	42.8	41.5
With debts	51.7	51.8	53.5
Not stated	5.4	5.4	5.0
Mother-child(ren) household			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without debts	71.0	70.9	64.8
With debts	23.8	23.8	28.1
Not stated	5.3	5.3	7.1

Note: Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

As the sample scales of savings and debts are not large enough to allow for representation by prefecture, the data of 2013 for Kumamoto prefecture are not provided.

**Reference Table 13 Average amounts of savings and debts per household  
by the (ten-year) age group of householders**

(Unit: 10,000 yen)

	Total	Aged 29 and under	Aged 30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	Aged 70 and over	(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over
Average amount of savings per household								
2013								
Nationwide	1 047.0	160.1	423.2	707.6	1 034.7	1 399.3	1 312.8	1 339.2
46 prefectures	1 050.4	160.7	424.6	709.8	1 038.1	1 404.7	1 319.0	1 345.4
2016	1 031.5	154.8	403.6	652.0	1 049.6	1 337.6	1 260.1	1 283.6
Average amount of debts per household								
2013								
Nationwide	438.7	151.3	794.8	871.0	599.4	245.3	152.7	176.2
46 prefectures	440.7	152.5	798.0	875.6	603.9	245.1	152.0	175.9
2016	430.1	263.4	865.7	862.1	581.6	251.9	134.2	163.4

Notes: 1) "Average amount of savings per household" is calculated by excluding households not stating about their savings as well as households whose amount of savings is not stated.  
2) "Average amount of debts per household" is calculated by excluding households not stating about their debts as well as households whose amount of debts is not stated.  
3) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture. As the sample scales of savings and debts are not large enough to allow for representation by prefecture, the data of 2013 for Kumamoto prefecture are not provided.

**Reference Table 14 Changes in savings - percentage distribution of households by reason for a decrease in savings  
(based on multiple responses)**

(Unit: %)

	Total	Savings increased	No change	Savings decreased	Reason for decrease (based on multiple responses)				
					Expenditures for daily cost of living	Purchase of land/house	Extraordinary expenditures for entrance fee/ wedding expenses/ travel, etc.	Devaluation of assets including stock	Others
2013									
Nationwide	100.0	11.3	34.3	41.3 (100.0)	(71.5)	(8.5)	(27.0)	(5.5)	(28.4)
46 prefectures	100.0	11.3	34.3	41.3 (100.0)	(71.5)	(8.5)	(26.9)	(5.5)	(28.4)
2016	100.0	11.6	36.0	40.1 (100.0)	(67.6)	(6.9)	(25.1)	(11.9)	(27.4)

Notes: 1) "Total" in Changes in savings includes households whose change in savings is not stated.  
2) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture. As the sample scale of savings is not large enough to allow for representation by prefecture, the data of 2013 for Kumamoto prefecture are not provided.

**Reference Table 15 Self-assessed living conditions by household type**

(Unit: %)

	Total	Difficult			Normal	Comfortable	Somewhat comfortable	Very comfortable
			Very difficult	Somewhat difficult				
All households								
2013								
Nationwide	100.0	59.9	27.7	32.2	35.6	4.5	3.9	0.5
46 prefectures	100.0	59.9	27.7	32.3	35.6	4.5	3.9	0.5
2016	100.0	56.5	23.4	33.1	38.4	5.1	4.5	0.6
Aged household								
2013								
Nationwide	100.0	54.3	23.2	31.1	41.0	4.6	4.1	0.5
46 prefectures	100.0	54.3	23.2	31.1	41.0	4.7	4.2	0.5
2016	100.0	52.0	20.9	31.1	43.4	4.6	4.0	0.6
Household with child(ren)								
2013								
Nationwide	100.0	65.9	31.7	34.3	30.7	3.4	3.1	0.3
46 prefectures	100.0	66.0	31.7	34.3	30.6	3.4	3.1	0.3
2016	100.0	62.0	26.8	35.2	33.7	4.3	4.0	0.3
Mother-child(ren) household								
2013								
Nationwide	100.0	84.8	49.5	35.2	14.7	0.6	0.6	-
46 prefectures	100.0	84.8	49.6	35.2	14.6	0.6	0.6	-
2016	100.0	82.7	45.1	37.6	16.4	0.9	0.9	-

Note: Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture. As the sample scale of self-assessed living conditions is not large enough to allow for representation by prefecture, the data of 2013 for Kumamoto prefecture are not provided.

Reference Table 16 Ratio of persons with subjective symptoms by gender and age group  
(per thousand population)

(Unit: thousand population)

Age group	2013 (nationwide)			(Kumamoto)			(46 prefectures)			2016		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	312.4	276.8	345.3	316.5	276.9	351.6	312.3	276.8	345.2	305.9	271.9	337.3
Aged 9 and under	196.5	204.7	187.9	197.1	206.6	187.2	196.5	204.6	187.9	185.7	198.1	172.8
10 - 19	176.4	175.2	177.8	197.3	199.8	194.8	176.2	174.8	177.5	166.5	162.4	170.7
20 - 29	213.2	168.7	257.6	177.7	145.2	205.0	213.7	169.0	258.4	209.2	167.7	250.3
30 - 39	258.7	214.4	301.4	239.9	193.0	283.3	258.9	214.7	301.6	250.6	209.0	291.2
40 - 49	281.1	234.3	325.7	280.2	217.5	335.5	281.1	234.5	325.6	270.0	224.9	313.6
50 - 59	319.5	271.0	365.8	305.4	248.5	361.4	319.8	271.3	365.9	308.8	263.0	352.8
60 - 69	363.0	338.5	385.5	368.8	341.3	394.8	362.9	338.5	385.4	352.8	330.6	373.5
70 - 79	474.8	448.0	497.4	488.3	452.5	515.9	474.6	448.0	497.1	456.5	432.2	477.2
Aged 80 and over (Regrouped)	537.5	528.1	542.9	511.0	496.8	519.1	538.0	528.8	543.4	520.2	499.1	533.2
Aged 65 and over	466.1	439.9	486.6	471.0	443.6	490.5	466.0	439.9	486.5	446.0	417.5	468.9
Aged 75 and over	525.6	506.1	538.8	501.2	477.3	515.9	526.0	506.6	539.2	505.2	480.5	522.5

Notes: 1) Hospital inpatients are not included in the number of persons with subjective symptoms but are included in the number of household members used as the denominator.  
2) Data for "Total" include persons whose age is not stated.  
3) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

Reference Table 17 Outpatient ratio by gender and by age group (per thousand population)

(Unit: thousand population)

Age group	2013 (nationwide)			(Kumamoto)			(46 prefectures)			2016		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	378.3	358.8	396.3	395.1	372.3	415.2	378.0	358.6	396.0	390.2	372.5	406.6
Aged 9 and under	163.9	178.6	148.4	158.4	172.8	143.3	163.9	178.6	148.5	160.0	172.5	147.0
10 - 19	133.0	138.9	126.9	139.4	152.5	125.7	132.9	138.7	126.9	141.1	144.3	137.6
20 - 29	150.4	123.4	177.2	139.9	119.4	157.1	150.5	123.4	177.5	156.7	129.8	183.4
30 - 39	204.1	178.4	228.9	204.5	164.7	241.3	204.1	178.6	228.8	206.0	180.1	231.3
40 - 49	272.7	258.9	285.8	274.1	261.9	284.9	272.7	258.9	285.8	275.5	264.3	286.3
50 - 59	418.8	408.5	428.5	399.4	377.4	421.0	419.1	409.1	428.7	418.8	411.5	425.9
60 - 69	576.6	574.1	578.9	579.6	570.0	588.7	576.6	574.1	578.8	582.2	583.3	581.1
70 - 79	707.5	702.8	711.5	718.9	717.9	719.6	707.4	702.6	711.3	708.0	704.2	711.2
Aged 80 and over (Regrouped)	734.1	733.3	734.5	736.6	738.7	735.5	734.0	733.2	734.5	730.3	729.1	731.0
Aged 65 and over	690.6	685.2	694.9	703.7	707.7	700.9	690.4	684.9	694.8	686.7	681.7	690.6
Aged 75 and over	735.0	732.9	736.4	729.5	727.7	730.6	735.1	733.0	736.5	727.8	725.1	729.6

Notes: 1) Inpatients are not included in the number of outpatients but are included in the number of household members used as the denominator.  
2) Data for "Total" include persons whose age is not stated.  
3) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.

## Explanation of terms

- 1 **“Household”** means 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”** means, regardless of age and income, a person declared by a household as the head of the family who plays a central role in managing household matters.
- 3 **“Household member”** means respective persons comprising a household.  
It should be pointed out that a person who is temporarily living apart from other household members as of the date of the survey was included in the calculation of household members. However, business bachelors, students studying abroad, persons living in a social welfare institution were excluded from the calculation.
- 4 **“Structure of household”** is based on the following classification:
  - (1) One-person household  
A household comprising of only one household member.
  - (2) Nuclear family household
    - a. Household of a couple only  
A household consisting of a householder and his/her spouse.
    - b. Household of a couple and unmarried child(ren)  
A household consisting of parents and their unmarried child(ren) only.
    - c. Household of a single parent and unmarried child(ren)  
A household consisting of either father or mother and his/her unmarried child(ren).
  - (3) Three-generation-family household  
A household consisting of three or more generations of people lineally related with the householder.
  - (4) Other households  
Other than those mentioned in (1) to (3) above.
- 5 **“Type of household”** is based on the following classification:
  - (1) Aged household  
A household consisting of person(s) aged 65 years or over only or a household of person(s) aged 65 years or over and unmarried person(s) under 18 years of age.
  - (2) Mother-child(ren) household  
A household consisting of a female under 65 years of age without spouse (including the case where it has been unknown over long period whether the spouse is alive or dead) due to the death of the spouse, after divorce or for any other reason (including unmarried relationship) and her child(ren) under 20 years of age (including adopted child(ren)) .
  - (3) Father-child(ren) household  
A household consisting of a male under 65 years of age without spouse (including the case where it has been unknown over long period whether the spouse is alive or dead) due to the death of the spouse, after divorce or for any other reason (including unmarried relationship) and his child(ren) under 20 years of age (including adopted child(ren)) .
  - (4) Other households  
Other than those mentioned in (1) to (3) above.
- 6 **“Child”** means an unmarried person under 18 years of age.
- 7 **“Family type”** is based on the following classification:
  - (1) One-person household  
A family structure where the household consists of only one person.
  - (2) Household of a couple only  
A family structure where the householder is living together with his/her spouse only.
  - (3) Coresident with child(ren)
    - a. Coresident with married child(ren) and the child’s spouse.
    - b. Coresident with child(ren) without spouse.

Where living with unmarried child(ren), child without spouse due to the death of or divorce from his/her spouse, or child with spouse currently living separately from the other household members.

- (4) Coresident with other relative(s)  
Coresident with relative(s) other than child(ren).
- (5) Coresident with person(s) other than relative(s)  
Coresident with person(s) other than relative(s) mentioned in (1) to (4) above.

8 **“With work”** means that a person had a paid work during May of 2016. However, even if the person was not engaged in any paid work during the said period, the person may be considered as being “with work” in the case of any one of the following:

- (1) An employed person who received or was supposed to receive a salary or wage within May of 2016 (for example, in the case where the person was absent from work due to illness);
- (2) A self-employed person who was not engaged in work but the business was in operation during May of 2016;
- (3) A person who is a member of the family of a self-employed business owner and was helping the family business; or
- (4) A person who was on a childcare (family care) leave under the employment regulations of the organization for which the person was working.

More specifically, persons “with work” are grouped into the following ten categories:

Regular employee whose term of employment is not stated in his/her employment contract;

Regular employee whose term of employment is at least one year;

Persons in employment whose term of employment is at least one month but shorter than one year;

Persons in employment working on a daily wage basis or based on an employment contract whose term is shorter than one month;

Executive of a corporation/organization

Owner of a self-employed business (with employees)

Owner of a self-employed business (without employees)

Family workers

Person engaging in industrial homework (piecework done at home)

Others

9 Classification of **“regular staff/employee”** and **“non-regular staff/employee”** is as follows:

- (1) A regular staff/employee is a person termed as general schedule employee or regular member by the company or organization for which the person is working;
- (2) A non-regular staff/employee is a person termed as follows by the company or organization for which the person is working;

a. Part-time employee/casual staff

Regardless of hours or days worked, a person termed as “part-timer”, “casual staff” or any other similar designation by the company or organization for which the person is working.

If it is not evident whether the employment status is “part-timer” or “casual staff”, then how it is referred to or mentioned in a relevant recruitment advertising material, recruitment description or employment contract is to be relied on.

b. A temporary employee dispatched by a worker dispatching company

A person employed and dispatched by a worker dispatching company under the Worker Dispatching Act.

Any person not falling under the definition by the Act is not regarded as a “temporary employee dispatched by a worker dispatching company” even if the form of his/her employment is similar.

c. Contract staff

A person employed on a contract basis in order to have the person engaged in a specialized job or a person employed for a prescribed period.

d. Contract-based worker

Regardless of his/her working conditions or employment period, a person whose employment status is referred to as “contract-based worker” or any other similar designation by the company or organization for which the person is working.

e. Others

Any person other than those mentioned in a. to d. above.

The above designations are applicable to persons in employment other than executives and falling under

the definitions through of the preceding section 8 where persons “with work” are grouped into ten categories.

- 10 **“Median”** is a border value separating the higher half of the income from the lower half.
- 11 **“Income quintile groups”** are obtained by dividing all households into five equal groups in accordance with the volume of income. The obtained groups are, respectively in the ascending order of income volume, referred to as the first, the second, the third, the fourth and the fifth quintile group, and boundary values dividing those groups are respectively referred to as the first, the second, the third, the fourth and the fifth quintile value (quintile boundary value).
- 12 **“Income types”** are classified as follows:
  - (1) Earned income

Employee compensation, business income, agricultural/livestock farming income and industrial homework income are included in this category.

    - a. Employee compensation

The total of salaries, wages and bonuses paid to a household member by his/her employer and before taxes and social insurance premiums.  
Allowances in kind (including securities and meals) provided in lieu of salary and other cash compensation are calculated at prevailing price and included in this category.
    - b. Business income

The amount obtained by subtracting the costs of goods purchased and other necessary expenses (excluding taxes and social insurance premiums; the same applies hereinafter) from incomes earned by a household member from his/her business (excluding agricultural/livestock farming businesses).
    - c. Agricultural/livestock farming income

The amount obtained by subtracting the costs of goods purchased and other necessary expenses from incomes earned by a household member from his/her agricultural/livestock farming business.
    - d. Industrial homework income

The amount obtained by subtracting necessary expenses from income earned by a household member from his/her industrial homework.
  - (2) Public pension and Onkyu pension

The amount of pension paid to a household member under the public pension system or Onkyu pension system (or the total of amounts paid from more than two pension systems).
  - (3) Property income

The amount obtained by subtracting necessary expenses from income (including allowance in kind) generated from the renting of a land/house owned by a household member as well as the amount obtained by subtracting necessary expenses from interests/dividends generated from savings, public/corporate bonds, stocks, etc. (including separate withholding tax) .
  - (4) Social security benefits other than public pension
    - a. Unemployment insurance

Unemployment benefits paid to a household member under the Employment Insurance Act.
    - b. Child care allowance, etc.

Child care allowance, Child rearing allowance, Special child rearing allowance, etc.
    - c. Other social security benefits

Any other social security benefits paid to a household member other than those mentioned in (2) as well as a. and b. of this paragraph (4) (such as benefits under the Public Assistance Act). However, they exclude any allowance in kind.
  - (5) Remitted allowance, Corporate pension, Personal pension and other incomes
    - a. Remitted allowance

Allowance remitted to a household member at regular intervals or on a continuous basis.
    - b. Corporate pension/personal pension

Except for public pensions, the amount paid to a household member as a pension subject to the payment of insurance premiums for a prescribed period.
    - c. Other incomes

Incomes other than those mentioned in (1) to (4) as well as a. and b. of (5) above (such as allowance remitted temporarily, wedding gift money/obituary gift and other gift money).



- 13 **“Self-assessed living conditions”** means how respective households feel about their overall living conditions as of the date of the survey. Householders or persons representing their households selected their respective answers out of five conditions (“Very difficult”, “Somewhat difficult”, “Normal”, “Somewhat comfortable”, and “Very comfortable”).
- 14 **“Disposable income”** is the amount obtained by subtracting income tax, residence tax, social insurance premiums and fixed asset tax from incomes for the household. In other words, “income” is before taxes and “disposable income” is after-tax income.
- 15 **“Equivalent disposable income”** is the amount obtained by dividing the household’s disposable income with the square root of the number of household members. It is allocated to every household member, including children and other members with no income.
- 16 **“Poverty rate”** was calculated in accordance with the OECD standards. “Adult” means a person aged 18 years or over and “child” means a person aged 17 years or younger. “Active household” means a household whose householder is aged 18 years or older but younger than 65 years of age.  
The “income” used for the calculation includes social security benefits received as cash benefits but excludes any social security benefits in kind.
- (1) Relative poverty rate  
The percentage of household members living under the poverty line. The poverty line is a value which is half the median of the equivalent disposable income.
  - (2) Child poverty rate  
The percentage of children aged 17 years or younger who live under the poverty line relative to the whole population of child aged 17 years or younger.
  - (3) Poverty rate of “active households with child(ren)”
    - a. Poverty rate of “one-adult” households  
The percentage, relative to the whole population of “one-adult households with child(ren) aged 17 years or younger” falling under the category of active household, of household members belonging to the said households who live under the poverty line.
    - b. Poverty rate of “two-or-more-adults” households  
The percentage, relative to the whole population of “two-or-more adult households with a child or children aged 17 years or younger” falling under the category of active household, of household members belonging to the said households who live under the poverty line.
- 17 **“Inpatient”** means a person admitted to and staying at a hospital, clinic, or a long-term care insurance facility.
- 18 **“Person with subjective symptoms”** means a household member (except for inpatients) with subjective symptoms due to a disease or injury.
- 19 **“Ratio of person with subjective symptoms”** means the number of persons with subjective symptoms per thousand population. The number of household members used as the denominator includes inpatients, while the number of persons with subjective symptoms used as the numerator does not include inpatients.
- 20 **“Outpatient”** means a household member (except for inpatients) attending a hospital, clinic, Japanese traditional massage practitioner, acupuncture practitioner, moxa-cautery practitioner or Judo-orthopaedy practitioner.
- 21 **“Ratio of outpatients”** means the number of outpatients per thousand population. The number of household members used as the denominator includes inpatients but the number of outpatients used as the numerator does not include inpatients.
- 22 **“Mental state”** is assessed with the measure called K6. The K6 scale was developed by Kessler et.al. in the U.S. for the purpose of screening of mental illness such as depression, anxiety disorder, and has been widely used in surveys of the general public as index to indicate the seriousness of mental problems including psychological stress.  
Six 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?” are provided. Each question is scored in five grades: “None” (0 point), “A little” (1 point), “Some” (2 points), “Most” (3 points) and “All” (4 points), and points earned for the 6 questions are then summed up. Higher scores indicate higher level of psychological distress.

23 **“Person requiring long-term care”** means a person who has been certified as requiring long-term care under the Long-Term Care Insurance Act (a. a person aged 65 years or over and requiring long-term care, and b. a person aged 40 years or over but under 65 years of age and requiring long-term care, and the physical or mental problem which has resulted in the conditions requiring long-term care was caused by any of the Specified diseases) and who is staying home.

24 **“Person requiring support”** means a person who has been certified as requiring support under the Long-Term Care Insurance Act (a. a person aged 65 years or over and who is at risk of requiring support, and b. a person aged 40 years or over but under 65 years of age and who is at risk of requiring support, and the physical or mental problem which has resulted in such risk was caused by any of the Specified diseases) and who is staying home.

25 **“Care requirement level”** is classified based on the “criterion times for certification of long-term care need, etc.” as provided for in the “Ordinance on criterion, etc. for examination and judgment of long-term care need by the certification committee of needed long-term care” (Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare No.32 of March 14, 2006).

Classification of criterion times for certification of long-term care need, etc.

- Direct daily life support – long-term care concerning bathing, toileting, feeding, etc.
- Indirect daily life support – long-term care concerning laundry, cleaning, etc.
- BPSD-related care – hunting in the case of loitering, dealing with unclean behaviors, etc.
- Functional training activities – functional training such as walking training or daily life training
- Medical care activities – assistance to medical treatment such as supervision of transfusion, treatment of bedsores, etc.

(1) Support level 1

A condition where the criterion time for certification of long-term care need, etc. for the above 5 areas is 25 minutes or longer but shorter than 32 minutes or any condition equivalent thereto.

(2) Support Level 2

A condition where support specifically contributing to the mitigation or prevention of worsening of a condition requiring daily care on a continuous basis over a period of time for which a condition requiring support is expected to continue, and where the criterion time for certification of long-term care need, etc. for the above 5 areas is 32 minutes or longer but shorter than 50 minutes or any condition equivalent thereto.

(3) Long-term care level 1

A condition where the criterion time for certification of long-term care need, etc. for the above 5 areas is 32 minutes or longer but shorter than 50 minutes or any condition equivalent thereto.

(4) Long-term care level 2

A condition where the criterion time for certification of long-term care need, etc. for the above 5 areas is 50 minutes or longer but shorter than 70 minutes or any condition equivalent thereto.

(5) Long-term care level 3

A condition where the criterion time for certification of long-term care need, etc. for the above 5 areas is 70 minutes or longer but shorter than 90 minutes or any condition equivalent thereto.

(6) Long-term care level 4

A condition where the criterion time for certification of long-term care need, etc. for the above 5 areas is 90 minutes or longer but shorter than 110 minutes or any condition equivalent thereto.

(7) Long-term care level 5

A condition where the criterion time for certification of long-term care need, etc. for the above 5 areas is 110 minutes or longer or any condition equivalent thereto.