Summary Report of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions 2019

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The results of the Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions 2019 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)) https://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 ·· ...
> Less than a half of the unit ··· 0,0.0
> Decreased number (or percentage) ·· Δ

(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 numbers and percentages 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-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.

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 2019, the 12th 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 300,000 households) and their household members (around 720,000 persons) in 5,530 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 2015 National Census; for the Long-Term Care Questionnaire Survey, persons requiring long-term care or support (around 7,000 persons) as defined under the Long-Term Care Insurance Act in 2,500 areas selected using the stratified random sampling method out of the above-mentioned 5,530 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 2,000 subareas selected with the stratified random sampling method out of subareas of Type 1 category that are defined in the above-mentioned 5,530 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 trips (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 households 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 6, 2019 (Thursday)
Income/Savings Questionnaire Survey .... July 11, 2019 (Thursday)

4 Survey Items

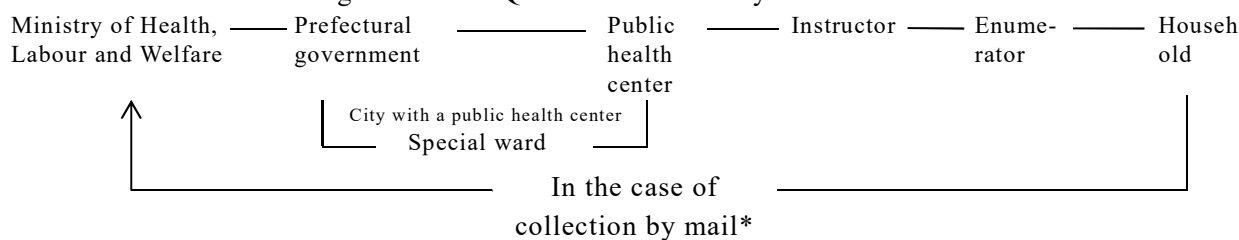|	
Household Questionnaire Survey:	Status of one-person households, total household expenditures in May, relationship with householder, gender,year and month of birth, marriage status, status of participation in medical insurance, status of receipt of public pension/Onkyu annuity, status of participation 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:	Gender 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. In addition, Savings Questionnaire Survey were collected after sealed up, while Health Questionnaire Survey and Income Questionnaire Survey were collected after sealed only in cases where it was absolutely necessary to do so.

However, questionnaires were collected by mail only for households that could not be interviewed, even if census enumerators visited them repeatedly due to reasons, such as being out.

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 —— Enume-rator —— Household

City with a public health center / Special ward

In the case of collection by mail*

b. Income/Savings Questionnaire Survey

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare —— Prefectural government ———— Welfare office —— Instructor —— Enume-rator —— Household

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

In the case of collection by mail*
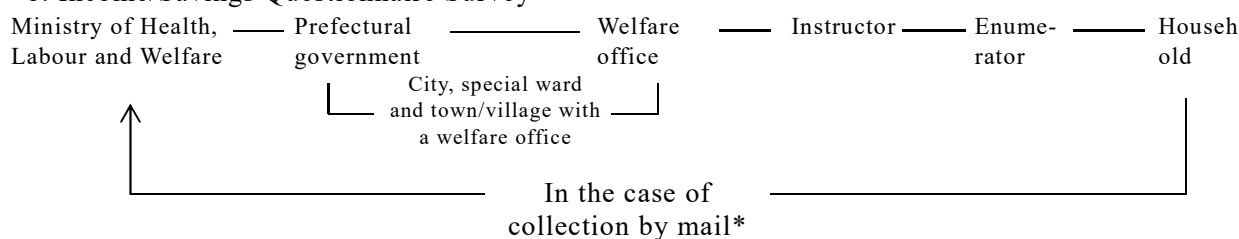
*Only for households that could not be interviewed, even if census enumerators visited them repeatedly due to reasons, such as being out.

7 Tabulation of Survey Results and Households Tabulated

The survey results were tabulated by the Director-General for Statistics, Information Policy and Policy Evaluation, 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 Survey	301,334 households	218,332 households	217,179 households
Income/Savings Questionnaire Survey	32,529 households	23,014 households	22,288 households
Long-Term Care Questionnaire Survey	7,396 persons	6,549 persons	6,295 persons

* The Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions is a statistical survey for formulating the "Statistics for Comprehensive Statistics of Living Conditions", fundamental statistics under the Statistics Act (Act No. 53 of 2007).

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 6, 2019 is 51,785,000.

As for household structures, "one-person household" is the most common, totaling 14,907,000 (28.8% of all the households), followed by 14,718,000 of "household of a couple and unmarried child(ren) only" (28.4%), and then by "household of a couple only" totaling 12,639,000 (24.4%).

In terms of household type, there is 14,878,000 of "aged household" (28.7% of all households). (Table 1, Figure 1)

Table 1 Yearly trends in the number of households and average number of household members
by household structures and household types

		Household structures						Household types				Average number of household members
	Total	One-person household	Household of a couple only	Household of a couple and unmarried child(ren) only	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
2016	49 945	13 434	11 850	14 744	3 640	2 947	3 330	13 271	712	91	35 871	2.47
2017	50 425	13 613	12 096	14 891	3 645	2 910	3 270	13 223	767	97	36 338	2.47
2018	50 991	14 125	12 270	14 851	3 683	2 720	3 342	14 063	662	82	36 184	2.44
2019	51 785	14 907	12 639	14 718	3 616	2 627	3 278	14 878	644	76	36 187	2.39
				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	•
2016	100.0	26.9	23.7	29.5	7.3	5.9	6.7	26.6	1.4	0.2	71.8	•
2017	100.0	27.0	24.0	29.5	7.2	5.8	6.5	26.2	1.5	0.2	72.1	•
2018	100.0	27.7	24.1	29.1	7.2	5.3	6.6	27.6	1.3	0.2	71.0	•
2019	100.0	28.8	24.4	28.4	7.0	5.1	6.3	28.7	1.2	0.1	69.9	•

Notes: 1) Figures for 1995 do not include data for Hyogo Prefecture.
2) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto Prefecture.

Figure 1 Yearly trends in the number of households and average household members
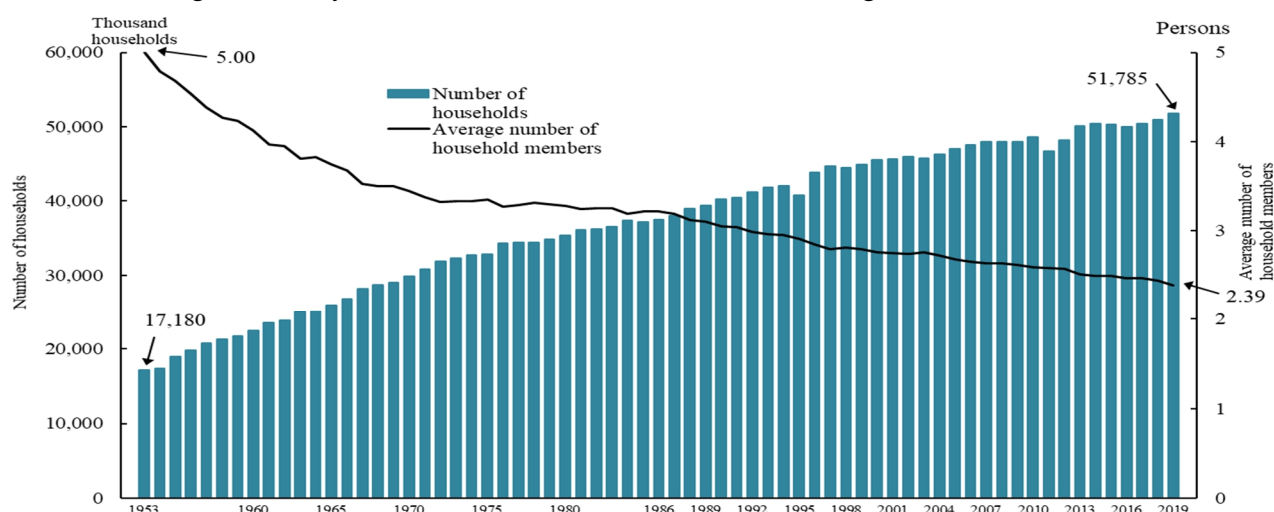
Notes: 1) Figures for 1995 do not include data for Hyogo Prefecture.
2) Figures for 2011 do not include data for Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures.
3) Figures for 2012 do not include data for Fukushima Prefecture.
4) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto Prefecture.

2 Households with person(s) aged 65 and over

The total number of households with person(s) aged 65 and over is 25,584,000 (49.4% of all households). Looking at household structures, "household of a couple only" is the most common, totaling 8,270,000 households (32.3% of all the households with person(s) aged 65 and over), followed by 7,369,000 households of "one-person household" (28.8%) and then by 5,118,000 households of "household of parent(s) and unmarried child(ren) only" (20.0%). (Table 2, Figure 2)

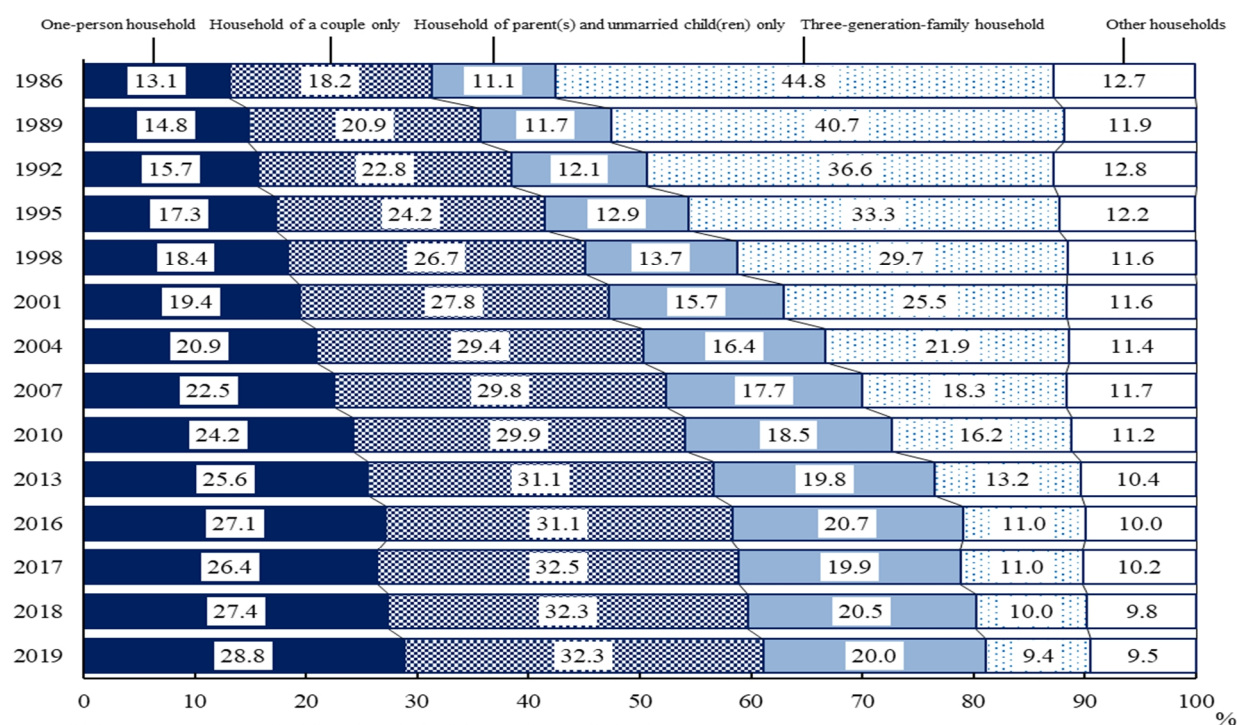Table 2 Yearly trends in household structures of households with person(s) aged 65 and over

	Households with person(s) aged 65 and over	As a percentage for 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
2016	24 165	(48.4)	6 559	7 526	5 007	2 668	2 405	13 252
2017	23 787	(47.2)	6 274	7 731	4 734	2 621	2 427	13 197
2018	24 927	(48.9)	6 830	8 045	5 122	2 493	2 437	14 041
2019	25 584	(49.4)	7 369	8 270	5 118	2 404	2 423	14 856
	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
2016	100.0	•	27.1	31.1	20.7	11.0	10.0	54.8
2017	100.0	•	26.4	32.5	19.9	11.0	10.2	55.5
2018	100.0	•	27.4	32.3	20.5	10.0	9.8	56.3
2019	100.0	•	28.8	32.3	20.0	9.4	9.5	58.1

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)".

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) ".

Looking at household structures of the households with person(s) aged 65 and over, "one-person household" reach 7,369,000 households (49.5% of all the aged households), and "household of a couple only" reach 6,938,000 households (46.6%). (Table 3, Figure 3)

Looking at "one-person household", males account for 35.0%, whereas females account for 65.0%.

Looking at their age groups by gender, the male population aged 65 to 69 and the female population aged 75 to 79 account for the largest percentage, respectively at 30.9% and 22.2%. (Figure 4)

Table 3 Yearly trends in household structures of aged household

	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
2016	13 271	6 559	2 095	4 464	6 196	516
2017	13 223	6 274	2 046	4 228	6 435	514
2018	14 063	6 830	2 226	4 604	6 648	585
2019	14 878	7 369	2 577	4 793	6 938	571
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
2016	100.0	49.4	15.8	33.6	46.7	3.9
2017	100.0	47.4	15.5	32.0	48.7	3.9
2018	100.0	48.6	15.8	32.7	47.3	4.2
2019	100.0	49.5	17.3	32.2	46.6	3.8

Notes: 1) Figures for 1995 do not include data for Hyogo Prefecture.
2) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto Prefecture.
3) "Other households" include "household of parent(s) and unmarried child(ren) only" and "three-generation-family household".

Figure 3 Household structures of aged household
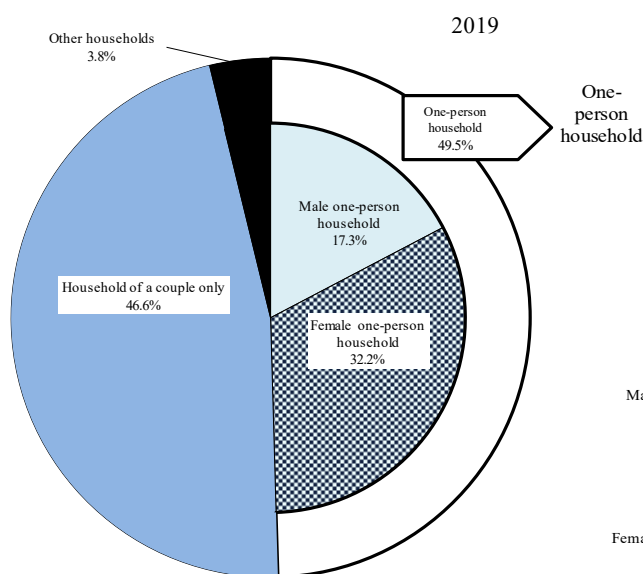
Note: "Other households" include "household of parent(s) and unmarried child(ren) only" and "Three-generation-family household".

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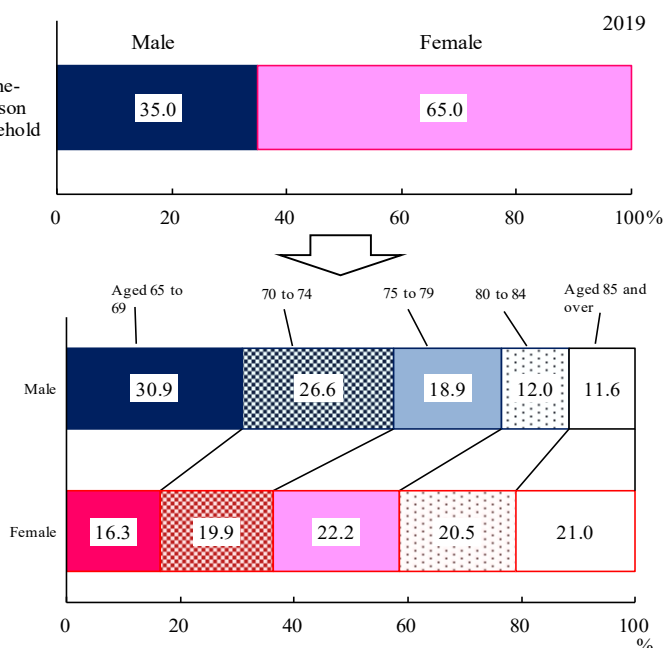
3   Persons aged 65 and over

The total number of households with person(s) aged 65 and over is 37,631,000.

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 15,208,000 (40.4% of all the persons aged 65 and over), followed by 13,527,000 of "coresident with child(ren)" (35.9%), and then by 7,369,000 of "one-person household" (19.6%). (Table 4)

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

	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
2016	35 315	6 559	13 721	13 570	4 034	9 536	1 420	44
2017	35 195	6 274	14 166	13 243	3 988	9 255	1 454	58
2018	36 881	6 830	14 692	13 705	3 848	9 856	1 597	57
2019	37 631	7 369	15 208	13 527	3 756	9 771	1 492	35
	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
2016	100.0	18.6	38.9	38.4	11.4	27.0	4.0	0.1
2017	100.0	17.8	40.3	37.6	11.3	26.3	4.1	0.2
2018	100.0	18.5	39.8	37.2	10.4	26.7	4.3	0.2
2019	100.0	19.6	40.4	35.9	10.0	26.0	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.

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" also increases. (Figure 5)

Figure 5 Family types of persons aged 65 and over by gender and age group
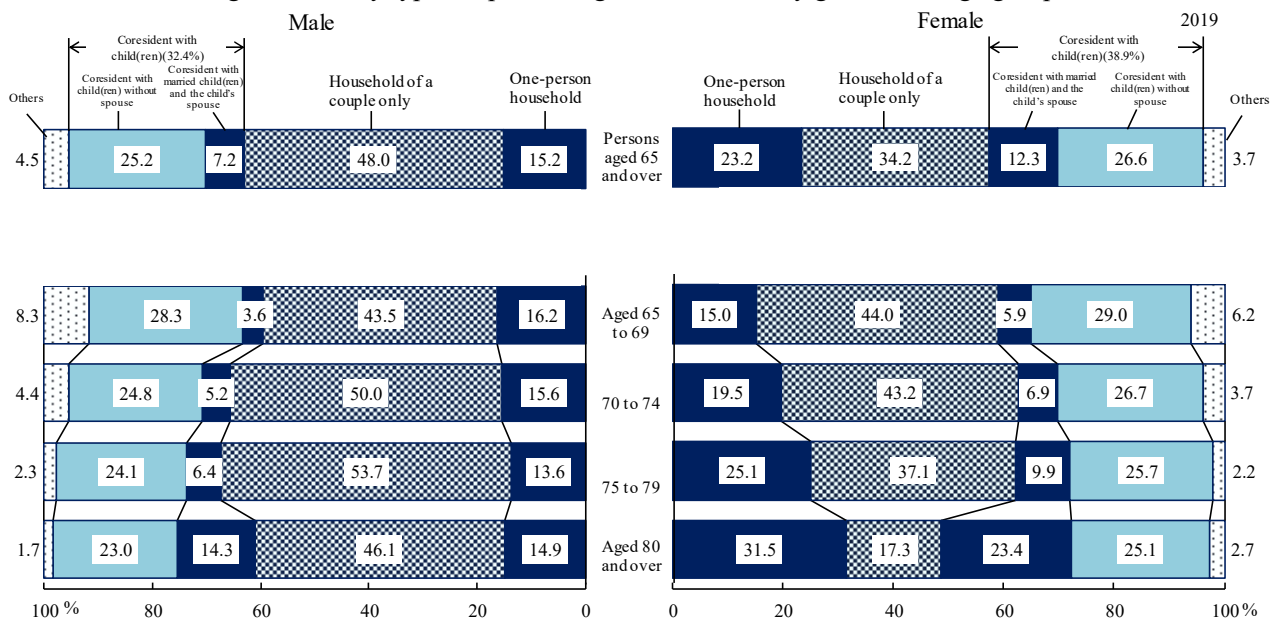
Note: "Others" include "coresident with other relative(s)" and "coresident with person(s) other than relative".

4 Households with child(ren)

The number of households with child(ren) is 11,221,000 (21.7% of all households). The number of households with only "one" child is 5,250,000 (10.1% of all households, or 46.8% of households with child(ren)), while the number of households with "two" children is 4,523,000 (8.7% of all households, or 40.3% of households with child(ren)).
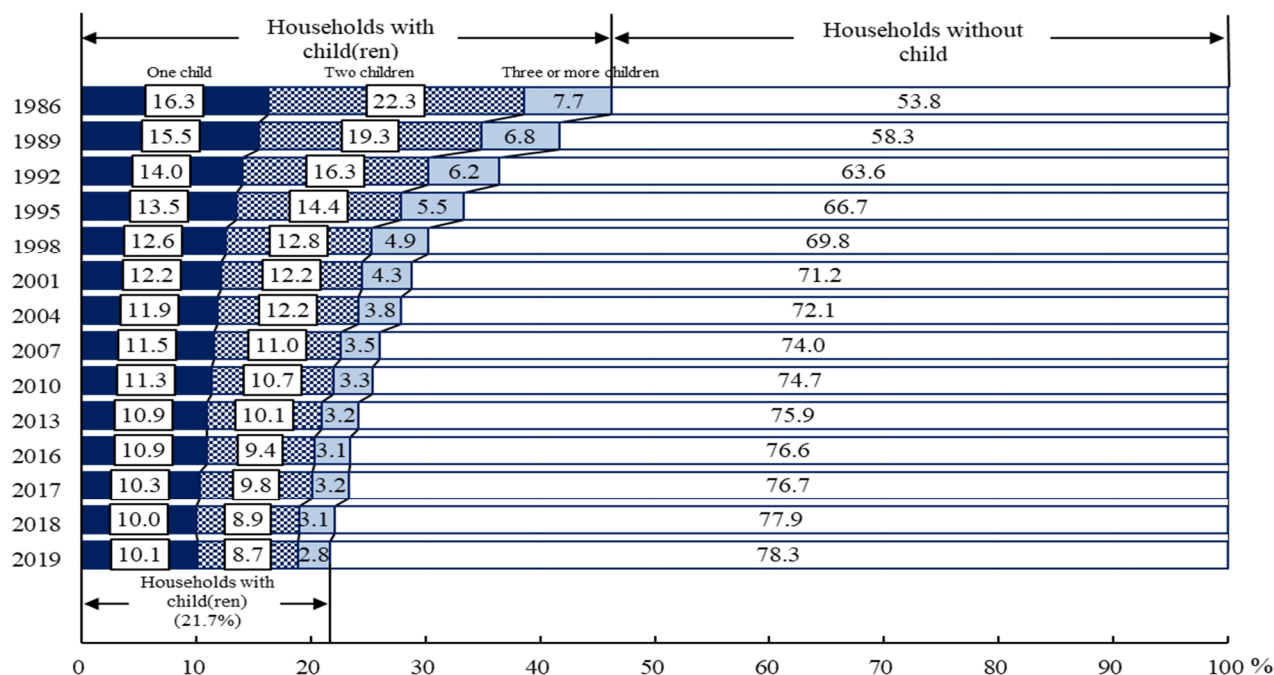
Looking at household structures, "household of a couple and unmarried child(ren) only" is the most common structure, totaling 8,528,000 households (76.0% of all the households with child(ren)), followed by 1,488,000 households of "three generation-family household" (13.3%). (Table 5, Figure 6)

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

	Households with child(ren)	As a percentage for all households (%)	Number of children			Household structures					Average number of children in households with child(ren)
			One child	Two children	Three or more children	Nuclear family household	Household of a couple and unmarried child(ren) only	Household of a single parent and unmarried child(ren)	Three-generation-family household	Other households	
	Estimated number (Unit: thousand households)										(persons)
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
2016	11 666	(23.4)	5 436	4 702	1 527	9 386	8 576	810	1 717	564	1.69
2017	11 734	(23.3)	5 202	4 937	1 594	9 698	8 814	885	1 665	371	1.71
2018	11 267	(22.1)	5 117	4 551	1 599	9 385	8 623	761	1 537	345	1.71
2019	11 221	(21.7)	5 250	4 523	1 448	9 252	8 528	724	1 488	480	1.68
	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	•
2016	100.0	•	46.6	40.3	13.1	80.5	73.5	6.9	14.7	4.8	•
2017	100.0	•	44.3	42.1	13.6	82.7	75.1	7.5	14.2	3.2	•
2018	100.0	•	45.4	40.4	14.2	83.3	76.5	6.8	13.6	3.1	•
2019	100.0	•	46.8	40.3	12.9	82.5	76.0	6.5	13.3	4.3	•

Notes: 1) Figures for 1995 do not include data for Hyogo Prefecture.
2) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto Prefecture.
3) "Other households" include "one-person household".

Figure 6 Yearly trends in the percentage distribution of households by the number of children

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) in terms of the labour force status of mothers, households with mothers "with work" account for 72.4% of such households, showing an upward trend. (Table 6)

Table 6   Yearly trends in the labour force status of mothers in households with child(ren)

	Total	With work	Regular staff/employees	Non-regular staff/employees	Others	Without work
Estimated number (Unit: thousand households)						
2004	12 542	7 109	2 115	3 286	1 707	5 433
2007	12 058	7 158	1 968	3 553	1 637	4 900
2010	11 945	7 190	2 019	3 731	1 439	4 756
2013	11 711	7 384	2 269	4 056	1 059	4 326
2014	11 027	7 243	2 299	3 849	1 095	3 784
2015	11 539	7 853	2 590	4 292	972	3 686
2016	11 221	7 536	2 464	4 068	1 004	3 685
2017	11 432	8 098	2 829	4 230	1 039	3 334
2018	11 034	7 965	2 896	4 076	992	3 069
2019	10 872	7 869	2 843	4 105	921	3 003
Percentage distribution (Unit: %)						
2004	100.0	56.7	16.9	26.2	13.6	43.3
2007	100.0	59.4	16.3	29.5	13.6	40.6
2010	100.0	60.2	16.9	31.2	12.1	39.8
2013	100.0	63.1	19.4	34.6	9.0	36.9
2014	100.0	65.7	20.9	34.9	9.9	34.3
2015	100.0	68.1	22.4	37.2	8.4	31.9
2016	100.0	67.2	22.0	36.3	8.9	32.8
2017	100.0	70.8	24.7	37.0	9.1	29.2
2018	100.0	72.2	26.3	36.9	9.0	27.8
2019	100.0	72.4	26.2	37.8	8.5	27.6

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

2) The figures above exclude cases where the "labour status" of mothers is "not stated".

3) "Others" include "excecutive of a corporation/organaization","owner of a self-employeed business","family workers","person engaging in industrial homework(piecework done at home)","others", 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 yearly trends of the labour force status of mothers by age group of their youngest child, both "regular staff/employees" and "non-regular staff/employees" are on an upward trend.
On the other hand, the percentage of mothers "without work" is decreasing in all age groups. (Figure 7)

Figure 7 Yearly trends of the labour force status of mothers by age group of their youngest child
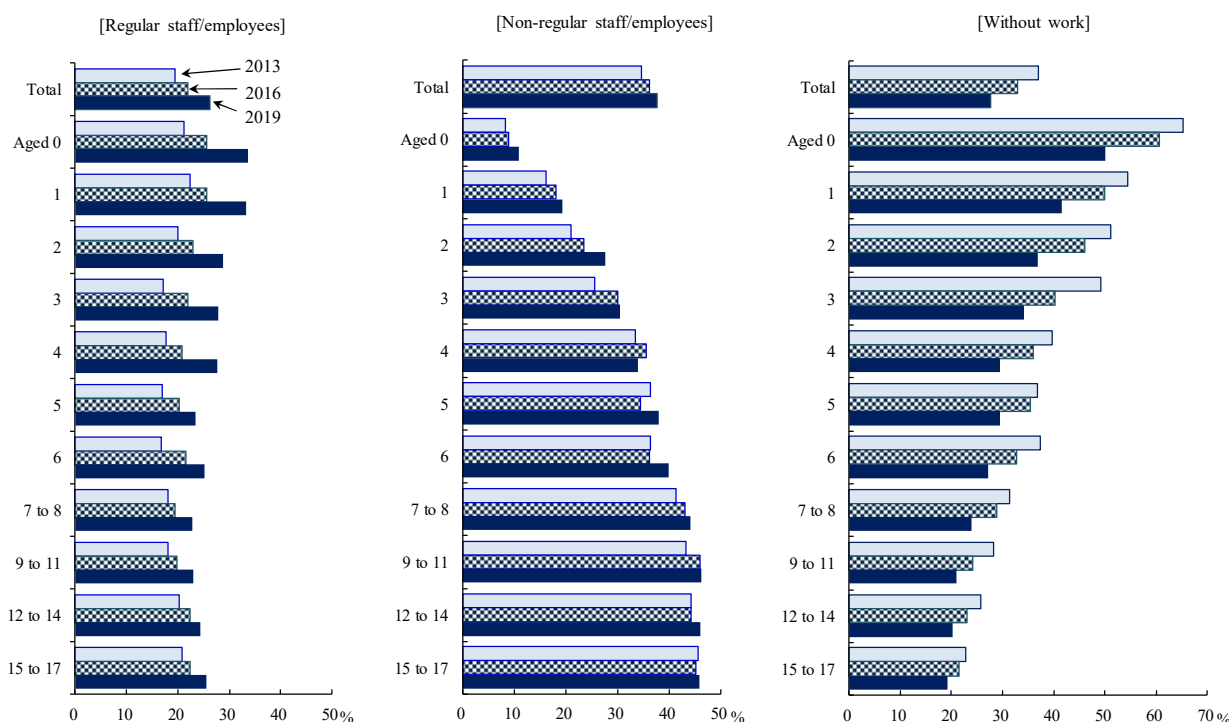
Notes: 1) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto Prefecture.
2) The figures above exclude cases where the "labour status" of mothers is "not stated".

II Income etc. of various types of households

The income under the "2019 survey" means the income earned during the year from January 1 to December 31, 2018, and the savings/debts mean the amount on hand and the balance as of the last day of June, 2019. "Self-assessed living conditions" are those as of July 11, 2019.

1 Yearly trends in income

The amount of average income per household in 2018 is 5,523,000 yen when calculated on the basis of "All households"; 3,126,000 yen when calculated on the basis of "Aged households"; 6,593,000 yen when calculated on the basis of "Household other than aged household"; and 7,459,000 yen when calculated on the basis of "Household with child(ren)". (Table 7, Figure 8)

Table 7 Yearly trends in the amounts of average income per household by household type

Household type Rate of change over previous year		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
All households	(10,000 yen)	549.6	538.0	548.2	537.2	528.9	541.9	545.4	560.2	551.6	552.3
Rate of change over previous year	(%)	0.4	△2.1	1.9	△2.0	△1.5	2.5	0.6	2.7	△1.5	0.1
Aged household	(10,000 yen)	307.9	307.2	303.6	309.1	300.5	297.3	308.1	318.6	334.9	312.6
Rate of change over previous year	(%)	3.7	△0.2	△1.2	1.8	△2.8	△1.1	3.6	3.4	5.1	△6.7
Household other than aged household	(10,000 yen)	623.3	607.3	622.9	610.2	615.2	636.4	638.0	656.3	653.2	659.3
Rate of change over previous year	(%)	△0.4	△2.6	2.6	△2.0	0.8	3.4	0.3	2.9	△0.5	0.9
Household with child(ren)	(10,000 yen)	697.3	658.1	697.0	673.2	696.3	712.9	707.6	739.8	743.6	745.9
Rate of change over previous year	(%)	1.3	△5.6	5.9	△3.4	3.4	2.4	△0.7	4.6	0.5	0.3

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.

Figure 8 Yearly trends in the amounts of average income per household by household type
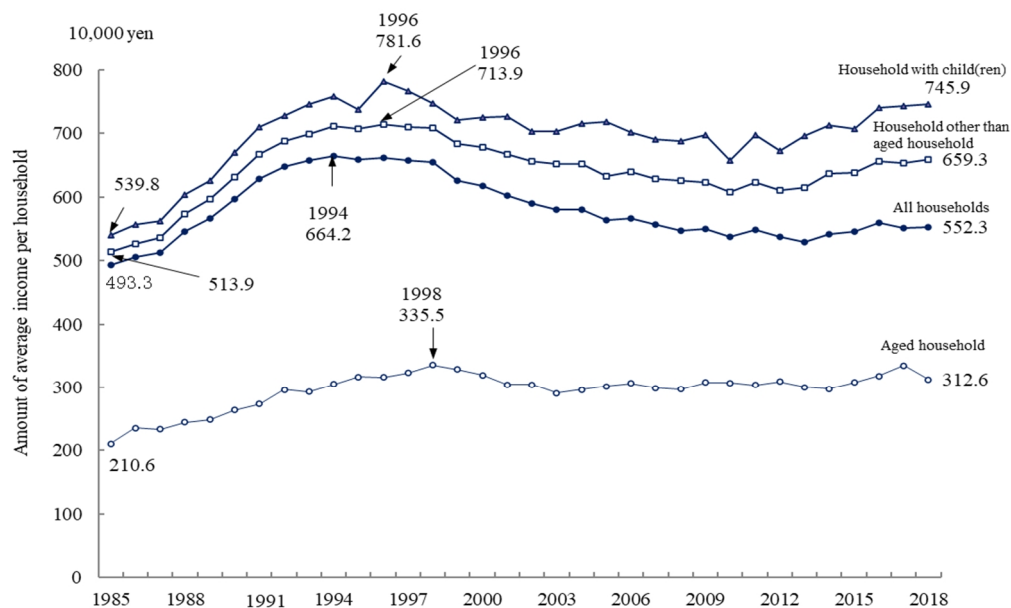
Notes: 1) Figures for 1994 do not include data for Hyogo Prefecture.
2) Figures for 2010 do not include data for Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures.
3) Figures for 2011 do not include data for Fukushima Prefecture.
4) Figures for 2015 do not include data for Kumamoto Prefecture.

2　Income distribution

Looking at the relative frequency distribution of households by income class, the largest group is the income class of "2 million yen or more and less than 3 million yen" accounting for 13.6%, followed by the income class of "3 million yen or more and less than 4 million yen" accounting for 12.8%, and "1 million yen or more and less than 2 million yen" which accounts for 12.6%.

The median value (the border value separating the higher half of the income amounts from the lower half) is 4,370,000 yen and households earning less than the average income (5,523,000 yen) account for 61.1%. (Figure 9)

Figure 9 Relative frequency distribution of households by income class
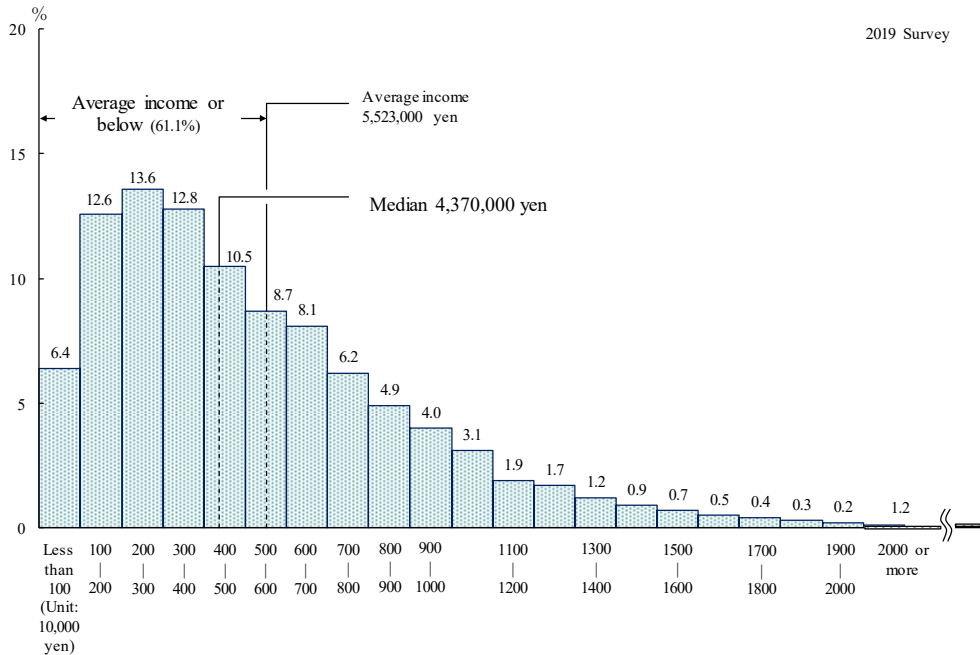
3　Income distribution by the age group of householders

In terms of the amount of average income per household by age group of the house holder, householders aged "50 to 59" rank top, earning 7,560,000 yen, followed by those aged "40 to 49" and then by those aged "30 to 39". Meanwhile, ranked at the bottom are householders aged "29 and under" who earned 3,626,000 yen on average.

Looking at average incomes per household member, the age group of "50 to 59" rank top, earning 2,761,000 yen while ranked at the bottom is the age group of "70 and over" who earned 1,901,000 yen. (Figure 10)

Figure 10 Average incomes per household and average incomes per household member by the age group of householders
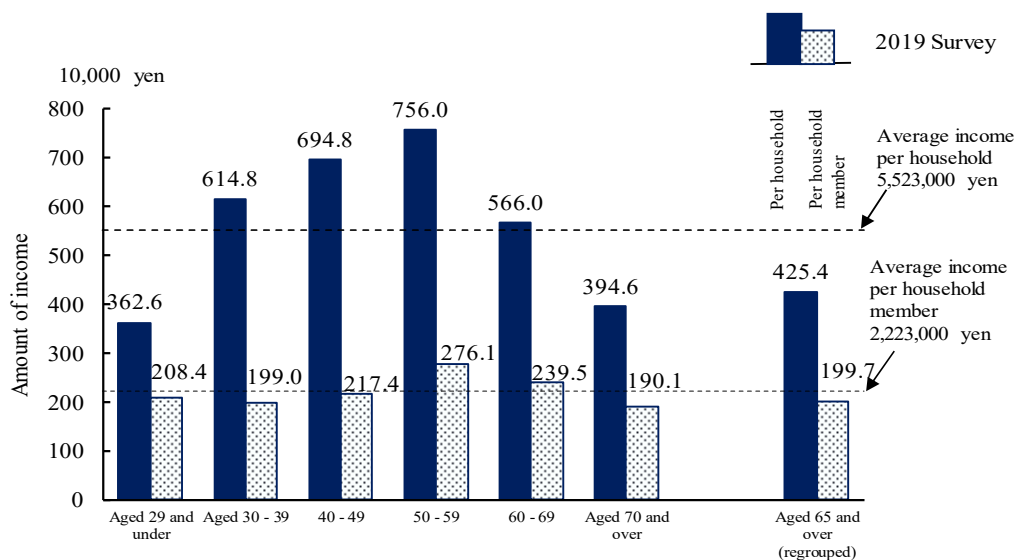
4 Average amounts of income by income type

Looking at average incomes per household by income type of each household type, in terms of all households, "Earned income" accounts for 74.3% 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 63.6% of the aggregated average income per aged household and "Earned income", 23.0%. (Table 8)

Table 8 Average incomes per household in terms of income type of each household type and their percentage distribution

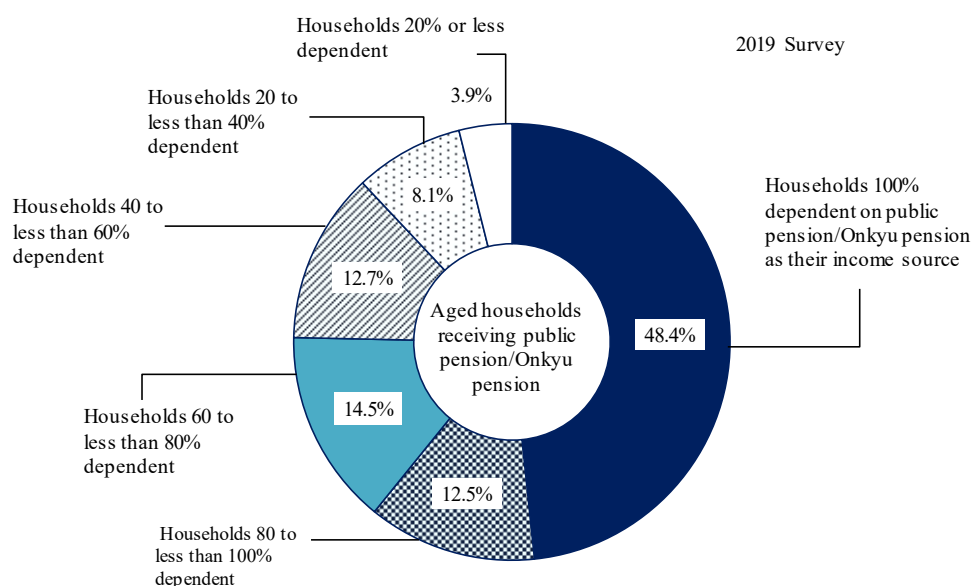| Household type	Total income	Earned income	(regrouped) Employee compensation	Public pension/Onkyu pension	Property income	Social security benefits other than public pension	(regrouped) Child care allowance, etc.	Remitted allowance, Corporate pension, Personal pension and other income
	Amount of average income by income type per household (Unite: 10,000 yen)							
2018								
All households	552.3	410.3	383.9	105.5	15.8	6.2	3.1	14.5
Aged household	312.6	72.1	60.1	199.0	20.4	1.8	-	19.4
Household other than aged household	659.3	561.3	528.4	63.8	13.7	8.2	4.4	12.3
Household with child(ren)	745.9	686.8	651.8	25.6	8.1	18.5	14.3	6.9
Mother-child(ren) household	306.0	231.1	225.6	10.4	17.6	37.3	30.1	9.6
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 other than aged household	638.0	535.4	499.7	66.5	16.5	8.0	4.7	11.6
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
	Percentage distribution of average income by income type per household (Unit: %)							
2018								
All households	100.0	74.3	69.5	19.1	2.9	1.1	0.6	2.6
Aged household	100.0	23.0	19.2	63.6	6.5	0.6	-	6.2
Household other than aged household	100.0	85.1	80.1	9.7	2.1	1.2	0.7	1.9
Household with child(ren)	100.0	92.1	87.4	3.4	1.1	2.5	1.9	0.9
Mother-child(ren) household	100.0	75.5	73.7	3.4	5.8	12.2	9.8	3.2
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 other than aged household	100.0	83.9	78.3	10.4	2.6	1.3	0.7	1.8
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

Note: Figures for 2015 do not include data for Kumamoto Prefecture.

Of the Aged household receiving Public pension/Onkyu pension, "Households 100% dependent on Public pension/Onkyu pension as their income source" accounts for 48.4%. (Figure 11)

Figure 11 Percentage distribution of aged households receiving Public pension/Onkyu pension by the ratio of Public pension/Onkyu pension relative to their aggregated incomes

2019 Survey

Households 20% or less dependent — 3.9%
Households 20 to less than 40% dependent — 8.1%
Households 40 to less than 60% dependent — 12.7%
Households 60 to less than 80% dependent — 14.5%
Households 80 to less than 100% dependent — 12.5%
Households 100% dependent on public pension/Onkyu pension as their income source — 48.4%

Aged households receiving public pension/Onkyu pension

5 Savings and debts

Looking at savings in 2019, 81.9% of all households "Have savings" and the "Average amount of savings per household" stands at 10,774,000 yen. As for aged household, those that "Have savings" account for 80.1% and the "Average amount of savings per household" is 12,132,000 yen.

Looking at debts, 28.5% of all households "Have debts" and the "Average amount of debts per household" is 4,251,000 yen. As for household with child(ren), those that "Have debts" account for 55.8% and the "Average amount of debts per household" is 11,197,000 yen. (Table 9)

Table 9 Percentage distribution of households by the levels of savings and debts in each household type

(Unit: %)   2019

Levels of savings/debts - Average amounts of savings/debts	All households	Aged household	Household other than aged household	Household with child(ren)	Mother-child(ren) household
Level of savings					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No savings	13.4	14.3	13.0	11.6	31.8
Have savings	81.9	80.1	82.7	84.4	65.0
Less than 50 (Unit: 10,000 yen)	4.6	4.0	4.8	4.3	9.9
50 - 100	3.6	2.6	4.0	4.9	7.0
100 - 200	7.5	5.8	8.2	10.1	9.4
200 - 300	6.1	5.1	6.5	8.1	4.7
300 - 400	6.1	5.1	6.5	7.7	4.0
400 - 500	3.2	2.6	3.4	4.4	3.7
500 - 700	9.3	9.2	9.4	10.6	7.1
700 - 1000	6.4	6.6	6.3	8.1	3.2
1000 - 1500	9.2	9.6	9.0	8.7	6.7
1500 - 2000	5.0	5.6	4.7	3.8	0.3
2000 - 3000	6.9	7.8	6.5	4.6	2.5
3000 or more	8.9	10.8	8.1	3.9	2.0
Amount of savings not stated	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.3	4.5
Not stated	4.7	5.6	4.3	4.0	3.2
Average amount of savings per household (10,000 yen)	1 077.4	1 213.2	1 017.6	723.8	389.8
Level of debts					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No debts	63.9	80.5	56.4	38.9	71.0
Have debts	28.5	8.1	37.5	55.8	25.8
Less than 50 (Unit: 10,000 yen)	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	2.2
50 - 100	1.4	0.9	1.6	1.2	3.8
100 - 200	2.5	1.4	3.0	2.3	4.8
200 - 300	1.8	0.6	2.4	1.9	3.1
300 - 400	1.3	0.6	1.7	1.3	1.4
400 - 500	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.8	1.4
500 - 700	1.8	0.8	2.3	2.1	0.3
700 - 1000	1.8	0.4	2.5	3.1	2.3
1000 - 1500	3.7	0.7	5.1	7.1	3.0
1500 - 2000	3.0	0.4	4.2	7.7	0.9
2000 - 3000	5.0	0.3	7.1	15.2	2.2
3000 or more	3.2	0.3	4.5	10.1	-
Amount of debts not stated	0.8	0.3	1.0	2.0	0.3
Not stated	7.7	11.4	6.0	5.2	3.2
Average amount of debts per household (10,000 yen)	425.1	72.3	574.5	1 119.7	148.7

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.

Looking at the percentage distribution of the average amounts of savings per household by the age group of householders, householders "Aged 60 to 69" have the largest amount of savings reaching 14,617,000 yen, followed by householders "Aged 70 and over" whose average amount of savings is 12,335,000 yen.

Meanwhile, looking at the average amount of debts per household, householders "Aged 30 to 39" have the largest amount of debts reaching 10,711,000 yen, followed by householders "Aged 40 to 49" whose average amount of debts reaches 10,027,000 yen. (Figure 12)

Figure 12 Average amounts of savings and debts per household by the (ten-year) age group of householders
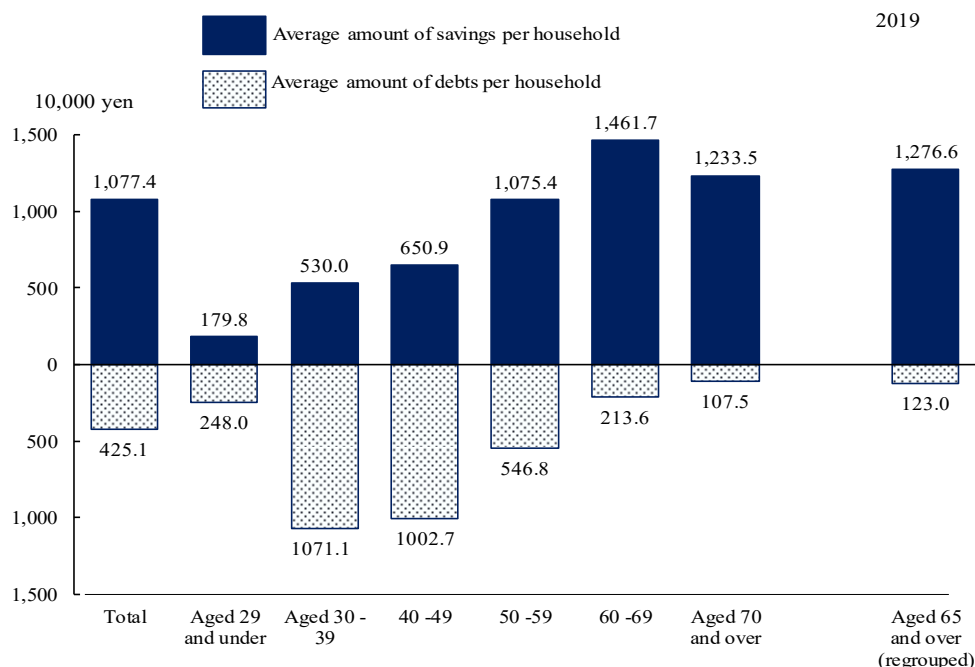

Notes: 1) "Average amount of savings per household" is calculated by excluding households not stating about their savings as well as households whose amount of savings is not stated.
2) "Average amount of debts per household" is calculated by excluding households not stating about their debts as well as households whose amount of debts is not stated.
3) "Total households" include the age of whose householder is not stated.

Looking at changes in savings by age group of the householder, households responding "Savings decreased" compared to the previous year account for 38.2% of all households, while households with householders aged 60 and over who responded the same account for more than 40% in each age group.

Looking at reasons for the decrease in household savings, more than 60% of all age groups answered "Expenditures for daily cost of living", while roughly 30% of households with householders aged 59 and under answered "Extraordinary expenditures for entrance fees/wedding expenses/travel, etc." Approximately 10% of households with householders aged 60 and over answered "Devaluation of assets including stock". (Table 10)

Table 10 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: %)   2019

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 and/or house	Extraordinary expenditures for entrance fees/wedding expenses/travel, etc.	Devaluation of assets including stock	Others
Total	100.0	12.5	37.9	38.2	(100.0)	(69.2)	(7.3)	(24.1)	(8.0)	(28.7)
Aged 29 and under	100.0	27.8	44.1	22.1	(100.0)	(67.8)	(8.4)	(28.1)	-	(33.7)
Aged 30 - 39	100.0	26.5	37.3	30.8	(100.0)	(63.8)	(18.5)	(29.9)	(3.0)	(26.1)
40 - 49	100.0	19.6	40.3	33.3	(100.0)	(65.6)	(9.3)	(36.5)	(3.0)	(25.2)
50 - 59	100.0	17.1	40.4	32.6	(100.0)	(60.5)	(6.9)	(36.4)	(6.6)	(32.4)
60 - 69	100.0	9.9	35.5	43.0	(100.0)	(72.8)	(7.2)	(19.9)	(8.5)	(30.1)
Aged 70 and over	100.0	4.5	36.8	42.9	(100.0)	(72.1)	(5.0)	(17.4)	(11.0)	(27.8)
(regrouped) Aged 65 and over	100.0	5.3	36.4	43.4	(100.0)	(72.9)	(5.4)	(17.7)	(10.3)	(27.8)

Notes: 1) "Total" includes households whose change in savings is not stated.
2) "Total households" include the age of whose householder is not stated.

6 Poverty rates

The poverty line (50% of the median for the equivalent disposable income) for the year 2018 stands at 1,270,000 yen, and the "Relative poverty rate" (the ratio of people living below the poverty line) is 15.4% (up 0.3 points from 2015). Meanwhile, the "Child poverty rate" (aged 17 and under) is 13.5% (up 0.4 points from 2015).

As for members of "Active household with child(ren)" (household with child(ren) whose householder is aged 18 and over but under 65), the poverty rate is 12.6% (up 0.3 points from 2015). More specifically, the rate reaches 48.1% (up 2.7 points from 2015) for households with "one adult" while the rate is 10.7% (no change from 2015) for households with "two or more adults".

The "Relative poverty rate" calculated based on the new OECD standard for income definition (automobile tax, corporate pension, are newly added to the contribution used to calculate disposable income) is 15.7% and "Child poverty rate" is 14.0%. As for members of "Active household with child(ren)", the poverty rate is 13.1% and more specifically, the rate reaches 48.3% for households with "one adult" while the rate is 11.2% for households with "two or more adults". (Table 11, Figure 13)

Table 11 Yearly trends in poverty rate

	1985	1988	1991	1994	1997	2000	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015	2018	2018 New standard
							(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	15.4	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	13.5	14.0
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	12.6	13.1
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	48.1	48.3
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	10.7	11.2
							(Unit: 10,000 yen)						
Median(a)	216	227	270	289	297	274	260	254	250	244	244	253	248
Poverty line(a/2)	108	114	135	144	149	137	130	127	125	122	122	127	124

Notes: 1) Figures for 1994 do not include data for Hyogo Prefecture.
    2) Figures for 2015 do not include data for Kumamoto Prefecture.
    3) The 2018 "New standard" is a new OECD standard for income definition revised in 2015, in which the "automobile tax/light-weight vehicle tax/vehicle weight tax", "premiums for corporate pension" and "allowance" are further deducted from conventional disposable income.
    4) The poverty rate is calculated based on the OECD standards.
    5) Adult means a person aged 18 and over and Child means a person aged 17 and under. Active household means a household where the age of the householder is 18 and over but under 65.
    6) The data above does not cover household members the amount of whose equivalent disposable income is not stated.

Figure 13 Yearly trends in poverty rate

Notes: 1) Figures for 1994 do not include data for Hyogo Prefecture.
    2) Figures for 2015 do not include data for Kumamoto Prefecture.
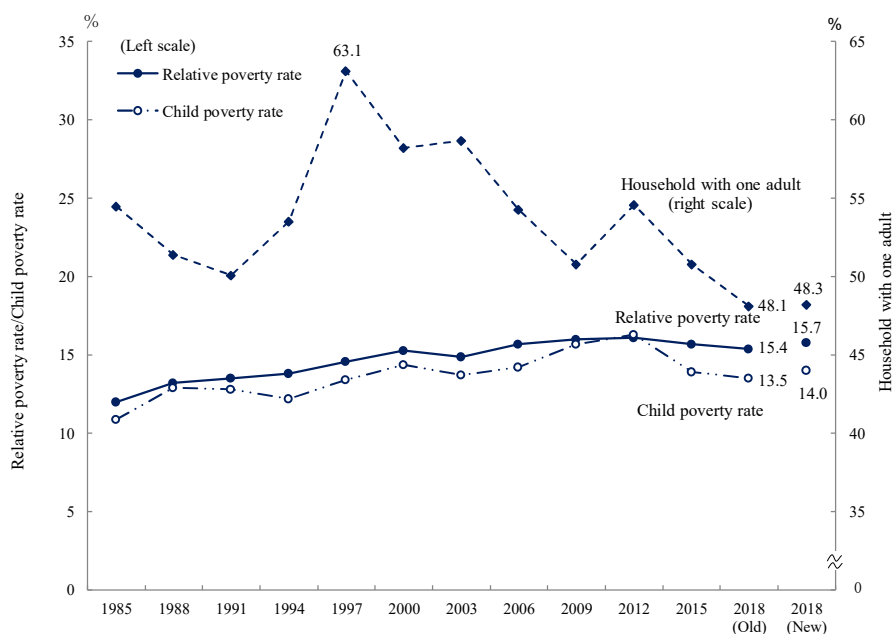   3) The 2018 "New standard" is a new OECD standard for income definition revised in 2015, in which the "automobile tax/light-weight vehicle tax/vehicle weight tax", "premiums for corporate pension" and "allowance" are further deducted from conventional disposable income.
    4) The poverty rate is calculated based on the OECD standards.
    5) Adult means a person aged 18 and over and Child means a person aged 17 and under. Active household means a household where the age of the householder is 18 and over but under 65.
    6) The data above does not cover household members the amount of whose equivalent disposable income is not stated.

Looking at the relative frequency distribution (old standard) of the number of household members by the amount of equivalent disposable income, compared to 2015, as for "All household members", it fell in the range between 400,000 and less than 1,200,000 yen, whereas it rose in the range between 3,200,000 and less than 7,000,000 yen.

As for "Children" (aged 17 and under), it fell roughly in the range between 400,000 and less than 1,200,000 yen, whereas it rose in the range between 2,800,000 and 5,000,000 yen.

As for "Active household with child(ren) and one adult", it fell in the range between 400,000 and less than 1,200,000 yen, whereas it rose in the range between 1,200,000 and less than 1,400,000 yen and the range between 1,800,000 and less than 2,400,000 yen. (Figure 14)

Figure 14 Relative frequency distribution of the number of household members by equivalent disposable income class (old standard)

Notes: 1) Adult means a person aged 18 and over and Child means a person aged 17 and under. Active household means a household where the age of the householder is 18 and over but under 65.
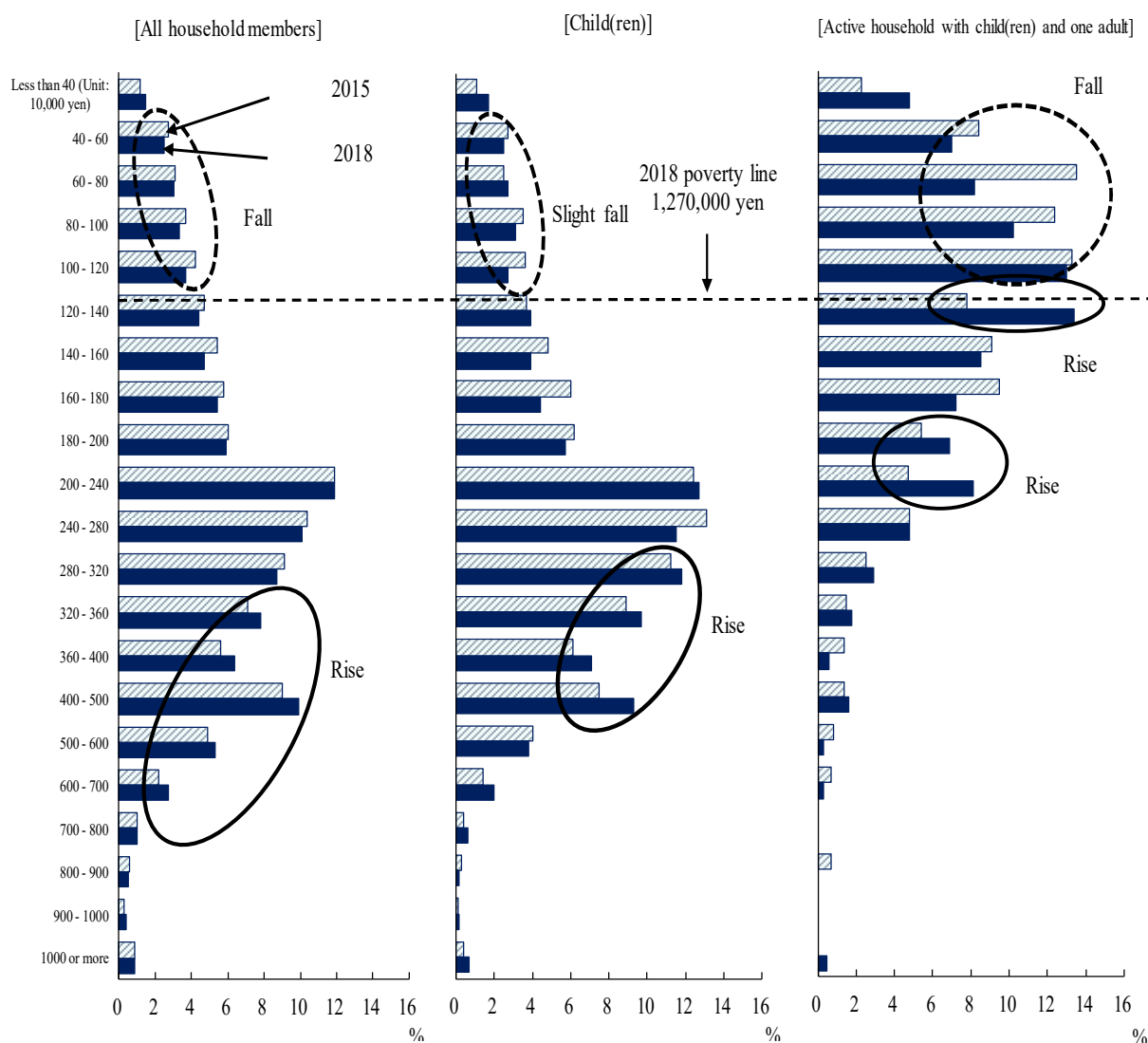2) The data above does not cover household members the amount of whose equivalent disposable income is not stated.

7 Self-assessed living conditions

Looking at the percentage distribution of households by self-assessed living conditions, "Difficult" ("Very difficult" and "Somewhat difficult") accounts for 54.4% (Figure 15).

Figure 15 Yearly trends in self-assessed living conditions of households
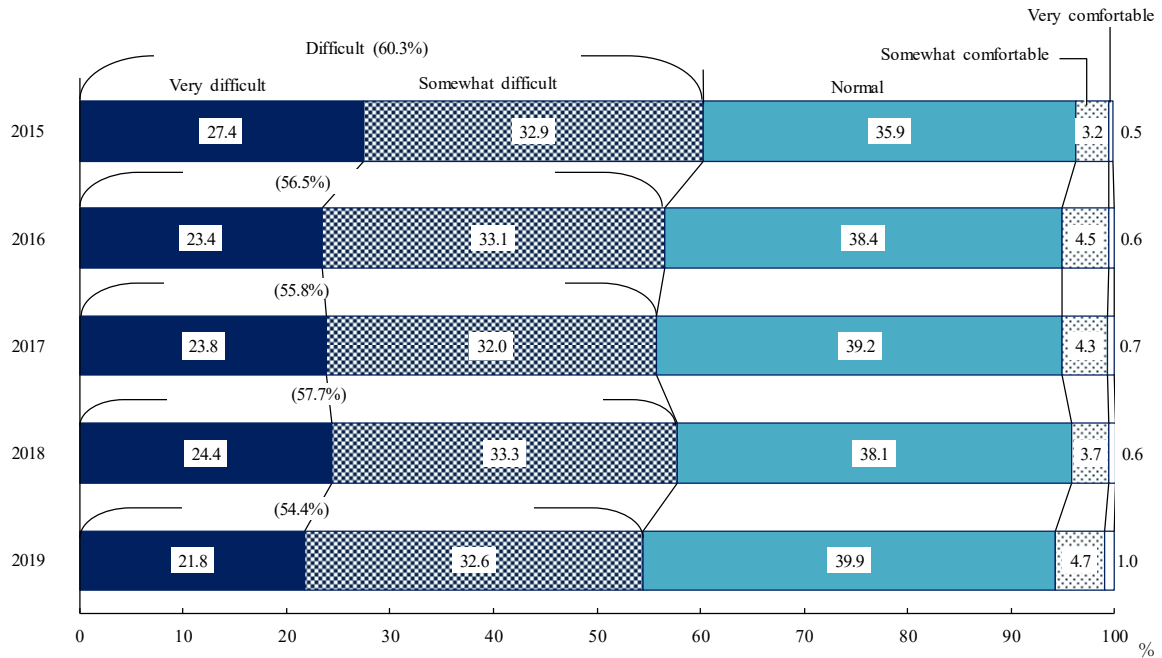
Note: Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto Prefecture.

Looking at self-assessed living conditions by household type, 86.7% of "Mother-child household" and 60.4% of "Household with child(ren)" responded "Difficult" (Figure 16).

Figure 16 Self-assessed living conditions by household type
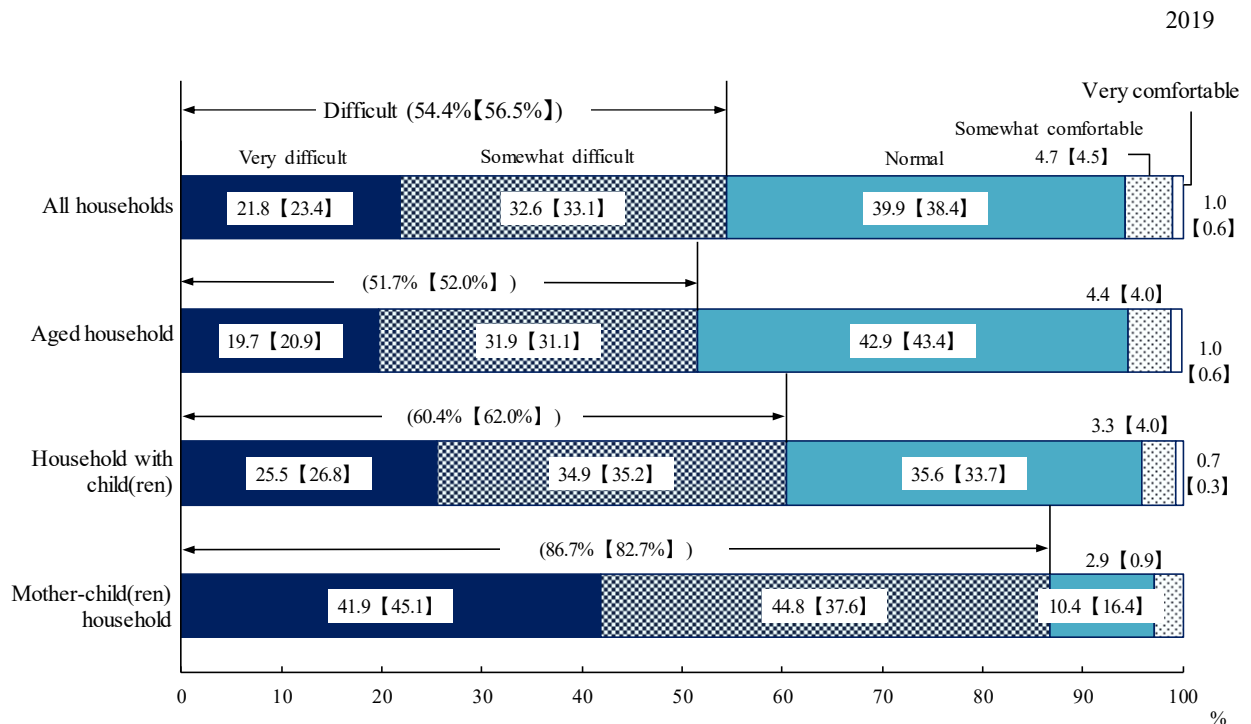
2019

Notes: 1) Figures in 【 】 are 2016 data.
   2) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto Prefecture.

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) stands at 302.5 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 270.8, and that for the female population stands at 332.1, thus the ratio is higher in the female population.

Looking at the ratio by age group, the population "aged 10 to 19" exhibits the lowest ratio, standing at 157.1, and the figure rises with age group to reach 511.0 in the population "aged 80 and over". (Table 12)

By type of symptoms, in the male population, the ratio of persons with subjective symptoms of "lower back pain" is the highest, followed by "stiff shoulder" and "stuffy nose/runny nose". Meanwhile, in the female population, "stiff shoulder" ranks at the top, followed by "lower back pain" and "joint pain in hands and feet" (Figure 17).

Looking at elderly persons (aged 65 and over) with back or foot pain (persons with subjective symptoms of either or both of "lower back pain" and "joint pain in hands and feet"; hereinafter referred to as "back or foot pain"), the male population stood at 205.5, while the female population stood at 254.5 (see Statistics Table 9 on page 35).

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

Table 12 Ratio of persons with subjective symptoms by gender and age group (per thousand population)

(Unit: thousand population)

Age group	2019			2016		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	302.5	270.8	332.1	305.9	271.9	337.3
Aged 9 and under	178.0	184.9	170.7	185.7	198.1	172.8
10 to 19	157.1	154.6	159.7	166.5	162.4	170.7
20 to 29	194.6	159.6	229.3	209.2	167.7	250.3
30 to 39	249.3	206.2	291.3	250.6	209.0	291.2
40 to 49	268.4	225.6	310.1	270.0	224.9	313.6
50 to 59	309.1	260.6	355.2	308.8	263.0	352.8
60 to 69	338.9	322.3	354.5	352.8	330.6	373.5
70 to 79	434.1	414.1	451.5	456.5	432.2	477.2
Aged 80 and over	511.0	498.8	518.8	520.2	499.1	533.2
(Regrouped)						
Aged 65 and over	433.6	413.2	450.3	446.0	417.5	468.9
Aged 75 and over	495.5	477.3	508.6	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" includes persons whose age is not stated.
3) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto Prefecture.

Figure 17 Top 5 symptoms by gender in terms of the ratio of persons with subjective symptoms (based on multiple responses)
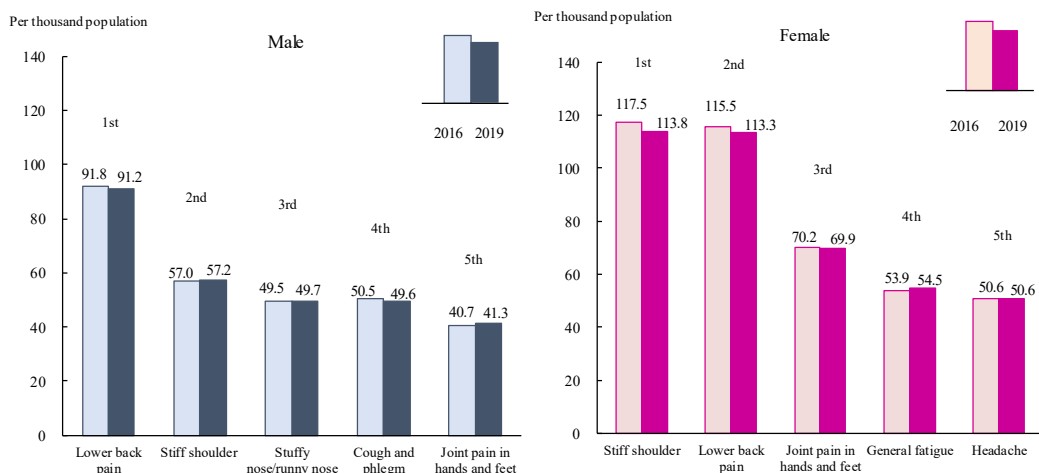
Notes: 1) Hospital inpatients are not included in the number of persons with subjective symptoms but are included in the number of household members used as the denominator.
2) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto Prefecture.

2 Outpatient treatments

The ratio of persons visiting hospital to receive treatment for an injury or disease (outpatients) stands at 404.0 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 388.1 for the male population, and at 418.8, 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", standing at 140.1 and the figure increases with age group to reach 730.3 in the population "aged 80 and over". (Table 13)

Meanwhile, looking at the ratio by type of disease or injury, in 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 "dyslipidemia (hypercholesterolemia, etc.)" and "eye diseases" (Figure 18).

Table 13 Outpatient ratio by gender and age group (per thousand population)

(Unit: thousand population)

Age group	2019			2016		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	404.0	388.1	418.8	390.2	372.5	406.6
Aged 9 and under	150.4	162.0	138.0	160.0	172.5	147.0
10 to 19	140.1	147.1	132.7	141.1	144.3	137.6
20 to 29	157.1	131.1	182.9	156.7	129.8	183.4
30 to 39	216.7	188.6	244.0	206.0	180.1	231.3
40 to 49	287.2	270.8	303.2	275.5	264.3	286.3
50 to 59	427.5	417.6	437.0	418.8	411.5	425.9
60 to 69	586.3	593.9	579.1	582.2	583.3	581.1
70 to 79	706.0	707.9	704.3	708.0	704.2	711.2
Aged 80 and over	730.3	737.1	725.9	730.3	729.1	731.0
(Regrouped)						
Aged 65 and over	689.6	692.8	686.9	686.7	681.7	690.6
Aged 75 and over	730.5	735.7	726.8	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" includes persons whose age is not stated.
3) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto Prefecture.

Figure 18 Top 5 diseases by gender in terms of outpatient ratio (based on multiple answers)
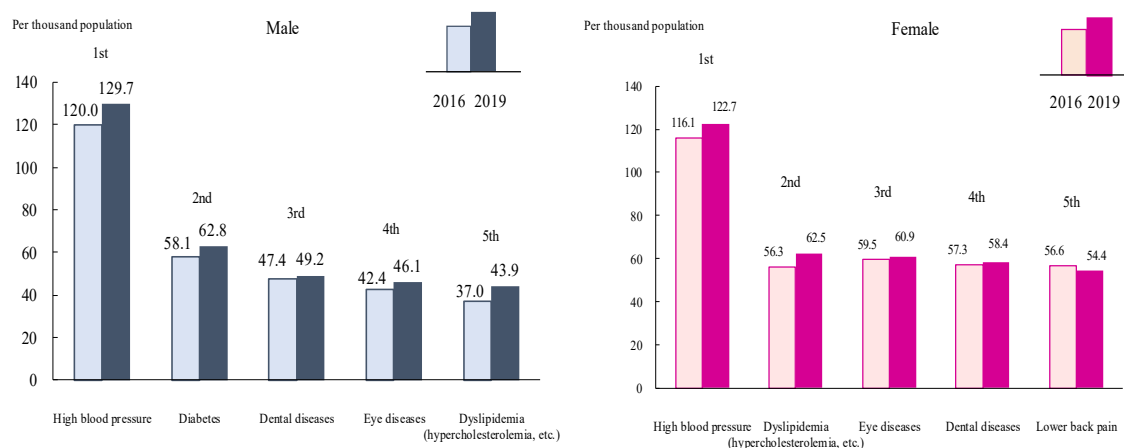
Notes: 1) Inpatients are not included in the number of outpatients but are included in the number of household members used as the denominator.
2) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto Prefecture.

3   Subjective health assessments

Looking at the percentage distribution of subjective health assessments of persons aged 6 and over (excluding inpatients), persons who assessed themselves to be "in good health" (which combines "very good", "good" and "not bad"; the same applies hereinafter) account for 86.1%; "not good", 10.9%; and "bad", 1.7%.

Examining those assessing themselves to be "in good health" by gender, 87.2% of the male population and 85.1% of the female population responded they were "in good health". (Table 14)

Table 14 Percentage distribution of subjective health assessments by gender (of persons aged 6 and over)

(Unit: %)   2019

| Gender | Total | In good health | | | | Not good | Bad | Not stated |
			Very good	Good	Not bad			
Total	100.0	86.1	21.1	18.5	46.5	10.9	1.7	1.2
Male	100.0	87.2	22.6	18.5	46.0	9.9	1.7	1.2
Female	100.0	85.1	19.7	18.4	46.9	11.9	1.7	1.3

Note: Data above does not include inpatients.

4   Intake status of health food such as supplements

Looking at the percentage distribution of persons aged 6 and over (excluding inpatients) who take health food such as supplements by gender, the male population stands at 21.7%, while the female population stands at 28.3%, thus the percentage is higher in the female population.

Looking at the ratio by age group, the male population "aged 60 to 69" and the female population "aged 50 to 59" account for the largest percentage respectively at 28.1% and 37.6%. (Figure 19)

Figure 19 Percentage distribution of persons (aged 6 and over) who take health food
such as supplements by gender and age group
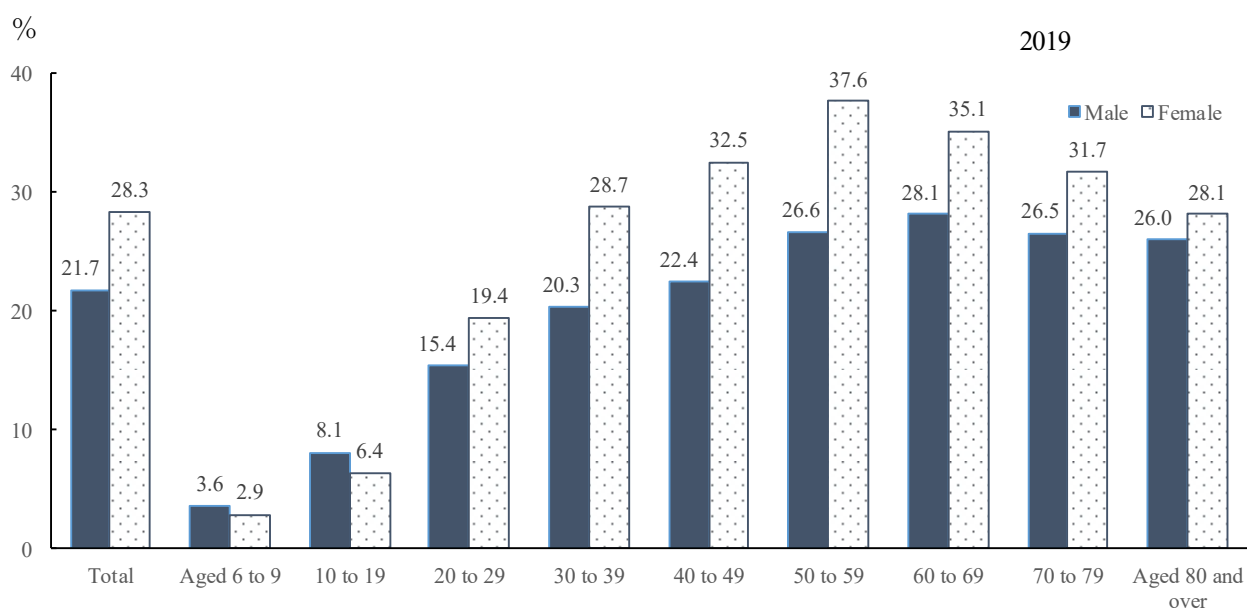
Note: Data above does not include inpatients.

5 Worries and stress

Looking at the percentage distribution of subjective health assessments of persons aged 12 and over (excluding inpatients), by the presence of worries and stress in their daily life, those "with worries and stress" account for 47.9% and those "without worries and stress" account for 50.6%. (Figure 20)

Examining the percentage of those with worries and stress by gender, 43.0% of the male population and 52.4% 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, those in their 30s to 50s exhibit the highest percentage, with roughly 50% of the male population and 60% of the female population. (Figure 21)

Figure 20 Percentage distribution
by the presence of worries and stress
(of persons aged 12 and over)
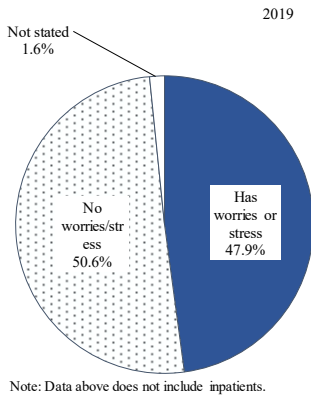
Figure 21 Percentage distribution of persons with worries
and stress by gender and age group
(of persons aged 12 and over)

Note: Data above does not include inpatients.

Note: Data above does not include inpatients.
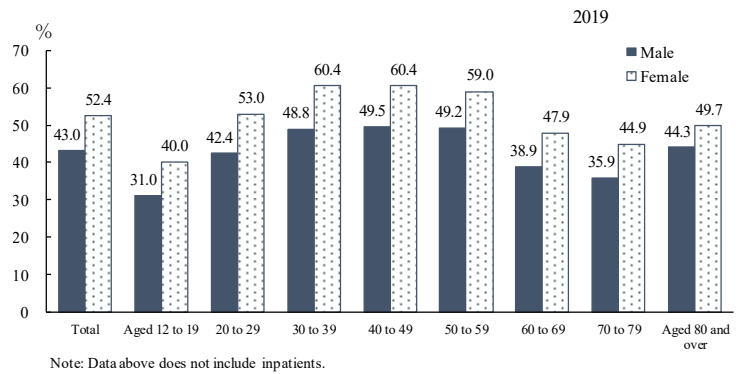
6 Mental state

Looking at the percentage distribution of subjective health assessments of persons aged 12 and over (excluding inpatients), by the grade of points (based on points obtained by adding up points earned from 6 questions; for each question 0 to 4 points are earned), persons falling under a grade of "0 to 4 points" account for the largest percentage accounting for 68.3%. Also, in terms of percentage distribution of mental states by age group, persons earning a grade of "0 to 4 points" account for the largest percentage in every age group.

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 10.3%. (Figure 22)

> (Reference) Goals of "Health Japan 21 (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% [fiscal year 2022]

Figure 22 Percentage distribution of mental states (grade of points) by age group
(of persons aged 12 and over)

Notes: 1) Data above does not include inpatients.
2) "(Presented separately) Aged 20 and over" does not include points that are not stated.

7 Smoking habit

Comparing the levels of smoking habit of persons aged 20 and over (excluding inpatients), by gender and age group with 2001 data, the percentages of those who answered "have a smoking habit" (which combines "every day" and "occasionally") 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". (Figure 23)

Figure 23 Yearly comparison, by gender and by age group, of smoking populations
(of persons aged 20 and over)
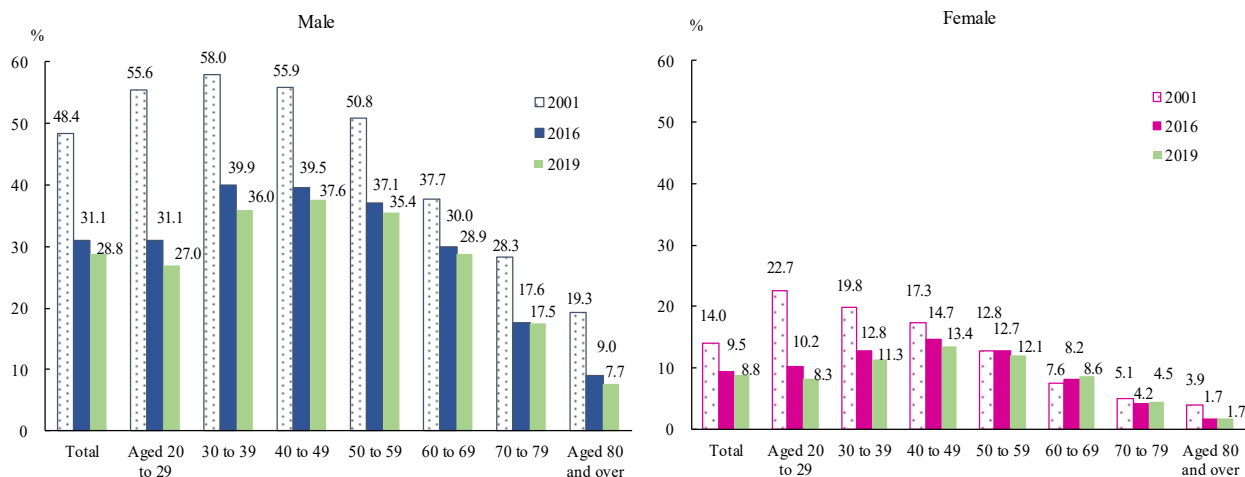
Notes: 1) Data above does not include inpatients.
　　　 2) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto prefecture.
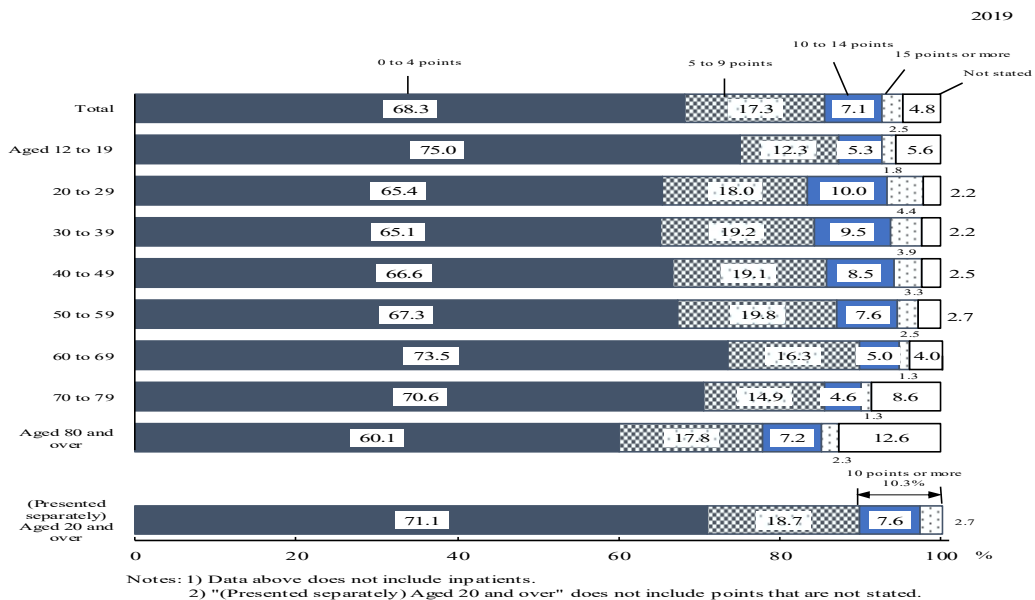
8 Health checkups and through medical checkup

Looking at the percentage distribution of subjective health assessments of persons aged 20 and over (excluding inpatients), who received a health checkup or a thorough medical checkup during the past year by gender, 74.0% of the male population and 65.6% 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", and 81.8% of the male population in that age group and 73.2% of the female population in the same age group received some sort of checkup. (Table 15)

The rate of persons aged 40 to 74 who received a health checkup or a thorough medical checkup is 73.3%.

> (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 15 Distribution, by gender and by age group, of persons (aged 20 and over)
who received a health checkup or a through medical checkup

(Unit: %)　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　2019

Gender	Total	Aged 20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	Aged 80 and over	(Regrouped) Aged 40 to 74
Total	69.6	68.4	69.1	76.4	77.4	70.3	64.7	53.3	73.3
Male	74.0	70.9	77.9	81.4	81.8	73.3	66.0	56.0	77.2
Female	65.6	65.9	60.5	71.5	73.2	67.4	63.5	51.6	69.7

Note: Data above does not include inpatients.

9 Cancer screening

Looking at the percentage distribution of persons aged 40 to 69 (excluding inpatients) who received a stomach cancer screening, lung cancer screening or colorectal cancer screening in the past year by gender, the most common was the "lung cancer screening" in both the male and the female populations at 53.4% and 45.6%, respectively at.

Meanwhile, looking at the percentage distribution of persons (aged 50 to 69 and excluding inpatients) who received a stomach cancer screening, those (aged 20 to 69 and excluding inpatients) who received a uterus cancer (uterine cervical cancer) screening, and those (aged 40 to 69 and excluding inpatients) who received a breast cancer screening in the past two years by gender, 54.2% of the male population and 45.1% of the female population received a "stomach cancer screening", 43.7% of the female population received a "uterus cancer (uterine cervical cancer) screening" and 47.4% of the female population received a "breast cancer screening".

Increases are observed in all screening tests. (Figure 24)

> (Reference) Goals of "Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs (third term)"
> - Increase in participation rate of cancer screenings - Target value: 50% [fiscal year 2022]

Figure 24 Trends in percentages, by gender, for persons aged 40 to 69 who received a cancer screening (for stomach cancer screening, persons aged 50 to 69 in the past 2 years, and for uterus cancer (uterine cervical cancer) screening, persons aged 20 to 69)

(In the past year)   **(In the past 2 years)**

Male

	2013	2016	2019
Stomach cancer screening (past year)	45.8	46.4	48.0
Lung cancer screening	47.5	51.0	53.4
Colon cancer screening	41.4	44.5	47.8
Stomach cancer screening (past 2 years, 2019)			54.2

Female

	2013	2016	2019
Stomach cancer screening (past year)	33.8	35.6	37.1
Lung cancer screening	37.4	41.7	45.6
Colon cancer screening	34.5	38.5	40.9
Stomach cancer screening (past 2 years, 2019)			45.1
Uterus cancer (uterine cervical cancer) screening	42.1	42.4	43.7
Breast cancer screening	43.4	44.9	47.4

Notes: 1) The data above does not include inpatients.
2) The target age for the calculation of the rate of persons who received a cancer screening was determined to be 40 to 69 years of age (for uterus cancer (uterine cervical) screening, 20 to 69 years of age) based on the "Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs" (adopted by the Cabinet in June 8, 2012).
3) After the 2019 survey, the rate of persons who received a stomach cancer screening in the past two years was also calculated and the target age for the calculation was determined to be 50 to 69 years of age based on the partial revision of the "Guidelines for Conducting Cancer Prevention Priority Health Education and Cancer Screenings (Notification attachment issued by the Director of the Health Service Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare on March 31, 2008)".
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."), "nuclear family household" account for the largest percentage accounting for 40.3%, followed by "one-person household" accounting for 28.3%, and then by "other households" accounting for 18.6%.

In terms of yearly trends, the percentage of "nuclear family household" is increasing and that of "three-generation-family household" is decreasing. (Table 16)

Table 16 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 household	(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
2019	100.0	28.3	40.3	22.2	12.8	18.6	57.1

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

Looking at the percentage distribution of the present 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 household" and "three-generation household", the percentage of households with a person requiring high level care is high. (Table 17)

Table 17 Percentage distribution of the present long-term care requirement levels by the structure of households
with a person requiring long-term care, etc.

(Unit: %)   2019

Present care requirement level	Total	One-person household	Nuclear family household	(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	31.0	41.4	29.5	30.7	21.3	25.1	34.6
Support level 1	14.7	21.5	13.4	14.6	9.5	10.6	17.3
Support level 2	16.3	19.8	16.1	16.1	11.8	14.6	17.3
Households with a person requiring long-term care	66.4	55.7	67.3	66.6	76.5	73.5	62.9
Long-term care level 1	19.8	20.4	17.7	19.0	22.9	21.1	20.0
Long-term care level 2	20.7	16.9	20.7	22.1	23.2	24.9	20.0
Long-term care level 3	12.2	9.0	12.0	10.0	17.9	13.5	10.0
Long-term care level 4	7.5	5.9	8.1	7.6	6.6	9.5	7.3
Long-term care level 5	6.1	3.5	8.7	7.9	5.9	4.5	5.6

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) "Present care requirement level" means the care requirement level as of June 2019.

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., the percentages of higher age groups are increasing. Looking at the percentage distribution of the ages of persons requiring long-term care, etc. for 2019, the male population "aged 80 to 84" and the female population "aged 90 and over" account for the highest percentages, respectively at 23.2% and 28.6%. (Figures 25, 26)

Figure 25 Yearly trends in percentage distribution of persons requiring long-term care, etc. by age group
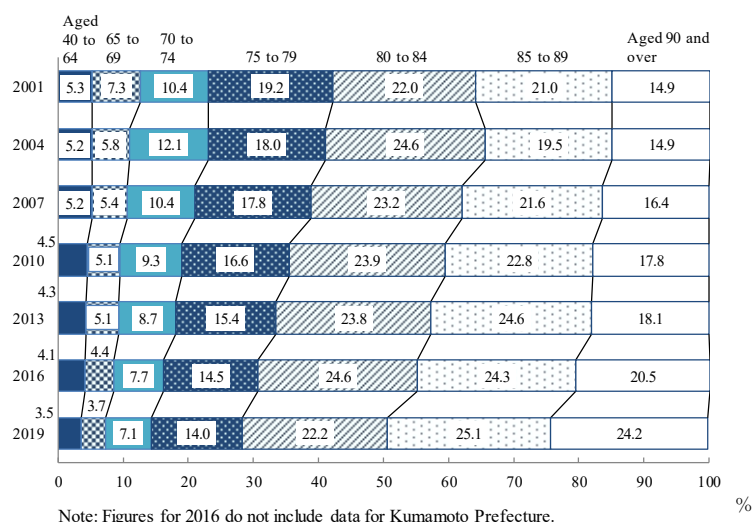
Figure 26 Percentage distribution of persons requiring long-term care, etc. by gender and age group

Note: Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto Prefecture.
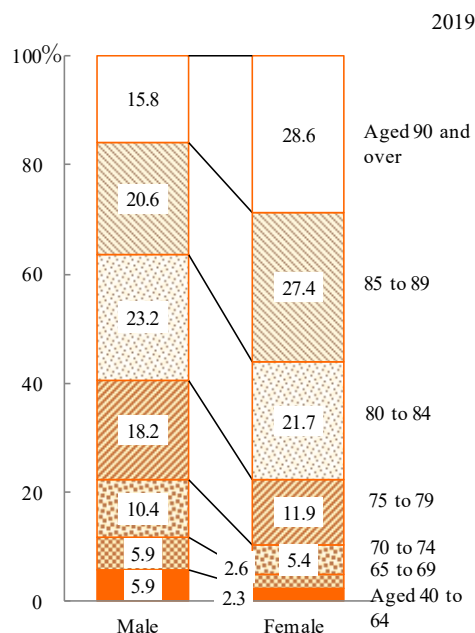
Looking at the percentage distribution of major causes for long-term care by the present care requirement level, in the case of persons requiring support, "joint disorder" accounts for the largest percentage standing at 18.9%, followed by "infirmity due to aging" standing at 16.1%. Persons requiring long-term care, the most common cause is "dementia" standing at 24.3%, followed by "cerebrovascular disease (stroke)" standing at 19.2%. (Table 18)

Table 18 Percentage distribution of major causes (Top 3 causes) of long-term care by the present care requirement level

(Unit: %)　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　2019

Present care requirement level	1st		2nd		3rd	
Total	Dementia	17.6	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	16.1	Infirmity due to aging	12.8
Persons requiring support	Joint disorder	18.9	Infirmity due to aging	16.1	Bone fracture/fall	14.2
Support level 1	Joint disorder	20.3	Infirmity due to aging	17.9	Bone fracture/fall	13.5
Support level 2	Joint disorder	17.5	Bone fracture/fall	14.9	Infirmity due to aging	14.4
Persons requiring long-term care	Dementia	24.3	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	19.2	Bone fracture/fall	12.0
Long-term care level 1	Dementia	29.8	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	14.5	Infirmity due to aging	13.7
Long-term care level 2	Dementia	18.7	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	17.8	Bone fracture/fall	13.5
Long-term care level 3	Dementia	27.0	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	24.1	Bone fracture/fall	12.1
Long-term care level 4	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	23.6	Dementia	20.2	Bone fracture/fall	15.1
Long-term care level 5	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	24.7	Dementia	24.0	Infirmity due to aging	8.9

Note: "Present care requirement level" means the care requirement level as of June 2019.

3   Principal caregivers

   Looking at principal caregivers, persons "co-resident" with persons requiring long-term care, etc. account for the largest percentage standing at 54.4%, followed by "family member living apart" accounting for 13.6%.
   Looking at the relationship with principal "co-resident" caregivers with persons requiring long-term care, etc., the most common is "spouse" accounting for 23.8%, followed by "child" accounting for 20.7% and then by "child's spouse" accounting for 7.5%. (Figure 27)
   Meanwhile, examining principal "co-resident" caregivers by gender, female caregivers account for a larger percentage standing at 65.0% than male caregivers accounting for 35.0%. Meanwhile, in terms of age group, in both the male and the female populations, those "aged 60 to 69" exhibit the highest percentage, accounting for 28.5% and 31.8% respectively. (Figure 28)

Figure 27 Percentage distribution of principal caregivers
        by their relationship to persons requiring long-term care, etc.
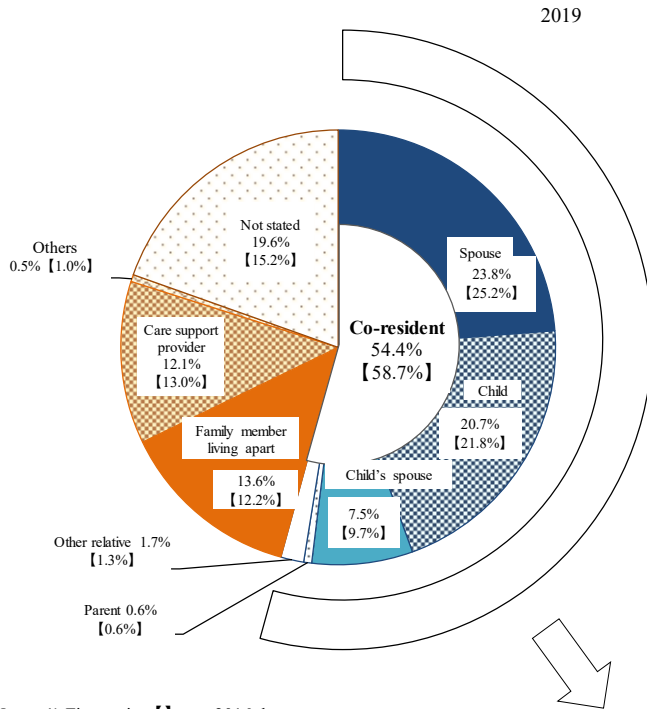
2019

Notes: 1) Figures in 【 】 are 2016 data.
       2) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto Prefecture.

Figure 28 Percentage distribution of principal co-resident caregivers
        by gender and age group

- 25 -
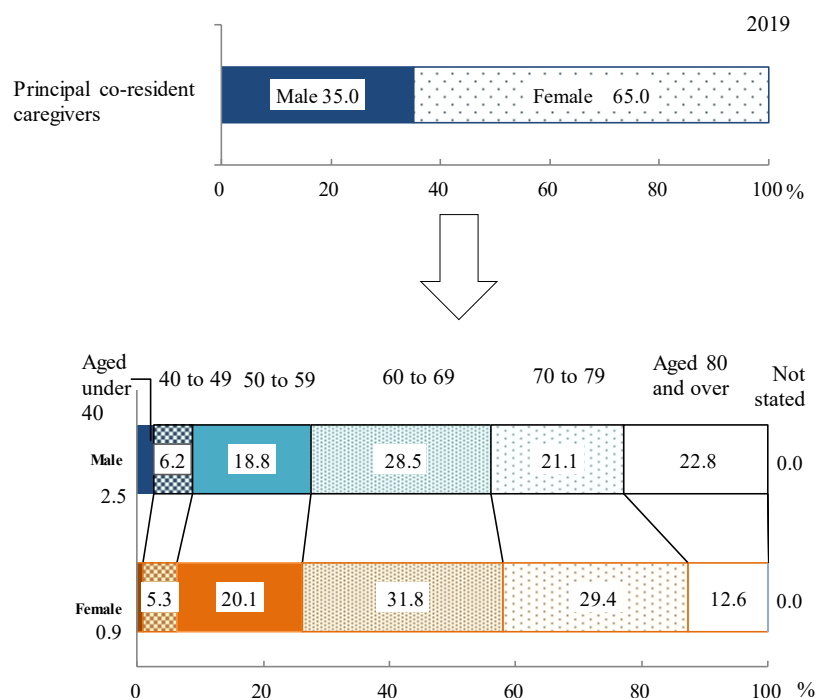
Looking at the combinations of principal co-resident caregivers and persons requiring long-term care, etc. by age group, persons requiring long-term care, etc. aged "70 to 79", persons aged "70 to 79" are the most common caregivers accounting for 56.0% while those requiring long-term care, etc. aged "80 to 89", persons aged "50 to 59" are the most common caregivers, reaching 31.6%. (Table 19)

In terms of yearly trends, increases are observed in combinations where both are aged 60 and over, 65 and over and 75 and over. (Figure 29)

Table 19 Percentage distribution of principal co-resident caregivers by age group with respect to each age group of persons requiring long-term care, etc.

(Unit: %)   2019

Age group of principal co-resident caregivers	Persons requiring long-term care, etc.								
	Total	Aged 40 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	Aged 90 and over	(Regrouped) Aged 60 and over	(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	(Regrouped) Aged 75 and over
Total	[100.0]	[4.1]	[4.2]	[23.7]	[42.7]	[25.3]	[97.6]	[95.9]	[83.5]
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aged under 40	1.5	1.8	7.4	1.8	1.1	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.1
Aged 40 to 49	5.6	16.0	4.4	9.5	4.3	2.5	5.1	5.1	4.8
50 to 59	19.6	24.4	5.7	9.6	31.6	10.3	19.2	19.4	21.7
60 to 69	30.6	29.5	59.3	12.7	21.6	58.2	31.3	30.7	29.1
70 to 79	26.5	18.8	21.6	56.0	16.2	18.4	26.5	26.8	24.8
Aged 80 and over	16.2	9.5	1.6	10.2	25.1	10.1	16.4	16.4	18.5
(regrouped) Aged 60 and over	73.3	57.8	82.5	78.8	62.9	86.6	74.2	73.9	72.3
(regrouped) Aged 65 and over	58.8	39.2	65.9	77.1	47.5	62.8	59.4	59.7	57.2
(regrouped) Aged 75 and over	30.2	18.5	7.7	40.2	38.6	12.4	30.5	30.7	33.1

Note: "Total" include principal caregivers whose age is not stated.

Figure 29 Yearly trends in percentage distribution of combinations of principal co-resident caregivers and persons requiring long-term care, etc. by age group
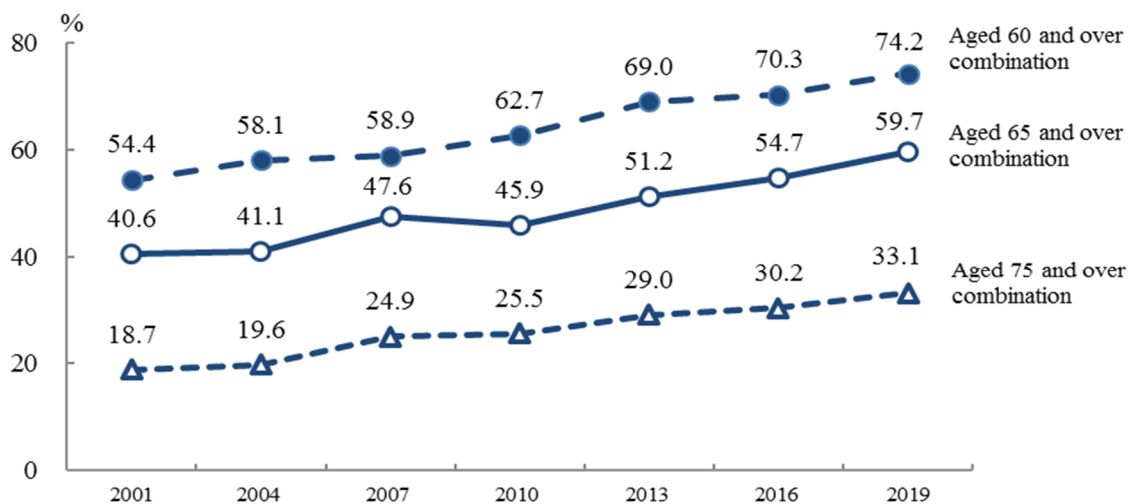
Note: Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto Prefecture.

Looking at the percentage distribution of care hours spent by principal co-resident caregivers by care requirement level, from "support level 1" thorough "long-term care level 2", the percentage of "lending a hand when needed" is the highest, while at "long-term care level 3" and higher levels, the percentage of "almost all day" is the highest. (Figure 30)

Figure 30 Percentage distribution of care hours spent by principal co-resident caregivers
by care requirement level

2019

	Almost all day	About half a day	About 2 to 3 hours	Lending a hand when needed	Others	Not stated
Total	19.3	9.4	11.9	47.9	7.7	3.8
Support level 1	3.9 3.6	2.5		71.1	14.4	4.5
Support level 2	7.3	4.7	6.8	64.7	12.6	4.0
Long-term care level 1	11.3	7.5	13.1	61.2	5.8	1.1
Long-term care level 2	15.7	12.2	15.8	50.2	3.7	2.4
Long-term care level 3	32.5	17.6	13.1	27.7	5.9	3.3
Long-term care level 4	45.8	8.6	21.7	11.5	7.7	4.7
Long-term care level 5	56.7	12.8	7.9	3.0	11.9	7.7

0   20   40   60   80   100%
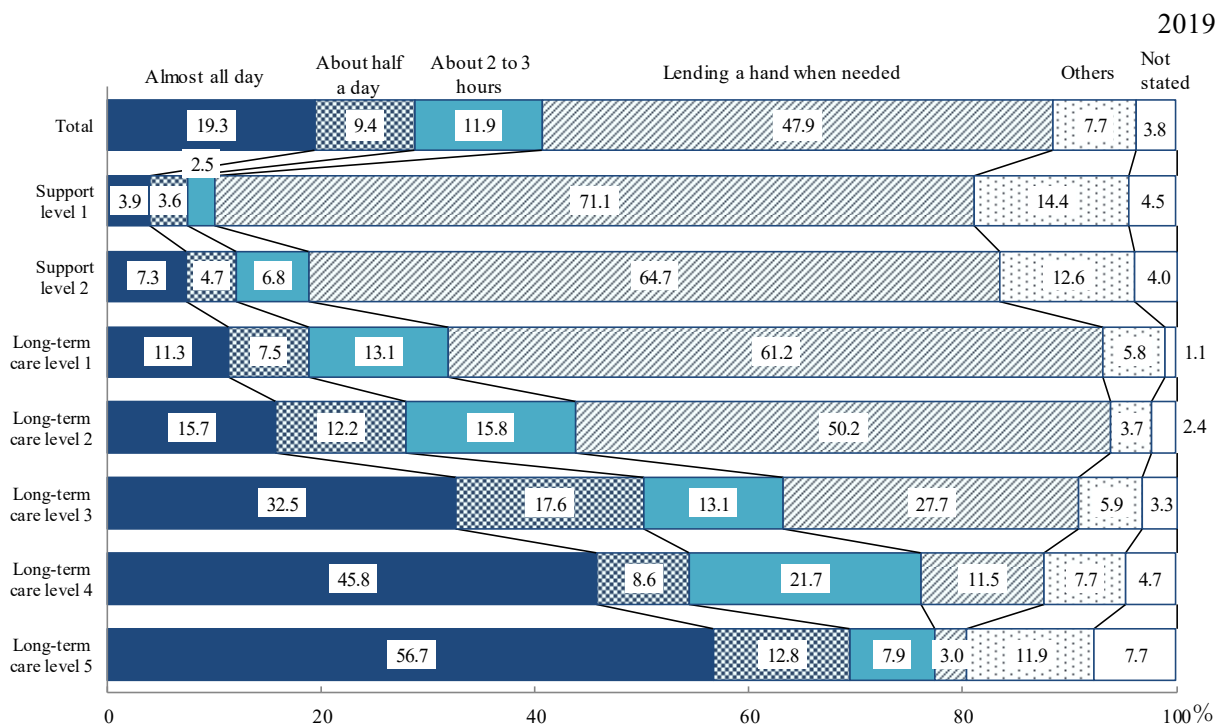
Note: "Total" includes cases where the long-term care level is not stated.

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 31)

Figure 31 Percentage distribution by relationship between principal co-resident caregivers whose care hours are "almost all day" and persons requiring long-term care, etc.

Principal co-resident caregivers

Male (27.5%)   Female (72.5%)

2016	Spouse 15.2	Child 10.5	Spouse 35.7	Child 20.9	Child's spouse 11.9	4.0

Child's spouse 0.2   Other relative 1.6   Other relative

0.4   1.0

2019	14.0	11.8	40.9	19.8	7.3	4.7

Male (27.3%)   Female (72.7%)

0   20   40   60   80   100%
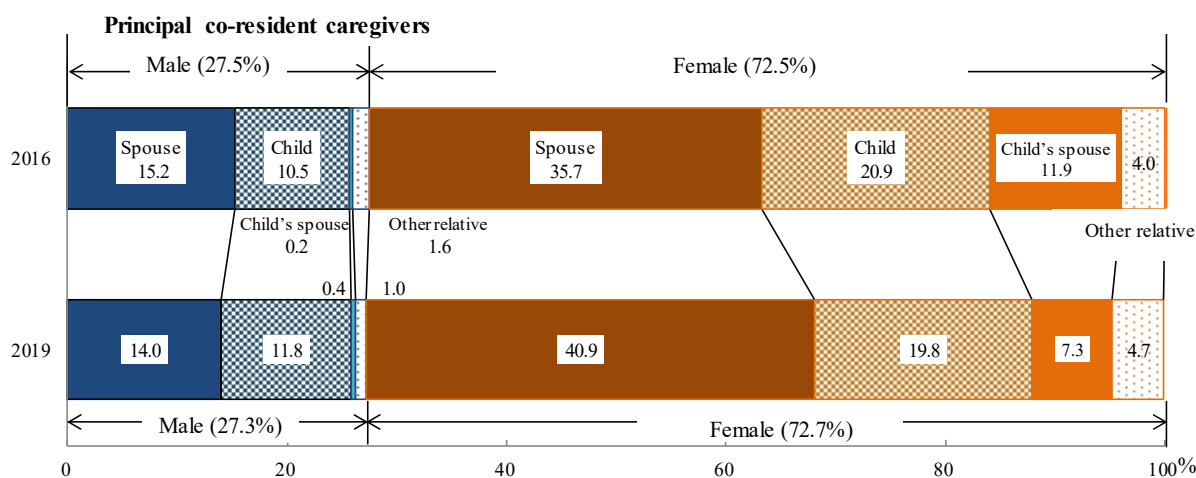
Notes: 1) "Other relative" includes "parent(s)".

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

Statistics Tables

Table 1 Household conditions by household type

2019

	All households	Aged household	Mother-child(ren) household	Households with child(ren)	Household with person(s) aged 65 and over
Number of households (1,000 households)	51 785	14 878	644	11 221	25 584
As a percentage to all households (%)	100.0	28.7	1.2	21.7	49.4
Average number of household members (persons)	2.39	1.52	2.60	3.94	2.23
Average number of earners per household (persons)	1.23	0.36	0.99	1.77	0.89
Percentage of households with persons with work (%)	72.8	29.3	88.6	96.1	53.2
Average household expenditures (10,000 yen)	23.6	19.3	19.5	28.2	22.5

Notes: 1) "Average number of earners per household" means Average number of household members with work.

2) "Household expenditures" means household expenditures expensed during May of 2019 (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 tax and social insurance premiums are not included in this category.

Table 2 Income conditions by household type

2019 Survey

			All households	Aged household	Household other than aged households	Mother-child(ren) household	Household with child(ren)	Household with person(s) aged 65 and over
Average income per household (10,000 yen)			552.3	312.6	659.3	306.0	745.9	468.8
Average disposable income per household (10,000 yen)			417.7	259.5	500.7	241.5	575.0	360.3
Average income per household member (10,000 yen)			222.3	200.9	227.5	112.7	183.9	202.9
Average earned income per earner (10,000 yen)			318.5	184.8	332.3	216.0	368.3	242.9
Percentage distribution (%)	Income quintile		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Quintile I	(Quintile I value) 2,030,000 yen	20.0	38.3	11.8	35.1	6.6	26.2
	Quintile II	(Quintile II value) 3,500,000 yen	20.0	32.5	14.4	36.2	8.4	25.6
	Quintile III	(Quintile III value) 5,400,000 yen	20.0	18.5	20.7	21.8	18.9	19.8
	Quintile IV	(Quintile IV value) 8,200,000 yen	20.0	7.2	25.7	3.9	32.5	14.4
	Quintile V		20.0	3.5	27.4	2.9	33.6	14.0
	Self-assessed living conditions		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Very difficult		21.8	19.7	22.8	41.9	25.5	22.0
	Somewhat difficult		32.6	31.9	32.8	44.8	34.9	32.5
	Normal		39.9	42.9	38.6	10.4	35.6	40.8
	Somewhat comfortable		4.7	4.4	4.8	2.9	3.3	3.9
	Very comfortable		1.0	1.0	1.0	-	0.7	0.8

Note: The calculation method for "disposable income" has been changed since 2018.

Table 3 Family types of persons aged 65 and over by gender and age group

2019

Gender age group	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)
Male	16 964	2 577	8 138	5 493	1 214	4 279	737	18
Aged 65 to 69	4 919	796	2 142	1 571	179	1 392	404	6
70 to 74	4 406	686	2 203	1 320	228	1 092	190	6
75 to 79	3 570	487	1 916	1 087	227	860	79	2
Aged 80 and over	4 069	607	1 878	1 515	580	935	65	4
Female	20 667	4 793	7 069	8 034	2 542	5 491	755	17
Aged 65 to 69	5 208	783	2 290	1 813	305	1 508	316	7
70 to 74	4 897	956	2 114	1 643	338	1 305	179	4
75 to 79	4 235	1 064	1 571	1 507	419	1 088	91	2
Aged 80 and over	6 327	1 990	1 095	3 070	1 480	1 590	169	3

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

2019

Age group of youngest child	Total	With work	Regular staff/employees	Non-regular staff/employees	Others	Without work
Total	10 872	7 869	2 843	4 105	921	3 003
Aged 0	779	389	261	86	41	390
1	787	460	261	152	47	327
2	722	455	208	200	47	267
3	662	436	184	202	51	226
4	639	451	177	217	56	188
5	591	417	139	225	53	174
6	596	434	149	238	48	161
7 to 8	1 110	845	253	491	101	265
9 to 11	1 676	1 326	385	774	167	350
12 to 14	1 671	1 333	406	768	159	338
15 to 17	1 638	1 322	419	753	150	316

Note: 1) Figures above exclude cases where the "labour status" of mothers is "not stated".

2) "Others" include "exceutive of a corpolation/organaization","owner of a self-employed business","family workers", "person engaging in industrial homework(piecework done at home)","others", 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 Yearly trends of the labour force status of mothers by age group of their youngest child

Age group of youngest child	Regular staff/employees			Non-regular staff/employees			Without work		
	2013	2016	2019	2013	2016	2019	2013	2016	2019
Total	19.4	22.0	26.2	34.6	36.3	37.8	36.9	32.8	27.6
Aged 0	21.3	25.7	33.6	8.3	9.0	11.0	65.3	60.7	50.1
1	22.3	25.7	33.2	16.2	18.0	19.3	54.4	49.9	41.6
2	20.1	22.9	28.9	21.1	23.4	27.7	51.2	46.1	36.9
3	17.1	22.0	27.8	25.7	30.1	30.5	49.2	40.3	34.1
4	17.7	20.8	27.7	33.4	35.7	34.0	39.6	35.9	29.5
5	17.0	20.2	23.5	36.3	34.5	38.0	36.8	35.4	29.5
6	16.7	21.6	25.1	36.3	36.2	39.9	37.4	32.8	27.1
7 to 8	18.1	19.4	22.8	41.3	43.1	44.2	31.4	28.7	23.8
9 to 11	18.2	19.9	23.0	43.3	45.9	46.2	28.2	24.2	20.9
12 to 14	20.2	22.3	24.3	44.3	44.3	46.0	25.7	23.0	20.2
15 to 17	20.8	22.3	25.6	45.5	45.3	45.9	22.9	21.5	19.3

Note: Figures above exclude cases where the "labour status" of mothers is "not stated".

Table 6 Distribution of household structures/households with person(s) aged 65 and over/aged household/households with child(ren) by prefectures and 21 major cities (regrouped)

(Unit: thousand households)

Prefectures 21 major cities (regrouped)	Total	One-person household	Nuclear family household	Household of a couple only	Household of a couple and unmarried child(ren) only	Household of a single parent and unmarried child(ren)
Nationwide	51 785	14 907	30 973	12 639	14 718	3 616
Hokkaido	2 457	796	1 461	736	524	201
Aomori	510	146	269	119	107	43
Iwate	480	128	247	103	102	42
Miyagi	924	260	517	209	248	61
Akita	377	96	195	84	83	28
Yamagata	383	83	194	78	91	25
Fukushima	693	177	366	140	178	48
Ibaraki	1 066	235	646	261	316	69
Tochigi	735	165	443	182	200	61
Gunma	758	192	465	176	225	63
Saitama	2 985	804	1 929	756	973	199
Chiba	2 685	854	1 550	645	715	190
Tokyo	6 092	2 094	3 610	1 418	1 770	422
Kanagawa	3 784	1 064	2 420	927	1 242	251
Niigata	828	195	452	185	208	60
Toyama	375	79	208	83	103	23
Ishikawa	438	112	261	99	133	29
Fukui	276	65	146	58	70	18
Yamanashi	323	80	198	81	93	24
Nagano	793	194	472	198	218	56
Gifu	732	167	428	178	204	45
Shizuoka	1 405	348	833	350	388	95
Aichi	2 908	786	1 808	671	975	162
Mie	692	174	428	168	215	45
Shiga	512	108	334	117	187	30
Kyoto	1 091	332	656	256	318	81
Osaka	3 783	1 201	2 305	867	1 126	312
Hyogo	2 266	644	1 411	581	679	151
Nara	522	114	341	150	157	34
Wakayama	380	93	239	107	105	27
Tottori	209	49	114	47	50	17
Shimane	259	69	133	62	56	16
Okayama	734	185	449	180	225	44
Hiroshima	1 177	356	701	298	332	71
Yamaguchi	574	158	345	164	139	43
Tokushima	293	80	171	72	82	18
Kagawa	392	109	231	97	107	27
Ehime	582	169	346	162	144	40
Kochi	309	100	179	76	80	23
Fukuoka	2 206	732	1 258	541	567	150
Saga	304	76	168	66	78	24
Nagasaki	574	184	316	152	125	40
Kumamoto	666	152	399	172	178	48
Oita	475	139	274	122	125	27
Miyazaki	457	131	277	126	122	29
Kagoshima	743	259	427	209	172	47
Okinawa	579	172	351	113	181	57
(Regrouped)						
Tokyo ward area	4 321	1 601	2 438	938	1 193	307
Sapporo-shi	937	319	559	266	226	67
Sendai-shi	481	157	276	119	126	31
Saitama-shi	537	146	355	123	195	37
Chiba-shi	421	120	266	113	124	28
Yokohama-shi	1 535	425	1 008	364	549	94
Kawasaki-shi	660	214	403	153	211	39
Sagamihara-shi	295	77	191	76	91	24
Niigata-shi	315	83	180	72	84	23
Shizuoka-shi	270	70	160	59	80	20
Hamamatsu-shi	297	67	185	76	91	19
Nagoya-shi	969	301	576	227	288	61
Kyoto-shi	651	229	367	142	176	49
Osaka-shi	1 303	541	687	263	309	114
Sakai-shi	329	85	218	79	113	26
Kobe-shi	693	231	425	188	190	48
Okayama-shi	285	68	186	72	97	18
Hiroshima-shi	518	176	304	123	155	25
Kitakyushu-shi	444	176	242	105	104	34
Fukuoka-shi	756	303	400	170	182	48
Kumamoto-shi	293	74	187	73	93	22

Three-generation-family household	Other households	Households with person(s) aged 65 and over	Aged household	Households with child(ren)	Prefectures 21 major cities (regrouped)
2 627	3 278	25 584	14 878	11 221	Nationwide
59	141	1 233	827	407	Hokkaido
48	47	288	144	100	Aomori
53	51	297	138	98	Iwate
71	76	427	208	204	Miyagi
45	41	233	110	78	Akita
64	43	242	99	94	Yamagata
76	74	371	176	180	Fukushima
101	84	578	286	246	Ibaraki
69	59	397	187	156	Tochigi
47	55	380	196	172	Gunma
111	142	1 389	803	680	Saitama
128	153	1 305	758	515	Chiba
112	276	2 716	1 762	1 215	Tokyo
114	186	1 740	1 090	869	Kanagawa
101	80	465	206	196	Niigata
51	37	224	97	88	Toyama
32	33	209	111	115	Ishikawa
37	28	158	70	64	Fukui
21	23	165	87	69	Yamanashi
64	63	430	220	185	Nagano
79	59	407	196	175	Gifu
112	112	748	392	321	Shizuoka
153	161	1 269	710	741	Aichi
42	48	349	200	166	Mie
38	32	233	120	147	Shiga
38	66	552	334	209	Kyoto
93	184	1 754	1 108	773	Osaka
84	127	1 156	732	477	Hyogo
32	34	292	171	113	Nara
21	26	212	127	82	Wakayama
24	23	126	57	43	Tottori
29	27	160	82	58	Shimane
47	54	373	210	187	Okayama
48	72	567	357	254	Hiroshima
28	44	339	208	108	Yamaguchi
18	24	157	95	69	Tokushima
22	29	202	116	86	Kagawa
21	46	307	198	113	Ehime
10	19	170	110	57	Kochi
92	125	1 023	621	446	Fukuoka
32	28	165	75	85	Saga
33	41	317	197	114	Nagasaki
55	60	363	196	156	Kumamoto
25	37	240	144	116	Oita
17	32	230	150	97	Miyazaki
17	39	373	251	143	Kagoshima
18	38	249	145	153	Okinawa
					(Regrouped)
78	204	1 910	1 255	846	Tokyo ward area
12	48	397	271	159	Sapporo-shi
16	32	193	115	100	Sendai-shi
10	25	192	112	137	Saitama-shi
12	24	210	130	77	Chiba-shi
35	69	703	472	398	Yokohama-shi
13	31	254	155	147	Kawasaki-shi
11	17	142	79	60	Sagamihara-shi
28	24	168	86	67	Niigata-shi
19	22	144	74	61	Shizuoka-shi
24	21	151	78	77	Hamamatsu-shi
37	54	459	281	212	Nagoya-shi
19	35	327	206	112	Kyoto-shi
18	57	622	429	222	Osaka-shi
12	13	154	94	86	Sakai-shi
11	25	352	255	126	Kobe-shi
12	18	133	77	73	Okayama-shi
14	25	215	143	121	Hiroshima-shi
9	17	207	148	80	Kitakyushu-shi
17	36	269	165	142	Fukuoka-shi
14	18	132	78	76	Kumamoto-shi

Table 7 Percentage distribution of households by income class and the median by household type

2019 Survey

Income class	All households Cumulative frequency distribution (%)	All households Relative frequency distribution (%)	Aged household Cumulative frequency distribution (%)	Aged household Relative frequency distribution (%)	Household other than aged households Cumulative frequency distribution (%)	Household other than aged households Relative frequency distribution (%)	Mother-child(ren) household Cumulative frequency distribution (%)	Mother-child(ren) household Relative frequency distribution (%)	Household with child(ren) Cumulative frequency distribution (%)	Household with child(ren) Relative frequency distribution (%)	Household with person(s) aged 65 and over Cumulative frequency distribution (%)	Household with person(s) aged 65 and over Relative frequency distribution (%)
Total	.	100.0	.	100.0	.	100.0	.	100.0	.	100.0	.	100.0
Less than 50 (Unit: 10,000 yen)	1.2	1.2	2.0	2.0	0.9	0.9	-	-	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.3
50 - 100	6.4	5.2	12.6	10.7	3.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.8	1.6	8.3	7.0
100 - 150	12.7	6.3	24.6	12.0	7.4	3.8	17.2	14.4	4.0	2.3	16.5	8.2
150 - 200	19.0	6.3	36.9	12.3	11.1	3.7	31.0	13.8	6.2	2.1	25.1	8.6
200 - 250	25.9	6.9	48.6	11.7	15.8	4.7	47.6	16.7	9.3	3.1	34.1	9.0
250 - 300	32.6	6.7	59.8	11.1	20.4	4.7	59.9	12.2	11.8	2.6	42.9	8.8
300 - 350	39.7	7.1	70.5	10.7	25.9	5.5	71.3	11.5	14.9	3.1	51.7	8.7
350 - 400	45.4	5.7	78.0	7.5	30.9	4.9	80.6	9.3	18.2	3.3	58.4	6.8
400 - 450	51.0	5.6	83.6	5.6	36.4	5.5	86.8	6.2	22.8	4.6	64.0	5.5
450 - 500	55.9	4.9	87.3	3.7	41.9	5.5	90.0	3.3	28.0	5.1	68.5	4.5
500 - 600	64.6	8.7	92.0	4.7	52.3	10.5	94.8	4.7	40.4	12.4	75.5	7.0
600 - 700	72.6	8.1	94.8	2.8	62.8	10.4	96.5	1.7	53.4	13.0	81.3	5.8
700 - 800	78.8	6.2	96.2	1.4	71.0	8.3	96.8	0.3	64.4	11.0	85.3	3.9
800 - 900	83.7	4.9	97.3	1.1	77.7	6.6	97.4	0.6	73.2	8.8	88.5	3.2
900 - 1000	87.7	4.0	98.0	0.7	83.2	5.5	97.4	-	79.7	6.5	91.4	2.9
1000 or more	100.0	12.3	100.0	2.0	100.0	16.8	100.0	2.6	100.0	20.3	100.0	8.6
Percentage distribution of households earning average income (5,523,000 yen) or less (%)		61.1		89.8		48.3		93.1		35.2		72.5
Median (10,000 yen)		437		255		572		257		672		339

Table 8 Relative frequency distribution of the number of household members by equivalent disposable income class

(Unit: %)

	All household members 2015	All household members 2018	All household members 2018 New standard	Child(ren) 2015	Child(ren) 2018	Child(ren) 2018 New standard	Active household with child(ren) 2015	Active household with child(ren) 2018	Active household with child(ren) 2018 New standard	Household with one adult 2015	Household with one adult 2018	Household with one adult 2018 New standard	Household with two adults or more 2015	Household with two adults or more 2018	Household with two adults or more 2018 New standard
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	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)	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.5	1.7	2.3	4.8	4.8	0.9	1.3	1.5
40 - 60	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.5	3.0	8.4	7.0	7.7	2.3	2.3	2.7
60 - 80	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.6	13.5	8.2	8.0	1.8	2.3	2.3
80 - 100	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.6	12.4	10.2	10.4	2.6	2.3	2.2
100 - 120	4.2	3.7	4.0	3.6	2.7	2.7	3.3	2.4	2.6	13.3	13.0	13.9	2.7	1.8	2.0
120 - 140	4.7	4.4	4.5	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.5	7.8	13.4	12.8	3.3	2.9	3.0
140 - 160	5.4	4.7	4.7	4.8	3.9	3.6	4.6	3.4	3.2	9.1	8.5	8.1	4.3	3.1	2.9
160 - 180	5.8	5.4	5.7	6.0	4.4	5.0	5.6	4.0	4.5	9.5	7.2	6.5	5.4	3.9	4.4
180 - 200	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.2	5.7	5.8	6.1	5.2	5.4	5.4	6.9	6.7	6.1	5.1	5.4
200 - 240	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.4	12.7	12.7	12.1	12.0	12.3	4.7	8.1	9.5	12.5	12.2	12.5
240 - 280	10.4	10.1	10.3	13.1	11.5	12.3	13.2	12.3	12.7	4.8	4.8	4.1	13.7	12.6	13.2
280 - 320	9.1	8.7	8.6	11.2	11.8	11.5	11.4	12.2	11.9	2.5	2.9	2.5	12.0	12.7	12.4
320 - 360	7.1	7.8	7.7	8.9	9.7	9.7	9.1	9.7	9.6	1.5	1.8	2.2	9.5	10.1	10.0
360 - 400	5.6	6.4	6.3	6.1	7.1	6.5	6.7	7.6	7.1	1.4	0.6	1.0	7.0	8.0	7.4
400 - 500	9.0	9.9	9.5	7.5	9.3	9.0	8.3	10.4	10.0	1.4	1.6	0.8	8.7	10.8	10.5
500 - 600	4.9	5.3	4.7	4.0	3.8	3.4	4.1	4.2	3.9	0.8	0.3	0.3	4.3	4.5	4.1
600 - 700	2.2	2.7	2.4	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.7	2.4	2.1
700 - 800	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	-	-	-	0.4	0.8	0.5
800 - 900	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.3
900 - 1000	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
1000 or more	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	-	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5

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

2) The 2018 "New standard" is a new OECD standard for income definition revised in 2015, in which the "automobile tax/light-weight vehicle tax/vehicle weight tax", "premiums for corporate pension" and "allowance" are deducted from conventional disposable income.

3) Adult means a person aged 18 and over and Child means a person aged 17 and under. Active household means a household the age of whose householder is 18 and over but under 65.

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

Table 9 Household members and number and ratio of persons with subjective symptoms (relative to 1,000 population) by gender/age group/symptom (based on multiple responses)

(Unit: thousand population, as a ratio to 1,000 population)   2019

Household members Symptoms	Total				Male				Female			
	Total		(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over		Total		(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over		Total		(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	
	Number of persons with subjective symptoms	Ratio of persons with subjective symptoms	Number of persons with subjective symptoms	Ratio of persons with subjective symptoms	Number of persons with subjective symptoms	Ratio of persons with subjective symptoms	Number of persons with subjective symptoms	Ratio of persons with subjective symptoms	Number of persons with subjective symptoms	Ratio of persons with subjective symptoms	Number of persons with subjective symptoms	Ratio of persons with subjective symptoms
Household members	123 873	•	37 631	•	59 809	•	16 964	•	64 064	•	20 667	•
With subjective symptoms	37 471	302.5	16 316	433.6	16 198	270.8	7 010	413.2	21 273	332.1	9 305	450.3
Have a fever	956	7.7	168	4.5	439	7.3	66	3.9	517	8.1	102	5.0
General fatigue	5 713	46.1	1 877	49.9	2 219	37.1	775	45.7	3 494	54.5	1 102	53.3
Unable to sleep	3 658	29.5	1 840	48.9	1 408	23.5	654	38.5	2 249	35.1	1 186	57.4
Easily irritated	3 162	25.5	879	23.4	1 083	18.1	339	20.0	2 078	32.4	540	26.1
Forgetful	4 101	33.1	2 950	78.4	1 630	27.2	1 192	70.2	2 471	38.6	1 759	85.1
Headache	4 554	36.8	905	24.1	1 310	21.9	255	15.0	3 244	50.6	650	31.5
Dizziness	2 671	21.6	1 178	31.3	767	12.8	385	22.7	1 904	29.7	793	38.4
Blurred vision	5 215	42.1	3 187	84.7	2 110	35.3	1 305	76.9	3 105	48.5	1 882	91.1
Difficult to see things clearly	4 356	35.2	2 641	70.2	1 805	30.2	1 095	64.5	2 551	39.8	1 546	74.8
Ringing ears	3 651	29.5	2 167	57.6	1 576	26.4	1 026	60.5	2 074	32.4	1 140	55.2
Difficulty in hearing	4 157	33.6	3 306	87.9	1 856	31.0	1 481	87.3	2 301	35.9	1 825	88.3
Palpitations	2 186	17.6	1 138	30.2	793	13.3	457	26.9	1 393	21.7	682	33.0
Short of breath	2 262	18.3	1 554	41.3	1 082	18.1	777	45.8	1 181	18.4	777	37.6
Pain in chest	1 002	8.1	491	13.0	430	7.2	219	12.9	572	8.9	272	13.2
Cough and phlegm	6 102	49.3	2 624	69.7	2 968	49.6	1 352	79.7	3 134	48.9	1 272	61.6
Stuffy nose/runny nose	6 216	50.2	1 856	49.3	2 973	49.7	960	56.6	3 243	50.6	897	43.4
Wheezing	1 127	9.1	548	14.6	538	9.0	274	16.2	589	9.2	274	13.2
Stomach upset/heartburn	2 796	22.6	1 420	37.7	1 080	18.1	542	32.0	1 716	26.8	878	42.5
Diarrhea	2 179	17.6	621	16.5	1 146	19.2	351	20.7	1 033	16.1	270	13.1
Constipation	4 315	34.8	2 583	68.6	1 518	25.4	1 088	64.1	2 797	43.7	1 495	72.3
Anorexia	1 194	9.6	641	17.0	473	7.9	274	16.2	721	11.3	367	17.7
Abdominal pain/stomachache	2 202	17.8	619	16.5	781	13.1	242	14.3	1 421	22.2	377	18.3
Pain/bleeding from hemorrhoids	807	6.5	345	9.2	449	7.5	198	11.7	357	5.6	148	7.1
Toothache	2 016	16.3	839	22.3	955	16.0	409	24.1	1 061	16.6	430	20.8
Swelling of/bleeding from gums	2 260	18.2	1 076	28.6	986	16.5	471	27.8	1 274	19.9	605	29.3
Difficulty chewing	2 331	18.8	1 812	48.2	994	16.6	776	45.7	1 337	20.9	1 037	50.2
Rash (hives, boils, etc.)	2 258	18.2	674	17.9	952	15.9	331	19.5	1 306	20.4	342	16.6
Itchiness (eczema, athlete's foot, etc.)	4 612	37.2	2 178	57.9	2 234	37.4	1 148	67.7	2 378	37.1	1 029	49.8
Stiff shoulder	10 711	86.5	3 929	104.4	3 421	57.2	1 345	79.3	7 289	113.8	2 585	125.1
Lower back pain	12 710	102.6	6 549	174.0	5 452	91.2	2 760	162.7	7 258	113.3	3 789	183.3
Joint pain in hands and feet	6 949	56.1	4 120	109.5	2 470	41.3	1 403	82.7	4 478	69.9	2 717	131.5
Difficulty in moving arms and legs	3 732	30.1	2 871	76.3	1 453	24.3	1 087	64.1	2 278	35.6	1 784	86.3
Numb limbs	4 395	35.5	2 777	73.8	1 925	32.2	1 202	70.9	2 471	38.6	1 575	76.2
Cold limbs	2 841	22.9	1 871	49.7	843	14.1	636	37.5	1 998	31.2	1 236	59.8
Swelled/heavy feet	4 045	32.7	2 221	59.0	1 040	17.4	699	41.2	3 005	46.9	1 522	73.6
Difficulty in/painful urination	1 013	8.2	772	20.5	707	11.8	564	33.2	305	4.8	208	10.1
Frequent urination	4 091	33.0	3 132	83.2	2 325	38.9	1 837	108.3	1 766	27.6	1 295	62.7
Urine incontinence (urine leakage)	1 661	13.4	1 379	36.7	555	9.3	483	28.5	1 106	17.3	896	43.4
Irregular menstruation/menstrual pain	1 112	17.4	-	-	•	•	•	•	1 112	17.4	-	-
Fracture/sprain/dislocation	1 264	10.2	592	15.7	516	8.6	167	9.9	748	11.7	425	20.5
Cut/burn or scalding	847	6.8	211	5.6	409	6.8	102	6.0	438	6.8	109	5.3
Other	2 018	16.3	734	19.5	868	14.5	318	18.7	1 150	17.9	416	20.1
(Regrouped) Back or foot pain	16 463	132.9	8 747	232.4	6 769	113.2	3 487	205.5	9 694	151.3	5 260	254.5

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) For "Irregular menstruation/menstrual pain", the female household members were used as the denominator for calculation.

3) (Regrouped) "Back or foot pain" includes persons with subjective symptoms of either or both of "lower back pain" and "joint pain in hands and feet".

4) Data for "Total" includes persons whose age is not stated.

Table 10 Household members and number and ratio of outpatients (relative to 1,000 population) by gender/age group /disease and injury (based on multiple responses)

(Unit: thousand population, as a ratio to 1,000 population)　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　2019

Household members Diseases/injuries	Total				Male				Female			
	Total		(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over		Total		(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over		Total		(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	
	Number of outpatients	Ratio of outpatients	Number of outpatients	Ratio of outpatients	Number of outpatients	Ratio of outpatients	Number of outpatients	Ratio of outpatients	Number of outpatients	Ratio of outpatients	Number of outpatients	Ratio of outpatients
Household members	123 873	•	37 631	•	59 809	•	16 964	•	64 064	•	20 667	•
Outpatients	50 045	404.0	25 948	689.6	23 214	388.1	11 752	692.8	26 831	418.8	14 196	686.9
Diabetes	6 183	49.9	4 218	112.1	3 757	62.8	2 440	143.9	2 427	37.9	1 778	86.0
Obesity	573	4.6	300	8.0	301	5.0	130	7.7	272	4.2	170	8.2
Dyslipidemia (hypercholesterolemia, etc.)	6 630	53.5	4 181	111.1	2 628	43.9	1 402	82.7	4 002	62.5	2 779	134.5
Thyroid disease	1 615	13.0	795	21.1	300	5.0	153	9.0	1 315	20.5	642	31.0
Depression/other mental illness	2 433	19.6	539	14.3	955	16.0	159	9.3	1 478	23.1	381	18.4
Dementia	764	6.2	748	19.9	264	4.4	255	15.0	501	7.8	494	23.9
Parkinson's disease	235	1.9	205	5.4	114	1.9	97	5.7	121	1.9	108	5.2
Other nervous illness (neuralgia, palsy, etc.)	849	6.9	418	11.1	366	6.1	166	9.8	483	7.5	252	12.2
Eye diseases	6 658	53.7	5 015	133.3	2 758	46.1	2 012	118.6	3 900	60.9	3 003	145.3
Ear diseases	1 312	10.6	862	22.9	546	9.1	355	20.9	766	12.0	507	24.5
High blood pressure	15 615	126.1	11 142	296.1	7 755	129.7	5 103	300.8	7 860	122.7	6 039	292.2
Stroke (cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral infarction, etc.)	1 363	11.0	1 081	28.7	864	14.4	675	39.8	499	7.8	406	19.7
Angina pectoris/myocardial infarction	2 229	18.0	1 821	48.4	1 429	23.9	1 120	66.0	800	12.5	702	33.9
Other circulatory system diseases	2 257	18.2	1 697	45.1	1 235	20.6	909	53.6	1 023	16.0	788	38.1
Acute nasopharyngitis (common cold)	555	4.5	149	3.9	218	3.6	57	3.4	337	5.3	92	4.4
Allergic rhinitis	2 915	23.5	985	26.2	1 275	21.3	421	24.8	1 640	25.6	564	27.3
Chronic obstructive lung disease (COPD)	200	1.6	174	4.6	160	2.7	140	8.3	40	0.6	34	1.6
Asthma	1 668	13.5	639	17.0	721	12.1	264	15.6	948	14.8	375	18.1
Other respiratory diseases	1 246	10.1	792	21.1	689	11.5	440	25.9	557	8.7	353	17.1
Stomach/duodenum diseases	1 793	14.5	1 219	32.4	889	14.9	611	36.0	904	14.1	607	29.4
Liver/gall bladder diseases	1 014	8.2	628	16.7	540	9.0	321	18.9	474	7.4	308	14.9
Other digestive system diseases	1 566	12.6	922	24.5	810	13.5	485	28.6	755	11.8	437	21.2
Dental diseases	6 687	54.0	3 159	83.9	2 943	49.2	1 403	82.7	3 744	58.4	1 756	85.0
Atopic dermatitis	1 364	11.0	140	3.7	733	12.3	81	4.8	631	9.8	59	2.8
Other skin diseases	2 538	20.5	1 047	27.8	1 191	19.9	546	32.2	1 347	21.0	501	24.2
Gout	1 254	10.1	646	17.2	1 195	20.0	600	35.4	59	0.9	46	2.2
Rheumatoid arthritis	889	7.2	577	15.3	212	3.6	143	8.4	676	10.6	434	21.0
Joint disorder	2 561	20.7	1 758	46.7	762	12.7	500	29.5	1 799	28.1	1 259	60.9
Stiff shoulder	2 992	24.2	1 537	40.9	874	14.6	465	27.4	2 119	33.1	1 072	51.9
Lower back pain	5 937	47.9	3 840	102.0	2 450	41.0	1 529	90.2	3 487	54.4	2 310	111.8
Osteoporosis	2 307	18.6	2 103	55.9	151	2.5	136	8.0	2 156	33.7	1 967	95.2
Kidney diseases	1 232	9.9	840	22.3	755	12.6	532	31.4	477	7.5	307	14.9
Prostatic hyperplasia	1 616	27.0	1 467	86.5	1 616	27.0	1 467	86.5	•	•	•	•
Menopausal or post-menopausal disorder	251	3.9	27	1.3	•	•	•	•	251	3.9	27	1.3
Fracture	823	6.6	532	14.1	286	4.8	125	7.3	537	8.4	408	19.7
Injury/burn or scalding other than fracture	820	6.6	251	6.7	392	6.6	102	6.0	428	6.7	149	7.2
Anemia/blood disease	793	6.4	413	11.0	229	3.8	166	9.8	564	8.8	247	11.9
Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	1 193	9.6	757	20.1	528	8.8	418	24.6	665	10.4	339	16.4
Pregnancy/puerperia (threatened miscarriage, placenta previa, etc.)	143	2.2	-	-	•	•	•	•	143	2.2	-	-
Infertility	126	1.0	-	-	8	0.1	-	-	118	1.8	-	-
Others	3 285	26.5	943	25.1	1 178	19.7	363	21.4	2 108	32.9	580	28.0
Not stated	186	1.5	77	2.0	72	1.2	25	1.5	114	1.8	52	2.5

Note: 1) Inpatients are not included in the number of outpatients but are included in the number of household members used as the denominator.
　　　2) For "Prostatic hyperplasia", the male household members were used as the denominator for calculation.
　　　3) For "Menopausal or post-menopausal disorder" and "Pregnancy/puerperia", the female household members were used as the denominator for calculation.
　　　4) Data for "Total" includes persons whose age is not stated.

Table 11 Intake status of health foods such as supplements for persons aged 6 and over by gender and age group

(Unit: 1,000 population)

2019

Gender/age group	Total	Taking health food	Not taking health food	Not stated
Total	113 670	28 565	83 606	1 499
Aged 6 to 9	4 141	136	3 785	220
10 to 19	10 964	799	10 062	103
20 to 29	8 956	1 561	7 325	70
30 to 39	12 364	3 040	9 244	81
40 to 49	17 442	4 796	12 546	100
50 to 59	16 077	5 186	10 764	127
60 to 69	17 863	5 667	12 010	187
70 to 79	16 379	4 796	11 234	349
Aged 80 and over	9 484	2 586	6 636	262
(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	35 660	10 417	24 513	731
(Regrouped) Aged 75 and over	16 932	4 787	11 700	446
Male	54 777	11 891	42 186	700
Aged 6 to 9	2 144	77	1 956	110
10 to 19	5 629	456	5 119	55
20 to 29	4 453	686	3 730	37
30 to 39	6 083	1 236	4 803	44
40 to 49	8 612	1 927	6 632	54
50 to 59	7 821	2 079	5 674	68
60 to 69	8 662	2 434	6 146	82
70 to 79	7 635	2 024	5 471	140
Aged 80 and over	3 739	972	2 656	110
(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	16 140	4 310	11 526	305
(Regrouped) Aged 75 and over	7 148	1 876	5 086	186
Female	58 893	16 674	41 420	798
Aged 6 to 9	1 998	59	1 829	110
10 to 19	5 335	342	4 944	49
20 to 29	4 503	875	3 595	33
30 to 39	6 281	1 804	4 440	37
40 to 49	8 830	2 869	5 915	46
50 to 59	8 256	3 107	5 090	59
60 to 69	9 201	3 232	5 864	105
70 to 79	8 744	2 772	5 764	209
Aged 80 and over	5 745	1 614	3 980	151
(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	19 520	6 107	12 988	426
(Regrouped) Aged 75 and over	9 784	2 911	6 613	260

Note: Data above do not include inpatients.

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

(Unit: %)   2019

Gender/age group	Total	0 to 4 points	5 to 9 points	10 to 14 points	15 points or higher	Not stated
Total	100.0	68.3	17.3	7.1	2.5	4.8
Aged 12 to 19	100.0	75.0	12.3	5.3	1.8	5.6
20 to 29	100.0	65.4	18.0	10.0	4.4	2.2
30 to 39	100.0	65.1	19.2	9.5	3.9	2.2
40 to 49	100.0	66.6	19.1	8.5	3.3	2.5
50 to 59	100.0	67.3	19.8	7.6	2.5	2.7
60 to 69	100.0	73.5	16.3	5.0	1.3	4.0
70 to 79	100.0	70.6	14.9	4.6	1.3	8.6
Aged 80 and over	100.0	60.1	17.8	7.2	2.3	12.6
(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	100.0	68.8	15.8	5.3	1.5	8.6
(Regrouped) Aged 75 and over	100.0	63.6	16.7	6.3	1.9	11.5
Male	100.0	71.0	15.9	6.4	2.2	4.6
Aged 12 to 19	100.0	77.1	11.2	4.8	1.3	5.6
20 to 29	100.0	67.6	16.6	9.5	3.9	2.4
30 to 39	100.0	66.8	18.0	9.0	3.7	2.5
40 to 49	100.0	69.0	17.6	7.8	2.8	2.8
50 to 59	100.0	70.3	17.6	6.9	2.2	3.0
60 to 69	100.0	76.0	15.1	4.1	1.1	3.6
70 to 79	100.0	73.5	13.7	4.0	1.1	7.7
Aged 80 and over	100.0	63.7	15.6	5.8	1.7	13.1
(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	100.0	72.1	14.4	4.4	1.2	8.0
(Regrouped) Aged 75 and over	100.0	67.0	15.0	5.2	1.5	11.3
Female	100.0	65.8	18.7	7.7	2.8	5.0
Aged 12 to 19	100.0	72.8	13.5	5.8	2.3	5.6
20 to 29	100.0	63.2	19.3	10.5	4.9	2.0
30 to 39	100.0	63.5	20.3	10.0	4.2	2.0
40 to 49	100.0	64.3	20.7	9.2	3.7	2.2
50 to 59	100.0	64.5	21.9	8.3	2.8	2.5
60 to 69	100.0	71.1	17.4	5.7	1.5	4.3
70 to 79	100.0	68.1	15.9	5.2	1.4	9.4
Aged 80 and over	100.0	57.7	19.2	8.2	2.6	12.3
(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	100.0	66.1	17.0	6.1	1.7	9.1
(Regrouped) Aged 75 and over	100.0	61.0	17.9	7.2	2.2	11.7

Note: Data above does not include inpatients.

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

(Unit: 1,000 population)   2019

Gender/age group	Total	Persons who received a cancer screening in the past year			Persons who received a cancer screening in the past 2 years		
		Stomach cancer screening	Lung cancer screening	Colorectal cancer screening	Stomach cancer screening	Uterus cancer (uterine cervical cancer) screening	Breast cancer screening
Total	98 565	33 013	40 312	34 764	38 413	18 464	17 546
Aged 20 to 29	8 956	397	1 540	563	456	1 159	391
30 to 39	12 364	2 523	3 403	2 377	2 931	3 227	1 904
40 to 49	17 442	7 229	8 320	7 397	8 275	4 808	4 674
50 to 59	16 077	7 307	8 491	7 562	8 299	3 950	4 213
60 to 69	17 863	7 255	8 581	7 765	8 511	3 047	3 567
70 to 79	16 379	5 984	7 016	6 590	7 093	1 838	2 259
Aged 80 and over	9 484	2 318	2 961	2 510	2 847	435	538
(Regrouped) Aged 40 and over	77 245	30 093	35 369	31 824	35 026	14 078	15 252
(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	35 660	12 091	14 499	13 218	14 423	3 789	4 595
(Regrouped) Aged 75 and over	16 932	4 952	5 990	5 378	5 999	1 132	1 411
Male	47 004	17 932	21 050	18 164	20 260	•	•
Aged 20 to 29	4 453	217	801	299	249	•	•
30 to 39	6 083	1 522	1 993	1 382	1 700	•	•
40 to 49	8 612	4 061	4 445	3 944	4 469	•	•
50 to 59	7 821	4 029	4 442	3 980	4 429	•	•
60 to 69	8 662	3 950	4 508	4 060	4 513	•	•
70 to 79	7 635	3 022	3 493	3 281	3 541	•	•
Aged 80 and over	3 739	1 132	1 369	1 218	1 358	•	•
(Regrouped) Aged 40 and over	36 468	16 194	18 257	16 483	18 310	•	•
(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	16 140	6 170	7 197	6 620	7 238	•	•
(Regrouped) Aged 75 and over	7 148	2 438	2 843	2 621	2 909	•	•
Female	51 561	15 081	19 262	16 601	18 153	18 464	17 546
Aged 20 to 29	4 503	181	740	264	207	1 159	391
30 to 39	6 281	1 001	1 410	995	1 231	3 227	1 904
40 to 49	8 830	3 168	3 875	3 453	3 806	4 808	4 674
50 to 59	8 256	3 278	4 048	3 582	3 871	3 950	4 213
60 to 69	9 201	3 305	4 073	3 705	3 999	3 047	3 567
70 to 79	8 744	2 962	3 523	3 309	3 552	1 838	2 259
Aged 80 and over	5 745	1 186	1 592	1 291	1 489	435	538
(Regrouped) Aged 40 and over	40 776	13 899	17 112	15 341	16 716	14 078	15 252
(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	19 520	5 922	7 302	6 598	7 184	3 789	4 595
(Regrouped) Aged 75 and over	9 784	2 515	3 148	2 757	3 089	1 132	1 411

Note: Data above does not include inpatients.

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

(Unit: as a ratio to 1,000 population)   2019

Prefectures 21 major cities (regrouped)	Ratio of persons with subjective symptoms			Ratio of outpatients		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Nationwide	302.5	270.8	332.1	404.0	388.1	418.8
Hokkaido	303.1	269.9	332.0	445.9	430.4	459.4
Aomori	270.5	238.9	298.7	434.9	413.0	454.5
Iwate	296.8	256.6	334.1	461.7	434.4	486.9
Miyagi	304.4	258.9	347.0	420.6	407.4	432.9
Akita	290.1	262.1	314.9	449.1	435.3	461.3
Yamagata	295.2	261.6	326.0	445.2	428.6	460.5
Fukushima	282.2	257.0	306.7	409.8	392.9	426.2
Ibaraki	273.7	247.3	299.7	397.8	390.3	405.1
Tochigi	282.8	254.2	310.4	411.9	396.3	427.0
Gunma	291.4	264.5	317.4	381.5	365.1	397.3
Saitama	301.4	274.2	328.0	392.0	381.7	402.2
Chiba	296.5	264.9	327.8	399.1	388.2	409.9
Tokyo	311.9	276.8	344.3	400.6	374.8	424.3
Kanagawa	306.5	270.5	340.9	396.1	384.9	406.7
Niigata	285.7	252.6	317.6	414.7	396.0	432.7
Toyama	299.0	271.1	325.0	399.5	380.9	416.9
Ishikawa	283.6	248.7	315.7	372.4	350.6	392.4
Fukui	299.0	264.3	332.4	385.3	366.9	402.9
Yamanashi	273.3	239.7	306.0	393.5	375.9	410.6
Nagano	303.5	275.8	329.7	416.8	403.9	429.0
Gifu	312.4	285.8	337.2	407.6	399.5	415.3
Shizuoka	299.9	270.5	329.0	414.9	397.6	432.0
Aichi	302.8	274.1	331.3	377.2	360.7	393.6
Mie	294.1	277.3	309.6	387.0	384.8	389.1
Shiga	309.0	275.4	340.7	372.6	354.2	390.0
Kyoto	331.9	295.3	365.4	418.8	400.4	435.6
Osaka	314.7	282.0	343.8	402.9	384.6	419.2
Hyogo	310.7	281.3	337.1	416.1	409.2	422.4
Nara	316.6	297.3	333.8	424.9	414.2	434.5
Wakayama	303.5	270.3	333.3	414.8	394.7	432.8
Tottori	311.8	281.6	340.0	413.0	392.8	431.8
Shimane	325.5	292.7	356.0	446.1	428.7	462.3
Okayama	287.6	258.3	315.3	384.7	371.7	397.1
Hiroshima	310.8	274.5	345.4	392.0	371.0	412.1
Yamaguchi	317.5	279.8	351.5	432.7	413.2	450.2
Tokushima	311.4	276.4	344.0	391.7	377.7	404.8
Kagawa	298.7	273.3	322.0	405.0	398.3	411.2
Ehime	304.9	271.0	334.0	419.9	406.2	431.7
Kochi	299.6	280.3	316.6	427.2	407.3	444.8
Fukuoka	302.2	273.8	327.4	393.2	381.7	403.4
Saga	291.8	253.6	327.3	400.9	368.2	431.4
Nagasaki	296.7	261.8	327.5	433.9	410.7	454.4
Kumamoto	311.9	283.3	337.5	418.0	397.3	436.5
Oita	294.0	258.3	327.3	383.9	364.7	401.7
Miyazaki	285.8	253.3	315.4	388.5	375.9	400.1
Kagoshima	294.8	258.8	327.0	412.5	399.9	423.9
Okinawa	271.4	244.4	297.2	339.3	330.6	347.7
(Regrouped) Tokyo ward area	306.4	272.9	336.8	396.6	366.8	423.6
Sapporo-shi	296.4	255.3	332.1	415.0	405.9	423.0
Sendai-shi	316.1	270.9	356.0	410.5	398.2	421.3
Saitama-shi	285.4	251.5	318.5	354.5	356.2	352.9
Chiba-shi	315.4	277.9	350.8	412.3	401.9	422.2
Yokohama-shi	303.4	268.9	335.8	388.8	380.2	397.0
Kawasaki-shi	298.1	259.0	335.9	372.0	360.6	383.0
Sagamihara-shi	313.1	291.0	335.4	407.9	394.8	421.0
Niigata-shi	292.8	263.6	320.1	416.3	397.3	434.0
Shizuoka-shi	305.2	271.5	337.2	415.8	394.2	436.3
Hamamatsu-shi	299.0	269.6	327.9	403.9	382.3	425.0
Nagoya-shi	319.9	290.0	349.1	402.0	381.7	422.0
Kyoto-shi	337.5	290.2	380.0	429.4	403.2	452.9
Osaka-shi	328.9	297.2	357.3	423.1	392.4	450.6
Sakai-shi	295.5	264.8	323.1	385.6	361.9	406.9
Kobe-shi	314.7	292.8	333.9	424.3	420.3	427.9
Okayama-shi	297.5	271.0	321.7	382.3	365.1	398.0
Hiroshima-shi	302.4	271.9	331.9	373.7	346.6	399.9
Kitakyushu-shi	302.4	280.2	323.0	397.9	375.4	418.8
Fukuoka-shi	302.0	269.9	329.0	376.5	365.1	386.0
Kumamoto-shi	315.1	289.7	337.6	387.8	373.7	400.2

Note: Data for persons with subjective symptoms and for outpatients does not include inpatients, but the number of households used as the denominator includes inpatients.

Table 15 Percentage distribution of major causes of long-term care by the present care requirement level

	Total	Persons requiring support	Support level 1	Support level 2	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
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dementia	17.6	5.2	6.5	4.0	24.3	29.8	18.7	27.0	20.2	24.0
Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	16.1	10.5	8.7	12.2	19.2	14.5	17.8	24.1	23.6	24.7
Infirmity due to aging	12.8	16.1	17.9	14.4	11.4	13.7	11.6	9.3	9.7	8.9
Bone fracture/fall	12.5	14.2	13.5	14.9	12.0	10.6	13.5	12.1	15.1	7.5
Joint disorder	10.8	18.9	20.3	17.5	6.9	7.2	9.7	5.3	3.8	2.9
Cardiac diseases (heart diseases)	4.5	7.1	7.5	6.6	3.3	3.3	3.7	2.2	3.5	3.3
Respiratory diseases	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.1	1.6	4.1	4.3
Malignant neoplasm (cancer)	2.6	2.6	2.0	3.2	2.7	3.2	3.1	2.1	1.6	2.1
Diabetes	2.5	3.0	2.5	3.4	2.3	1.9	2.9	2.2	1.5	2.9
Parkinson's disease	2.3	1.9	0.8	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.4	2.0
Spinal cord injury	1.5	1.5	0.5	2.4	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.5	0.4	2.8
Impaired sight/hearing impairments	1.4	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.1	0.6	2.0	1.3	-	0.5
Others	9.1	10.3	11.2	9.6	8.1	6.6	7.9	7.2	9.8	14.1
Not known	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.2	1.5	-
Not stated	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.9	-

Notes: 1) "Total" includes cases where the long-term care level is not stated.
　　　 2) "Present care requirement level" means the care requirement level as of June 2019.

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 social welfare institutions were excluded from the calculation.

4   **"Household structures"** 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) only
        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   **"Household types"** is based on the following classification:
  (1)   Aged household
       A household consisting of person(s) aged 65 and over only, or a household of person(s) aged 65 and over and unmarried person(s) aged under 18.
  (2)   Mother-child(ren) household
       A household consisting of a female aged under 65 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) aged under 20 (including adopted child(ren)).
  (3)   Father-child(ren) household
       A household consisting of a male aged under 65 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) aged under 20 (including adopted child(ren)).
  (4)   Other households
       Other than those mentioned in (1) to (3) above.

6   **"Family types"** 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 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.

7 **"Child"** means an unmarried person aged under 18.

8 **"Mother"** in a household with child(ren) means the mother of the youngest child in the household (hereinafter referred to as the "youngest child"). In Table 6, Figure 7 (page 8) and Statistics Tables 4 and 5 (page 31), households without a mother of the youngest child are excluded from tabulation.

9 **"With work"** means that a person had paid work during May of 2019. 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 2019 (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 2019;
(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:
① Regular employee whose term of employment is not stated in his/her employment contract;
② Regular employee whose term of employment is at least one year;
③ Persons in employment whose term of employment is at least one month but shorter than one year;
④ Persons in employment working on a daily wage basis or based on an employment contract whose term is shorter than one month;
⑤ Executive of a corporation/organization
⑥ Owner of a self-employed business (with employees)
⑦ Owner of a self-employed business (without employees)
⑧ Family workers
⑨ Person engaging in industrial homework (piecework done at home)
⑩ Others

10 Classification of **"Regular staff/employees"** and **"Non-regular staff/employees"** 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 ① through ④ of the preceding section 8 where persons "with work" are grouped into ten categories.

11   **"Median"** is the border value separating the higher half of the income from the lower half.

12   **"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).

13   **"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 income 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 income 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/Onkyu pension
         The amount of pension paid to a household member under the Public pension/Onkyu pension system (or the total amount 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. paid to a household member.
         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 income
      a.   Remitted allowance
          Allowance remitted to a household member at regular intervals or on a continuous basis.
      b.   Corporate pension/Personal pension, etc.
          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 income
          Income 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).

14   **"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").

15   **"Disposable income"** is the amount obtained by subtracting income tax, inhabitant tax, social insurance premiums, fixed asset tax/city planning tax, and automobile tax, etc. from income for the household. In other words, "income" is pretax and "disposable income" is after-tax income.

16   **"Equivalent disposable income"** is the income calculated as follows. This is allocated to every household member, including children and other members with no income.

Old standard: Equivalent disposable income = (Total income - Contribution) ÷ √The number of household members

New standard: Equivalent disposable income = (Total income - Contribution - Premium - Others) ÷ √The number of household members

			Old standard	New standard
[Income]				
Total income	Initial income		Employee compensation Business income Agricultural and livestock farming income Industrial homework income Property income Remitted allowance Corporate pension, Personal pension, etc. Other income	Employee compensation Business income Agricultural and livestock farming income Industrial homework income Property income Remitted allowance Corporate pension, Personal pension, etc. Other income
	Security benefits		Public pension/Onkyu pension Unemployment insurance Child care allowance, etc. Other social security benefits	Public pension/Onkyu pension Unemployment insurance Child care allowance, etc. Other social security benefits
[Expenses]				
Contributions, etc.	Contributions	Taxes	Income tax Inhabitant tax Fixed asset tax	Income tax Inhabitant tax Fixed asset tax/city planning tax Automobile tax/light-weight vehicle tax/vehicle weight tax
		Social insurance premiums	Medical insurance premium Pension insurance premium Long-term care insurance premium Unemployment insurance premium	Medical insurance premium Pension insurance premium Long-term care insurance premium Unemployment insurance premium
	Premiums			Premiums for corporate pension
	Others			Remitted allowance

17　**"Poverty rate"** is calculated in accordance with OECD standards. "Adult" means a person aged 18 and over and "Child" means a person aged 17 and under. "Active household" means a household whose householder is aged 18 and over but under 65.

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 (refer to 16 "Equivalent disposable income" on page 44).

(2)　　Child poverty rate

The percentage of child(ren) aged 17 and under who live under the poverty line relative to the whole population of child aged 17 and under.

(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 and under" 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 and under" falling under the category of active household, of household members belonging to the said households who live under the poverty line.

18　**"Inpatient"** means a person admitted to and staying at a hospital, clinic, or a long-term care insurance facility.

19　**"Person with subjective symptoms"** means a household member (except for inpatients) with subjective symptoms due to a disease or injury.

20　**"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.

21　**"Outpatient"** means a household member (except for inpatients) visiting hospital, clinic, Japanese traditional massage practitioner, acupuncture practitioner, moxa-cautery practitioner or Judo-orthopaedy practitioner.

22　**"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.

23　**"Health food such as supplements"** mean food processed into tablets, capsules, powders, liquids, etc. that contain ingredients that are considered to help maintain and improve health and do not include pharmaceuticals (including quasi-drugs), fresh food or additives. They do not also include snacks, prepared foods and others that are generally recognized as food from their appearance, shape, etc.

In addition, the label is not the key determinant since they are not always labeled as "Food for Specific Health Use", "Food with Nutrient Function Claims" and "Food with Function Claims".

24　**"Mental state"** is assessed with the K6 scale. The K6 scale was developed by Kessler et.al. in the U.S. for the purpose of screening mental illnesses such as depression and anxiety disorder, and has been widely used in surveys of the general public as an 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 added up. Higher scores indicate higher level of psychological distress.

25　**"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 and over and requiring long-term care, and b. a person aged 40 and over but under 65 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 stays at home.

26　**"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 and over and who is at risk of requiring support, and b. a person aged 40 and over but under 65 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 stays at home.

27　**"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 required 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 – searching in the case of wandering, dealing with unclean behavior, 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.