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Summary Report of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions 2022

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The results of the Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions 2022 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)	△

- (2) As numbers in the Summary Report are rounded, the sum of the breakdown may not match 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 (Statistics 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.
- (8) The survey was not conducted in 2020 due to COVID-19.

Summary of the Survey

1 Objective

The purpose of this survey is to research 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 2022, the 13th large-scale survey was carried out.

2 Coverage and Subject of the Survey

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 674,000 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 2020 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 70,000 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, the following persons were excluded from the scope of the survey:

[1] 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 children, prisoners and others living apart from other household members

[2] 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 2, 2022 (Thursday)

Income/Savings Questionnaire Survey July 14, 2022 (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, outpatient visits, health awareness, mental state, cancer screening status, etc.
Long-Term Care Questionnaire Survey:	.....	long-term care status, reasons for requiring long-term care, usage of long-term care services, long-term care hours spent by the principal caregiver, etc.
Income Questionnaire Survey:	.....	Amounts of income by income type, relevant taxes, etc. for the previous year, self-assessed living conditions, etc.

Savings Questionnaire Current balance of savings and debts, etc.
Survey:

5 Survey method

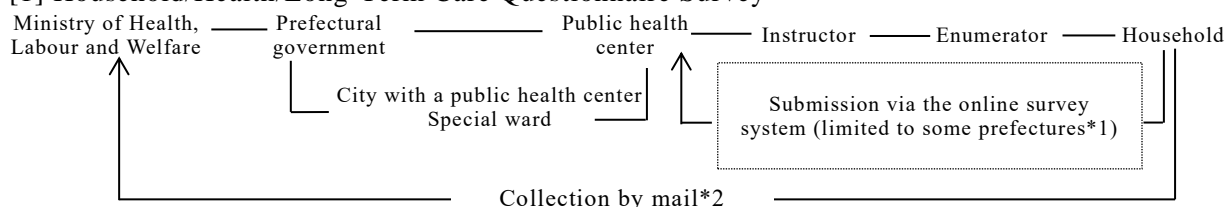
Household members filled out a questionnaire distributed by census enumerators in advance, and then the enumerators collected the filled-out questionnaires. In addition, Savings Questionnaire Survey were collected after they are sealed, while Health Questionnaire Survey and Income Questionnaire Survey were collected in the sealed state only in cases where it was absolutely necessary to do so. In addition, some prefectures have approved the submission of questionnaires via the online survey system of the Official Statistics of Japan (hereinafter the "online survey system") in place of collection by enumerators.

The questionnaires may be collected by mail for those households that cannot be interviewed due to absence or other reasons even after repeated visits by the enumerator. For the 2022 survey, however, the number of visits by the enumerator was limited to three as a special exception to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

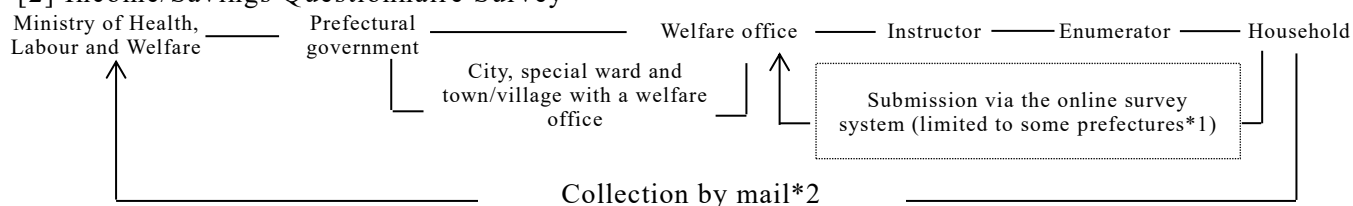
Moreover, the questionnaires were collected by mail in instances where the enumerator was able to interview the household members but faced challenges in collecting the questionnaires.

6 Route of the Survey

[1] Household/Health/Long-Term Care Questionnaire Survey



[2] Income/Savings Questionnaire Survey



*1 Some prefectures in this section refer to Saitama, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Aichi and Osaka.

*2 Only for households that could not be interviewed, even if census enumerators visited them repeatedly due to reasons such as being out.

In the 2022 survey, the number of visits was confined to about three as a special exception.

Moreover, the questionnaires were collected by mail in instances where the enumerator was able to interview the household members but faced challenges in collecting the questionnaires.

7 Tabulation of Survey Results and Households Tabulated

The tabulation of the results was carried out by the Director General of the 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 the households tabulated (except for those ineligible for tabulation)
Household/Health Questionnaire Survey	299,772 households	205,063 households	203,819 households
Income/Savings Questionnaire Survey	31,283 households	19,694 households	19,140 households
Long-Term Care Questionnaire Survey	7,176 persons	5,948 persons	5,499 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 2, 2022 is 54,310,000.

As for household structures, "one-person household" is the most common, totaling 17,852,000 (32.9% of all the households), followed by 14,022,000 of "household of a couple and unmarried child(ren) only" (25.8%), and then by "household of a couple only" totaling 13,330,000 (24.5%).

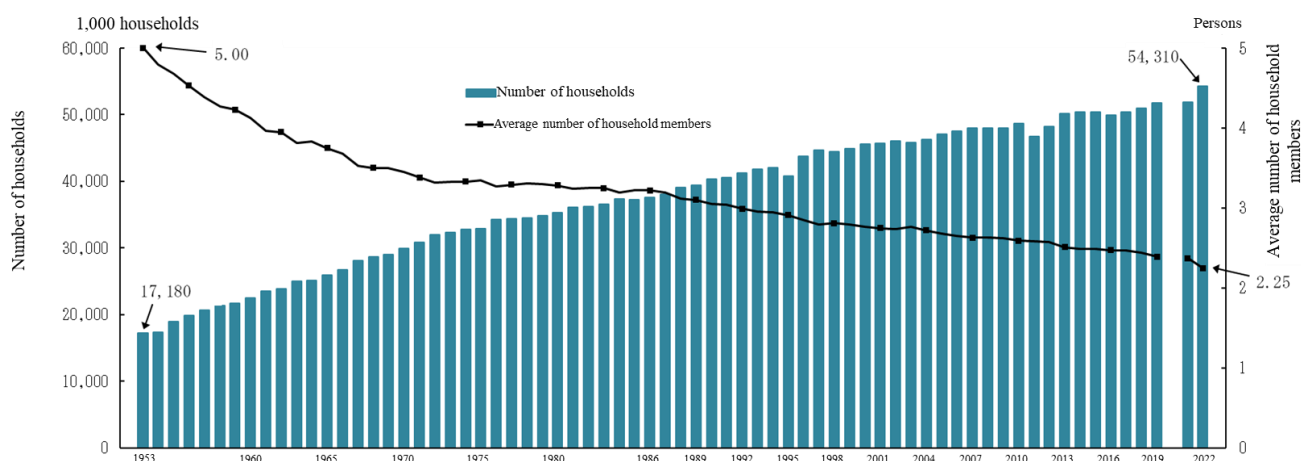
In terms of household type, there are 16,931,000 "aged households" (31.2% of all households).(Table 1, Figure 1).

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

	Total	Household structures							Type of household				Average number of household members (persons)
		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)											
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	
2019	51 785	14 907	12 639	14 718	3 616	2 627	3 278	14 878	644	76	36 187	2.39	
2020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2021	51 914	15 292	12 714	14 272	3 693	2 563	3 379	15 062	623	63	36 165	2.37	
2022	54 310	17 852	13 330	14 022	3 666	2 086	3 353	16 931	565	75	36 738	2.25	
		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	-	
2019	100.0	28.8	24.4	28.4	7.0	5.1	6.3	28.7	1.2	0.1	69.9	-	
2020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
2021	100.0	29.5	24.5	27.5	7.1	4.9	6.5	29.0	1.2	0.1	69.7	-	
2022	100.0	32.9	24.5	25.8	6.8	3.8	6.2	31.2	1.0	0.1	67.6	-	

Notes: 1) Figures for 1995 do not include data for Hyogo Prefecture.
 2) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto Prefecture.
 3) The survey was not conducted in 2020.

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.
 5) The survey was not conducted in 2020.

2 Households with person(s) aged 65 and over

The total number of households with person(s) aged 65 and over is 27,474,000 (50.6% of all households).

Looking at household structures, "household of a couple only" is the most common, totaling 8,821,000 households (32.1% of all the households with person(s) aged 65 and over), followed by 8,730,000 households of "one-person household" (31.8%) and then by 5,514,000 households of "household of parent(s) and unmarried child(ren) only" (20.1%).(Table 2, Figure 2).

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

	Household 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
2019	25 584	(49.4)	7 369	8 270	5 118	2 404	2 423	14 856
2020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2021	25 809	(49.7)	7 427	8 251	5 284	2 401	2 446	15 044
2022	27 474	(50.6)	8 730	8 821	5 514	1 947	2 463	16 915
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
2019	100.0	.	28.8	32.3	20.0	9.4	9.5	58.1
2020	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
2021	100.0	.	28.8	32.0	20.5	9.3	9.5	58.3
2022	100.0	.	31.8	32.1	20.1	7.1	9.0	61.6

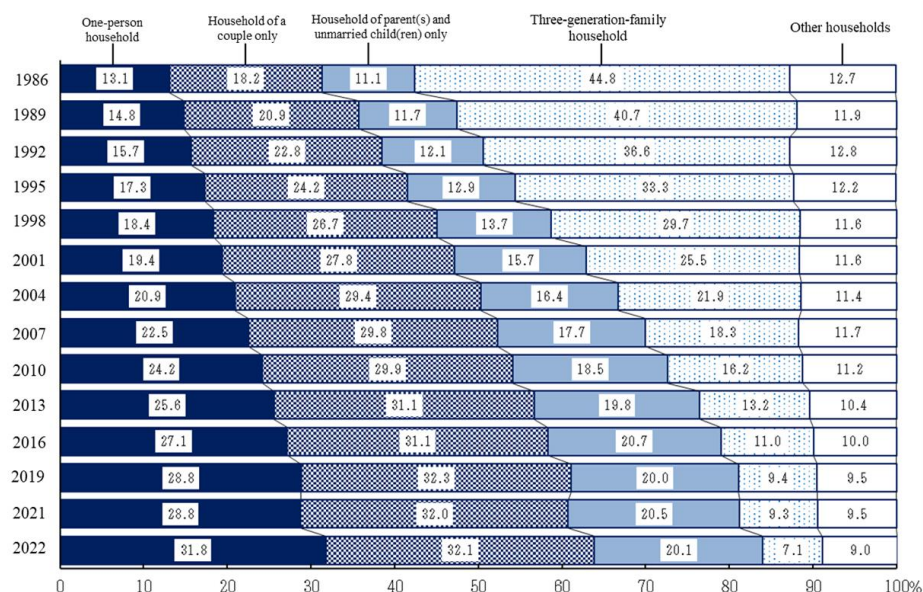
Notes: 1) Figures for 1995 do not include data for Hyogo Prefecture.

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

3) The survey was not conducted in 2020.

4) "Household of parent(s) and unmarried child(ren) only" means "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) The survey was not conducted in 2020.

4) "Household of parent(s) and unmarried child(ren) only" means "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 8,730,000 households (51.6% of all the aged households), and "household of a couple only" reach 7,562,000 households (44.7%). (Table 3, Figure 3)

Looking at "one-person household", males account for 35.9%, whereas females account for 64.1%.

Looking at their age groups by gender, the male population aged 70 to 74 and the female population aged 85 and over account for the largest percentage, respectively at 28.7% and 24.1%. (Figure 4).

Table 3 Yearly trends in household structures of aged household

	Aged household	One-person household	One-person household		Household of a couple only	Other households
			Male one-person household	Female one-person household		
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
2019	14 878	7 369	2 577	4 793	6 938	571
2020	...	...	...	...	...	...
2021	15 062	7 427	2 651	4 776	7 005	631
2022	16 931	8 730	3 138	5 592	7 562	640
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
2019	100.0	49.5	17.3	32.2	46.6	3.8
2020	...	...	...	...	...	...
2021	100.0	49.3	17.6	31.7	46.5	4.2
2022	100.0	51.6	18.5	33.0	44.7	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) The survey was not conducted in 2020.

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

Figure 3 Household structures of aged household

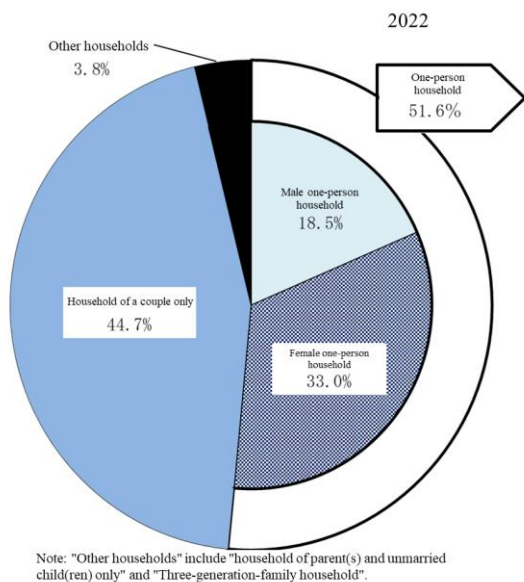
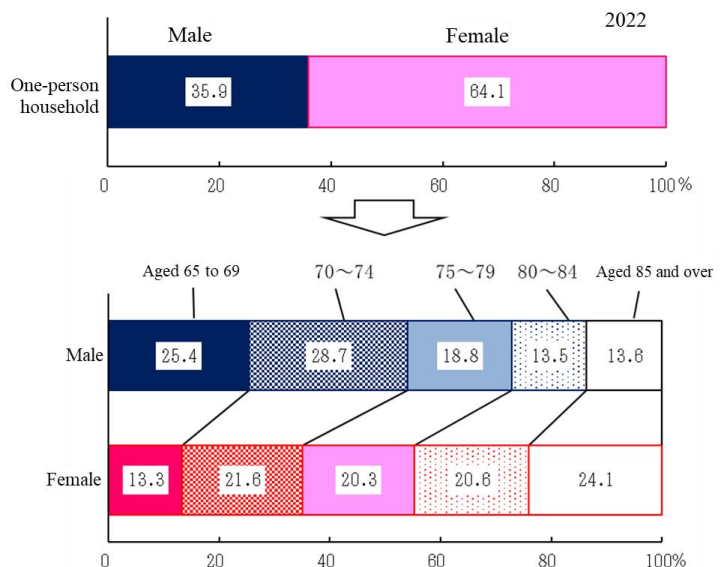


Figure 4 Gender and age structures of one-person household with a person aged 65 and over



3 Persons aged 65 and over

The total number of households with person(s) aged 65 and over is 40,297,000.

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 16,383,000 (40.7% of all the persons aged 65 and over), followed by 13,569,000 of "co-resident with child(ren)" (33.7%), and then by 8,730,000 of "one-person household" (21.7%). (Table 4).

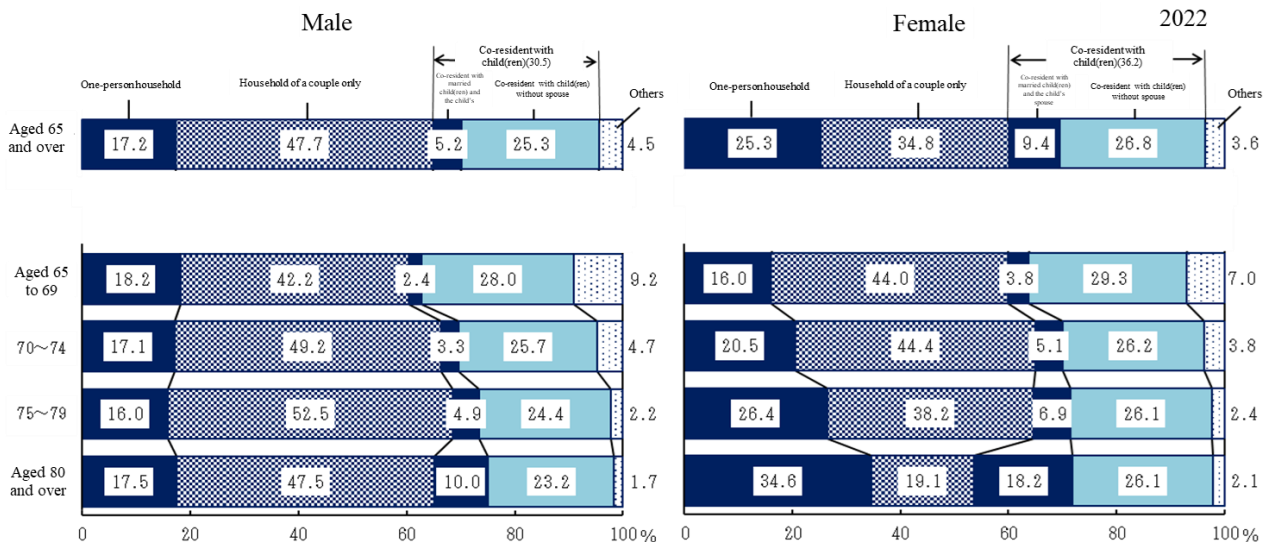
Table 4 Yearly trends in family types of persons aged 65 and over

	Aged 65 and over	One-person household	Household of a couple only	Co-resident with child(ren)	Co-resident with married child(ren) and the child's spouse	Co-resident with child(ren) without spouse	Co-resident with other relative(s)	Co-resident 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
2019	37 631	7 369	15 208	13 527	3 756	9 771	1 492	35
2020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2021	38 198	7 427	15 256	13 842	3 619	10 223	1 605	68
2022	40 297	8 730	16 383	13 569	3 038	10 531	1 562	54
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
2019	100.0	19.6	40.4	35.9	10.0	26.0	4.0	0.1
2020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2021	100.0	19.4	39.9	36.2	9.5	26.8	4.2	0.2
2022	100.0	21.7	40.7	33.7	7.5	26.1	3.9	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.
 3) The survey was not conducted in 2020.

By gender and age group, the percentage of males "co-resident with married child(ren) and child's spouse" increases, as the age rises, whereas the percentage of females of "one-person household" and "co-resident 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" mean "co-resident with other relatives" and "co-resident with person(s) other than relative(s)".

4 Households with child(ren)

The number of households with child(ren) is 9,917,000 (18.3% of all households). The number of households with only "one" child is 4,889,000 (9.0% of all households, or 49.3% of households with child(ren)), while the number of households with "two" children is 3,772,000 (6.9% of all households, or 38.0% of households with child(ren)).

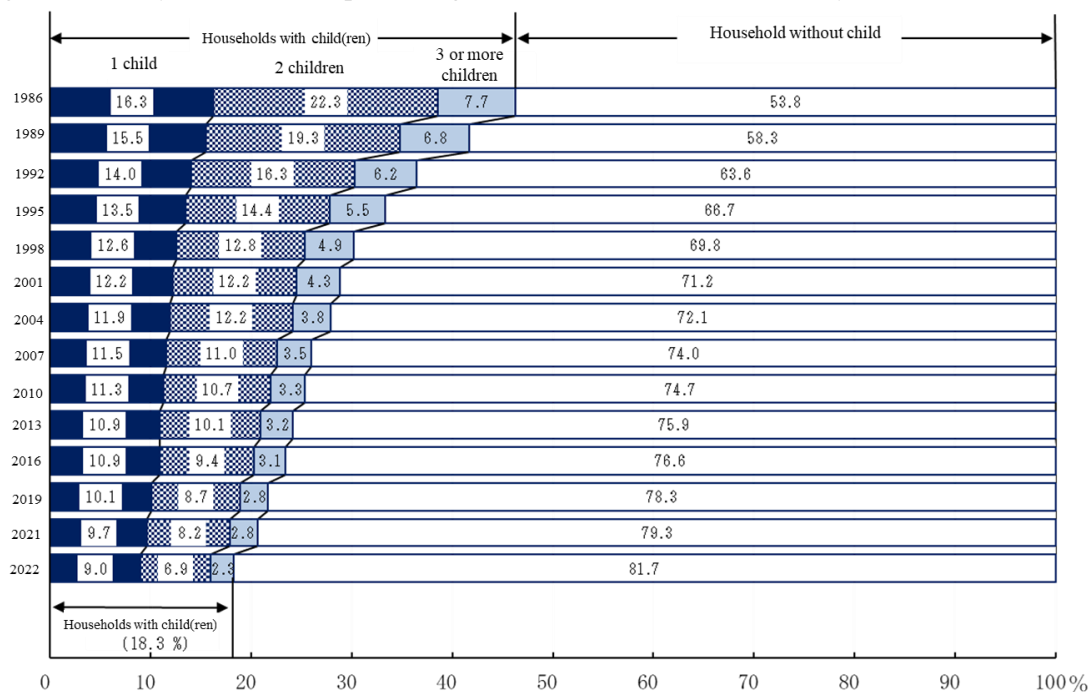
Looking at household structures, "household of a couple and unmarried child(ren) only" is the most common structure, totaling 7,744,000 households (78.1% of all the households with child(ren)), followed by 1,104,000 households of "three generation-family household" (11.1%). (Table 5, Figure 6).

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 to all households (%)	Number of children			Household structures					Average number of children in households with child(ren) (persons)
			One child	Two children	3 or more	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)										
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
2019	11 221	(21.7)	5 250	4 523	1 448	9 252	8 528	724	1 488	480	1.68
2020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2021	10 737	(20.7)	5 026	4 267	1 444	8 867	8 178	689	1 384	486	1.69
2022	9 917	(18.3)	4 889	3 772	1 256	8 374	7 744	629	1 104	439	1.66
	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	•
2019	100.0	•	46.8	40.3	12.9	82.5	76.0	6.5	13.3	4.3	•
2020	...	•	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	•
2021	100.0	•	46.8	39.7	13.5	82.6	76.2	6.4	12.9	4.5	•
2022	100.0	•	49.3	38.0	12.7	84.4	78.1	6.3	11.1	4.4	•

Notes: 1) Figures for 1995 do not include data for Hyogo Prefecture.
 2) Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto Prefecture.
 3) The survey was not conducted in 2020.
 4) "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.
 3) The survey was not conducted in 2020.

Looking at households with child(ren) in terms of the labor force status of mothers, households with mothers "with work" account for 75.7% of such households, showing an upward trend. (Table 6)

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

	Total	With work	Regular staff/employees	Non-regular staff/employees	Others	Has no job
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
2016	11 221	7 536	2 464	4 068	1 004	3 685
2019	10 872	7 869	2 843	4 105	921	3 003
2020	...	...	...	...	...	...
2021	10 369	7 868	3 070	3 872	926	2 501
2022	9 618	7 277	2 927	3 504	846	2 341
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
2016	100.0	67.2	22.0	36.3	8.9	32.8
2019	100.0	72.4	26.2	37.8	8.5	27.6
2020	...	...	...	...	...	...
2021	100.0	75.9	29.6	37.3	8.9	24.1
2022	100.0	75.7	30.4	36.4	8.8	24.3

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

2) The survey was not conducted in 2020.

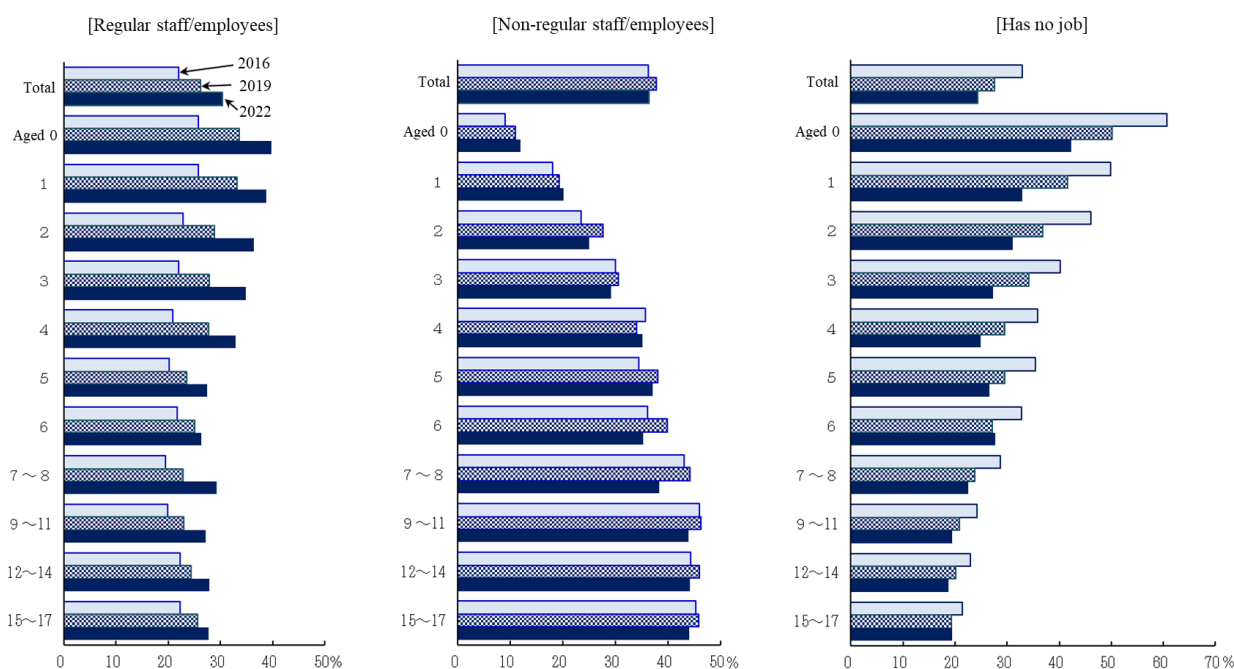
3) The figures above exclude cases where the "labor status" of mothers is "not stated".

4) "Others" include "executive of a corporation/organization", "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 labor force status is referred to by the employer.

Looking at the yearly trends of the labor force status of mothers by age group of their youngest child, an upward trend is observed among "regular staff/employees".

On the other hand, a generally downward trend is observed among those who have "no jobs". (Figure 7)

Figure 7 Yearly trends of the labor force status of mothers by age group of their youngest child



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

2) Figures above exclude cases where the "labor force status" of mothers is "not stated".

II Income, etc. of various types of households

The income under the "2022 survey" means the income earned during the year from January 1 to December 31, 2021, and the savings/debts mean the amount on hand and the balance as of the last day of June, 2022.

“Self-assessed living conditions” are those as of July 14, 2022.

1 Yearly trends in income

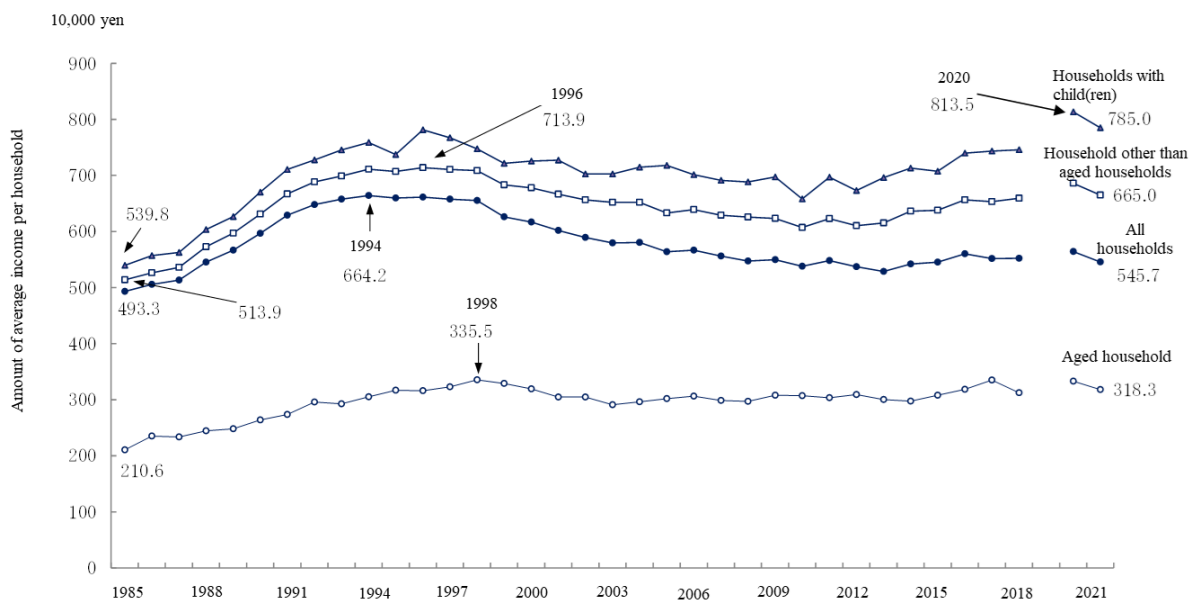
The amount of average income per household in 2021 is 5,457,000 yen for “all households”. The amount is 3,183,000 yen for “aged household”, 6,650,000 yen for “household other than aged households” and 7,850,000 yen for “household with child(ren)”. (Table 7, Figure 8)

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

Household type Rate of increase over previous year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
All households (10,000 yen)	537.2	528.9	541.9	545.4	560.2	551.6	552.3	...	564.3	545.7
Rate of change over previous year (%)	△2.0	△1.5	2.5	0.6	2.7	△1.5	0.1	...	...	△3.3
Aged household (10,000 yen)	309.1	300.5	297.3	308.1	318.6	334.9	312.6	...	332.9	318.3
Rate of change over previous year (%)	1.8	△2.8	△1.1	3.6	3.4	5.1	△6.7	...	...	△4.4
Household other than aged households (10,000 yen)	610.2	615.2	636.4	638.0	656.3	653.2	659.3	...	685.9	665.0
Rate of change over previous year (%)	△2.0	0.8	3.4	0.3	2.9	△0.5	0.9	...	...	△3.0
Households with child(ren) (10,000 yen)	673.2	696.3	712.9	707.6	739.8	743.6	745.9	...	813.5	785.0
Rate of change over previous year (%)	△3.4	3.4	2.4	△0.7	4.6	0.5	0.3	...	...	△3.5

Notes: 1) Figures for 2015 do not include data for Kumamoto Prefecture.
2) The survey (income survey for 2019) was not conducted in 2020.

Figure 8 Yearly trends in the amounts of average income per household by household type



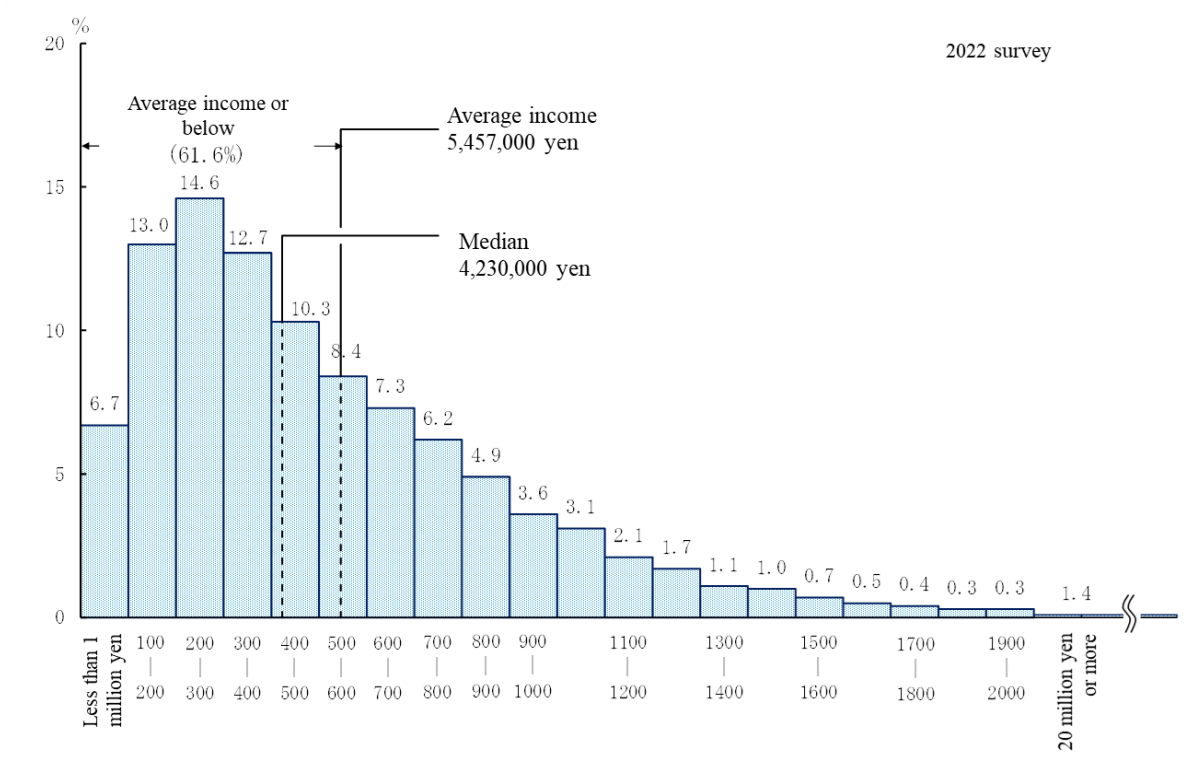
Notes: 1) Figures for 1994 do not include data for Hyogo Prefecture.
2) Figures for 2010 do not include data for Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures.
3) Figures for 2011 do not include data for Fukushima Prefecture.
4) Figures for 2015 do not include data for Kumamoto Prefecture.
5) The survey (income survey for 2019) was not conducted in 2020.

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 14.6%, followed by the income class of "1 million yen or more and less than 2 million yen" accounting for 13.0%, and "3 million yen or more and less than 4 million yen" which accounts for 12.7%.

The median value (the border value separating the higher half of the income amounts from the lower half) is 4,230,000 yen and households earning less than the average income (5,457,000 yen) account for 61.6%. (Figure 9)

Figure 9 Relative frequency distribution of households by income class

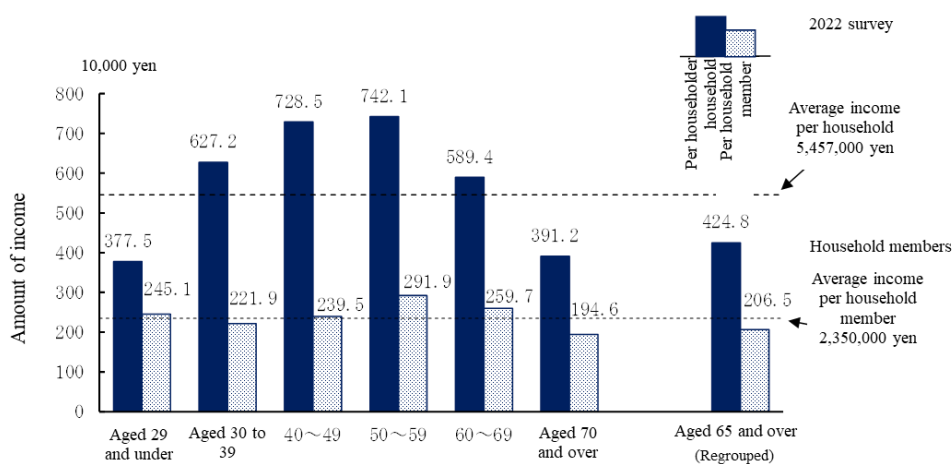


3 Income distribution by the age group of householders

In terms of the amount of average income per household by age group of the householder, householders aged "50 to 59" rank top, earning 7,421,000 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 3,775,000 yen on average.

Looking at average incomes per household member, the age group of "50 to 59" rank top, earning 2,919,000 yen while ranked at the bottom is the age group of "70 and over" who earned 1,946,000 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

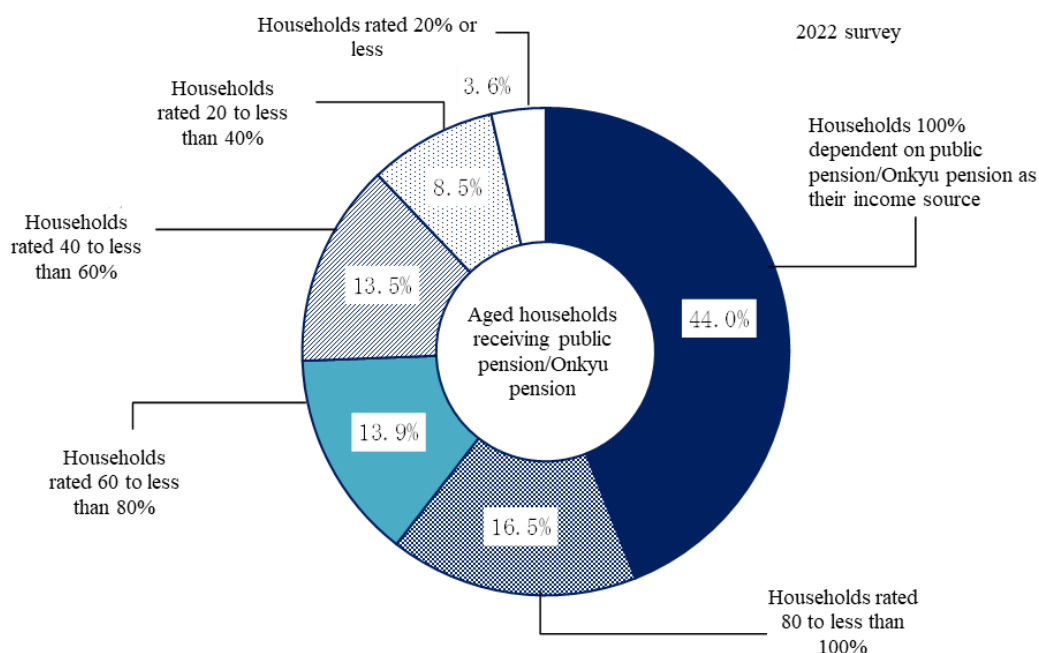
Looking at average incomes per household by income type of each household type, in terms of all households, "Earned income" accounts for 73.2% of aggregated average income per household and "Public pension/Onkyu pension", 20.1% while, looking at aged household alone, "Public pension/Onkyu pension" accounts for 62.8% of the aggregated average income per aged household and "Earned income", 25.2%. (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
2021								
All households	545.7	399.6	373.6	109.7	15.3	6.0	2.6	15.1
Aged household	318.3	80.3	64.9	199.9	17.2	1.8	-	19.0
Household other than aged households	665.0	567.0	535.5	62.5	14.4	8.2	4.0	13.0
Households with child(ren)	785.0	721.7	689.7	24.5	11.6	19.1	15.3	8.1
Mother-child(ren) household	328.2	270.6	262.4	10.2	0.1	40.9	33.4	6.3
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 households	659.3	561.3	528.4	63.8	13.7	8.2	4.4	12.3
Households 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
Percentage distribution of average income by income type per household (Unit: %)								
2021								
All households	100.0	73.2	68.5	20.1	2.8	1.1	0.5	2.8
Aged household	100.0	25.2	20.4	62.8	5.4	0.6	-	6.0
Household other than aged households	100.0	85.3	80.5	9.4	2.2	1.2	0.6	1.9
Households with child(ren)	100.0	91.9	87.9	3.1	1.5	2.4	2.0	1.0
Mother-child(ren) household	100.0	82.5	80.0	3.1	0.0	12.5	10.2	1.9
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 households	100.0	85.1	80.1	9.7	2.1	1.2	0.7	1.9
Households 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

Of the Aged household receiving Public pension/Onkyu pension, "Households 100% dependent on Public pension/Onkyu pension as their income source" accounts for 44.0%. (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



5 Savings and debts

Looking at savings in 2022, 82.4% of all households "Have savings" and the "Average amount of savings per household" stands at 13,683,000 yen. As for aged household, those that "Have savings" account for 80.7% and the "Average amount of savings per household" is 16,039,000 yen.

Looking at debts, 24.7% of all households "Have debts" and the "Average amount of debts per household" is 3,906,000 yen. As for household with child(ren), those that "Have debts" account for 55.7% and the "Average amount of debts per household" is 11,851,000 yen. (Table 9)

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

(Unit: %)

2022 survey

Savings/level of debts Average savings and debts	All households	Aged household	Household other than aged households	Households with child(ren)	Mother-child(ren) household
Level of savings					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No savings	11.0	11.3	10.8	9.2	22.5
Have savings	82.4	80.7	83.3	85.5	74.4
Less than 500,000 yen	4.3	3.4	4.8	3.5	12.1
50~ 100	3.4	3.0	3.6	3.8	7.0
100~ 200	6.8	6.1	7.1	7.8	11.8
200~ 300	5.3	4.4	5.7	6.8	9.4
300~ 400	5.8	5.3	6.1	7.4	6.2
400~ 500	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.1	1.3
500~ 700	9.1	7.6	9.9	12.5	6.1
700~1000	6.5	6.1	6.6	8.0	4.0
1000~1500	9.7	9.2	9.9	10.7	7.9
1500~2000	5.1	5.3	4.9	5.1	1.7
2000~3000	7.4	8.7	6.7	5.7	0.9
3000 or more	11.8	14.0	10.7	7.3	3.1
Amount of savings not stated	4.1	4.6	3.9	3.8	2.8
Savings not stated	6.6	8.0	5.9	5.3	3.2
Average amount of savings per household (10,000 yen)	1 368.3	1 603.9	1 248.4	1 029.2	422.5
Level of debts					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No debts	65.4	79.6	58.0	37.5	60.1
Have debts	24.7	6.8	34.2	55.7	36.3
Less than 500,000 yen	1.3	1.0	1.4	0.9	2.5
50~ 100	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.3	2.6
100~ 200	1.8	1.0	2.3	1.9	8.1
200~ 300	1.6	0.6	2.1	1.9	3.9
300~ 400	1.3	0.4	1.7	1.5	3.5
400~ 500	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.2	0.8
500~ 700	1.7	0.5	2.3	2.0	2.3
700~1000	1.7	0.3	2.3	2.7	1.7
1000~1500	3.1	0.4	4.4	6.5	4.6
1500~2000	2.6	0.3	3.9	7.5	0.4
2000~3000	3.9	0.3	5.8	15.3	2.7
3000 or more	3.3	0.3	4.8	11.9	1.5
Amount of debts not stated	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.6
Debts not stated	9.8	13.6	7.9	6.8	3.6
Average amount of debts per household (10,000 yen)	390.6	52.9	556.9	1 185.1	246.6

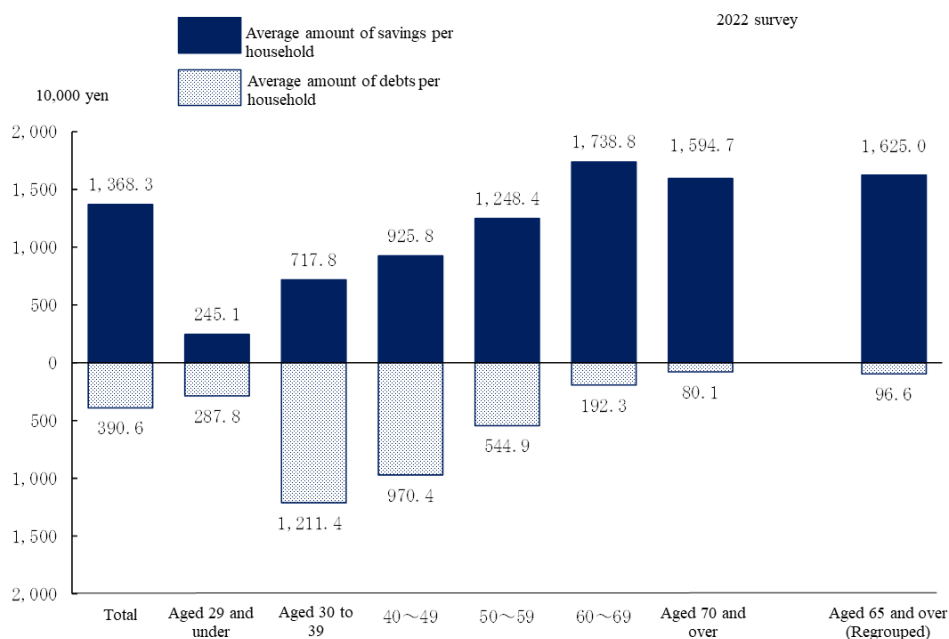
Notes: 1) "Average amount of savings per household" is calculated by excluding households that do not state whether they have savings as well as households whose amount of savings is not stated.

2) "Average amount of debts per household" is calculated by excluding households that do not state whether they have 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 17,388,000 yen, followed by householders "Aged 70 and over" whose average amount of savings is 15,947,000 yen.

Meanwhile, looking at the average amount of debts per household, householders "Aged 30 to 39" have the largest amount of debts reaching 12,114,000 yen, followed by householders "Aged 40 to 49" whose average amount of debts reaches 9,704,000 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 that do not state whether they have savings as well as households whose amount of savings is not stated.

2) "Average amount of debts per household" is calculated by excluding households that do not state whether they have debts as well as households whose amount of debts is not stated.

3) "Total households" for the age group include those whose age 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 36.3% 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 20-30% of households with householders aged 59 and under answered "Extraordinary expenditures for entrance fees/wedding expenses/travel, etc." A little over 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: %)

2022 survey

Age group of householder	Total	Savings increased	No change	Savings decreased	Reason for decrease (based on multiple responses)				
					Payment for daily living expenses	Purchase of land and/or house	Extraordinary expenditures for entrance fees/wedding expenses/travel, etc.	Reduction in appraised value of stocks, etc.	Others
Total	100.0	13.8	37.7	36.3 (100.0)	(73.6)	(5.4)	(18.2)	(9.5)	(29.0)
Aged 29 and under	100.0	33.4	33.5	26.7 (100.0)	(69.3)	(11.8)	(30.9)	(6.5)	(24.2)
Aged 30 to 39	100.0	32.3	33.7	27.2 (100.0)	(69.9)	(15.5)	(23.7)	(6.9)	(22.5)
40~49	100.0	23.5	38.4	30.4 (100.0)	(67.1)	(6.3)	(33.0)	(6.6)	(28.1)
50~59	100.0	17.7	41.6	32.8 (100.0)	(70.1)	(4.6)	(26.0)	(9.2)	(32.3)
60~69	100.0	11.8	36.1	40.1 (100.0)	(75.8)	(5.4)	(15.6)	(10.7)	(31.1)
Aged 70 and over	100.0	5.5	37.9	40.0 (100.0)	(75.9)	(3.9)	(12.2)	(10.1)	(28.2)
(regrouped) Aged 65 and over	100.0	6.5	37.6	40.1 (100.0)	(76.1)	(4.2)	(12.6)	(10.4)	(28.7)

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

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

6 Poverty rates

The poverty line (50% of the median for the equivalent disposable income) for the year 2021 stands at 1,270,000 yen, and the "Relative poverty rate" (the ratio of people living below the poverty line) is 15.4% (down 0.3 points from 2018). Meanwhile, the "Child poverty rate" (aged 17 and under) is 11.5% (down 2.5 points from 2018).

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 10.6% (down 2.5 points from 2018). More specifically, the rate reaches 44.5% (down 3.8 points from 2018) for households with "one adult" while the rate is 8.6% (down 2.6 points from 2018) for households with "two or more adults".

Figures after 2021 are based on the new standard. (Table 11, Figure 13)

Table 11 Yearly trends in poverty rate

	1985	1988	1991	1994	1997	2000	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015	2018		2021
												Old standard	New standard	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	15.4
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	11.5
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	10.6
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	44.5
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	8.6
(Unit: 10,000 yen)														
Median (a)	216	227	270	289	297	274	260	254	250	244	244	253	248	254
Poverty line (a/2)	108	114	135	144	149	137	130	127	125	122	122	127	124	127

Note: 1) The poverty rate is calculated based on the OECD standards.

2) 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.

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

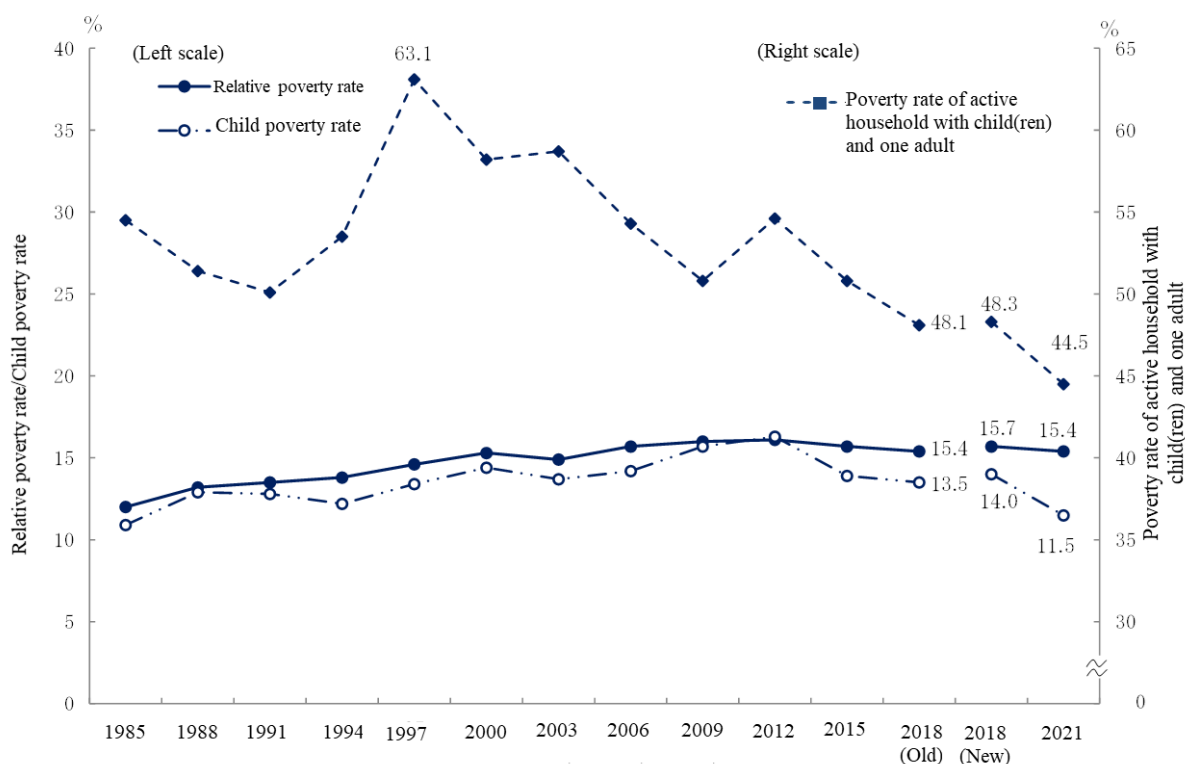
4) Figures for 1994 do not include data for Hyogo Prefecture.

5) Figures for 2015 do not include data for Kumamoto Prefecture.

6) 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.

7) Figures after 2021 are based on the new standard.

Figure 13 Yearly trends in poverty rate



Notes: 1) The poverty rate is calculated based on the OECD standards.

2) 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.

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

4) Figures for 1994 do not include data for Hyogo Prefecture.

5) Figures for 2015 do not include data for Kumamoto Prefecture.

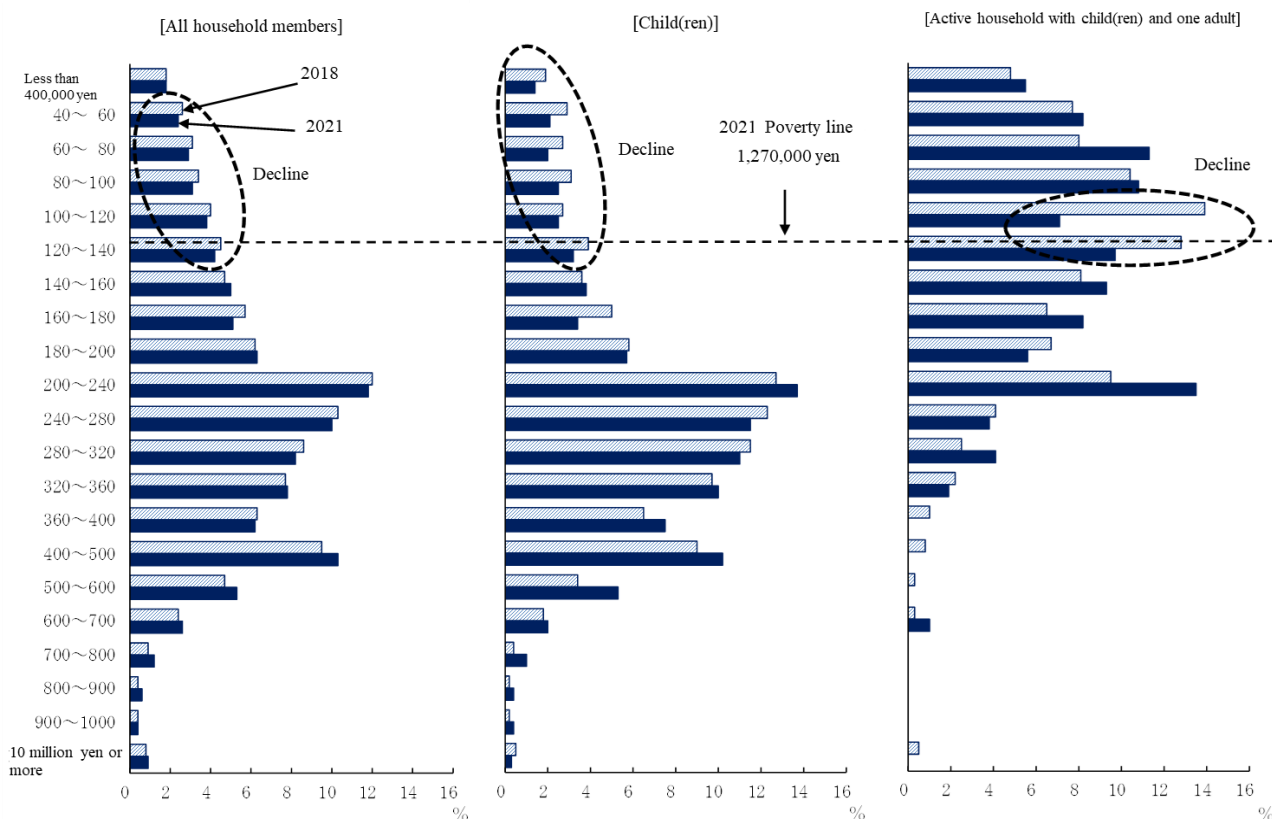
6) The 2018 "New standard" is a new OECD standard for income definition revised in 2015, in which the "automobile tax/light-weight vehicle tax/vehicle weight tax", "premiums for corporate pension" and "allowance" are deducted from conventional disposable income.

7) Figures after 2021 are based on the new standard.

Looking at the relative frequency distribution of the number of household members by the amount of equivalent disposable income, compared to 2018, as for "All household members", it fell in the range between 400,000 and less than 1,400,000 yen.

As for child(ren)(aged 17 and under), the amount fell in the range between 400,000 and less than 1,400,000 yen. It dropped in the range between 1,000,000 yen and less than 1,400,000 yen among "active household with child(ren) with one adult". (Figure 14)

Figure 14 Relative frequency distribution of the number of household members by equivalent disposable income class



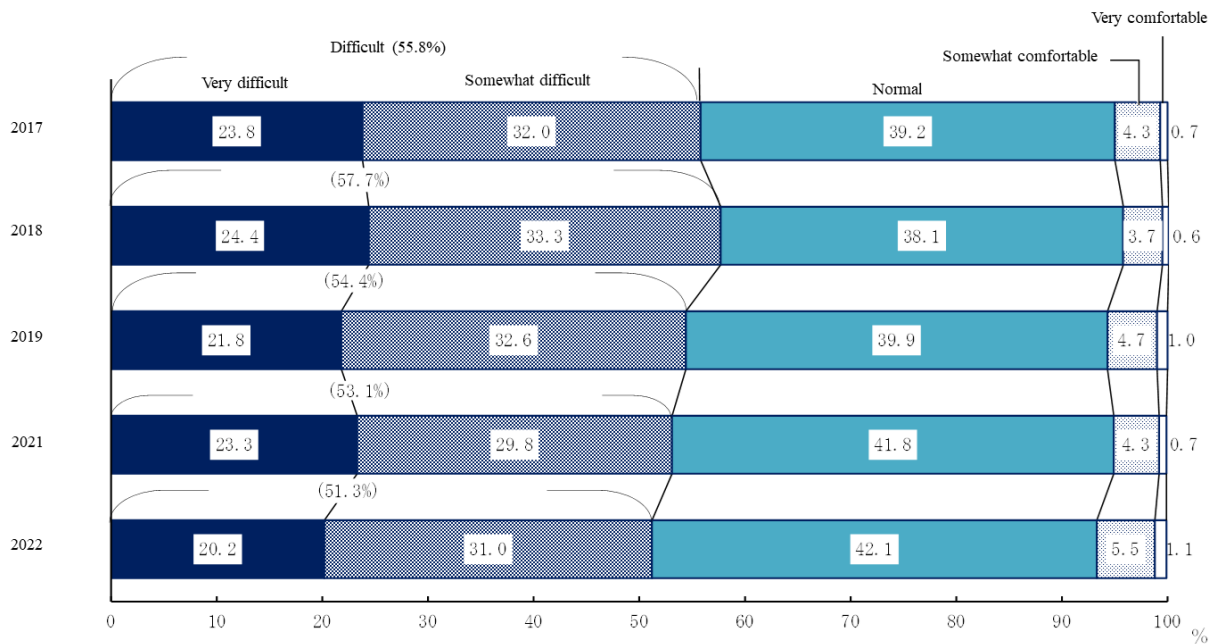
Notes: 1) Adult means a person aged 18 and over and Child means a person aged 17 and under. Active household means a household where the age of the householder is 18 and over but under 65.

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

7 Self-assessed living conditions

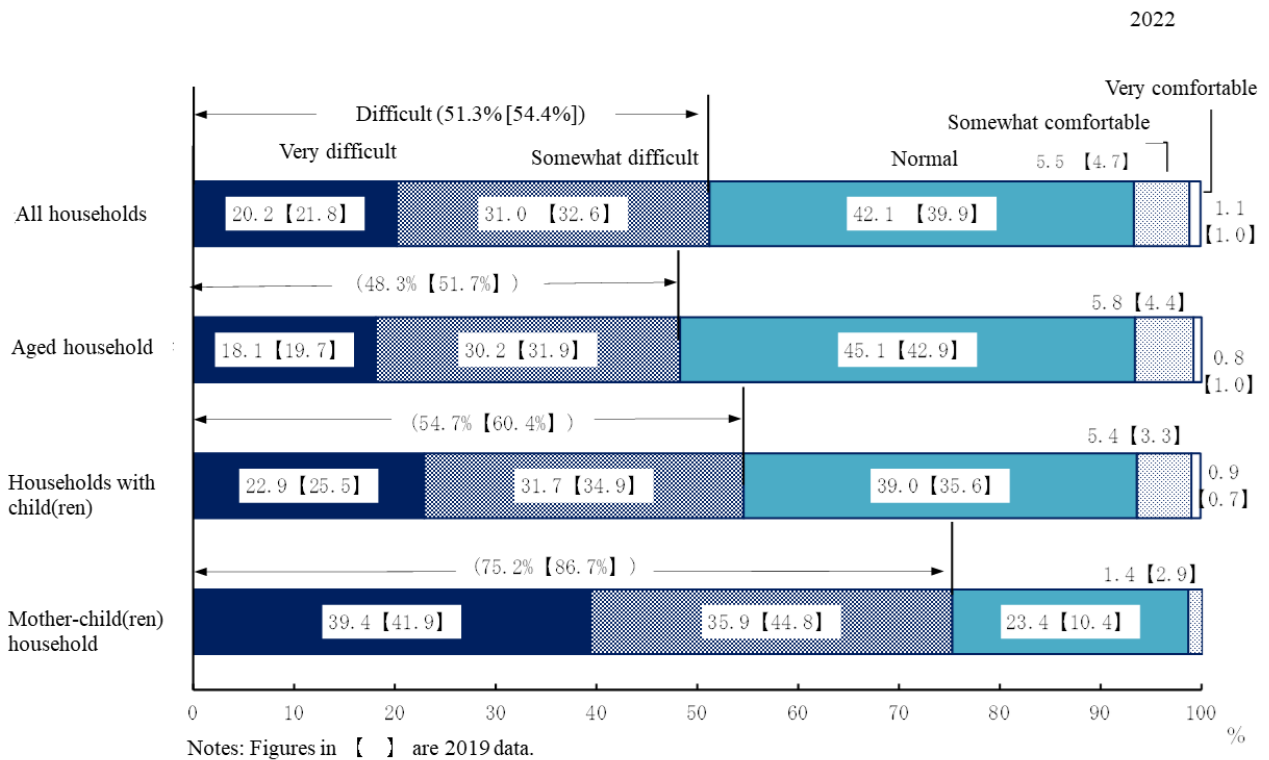
Looking at the percentage distribution of households by self-assessed living conditions, "Difficult" ("Very difficult" and "Somewhat difficult") accounts for 51.3% (Figure 15)

Figure 15 Yearly trends in self-assessed living conditions of households



Looking at self-assessed living conditions by household type, 75.2% of "Mother-child household" and 54.7% of "Household with child(ren)" responded "Difficult" (Figure 16).

Figure 16 Self-assessed living conditions by household type



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 276.5 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 246.7, and that for the female population stands at 304.2, 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 119.7, and the figure rises with age group to reach 492.7 in the population "aged 80 and over". (Table 12)

By type of symptoms, the ratio of persons with subjective symptoms is high for "lower back pain" and "stiff shoulders" for both the male and female population. (Figure 17)

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

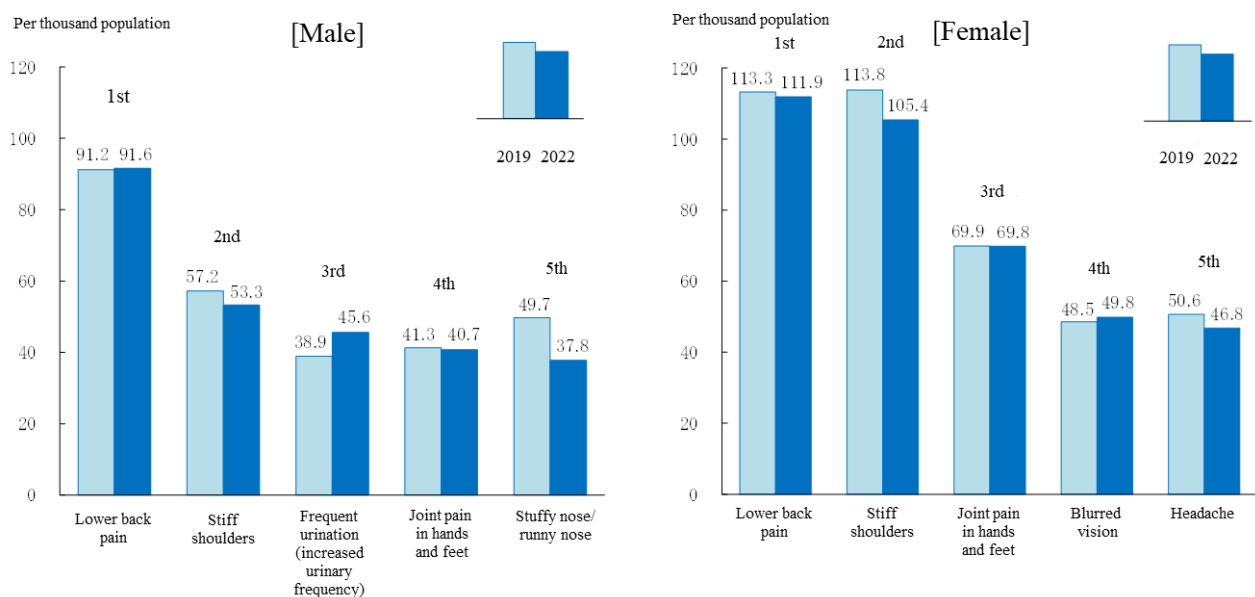
(Unit: thousand population)

Age group	2022			2019		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	276.5	246.7	304.2	302.5	270.8	332.1
Aged 9 and under	123.3	132.9	113.1	178.0	184.9	170.7
Aged 10 to 19	119.7	112.1	127.6	157.1	154.6	159.7
20 to 29	153.7	121.3	186.1	194.6	159.6	229.3
30 to 39	199.7	168.9	230.4	249.3	206.2	291.3
40 to 49	223.6	189.3	257.3	268.4	225.6	310.1
50 to 59	268.8	225.4	309.6	309.1	260.6	355.2
60 to 69	321.4	299.5	341.9	338.9	322.3	354.5
70 to 79	408.4	389.0	425.5	434.1	414.1	451.5
Aged 80 and over	492.7	485.3	497.6	511.0	498.8	518.8
(Regrouped)						
Aged 65 and over	418.2	397.6	435.2	433.6	413.2	450.3
Aged 75 and over	474.6	462.4	483.7	495.5	477.3	508.6

Notes: 1) 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 for calculating the ratio of persons with subjective symptoms.

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

Figure 17 Top 5 symptoms by gender in terms of the ratio of persons with subjective symptoms (based on multiple responses)



Note: 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 for calculating the ratio of persons with subjective symptoms.

2 Outpatient treatments

The ratio of persons visiting hospital to receive treatment for an injury or disease (outpatients) stands at 417.3 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 401.9 for the male population and at 431.6 for the female population, thus the ratio is higher in the female population.

Looking at the ratio by age group, the population "aged 9 and under" exhibits the lowest ratio, standing at 131.3, and the figure increases with age group to reach 727.6 in the population "aged 80 and over". (Table 13)

Looking at the outpatient ratio by type of injury or disease, the figure is the highest for both sexes with regard to "high blood pressure", followed by "diabetes mellitus" and "dyslipidemia (hypercholesterolemia, etc.)" for the male population, and "dyslipidemia (hypercholesterolemia, etc.)" and "eye diseases" for the female population. (Figure 18)

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

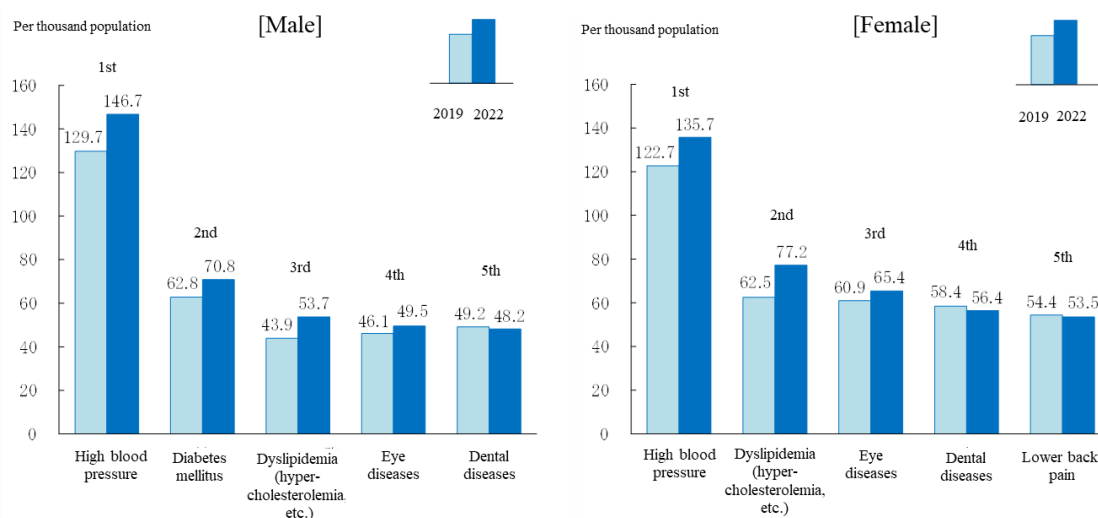
(Unit: thousand population)

Age group	2022			2019		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	417.3	401.9	431.6	404.0	388.1	418.8
Aged 9 and under	131.3	144.4	117.6	150.4	162.0	138.0
Aged 10 to 19	138.0	141.3	134.7	140.1	147.1	132.7
20 to 29	153.5	128.3	178.6	157.1	131.1	182.9
30 to 39	211.3	187.4	235.1	216.7	188.6	244.0
40 to 49	280.2	265.1	295.0	287.2	270.8	303.2
50 to 59	418.8	408.5	428.5	427.5	417.6	437.0
60 to 69	589.8	596.8	583.1	586.3	593.9	579.1
70 to 79	708.1	710.4	706.1	706.0	707.9	704.3
Aged 80 and over (Regrouped)	727.6	740.0	719.2	730.3	737.1	725.9
Aged 65 and over	696.4	700.8	692.7	689.6	692.8	686.9
Aged 75 and over	729.2	739.2	721.9	730.5	735.7	726.8

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

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

Figure 18 Top 5 diseases by gender in terms of outpatient ratio (based on multiple answers)



Note: Inpatients are not included in the number of outpatients but are included in the number of household members used as the denominator for calculating the outpatient ratio.

3 Functional restrictions in daily life

Looking at the degree of functional restrictions in daily life for six functions (seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care, and communication), the percentage of "no difficulty" is high in all categories.

On the other hand, the answers "A lot of difficulty" and "Cannot do at all" are high for "walking". (Table 14)

Table 14 Functional restrictions in daily life

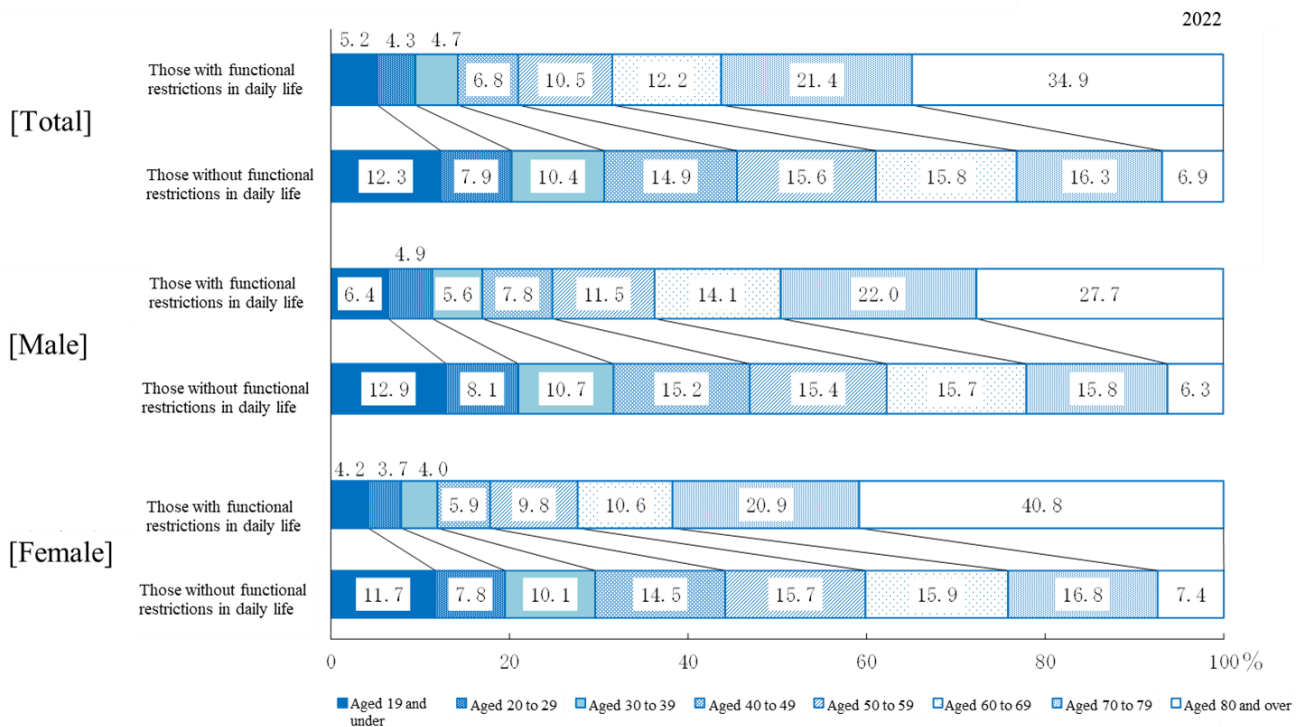
(Unit: %)

		Total	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Not stated
Seeing	Do you have difficulty seeing even if wearing glasses?	100.0	64.3	29.3	2.8	1.3	2.3
Hearing	Do you have difficulty hearing even if using a hearing aid?	100.0	85.8	5.1	1.6	1.9	5.6
Walking	Do you have difficulty walking or climbing stairs?	100.0	74.7	16.2	4.8	2.1	2.2
Cognition	Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	100.0	71.7	21.5	2.6	1.7	2.5
Self care	Do you have difficulty with (self-care such as) washing all over or dressing?	100.0	87.7	6.4	1.5	2.0	2.3
Communication	Using your usual (customary) language, do you have difficulty communicating (for example understanding or being understood by others)?	100.0	85.7	8.5	1.7	1.8	2.3

Notes: 1) The data tabulated those aged 6 and older (excluding inpatients).
 2) Refer to the Definition of Terms on Page No. 41 for "Functional restrictions in daily life"

The proportion of respondents who answered "A lot of difficulty" and "Cannot do at all" (hereinafter, "Those with functional restrictions in daily life") and those who did not choose any answer for the six functions of daily living (hereinafter, "Those without functional restrictions in daily life"), by gender and age group, shows that the proportion of respondents with functional limitations in daily living is higher in the older age groups. (Figure 19)

Figure 19 Percentage distribution of those with functional restrictions in daily life and those no such restrictions by gender and age group

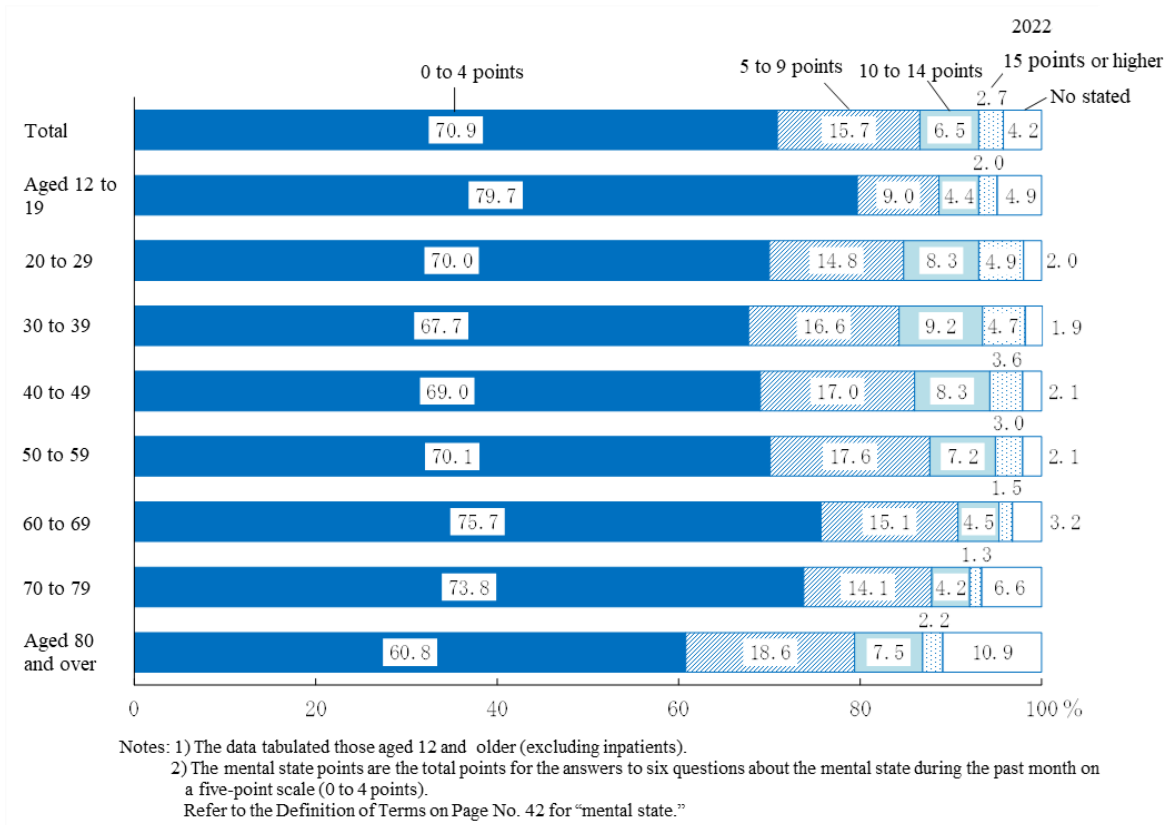


Notes: 1) The data tabulated those aged 6 and older (excluding inpatients).
 2) The tabulation does not include those whose six functions in daily life are not stated.

4 Mental state

Looking at mental state in the past month, "0 to 4 points" is the most common score, at 70.9%, by grade of points, and "0 to 4 points" is also the most common score in all age groups. (Figure 20)

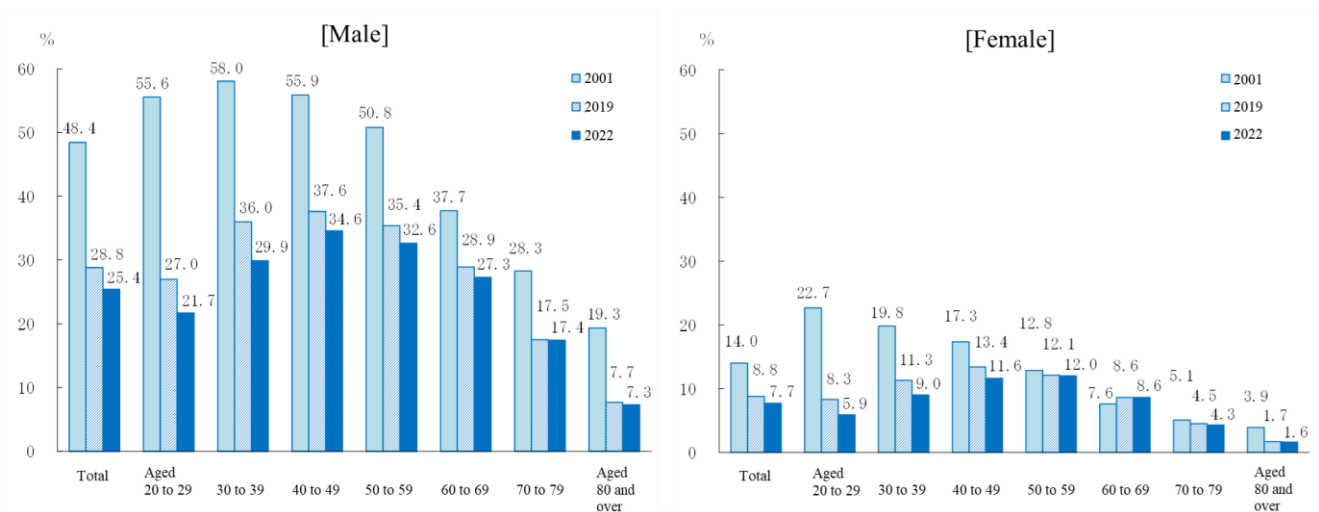
Figure 20 Percentage distribution of mental states (grade of points) by age group



5 Smoking habit

Comparing smoking habit by gender and age group with 2001 data, the percentages of those who answered "have a smoking habit" have been decreasing in almost all age groups, and both in the male and female populations, the biggest decline is observed in the age group of "20 to 29". (Figure 21)

Figure 21 Yearly comparison, by gender and by age group, of smoking populations



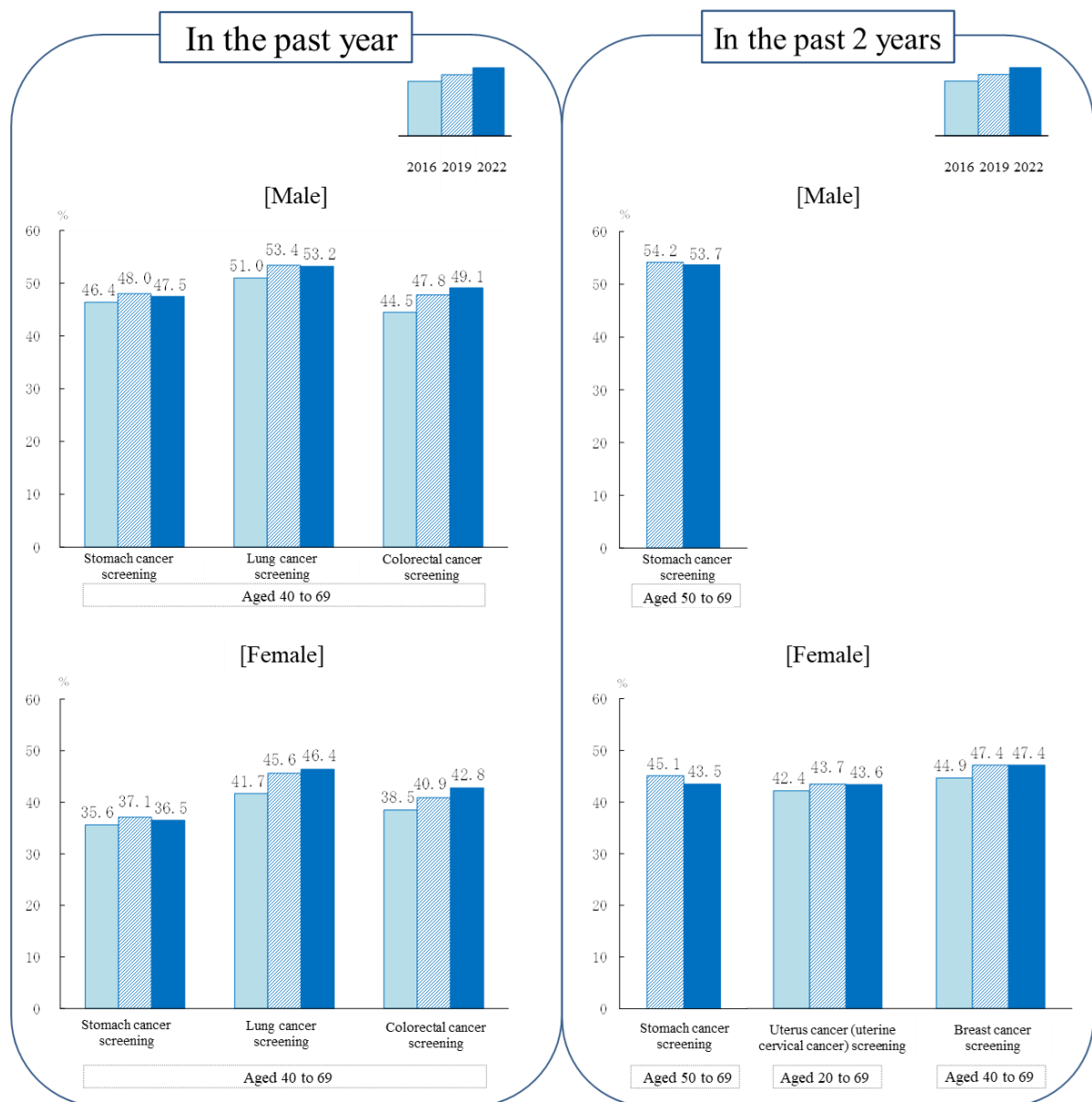
6 Cancer screening

Looking at the percentage distribution of persons 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 53.2% and 46.4%, respectively.

In the past 2 years, 53.7% of the male population and 43.5% of the female population have undergone a “stomach cancer screening”. Also, 43.6% have undergone “uterus cancer (cervical cancer) screening” and 47.4% have received “breast cancer screening”.

In addition, the percentage of those who received any of the cancer screenings remained unchanged overall. (Figure 22)

Figure 22 Trends in percentages of those who underwent cancer screening by gender



Notes: 1) 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, Labour 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 42.1%, followed by "one-person household" accounting for 30.7%, and then by "other households" accounting for 16.4%.

In terms of yearly trends, the percentage of "one-person household" and "nuclear family household" is increasing and that of "three-generation-family household" is decreasing. (Table 15)

Table 15 Yearly trends in the percentage distribution of "households with a person requiring long-term care, etc." by the structure of household

(Unit: %)

Year	Total	One-person household	Nuclear family household	(Regrouped)	Three-generation-family household	Other households	(Regrouped)
				Household of a couple only			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
2022	100.0	30.7	42.1	25.0	10.9	16.4	61.5

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

Looking at "households with persons requiring long-term care, etc." by the present care requirement levels and household structure, the percentage of households with a person requiring low level care is high in the "one-person household", while the percentage of households with a person requiring high level care is high in the "nuclear family household" and "three-generation family household". (Table 16)

Table 16 Percentage distribution of the present long-term care requirement levels by the structure of households with a person requiring long-term care, etc.

(Unit: %)

2022

Present care requirement level	Total	One-person household	Nuclear family household	(Regrouped)	Three-generation-family household	Other households	(Regrouped)
				Household of a couple only			Aged household
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households with a person requiring support	32.8	43.6	29.1	29.2	26.1	26.9	35.5
Support level 1	14.5	17.5	13.9	15.0	12.2	11.7	15.7
Support level 2	18.4	26.1	15.2	14.2	13.9	15.1	19.8
Households with a person requiring long-term care	64.9	53.5	69.0	68.3	72.4	70.9	61.8
Long-term care level 1	20.2	18.9	19.2	19.1	20.3	25.4	19.3
Long-term care level 2	18.8	16.5	19.7	22.3	20.4	19.7	19.3
Long-term care level 3	11.6	9.0	13.1	12.2	14.4	10.8	10.9
Long-term care level 4	8.3	5.9	9.4	7.3	9.3	9.3	7.0
Long-term care level 5	6.0	3.3	7.6	7.4	7.9	5.6	5.4

Notes: 1) "Present care requirement level" means the care requirement level as of June 2022.

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

3) 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.

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.

Furthermore, looking at the percentage distribution of the age and gender of “persons requiring long-term care, etc.” for 2022, the male population "aged 85 to 89" and the female population "aged 90 and over" account for the highest percentages, respectively at 23.7% and 30.9%. (Figure 23, 24)

Figure 23 Yearly trends in percentage distribution of “persons requiring long-term care, etc.” by age group

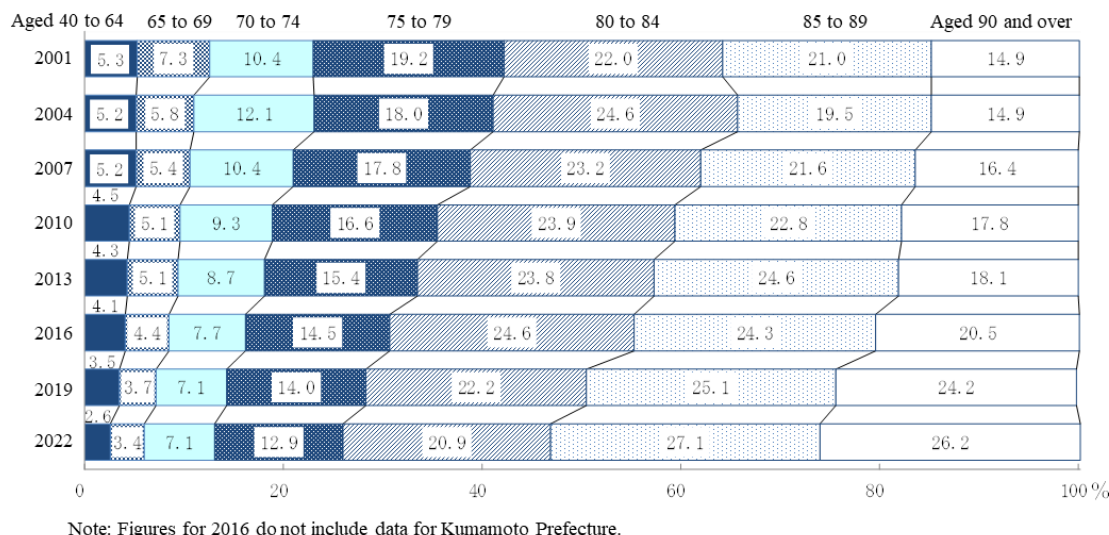
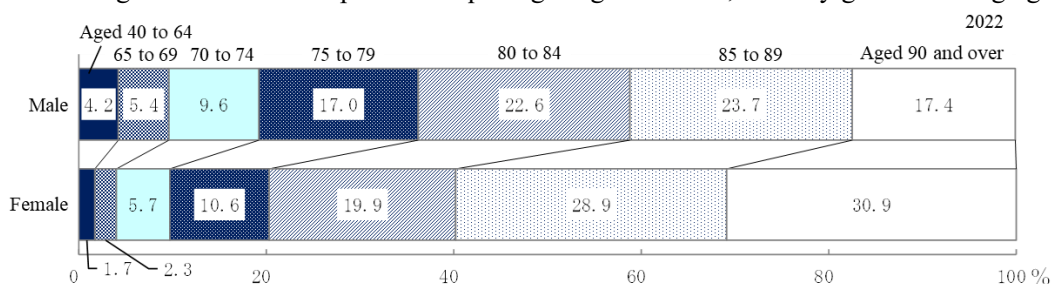


Figure 24 Percentage distribution of “persons requiring long-term care, etc.” by gender and age group



Looking at the major causes for long term care, by the present care requirement level, “joint disorder” is the highest among “persons requiring support”, at 19.3%, followed by “Infirmity due to aging”, at 17.4%. Among “persons requiring long term care”, the most common cause is “dementia”, at 23.6%, followed by “cerebrovascular diseases (stroke)”, at 19.0%.

(Table 17)

Table 17 Percentage distribution of major causes (Top 3 causes) of long-term care by the present care requirement level

Present care requirement level	2022					
	1st		2nd		3rd	
Total	Dementia	16.6	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	16.1	Fracture/fall	13.9
Persons requiring support	Joint disorder	19.3	Infirmity due to aging	17.4	Fracture/fall	16.1
Support level 1	Infirmity due to aging	19.5	Joint disorder	18.7	Fracture/fall	12.2
Support level 2	Joint disorder	19.8	Fracture/fall	19.6	Infirmity due to aging	15.5
Persons requiring long-term care	Dementia	23.6	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	19.0	Fracture/fall	13.0
Long-term care level 1	Dementia	26.4	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	14.5	Fracture/fall	13.1
Long-term care level 2	Dementia	23.6	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	17.5	Fracture/fall	11.0
Long-term care level 3	Dementia	25.3	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	19.6	Fracture/fall	12.8
Long-term care level 4	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	28.0	Fracture/fall	18.7	Dementia	14.4
Long-term care level 5	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	26.3	Dementia	23.1	Fracture/fall	11.3

Note: "Present care requirement level" means the care requirement level as of June 2022.

3 Principal caregivers

Looking at the status of "persons requiring long-term care, etc." in terms of whether they live together with the "principal caregiver," 45.9% are "co-resident".

Furthermore, looking at the relationship of the "persons requiring long-term care, etc." to the "principal co-resident caregiver", the most common is "spouse", at 22.9%, followed by "child", at 16.2% (Figure 25).

In addition, looking at the "principal caregiver" by co-residence and separate residence, by gender, there are more female caregivers for both modes of residence. By age group, a higher percentage of younger generations live separately compared with co-residence (Figure 26).

Figure 25 Percentage distribution of "principal caregivers" by their relationship to "persons requiring long-term care, etc."

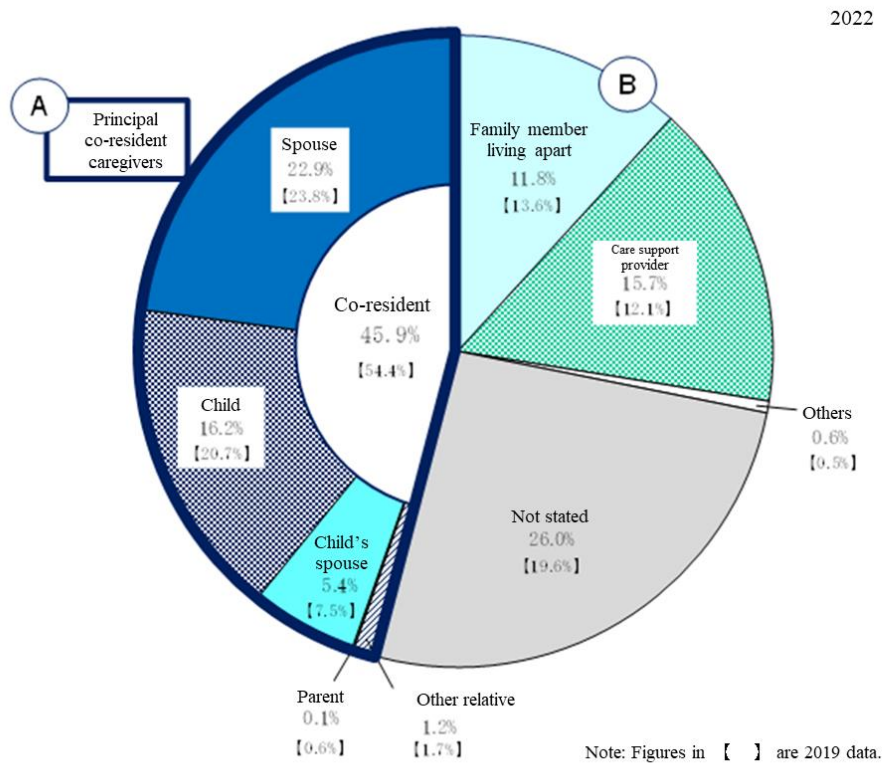
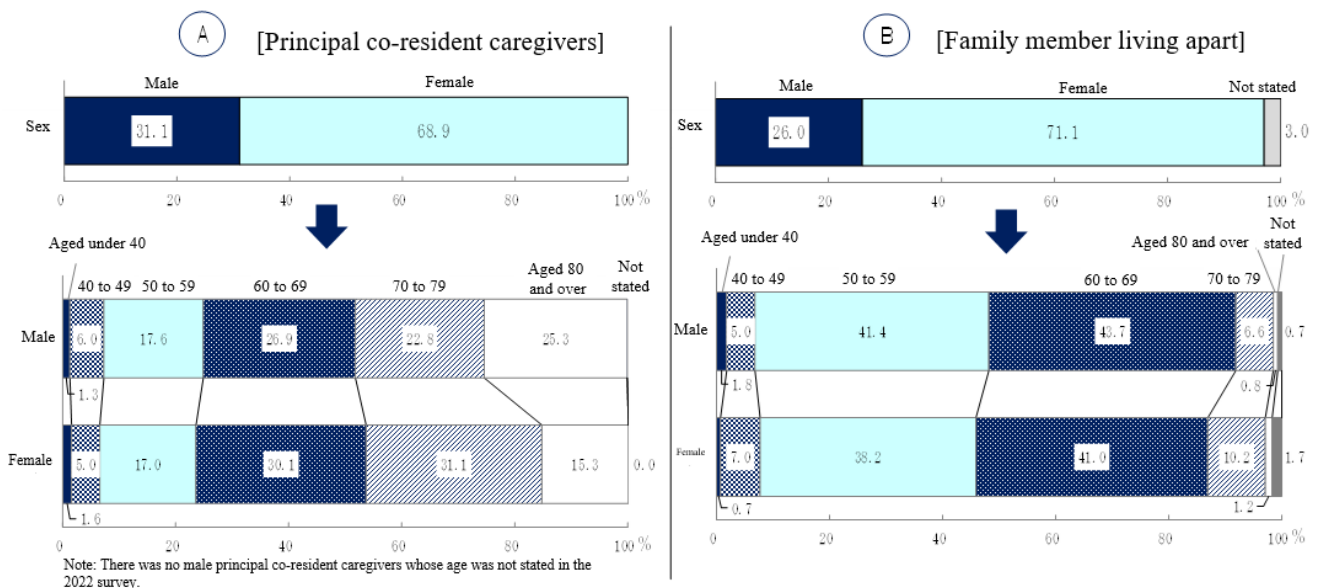


Figure 26 Percentage distribution of "principal caregivers" by gender and age group

2022



Looking at age combinations of "persons requiring long-term care, etc." and "principal co-resident caregivers," 77.1% are "Aged 60 and over combination", 63.5% are "Aged 65 and over combination", and 35.7% are "Aged 75 and over combination". The yearly trends show an upward trend in all three (Table 18, Figure 27).

Table 18 Percentage distribution of "persons requiring long-term care, etc." and "principal co-resident caregivers" by age group

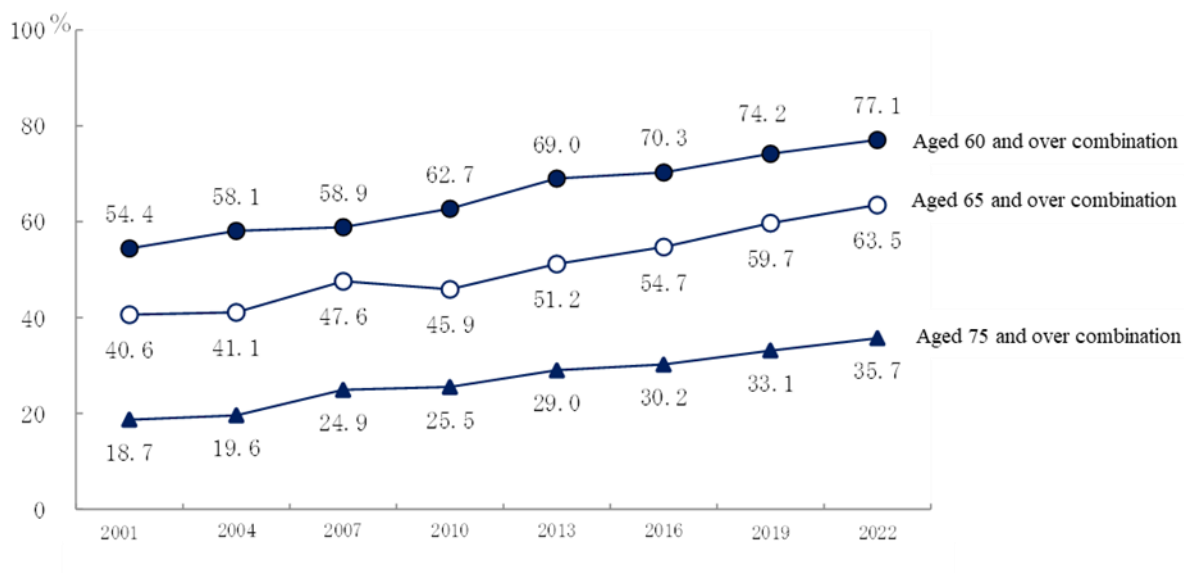
(Unit: %)

2022

		Age group of persons requiring long-term care, etc.								
		Total	Age group of persons requiring long-term care, etc.					(Regrouped)	(Regrouped)	(Regrouped)
			Aged 40 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	Aged 90 and over	Aged 60 and over	Aged 65 and over	Aged 75 and over
Age group of principal co-resident caregivers	Total	[100.0]	[3.0]	[4.3]	[23.4]	[45.1]	[24.3]	[98.1]	[97.0]	[84.4]
	Aged under 40	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Aged 40 to 49	1.5	7.3	6.8	1.4	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.8
	50 to 59	5.3	12.2	1.3	8.0	5.0	3.1	5.0	5.1	5.1
	60 to 69	17.2	41.0	0.8	5.9	26.0	11.5	16.5	16.4	18.3
	70 to 79	29.1	33.4	62.0	15.3	19.1	54.4	29.4	28.9	26.9
	80 and over	28.5	4.6	27.8	60.8	18.7	18.8	29.0	29.3	27.3
	Aged 80 and over	18.4	1.5	1.2	8.7	30.4	10.7	18.7	18.9	21.6
	(regrouped) Aged 60 and over	76.0	39.6	91.1	84.7	68.2	84.0	77.1	77.2	75.8
	(regrouped) Aged 65 and over	62.2	19.3	75.9	82.6	52.9	62.6	63.1	63.5	61.2
(regrouped) Aged 75 and over	31.9	3.7	5.9	35.4	44.8	12.5	32.4	32.8	35.7	

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

Figure 27 Age combination of "persons requiring long-term care, etc." and "principal co-resident caregivers"

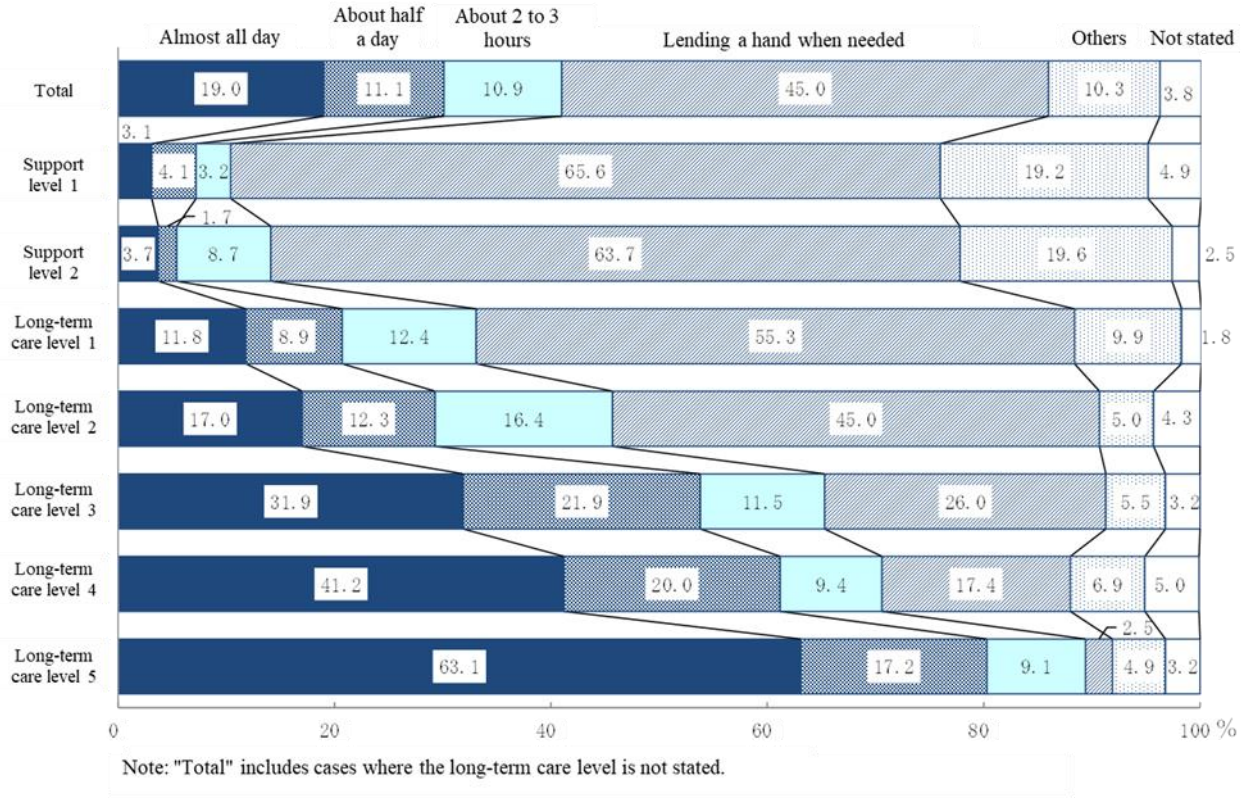


Note: Figures for 2016 do not include data for Kumamoto Prefecture.

Looking at the care hours spent by “principal co-resident caregivers” by the care requirement level of “persons requiring long-term care, etc.”, the percentage of "lending a hand when needed" is the highest in "support level 1" through "long-term care level 2", while the percentage of "almost all day" is the highest at "long-term care level 3" and higher levels. (Figure 28)

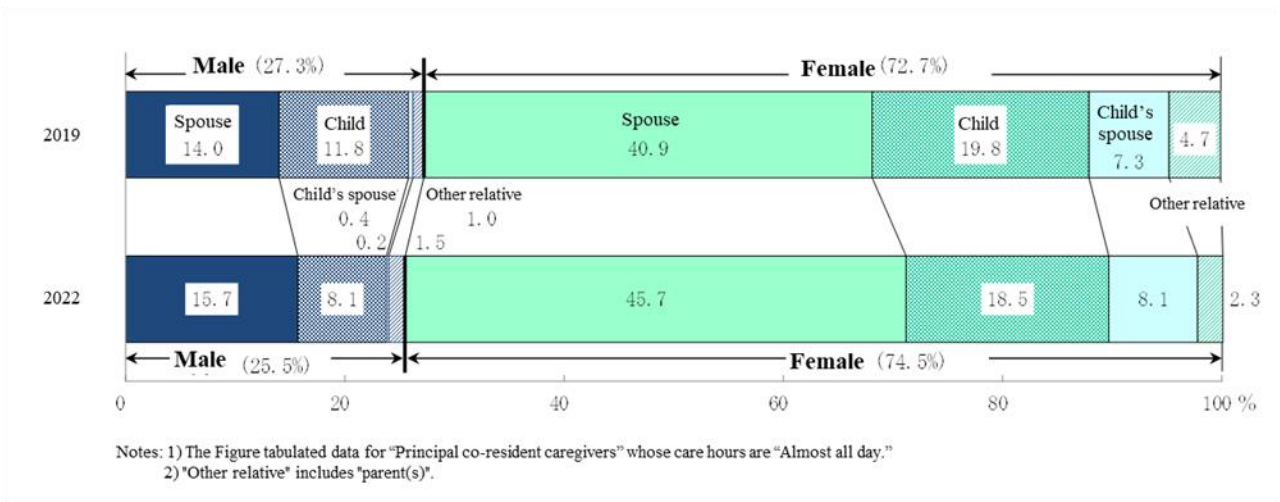
Figure 28 Percentage distribution of care hours spent by “principal co-resident caregivers” by care requirement level

2022



Looking at principal co-resident caregivers whose care hours are "almost all day", "male" caregivers account for 25.5% and "female" caregivers account for 74.5%. By relationship, the percentage of female “spouse” is the highest at 45.7%, followed by female “child” at 18.5% and male “spouse” at 15.7%. (Figure 29)

Figure 29 Percentage distribution of “principal co-resident caregivers” by gender and relationship



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Table 1 Household conditions by household type

2022

	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)	54 310	16 931	565	9 917	27 474
As a percentage to all households (%)	100.0	31.2	1.0	18.3	50.6
Average number of household members (persons)	2.25	1.50	2.60	3.88	2.11
Average number of earners per household (persons)	1.17	0.36	0.99	1.79	0.83
Percentage of households with persons with work (%)	71.3	29.5	88.7	96.5	51.2
Average household expenditures (10,000 yen)	24.0	19.1	21.1	29.7	22.4

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

2) "Household expenditures" means household expenditures expensed during May of 2022 (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

2022 survey

	All households	Aged household	Household other than aged households	Mother-child(ren) household	Households with child(ren)	Household with person(s) aged 65 and over	
Average income per household (10,000 yen)	545.7	318.3	665.0	328.2	785.0	454.8	
Average disposable income per household (10,000 yen)	418.1	268.2	504.8	258.8	608.1	355.0	
Average income per household member (10,000 yen)	235.0	206.1	243.6	123.7	194.8	207.9	
Average earned income per earner (10,000 yen)	333.3	207.5	348.9	267.0	385.9	250.0	
Percentage distribution (%)	Income quintile	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Quintile I (Quintile I value) 2 million yen	20.0	35.8	11.7	25.2	4.6	25.9
	Quintile II (Quintile II value) 3.38 million yen	20.0	32.2	13.6	35.4	7.1	25.4
	Quintile III (Quintile III value) 5.26 million yen	20.0	19.8	20.1	27.4	16.9	20.6
	Quintile IV (Quintile IV value) 8.16 million yen	20.0	8.3	26.1	10.3	32.5	15.2
	Quintile V	20.0	3.8	28.5	1.7	38.8	12.9
	Self-assessed living conditions	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Very difficult	20.2	18.1	21.4	39.4	22.9	20.2
	Somewhat difficult	31.0	30.2	31.5	35.9	31.7	31.0
	Normal	42.1	45.1	40.5	23.4	39.0	43.2
	Somewhat comfortable	5.5	5.8	5.4	1.4	5.4	4.7
Very comfortable	1.1	0.8	1.2	-	0.9	0.8	

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

(Unit: Thousand)

2022

Sex Age group	Aged 65 and over	One-person household	Household of a couple only	Co-resident with child(ren)	Co-resident with married child(ren) and the child's spouse	Co-resident with child(ren) without spouse	Co-resident with other relative(s)	Co-resident with person(s) other than relative(s)
Male	18 193	3 138	8 687	5 557	949	4 608	789	23
Aged 65 to 69	4 381	798	1 850	1 331	103	1 228	396	6
70~74	5 258	899	2 587	1 526	176	1 350	236	11
75~79	3 692	589	1 939	1 083	182	900	76	5
Aged 80 and over	4 862	851	2 311	1 618	488	1 130	80	1
Female	22 104	5 592	7 696	8 011	2 088	5 923	774	31
Aged 65 to 69	4 662	746	2 051	1 541	176	1 365	319	6
70~74	5 907	1 211	2 622	1 851	301	1 550	214	9
75~79	4 301	1 136	1 643	1 419	297	1 122	93	10
Aged 80 and over	7 234	2 500	1 380	3 200	1 314	1 886	147	6

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

(Unit: thousand households)

2022

Age group of youngest child	Total	With work	Regular staff/employees	Non-regular staff/employees	Others	Has no job
Total	9 618	7 277	2 927	3 504	846	2 341
Age 0	616	355	244	74	37	261
1	628	422	244	127	51	207
2	600	413	218	150	45	187
3	544	396	189	159	47	149
4	543	408	179	191	39	135
5	509	374	140	189	45	136
6	551	398	145	194	59	152
7~8	1 045	811	306	401	104	235
9~11	1 531	1 233	415	671	146	298
12~14	1 537	1 248	429	680	139	289
15~17	1 514	1 220	419	668	133	294

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

2) "Others" include "executive of a corporation/organization", "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 labor force status is referred to by the employer.

Table 5 Yearly trends of the labor force status of mothers by age group of their youngest child

(Unit: %)

Age group of youngest child	Regular staff/employees			Non-regular staff/employees			Has no job		
	2016	2019	2022	2016	2019	2022	2016	2019	2022
Total	22.0	26.2	30.4	36.3	37.8	36.4	32.8	27.6	24.3
Age 0	25.7	33.6	39.7	9.0	11.0	12.0	60.7	50.1	42.3
1	25.7	33.2	38.8	18.0	19.3	20.2	49.9	41.6	32.9
2	22.9	28.9	36.4	23.4	27.7	25.0	46.1	36.9	31.1
3	22.0	27.8	34.8	30.1	30.5	29.2	40.3	34.1	27.3
4	20.8	27.7	32.9	35.7	34.0	35.1	35.9	29.5	24.9
5	20.2	23.5	27.4	34.5	38.0	37.1	35.4	29.5	26.6
6	21.6	25.1	26.3	36.2	39.9	35.3	32.8	27.1	27.7
7~8	19.4	22.8	29.2	43.1	44.2	38.4	28.7	23.8	22.5
9~11	19.9	23.0	27.1	45.9	46.2	43.9	24.2	20.9	19.5
12~14	22.3	24.3	27.9	44.3	46.0	44.2	23.0	20.2	18.8
15~17	22.3	25.6	27.7	45.3	45.9	44.1	21.5	19.3	19.4

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

2) Figures above exclude cases where the "labor status" of mothers is "not stated".

Table 6 Distribution of household structures/households with person(s) aged 65

(Unit: thousand households)

Prefectural government 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	54 310	17 852	31 019	13 330	14 022	3 666
Hokkaido	2 562	994	1 382	727	496	159
Aomori	513	153	275	121	108	46
Iwate	504	165	250	110	100	41
Miyagi	965	301	525	228	235	62
Akita	385	107	196	94	75	27
Yamagata	400	98	203	88	89	27
Fukushima	727	213	382	167	166	49
Ibaraki	1 125	306	656	275	306	75
Tochigi	767	211	446	174	217	55
Gunma	791	227	474	198	212	64
Saitama	3 081	915	1 877	734	905	238
Chiba	2 662	839	1 606	634	809	163
Tokyo	6 579	2 675	3 546	1 428	1 716	402
Kanagawa	4 098	1 362	2 462	1 065	1 133	264
Niigata	847	227	456	186	206	64
Toyama	392	99	219	90	105	24
Ishikawa	465	132	267	114	123	29
Fukui	276	66	150	62	70	18
Yamanashi	362	136	189	81	85	22
Nagano	796	199	475	204	222	49
Gifu	746	180	443	194	204	45
Shizuoka	1 435	406	813	325	385	103
Aichi	3 119	984	1 825	757	886	181
Mie	706	189	435	196	197	42
Shiga	569	146	356	158	167	31
Kyoto	1 160	417	656	275	288	93
Osaka	4 016	1 478	2 273	974	996	303
Hyogo	2 328	693	1 431	648	610	174
Nara	542	139	348	150	161	37
Wakayama	398	125	230	103	99	27
Tottori	221	65	117	49	52	16
Shimane	280	101	129	61	53	16
Okayama	789	244	448	194	202	52
Hiroshima	1 234	431	694	309	307	78
Yamaguchi	609	205	349	173	130	45
Tokushima	303	89	175	79	75	22
Kagawa	398	114	241	107	112	22
Ehime	587	187	345	158	147	41
Kochi	324	124	164	77	64	23
Fukuoka	2 303	824	1 285	553	584	148
Saga	330	96	181	79	80	22
Nagasaki	552	170	312	142	126	43
Kumamoto	738	227	414	192	168	54
Oita	508	177	270	133	102	35
Miyazaki	472	148	280	141	110	30
Kagoshima	721	251	421	200	169	52
Okinawa	625	216	347	126	167	55
(Regrouped)						
Tokyo urban area	4 672	2 032	2 395	950	1 171	274
Sapporo City	959	349	537	256	217	64
Sendai City	522	201	276	129	118	28
Saitama City	549	154	351	131	184	36
Chiba City	442	156	259	105	130	24
Yokohama City	1 724	599	1 019	465	459	95
Kawasaki City	670	228	406	155	218	33
Sagamihara City	320	109	190	78	91	21
Niigata City	327	101	179	72	82	25
Shizuoka City	277	78	157	61	72	24
Hamamatsu City	307	82	177	72	88	18
Nagoya City	1 059	388	595	259	271	65
Kyoto City	702	293	369	153	158	59
Osaka City	1 347	611	632	265	282	85
Sakai City	355	105	225	99	98	28
Kobe City	702	245	420	201	175	44
Okayama City	325	120	172	73	80	19
Hiroshima City	532	179	320	135	147	38
Kitakyushu City	425	156	235	101	104	30
Fukuoka City	785	330	408	174	191	42
Kumamoto City	326	107	188	81	83	24

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

2022

Three-generation-family household	Other households	Household with person(s) aged 65 and over	Aged household	Households with child(ren)	Prefectural government 21 major cities (regrouped)
2 086	3 353	27 474	16 931	9 917	Nationwide
55	132	1 327	944	372	Hokkaido
39	46	295	154	88	Aomori
38	51	302	168	91	Iwate
65	75	484	250	172	Miyagi
38	45	248	130	64	Akita
48	51	250	109	78	Yamagata
64	68	421	219	148	Fukushima
77	86	612	335	230	Ibaraki
51	59	391	204	162	Tochigi
37	53	424	259	151	Gunma
112	177	1 530	882	549	Saitama
75	143	1 240	782	529	Chiba
78	279	2 667	1 774	1 147	Tokyo
89	186	1 997	1 305	707	Kanagawa
84	80	502	241	167	Niigata
38	36	228	116	82	Toyama
25	41	246	137	92	Ishikawa
32	28	161	77	64	Fukui
15	23	176	101	100	Yamanashi
57	64	448	246	173	Nagano
59	63	435	239	157	Gifu
99	117	743	388	297	Shizuoka
123	187	1 493	885	583	Aichi
35	47	383	237	142	Mie
28	39	290	174	108	Shiga
27	60	595	389	188	Kyoto
73	192	2 008	1 357	642	Osaka
82	121	1 259	802	405	Hyogo
22	34	285	172	103	Nara
16	28	225	140	66	Wakayama
18	20	127	67	46	Tottori
23	26	155	88	66	Shimane
40	57	433	265	147	Okayama
41	68	637	423	227	Hiroshima
17	39	367	251	87	Yamaguchi
14	25	171	105	52	Tokushima
15	28	209	129	80	Kagawa
14	40	304	199	111	Ehime
10	26	193	128	47	Kochi
60	135	1 078	704	440	Fukuoka
23	30	190	106	67	Saga
27	43	318	192	99	Nagasaki
39	58	420	255	135	Kumamoto
20	41	294	193	81	Oita
14	29	261	176	87	Miyazaki
13	36	371	263	149	Kagoshima
19	43	282	173	138	Okinawa
					(Regrouped)
51	194	1 828	1 242	792	Tokyo urban area
16	57	441	302	155	Sapporo City
17	29	217	127	82	Sendai City
12	32	243	146	119	Saitama City
5	22	200	135	78	Chiba City
34	72	841	574	277	Yokohama City
7	29	235	149	149	Kawasaki City
8	13	148	92	60	Sagamihara City
21	26	175	91	58	Niigata City
20	21	154	79	54	Shizuoka City
21	27	165	84	63	Hamamatsu City
24	52	508	330	164	Nagoya City
11	29	338	230	103	Kyoto City
25	78	628	440	194	Osaka City
7	18	197	133	54	Sakai City
13	24	359	249	107	Kobe City
12	22	150	94	58	Okayama City
11	22	249	173	112	Hiroshima City
9	24	219	154	75	Kitakyushu City
14	33	274	186	151	Fukuoka City
10	20	160	102	67	Kumamoto City

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

2022 survey

Income class	All households		Aged household		Household other than aged households		Mother-child(ren) household		Households with child(ren)		Household with person(s) aged 65 and over	
	Cumulative frequency distribution (%)	Relative frequency distribution (%)	Cumulative frequency distribution (%)	Relative frequency distribution (%)	Cumulative frequency distribution (%)	Relative frequency distribution (%)	Cumulative frequency distribution (%)	Relative frequency distribution (%)	Cumulative frequency distribution (%)	Relative frequency distribution (%)	Cumulative frequency distribution (%)	Relative frequency distribution (%)
Total	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0
Less than 500,000 yen	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	-	-	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1
50~ 100	6.7	5.5	11.6	10.0	4.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	1.2	1.1	8.1	7.0
100~ 150	13.1	6.4	23.2	11.6	7.9	3.8	11.8	8.5	2.9	1.7	16.5	8.4
150~ 200	19.7	6.6	35.4	12.3	11.5	3.6	25.2	13.4	4.6	1.7	25.5	9.0
200~ 250	27.4	7.7	48.8	13.4	16.2	4.8	40.5	15.3	7.0	2.3	35.7	10.2
250~ 300	34.3	6.9	59.9	11.2	20.8	4.6	50.7	10.1	9.2	2.3	44.6	8.8
300~ 350	41.4	7.1	70.2	10.3	26.3	5.5	63.8	13.1	12.4	3.2	53.2	8.6
350~ 400	47.0	5.5	77.1	6.8	31.2	4.8	74.0	10.2	15.9	3.5	59.4	6.2
400~ 450	52.6	5.6	82.7	5.6	36.8	5.7	83.7	9.8	20.5	4.6	65.3	5.9
450~ 500	57.3	4.7	86.3	3.6	42.1	5.3	85.9	2.2	25.1	4.6	69.8	4.5
500~ 600	65.6	8.4	91.2	4.9	52.3	10.2	89.6	3.7	36.6	11.5	76.9	7.1
600~ 700	72.9	7.3	94.3	3.2	61.7	9.4	97.9	8.3	48.5	11.9	82.5	5.6
700~ 800	79.1	6.2	96.1	1.8	70.2	8.5	98.3	0.4	59.7	11.3	86.6	4.1
800~ 900	84.0	4.9	97.1	1.1	77.1	6.9	98.3	-	68.6	8.9	89.8	3.2
900~ 1000	87.6	3.6	97.8	0.6	82.3	5.2	98.3	-	76.1	7.5	92.0	2.2
10 million yen or more	100.0	12.4	100.0	2.2	100.0	17.7	100.0	1.7	100.0	23.9	100.0	8.0
Percentage distribution of households earning average income (5,457,000 yen) or less (%)		61.6		89.0		47.2		88.5		30.6		73.4
Median (10,000 yen)		423		253		573		297		710		330

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

(Unit: %)

	All household members		Child(ren)		Active household with child(ren)					
	2018	2021	2018	2021	Active household		Household with one adult		Household with two adults or more	
					2018	2021	2018	2021	2018	2021
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 400,000 yen	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.3	4.8	5.5	1.5	1.1
40~ 60	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.1	3.0	1.9	7.7	8.2	2.7	1.5
60~ 80	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.0	2.6	1.8	8.0	11.3	2.3	1.3
80~ 100	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.3	10.4	10.8	2.2	1.8
100~ 120	4.0	3.8	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.3	13.9	7.1	2.0	2.1
120~ 140	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.2	3.5	3.0	12.8	9.7	3.0	2.6
140~ 160	4.7	5.0	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.5	8.1	9.3	2.9	3.2
160~ 180	5.7	5.1	5.0	3.4	4.5	3.3	6.5	8.2	4.4	3.0
180~ 200	6.2	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.6	6.7	5.6	5.4	5.6
200~ 240	12.0	11.8	12.7	13.7	12.3	12.8	9.5	13.5	12.5	12.7
240~ 280	10.3	10.0	12.3	11.5	12.7	11.7	4.1	3.8	13.2	12.2
280~ 320	8.6	8.2	11.5	11.0	11.9	11.0	2.5	4.1	12.4	11.4
320~ 360	7.7	7.8	9.7	10.0	9.6	10.4	2.2	1.9	10.0	10.9
360~ 400	6.3	6.2	6.5	7.5	7.1	7.9	1.0	-	7.4	8.4
400~ 500	9.5	10.3	9.0	10.2	10.0	11.0	0.8	-	10.5	11.6
500~ 600	4.7	5.3	3.4	5.3	3.9	5.9	0.3	-	4.1	6.2
600~ 700	2.4	2.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.3	1.0	2.1	2.1
700~ 800	0.9	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.1	-	-	0.5	1.1
800~ 900	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	-	-	0.3	0.4
900~ 1000	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	-	-	0.1	0.4
10 million yen or more	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	-	0.5	0.4

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.

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

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

2022

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	122 272	·	40 297	·	58 929	·	18 193	·	63 343	·	22 104	·
With subjective symptoms	33 804	276.5	16 853	418.2	14 536	246.7	7 234	397.6	19 268	304.2	9 619	435.2
Have a fever	417	3.4	88	2.2	200	3.4	30	1.6	217	3.4	58	2.6
General fatigue	4 484	36.7	1 763	43.8	1 842	31.3	756	41.6	2 642	41.7	1 007	45.5
Unable to sleep	3 614	29.6	1 916	47.6	1 382	23.5	693	38.1	2 232	35.2	1 224	55.4
Easily irritated	2 774	22.7	903	22.4	1 010	17.1	362	19.9	1 764	27.8	541	24.5
Forgetful	4 092	33.5	3 140	77.9	1 671	28.4	1 284	70.6	2 421	38.2	1 856	83.9
Headache	4 056	33.2	887	22.0	1 091	18.5	223	12.3	2 965	46.8	663	30.0
Dizziness	2 484	20.3	1 211	30.0	735	12.5	418	23.0	1 748	27.6	793	35.9
Blurred vision	5 312	43.4	3 454	85.7	2 159	36.6	1 422	78.1	3 152	49.8	2 033	92.0
Difficult to see things clearly	4 500	36.8	2 888	71.7	1 883	32.0	1 229	67.5	2 617	41.3	1 660	75.1
Ringing ears	3 836	31.4	2 428	60.2	1 727	29.3	1 177	64.7	2 109	33.3	1 251	56.6
Difficulty in hearing	4 302	35.2	3 620	89.8	1 947	33.0	1 649	90.6	2 356	37.2	1 971	89.2
Palpitations	2 138	17.5	1 192	29.6	787	13.4	477	26.2	1 351	21.3	715	32.4
Short of breath	2 501	20.5	1 831	45.4	1 209	20.5	925	50.8	1 292	20.4	906	41.0
Pain in chest	913	7.5	495	12.3	391	6.6	204	11.2	522	8.2	291	13.2
Cough and phlegm	4 029	32.9	2 295	56.9	2 170	36.8	1 271	69.9	1 859	29.3	1 023	46.3
Stuffy nose/runny nose	4 392	35.9	1 811	45.0	2 230	37.8	1 000	54.9	2 162	34.1	812	36.7
Wheezing	878	7.2	514	12.8	435	7.4	267	14.7	443	7.0	247	11.2
Stomach upset/heartburn	2 716	22.2	1 515	37.6	1 058	17.9	582	32.0	1 659	26.2	933	42.2
Diarhea	2 004	16.4	699	17.4	1 054	17.9	385	21.2	950	15.0	314	14.2
Constipation	4 389	35.9	2 870	71.2	1 619	27.5	1 239	68.1	2 770	43.7	1 630	73.8
Anorexia	1 083	8.9	645	16.0	450	7.6	281	15.5	632	10.0	364	16.4
Abdominal pain/stomachache	1 983	16.2	659	16.3	680	11.5	234	12.9	1 304	20.6	424	19.2
Pain/bleeding from hemorrhoids	777	6.4	390	9.7	431	7.3	213	11.7	346	5.5	176	8.0
Toothache	1 759	14.4	873	21.7	817	13.9	426	23.4	942	14.9	447	20.2
Swelling of/bleeding from gums	2 113	17.3	1 151	28.6	927	15.7	504	27.7	1 186	18.7	646	29.2
Difficulty chewing	2 413	19.7	1 955	48.5	1 069	18.1	850	46.7	1 344	21.2	1 106	50.0
Rash (hives, boils, etc.)	2 031	16.6	710	17.6	876	14.9	360	19.8	1 155	18.2	349	15.8
Itchiness (eczema, athlete's foot, etc.)	4 263	34.9	2 282	56.6	2 086	35.4	1 227	67.4	2 177	34.4	1 056	47.8
Stiff shoulders	9 816	80.3	4 106	101.9	3 138	53.3	1 368	75.2	6 678	105.4	2 738	123.9
Lower back pain	12 484	102.1	7 039	174.7	5 396	91.6	2 999	164.8	7 087	111.9	4 040	182.8
Joint pain in hands and feet	6 820	55.8	4 295	106.6	2 397	40.7	1 471	80.8	4 424	69.8	2 824	127.8
Difficulty in moving arms and legs	3 917	32.0	3 118	77.4	1 567	26.6	1 222	67.2	2 350	37.1	1 895	85.7
Numb limbs	4 403	36.0	2 993	74.3	1 949	33.1	1 313	72.1	2 454	38.7	1 680	76.0
Cold limbs	2 952	24.1	2 081	51.7	888	15.1	699	38.4	2 064	32.6	1 382	62.5
Swelled/heavy feet	3 817	31.2	2 366	58.7	1 083	18.4	798	43.9	2 735	43.2	1 568	70.9
Difficulty in/painful urination	994	8.1	779	19.3	721	12.2	588	32.3	274	4.3	191	8.6
Frequent urination	4 741	38.8	3 760	93.3	2 687	45.6	2 180	119.8	2 054	32.4	1 580	71.5
Urine incontinence (urine leakage)	1 819	14.9	1 560	38.7	625	10.6	557	30.6	1 194	18.9	1 003	45.4
Irregular menstruation/menstrual pain	1 048	16.6	-	-	·	·	·	·	1 048	16.6	-	-
Fracture/sprain/dislocation	1 173	9.6	650	16.1	489	8.3	209	11.5	684	10.8	441	20.0
Cut/burn or scalding	766	6.3	246	6.1	358	6.1	113	6.2	407	6.4	133	6.0
Others	1 787	14.6	717	17.8	756	12.8	301	16.6	1 032	16.3	416	18.8
(Regrouped) Back or foot pain	16 037	131.2	9 229	229.0	6 593	111.9	3 715	204.2	9 443	149.1	5 514	249.4

Notes: 1) 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 for calculating the ratio of persons with subjective symptoms.

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 outpatient ratio (relative to 1,000 people) by gender/age group /disease and injury (based on multiple responses)

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

2022

household members Injury/disease	Total				Male				Female			
	Total		(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over		Total		(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over		Total		(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	
	Number of outpatients	Outpatient ratio	Number of outpatients	Outpatient ratio	Number of outpatients	Outpatient ratio	Number of outpatients	Outpatient ratio	Number of outpatients	Outpatient ratio	Number of outpatients	Outpatient ratio
Household members	122 272	·	40 297	·	58 929	·	18 193	·	63 343	·	22 104	·
Outpatient visit	51 025	417.3	28 063	696.4	23 685	401.9	12 750	700.8	27 340	431.6	15 312	692.7
Diabetes mellitus	6 811	55.7	4 804	119.2	4 174	70.8	2 837	155.9	2 637	41.6	1 968	89.0
Obesity	659	5.4	356	8.8	364	6.2	166	9.1	296	4.7	190	8.6
Dyslipidemia (hypercholesterolemia, etc.)	8 054	65.9	5 246	130.2	3 163	53.7	1 776	97.6	4 890	77.2	3 470	157.0
Thyroid disease	1 821	14.9	960	23.8	338	5.7	189	10.4	1 483	23.4	771	34.9
Depression/other mental illness	2 631	21.5	588	14.6	1 054	17.9	169	9.3	1 577	24.9	419	19.0
Dementia	817	6.7	805	20.0	314	5.3	309	17.0	503	7.9	496	22.5
Parkinson's disease	288	2.4	260	6.5	140	2.4	122	6.7	148	2.3	138	6.2
Other nervous illness (neuralgia, palsy, etc.)	836	6.8	424	10.5	373	6.3	179	9.8	464	7.3	246	11.1
Eye diseases	7 058	57.7	5 366	133.2	2 918	49.5	2 176	119.6	4 141	65.4	3 189	144.3
Ear diseases	1 281	10.5	897	22.3	545	9.3	378	20.8	735	11.6	519	23.5
High blood pressure	17 240	141.0	12 604	312.8	8 644	146.7	5 902	324.4	8 596	135.7	6 702	303.2
Stroke (cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral infarction, etc.)	1 305	10.7	1 039	25.8	820	13.9	651	35.8	485	7.7	388	17.5
Angina pectoris/myocardial infarction	2 193	17.9	1 818	45.1	1 405	23.8	1 117	61.4	788	12.4	702	31.7
Other circulatory system diseases	2 468	20.2	1 908	47.4	1 354	23.0	1 034	56.9	1 113	17.6	874	39.5
Acute nasopharyngitis (common cold)	191	1.6	56	1.4	81	1.4	21	1.1	110	1.7	35	1.6
Allergic rhinitis	2 900	23.7	1 078	26.8	1 277	21.7	483	26.5	1 624	25.6	595	26.9
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)	206	1.7	173	4.3	161	2.7	138	7.6	44	0.7	35	1.6
Asthma	1 673	13.7	697	17.3	680	11.5	255	14.0	993	15.7	441	20.0
Other respiratory diseases	1 379	11.3	920	22.8	805	13.7	525	28.9	575	9.1	395	17.9
Stomach/duodenum diseases	1 747	14.3	1 226	30.4	830	14.1	588	32.3	917	14.5	638	28.9
Liver/gall bladder diseases	1 008	8.2	631	15.6	526	8.9	325	17.9	482	7.6	306	13.8
Other digestive system diseases	1 721	14.1	1 019	25.3	863	14.7	511	28.1	858	13.5	508	23.0
Dental diseases	6 418	52.5	3 393	84.2	2 843	48.2	1 502	82.6	3 575	56.4	1 890	85.5
Atopic dermatitis	1 319	10.8	150	3.7	705	12.0	78	4.3	614	9.7	72	3.3
Other skin diseases	2 460	20.1	1 089	27.0	1 117	19.0	563	30.9	1 343	21.2	526	23.8
Gout	1 306	10.7	677	16.8	1 236	21.0	627	34.5	70	1.1	49	2.2
Rheumatoid arthritis	990	8.1	680	16.9	244	4.1	181	10.0	745	11.8	499	22.6
Joint disorder	2 556	20.9	1 785	44.3	789	13.4	526	28.9	1 767	27.9	1 259	57.0
Stiff shoulders	2 804	22.9	1 513	37.6	841	14.3	458	25.2	1 963	31.0	1 055	47.7
lower back pain	5 867	48.0	3 964	98.4	2 478	42.1	1 622	89.2	3 389	53.5	2 342	106.0
Osteoporosis	2 532	20.7	2 316	57.5	164	2.8	146	8.1	2 368	37.4	2 169	98.1
Kidney diseases	1 401	11.5	974	24.2	868	14.7	617	33.9	532	8.4	357	16.2
Prostatic hyperplasia	1 756	29.8	1 611	88.6	1 756	29.8	1 611	88.6	·	·	·	·
Menopausal/post-menopausal disorder	318	5.0	25	1.1	·	·	·	·	318	5.0	25	1.1
Fracture	847	6.9	589	14.6	304	5.2	159	8.8	544	8.6	430	19.5
Injury other than fracture/burn	709	5.8	255	6.3	316	5.4	87	4.8	394	6.2	167	7.6
Anemia/blood disease	814	6.7	415	10.3	263	4.5	179	9.8	552	8.7	237	10.7
Malignant neoplasm (cancer)	1 352	11.1	875	21.7	581	9.9	474	26.0	771	12.2	402	18.2
Pregnancy/puerperia (threatened miscarriage, placenta previa, etc.)	104	1.6	·	·	·	·	·	·	104	1.6	·	·
Infertility	109	0.9	·	·	5	0.1	·	·	105	1.7	·	·
Others	3 260	26.7	1 005	24.9	1 108	18.8	384	21.1	2 152	34.0	621	28.1
Unknown	171	1.4	63	1.6	68	1.1	24	1.3	103	1.6	39	1.8

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

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 Mental states (grade of points) by gender and age group

(Unit: %)

2022

Sex Age group	Total	0 to 4 points	5 to 9 points	10 to 14 points	15 points or higher	Not stated
Total	100.0	70.9	15.7	6.5	2.7	4.2
Aged 12 to 19	100.0	79.7	9.0	4.4	2.0	4.9
20 to 29	100.0	70.0	14.8	8.3	4.9	2.0
30 to 39	100.0	67.7	16.6	9.2	4.7	1.9
40 to 49	100.0	69.0	17.0	8.3	3.6	2.1
50 to 59	100.0	70.1	17.6	7.2	3.0	2.1
60 to 69	100.0	75.7	15.1	4.5	1.5	3.2
70 to 79	100.0	73.8	14.1	4.2	1.3	6.6
Aged 80 and over	100.0	60.8	18.6	7.5	2.2	10.9
(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	100.0	70.7	15.5	5.1	1.5	7.2
(Regrouped) Aged 75 and over	100.0	64.9	17.1	6.4	1.9	9.7
Male	100.0	73.7	14.1	5.8	2.4	3.9
Aged 12 to 19	100.0	82.1	7.7	3.8	1.4	4.9
20 to 29	100.0	72.9	13.5	7.3	3.9	2.3
30 to 39	100.0	70.0	15.2	8.5	4.2	2.1
40 to 49	100.0	71.1	15.6	7.7	3.4	2.2
50 to 59	100.0	72.5	15.9	6.4	2.8	2.4
60 to 69	100.0	78.3	13.4	3.9	1.5	2.9
70 to 79	100.0	76.9	12.8	3.5	1.1	5.6
Aged 80 and over	100.0	64.0	17.1	6.2	1.7	11.0
(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	100.0	74.0	14.0	4.2	1.3	6.5
(Regrouped) Aged 75 and over	100.0	68.6	15.6	5.2	1.5	9.1
Female	100.0	68.4	17.1	7.2	3.0	4.4
Aged 12 to 19	100.0	77.1	10.3	5.1	2.7	4.8
20 to 29	100.0	67.2	16.0	9.3	5.8	1.7
30 to 39	100.0	65.3	18.1	9.8	5.1	1.7
40 to 49	100.0	66.9	18.4	8.9	3.9	2.0
50 to 59	100.0	67.8	19.2	8.0	3.2	1.9
60 to 69	100.0	73.4	16.7	5.1	1.5	3.4
70 to 79	100.0	71.1	15.2	4.8	1.5	7.4
Aged 80 and over	100.0	58.5	19.7	8.5	2.6	10.8
(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	100.0	67.9	16.7	5.9	1.7	7.8
(Regrouped) Aged 75 and over	100.0	62.1	18.2	7.3	2.2	10.2

Note: The data tabulated those aged 12 and older (excluding inpatients).

(Unit: %)

2022

	Total	0 to 4 points	5 to 9 points	10 to 14 points	15 points or higher	(Regrouped) 10 points or higher
Total						
Aged 20 and over	100.0	73.3	16.9	7.0	2.9	9.8

Note: Inpatients are excluded. The total excludes "points not stated".

Table 12 Distribution of persons who received a cancer screening by gender and age group (based on multiple responses)

(Unit: Thousand people) 2022

Sex 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	94 168	30 497	38 236	34 001	35 553	17 019	16 459
Aged 20 to 29	7 959	304	1 353	526	365	1 084	347
30 to 39	10 319	1 994	2 704	1 968	2 319	2 633	1 493
40 to 49	14 790	6 125	7 106	6 600	6 964	4 082	3 967
50 to 59	15 841	7 023	8 247	7 628	7 941	3 918	4 154
60 to 69	16 312	6 513	7 974	7 308	7 635	2 812	3 309
70 to 79	18 083	6 077	7 551	7 051	7 280	1 995	2 525
Aged 80 and over	10 864	2 462	3 300	2 920	3 049	494	665
(Regrouped) Aged 40 and over	75 890	28 199	34 178	31 507	32 869	13 301	14 619
(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	37 491	11 732	14 784	13 610	14 114	3 790	4 752
(Regrouped) Aged 75 and over	18 381	4 929	6 288	5 739	6 025	1 179	1 551
Male	44 804	16 561	19 677	17 568	18 804	.	.
Aged 20 to 29	3 948	159	697	270	191	.	.
30 to 39	5 154	1 151	1 536	1 112	1 297	.	.
40 to 49	7 350	3 413	3 719	3 457	3 764	.	.
50 to 59	7 598	3 803	4 218	3 903	4 178	.	.
60 to 69	7 874	3 629	4 209	3 842	4 136	.	.
70 to 79	8 439	3 171	3 763	3 553	3 738	.	.
Aged 80 and over	4 440	1 235	1 535	1 432	1 499	.	.
(Regrouped) Aged 40 and over	35 702	15 252	17 445	16 186	17 316	.	.
(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	17 017	6 173	7 371	6 884	7 280	.	.
(Regrouped) Aged 75 and over	7 901	2 515	3 019	2 857	3 017	.	.
Female	49 364	13 936	18 558	16 433	16 749	17 019	16 459
Aged 20 to 29	4 010	145	656	256	174	1 084	347
30 to 39	5 165	843	1 168	856	1 022	2 633	1 493
40 to 49	7 440	2 712	3 387	3 143	3 200	4 082	3 967
50 to 59	8 242	3 219	4 029	3 726	3 764	3 918	4 154
60 to 69	8 438	2 883	3 765	3 466	3 499	2 812	3 309
70 to 79	9 644	2 906	3 789	3 498	3 542	1 995	2 525
Aged 80 and over	6 424	1 227	1 765	1 488	1 549	494	665
(Regrouped) Aged 40 and over	40 188	12 947	16 734	15 320	15 553	13 301	14 619
(Regrouped) Aged 65 and over	20 475	5 558	7 413	6 726	6 834	3 790	4 752
(Regrouped) Aged 75 and over	10 480	2 414	3 270	2 882	3 008	1 179	1 551

Note: The data tabulated those aged 20 and older (excluding inpatients).

Table 13 Percentage distribution of major causes of long-term care by the present care requirement level

(Unit: %) 2022

	Total	Persons requiring support			Persons requiring long-term care					
		Support level 1	Support level 2	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
Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	16.1	11.2	10.3	12.0	19.0	14.5	17.5	19.6	28.0	26.3
cardiovascular disease (heart disease)	5.1	6.3	6.7	6.0	4.5	5.9	4.7	3.2	4.4	1.5
Malignant neoplasm (cancer)	2.7	2.1	1.9	2.3	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.4	3.3	3.9
Respiratory disease	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.1	1.7	0.9	3.0	1.6	1.8	1.0
Joint disorder	10.2	19.3	18.7	19.8	5.4	7.5	6.1	4.6	2.1	1.7
Dementia	16.6	3.8	5.1	2.7	23.6	26.4	23.6	25.3	14.4	23.1
Parkinson's disease	3.5	2.4	3.1	1.7	4.3	2.5	3.9	4.9	4.4	10.5
Diabetes mellitus	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.8	2.3	3.1	5.4	0.8	1.9
Visual/hearing impairment	1.1	1.2	2.1	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.8
Fracture/fall	13.9	16.1	12.2	19.6	13.0	13.1	11.0	12.8	18.7	11.3
Spinal cord injury	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.9	2.1	1.3	3.4	1.4	2.6	1.0
Infirmary due to aging	13.2	17.4	19.5	15.5	10.9	12.6	10.9	11.2	8.8	6.8
Others	7.1	8.5	7.1	9.7	6.5	5.1	6.1	6.7	8.6	9.2
Not known	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.3	2.6	1.0	0.3	0.8	-
Not stated	2.1	2.9	4.0	2.0	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.6	1.1

Notes: 1) "Present care requirement level" means the care requirement level as of June 2022.

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

Definition 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 structure"** 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
Households other than those mentioned in (1) to (3) above.
- 5 **"Household type"** 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 a 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 a 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
Households other than those mentioned in (1) to (3) above.
- 6 **"Family type"** is based on the following classification:
 - (1) One-person household
A family structure where the household consists of only one person.
 - (2) Household of a couple only
A family structure where the householder is living together with his/her spouse only.
 - (3) Co-resident with child(ren)
 - a. Co-resident with married child(ren) and the child's spouse
 - b. Co-resident 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) Co-resident with other relative(s)
Co-resident with relative(s) other than child(ren).
- (5) Co-resident with person(s) other than relative(s)
Co-resident 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 29), 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 2022. 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, during May of 2022 (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 2022;
- (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 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 of employment or self-employed business:

- [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 The classification of **"Regular staff/employees"** and **"Non-regular staff/employees"** is as follows:

- (1) A regular staff/employee is a person termed as a general schedule employee or regular staff 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 worker/casual staff
Regardless of hours or days worked, a person termed as a "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 a "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 9 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 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 the 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

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 after-tax income, 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.

16 **"Equivalent disposable income"** means a household's disposable income, adjusted by dividing it by the square root of the number of household members.

17 **"Poverty rate"** is calculated in accordance with OECD standards as shown below. "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. "Poverty line" is half the value of the median equivalent disposable income.

- (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. **"Equivalent disposable income for the calculation of poverty rate (based on OECD standards) "** is income calculated by the following. This is allocated to every household member, including children and other members with no income.

Old standard: equivalent disposable income = (total income - contribution ÷ √ Household members

New standard: equivalent disposable income = (total income - contribution - premiums - others ÷ √ 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 Allowance from family Corporate pension/Personal pension, etc. Other income	Employee compensation Business income Agricultural and livestock farming income Industrial homework income Property income Allowance from family Corporate pension/Personal pension, etc. Other income
	Social 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
[Expenditures]			
Contributions, etc.	Contributions	Taxes	Income tax Inhabitant tax Fixed asset tax
		Social insurance premium	Medical insurance premium Pension insurance premium Long-term care insurance premium Unemployment insurance premium
	Premiums		Corporate pension premiums
	Others		Allowance from family

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

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

21 **"Ratio of person with subjective symptoms"** means the number of persons with subjective symptoms per thousand population. Household members used as the denominator include inpatients, while persons with subjective symptoms used as the numerator do not include inpatients.

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

23 **"Ratio of outpatients"** means the number of outpatients per thousand population. Household members used as the denominator includes inpatients but outpatients used as the numerator do not include inpatients.

24 **"Functional restrictions in daily life"**, which inquires the degree of difficulty ("no difficulty," "some difficulty," "a lot of difficult," or "cannot do at all") regarding six functions of daily living (seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care, and communication), was developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (a United Nations Statistical Commission City Group, comprising representatives from all national statistical agencies and international organizations on disability).

Washington Group refers to those who responded "A lot of difficult" or "Cannot do at all" to any of the questions on the six functions in daily life as "Those with functional restrictions in daily life".

25 **"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.

26 **"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 stays at home.

27 **"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 stays at home.

28 **"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 and Welfare No.58 of April 30, 1999).

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.

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