

令和7年

# 厚生労働統計のあらまし

Outline of Health, Labour and Welfare Statistics

2025

厚生労働省政策統括官(統計・情報システム管理、労使関係担当)

Director-General for Statistics, Information System Management and Industrial Relations, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Japan

## まえがき

厚生労働行政は、人の誕生から老後まで、日々の国民生活全般にわたる幅広いフィールドに関わっています。

厚生労働省政策統括官（統計・情報システム管理、労使関係担当）においては、人々のライフサイクルの各段階に対応して、様々な統計を実施することにより、人々の「**安心**」と「**活力**」とをもたらすための政策を展開していくための基礎データを提供しています。

本冊子は、政策統括官（統計・情報システム管理、労使関係担当）で実施している統計の結果をできるだけ平易に分かりやすく紹介するものであり、厚生労働統計の理解を深める一助となれば幸いです。

令和7年12月

厚生労働省政策統括官（統計・情報システム管理、労使関係担当）

## Preface

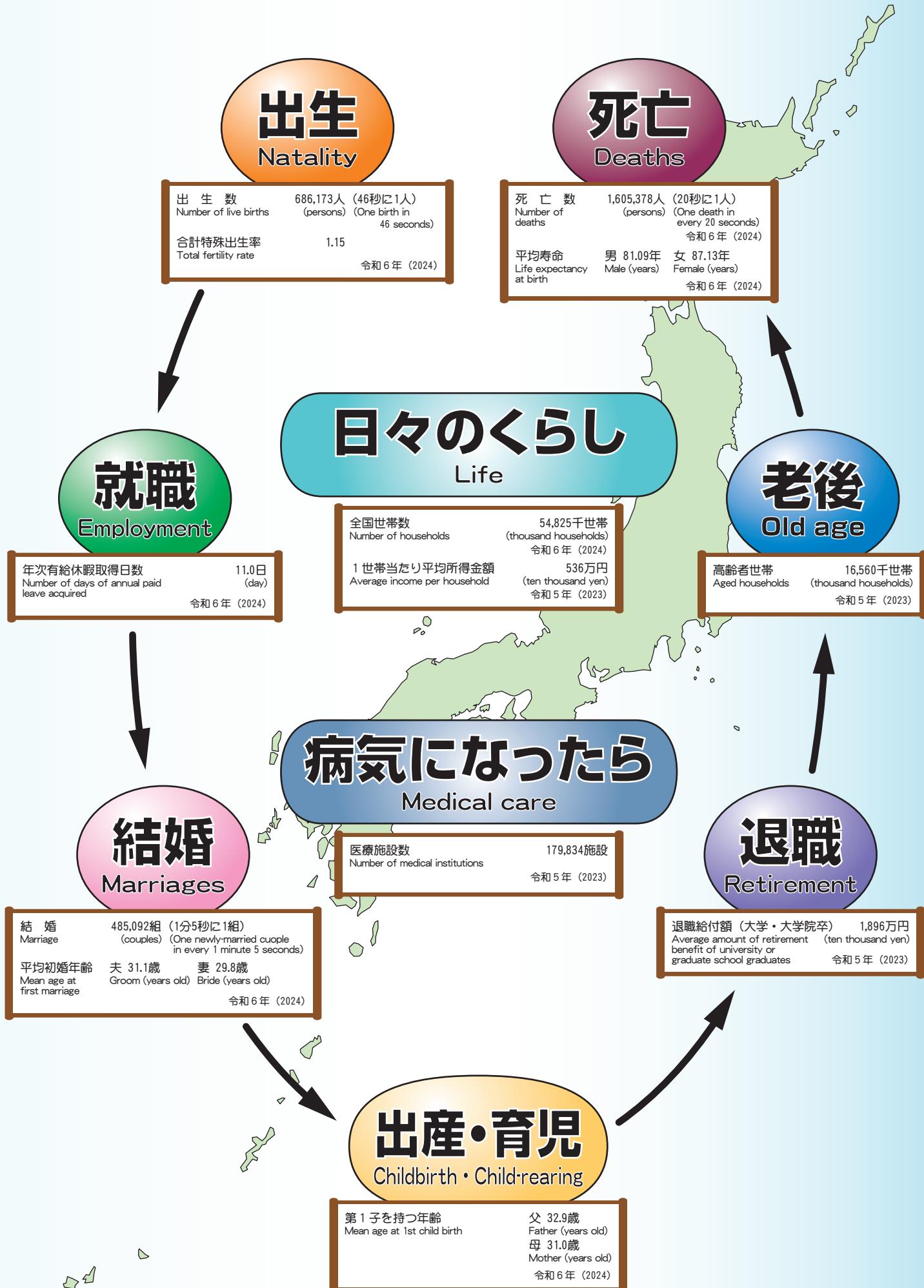
Health, labour and welfare administration in Japan covers the wide range of the nation's whole life from the birth to the elderly life.

Director-General for Statistics, Information System Management and Industrial Relations offers basic data in promoting policies which bring people “**secure**” and “**vital**” life by carrying out various statistics corresponding to the each stage of life cycle.

This booklet aims to illustrate the findings of the statistics carried out by our bureau briefly, and it would be our pleasure that this booklet may deepen your understanding of health, labour and welfare statistics.

December 2025

Director-General for Statistics, Information System Management and Industrial Relations,  
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare,  
Japan



# 目 次

## 出 生

- ◇ 出生は46秒に1人、合計特殊出生率は1.15 ..... 7
- ◇ 合計特殊出生率は沖縄県がトップ ..... 8

## 就 職

- ◇ 大企業の賃金ピークは男性は55～59歳で51万4,100円、女性は45～49歳で32万5,200円 ..... 9
- ◇ 年間労働時間は1,643時間 ..... 9
- ◇ 約9割の企業で何らかの週休2日制採用 ..... 10
- ◇ 年次有給休暇の取得率は65.3% ..... 10
- ◇ 「正社員等労働者は平成23年8月以降、パートタイム労働者は平成21年11月以降、不足超過が続く」 ..... 11
- ◇ 入職者数は7,473.7千人、離職者数は7,195.3千人 ..... 12
- ◇ 「若年労働者の42.7%が初めて勤務した会社を離職しており、離職した理由は「労働時間・休日・休暇の条件がよくなかった」が28.5%と最も多く、次いで「人間関係がよくなかった」の26.4%となっている。」 ..... 12
- ◇ 短時間労働者の賃金のピークは男性は50～54歳で2,434円、女性は30～34歳で1,545円 ..... 13
- ◇ ストレスとなっていると感じている事柄（主なもの3つ以内）は「仕事の量」が43.2%と最も多い ..... 13
- ◇ 労働組合推定組織率は16.1% ..... 14
- ◇ 第1回調査から第14回調査まで継続して「勤め（常勤）」の割合は平成22年出生児では32.4%と、平成13年出生児の24.1%に比べて8.3ポイント高くなっている。 ..... 14

## 結 婚

- ◇ 結婚は1分5秒に1組 ..... 15
- ◇ 夫・妻ともに進む晩婚化 ..... 16
- ◇ 離婚は2分50秒に1組 ..... 16

## 出産・育児

- ◇ 父母の平均年齢は上昇 ..... 17
- ◇ 第1子出生時に有職の母の割合は62.9% ..... 17
- ◇ 夫の平日の家事・育児時間が長いほど出産後の妻の「同一就業継続」の割合が高い ..... 18

## 日々の暮らし

- ◆ 単独世帯と夫婦のみの世帯で約6割 ..... 19
- ◆ 病気やけが等で自覚症状がある者を症状別にみると、男女とも「腰痛」「肩こり」が高い ..... 20
- ◆ 世帯の約6割は生活が苦しい（「大変苦しい」「やや苦しい」） ..... 20

## 病気になつたら

- ◆ 全国で病院は8,122施設、一般診療所は104,894施設、歯科診療所は66,818施設 ..... 21
- ◆ 全国の医療施設に従事する医師数（人口10万対）は、262.1人 ..... 21
- ◆ 全国の受療率（人口10万対）は、入院945、外来5,850 ..... 22

## 退職

- ◆ 一律定年制を定めている企業の9割強に、定年後の措置あり ..... 23
- ◆ 退職給付は、月給の約34～39カ月分 ..... 24
- ◆ 退職給付制度のある企業は、全体の約8割 ..... 24

## 老後

- ◆ 単独世帯、夫婦のみの世帯の者の割合が上昇傾向 ..... 25
- ◆ 65歳以上の同居の主な介護者が65歳以上の要介護者等を介護する割合は約64% ..... 25
- ◆ 高齢者世帯の平均所得金額は約315万円 ..... 26
- ◆ 年齢が上がると介護保険の受給割合も上がる ..... 26

## 死亡

- ◆ 死亡は20秒に1人 ..... 27
- ◆ 「悪性新生物＜腫瘍＞」が死因のトップ ..... 28
- ◆ 平均寿命は、男女ともに神奈川県川崎市麻生区がトップ ..... 29
- ◆ 日本人の平均寿命、男81.09年、女87.13年 ..... 30

## 統計一覧

- ◆ 政策統括官（統計・情報システム管理、労使関係担当）の統計一覧 ..... 31

# Contents

## Natality

- ◇ We have one birth in every 46 seconds and total fertility rate is 1.15 ..... 7
- ◇ Okinawa prefecture is the top in total fertility rate ..... 8

## Employment

- ◇ The peak of wages of large enterprises is 514,100 yen at age 55 to 59 for male, 325,200 yen at age 45 to 49 for female. ..... 9
- ◇ Annual total hours worked are 1,643 hours ..... 9
- ◇ About 90% of enterprises adopt some type of weekly two days off ..... 10
- ◇ Acquisition rate of annual paid leave is 65.3% ..... 10
- ◇ Under-supply of labour has been continuing among regular staff etc. since August 2011, and among part-time workers since November 2009. ..... 11
- ◇ Number of hired employees was 7,473.7 thousand persons, number of separated employees was 7,195.3 thousand persons ..... 12
- ◇ Among young workers, 42.7% have left their first employer. The most common reason for separation was ‘unsatisfactory conditions regarding working hours, holidays, and leave’ (28.5%), followed by ‘unsatisfactory workplace relationships’ (26.4%). ..... 12
- ◇ The peak of wages of part-time workers is 2,434 yen at 50-54 years old for male, and 1,545 yen at 30-34 years old for female ..... 13
- ◇ “Quantity of work” was the most frequently selected cause of stress (major ones up to 3) at 43.2%. ..... 13
- ◇ Estimated unionization rate is 16.1% ..... 14
- ◇ The percentage of mothers in full-time employment has steadily increased from the first to the fourteenth survey, reaching 32.4% for children born in 2010, which is 8.3 percentage points higher than the 24.1% observed for those born in 2001. ..... 14

## Marriages

- ◇ We have one newly-married couple in every 1 minute 5 seconds ..... 15
- ◇ Mean age of first marriage are getting higher for both sexes ..... 16
- ◇ We have one divorced couple in every 2 minutes 50 seconds ..... 16

## Childbirth•Child-rearing

- ◇ Mean age of both parents are rising ..... 17
- ◇ Working mothers accounted for 62.9% of all mothers who gave birth to their first child ..... 17
- ◇ Percentage of wives “continuing the same job” is higher when time of husbands spent on housework and child care during week days is longer ..... 18

## Life

- ◇ One-person household and household of a couple only consists of about 60% of the households ..... 19
- ◇ Among those with subjective symptoms due to illness or injury, lower back pain and shoulder stiffness are the most common symptoms for both men and women ..... 20

- ◇ About 60% of households feel their living condition is difficult ("very difficult" and "somewhat difficult") ..... 20

## Medical care

- ◇ The number of hospitals is 8,122 and the number of medical clinics is 104,894 and the number of dental clinics is 66,818 ..... 21
- ◇ The total number of physicians practicing in medical institutions (hospitals or clinics) per 100,000 population is 262.1 ..... 21
- ◇ The rates of estimated patients (per 100,000 population, per day) is 945 for inpatients and 5,850 for outpatients ..... 22

## Retirement

- ◇ More than 90% of enterprises which have uniform retirement age system have systems after retirement ..... 23
- ◇ Retirement benefit equals to about 34-39 month of salary ..... 24
- ◇ About 80% of enterprises have retirement benefit system ..... 24

## Old age

- ◇ The share of one-person households and households of a couple only are increasing ..... 25
- ◇ About 64% of the main carer living with a cared person aged 65 years and over is 65 years old and over ..... 25
- ◇ The average income of an aged household is about 3.15 million yen ..... 26
- ◇ As age increases, so does the percentage of people who receive long-term care insurance ..... 26

## Deaths

- ◇ We have one death in every 20 seconds ..... 27
- ◇ Malignant neoplasms is the leading cause of death ..... 28
- ◇ Aso ward of Kawasaki city (in Kanagawa Prefecture) is the highest in the life expectancy at birth for both male and female ..... 29
- ◇ Life expectancy at birth in Japanese is 81.09 years for male, and 87.13 years for female ..... 30

## List of statistics

- ◆ List of statistics of Director-General for Statistics, Information System Management and Industrial Relations ..... 31

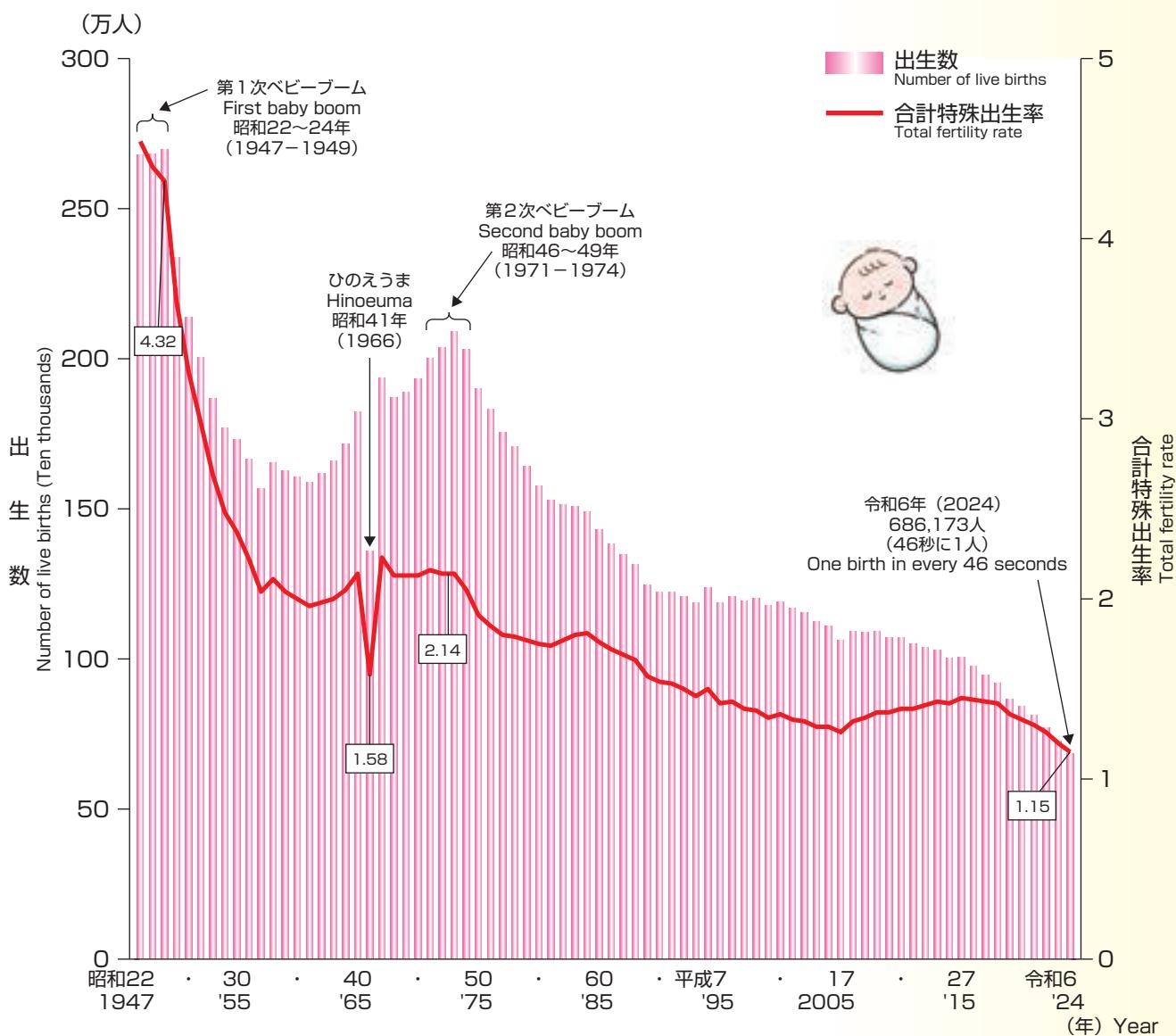
# 出生

## Natality

◇出生は46秒に1人、合計特殊出生率は1.15

We have one birth in every 46 seconds and total fertility rate is 1.15

出生数及び合計特殊出生率の年次推移 一昭和22～令和6年一  
Trends in number of live births and total fertility rates, 1947–2024



注:「合計特殊出生率」とは、その年次の15歳から49歳までの女性の年齢別出生率を合計したもので、1人の女性が仮にその年次の年齢別出生率で一生の間に生むとしたときの子ども数に相当する。

Note: The total fertility rate refers to the total of live birth rate by age for women aged 15 years to 49 years. It is equivalent to the number of children a woman would bear in a lifetime at that live birth rate by age.

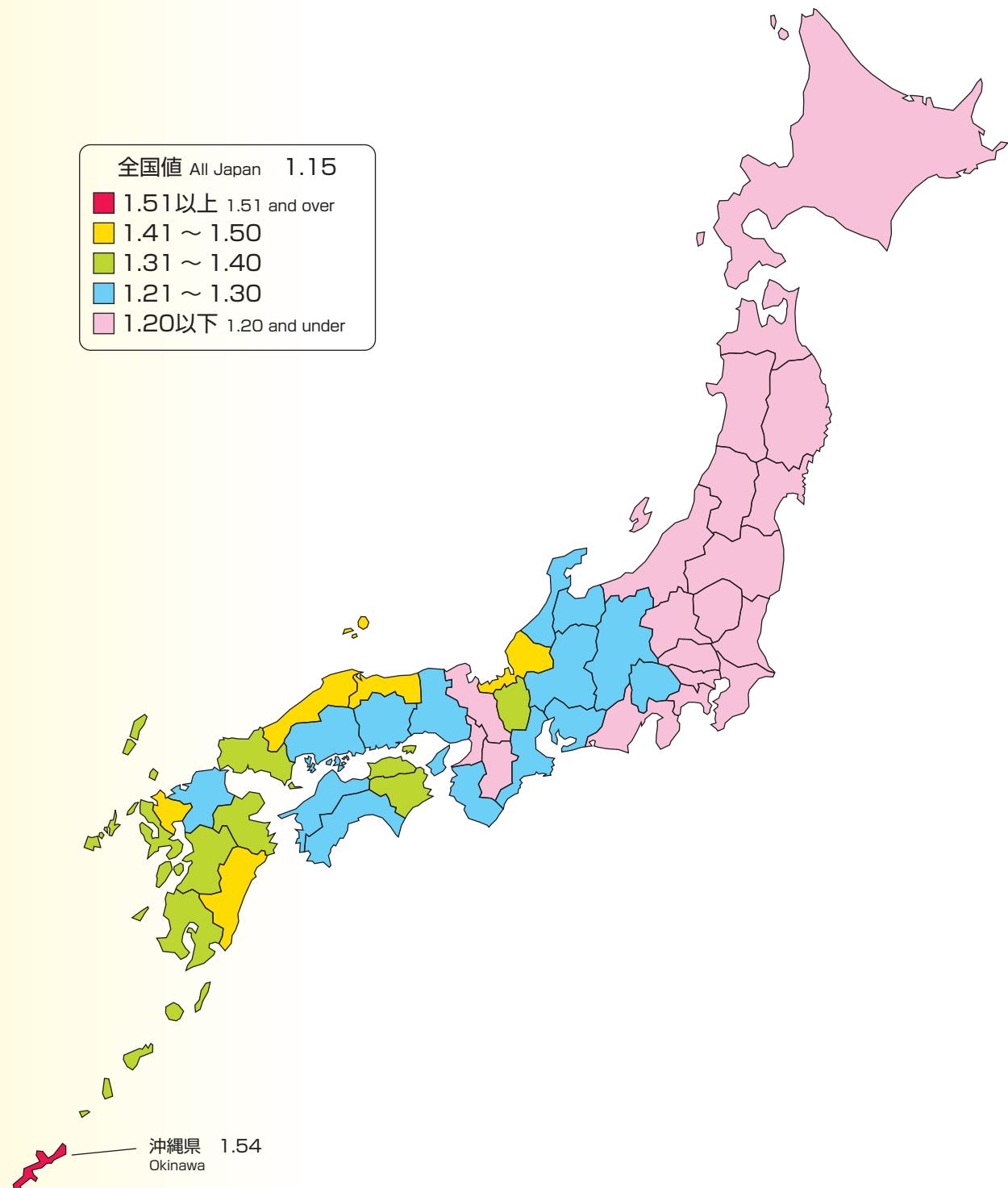
資料「人口動態統計」  
Source : "Vital Statistics of Japan"

## ◇合計特殊出生率は沖縄県がトップ

Okinawa prefecture is the top in total fertility rate

都道府県別にみた合計特殊出生率 一令和6年－

Total fertility rates by prefecture, 2024

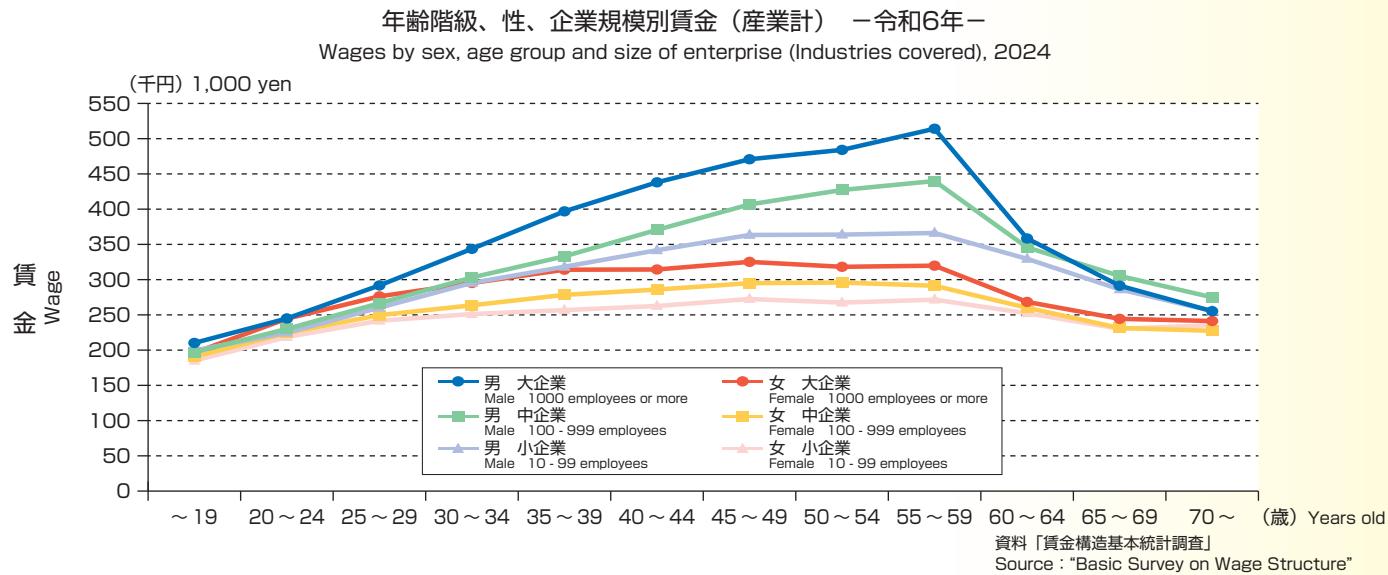


資料「人口動態統計」  
Source : "Vital Statistics of Japan"

# 就職 Employment

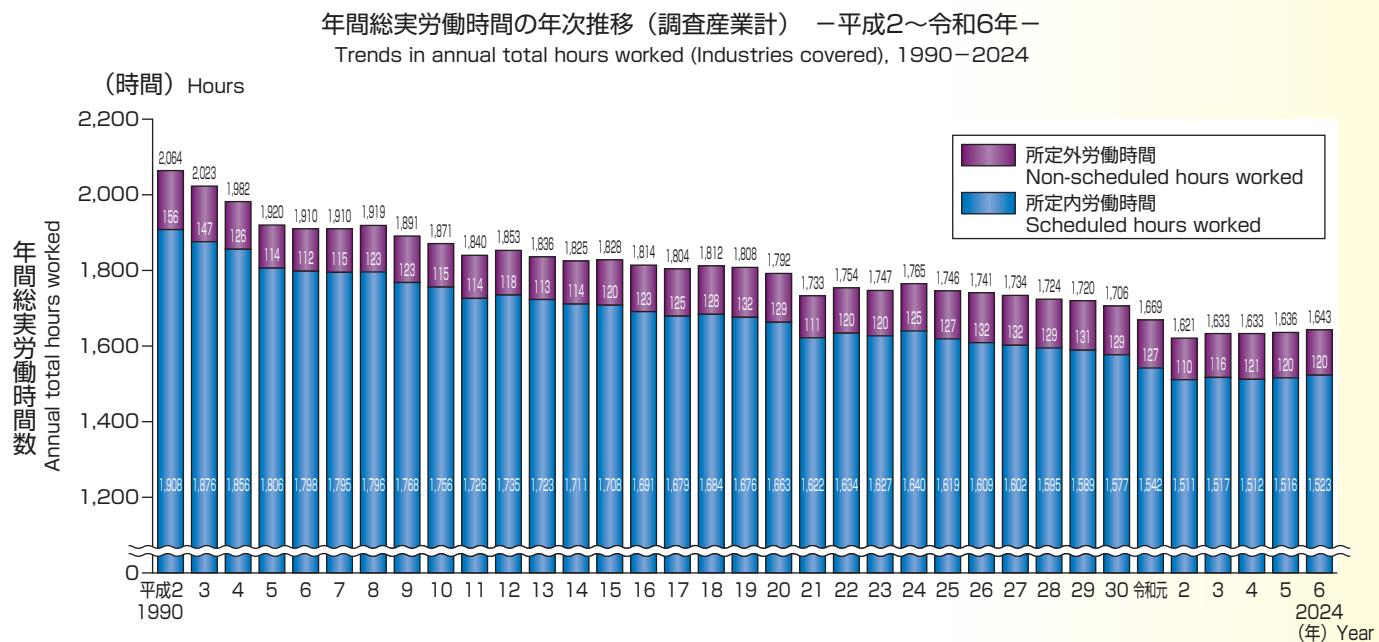
◇大企業の賃金ピークは男性は55～59歳で51万4,100円、女性は45～49歳で32万5,200円

The peak of wages of large enterprises is 514,100 yen at age 55 to 59 for male, 325,200 yen at age 45 to 49 for female



◇年間労働時間は1,643時間

Annual total hours worked are 1,643 hours



注1)：常用労働者5人以上の事業所。

2)：「所定内労働時間数」は事業所の労働協約、就業規則等で定められた正規の始業時刻と終業時刻の間の実労働時間数のことであり、「所定外労働時間数」は、早出、残業、臨時の呼出、休日出勤等の実労働時間数のことである。

3)：総実労働時間及び所定内労働時間は、年平均月間値を12倍し、小数点以下第1位を四捨五入したものである。

4)：所定外労働時間は、総実労働時間から所定内労働時間を引いて求めた。

5)：平成16年から平成23年までの数値は、「時系列比較のための推計値」より算出した。

Note 1) Establishments with 5 regular employees or more.

2) "Scheduled hours worked" : actual hours worked between starting and ending hours of employment determined by the work regulations of the establishment;

"Non-scheduled hours worked" : actual hours worked when reporting to work early in the morning, when working overtime, when on emergency call up, or when working on a day off.

3) Total hours worked and scheduled hours worked are calculated by multiplying the annual monthly average by 12 and rounding to the nearest whole number.

4) Non-scheduled hours worked is calculated by subtracting scheduled hours worked from total hours worked.

5) Values from 2004 to 2011 are calculated by "estimated figures for time-series comparison".

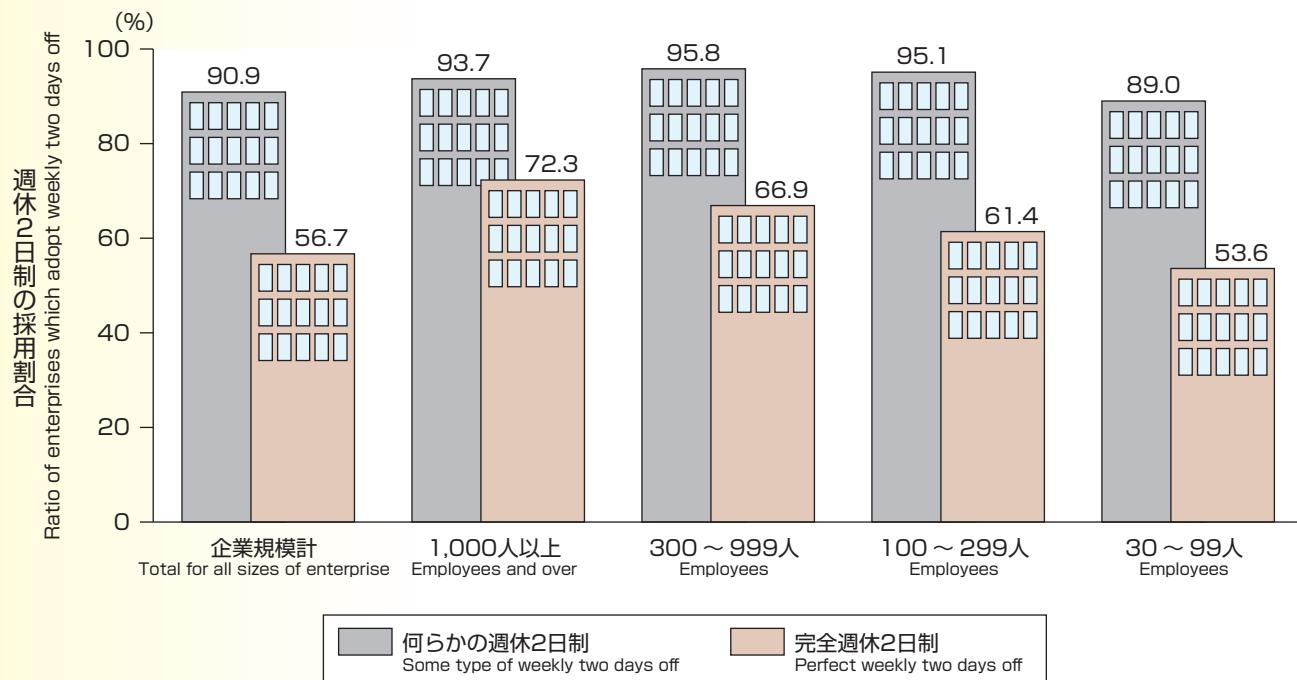
資料「毎月労働統計調査」

Source : "Monthly Labour Survey"

## ◇約9割の企業で何らかの週休2日制採用

About 90% of enterprises adopt some type of weekly two days off

企業規模別にみた週休2日制の採用割合 一令和6年一  
Ratio of enterprises that adopt weekly two days off by size of enterprise, 2024

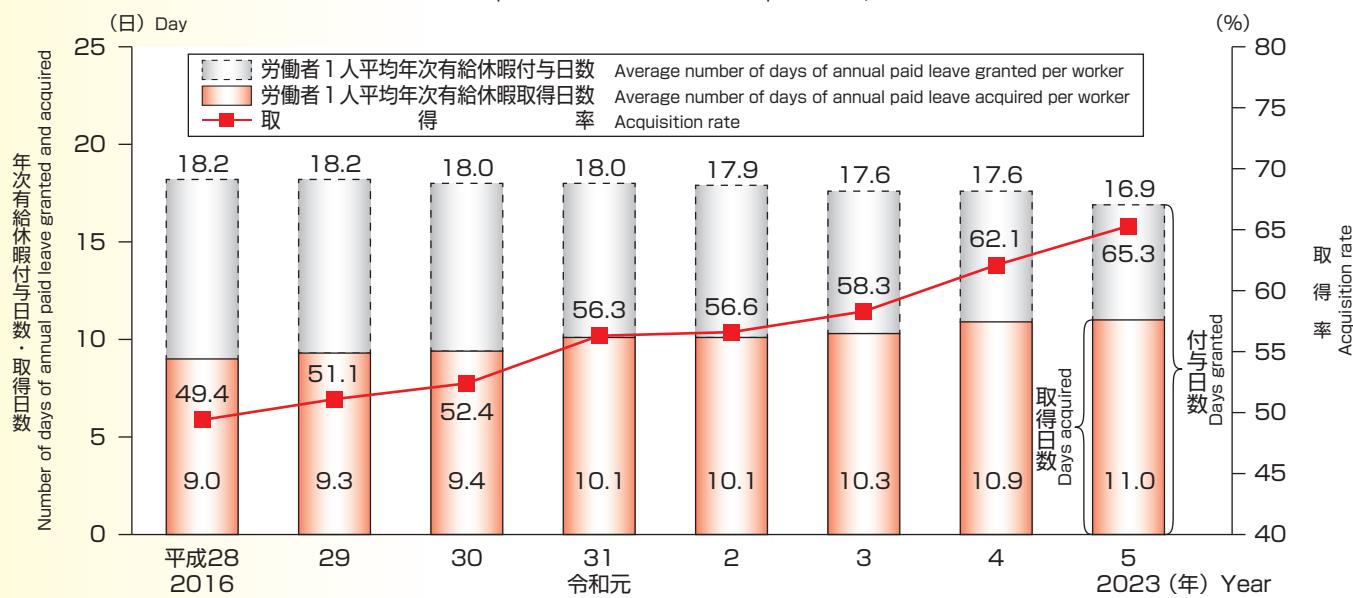


資料「就労条件総合調査」  
Source : "General Survey on Working Conditions"

## ◇年次有給休暇の取得率は65.3%

Acquisition rate of annual paid leave is 65.3%

年次有給休暇の取得状況の年次推移 一平成28～令和6年一  
Trends in acquisition situation of annual paid leave, 2016-2024



注 1) : 調査期日は、翌年1月1日現在

2) : 「付与日数」には、繰越日数を含まない。

3) : 「取得日数」は、各年（又は各前会計年度）1年間に実際に取得した日数である。

4) : 「取得率」は、全取得日数／全付与日数×100（%）である。

Note 1) The survey is conducted as of January 1st of the next year.

2) "Days granted" exclude carry-forwarded days from previous year.

3) "Days acquired" is the days of annual paid leave actually taken by workers each calendar year (or each previous fiscal year).

4) "Acquisition rate" : Total days acquired / Total days granted × 100

資料「就労条件総合調査」

Source : "General Survey on Working Conditions"

# 就職

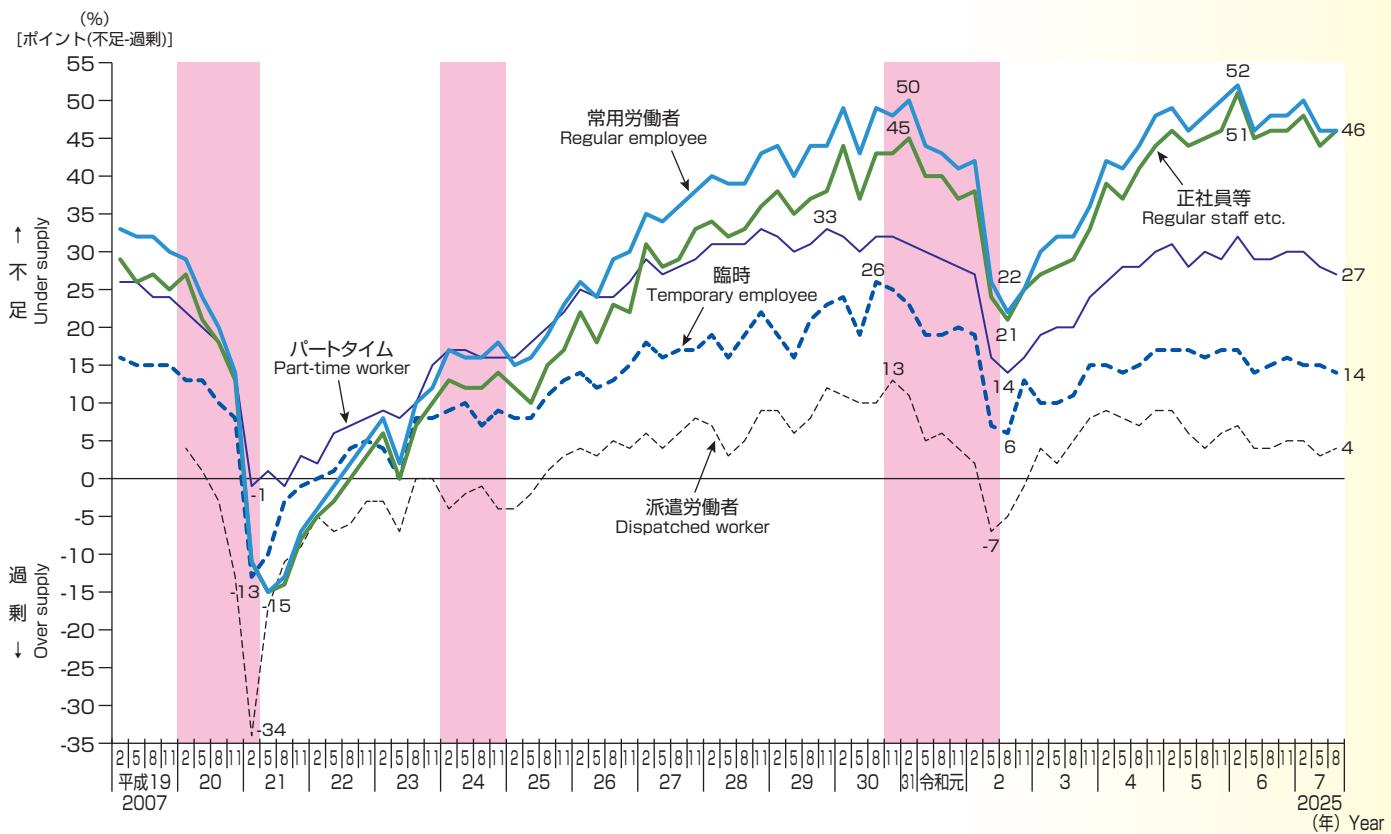
## Employment

◇正社員等労働者は平成23年8月以降、  
パートタイム労働者は平成21年11月以降、不足超過が続く

Under-supply of labour has been continuing among regular staff etc. since August 2011, and among part-time worker since November 2009.

労働者過不足感の推移（雇用形態別）（平成19年2月から令和7年8月）

Trends in over- and under-supply of labour (by employment type) (from Feb. 2007 to Aug. 2025)



注1)：労働者過不足感とは、「労働者過不足判断D.I.」で表され、「労働者過不足判断D.I.」とは、調査時点において、労働者が「不足」と回答した事業所の割合から「過剰」と回答した事業所の割合を差し引いた値である。この判断D.I.がプラスであれば、人手不足と感じている事業所が多いことを示す。

2)：「常用労働者」については、平成19年11月調査以前は「全労働者」として調査しており、一部調査対象が異なるため、平成20年2月調査以降の数値とは厳密には接続しない。

3)：「正社員等」については、平成19年11月調査以前は「常用」として調査していたため、平成20年2月調査以降の数値とは厳密には接続しない。

\*「常用」…雇用期間を定めないで雇用されている者をいう。パートタイムは除く。

\*「正社員等」…期間を定めないで雇用されている者又は1年以上の期間の雇用契約を結んで雇用されている者をいう。パートタイムは除く。

4)：「派遣労働者」については、平成20年2月から調査を開始した。

5)：平成20年11月調査以前の数値は「医療、福祉」を含まないため、平成21年2月調査以降の数値とは厳密には接続しない。

6)：無回答を除いた集計による。

7)：網掛け部分は内閣府の景気基準日付（四半期基準日付）による景気後退期を示す。

Note 1) Over- and under-supply of labour is expressed in "D.I. for supply of labour judgement", and "D.I. for supply of labour judgement" is the percentage of establishments that responded labour force is "under-supply" minus those that responded it is "over-supply" as of the survey date. If this judgement D.I. is positive it means that there are more establishments that feel the labour force is under supplied.

2) For the Nov. 2007 survey and before "Regular employee" was surveyed as "All workers", and as the survey coverage is partially different the figure does not strictly connect with the figures of the Feb. 2008 survey and after.

3) For the Nov. 2007 survey and before "Regular staff etc." was surveyed as "Regular", hence the figure does not strictly connect with the figures of the Feb. 2008 survey and after.

\*"Regular" : A person employed with no defined period. Part-time worker are excluded.

\*"Regular staff etc." : A person employed with no defined period or a person employed for a defined period which exceeds 1 year. Part-time worker are excluded.

4) "Dispatched worker" was surveyed from Feb. 2008.

5) Since figures of the Nov. 2008 survey and before does not include "Medical, health care and welfare", it does not strictly connect with the figures of the Feb. 2009 survey and after.

6) "No response" was excluded from the tabulation.

7) The shaded area are the economic recession period according to the economic reference date (quarterly reference date) set by the Cabinet Office.

資料「労働経済動向調査」

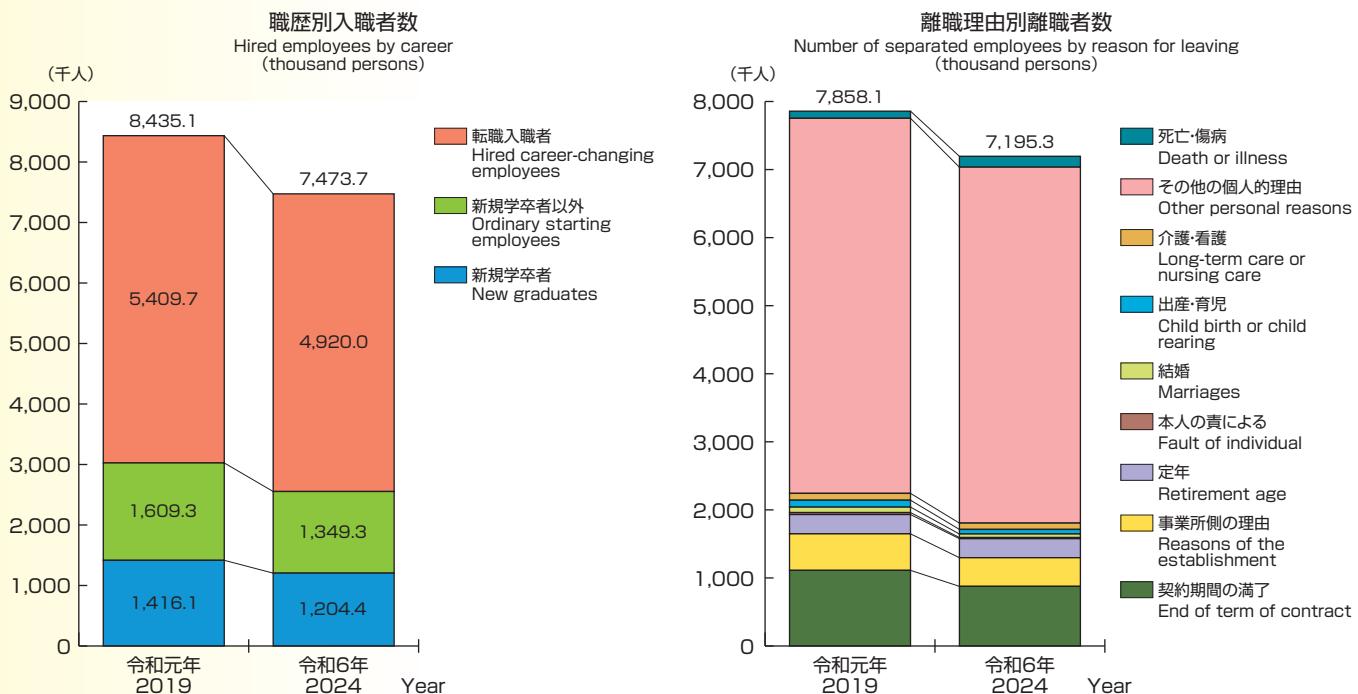
Source : "Survey on Labour Economy Trend"

## ◇入職者数は7,473.7千人、離職者数は7,195.3千人

Number of hired employees was 7,473.7 thousand persons, number of separated employees was 7,195.3 thousand persons

### 職歴別入職者数及び離職理由別離職者数（計）（令和元年・令和6年）

Number of hired employees by career and number of separated employees by reason for leaving (total) (2019, 2024)



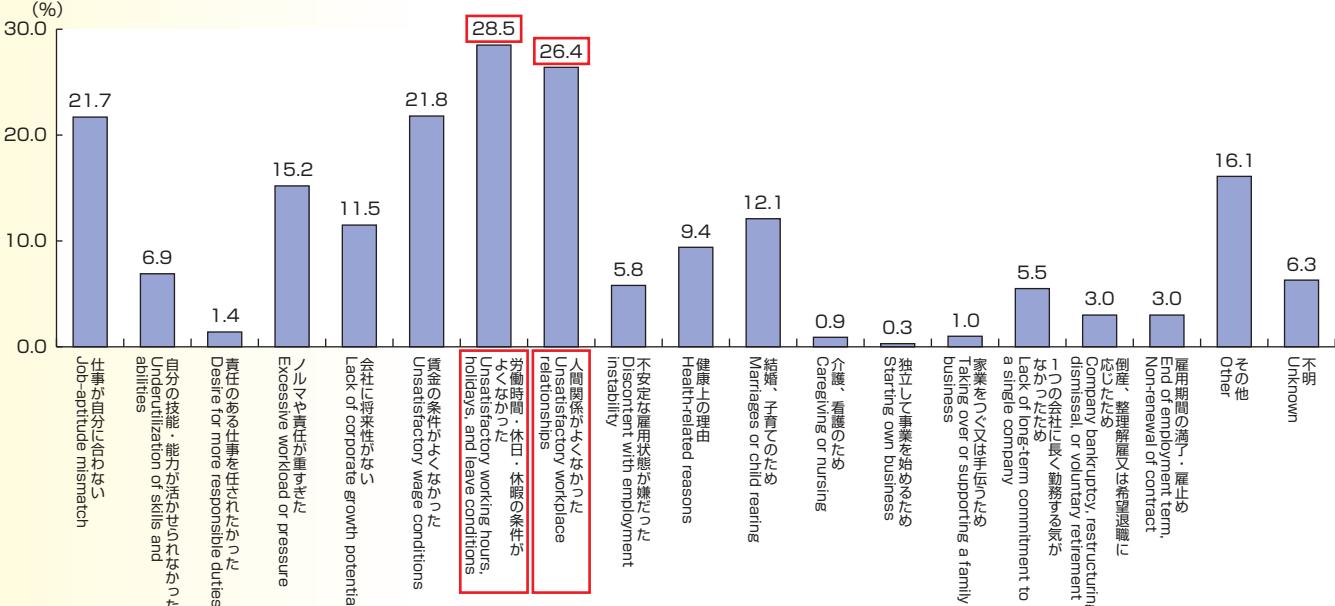
資料「雇用動向調査」  
Source : "Survey on Employment Trends"

## ◇若年労働者の42.7%が初めて勤務した会社を離職しており、離職した理由は「労働時間・休日・休暇の条件がよくなかった」が28.5%と最も多く、次いで「人間関係がよくなかった」の26.4%となっている

Among young workers, 42.7% have left their first employer. The most common reason for separation was 'unsatisfactory conditions regarding working hours, holidays, and leave' (28.5%), followed by 'unsatisfactory workplace relationships' (26.4%)

### 最終学校卒業後初めて勤務した会社をやめた主な理由別在学していない若年労働者割合　－令和5年－ (初めて勤務した会社を離職した在学していない若年労働者計=100)

Percentage of out-of-school young workers by main reason for leaving their first employer after graduating from their final school, 2023  
(Total of out-of-school young workers who left their first employer = 100)



資料「若年者雇用実態調査」  
Source : "Survey on Employment of Young People"

# 就職

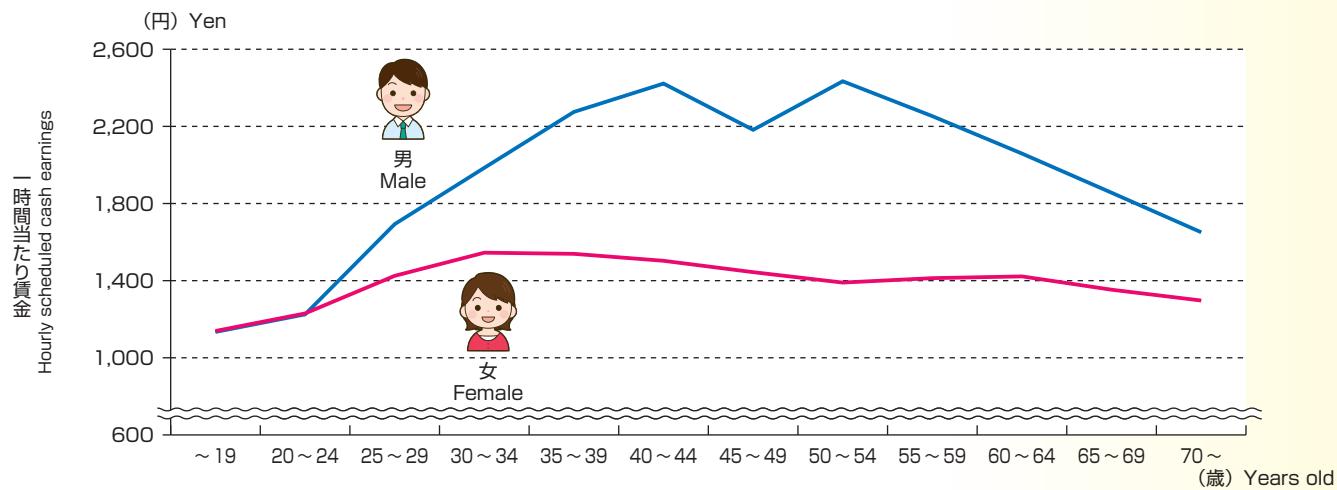
## Employment

◇短時間労働者の賃金のピークは男性は50～54歳で2,434円、女性は30～34歳で1,545円

The peak of wages of part-time workers is 2,434 yen at 50-54 years old for male, and 1,545 yen at 30-34 years old for female

短時間労働者の性、年齢階級別 1 時間当たり賃金（産業計、企業規模計）－令和6年－

Hourly wages for part-time workers by age group and sex (Industries covered). 2024



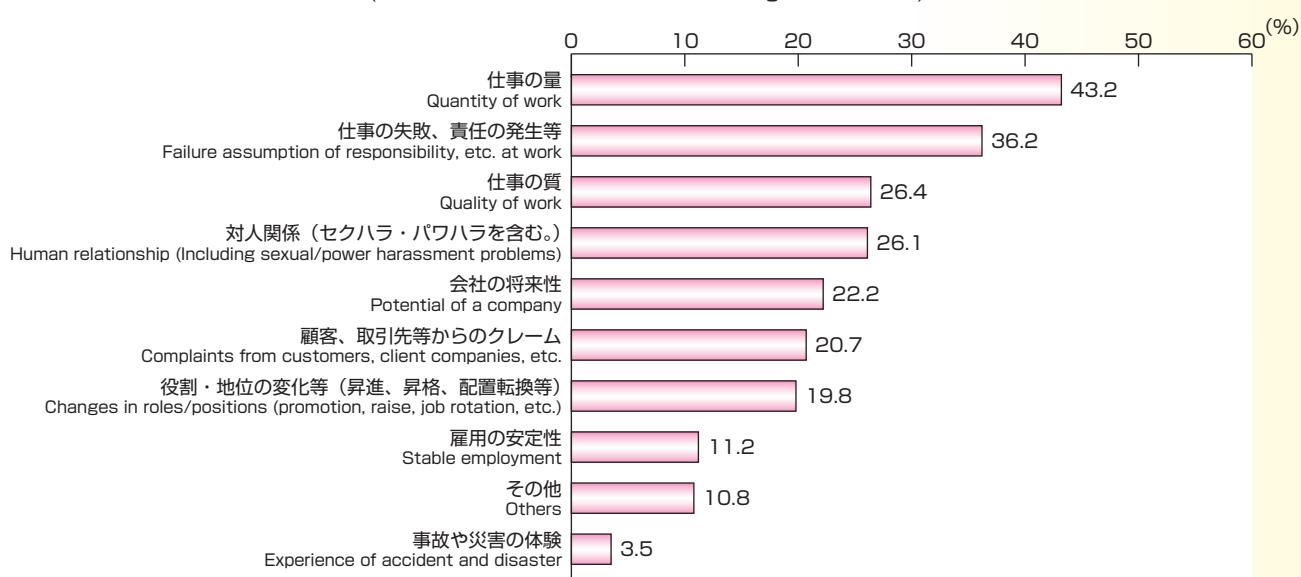
資料「賃金構造基本統計調査」  
Source : "Basic Survey on Wage Structure"

◇ストレスとなっていると感じている事柄（主なもの3つ以内）は「仕事の量」が43.2%と最も多い

“Quantity of work” was the most frequently selected cause of stress (major ones up to 3) at 43.2%

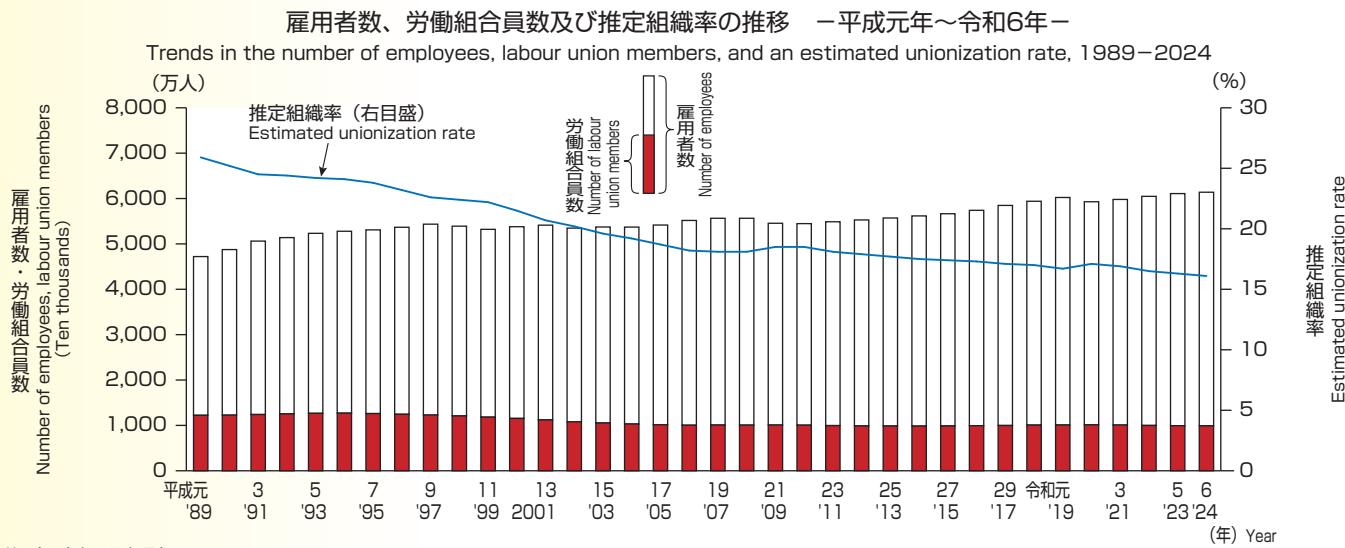
現在の仕事や職業生活に関することでストレスとなっていると感じている事柄（主なもの3つ以内）－令和6年－  
(ストレスとなっていると感じる事柄がある労働者=100%)

Issues on current job or occupational life that is felt as causing stress (major ones up to 3), 2024  
(Number of workers with an issue causing stress = 100)



資料「労働安全衛生調査（実態調査）」  
Source : "Survey on Industrial Safety and Health (actual condition survey)"

## ◇労働組合推定組織率は16.1% Estimated unionization rate is 16.1%



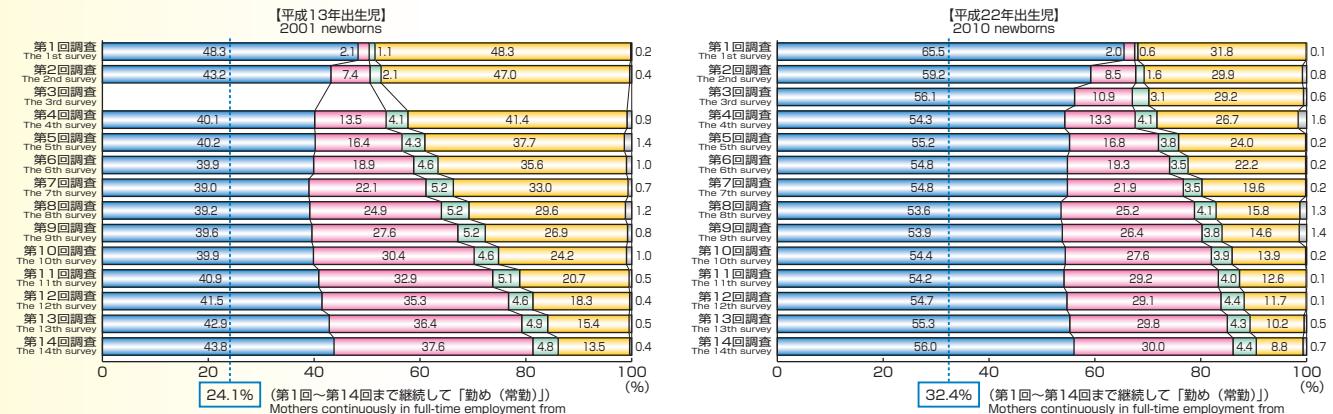
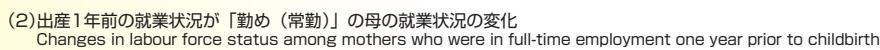
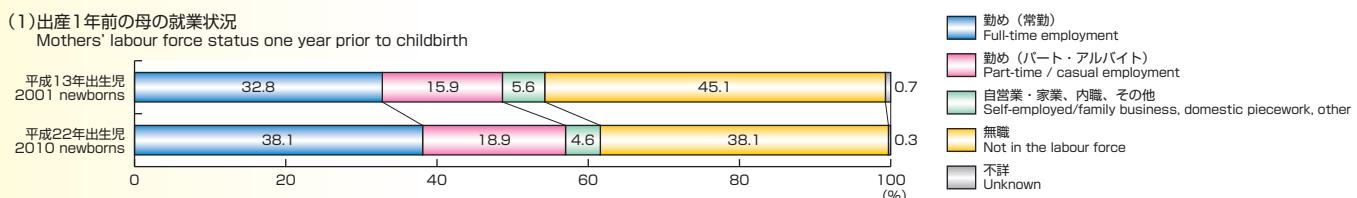
注1)：各年6月末現在  
2)：推定組織率とは、雇用者数に占める労働組合員数の割合をいい、本調査で得られた労働組合員数を、総務省統計局が実施している「労働力調査」の雇用者数（6月分の原数値）で除して計算している。  
Note 1) As of June 30, each year  
2) The result derived by dividing the number of union members identified by this survey by the number of employees based on the "Labour Force Survey" which is implemented by the Statistics Bureau of the Ministry  
資料「労働組合基礎調査」  
Source : "Basic Survey on Labour Unions"

## ◇出産1年前が「勤め（常勤）」の母のうち、第1回調査から第14回調査まで継続して「勤め（常勤）」の割合は平成22年出生児では32.4%と、平成13年出生児の24.1%に比べて8.3ポイント高くなっている

In mothers were full-time employment one year prior to childbirth, the percentage of mothers in full-time employment has steadily increased from the first to the fourteenth survey, reaching 32.4% for 2010 newborns, which is 8.3 percentage points higher than the 24.1% observed for 2001 newborns

### 出産1年前の就業状況別にみた母の就業状況の変化・世代間比較

Changes and generational comparison in mothers' labour force status by their status one year prior to childbirth



注：第1回調査から第14回調査まですべて回答を得た者のうち、ずっと「母と同居」の者（平成13年出生児総数24,265、出産1年前の就業状況が「勤め（常勤）」7,957、平成22年出生児総数14,890、出産1年前の就業状況が「勤め（常勤）」5,669を集計。なお、平成13年出生児の第3回調査では母の就業状況を調査していない。  
Notes : This graph aggregates data on children who consistently lived with their mother, among those who responded to all surveys from the first to the fourteenth (Among the total of 24,265 2001 newborns, 7,957 of their mothers were in full-time employment one year prior to childbirth. Among the total of 14,890 2010 newborns, 5,669 of their mothers were in full-time employment one year prior to childbirth). It should be noted that mothers' labour force status was not surveyed in the third round for 2001 newborns.

資料「21世紀出生児縦断調査」

Source : "Longitudinal Survey of Newborns in the 21st Century"

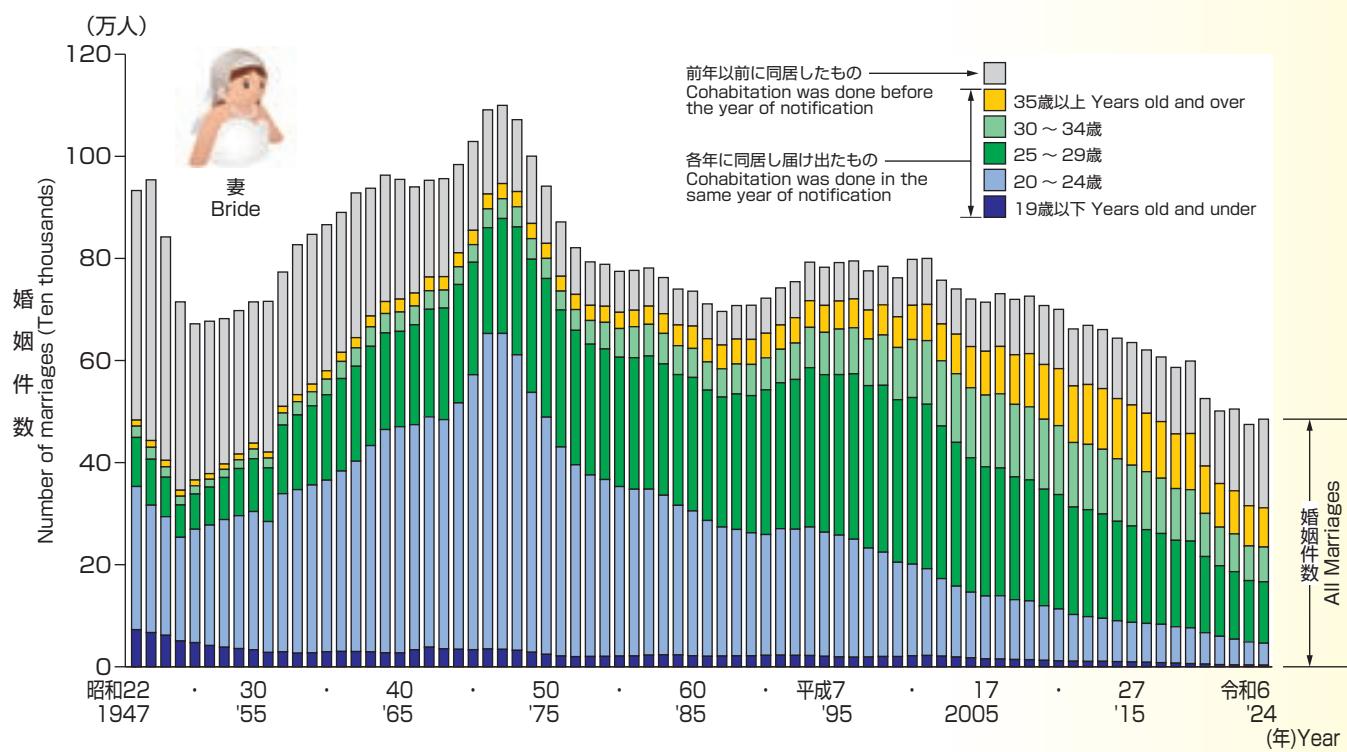
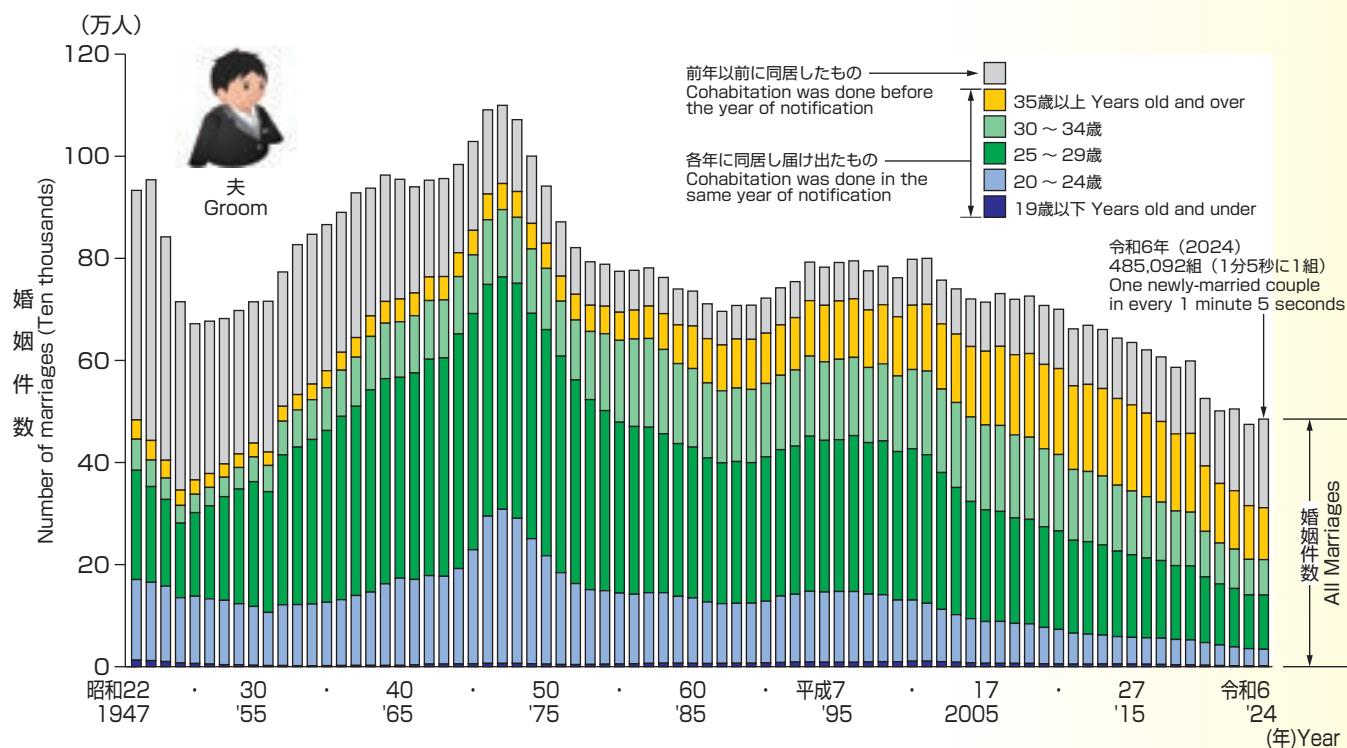
# 結婚

## Marriages

◇結婚は1分5秒に1組

We have one newly-married couple in every 1 minute 5 seconds

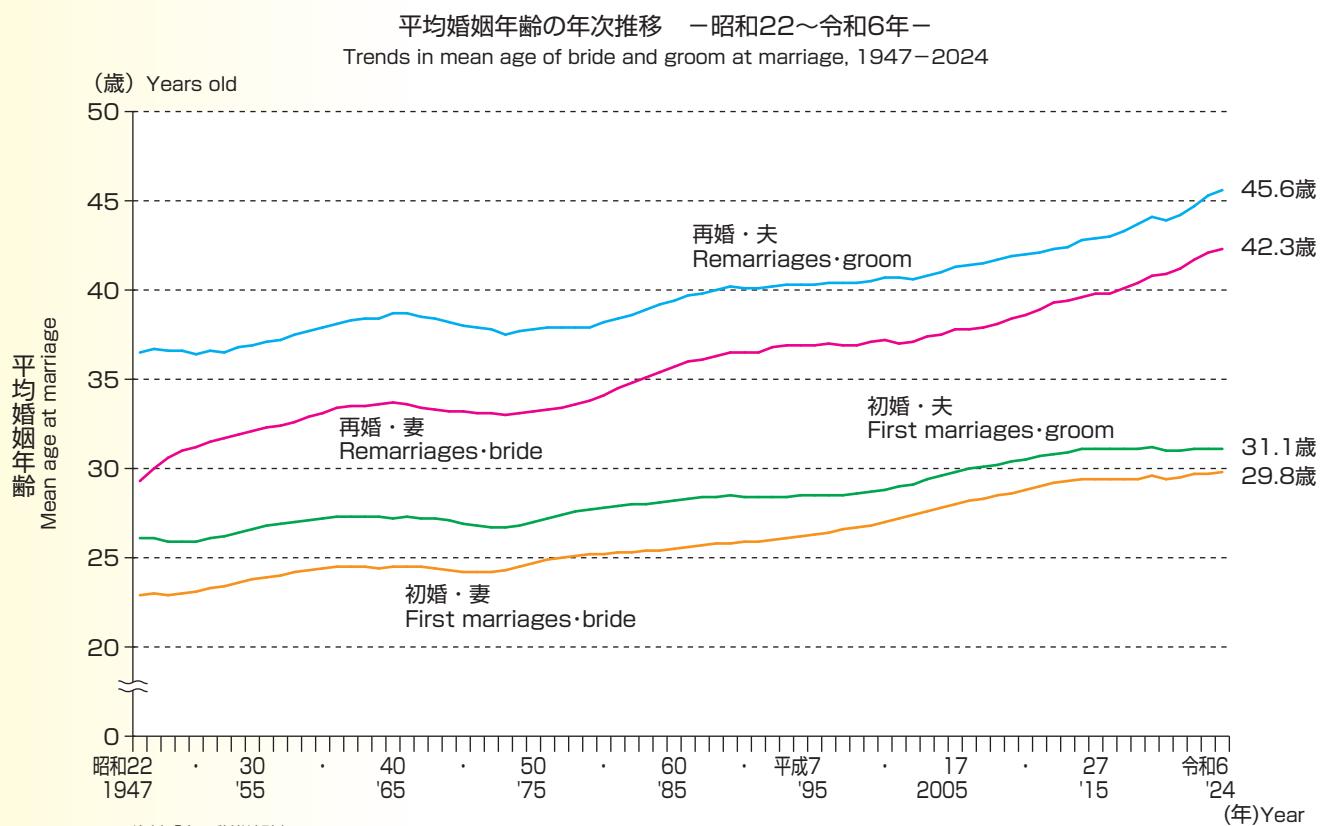
夫・妻の年齢階級別にみた婚姻件数の年次推移 一昭和22～令和6年一  
Trends in marriages by age group of bride and groom at marriage, 1947–2024



資料「人口動態統計」  
Source : "Vital Statistics of Japan"

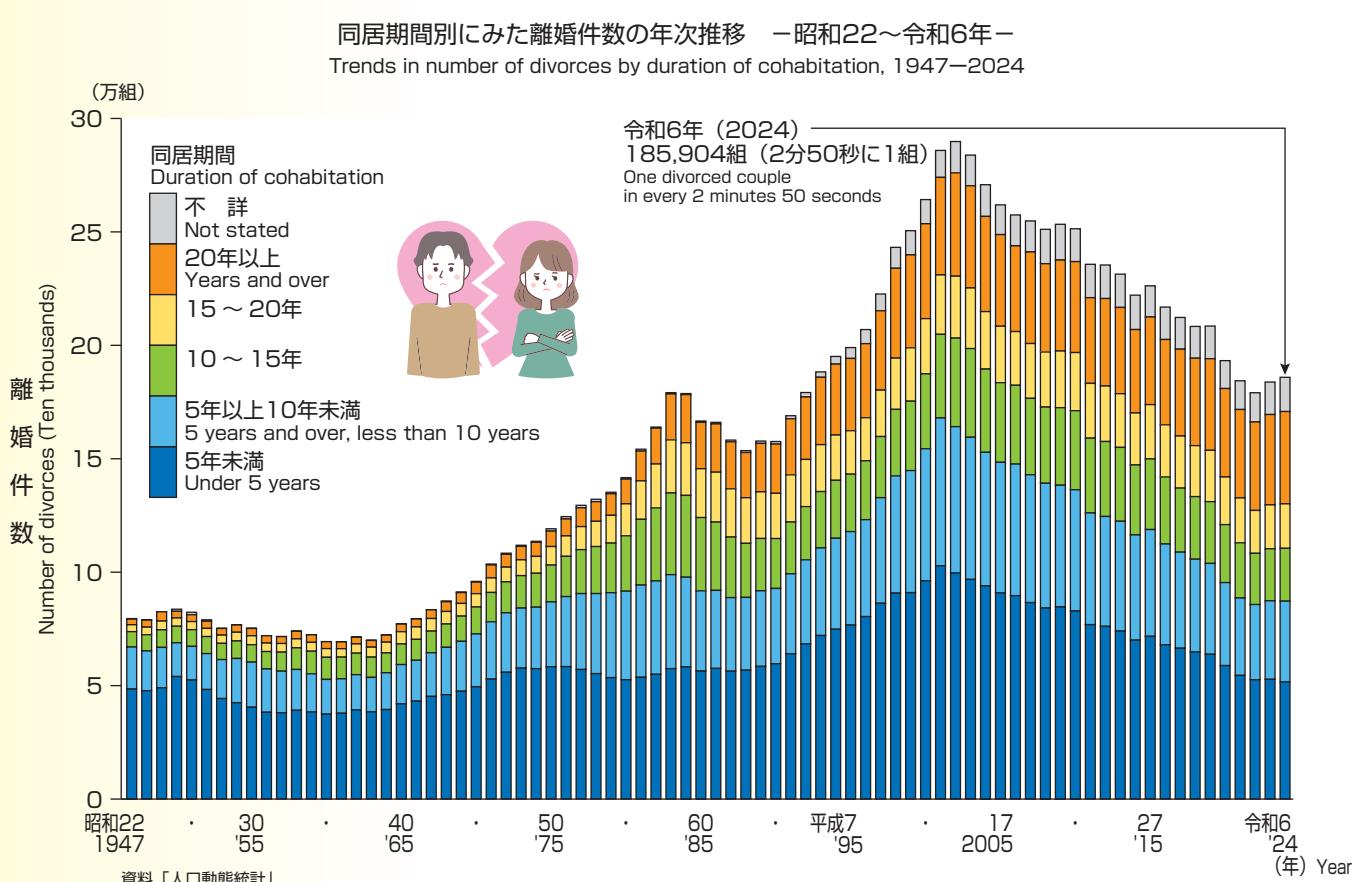
## ◆夫・妻ともに進む晩婚化

Mean age are getting higher for both sexes



◇離婚は2分50秒に1組

We have one divorced couple in every 2 minutes 50 seconds.



# 出産・育児

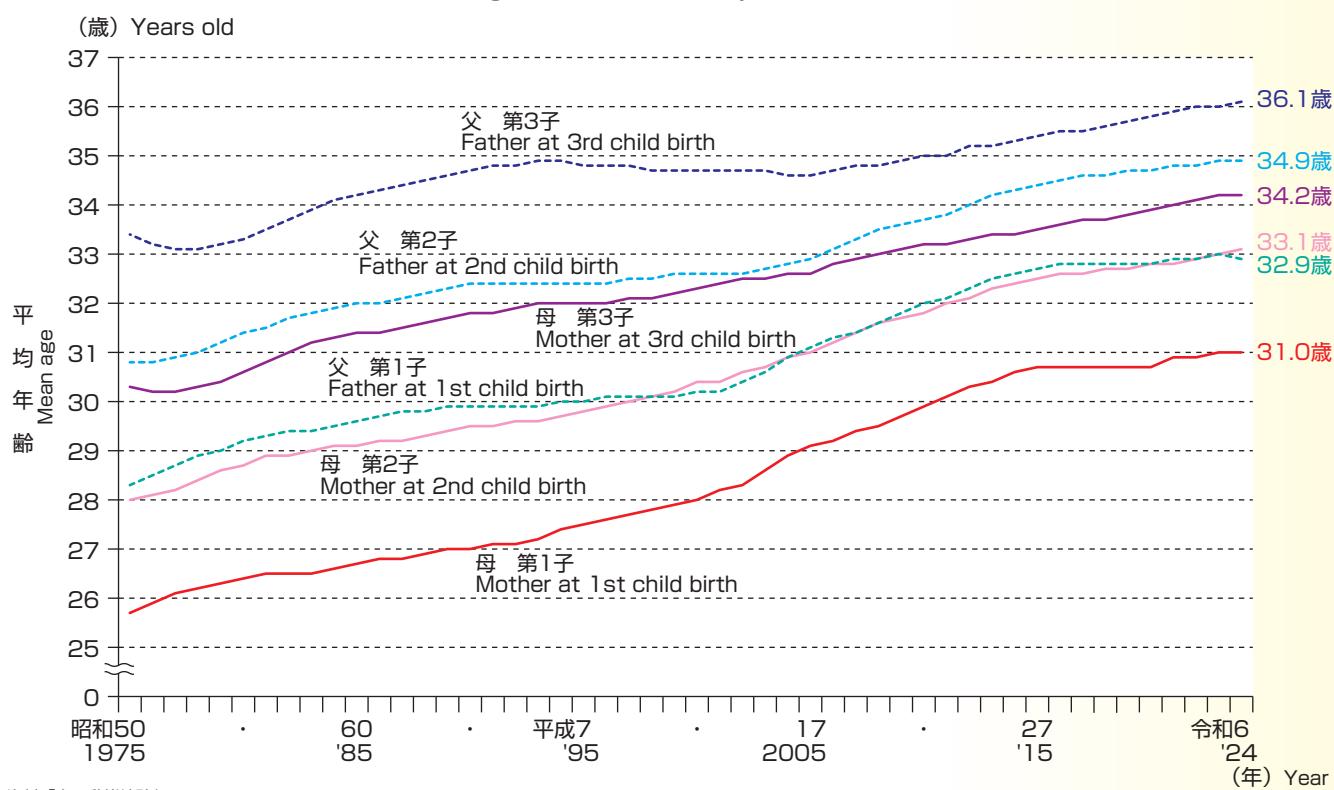
## Childbirth・Child-rearing

### ◇父母の平均年齢は上昇

Mean age of both parents are rising

出生順位別にみた父母の平均年齢の年次推移－昭和50～令和6年－

Trends in mean age of father and mother by live birth order, 1975–2024



資料「人口動態統計」

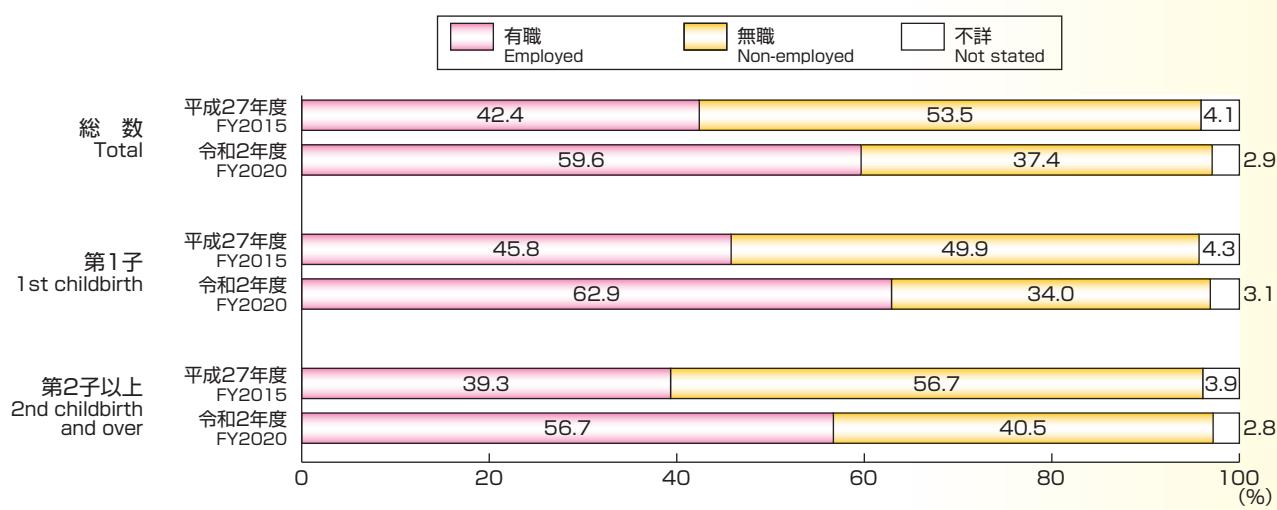
Source : "Vital Statistics of Japan"

### ◇第1子出生時に有職の母の割合は62.9%

Working mothers accounted for 62.9% of all mothers who gave birth to their first child

出生順位別にみた母の就業状態の年次比較－平成27年度・令和2年度－

Comparison of employment status of mother by live birth order, - FY2015, FY2020 -



資料「令和2年度人口動態職業・産業別統計」

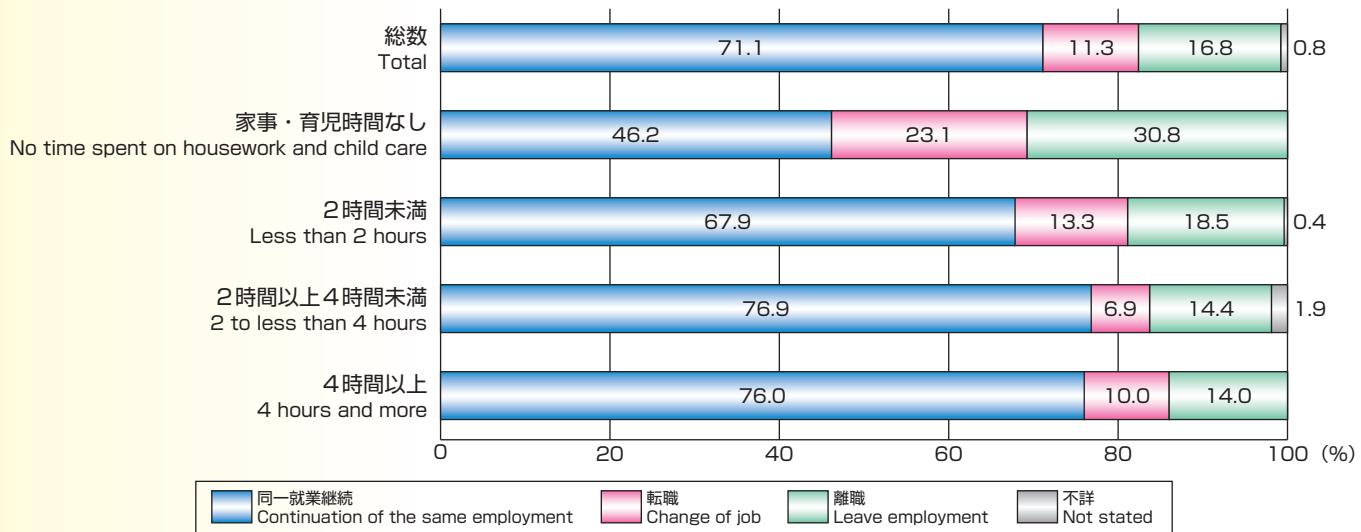
Source : "Report of Vital Statistics in FY 2020: Occupational and Industrial Aspects"

## ◇夫の平日の家事・育児時間が長いほど出産後の妻の「同一就業継続」の割合が高い

Percentage of wives “continuing the same job” is higher when time of husbands spent on housework and child care during week days is longer

この11年間に子どもが生まれた夫婦の出産後の夫の平日の家事・育児時間別にみた出産後の妻の就業状況 ～令和5年～

Employment conditions of wives after childbirth by time of husbands spent on housework and child care during week days after childbirth among couples that had a childbirth in the past eleven years, 2023



注1)：集計対象は、①または②に該当し、かつ③に該当するこの11年間に子どもが生まれた同居夫婦である。

①第1回から第12回まで双方が回答した夫婦

②第1回に独身で第11回までの間に結婚し、第12回まで回答した夫婦

③妻が出産前に仕事ありで、かつ、第1回の「女性票」の対象者

2)：11年間で2人以上出生ありの場合は、末子について計上している。

Note 1) Tabulation is made on couples living together that had a childbirth in the past 11 years and meets either of the condition ① or ② below, and condition ③.

① Both of the couples responded from the 1st survey to the 12th survey.

② Couples that were single at the time of the 1st survey, married after that until the 11th survey, and responded from then to the 12th survey.

③ The wife had job before childbirth and was a subject of the “Female questionnaire” of the 1st survey.

2) In case there were more than 2 childbirths over the last 11 years, the data of the youngest child were aggregated.

資料「第12回 21世紀成人者縦断調査（平成24年成人者）」

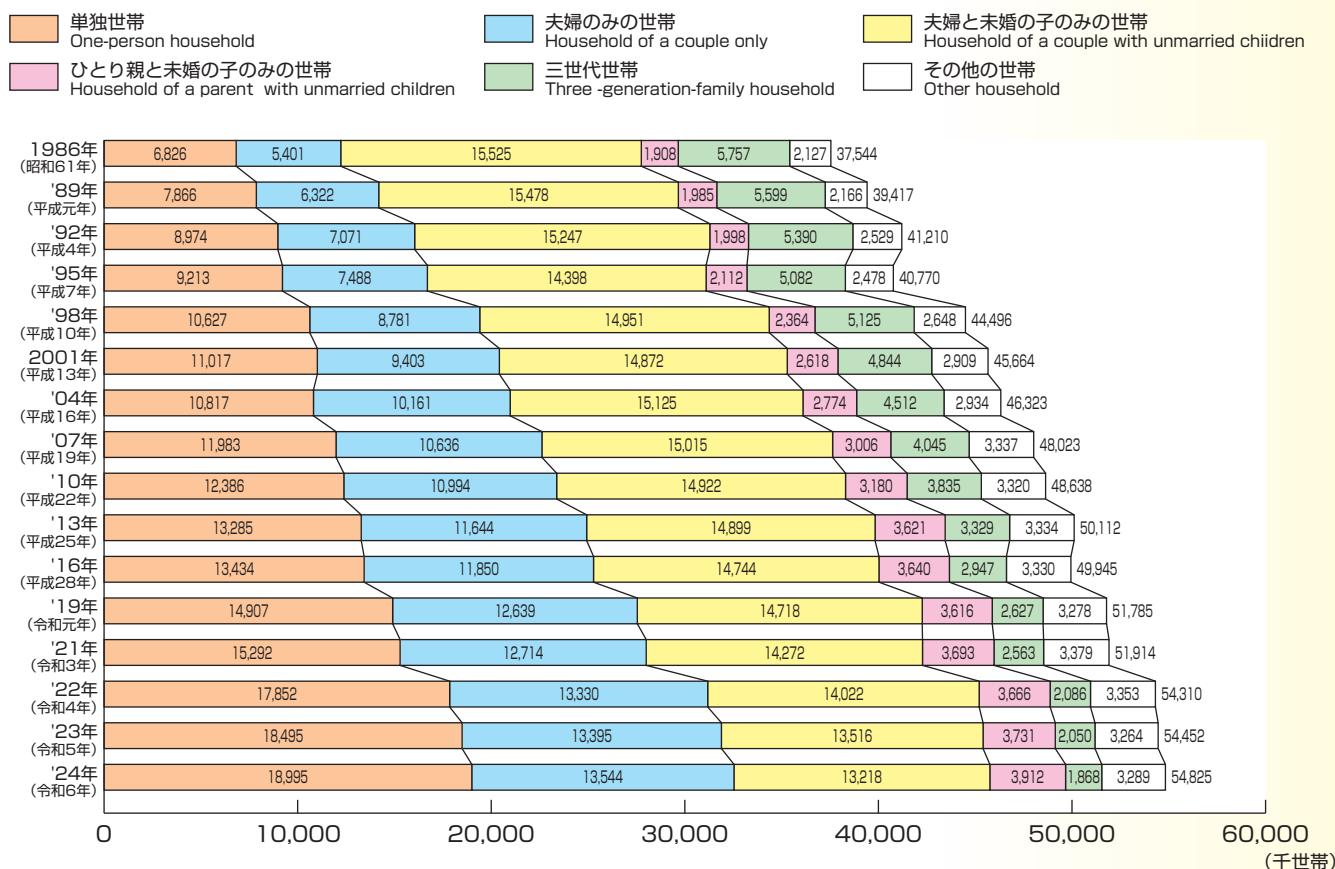
Source : "The 12th Longitudinal Survey of Adults in the 21st Century (2012 cohort)"

### ◆単独世帯と夫婦のみの世帯で約6割

One-person household and household of a couple only consists of about 60% of the households

世帯構造別世帯数の年次推移

Trends in number of households by household structure



注 1)：平成7年の数値は、兵庫県を除いたものである。

2)：平成28年の数値は、熊本県を除いたものである。

3)：令和2年の数値は、調査を実施していない。

Note 1) Figures of 1995 were calculated by excluding Hyogo Prefecture.

2) Figures of 2016 were calculated by excluding Kumamoto Prefecture.

3) Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions was not conducted in 2020.

資料「国民生活基礎調査」

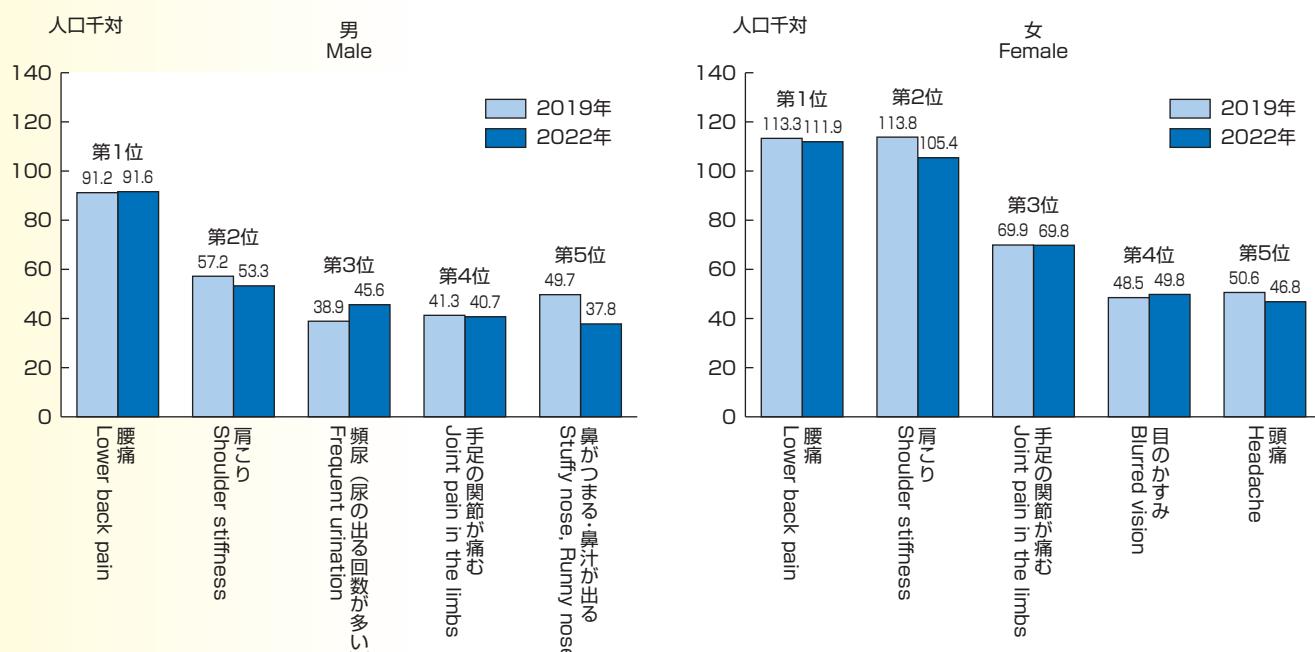
Source : "Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions"

## ◇病気やけが等で自覚症状がある者を症状別にみると、男女とも「腰痛」「肩こり」が高い

Among those with subjective symptoms due to illness or injury, lower back pain and shoulder stiffness are the most common symptoms for both men and women

性別にみた有訴者率の上位5症状（複数回答）－令和元年・令和4年－

Top five rates of people with complaints of symptoms by gender (multiple responses), - FY2019, FY2022 -



資料「国民生活基礎調査」

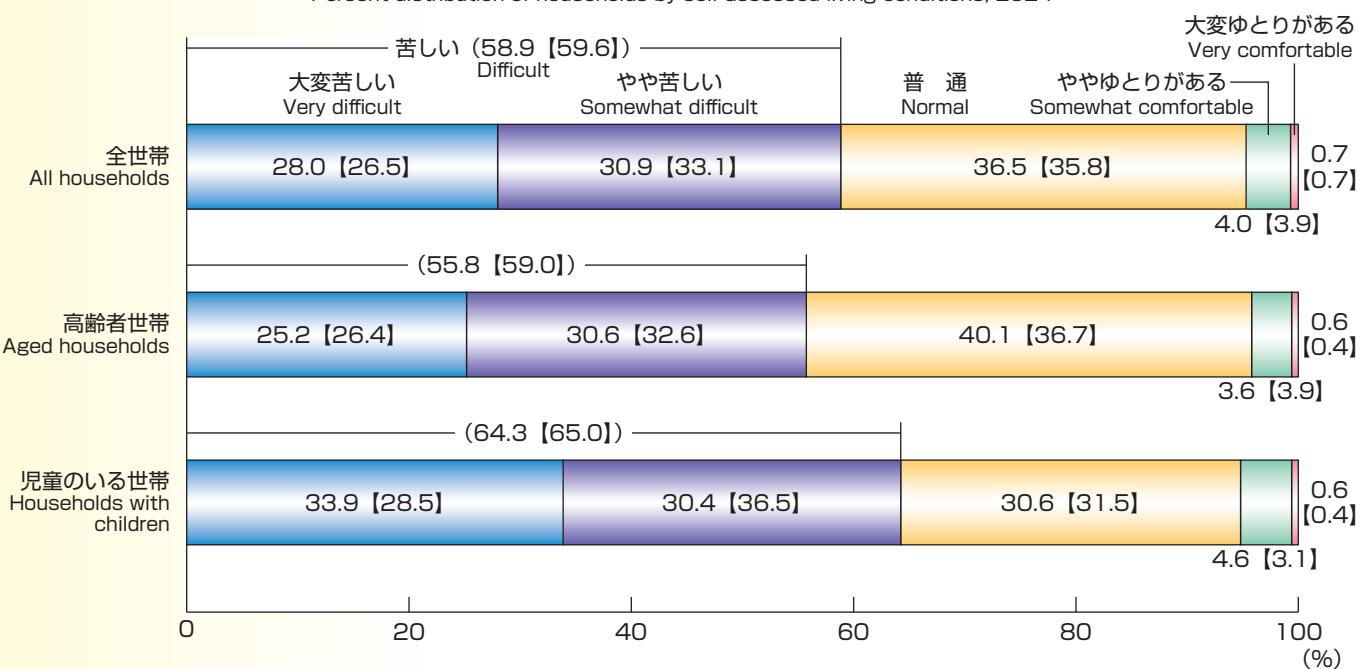
Source : "Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions"

## ◇世帯の約6割は生活が苦しい（「大変苦しい」「やや苦しい」）

About 60% of households feel their living condition is difficult ("very difficult" and "somewhat difficult")

生活意識別にみた世帯数の構成割合－令和6年－

Percent distribution of households by self-assessed living conditions, 2024



注1) [ ] は2023（令和5）年の数値である。  
Note 1) Figures with [ ] are the figures of 2023.

資料「国民生活基礎調査」

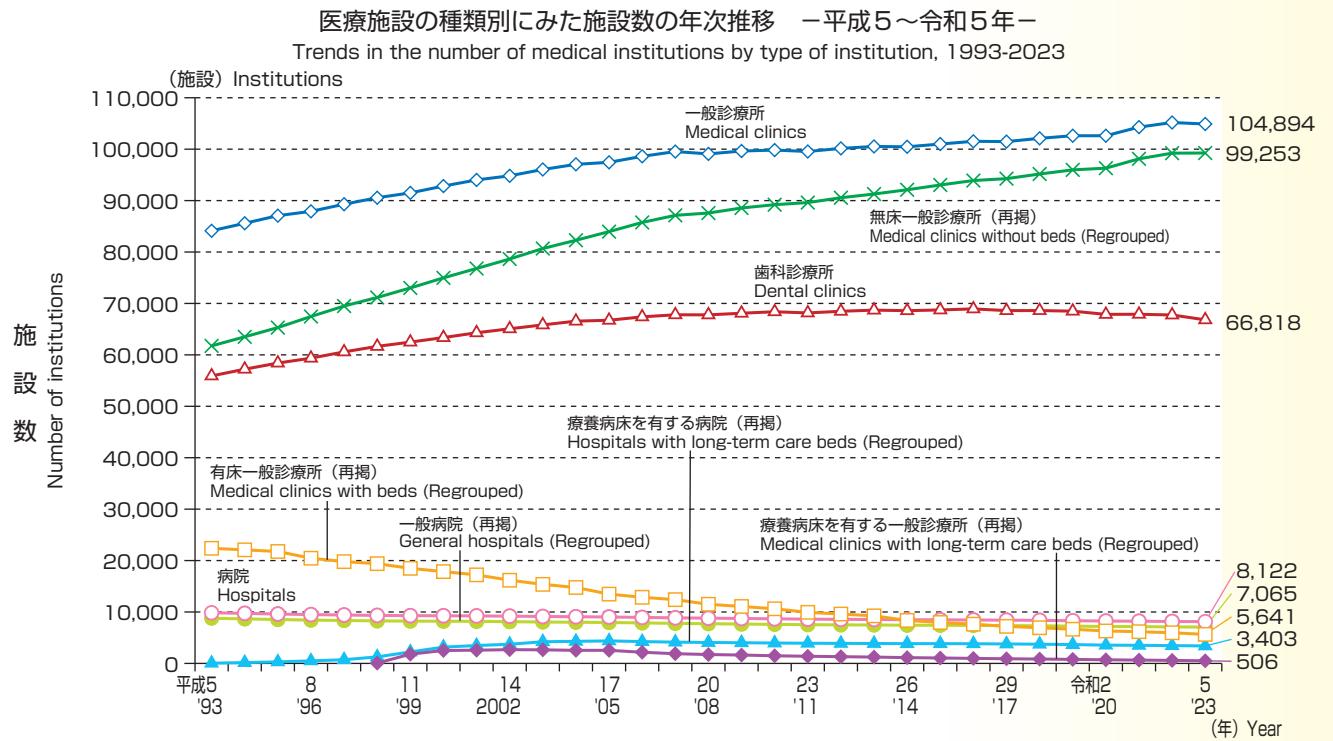
Source : "Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions"

# 病気になつたら

## Medical care

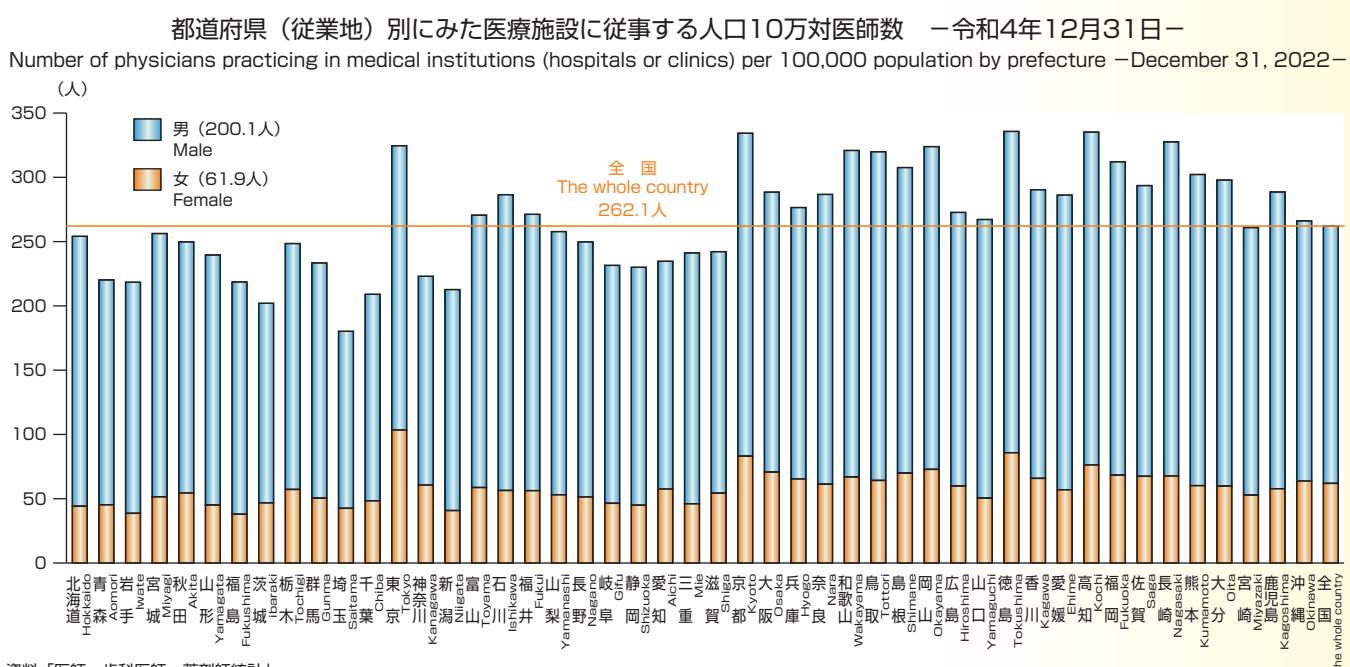
◇全国で病院は8,122施設、一般診療所は104,894施設、歯科診療所は66,818施設

The number of hospitals is 8,122 and the number of medical clinics is 104,894 and the number of dental clinics is 66,818



◇全国の医療施設に従事する医師数 (人口10万対) は、262.1人

The total number of physicians practicing in medical institutions (hospitals or clinics) per 100,000 population is 262.1



## ◇全国の受療率（人口10万対）は、入院945、外来5,850

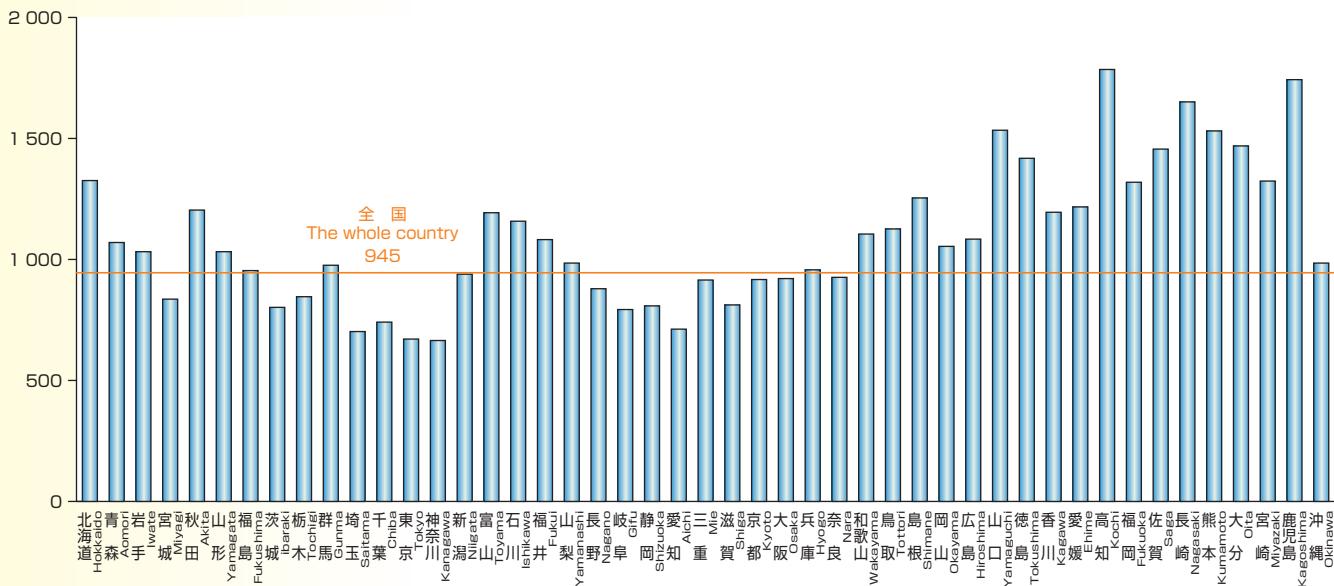
The rates of estimated patients (per 100,000 population, per day) is 945 for inpatients and 5,850 for outpatients

都道府県（患者住所地）別にみた受療率（令和5年10月の調査日1日）

The rates of estimated patients by prefecture (address of patient) (surveyed one day in October, 2023)

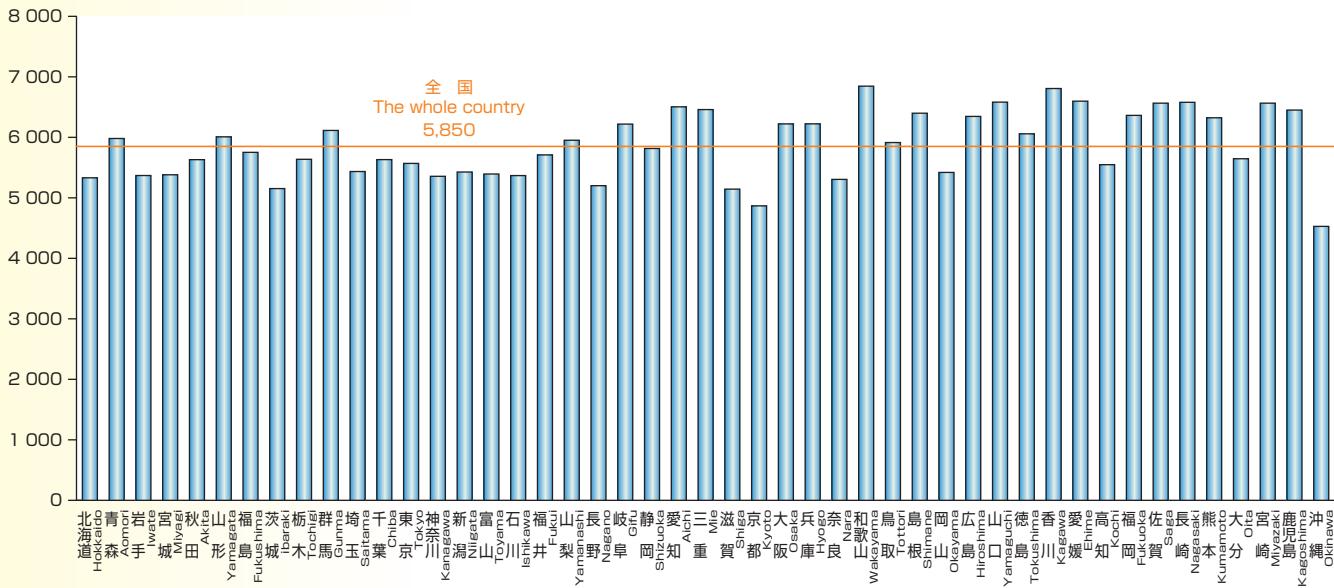
入院受療率（人口10万対）

The rates of estimated inpatients (per 100,000 population, per day)



外来受療率（人口10万対）

The rates of estimated outpatients (per 100,000 population, per day)



注：受療率とは、推計患者数を人口10万対であらわした数である。

受療率（人口10万対）=推計患者数／国勢調査人口×100,000

Note : Rates of estimated patients are the number of estimated patients per 100,000 population

Rates of estimated patients (per 100,000 population) = Estimated patients/Census population×100,000

資料「患者調査」

Source : "Patient Survey"

# 退職

## Retirement

### ◇一律定年制を定めている企業の9割強に、定年後の措置あり

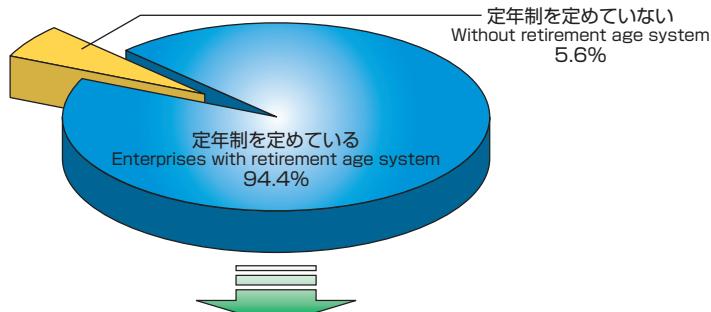
More than 90% of enterprises which have uniform retirement age system have systems after retirement

定年制を定めている企業割合及び一律定年制を定めている企業における  
定年年齢階級別、定年後の措置別企業割合 一令和4年-

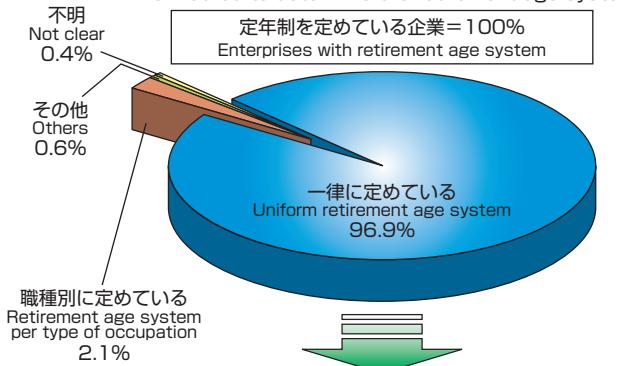
Ratio of enterprises with retirement age system, enterprises by age group of retirement and  
systems after retirement among enterprises with uniform retirement age system, 2022

定年制を定めている企業割合

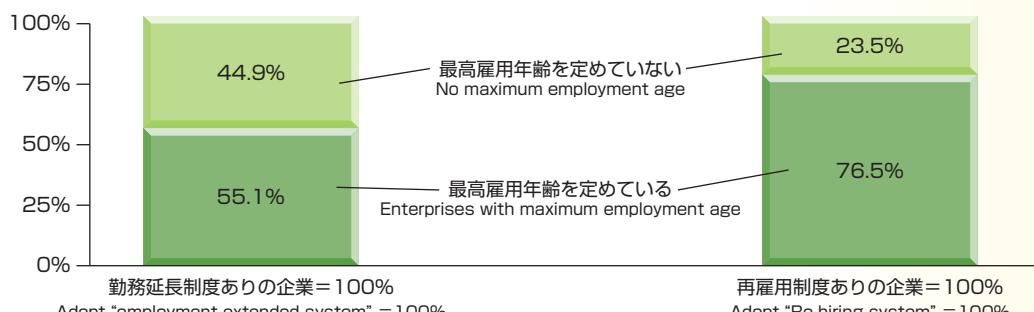
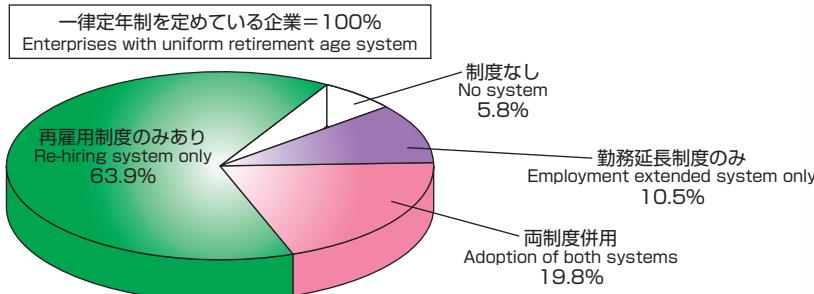
Ratio of enterprises with retirement age system



定年制を定めている企業における制度の定め方  
The method to determine the retirement age system



一律定年制を定めている企業における定年後の措置  
Enterprises with systems after retirement  
in uniform retirement age system



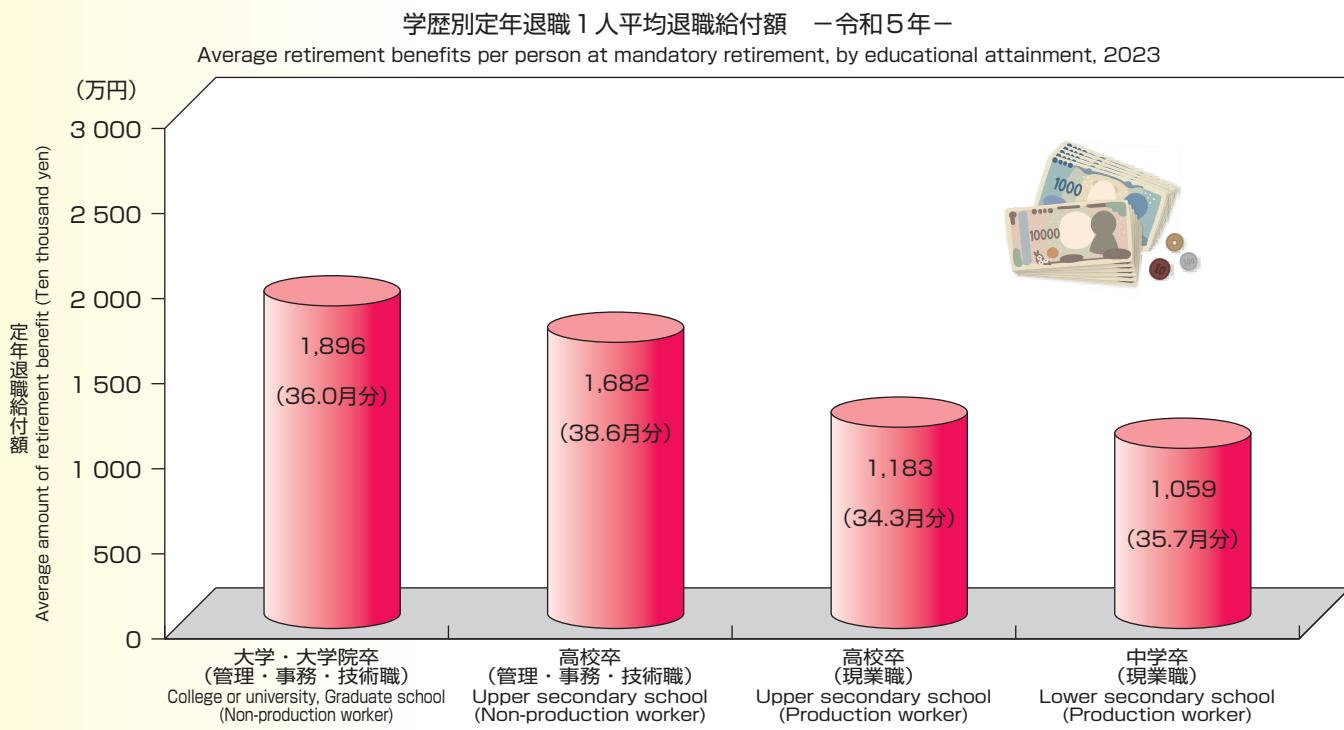
注：勤務延長制度ありの企業を100%とした数値及び再雇用制度ありの企業を100%とした数値は、「両制度併用」と回答した企業を含む割合である。  
Note : Figures taking enterprises with employment extended system as 100% and enterprises with re-hiring system as 100% are percentage including enterprises  
that responded "with both systems".

資料「就労条件総合調査」

Source : "General Survey on Working Conditions"

## ◇退職給付は、月給の約34～39ヵ月分

Retirement benefit equals to about 34-39 month of salary



注：「退職給付額」とは、退職一時金額と年金原価額の計である。なお、厚生年金基金の場合、厚生年金基金の代行部分を除く上乗せ給付（プラス・アルファ部分）のみの額である。

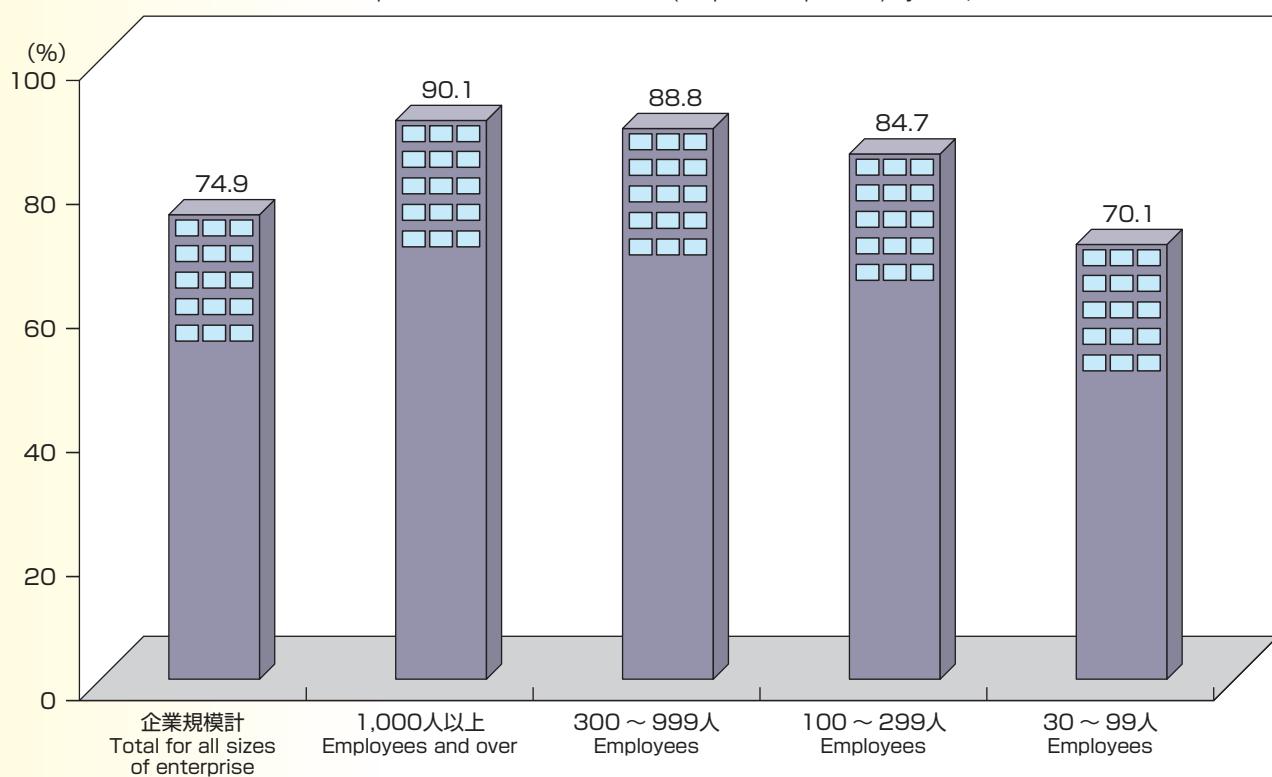
Note : "Amount of retirement benefit" means total of the lump-sum payment and the present value of the retirement pension. In addition, in case of the Employees' Pension Fund, it means only the topping-up benefit (additional portion) excluding the substitutional benefit paid by the Employees' Pension Fund.

資料「就労条件総合調査」  
Source : "General Survey on Working Conditions"

## ◇退職給付制度のある企業は、全体の約8割

About 80% of enterprises have retirement benefit system

退職給付（一時金・年金）制度のある企業数割合 一令和5年－  
Ratio of enterprises with retirement benefit (lump sum or pension) system, 2023



資料「就労条件総合調査」

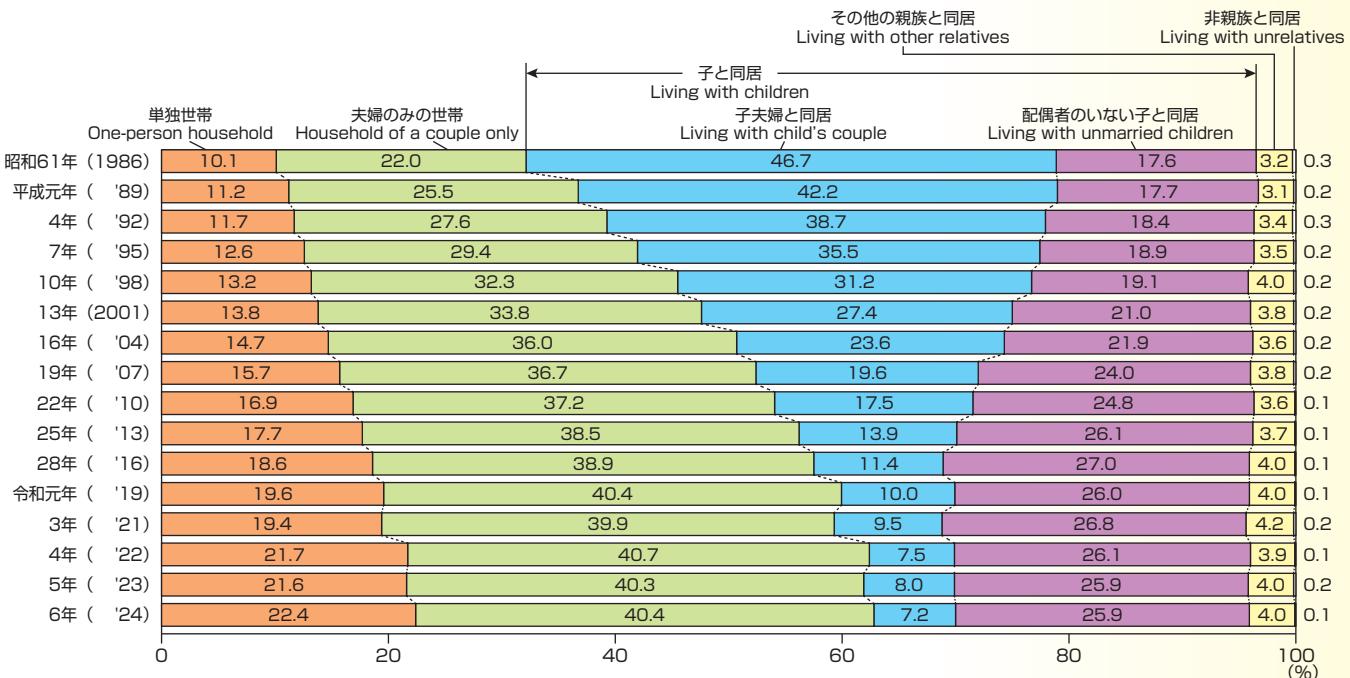
Source : "General Survey on Working Conditions"

## ◆単独世帯、夫婦のみの世帯の者の割合が上昇傾向

The share of one-person households and households of a couple only are increasing

家族形態別にみた65歳以上の者の構成割合の年次推移

Trends in percent distribution of persons aged 65 years and over by type of family, 1986, 1989, 1992, 1995, 1998, 2001, 2004, 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016, 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024



注1) : 平成7年の数値は、兵庫県を除いたものである。

2) : 平成28年の数値は、熊本県を除いたものである。

3) : 令和2年の数値は、調査を実施していない。

Note 1) Figures of 1995 were calculated by excluding Hyogo Prefecture.

2) Figures of 2016 were calculated by excluding Kumamoto Prefecture.

3) Comprehensive survey of living conditions was not conducted in 2020.

資料「国民生活基礎調査」

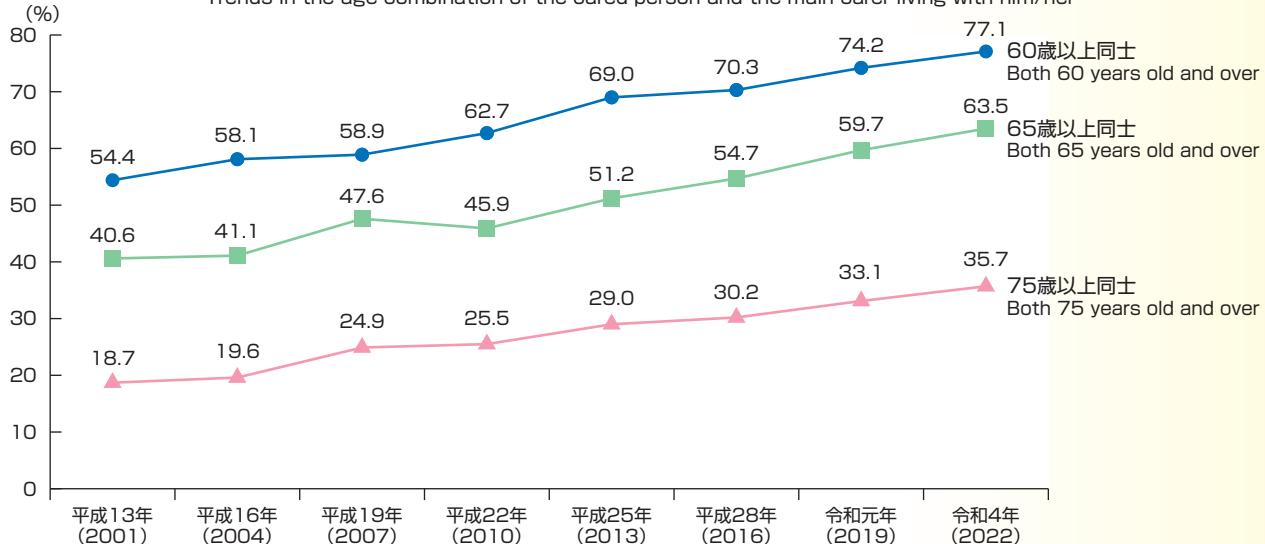
Source : "Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions"

## ◆65歳以上の同居の主な介護者が65歳以上の要介護者等を介護する割合は約64%

About 64% of the main carer living with a cared person aged 65 years and over is 65 years old and over

要介護者等と同居の主な介護者の年齢組合せ別の割合の年次推移

Trends in the age combination of the cared person and the main carer living with him/her



注：平成28年の数値は、熊本県を除いたものである。

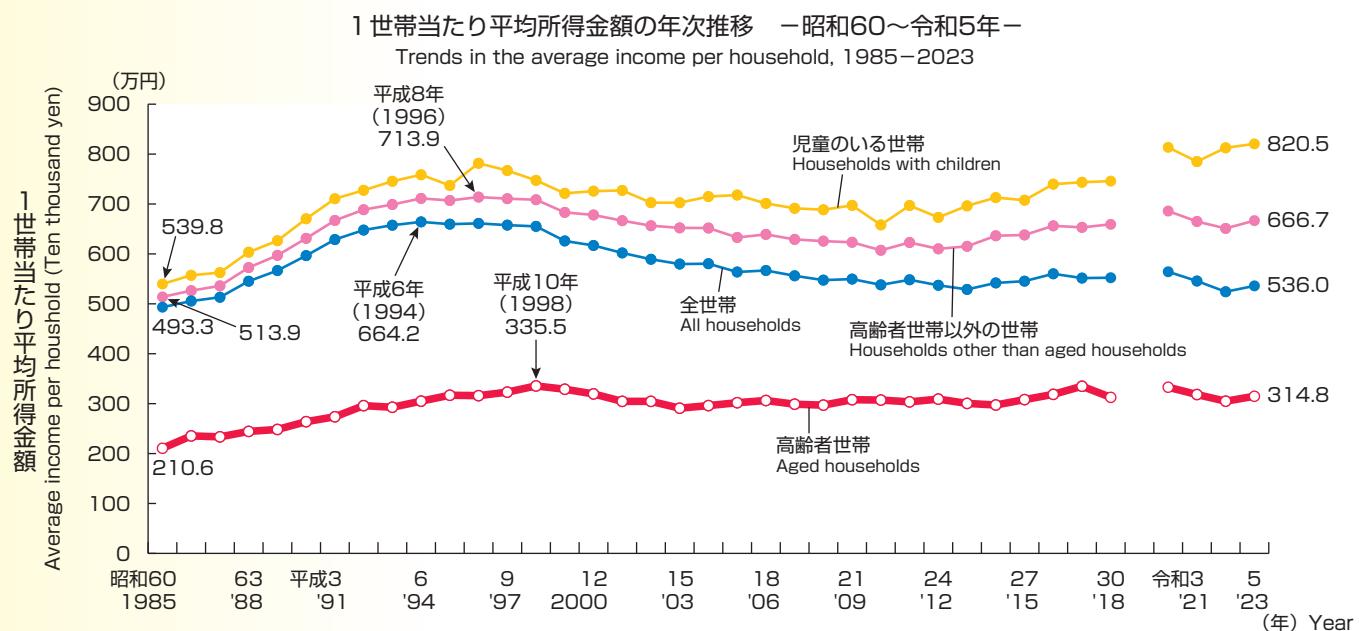
Note : Figures of 2016 were calculated by excluding Kumamoto Prefecture.

資料「国民生活基礎調査」

Source : "Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions"

## ◇高齢者世帯の平均所得金額は約315万円

The average income of an aged household is about 3.15 million yen



注1)：平成6年の数値は、兵庫県を除いたものである。

2)：平成22年の数値は、岩手県、宮城県及び福島県を除いたものである。

3)：平成23年の数値は、福島県を除いたものである。

4)：平成27年の数値は、熊本県を除いたものである。

5)：令和2年は、調査（2019（令和元）年の所得）を実施していない。

Note 1) Figures of 1994 were calculated by excluding Hyogo Prefecture.

2) Figures of 2010 were calculated by excluding Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture and Fukushima Prefecture.

3) Figures of 2011 were calculated by excluding Fukushima Prefecture.

4) Figures of 2015 were calculated by excluding Kumamoto Prefecture.

5) Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions was not conducted in 2020.

資料「国民生活基礎調査」

Source : "Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions"

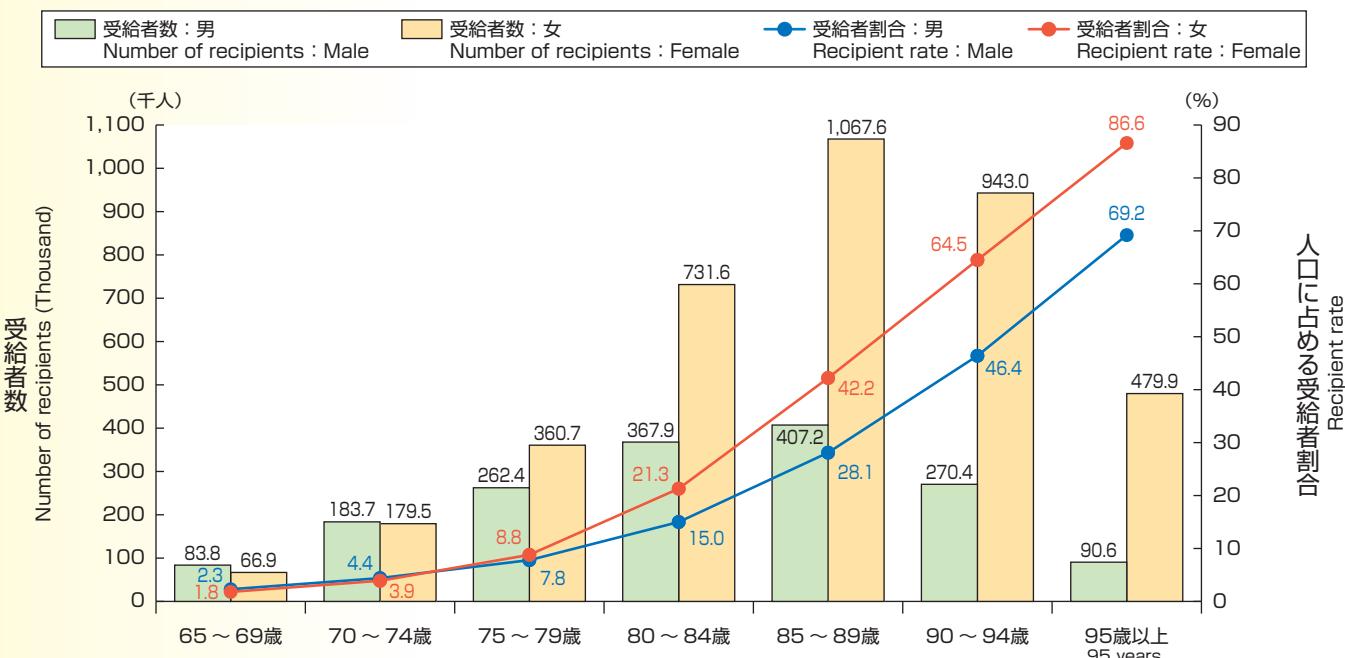
## ◇年齢が上がると介護保険の受給割合も上がる

As age increases, so does the percentage of people who receive long-term care insurance

### 65歳以上における性・年齢階級別にみた

介護予防サービス及び介護サービスの受給者数及び人口に占める受給者数の割合 一令和5年11月審査分－

Number of recipients of preventive nursing care service and nursing care service and ratio among the population of aged 65 and over by sex and age group, Cases assessed on November 2023



注：性・年齢階級別人口に占める受給者割合 (%) = 性・年齢階級別受給者数 / 性・年齢階級別人口 × 100

人口は、総務省統計局「人口推計 令和5年10月1日現在(確定値)」の総人口を使用した。

Note : Recipient rate among the population by sex and age group (%) = Number of recipients by sex and age group / Population by sex and age group × 100

The population figures are based on the total population from the "Population Estimates, October 1, 2023 (Final estimates)" published by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

資料「介護給付費等実態統計」

Source : "Statistics of Long-term Care Benefit Expenditures"

# 死亡

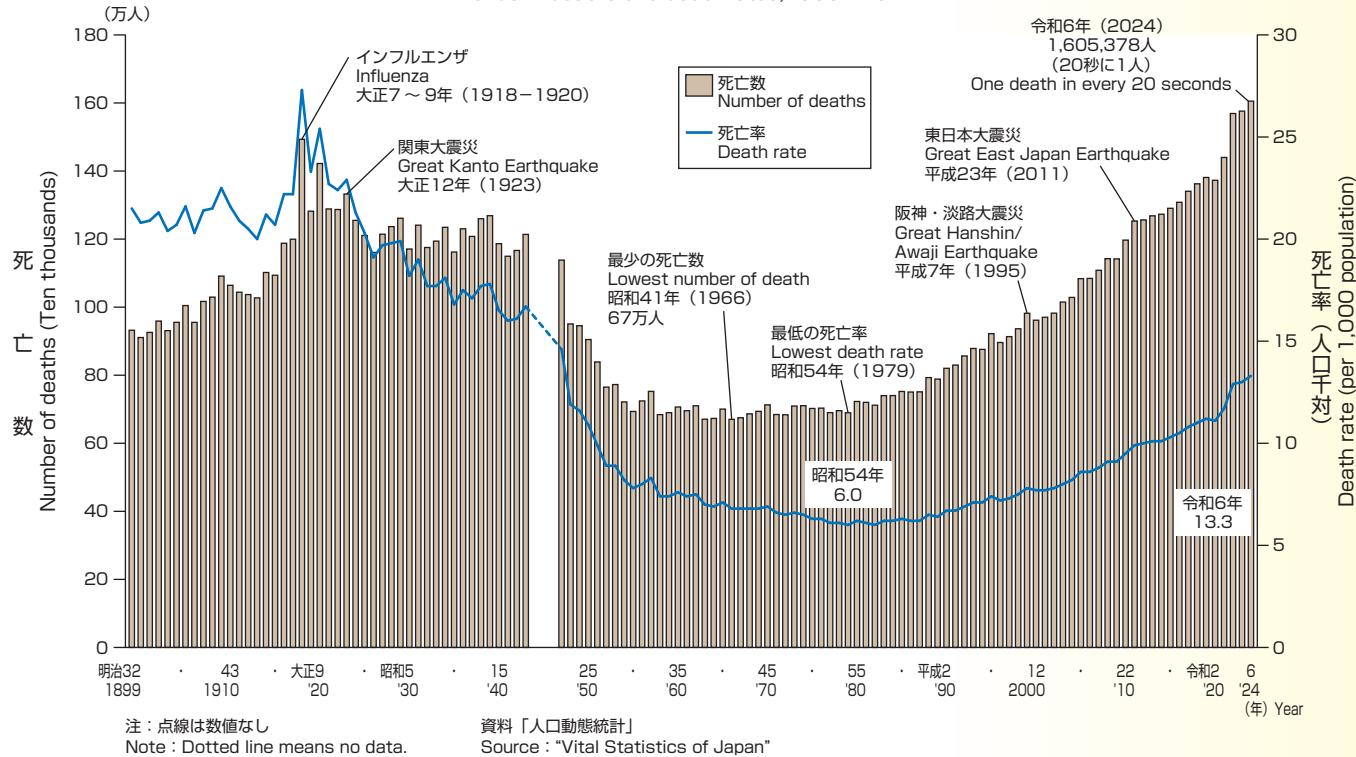
## Deaths

◇死亡は20秒に1人

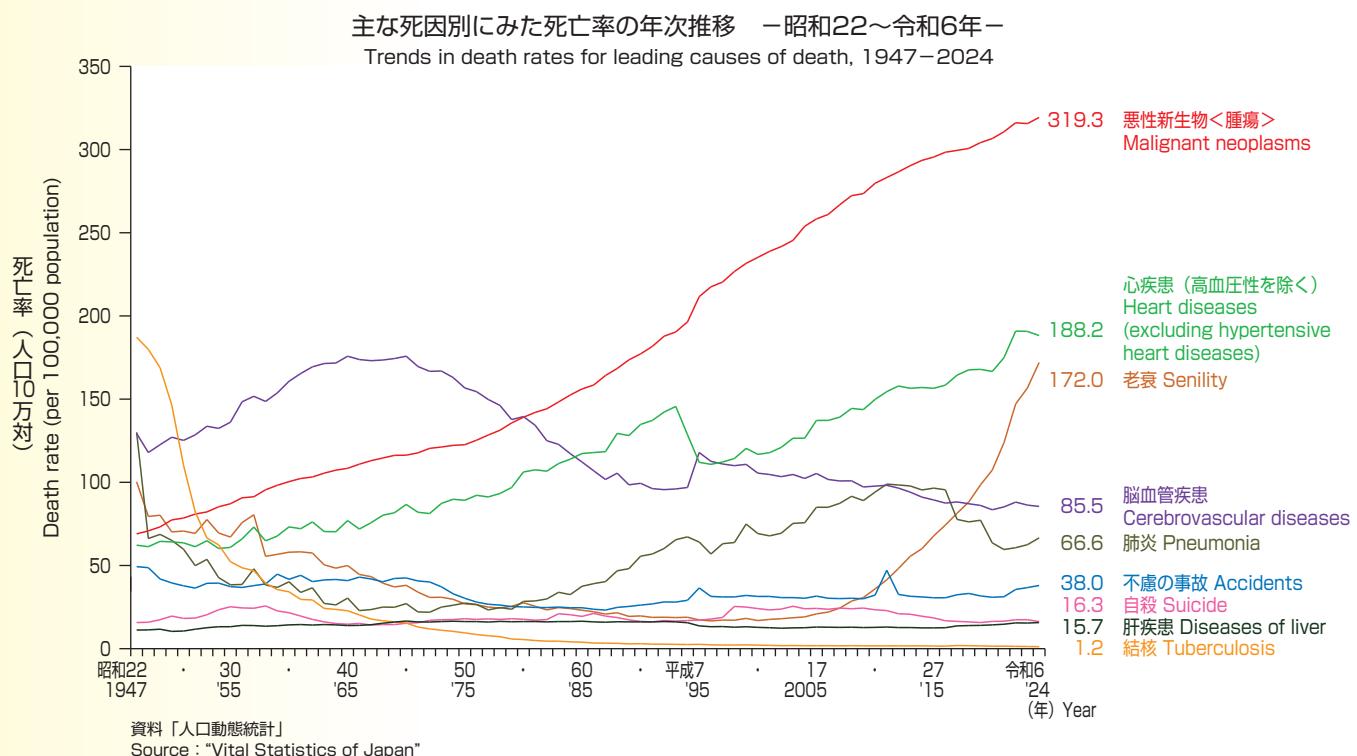
We have one death in every 20 seconds

死亡数及び死亡率の年次推移 一明治32～令和6年－

Trends in deaths and death rates, 1899–2024



◇「悪性新生物＜腫瘍＞」が死因のトップ  
Malignant neoplasms is the leading cause of death



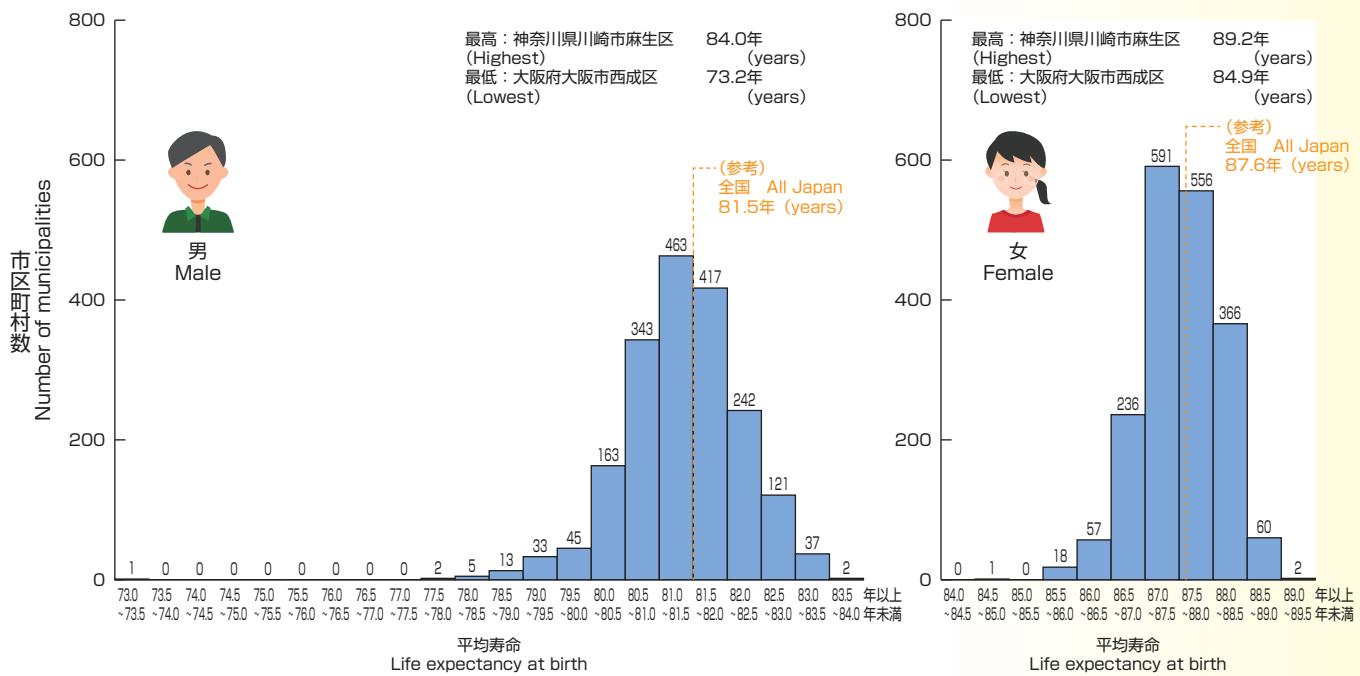
# 死亡 Deaths

◆平均寿命は、男女ともに神奈川県川崎市麻生区がトップ

Asao ward of Kawasaki city (in Kanagawa Prefecture) is the highest in the life expectancy at birth for both male and female

市区町村別平均寿命の分布 一令和2年一

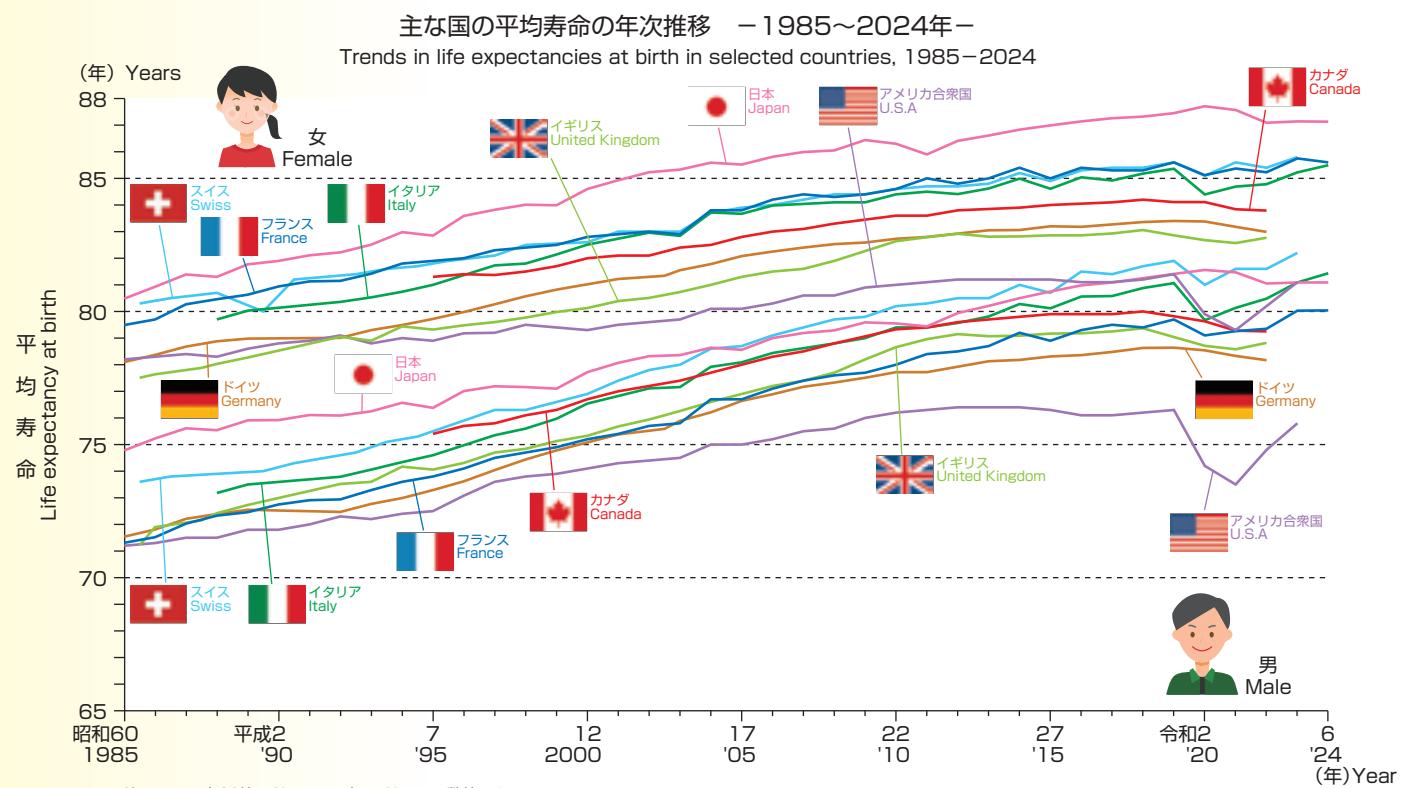
Distribution of life expectancies at birth by municipality, 2020



資料「市区町村別生命表」  
Source : "Municipal life tables"

## ◇日本人の平均寿命、男81.09年、女87.13年

Life expectancy at birth in Japanese is 81.09 years for male, and 87.13 years for female



注：1990年以前のドイツは、旧西ドイツの数値である。

Note : The figure of Germany until 1990 is that of former West Germany.

資料「完全生命表」、「簡易生命表」

諸外国は、UN「Demographic Yearbook」等

Source : "Complete Life Tables", "Abridged Life Tables" in Japan  
Other foreign countries are UN "Demographic Yearbook" etc

# 政策統括官(統計・情報システム管理、労使関係担当)の統計一覧

<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/toukei/youran/>

## 基幹統計調査

	統計・調査名	内 容	調査等周期	担当室
人 口・世 帯	人口動態調査	出生、死亡、死産、婚姻及び離婚の状況について、性・年齢・地域別等に把握 出生、死亡、死産、婚姻及び離婚の人口動態事象と職業及び産業との関連を把握	毎月 5年	人口動態・保健社会統計室
	生命表（加工統計）	その年の死亡状況から平均余命などを示したもの	毎年 5年	人口動態・保健社会統計室
	国民生活基礎調査	保健、医療、福祉、年金、所得等国民生活の基礎的な事項について、世帯面から総合的に把握	毎年	世帯統計室
保 健 卫 生	医療施設調査	全国の病院・一般診療所・歯科診療所の分布及び診療機能の実態等について把握	毎月 3年	保健統計室
	患者調査	調査日に医療施設で診療を受けた患者数、傷病名、入院の状況及び診療費の支払方法等について把握	3年	保健統計室
雇用、賃金、労働時間	毎月勤労統計調査	常用労働者を5人以上雇用する事業所の雇用、給与及び労働時間について毎月の変動を把握、1~4人雇用する事業所については毎年7月における状況を把握	毎月 毎年	雇用・賃金福祉統計室
賃 金	賃金構造基本統計調査	主要産業に雇用される労働者について、その賃金の実態を雇用形態、就業形態、職種、性、年齢、学歴、勤続年数別等に把握	毎年	賃金福祉統計室

※ 「基幹統計調査」とは、国の行政機関が作成する統計のうち総務大臣が指定する特に重要な統計である「基幹統計」の作成を目的とする統計調査をいう。  
<基幹統計の要件>

- ・全国的な政策を企画立案し、又はこれを実施する上において特に重要な統計
- ・民間における意思決定又は研究活動のために広く利用されると見込まれる統計
- ・国際条約又は国際機関が作成する計画において作成が求められている統計その他国際比較を行う上において特に重要な統計

## 一般統計調査等

	統計・調査名	内 容	調査等周期	担当室
人 口・世 帯	21世紀出生児縦断調査	21世紀初年に生まれた子（※）及び2010年に生まれた子の成長・発達の経年変化の状況を把握 ※平成13年出生児については、第16回調査（16歳）から文部科学省を実施主体とする共管調査	毎年	世帯統計室
	21世紀成年者縦断調査（国民の生活に関する継続調査）	平成24年10月末時点20~29歳の全国の男女及びその配偶者について、結婚、出産、就業等の実態及び意識の経年変化の状況を把握	毎年	世帯統計室
	中高年者縦断調査（中高年者の生活に関する継続調査）	団塊の世代を含む全国の50~59歳（平成17年10月末時点）の男女の健康、就業、社会活動について意識面・事実面の経年変化の状況を把握	毎年	世帯統計室
保 健 卫 生	病院報告	全国の病院、療養病床を有する診療所における患者の利用状況を把握	毎月	保健統計室
	医師・歯科医師・薬剤師統計	全国の医師・歯科医師・薬剤師の就業の状況や分布等を把握	隔年	保健統計室
	受療行動調査	医療施設を利用する患者の受療の状況、受けた医療に対する満足度等、医療に対する認識や行動について患者から把握	3年	保健統計室
	衛生行政報告例	各都道府県・指定都市・中核市における精神保健福祉・栄養・食品衛生・生活衛生・薬事関係等の行政実績を把握	毎年 隔年	行政報告統計室
	地域保健・健康増進事業報告	保健所及び市区町村における地域住民の健康の保持及び増進を目的とした保健事業の実績を把握	毎年	行政報告統計室
社 会 福 祉	社会福祉施設等調査	全国の社会福祉施設等の数、在所者及び従事者の状況等を把握	毎年	社会統計室
	福祉行政報告例	各都道府県・指定都市・中核市における身体障害者福祉・老人福祉等の行政実績を把握	毎月 毎年	行政報告統計室

	統計・調査名	内 容	調査等周期	担当室
介護・高齢者福祉	介護サービス施設・事業所調査	介護保険施設及び居宅サービス事業所等について、介護サービスの提供体制、提供内容等を把握	毎年	社会統計室
	介護給付費等実態統計	介護サービスに係る給付費等の状況を把握	毎月	社会統計室
社会保険	社会医療診療行為別統計	医療保険制度における医療の給付の受給者に係る診療行為の内容、傷病の状況、調剤行為の内容及び薬剤の使用状況等を把握	毎年	社会統計室
雇用	労働経済動向調査	景気の変動、労働力需給の変化等が、雇用、労働時間等に及ぼしている影響や今後の見通し、対応策等について把握	四半期	雇用・賃金福祉統計室
	雇用動向調査	事業所における入職・離職の状況等を調査し、雇用労働力の産業、規模、職業及び地域間の移動等を把握	半期	雇用・賃金福祉統計室
	雇用の構造に関する実態調査	雇用の構造に関する実態について毎年テーマを変えて実施 令和6年「就業形態の多様化に関する総合実態調査」	毎年	雇用・賃金福祉統計室
賃金、労働時間、福利厚生	賃金引上げ等の実態に関する調査	企業における賃金の改定額、賃金の改定期、賃金の改定方法、賃金の改定の構造を明らかにするとともに、同改定に係る交渉等の実態等を把握	毎年	賃金福祉統計室
	就労条件総合調査	主要産業における企業の労働時間制度、賃金制度等の現状を明らかにする。定年制、労働費用、福祉施設・制度、退職給付制度等についてもローテーションで調査し実態を把握	毎年	賃金福祉統計室
労働災害・労働安全衛生	労働災害動向調査	主要産業における労働災害について、年間の発生状況を事業所規模・災害程度別に把握	毎年	賃金福祉統計室
	労働安全衛生調査	労働安全衛生について、毎年テーマを変えて実施 令和6年「労働安全衛生調査（実態調査）」	毎年	賃金福祉統計室
労使関係	労働争議統計調査	労働争議の総参加人員及び行為参加人員、労働損失日数、要求事項等を把握	毎月	雇用・賃金福祉統計室
	労使関係総合調査	労働組合数、組合員数等の状況を把握する労働組合基礎調査と毎年テーマを変えて行う実態調査を実施 令和6年「労使コミュニケーション調査」	毎年	雇用・賃金福祉統計室
	民間主要企業春季賃上げ要求・妥結状況	春闇時における労使交渉の妥結状況を把握	毎年	労使関係担当参事官室
	民間主要企業夏季一時金妥結状況	夏季一時金における労使交渉の妥結状況を把握	毎年	労使関係担当参事官室
	民間主要企業年末一時金妥結状況	年末一時金における労使交渉の妥結状況を把握	毎年	労使関係担当参事官室

※1 一般統計調査とは、国の行政機関が行う統計調査のうち基幹統計調査以外のものをいう。

※2 上記表には加工統計及び業務統計を含む。

**e-Stat 政府統計の総合窓口**

厚生労働省ホームページよりアクセス出来ます。  
ディスプレイ上の閲覧だけでなく、ダウンロードも可能です。

e-Statホームページアドレス  
<https://www.e-stat.go.jp/>

厚生労働省ホームページアドレス  
<https://www.mhlw.go.jp>

**報 告 書**

公表後に刊行されます。  
(速報・概況などの簡単な印刷物は、公表と同時に刊行されます。)

厚生労働省図書館で閲覧が可能です。

入手は、(財)厚生労働統計協会や政府刊行物センターで出来ます。

**問い合わせ先**

厚生労働省 03-5253-1111 (代表)  
各調査担当室を参照してください。

## List of statistics of Director-General for Statistics, Information System Management and Industrial Relations

### Fundamental Statistical Surveys

	Title	Data Contents	Frequency	Responsible Office
Population and households	Vital Statistics of Japan	Births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages and divorces by sex, age and region Relation between the vital events of births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages and divorces, by occupation and industry	Monthly Every 5 years	Vital, Health and Social Statistics Office
	Life Tables (processed statistics)	Life expectancy etc. based on death status of the reference year.	Annual Every 5 years	Vital, Health and Social Statistics Office
	Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions	Fundamental data of living conditions (Health status, health care utilization, welfare, pension, income etc.) from household perspective	Annual	Household Statistics Office
Health	Survey of Medical Institutions	Situation of medical institutions (hospitals, medical clinics and dental clinics) by regional distribution and treatment function, etc.	Monthly Every 3 years	Health Statistics Office
	Patient Survey	Estimated number of patients who visited medical institutions on the day of survey, name of disease, status of inpatient, and cost-sharing method of treatment fee	Every 3 years	Health Statistics Office
Employment, wage and working hours	Monthly Labour Survey	Changes in employment, earnings, and hours worked are tracked monthly for establishments with five or more regular employees. The status of establishments with one to four regular employees, as of July, is collected each year.	Monthly Annual	Employment, Wage and Labour Welfare Statistics Office
Wage	Basic Survey on Wage Structure	The wage structure of employees in major industries i.e., wage distribution by type of employment, type of work, occupation, sex, age, school career and length of service etc.	Annual	Wage and Labour Welfare Statistics Office

"Fundamental Statistical Surveys" are surveys for "Fundamental Statistics" which are designated by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications which have particular importance among statistics produced by national administrative organs.

[Conditions of Fundamental Statistics]

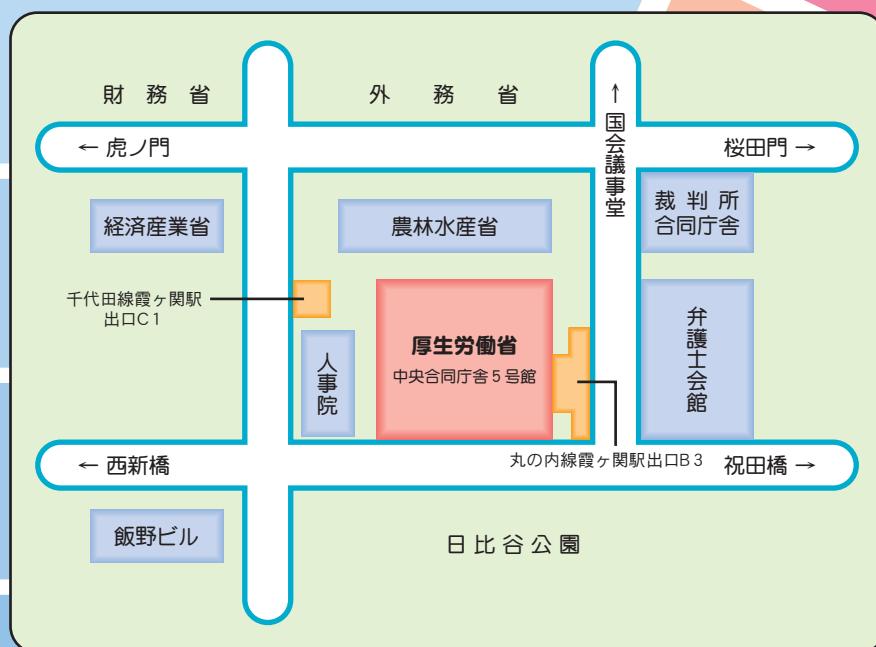
- (a) Statistics that are particularly important for planning national policies and implementing them.
- (b) Statistics that are expected to be widely utilized for decision making or research activities in the private sector.
- (c) Statistics that are required to be produced by international conventions or plans established by international organizations or that are particularly important in view of international comparability.

### General Statistical Surveys, etc.

	Title	Data Contents	Frequency	Responsible Office
Population and households	Longitudinal Survey of Newborns in the 21st Century	Trends in growth and development across the ages for children born in the first year of the 21st century* and in 2010 * The survey on children born in 2001 is co-administrated from its 16th survey (16 years old) with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) being the main operator.	Annual	Household Statistics Office
	Longitudinal Survey of Adults in the 21st Century (Cohort survey on people's life)	Trends in marital status, childbirth, employment etc. and subject's mind across the ages for men and women nationwide aged 20 to 34 as of the end of October 2002, and 20 to 29 as of the end of October 2012, and their spouse.	Annual	Household Statistics Office
	Longitudinal Survey of Middle-aged and Elderly Persons (A Continuous Survey on the Living Conditions of Middle-aged and Elderly Persons)	Trends in subject's mind and actual situation on health status, employment and social activities for men and women nationwide aged 50 to 59 (as of the end of October 2005) including the baby-boomer generation.	Annual	Household Statistics Office
Health	Hospital Report	Situation of utilization of hospitals or clinics with long-term care beds .	Monthly	Health Statistics Office
	Statistics of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists	Working situation and distribution of physicians, dentists and pharmacists	Every 2 years	Health Statistics Office
	Patient's Behavior Survey	Patient's experience among patients who used medical institutions on the service provided, degree of satisfaction with the medical care received, perception and behavior towards medical care	Every 3 years	Health Statistics Office
	Report on Public Health Administration and Services	Administrative performance of each prefecture, designated city and core city on mental health and welfare, nutrition, food sanitation, environmental health, maternal protection, pharmaceutical affairs etc.	Annual Every 2 years	Administrative Report Statistics Office
	Report on Regional Public Health Services and Health Promotion Services	Performance of public health centers and municipalities on health programmes aimed to maintain and improve local residents' health status	Annual	Administrative Report Statistics Office
Social welfare	Survey of Social Welfare Institutions	Data on social welfare institutions nationwide: the number of facilities, residents and workforce/caregivers, etc.	Annual	Social Statistics Office
	Report on Social Welfare Administration and Services	Administrative performance of each prefecture, designated city and core city on welfare services for persons with physical disabilities, the elderly and children etc.	Monthly Annual	Administrative Report Statistics Office

	<b>Title</b>	<b>Data Contents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Responsible Office</b>
Long-term care and welfare for the elderly	Survey of Institutions and Establishments for Long-term Care	Systems to provide long-term care services and the type of services provided are surveyed for institutions covered by long-term care insurance and establishments providing home-based services etc.	Annual	Social Statistics Office
	Statistics of Long-term Care Benefit Expenditures	Status of benefit expenditures related to long-term care service	Monthly	Social Statistics Office
Social insurance	Statistics of Medical Care Activities in Public Health Insurance	Provision of medical care activities, status of disease, dispensing and use of pharmaceuticals concerning recipients of medical benefits under public health insurance.	Annual	Social Statistics Office
Employment	Survey on Labour Economy Trend	Impact of economic fluctuations and changes in labour supply and demand etc. on employment and working hours etc., future prospects and countermeasures etc.	Quarterly	Employment, Wage and Labour Welfare Statistics Office
	Survey on Employment Trends	Labour force mobility etc. across industry, size of establishment, occupation and region captured through situation of hiring and separation in establishments etc.	Half yearly	Employment, Wage and Labour Welfare Statistics Office
	Survey on Employment Structure	Regarding the actual situation of employment structure, the survey has conducted on a different subject every year. In 2024: "General Survey on Diversified Types of Employment"	Annual	Employment, Wage and Labour Welfare Statistics Office
Wage, working hours, welfare provisions	Survey on Wage Increase	The amount, rate, method, and structure of wages revision in enterprises, as well as the situation of negotiation on wage revision etc.	Annual	Wage and Labour Welfare Statistics Office
	General Survey on Working Conditions	Current situation of working hour systems, wage systems, etc. of enterprises in major industries. In addition, mandatory retirement systems, labour costs, asset formation, retirement benefit systems are surveyed by rotation.	Annual	Wage and Labour Welfare Statistics Office
Industrial accidents and occupational health	Survey on Industrial Accidents	Trend in the annual occurrence of industrial accidents in major industries, by size of establishment and degree of injury.	Annual Half yearly	Wage and Labour Welfare Statistics Office
	Survey on Industrial Safety and Health	The survey has conducted about industrial safety and health on a different subject every year. In 2024: "Survey on Industrial Safety and Health(actual condition survey)"	Annual	Wage and Labour Welfare Statistics Office
Labour relations	Survey on Labour Disputes	Number of total participants and active participants of labour disputes, number of working days lost and demands etc.	Monthly	Employment, Wage and Labour Welfare Statistics Office
	General Survey on Labour Relations	"Basic Survey on Labour Unions" which surveys the number of labour unions and number of labour union members etc. and a fact-finding survey that changes its theme every year is conducted. In 2024: "Survey on Labour-Management Communications"	Annual	Employment, Wage and Labour Welfare Statistics Office
	Status of spring wage increase demands and settlements at major private-sector enterprises	Grasp the status of settlement results of the labour-management negotiations in the annual spring wage offensive (Shunto)	Annual	Industrial Relations Office
	Status of summer bonus settlements at major private-sector enterprises	Grasp the status of settlement results of the labour-management negotiations on summer bonus	Annual	Industrial Relations Office
	Status of year-end bonus settlements at major private-sector enterprises	Grasp the status of settlement results of the labour-management negotiations on year-end bonus	Annual	Industrial Relations Office

Note:1) The term "general statistical surveys" means surveys other than fundamental statistical surveys among statistical surveys conducted by national administrative organs.  
 2) Above tables includes processed statistics and administrative statistics.



この「厚生労働統計のあらまし」は厚生労働省ホームページに掲載しています。

### アドレス

<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/toukei/youran/index-kourou.html>  
<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/database/db-oh/index.html>

- 本冊子は、グリーン購入法（国等による環境物品等の調達の推進等に関する法律）に基づく基本方針の判断の基準を満たす紙を使用しています。
- リサイクル適性の表示：紙ヘリサイクル可  
 本冊子は、グリーン購入法に基づく基本方針における「印刷」に係る判断の基準にしたがい、印刷用の紙へのリサイクルに適した材料[Aランク]のみを用いて作製しています。