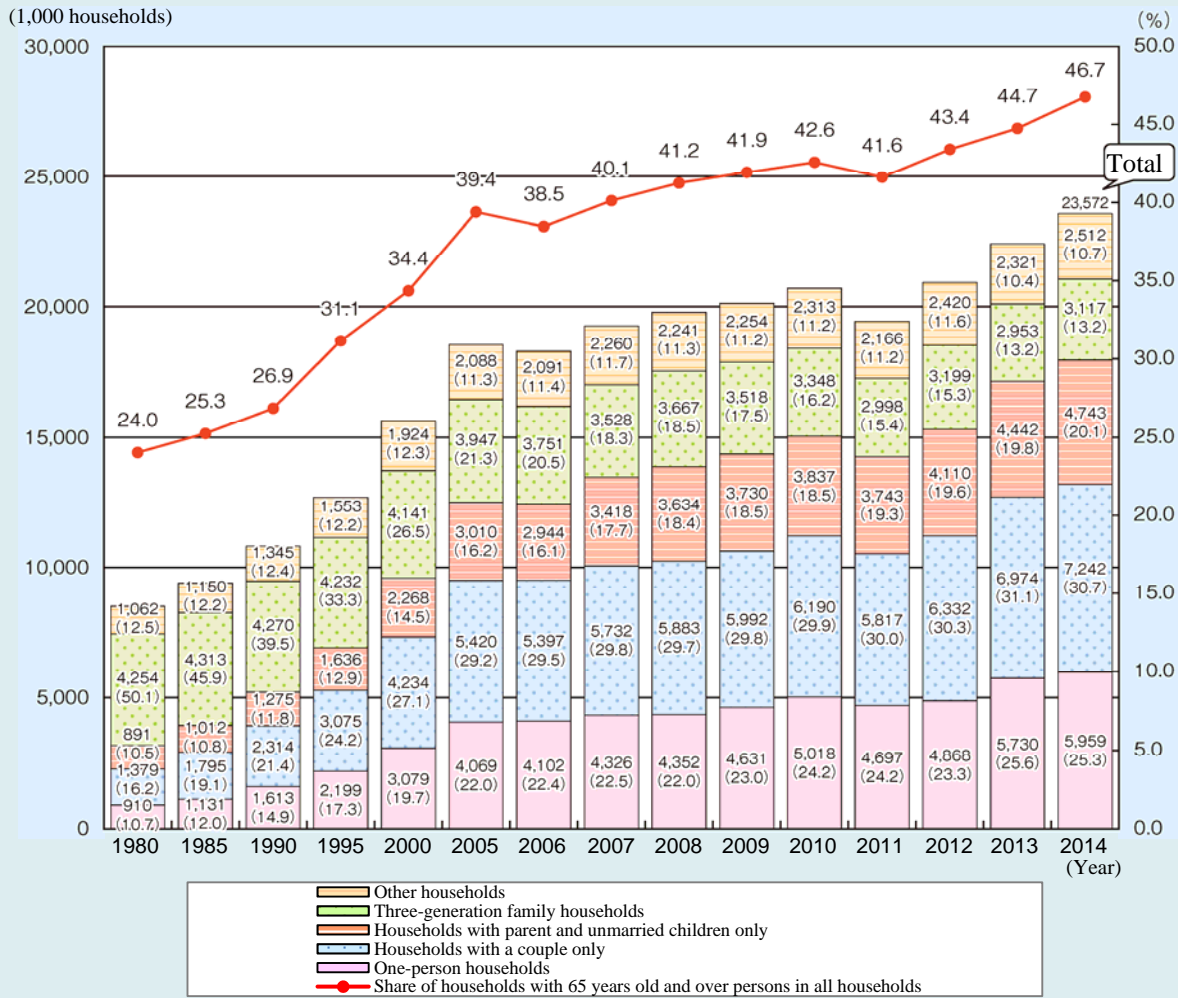


Section 2 Current State and Trends on the Elderly and their Environment

1 Elderly People's Families and Households

- **Households with elderly people comprise about 50% of the total, and among those, individuals living alone or households with a married couple only hold a majority**
 - The number of households with elderly people aged 65 and over is increasing. As of 2014, the number was 23,572 thousand, making up 46.7% of all households (50,431 thousand) (Chart 1-2-1). The number of households “with a couple only” is the largest accounting for about 30% and if combined with the number of “one-person households,” the number of their households accounts for the majority.

Chart 1-2-1 Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Persons Aged 65 and Over (by Household Type) and Share among All Households



Source: “Basic Survey on Welfare Administration” by the Ministry of Health and Welfare before 1985 and “Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions” by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare after 1986

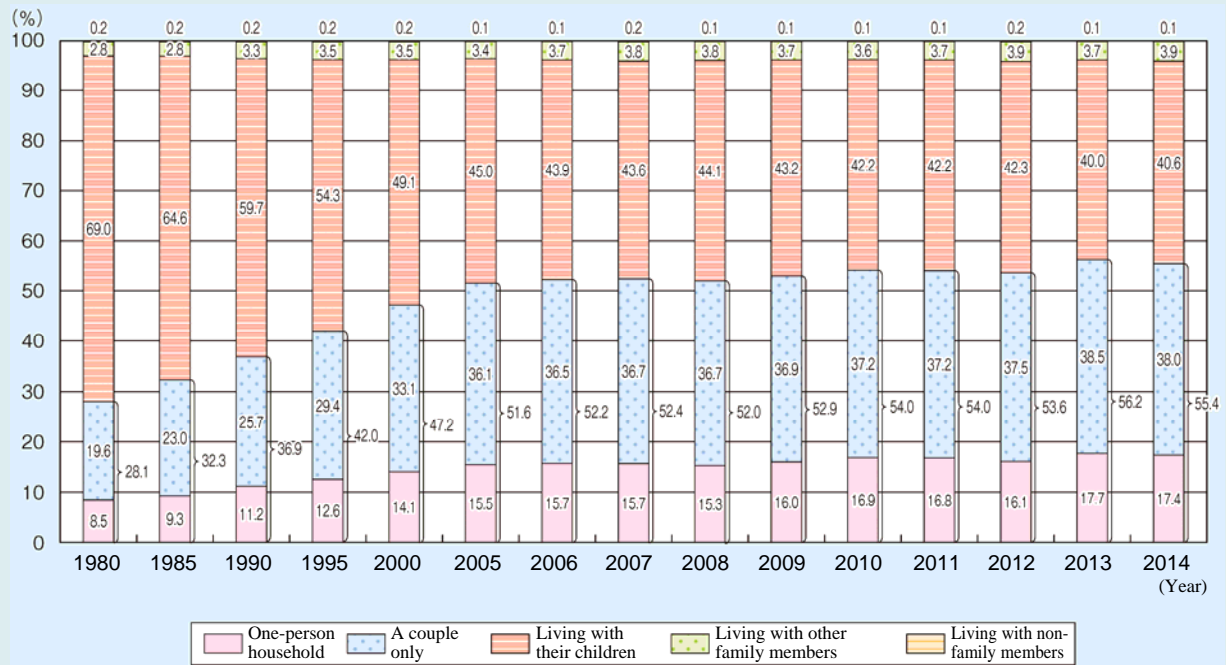
(Note 1) The 1995 figures exclude Hyogo Prefecture, the 2011 figures exclude Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures, and the 2012 figures exclude Fukushima Prefecture.

(Note 2) The number in brackets () is the share of the total number of households with persons aged 65 and over.

(Note 3) As a result of rounding, the numbers do not necessarily add up to the total shown here.

- When we look at the percentage of elderly people aged 65 and over living with their children, it was nearly 70% in 1980. However, the percentage of living with their children has considerably decreased to 40.6% in 2014. The combined number of households with a couple only and of one-person households which was a little less than 30% in 1980 has increased to 55.4% in 2014 (Chart 1-2-2).

Chart 1-2-2 Percentage of the Elderly Aged 65 and over by Family Type



Source: "Basic Survey on Welfare Administration" by the Ministry of Health and Welfare before 1985 and "Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions" by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare after 1986

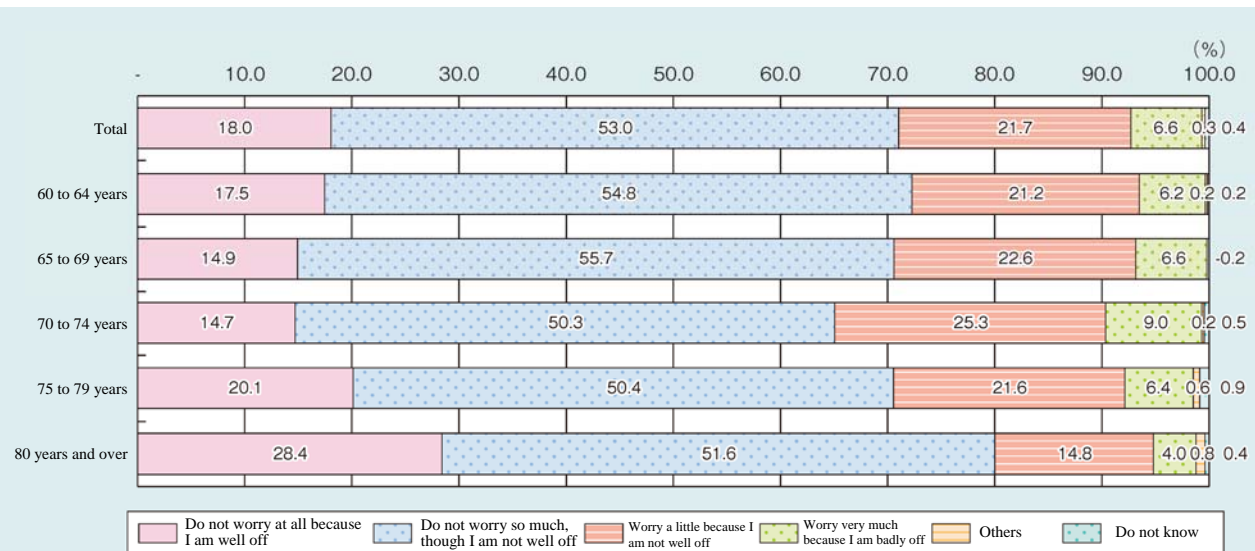
(Note) The figure of 1995 excludes Hyogo Prefecture, the figure of 2011 excludes Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures, and the figure of 2012 excludes Fukushima Prefecture.

2 Economic Situation of Elderly People

○ Percentage of the elderly who need not worry about their livelihood is approx. 70%

When we look at the life circumstances of elderly people aged 60 and over, the proportion who feel they “do not worry” (the total of “Do not worry at all because I am well off” and “Do not worry so much, though I am not well off”) is 71.0%. Within the age group, this figure is the highest, at 80% of the group total, for those 80 years old and over (Chart 1-2-3).

Chart 1-2-3 Livelihood of Elderly Persons



Source: Cabinet Office “Public Opinion Survey on elderly people’s economic life” (2011)

(Note) The survey was carried out nationwide with males and females aged 60 and over.

○ The annual income per person in aged households is not much different from the average of all households.

- The average annual income of aged households was 3.005 million yen, which was slightly greater than one-half of the average of all households (5.289 million yen) (Chart 1-2-4).
- When it comes to per-person income, it turned out to be 1.928 million yen and not much difference is seen with the average of the total households (2.053 million yen) as the average number of persons is less in the case of aged households.
- In approximately 70% of aged households receiving public pensions, the percentage of such public pensions against the total income is over 80% (Chart 1-2-5).

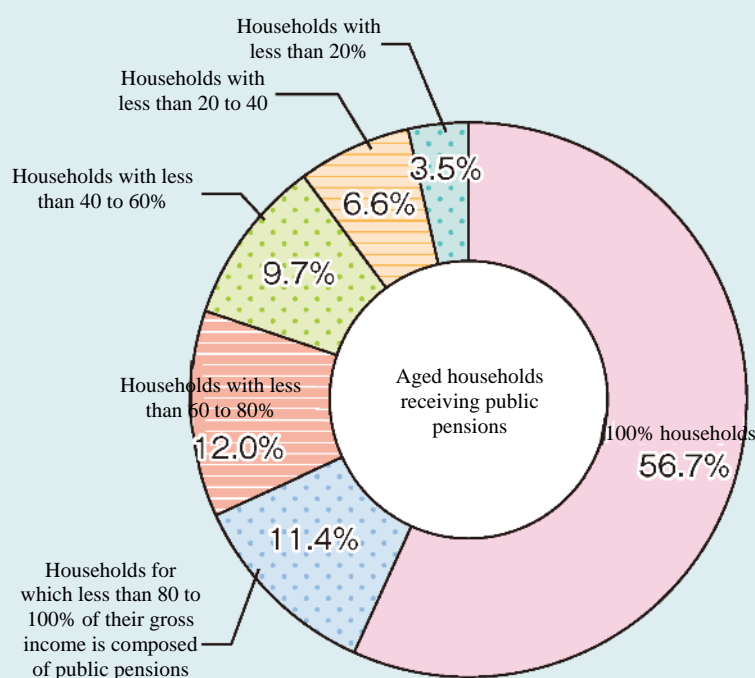
Chart 1-2-4 Aged Household Incomes

Category	Average income	
	Per household	Per person (average number of household persons)
Aged households	Total income	3,005,000 yen
	Earned income	550,000 yen (18.3%)
	Public pensions	2,033,000 yen (67.6%)
	Property income	229,000 yen (7.6%)
	Social security benefits other than pensions	34,000 yen (1.1%)
	Remittance and other income	160,000 yen (5.3%)
All households	Total income	5,289,000 yen
		2,053,000 yen (2.58 Persons)

Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare “Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions” (2014) (annual income for 2013 in this survey)

(Note) Aged households are households composed of either people aged 65 and over only or along with unmarried persons aged under 18.

Chart 1-2-5 Aged Households by the Ratio of Public Pensions Comprising Total Income



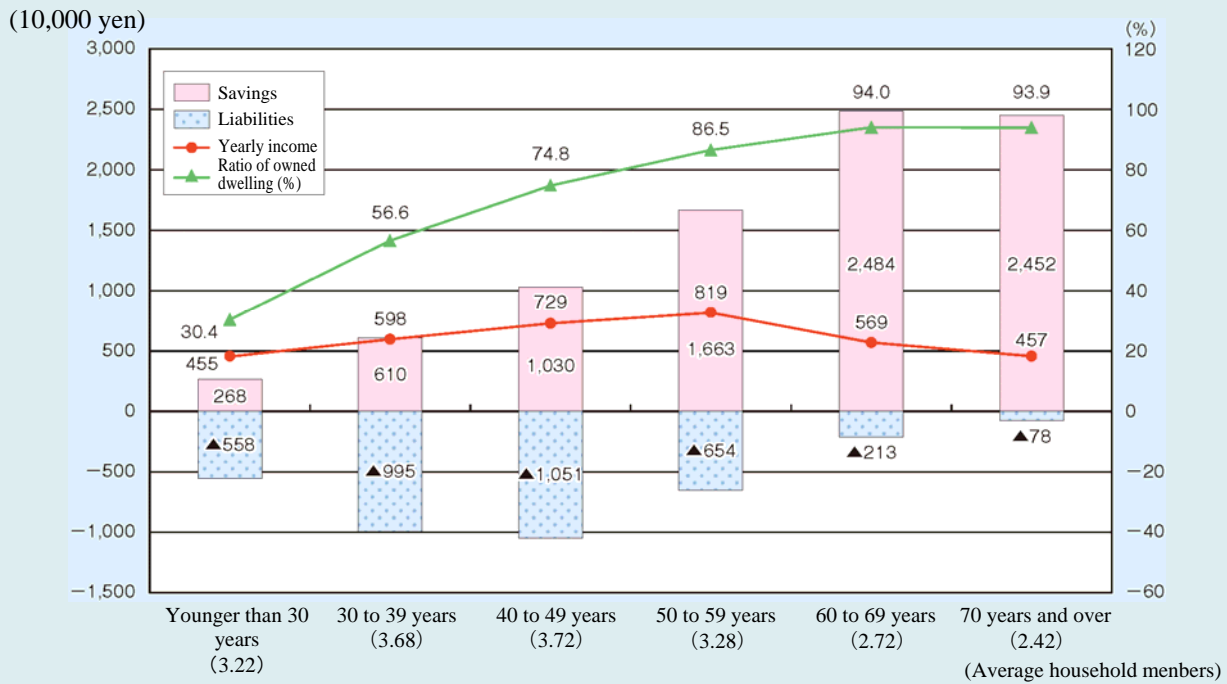
Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare “Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions” (2014) (annual income for 2013 in this survey)

○ **In households where the head of the household is 65 years old and over, the amount of savings is 1.4 times that of the average of all households and the main purpose of savings is to prepare for disease and care.**

- It is understood that households in which the head is 60 to 69 years old or 70 years old and over hold higher net savings compared to other age groups (Chart 1-2-6).
- The average amount of savings of households in which the head is 65 years and over was 24.99 million yen, 1.4 times the average savings of all households, 17.98 million yen (Chart 1-2-7).
- Looking at the purpose of savings, “to prepare for disease and care” was the highest at 62.3% (Chart 1-2-8).

Chart 1-2-6

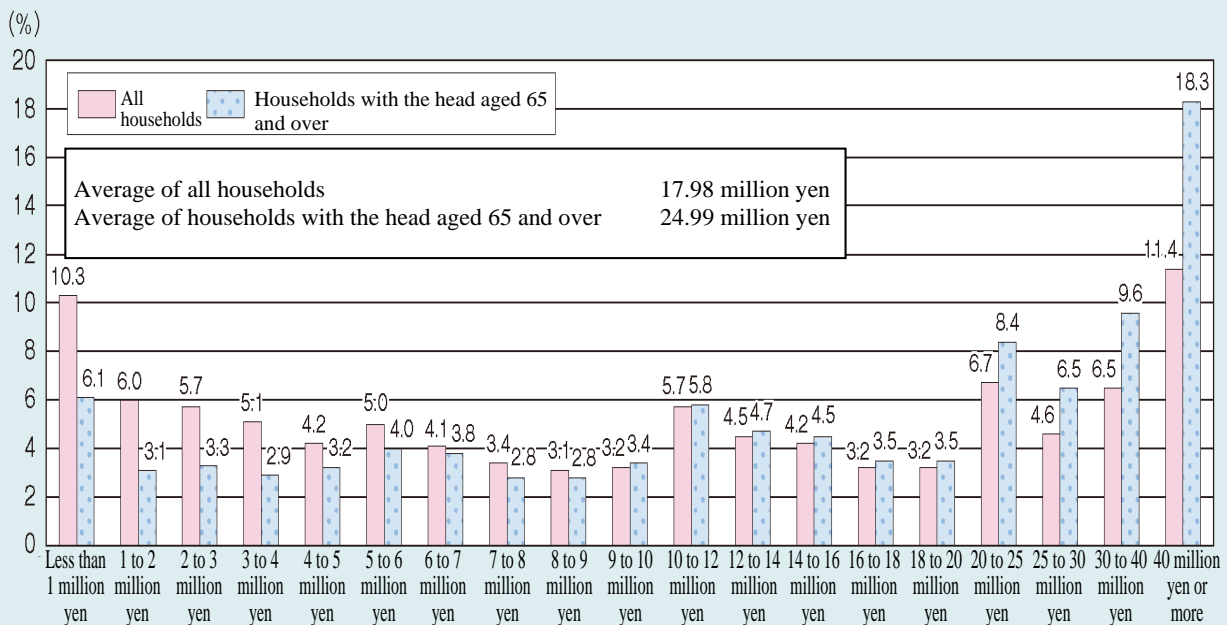
Savings, Liabilities, Yearly Income and Ratio of Ownership of Owner-Occupied Dwellings per Household by Age of Household Head



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications “Family Income and Expenditure Survey (two-or-more-persons households)” (2014)

Chart 1-2-7

Distribution of Households by Amount of Savings

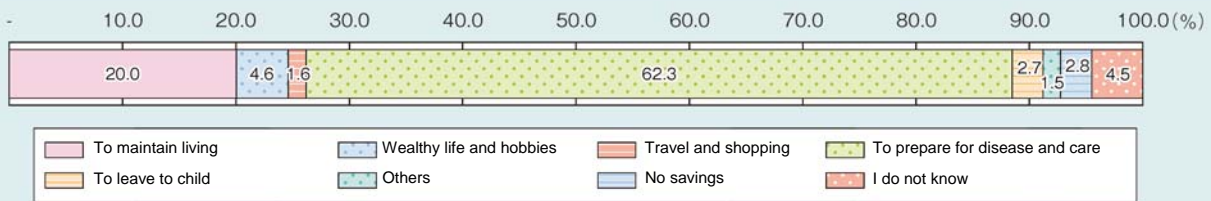


Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications “Family Income and Expenditure survey (two-or-more-persons households)” (2014)

(Note 1) One-person households are not included.

(Note 2) Total amount of deposits in Japan Post Bank, Management Organization for Postal Savings and Postal Life Insurance (former Japan Post), banks and other financial institutions, cash-value life insurance premiums, securities such as stocks, bonds, investment trusts and cash or money trusts and deposits in non-financial institutions such as one’s own companies.

Chart 1-2-8 Purpose of Savings

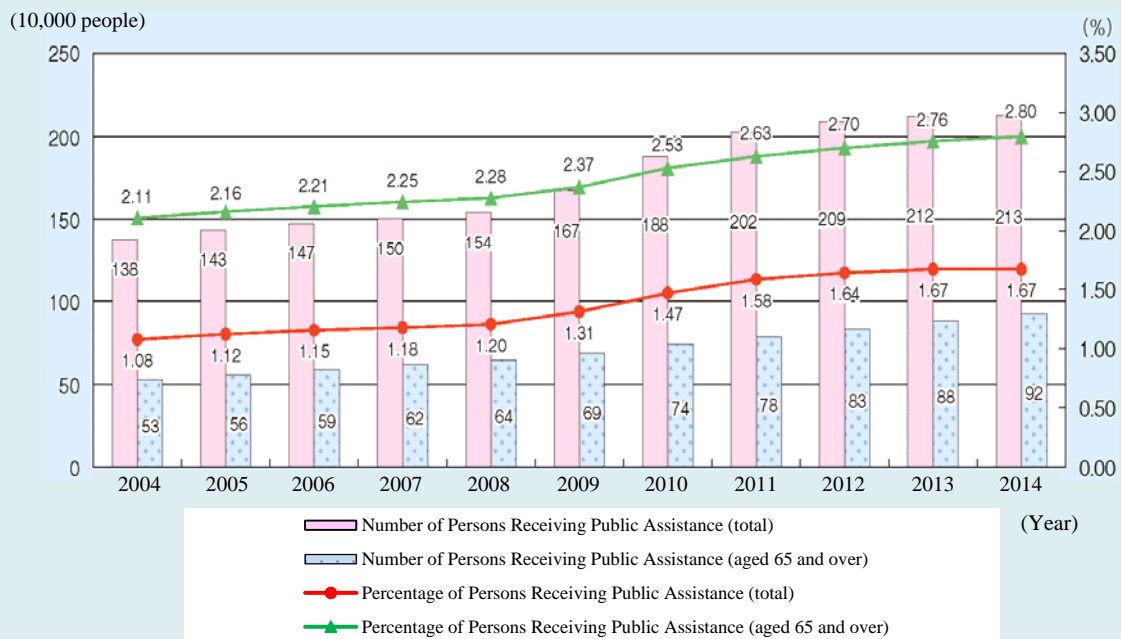


Source: Cabinet Office “Public Opinion Survey on elderly people’s economic life” (2011)
 (Note) The survey was carried out nationwide with males and females aged 60 and over.

○ **The number of persons receiving public assistance is on the rise.**

- In 2014, the number of public assistance recipients aged 65 and over was 920,000 people, which was an increase from the previous year (Chart 1-2-9).
- The ratio of public assistance recipients aged 65 and over against the total population aged 65 and over was 2.80%, which was higher than the ratio of public assistance recipients of the total population (1.67%)

Chart 1-2-9 Number of Persons Receiving Public Assistance



Source: Created by Cabinet Office based on Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, “Population Estimates” and “Population Census” and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare “National Survey on Public Assistance Recipients (Basic survey).”

3 Health and Welfare of the Elderly

○ **Nearly one-half of the elderly population complain of some subjective symptoms, and around one-quarter are adversely affected in their daily life.**

- The ratio of people aged 65 years old and over with some complaints in 2013 (the number of people with complaints of subjective symptoms due to illness or injuries in these several days, excluding hospitalized people, per 1,000 of population) was 466.1, meaning nearly one-half complain of some subjective symptoms (Chart 1-2-10).
- On the other hand, the number of those experiencing adverse effects in their daily life, (those who have adverse effects in activities of daily living, going out, work, household works, studies, exercises, etc.

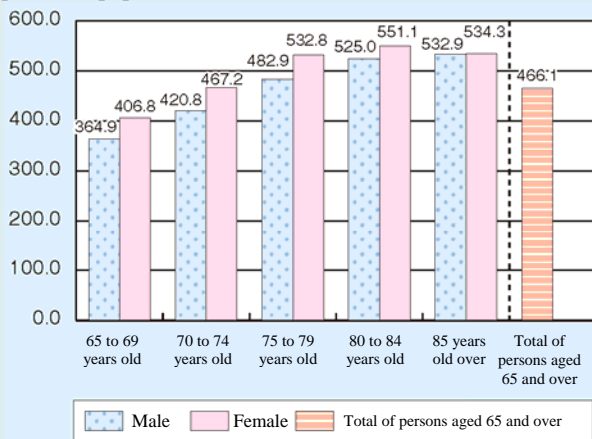
from health reasons (excluding hospitalized people) per a population of 1,000) was 258.2 in 2013, which was around one-half of the rate of people with complaints.

- Looking at these adverse effects in daily life, the figure per 1,000 population was high for “activities of daily living” (getting out of bed, dressing/undressing, taking meals, taking baths, etc.) and “going out,” at 119.3 and 118.4 respectively, followed by 94.4 for “work, household works, studies” and 83.3 for “exercising (including sports)” (Chart 1-2-11).

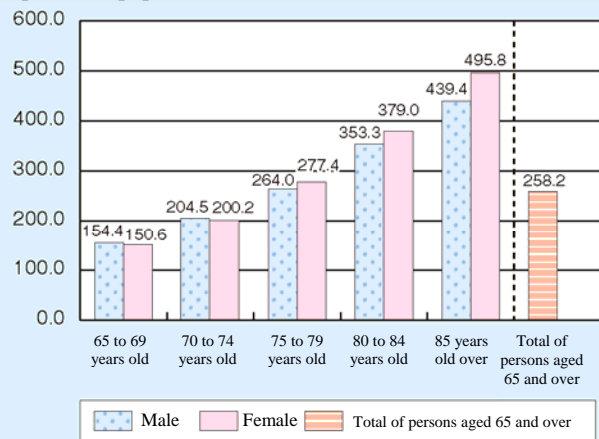
Chart 1-2-10

Ratio of Persons Aged 65 and over with Subjective Symptoms and Symptoms that Influence Daily Life (per 1,000 population)

Ratio of persons with subjective symptoms (per 1,000 population)



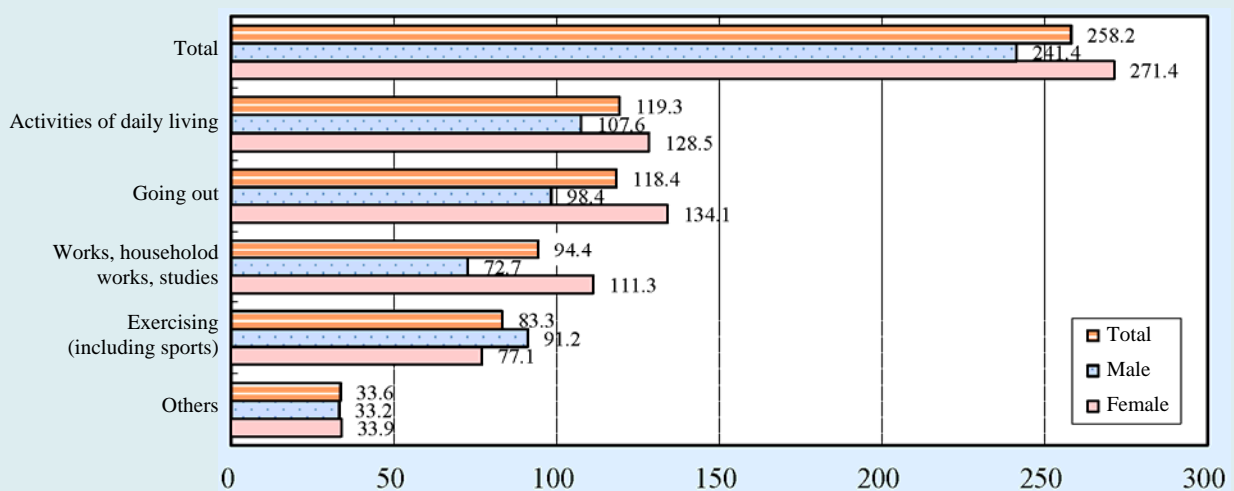
Ratio of persons with symptoms that influence daily life (per 1,000 population)



Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare “Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions” (2013)

Chart 1-2-11

Ratio of Persons Aged 65 and over with Symptoms that Influence Daily Life (multiple answers possible) (per 1,000 persons)

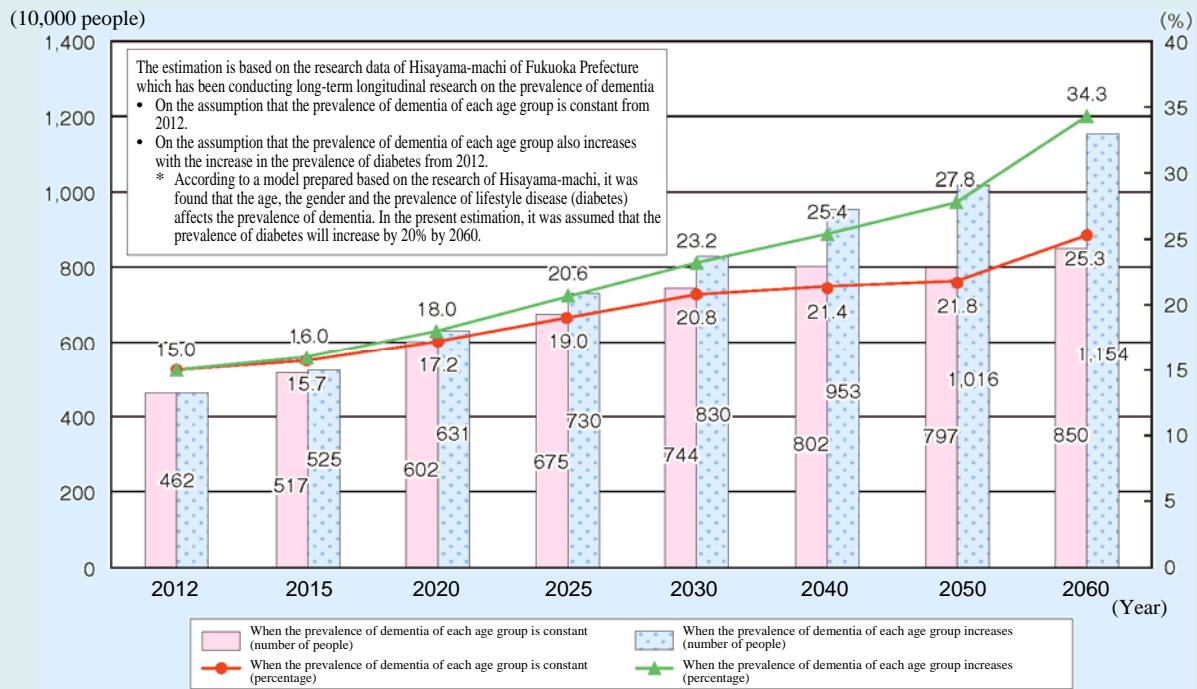


Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare “Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions” (2013)

- **The number of the elderly aged 65 and over with dementia will increase to approximately 7 million by 2025.**
- If we look at the relationship between the number of the elderly aged 65 and over with dementia and the prevalence rate, the number of people with dementia was 4.62 million in 2012 which accounted for 1 out of 7 elderly people aged 65 and over (prevalence rate of 15.0%) and the number is expected to increase to about 7 million by 2025, which will account for 1 out of 5 people (Chart 1-2-12).

Chart 1-2-12

Future Estimation of the Number of the Elderly Aged 65 and over with Dementia and the Prevalence Rate



Source: Prepared by the Cabinet Office from the "Research on the future estimation of the elderly population with dementia in Japan" (Special Research Project for Health Sciences Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research for FY 2014 by the professor Ninomiya of Kyushu University)

- **Healthy life expectancy at birth is extended but its length of extension is shorter compared with the extension of life expectancy at birth.**
- The period during which daily life is not hindered (healthy life expectancy at birth) was 71.19 years for males and 74.21 years for females as of 2013. Compared to 2001, both became longer. However, the extension of healthy life expectancy at birth from 2001 to 2013 (1.79 years for males and 1.56 year for females) is smaller compared to the extension of life expectancy at birth during the same period (2.14 years for males and 1.68 years for females) (Chart 1-2-13).