Fourth Periodic Report by the Government of Japan under Articles 16 and 17 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Annex

June, 2026

Table 1. Average Income per Household for Aged Households by Type of Income

(Unit: 10,000 yen)

Type of income	Aged households
Total income	314.8
Earned income	79.7
Employee income	66.5
Business income	10.4
Agricultural and livestock income	2.6
Home-based work income	0.2
Property income	14.4
Public pensions and annuities	200.0
Social security benefits other than public pensions and annuities	1.8
Employment insurance	0.2
Child allowance, etc.	-
Other social security benefits	1.6
Remittances, corporate pensions, private pensions, etc., and other income	18.9
Remittances	0.7
Corporate pensions	7.2
Private pensions, etc.	8.7
Other income	2.3

Note 1: Based on the “2024 Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions” by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (hereinafter “MHLW”)

Note 2: “Income” refers to earnings for the year-long period from January 1 to December 31, 2023

Table 2. Relative Frequency Distribution of the Number of Aged Households by Income Bracket

Income bracket (Unit: 10,000 yen)	Aged households (Unit: %)
Total	100.0
Less than 50	1.1
50–100	10.4
100–150	12.9
150–200	12.6
200–250	11.9
250–300	11.2
300–350	9.9
350–400	7.3
400–450	4.5
450–500	3.5
500–550	3.6
550–600	2.4
600–650	2.4
650–700	1.0
700–750	0.7
750–800	0.9
800–850	0.4
850–900	0.5
900–950	0.3
950–1000	0.2
1000–1100	0.7
1100–1200	0.3
1200–1500	0.5
1500–2000	0.4
2000 or more	0.4

Note 1: Based on the “2024 Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions” by MHLW

Note 2: “Income” refers to earnings for the year-long period from January 1 to December 31, 2023

Table 3. Number of Old-Age Pension Recipients by Sex, Age Group, and Annual Income Group of the Recipient / Sex: Total

(Unit:1,000 persons)

		Total	Annual income (10,000 yen)											Average
			Less than 50	50–75	75–100	100–150	150–200	200–250	250–300	300–400	400–500	500–800	800 or more	Unknown	
Total		34,219	1,103	2,652	4,387	4,897	5,098	5,258	3,190	3,298	1,715	1,756	781	85	240.6
Age	65–69	6,556	149	323	766	813	832	784	598	886	567	642	192	4	288.6
	70–74	8,906	148	621	1,221	1,361	1,338	1,320	759	928	477	491	223	19	249.0
	75–79	6,828	187	641	854	1,016	1,084	1,219	594	554	256	256	153	13	230.3
	80–84	5,553	210	537	726	803	841	985	495	418	217	202	106	13	217.5
	85–89	3,826	196	293	504	561	614	598	461	288	112	105	75	21	216.4
	90 or over	2,551	214	237	315	343	390	352	283	224	86	61	32	15	201.2
(Separate Category) Under 65		2,077	436	96	110	270	186	168	147	256	187	179	40	1	254.4

Note: Based on “2022 Survey on Living Conditions of Old-Age Pensioners” by MHLW

Table 4. Number of Old-Age Pension Recipients by Sex, Age Group, and Annual Income Group of the Recipient / Sex: Male

(Unit:1,000 persons)

		Total	Annual income (10,000 yen)												Average
			Less than 50	50–75	75–100	100–150	150–200	200–250	250–300	300–400	400–500	500–800	800 or more	Unknown	
Total		14,803	151	355	622	1,083	1,843	2,932	2,038	2,373	1,332	1,438	603	34	331.4
Age	65–69	3,115	20	50	75	154	269	401	358	621	459	550	156	3	396.8
	70–74	4,187	32	92	142	296	570	836	521	698	414	402	178	6	336.5
	75–79	3,074	21	75	135	233	491	798	410	408	194	196	109	5	307.4
	80–84	2,338	27	73	108	206	273	587	338	316	154	165	89	3	299.2
	85–89	1,414	31	39	106	136	159	247	289	192	65	88	51	12	297.5
	90 or over	676	21	27	55	58	82	64	122	138	47	37	20	6	288.5
(Separate Category) Under 65		727	21	15	23	55	49	48	66	158	115	149	28	-	424.2

Note: Based on “2022 Survey on Living Conditions of Old-Age Pensioners” by MHLW

Table 5. Number of Old-Age Pension Recipients by Sex, Age Group, and Annual Income Group of the Recipient / Sex: Female

(Unit:1,000 persons)

		Total	Annual income (10,000 yen)											Average
			Less than 50	50–75	75–100	100–150	150–200	200–250	250–300	300–400	400–500	500–800	800 or more	Unknown	
Total		19,415	952	2,297	3,765	3,814	3,255	2,326	1,152	926	383	318	178	51	171.3
Age	65–69	3,440	128	273	691	659	563	384	240	266	108	91	36	1	190.6
	70–74	4,719	117	529	1,079	1,064	768	485	238	230	63	89	45	13	171.3
	75–79	3,753	166	566	719	783	592	421	185	146	62	61	44	9	167.1
	80–84	3,215	183	464	618	597	569	398	157	103	64	37	17	9	158.1
	85–89	2,413	165	254	398	425	455	352	172	95	48	17	23	9	169.2
	90 or over	1,875	193	211	260	285	308	288	161	85	39	23	12	9	169.9
(Separate Category) Under 65		1,350	415	81	88	215	137	120	81	99	71	30	12	1	162.8

Note: Based on “2022 Survey on Living Conditions of Old-Age Pensioners” by MHLW

Table 6. Average Percentage of Total Income by Sex, Age Group, and Income Item of the Person Concerned / Sex: Total

(Unit: %)

		Total	Public pensions/Mutual aid pensions	Corporate pensions/Individual pensions	Income earned from work	Other income
Total		100.0	80.1	3.5	14.1	2.3
Age	65–69	100.0	67.0	3.9	27.2	1.9
	70–74	100.0	76.8	3.8	17.3	2.1
	75–79	100.0	82.5	3.4	11.6	2.6
	80–84	100.0	86.7	3.5	7.5	2.3
	85–89	100.0	89.2	2.8	5.3	2.7
	90 or over	100.0	91.3	2.5	3.0	3.2
(Separate Category) Under 65		100.0	41.6	4.5	52.1	1.7

Note: Based on “2022 Survey on Living Conditions of Old-Age Pensioners” by MHLW

Table 7. Average Percentage of Total Income by Sex, Age Group, and Income Item for the Individual / Sex: Male

(Unit: %)

		Total	Public pensions/Mutual aid pensions	Corporate pensions/Individual pensions	Income earned from work	Other income
Total		100.0	74.6	4.2	18.7	2.5
Age	65–69	100.0	60.7	4.6	32.6	2.1
	70–74	100.0	71.6	4.5	21.5	2.4
	75–79	100.0	78.6	4.0	14.5	2.9
	80–84	100.0	82.3	4.4	10.7	2.6
	85–89	100.0	86.3	3.5	7.5	2.8
	90 or over	100.0	88.2	2.9	6.1	2.8
(Separate Category) Under 65		100.0	38.0	4.5	55.5	1.9

Note: Based on “2022 Survey on Living Conditions of Old-Age Pensioners” by MHLW

Table 8. Average Percentage of Total Income by Sex, Age Group, and Income Item for the Individual / Sex: Female

(Unit: %)

		Total	Public pensions/Mutual aid pensions	Corporate pensions/Individual pensions	Income earned from work	Other income
Total		100.0	84.3	2.9	10.6	2.2
Age	65–69	100.0	72.6	3.2	22.4	1.7
	70–74	100.0	81.4	3.3	13.6	1.8
	75–79	100.0	85.7	2.8	9.2	2.3
	80–84	100.0	90.0	2.8	5.1	2.1
	85–89	100.0	91.0	2.4	4.0	2.6
	90 or over	100.0	92.4	2.4	1.9	3.3
(Separate Category) Under 65		100.0	43.6	4.5	50.3	1.6

Note: Based on “2022 Survey on Living Conditions of Old-Age Pensioners” by MHLW

Table 9. Number of Hibakusha (Atomic Bomb Survivors) and Average Age

	March 2021	March 2022	March 2023	March 2024	March 2025
Number of Hibakusha (person)	127,755	118,935	113,649	106,825	99,130
Average age (years)	83.94	84.53	85.01	85.58	86.13

Table 10. Number of Recipients of Various Allowances for Hibakusha (Atomic Bomb Survivors)

(Unit: person)

Type of allowance	March 2021	March 2022	March 2023	March 2024	March 2025
Special medical care allowance	6,978	6,062	5,656	5,165	4,738
Special allowance	2,218	2,613	2,578	2,533	2,480
Atomic bomb microcephaly allowance	16	14	13	12	11
Health management allowance	107,032	97,456	93,603	86,921	81,120
Health allowance	3,506	3,240	3,086	2,774	2,539

Table 11. Number of Consultations Relating to Spousal Violence Cases, etc.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of consultations	82,643	83,042	84,496	88,619	94,937

Note: These figures show the number of consultations received from victims who have experienced physical violence or threats to life, etc., from their spouses. Following the revision of the Act on the Prevention of Spousal Violence and the Protection of Victims, threats to freedom, honor, or property are also counted from April 1, 2024, onwards.

Table 12. Number of Arrests in Cases of Spousal Violence, etc.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Violation of protection order	76	69	46	49	69
Homicide	110	110	116	111	132
Injury	2,626	2,509	2,518	2,640	2,652
Assault	5,183	5,230	5,096	5,026	4,672

Note: Homicide here also includes attempted homicide

Table 13. Changes in the Number of Evacuees following the Great East Japan Earthquake

The number of evacuees has decreased from approximately 470,000 immediately after the disaster to approximately 29,000 currently.

Time	Number of evacuees
Day 3 of the disaster (March 14, 2011)	Approximately 470,000
April 2012	Approximately 340,000
April 2013	Approximately 310,000
April 2014	Approximately 260,000
April 2015	Approximately 220,000
April 2016	Approximately 170,000
April 2017	Approximately 110,000
April 2018	Approximately 68,000
April 2019	Approximately 48,000
April 2020	Approximately 44,000
April 2021	Approximately 40,000
April 2022	Approximately 35,000
May 2023	Approximately 30,000
May 2024	Approximately 29,000

Table 14. Occupancy Status of Emergency Temporary Housing (Total of Constructed and Rented Types)

Moves toward housing reconstruction have progressed, and the number of households living in emergency temporary housing units has decreased. In Iwate and Miyagi Prefectures, temporary living arrangements were eliminated during the first reconstruction and revitalization period (FY2020).

Time	Number of residents	Number of Occupied Households
April 2018	28,954	14,409
April 2019	10,266	5,261
April 2020	2,999	1,520
April 2021	1,487	844
April 2022	1,264	736
April 2023	1,078	648
April 2024	928	580

Table 15. Changes in the Total Number of Foreign Guests Staying Overnight in the Three Disaster-Affected Prefectures (Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima)

Year	Number of overnights guests
2010	330,000
2011	104,000
2012	146,000
2013	171,000
2014	213,000
2015	309,000
2016	372,000
2017	531,000
2018	751,000
2019	1,039,000
2020	254,000
2021	167,000
2022	113,000
2023	957,000

Table 16. Changes in the Unemployment Rate Based on Sex and Age

The unemployment rate (the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the labor force) has gradually declined after peaking at 5.4% in 2002 and has remained in the 2% range since 2017. Although it temporarily worsened (2.8% in 2020) due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in April 2020, it resumed its decline, and in 2024 it declined 0.1 points from the previous year's figure of 2.6%, marking the first decline in two years. Looking at the unemployment rate for each sex and age group, the unemployment rate for men declined year-by-year for all age groups except the 35–39-year-old and the 60–64-year-old brackets. In the case of women, it declined for age groups such as the 20–24-year-old and 35–39-year-old groups. A look at the recent employment/unemployment situation reveals that the unemployment rate was 2.5% in June 2025, remaining at a low level in recent years.

	Total			Male			Female		
	2014	2019	2024	2014	2019	2024	2014	2019	2024
Total	3.6	2.4	2.5	3.7	2.5	2.7	3.4	2.2	2.4
15–19	6.2	2.5	3.3	6.1	3.4	3.5	4.1	1.6	3.2
20–24	6.3	4.2	4.2	7.3	4.1	4.1	5.7	3.8	3.9
25–29	5.2	3.6	3.9	5.6	3.7	3.8	4.6	3.5	3.9
30–34	4.0	2.9	3.0	4.1	3.3	3.2	3.8	2.7	2.7
35–39	3.5	2.4	2.5	3.5	2.4	2.7	3.6	2.4	2.2
40–44	3.2	1.9	2.2	3.2	1.9	2.2	3.4	2.0	1.9
45–49	3.2	2.1	1.9	3.1	2.1	1.9	3.4	2.0	1.9
50–54	2.7	1.9	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.1	2.7	1.8	2.3
55–59	2.9	1.9	2.4	3.4	2.0	2.3	2.7	1.7	2.1
60–64	3.5	2.4	2.8	4.3	2.5	3.1	2.2	1.7	2.4
65 years and over	2.2	1.5	1.7	2.6	2.0	2.2	1.5	0.8	1.0

Note 1: Based on the "Labour Force Survey" by the Statistics Bureau, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (hereinafter "MIC")

Note 2: Unemployment rate = unemployed persons/labor force (%)

Note 3: Annual mean value

Table 17. Changes in the Ratio of Effective Job Offers to Effective Job Applications and the Unemployment Rate by Region

Table 17 shows the trends in the job openings to job applications ratio and the unemployment rate by region. It shows that the unemployment rates are high in Hokkaido, Tohoku, South Kanto, Kinki, Kyushu, and Okinawa compared to the national average. It also suggests that the unemployment rates in regions where the job openings to job applications ratio is higher than the national average tend to be generally lower than the national average.

	Ratio of effective labor demand to effective supply			Unemployment rate (%)		
	2014	2019	2024	2014	2019	2024
Japan	1.09	1.60	1.25	3.6	2.4	2.5
Hokkaido	0.86	1.24	0.99	4.1	2.6	2.6
Tohoku	1.13	1.48	1.24	3.6	2.5	2.8
South Kanto	1.13	1.61	1.31	3.5	2.3	2.7
North Kanto, Koshin	1.05	1.56	1.28	3.2	2.3	2.3
Hokuriku	1.27	1.81	1.50	3.1	1.9	2.0
Tokai	1.33	1.81	1.26	2.8	1.9	2.1
Kinki	1.01	1.61	1.14	4.1	2.6	2.8
Chugoku	1.23	1.90	1.43	3.3	2.4	2.2
Shikoku	1.11	1.58	1.28	3.6	2.3	2.2
Kyusyu	0.91	1.47	1.22	4.2	2.7	2.6
Okinawa	0.69	1.19	1.00	5.4	2.7	3.2

Note 1: Based on the “Employment Security Statistics” by MHLW, and the “Labour Force Survey” by the Statistics Bureau, MIC

Note 2: Annual mean value

Note 3: Hokkaido — Hokkaido prefecture

Tohoku — Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, and Fukushima prefectures

South Kanto — Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, and Kanagawa prefectures

North Kanto, Koshin — Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Yamanashi, and Nagano prefectures

Hokuriku — Niigata, Toyama, Ishikawa, and Fukui prefectures

Tokai — Gifu, Shizuoka, Aichi, and Mie prefectures

Kinki — Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara, and Wakayama prefectures

Chugoku — Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Hiroshima, and Yamaguchi prefectures

Shikoku — Tokushima, Kagawa, Ehime, and Kochi prefectures

Kyushu — Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Oita, Miyazaki, Kagoshima prefectures

Okinawa — Okinawa Prefecture

Table 18. Employment Placement of the Disabled Persons Registered at Public Employment Security Offices

In the case of persons with disabilities, it is particularly important to provide them with carefully tailored career advice and refer them to jobs that match their abilities, aptitude, etc. Public Employment Security Offices (hereinafter “Hello Work”) offer a registration system for persons with disabilities who are looking for work. Table 18 shows job referrals for persons with disabilities made at Hello Work. The number of such people landing jobs has been increasing sharply recently. Among the reasons for this are: the fact that persons with disabilities have become more enthusiastic about working; the expansion of efforts by companies due to factors such as the increase in the statutory employment rate; and the strengthening of support provided by Hello Work to employers and job seekers, including support for persons with mental disorders, among whom job seekers are particularly on the rise.

	New applications	Active applications	Cases of introduction	Ratio of persons who found employment (%)
FY 2010	132,734	169,116	52,931	39.9
FY 2017	202,143	255,612	97,814	48.4
FY 2024	268,107	390,799	115,609	43.1

Table 19. Labor Accident Trends (All Industries)

The number of deaths due to industrial injuries in Japan has been on a long-term decreasing trend, reaching a record low of 746 in 2024. The number of casualties resulting in four or more days of absence from work due to industrial injuries has been on an increasing trend in recent years, and in 2024, it increased for the fourth consecutive year to 135,718.

	Number of deaths	Number of casualties (deaths and injuries resulting in an absence from work of four or more days)
2015	972	116,311
2016	928	117,910
2017	978	120,460
2018	909	127,329
2019	845	125,611
2020	784	125,115
2021	778	130,586
2022	774	132,355
2023	755	135,371
2024	746	135,718

Note: Based on the “Report on Worker’s Casualties” and the “Report on Fatal Accidents,” excluding industrial accidents caused by contracting COVID-19

Table 20. Changes in the Number of Occupational Disease Cases (Absence of Four or More Days of Work)

The number of cases of occupational disease was about 15,000 to 18,000 per year in the first half of the 1980s, but in 2019, it was 8,310 and had been decreasing in the long term. However, after 2020, it also came to include cases due to contracting COVID-19. Regarding cases other than COVID-19, those due to low back pain have been on an increasing trend in recent years.

In addition, looking at cases of occupational disease that occurred in 2024, those caused by injuries account for 29%, and pneumoconiosis and its complications account for 0.3%. The percentage of workers required to undergo special health examinations for hazardous work, based on the Industrial Safety and Health Law, was 5.8% in 2024.

Year	Number of occupational disease cases
2015	7,368
2016	7,340
2017	7,844
2018	8,684
2019	8,310
2020	15,038
2021	28,071
2022	165,495
2023	44,133
2024	26,159

Table 21. Number of Labor Unions and Their Members by Industry

As of the end of June 2024

Industry	Number of labor unions	Number of labor union members (persons)
Total	45,818	9,911,671
Agriculture and Forestry	293	4,130
Fisheries	31	3,861
Mining and Quarrying of Stone and Gravel	83	5,521
Construction	2,405	830,107
Manufacturing	10,612	2,715,157
Electricity, Gas, Heat Supply and Water	1,167	158,582
Information and Communications	1,195	339,631
Transport and Postal Services	6,705	960,021
Wholesale and Retail Trade	5,052	1,507,489
Finance and Insurance	2,521	693,388
Real Estate and Goods Rental and Leasing	272	67,381
Scientific Research, Professional and Technical Services	1,075	96,403
Accommodations, Eating and Drinking Services	399	337,332
Living-related and Personal Services and Amusement Services	493	115,831
Education, Learning Support	3,228	397,121
Medical, Health Care and Welfare	3,140	474,491
Compound Services	1,116	72,231
Services, N.E.C.	1,346	193,441
Government, except elsewhere classified	4,014	769,353
Industries unable to classify	671	170,200

Note 1: Based on the “Basic Survey on Labour Unions” by MHLW

Note 2: “Industries unable to classify” include labor unions that are organized by employees from multiple industries

Note 3: The total number of labor union members across all industries includes non-independent labor union members

Table 22. Changes in the Annual Income and Consumption Expenditure by Income Quintile Group (Japan, All Households)

Table 22 shows the changes in annual income and consumption expenditure based on income class from 2009 to 2019, according to the "National Survey of Family Income, Consumption and Wealth" (formerly known as the "National Survey of Family Income and Expenditure"). The data shows that annual income had been decreasing for all income classes until 2014, but in 2019, it has increased with the exception of some classes. On the other hand, annual consumption expenditure has been decreasing for all income classes from 2009 to 2019.

(Unit: 10,000 yen)

	Average	I	II	III	IV	V
Annual income						
2009	559	167	323	462	663	1,179
2014	539	162	309	447	638	1,139
2019	558	161	310	455	662	1,203
Annual consumption expenditure						
2009	314	174	248	300	362	485
2014	300	172	240	286	339	462
2019	285	162	229	271	327	435

Note 1: Based on the "National Survey of Family Income, Consumption and Wealth" (formerly known as the "National Survey of Family Income and Expenditure") by the Statistics Bureau, MIC.

Note 2: Annual consumption expenditure is calculated by multiplying the average monthly consumption expenditure for October and November by 12. Annual income is derived from the income and assets tabulation, while the average monthly consumption expenditure is derived from the household income and expenditure tabulation, meaning that the households targeted for tabulation differ. The results for 2009 and 2014 are retrospective tabulation results based on the tabulation method of the 2019 survey.

Note 3: Annual income quintile groups are the five equally divided groups of the sample households of the National Survey of Family Income, Consumption and Wealth, after arranging them in order of annual income. From the lowest income group to the highest, they are referred to as quintile groups I, II, III, IV and V, respectively.

Table 23. Standard Amount for Livelihood Assistance (Monthly Amount)

Fiscal year	Standard amount (yen) (highest price-index areas)
2009	162,170
2010	162,170
2011	162,170
2012	162,170
2013	162,170
2014	155,840
2015	150,360
2016	150,110
2017	150,110
2018	150,110
2019	148,900
2020	149,790
2021	148,570
2022	148,570
2023	148,570
2024	154,670
2025	154,670

Table 24. Changes in the Number of Housing Units, Rate of Ownership, and Vacancy Rate

	2013	2018	2023
Total number of housing units (1,000 units)	60,629	62,407	65,047
Total number of households (1,000 households)	52,453	54,001	56,215
Number of housing units per household (units)	1.16	1.16	1.16
Rate of housing unit ownership (%)	61.7	61.2	60.9
Number of housing units by occupancy status (1,000 units)	52,102	53,616	55,665
Vacant housing units (1,000 units)	8,196	8,489	9,002
Vacancy rate (%)	13.5	13.6	13.8

Note: Based on the “Housing and Land Survey” by the Statistics Bureau, MIC

Table 25. Changes in the Total Floor Area per Housing Unit by Type of Housing

(Unit: ㎡)

	Total	Owned housing	Rental housing				
			Total	Publicly managed	UR/Public corporation, etc.	Private rental	Issued
2013	92.97	120.93	45.59	51.91	50.19	44.08	50.73
2018	92.06	119.07	46.56	51.48	51.03	45.38	51.47
2023	90.86	117.53	45.21	51.29	50.66	44.05	47.99

Note 1: Based on the “Housing and Land Survey” by the Statistics Bureau, MIC

Note 2: UR stands for rental houses owned by Urban Renaissance Agency

Table 26. Number of Housing Units by Construction Period and Type of Housing (2023)

Year of construction	Total	Owned housing	Rental housing				
			Total	Publicly managed	UR/Public corporation, etc.	Private rental	Issued
Up to 1950	1,127,200	1,010,700	116,500	3,800	-	106,100	6,600
1951–1970	2,729,100	2,041,300	687,800	151,800	146,900	358,900	30,200
1971–1980	7,185,600	5,155,900	2,029,700	485,800	274,800	1,178,900	90,200
1981–1990	8,921,800	5,564,800	3,357,000	360,500	88,000	2,745,600	162,800
1991–2000	10,470,700	6,502,500	3,968,200	318,000	92,800	3,304,000	253,400
2001–2005	5,201,100	3,244,400	1,956,700	126,000	46,000	1,638,200	146,600
2006–2010	4,660,900	2,832,000	1,828,900	89,500	32,500	1,548,100	158,700
2011–2015	4,446,400	2,742,000	1,704,400	89,300	15,700	1,456,400	142,900
2016–2018	2,837,200	1,596,700	1,240,500	56,500	8,300	1,068,700	107,100
2019	1,408,600	845,900	562,700	28,900	3,400	476,400	53,900
2020	921,500	536,600	384,900	13,800	2,400	331,200	37,500
2021	853,700	509,400	344,300	9,800	2,000	297,800	34,800
2022	769,600	443,300	326,200	9,000	1,100	282,700	33,400
2023 (January–September)	514,300	275,700	238,600	7,200	2,100	203,500	25,900

Note 1: Based on the “Housing and Land Survey” by the Statistics Bureau, MIC

Note 2: UR stands for rental houses owned by Urban Renaissance Agency

Table 27. Infant Mortality Rates by Sex (per 100,000 Live Births) (2023)

	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	182.3	186.8	177.6

Note: Based on the “Vital Statistics” by MHLW

Table 28. Number of Infant Deaths (2023)

(Unit: person)

	Total	Boys	Girls
Japan	1326	696	630
Cities	1224	652	572
Towns and villages	100	43	57

Note 1: Based on the “Vital Statistics” by MHLW

Note 2: The Japan total includes cases with foreign or unknown addresses. (The towns and villages do not include cases with foreign or unknown addresses.)

Note 3: The definitions related to classification for cities, towns, and villages are as follows:

1. Cities
   (1) Special wards and designated cities
   Tokyo’s special wards, Sapporo, Sendai, Saitama, Chiba, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Sagamihara, Niigata, Shizuoka, Hamamatsu, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Sakai, Kobe, Okayama, Hiroshima, Kitakyushu, Fukuoka, Kumamoto
   (2) Other cities
   Cities other than those listed in (1)
2. Towns and villages
   Those that are not included among the cities.

Table 29. Life Expectancy at Birth by Prefecture (2020)

(Unit: Years)

	Male	Female
Japan	81.49	87.60
Hokkaido	80.92	87.08
Aomori	79.27	86.33
Iwate	80.64	87.05
Miyagi	81.70	87.51
Akita	80.48	87.10
Yamagata	81.39	87.38
Fukushima	80.60	86.81
Ibaraki	80.89	86.94
Tochigi	81.00	86.89
Gunma	81.13	87.18
Saitama	81.44	87.31
Chiba	81.45	87.50
Tokyo	81.77	87.86
Kanagawa	82.04	87.89
Niigata	81.29	87.57
Toyama	81.74	87.97
Ishikawa	82.00	88.11
Fukui	81.98	87.84
Yamanashi	81.71	87.94
Nagano	82.68	88.23
Gifu	81.90	87.51
Shizuoka	81.59	87.48
Aichi	81.77	87.52
Mie	81.68	87.59
Shiga	82.73	88.26
Kyoto	82.24	88.25
Osaka	80.81	87.37
Hyogo	81.72	87.90
Nara	82.40	87.95
Wakayama	81.03	87.36
Tottori	81.34	87.91
Shimane	81.63	88.21
Okayama	81.90	88.29
Hiroshima	81.95	88.16
Yamaguchi	81.12	87.43
Tokushima	81.27	87.42
Kagawa	81.56	87.64
Ehime	81.13	87.34
Kochi	80.79	87.84
Fukuoka	81.38	87.70
Saga	81.41	87.78
Nagasaki	81.01	87.41
Kumamoto	81.91	88.22
Oita	81.88	87.99
Miyazaki	81.15	87.60
Kagoshima	80.95	87.53
Okinawa	80.73	87.88

Note: Based on the “Prefectural Life Tables” by MHLW

Table 30. Percentages of School Attendance and Progression to Elementary School, Lower Secondary School, Upper Secondary School, and University (Total for Male and Female) (2024)

Percentage attending elementary school	Percentage attending lower secondary school	Percentage continuing to upper secondary school, etc.	Percentage continuing to university, etc.
99.97%	99.97%	98.6%	62.0%

Note 1: Percentage of students continuing to upper secondary school, etc.: the percentage of lower secondary school and compulsory education school graduates and those that have completed the lower secondary education curriculum who go on to upper secondary school, the upper secondary education curriculum, a regular or special program in the upper secondary section of a special needs school, or a technical college (including those who worked in the interim but not those who graduated late).

Note 2: Percentage of students continuing to university, etc.: the percentage of upper secondary school graduates and those that have completed a regular program in the upper secondary education curriculum who go on to a regular, correspondence, or special program at a university, a regular, correspondence, or special program at a junior college, or a specialist program at a technical school (including those who worked in the interim).

Table 31. Progression Rates to Upper Secondary School and University by Sex (2024)

	Male	Female
Percentage continuing to upper secondary school, etc.	98.5%	98.7%
Percentage continuing to university, etc.	60.7%	63.4%