令和3年

厚生労働統計のあらまし

Outline of Health, Labour and Welfare Statistics 2021

厚生労働省政策統括官(統計·情報政策、労使関係担当)

Director-General for Statistics, Information Policy 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・情報政策、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・情報政策、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3年12月

厚生労働省政策統括官(統計・情報政策、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 Policy 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 2021

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

出生 Natality

出生数

865,239人 (36秒に1人) (persons) (One birth in every 36 seconds)

合計特殊出生率 Total fertility rate

1.36

令和元年 (2019)



保育所入所人員数4月1日現在

Number of cases disposed about child abuse

Number of enrollment of nursery centers (As of April 1st) 虐待相談対応件数

児童

Children

2,551,791人

平成31年 (2019) 193,780件

(number of cases) 令和元年度(FY2019) 死 亡 数 Number of deaths

00

1,381,093人 (23秒に1人) (One death in every 23 seconds)

令和元年 (2019)

平均寿命 Life expectancy at birth 男 81.64年 女 87.74年 Male (years) Female (years)

令和2年(2020)

日々のくらし

Life



年次有給休暇取得日数 Number of days of annual paid leave acquired

令和元年 (2019)

10.1⊟

Number of households

1世帯当たり平均所得金額 Average income per household

51,785千世帯 (thousand households) 令和元年 (2019)

552.3万円 (ten thousand yen) 平成30年 (2018)



高齢者世帯 Aged households

14,878千世帯 (thousand households) 令和元年 (2019)



病気になったら

Medical care



結 婚 Marriage

(One newly-married cuople in every 53 seconds)

平均初婚年齢

599,007組 (53秒に1組) (couples)

夫 31.2歳

0

妻 29.6歳

Groom (years old) Bride (years old)

医療施設数

Number of medical institutions

人口一人当たり国民医療費

National medical care expenditure per capita

179,416施設

令和元年 (2019) 351,800円

令和元年度(FY2019)



退職給付額(大学・大学院卒) 1,983万円 Average amount of retirement benefit of university or (ten thousand yen) graduate school graduates 平成30年 (2018)



出産•育児

Childbirth · Child-rearing

第1子を持つ年齢 Mean age at 1st child birth Father (years old) 母 30.7歳 Mother (years old) 令和元年 (2019)

0

国 次

	出生	
\Diamond	出生は36秒に1人、合計特殊出生率は1.36	7
	合計特殊出生率は沖縄県ガトップ	
\Diamond	合計特殊出生率は近年、諸外国と比べて低率	8
	児 童	
\Diamond	· 保育所等数、定員、入所人員ともに増加傾向	Ć
	児童相談所における相談は、「養護相談」が最も多い ····································	
\Diamond	虐待相談対応件数は、「心理的虐待」が最も多い	10
	就一職	
\Diamond	大企業の賃金ピークは男性は50~54歳で48万5,400円、女性は40~44歳で28万9,000円	11
	年間労働時間は1,621時間	
\Diamond	約8割の企業で何らかの週休2日制採用	12
	年次有給休暇の取得率は56.3%	
\Diamond	平成23年8月以降、正社員等労働者、パートタイム労働者とも不足超過	13
	- 入職者数は7,103.4千人、離職者数は7,272.1千人	
\Diamond	現在の就業形態を選んだ理由は、契約社員(専門職)では「専門的な資格・技能を	
	活かせるから」が49.9%、パートタイム労働者では「自分の都合のよい時間に働け	
	るから」が45.4%、派遣労働者では「正社員として働ける会社がなかったから」が	
	31.1%	14
\Diamond	短時間労働者の賃金のピークは男性は50~54歳で2,367円、女性は35~39歳で1,471円	15
	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・質」	
	が59.4%と最も多い ····································	15
\Diamond	労働組合推定組織率は17.1%	16
\Diamond	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	16
	着婚	
\Diamond	- 結婚は53秒に1組 ····································	17
\Diamond	- 夫・妻ともに進む晩婚化	18
\Diamond	離婚は2分31秒に1組	18
L	出産・育児	
\Diamond	- 父母の平均年齢は上昇 ····································	19

◇ 第 1 子出生時に有職の母の割合は45.8%	
◇「勤め(常勤)」の母の育児休業の取得割合は93.5%	20
◇「勤め(常勤)」の父の育児休業の取得割合は2.0%	20
日々のくらし	
◇ 単独世帯と夫婦のみの世帯で約半数	21
◇ 悩みやストレスがある者の割合は男女ともに30代~50代が高い	
◇ 男・女ともに約7割が健診や人間ドックを受診している	22
◇ 世帯の約5割は生活が苦しい(「大変苦しい」「やや苦しい」)	22
病気になったら	
◇ 全国で病院は8,300施設、一般診療所は102,616施設、歯科診療所は68,500施設	23
◇ 全国の医療施設に従事する医師数(人□10万対)は、246.7人	23
◇ 全国の受療率(人□10万対)は、入院1,036、外来5,675	24
◇ 人□一人当たり国民医療費は351,800円	24
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	25
◇ 退職給付は、月給の約35 ~ 40ヵ月分	26
◇ 退職給付制度のある企業は、全体の約8割	26
老後	
◇ 単独世帯、夫婦のみの世帯の者の割合が上昇傾向	27
◇ 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60% ········	
◇ 高齢者世帯の平均所得金額は約313万円	28
◇ 年齢が上がると介護保険の受給割合も上がる	28
死亡	
◇ 死亡は23秒に 1人	29
◆「悪性新生物<腫瘍>」が死因のトップ	
◇ 平均寿命は、男は神奈川県横浜市青葉区、女は沖縄県北中城村がトップ	
◇ 日本人の平均寿命、男81.64年、女87.74年	
統計一覧	
◆ 政策統括官(統計・情報政策、労使関係担当)の統計一覧	31

Contents

1	Natality	
\Diamond	We have one birth in every 36 seconds and total fertility rate is 1.36 Okinawa prefecture is the top in total fertility rate Total fertility rate in recent years has a lower rate than other countries	8
1	Children	
\Diamond	The number of facility, capacity and enrollment of nursery centers are all increasing "Counseling on protective care" was the most common type of counseling held at child guidance centers The most child abuse consultation cases are "psychological abuse"	10 10
1	Employment	
♦♦♦♦ ♦ ♦	The peak of wages of large enterprises is 485,400 yen at 50-54 years old for male, 289,000 yen at 40-44 years old for female Annual total hours worked are 1,621 hours About 80% of enterprises adopt some type of weekly two days off Acquisition rate of annual paid leave is 56.3% Under-supply of labour is getting stronger in both Regular staff etc. and Part-time worker since August 2011 Number of hired employees was 7,103.4 thousand persons, number of separated employees was 7,272.1 thousand persons For the reason for choosing current employment type, 49.9% of contract staff (specialist job) answered "I can draw on my technical qualifications and skill", 45.4% of part-time workers "I can work the hours that suit me", and 31.1% of dispatched workers "No company took me on as regular staff" The peak of wages of part-time workers is 2,367 yen at 50-54 years old for male, and 1,471 yen at 35-39 years old for female "Quantity of work and quality of work" was the most frequently selected cause of stress (major ones up to 3) at 59.4% Estimated unionization rate is 17.1% Percentage of wives "continuing the same job" is higher when time of husbands spent on housework and child care during week days is longer	111 122 13 14 14 15 16
	Marriages	
\Diamond	We have one newly-married couple in every 53 seconds	18
	Childbirth•Child-rearing	
\Diamond	Mean age of both parents are rising	19

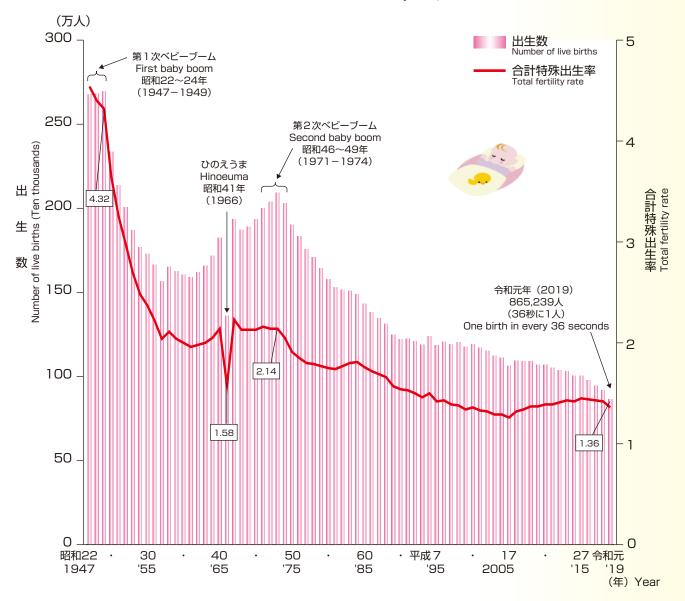
\Diamond	Working (permanent) fathers who take child care leave is 2.0%	20
	Life	
\Diamond	One-person household and household of a couple only consists of about half of the households. The age group having the highest share of people with worry or stress is the 30s to 50s for both men and women. About 70% of both men and women receive health checkups or thorough medical checkups About 50% of households feel their living condition is difficult ("very difficult" and "somewhat difficult")	21212222
	Medical care	
\Diamond	The number of hospitals is 8,300 and the number of medical clinics is 102,616 and the number of dental clinics is 68,500	23
\Diamond	The total number of physicians practicing in medical institutions (hospitals or clinics) per 100,000 population is 246.7	23
	The rates of estimated patients (per 100,000 population, per day) is 1,036 for inpatients and 5,675 for outpatients	24 24
	Retirement	
\Diamond	More than 90% of enterprises which have uniform retirement age system have systems after retirement Retirement benefit equals to about 35-40 month of salary About 80% of enterprises have retirement benefit system	25 26 26
	Old age	
\Diamond	The share of one-person households and households of a couple only are increasing	27 27 28 28
	Deaths	
\Diamond	We have one death in every 23 seconds Malignant neoplasms is the leading cause of death Aoba ward of Yokohama city (in Kanagawa Prefecture) is the highest in the life expectancy at birth for male, Kitanakagusuku village(in Okinawa Prefecture)for female Life expectancy at birth in Japanese is 81.64 years for male, and 87.74 years for female	2930
	List of statistics	
♦	List of statistics of Director-General for Statistics, Information Policy and Industrial Relations	33

◇出生は36秒に1人、合計特殊出生率は1.36

We have one birth in every 36 seconds and total fertility rate is 1.36

出生数及び合計特殊出生率の年次推移 - 昭和22~令和元年-

Trends in number of live births and total fertility rates, 1947-2019



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 rates 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」

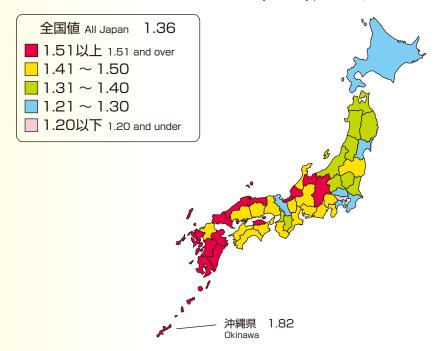
Source: "Vital Statistics of Japan"

◇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 -令和元年-

Total fertility rates by prefecture, 2019



資料「人口動態統計」

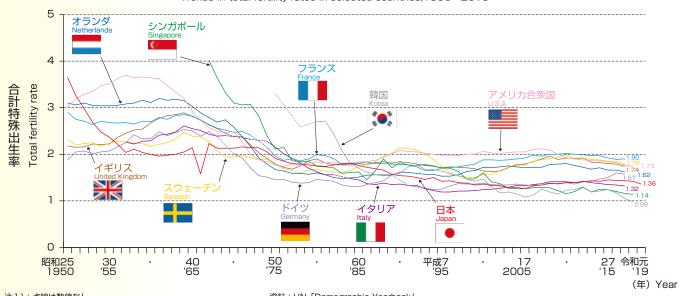
Source : "Vital Statistics of Japan"

◇合計特殊出生率は近年、諸外国と比べて低率

Total fertility rate in recent years has a lower rate than other countries

合計特殊出生率の年次推移ー諸外国との比較 - 昭和25 ~ 令和元年-

Trends in total fertility rates in selected countries, 1950-2019



- 注1): 点線は数値なし。 2): ドイツは1990年までは旧西ドイツの数値である。 3): イギリスは1981年まではイングランド・ウェールズ
 - の数値である。 フランスの2014~2016年、イギリスの2015年、 アメリカ合衆国の2016年は暫定値である。
- Note 1. Dotted line means no data.
 2. Germany: Former West Germany until 1990.
 - 3. U.K.: England and Wales until 1981.
 4. Followings are approximate numbers: 2014-2016 of France, 2015 of U.K., and 2016 of U.S.
- 資料: UN 「Demographic Yearbook」
 U.S.Department of Health and Human Services 「National Vital Statistics Report」
 Eurostat 「Population and Social Conditions」
 Council of Europe 「Recent demographic developments in Europe」
 大韓民国統計庁資料
 国立社会保障・人口問題研究所資料
- Source: UN "Demographic Yearbook"
 U.S.Department of Health and Human Services "National Vital Statistics Report"

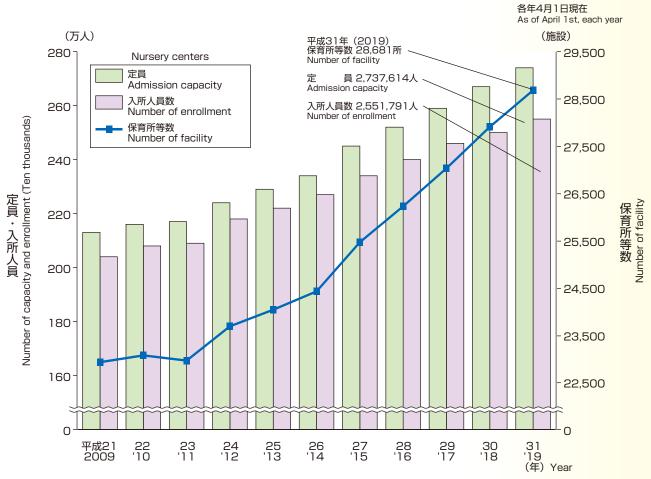
 - Eurostat "Population and Social Conditions" Council of Europe "Recent demographic developments in Europe" Korea National Statistical Office
 - National Institute of Population and Social Security Research

◇保育所等数、定員、入所人員ともに増加傾向

The number of facility, capacity and enrollment of nursery centers are all increasing

保育所等数、定員、入所人員の年次推移 -平成21~31年-

Trends in the number of facility, capacity and enrollment of nursery centers, 2009-2019



- 注1):東日本大震災の影響により、平成23年4月1日現在は、宮城県(仙台市以外)及び福島県(郡山市及びいわき市以外)を除いて集計した数値である。
 - 2): 平成27年からは「保育所」と「幼保連携型認定こども園」の合計である。
 - 3): 平成27年からの「定員」は子ども・子育て支援法による利用定員である。
- Note 1. As of April 1st, 2011, Miyagi Prefecture (with the exception of Sendai-shi) and Fukushima Prefecture (with the exceptions of Koriyama-shi and lwaki-shi) are excluded from the data due to the impact of the Great East Japan Earthquake.
 - For 2015 and after, numbers are the sum of numbers of "nursery center" and "kindergarten and day-care center cooperation type certified child care center".
 - 3. For 2015 and after, the "admission capacity" is the capacity of users based on the Act on Child and Childcare Support.

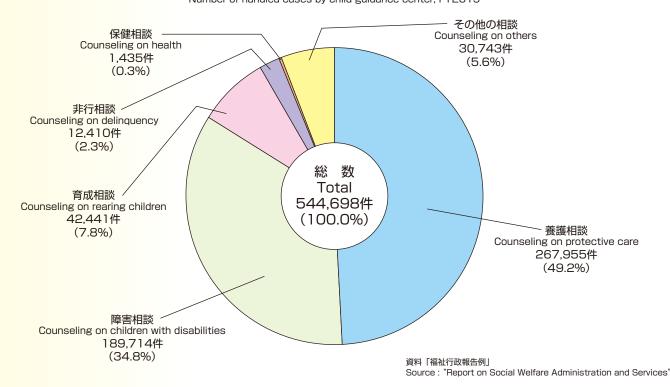
資料「福祉行政報告例」

Source: "Report on Social Welfare Administration and Services"

◇児童相談所における相談は、「養護相談」が最も多い

'Counseling on protective care' was the most common type of counseling held at child guidance centers

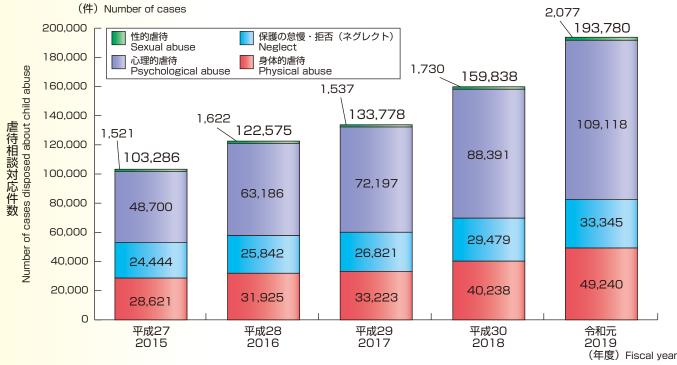
児童相談所における相談の種類別対応件数 - 令和元年度 - Number of handled cases by child guidance center, FY2019



◇虐待相談対応件数は、「心理的虐待」が最も多い

The most child abuse consultation cases are "psychological abuse"

児童相談所における児童虐待の相談種別対応件数の年次推移 - 平成27〜令和元年度 - Trends in number of cases disposed about child abuse at child guidance center, FY2015 - FY2019



資料「福祉行政報告例|

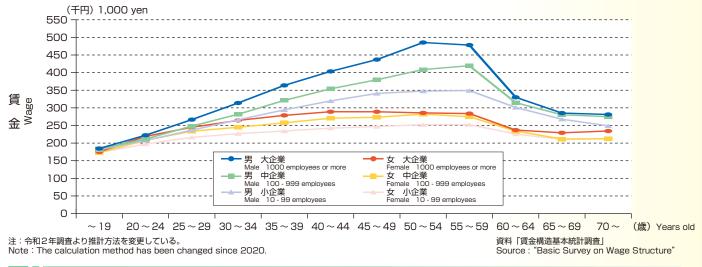
Source: "Report on Social Welfare Administration and Services"

◇大企業の賃金ピークは男性は50 ~ 54歳で48万5,400円、 女性は40 ~ 44歳で28万9,000円

The peak of wages of large enterprises is 485,400 yen at 50-54 years old for male, 289,000 yen at 40-44 years old for female

年齢階級、性、企業規模別賃金(産業計) -令和2年-

Wages by sex, age group and size of enterprise (Industries covered), 2020

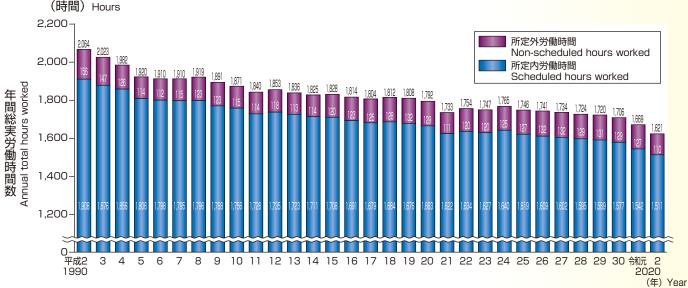


◇年間労働時間は1,621時間

Annual total hours worked are 1,621 hours

年間総実労働時間の年次推移(調査産業計) -平成2~令和2年-

Trends in annual total hours worked (Industries covered), 1990-2020



- 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、 ・ 所定外労働時間及び所定内労働時間から所定内労働時間を12倍し、小数点以下第1位を四捨五入したものである。 : 統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。 : 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
 - "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.
 - Non-scheduled hours worked is calculated by subtracting scheduled hours worked from total hours worked. 5. Values from 2004 to 2011 are caluculated by "estimated figures for time-series comparison".

資料「毎月勤労統計調査」

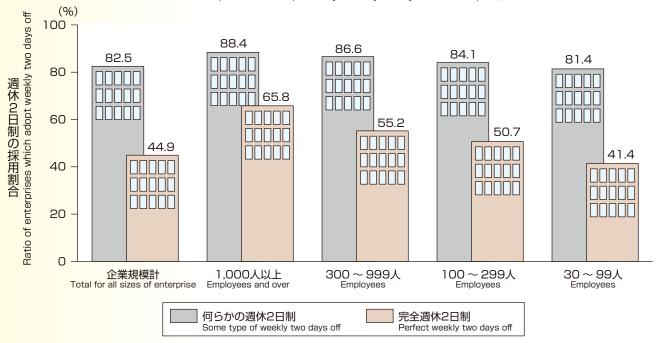
Source: "Monthly Labour Survey

◇約8割の企業で何らかの週休2日制採用

About 80% 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 -令和2年-

Ratio of enterprises that adopt weekly two days off by size of enterprise, 2020



資料「就労条件総合調査」

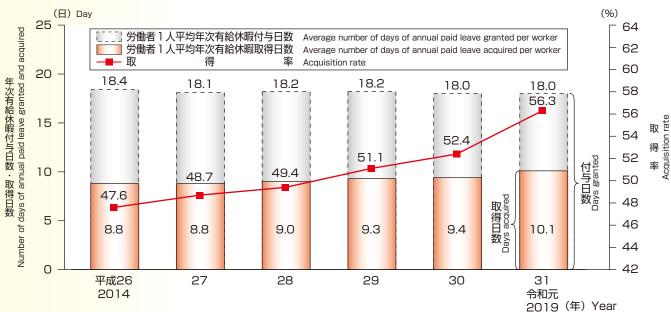
Source: "General Survey on Working Conditions"

◇年次有給休暇の取得率は56.3%

Acquisition rate of annual paid leave is 56.3%

年次有給休暇の取得状況の年次推移 -平成26~31・令和元年-

Trends in acquisition situation of annual paid leave, 2014-2019



- 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):「取得率」は、取得日数/付与日数×100(%)である。
 - 4): 平成26年調査以前は調査対象を「複合サービス事業」を含まない15大産業だったが、平成27年調査より「複合サービス事業」を含む16大産業を対象としている。
- 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. "Acquisition rate": Total days acquired / Total days granted x 100
 - Until the previous year 2014, this survey has covered private company organization in 15 principal industries not including "compound services". Since the survey of 2015, it covered private company in 16 principal industries which include "compound services".

資料「就労条件総合調査」

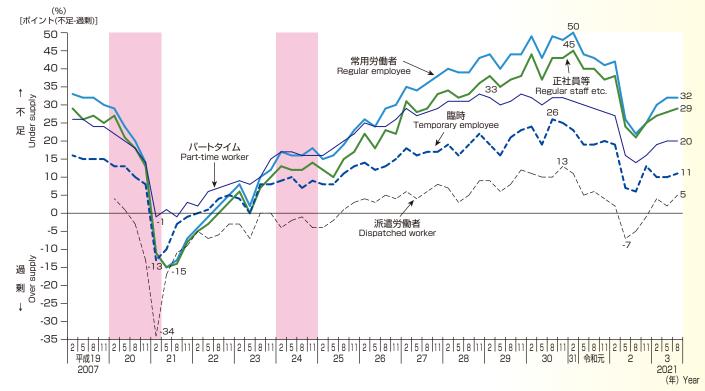
Source: "General Survey on Working Conditions"

◇平成23年8月以降、正社員等労働者、パートタイム労働者とも不足超過

Under-supply of labour is getting stronger in both Regular staff etc. and Part-time worker since August 2011

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3年8月)

Trends in over- and under-supply of labour (by employment type)(from Feb. 2007 to Aug. 2021)



- 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ました値である。この判断D.Iがブラスであれば、人手不足と感じている事業所が終いてとを示す。
 - 事業所の割合を差し引いた値である。この判断D.I.がブラスであれば、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」・・・雇用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.
 - 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 workers are excluded.
 - * "Regular staff etc.": A person employed with no defined period or a person employed for a defined period which exceeds 1 month. Part-time workers are excluded.
 - 4. "Dispatched worker" was surveyed from Feb. 2008.
 - 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」

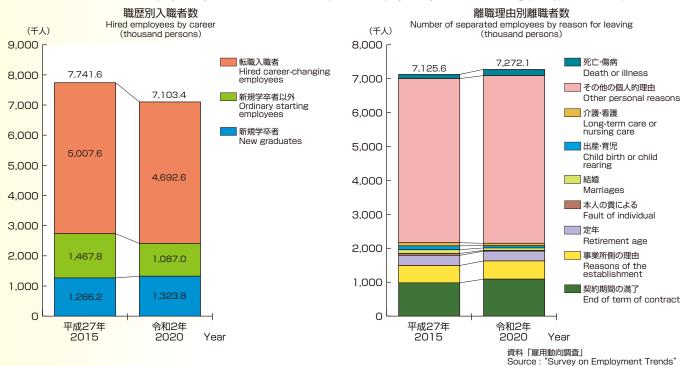
Source : "Survey on Labour Economy Trend"

◇入職者数は7,103.4千人、離職者数は7,272.1千人

Number of hired employees was 7,103.4 thousand persons, number of separated employees was 7,272.1 thousand persons

職歴別入職者数及び離職理由別離職者数(計)(平成27年・令和2年)

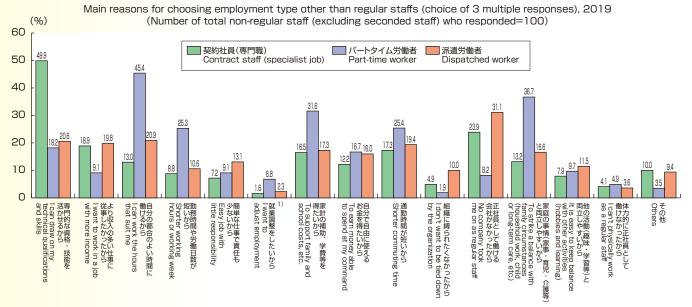
Number of hired employees by career and number of separated employees by reason for leaving (total)(2015, 2020)



◇現在の就業形態を選んだ理由は、契約社員 (専門職) では「専門的な資格・技能を活かせるから」が49.9%、パートタイム労働者では「自分の都合のよい時間に働けるから」が45.4%、派遣労働者では「正社員として働ける会社がなかったから」が31.1%

For the reason for choosing current employment type, 49.9% of contract staff (specialist job) answered "I can draw on my technical qualifications and skill", 45.4% of part-time workers "I can work the hours that suit me", and 31.1% of dispatched workers "No company took me on as regular staff"

主な正社員以外の就業形態を選んだ理由別労働者割合(複数回答3つまで)-令和元年-(回答があった正社員以外の労働者(出向社員を除く)計=100)



注:「就業調整」とは、所得税の非課税限度額及び雇用保険、厚生年金等の加入要件に関する調整を行うことをいう。 Note: "Employment adjustment" refers to adjustments related to the limit of income tax exemption and requirements for enrollment in employment insurance, welfare pension, etc. 資料「就業形態の多様化に関する総合実態調査(個人調査)」 Source: "General Survey on Diversified Types of Employment (Personal Survey)"

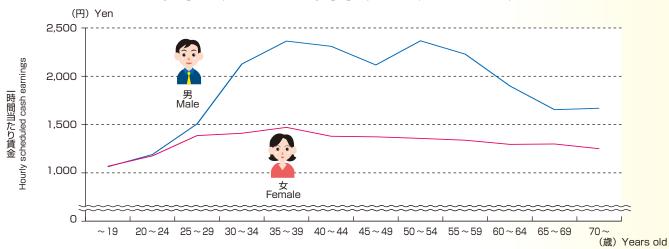


◇短時間労働者の賃金のピークは男性は50 ~ 54歳で2,367円、女性は 35 ~ 39歳で1,471円

The peak of wages of part-time workers is 2,367 yen at 50-54 years old for male, and 1,471 yen at 35-39 years old for female

短時間労働者の年齢階級、性別1時間当たり賃金(産業計) -令和2年-

Hourly wages for part-time workers by age group and sex (Industries covered). 2020



注1): 令和2年調査より推計方法を変更している。
2): 令和元年調査までは、1時間当たり賃金が著しく高い一部の職種の労働者について集計対象から除いていたが、令和2年調査より短時間労働者全体を集計対象に含む調査方法に変更している。

Note 1. The calculation method has been changed since 2020.

Until the 2019 survey, workers in some occupations with extremely high hourly wages were excluded from the survey, but since the 2020 survey, the survey method has been changed to include all part-time workers.

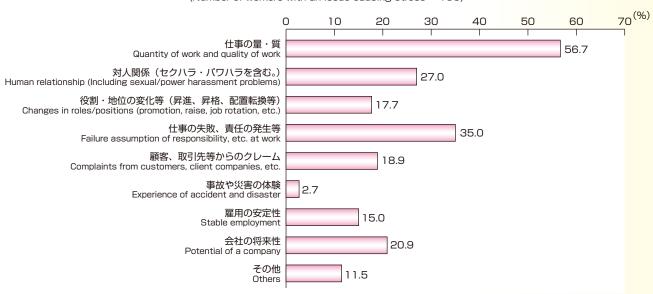
資料「賃金構造基本統計調査」 Source : "Basic Survey on Wage Structure"

◇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・質」が59.4%と最も多い

'Quantity of work and quality of work" was the most frequently selected cause of stress (major ones up to 3) at 59.4%

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2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), 2020 (Number of workers with an issue causing stress = 100)



資料「労働安全衛生調査 (実態調査)」

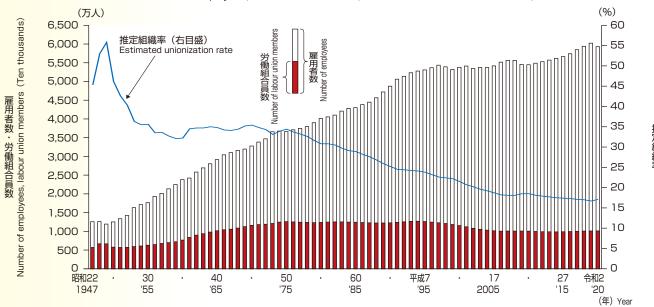
Source: "Survey on Industrial Safety and Health (actual condition survey)"

◇労働組合推定組織率は17.1%

Estimated unionization rate is 17.1%

雇用者数、労働組合員数及び推定組織率の推移 -昭和22~令和2年-

Trends in the number of employees, labour union members, and an estimated unionization rate, 1947-2020



資料「労働組合基礎調査」 Source: "Basic Survey on Labour Unions"

注1): 各年6月末現在

2): 昭和22年は「労働組合調査」、昭和23 ~ 57年は「労働組合基本調査」、昭和58年以降は「労働組合基礎調査」の数値である。
3): 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、総務省統計局が実地している「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 figures are based on "Survey on Labour Unions" for 1947, "Basic survey on Labour Unions (Roudou-kumiai Kihon Chosa)" from 1948 to 1982, and "Basic survey on Labour Unions (Roudou-kumiai Kiso Chosa)" for 1983 and onwards.

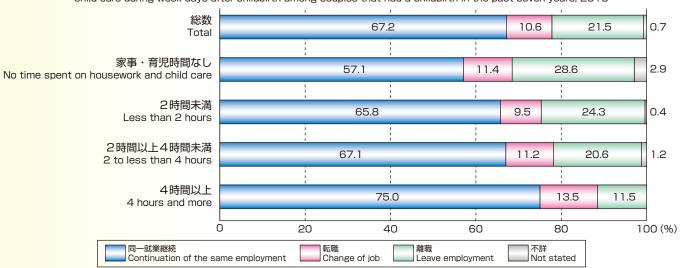
3. The result derived by dividing the number of union members identified by this survey by the number of employees based on the "Labour Force Survey" which is implemented by the Statistics Bureau of the Ministry

◇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」

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7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 - 令和元年-

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 seven years, 2019



資料「第8回 21世紀成年者縦断調査(平成24年成年者)」

Source: "The 8th Longitudinal Survey of Adults in the 21st Century (2012 cohort)"

- 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7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8回まで双方が回答した夫婦
 ②第1回に独身で第7回までの間に結婚し、第8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): 7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 7 years and meets either of the condition ① or ② below, and condition ③.

 ①Both of the couples responded from the 1st survey to the 8th survey.
 - ©Couples that were single at the time of the 1st survey, married after that until the 7th survey, and responded from then to the 8th survey.

 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 7 years, the data of the youngest child were aggregated.

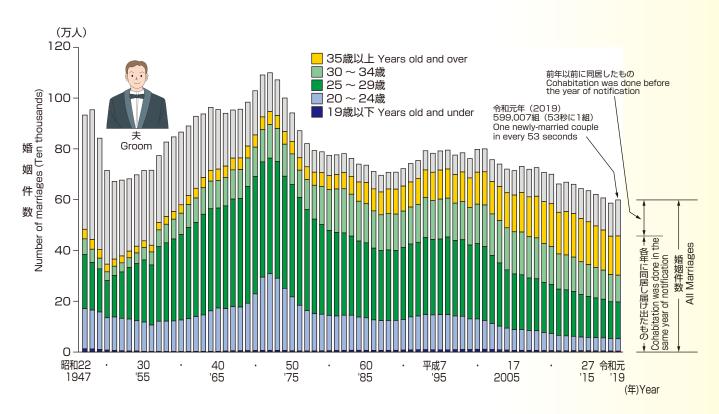
Estimated unionization rate

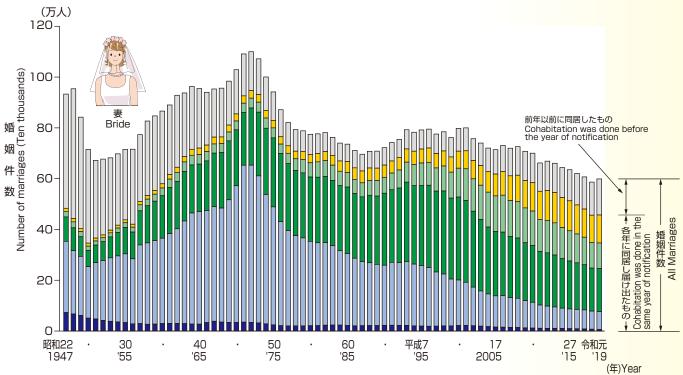
結 婚 Marriages

◇結婚は53秒に1組

We have one newly-married couple in every 53 seconds

夫・妻の年齢階級別にみた婚姻件数の年次推移 - 昭和22~令和元年-Trends in marriages by age group of bride and groom at marriage, 1947-2019





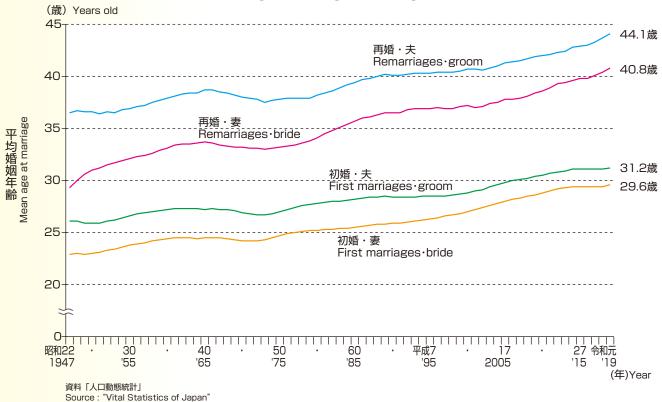
資料「人口動態統計」 Source: "Vital Statistics of Japan"

妻ともに進む晩婚化

are getting higher for both sexes

平均婚姻年齢の年次推移 -昭和22~令和元年-

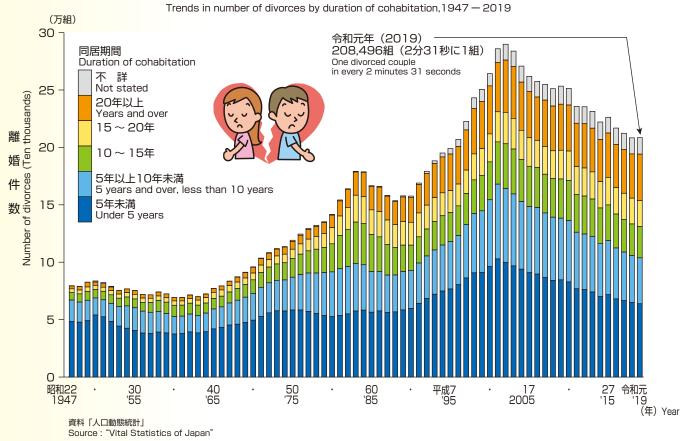
Trends in mean age of bride and groom at marriage, 1947 - 2019



は2分31秒に1組

We have one divorced couple in every 2 minutes 31 seconds

同居期間別にみた離婚件数の年次推移 -昭和22~令和元年-



Source: "Vital Statistics of Japan"

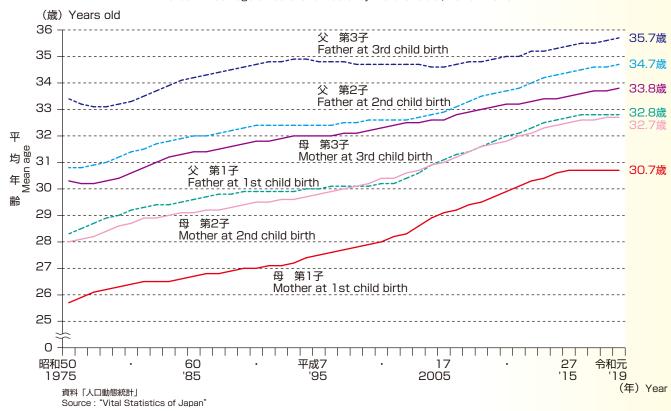
出産•肯児

Childbirth Child-rearing

◇父母の平均年齢は上昇

Mean age of both parents are rising

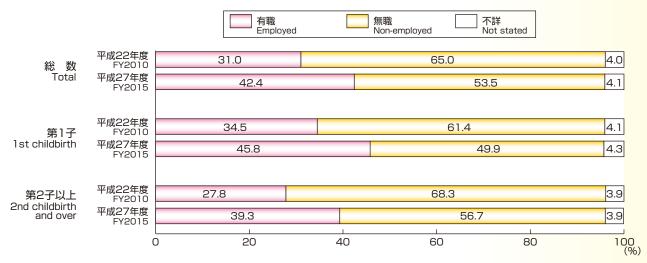
出生順位別にみた父母の平均年齢の年次推移 -昭和50~令和元年-Trends in mean age of father and mother by live birth order, 1975-2019



◇第1子出生時に有職の母の割合は45.8%

Working mothers accounted for 45.8% 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22年度・平成27年度 - Comparison of employment status of mother by live birth order, - FY2010, FY2015 -



資料「平成27年度人口動態職業・産業別統計」

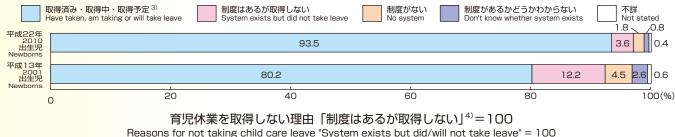
Source: "Report of Vital Statistics in FY 2015: Occupational and Industrial Aspects"

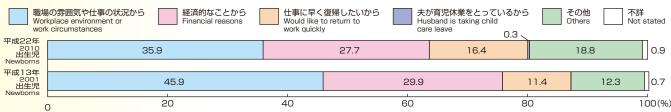
◇「勤め(常勤)」の母の育児休業の取得割合は93.5%

Working (permanent) mothers who take child care leave is 93.5%

母の育児休業の取得状況及び取得しない理由

Reasons for not taking child care leave amongst mothers





- 注1): 第1回調査の回答を得た者 (総数 「平成22年出生児」38,554、「平成13年出生児」47,010) のうち、母と同居、母の出産半年後の就業状況 「勤め (常勤)」の者 (総数 「平成
- 第1回調査の回音を特に有(総数1平成22年出生児)38,504、1平成13年出生児)47,010)のうち、時と向店、時の出産手中後の規集状況1動の(常勤が)の有(総数1平成22年出生児)9,213、「平成13年出生児)7,251)をそれぞれ集計している。 育児休業の取得状況は、月齢6か月の調査対象児について調査したものである。 「取得済み・取得中・取得予定」は、「すでに取得した」、「現在、育児休業中である」、「これから取得する予定である」である。 育児休業を取得しない理由は、母の育児休業の取得状況「制度はあるが取得しない」の者(総数「平成22年出生児」329、「平成13年出生児」881)をそれぞれ100として集計
- ิ Lับเลือง Note 1. Tabulated figures are those with responses to the first survey (Total number: 38,554 for "2010 newborns" and 47,010 for "2001 newborns"), who is living with a mother whose working status of 6 months after childbirth was "working (permanent)" (Total number: 9,213 for "2010 newborns" and 7,251 for "2001 newborns").
 - 2. The usage of child care leave was asked in the survey to those with children aged 6 months.
 - "Have taken, am taking or will take leave" is "Have taken child care leave", "Currently taking child care leave", and "Will take child care leave"
 - The reason for not taking child care leave is tabulated by taking mothers who answered "System exists but did/will not take leave" (Total number: 329 for 2010 newborns" and 881 for "2001 newborns") as 100.

資料「21世紀出生児縦断調査」

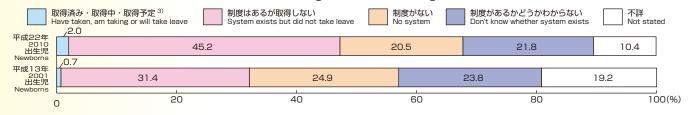
Source: "Longitudinal Survey of Newborns in the 21st Century"

◇「勤め(常勤)」の父の育児休業の取得割合は2.0%

Working (permanent) fathers who take child care leave is 2.0%

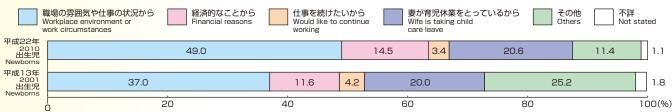
父の育児休業の取得状況及び取得しない理由

Reasons for not taking child care leave amongst fathers



育児休業を取得しない理由「制度はあるが取得しない」4)=100

Reasons for not taking child care leave "System exists but did/will not take leave" = 100



- 注1):第1回調査の回答を得た者(総数「平成22年出生児」38,554、「平成13年出生児」47,010)のうち、父と同居、父の出生半年後の就業状況「勤め(常勤)」の者(総数「平
- して集計している。
 Note 1. Tabulated figures are those with responses to the first survey (Total number: 38,554 for "2010 newborns" and 47,010 for "2001 newborns"), who is
- living with a father whose working status of 6 months after childbirth was "working (permanent)" (Total number: 31,784 for "2010 newborns" and 38,192 for "2001 newborns").

 - The usage of child care leave was asked in the survey to those with children aged 6 months.

 "Have taken, am taking or will take leave" is "Have taken child care leave", "Currently taking child care leave", and "Will take child care leave"
 - The reason for not taking child care leave is tabulated by taking fathers who answered "System exists but did/will not take leave" (Total number: 14,373 for "2010 newborns" and 11,978 for "2001 newborns") as 100

資料「21世紀出生児縦断調査」

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

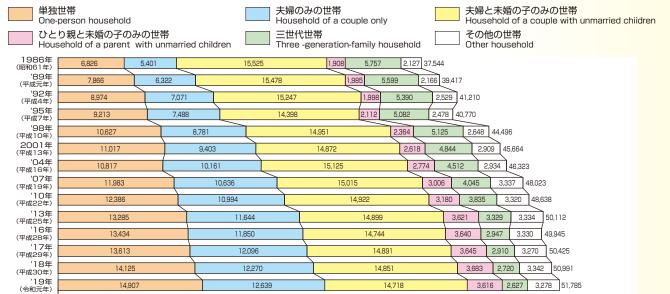
日々のくらし Life

◇単独世帯と夫婦のみの世帯で約半数

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

世帯構造別世帯数の年次推移





注1): 平成7年の数値は、兵庫県を除いたものである。

Ω

14,907

2): 平成28年の数値は、熊本県を除いたものである。 Note 1. Figures of 1995 were calculated by excluding Hyogo Prefecture.

10.000

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"

60.000

(千世帯)

3,278

50.000

◇悩みやストレスがある者の割合は男女ともに30代~50代が高い

12,63

20.000

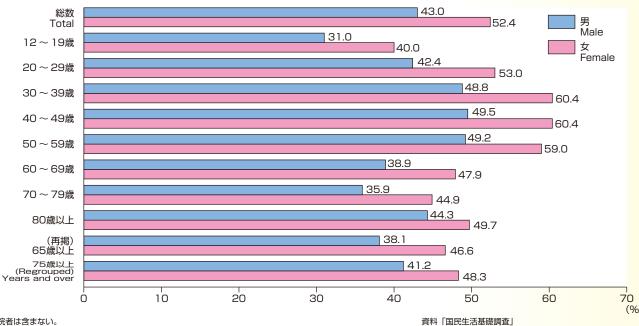
The age group having the highest share of people with worry or stress is the 30s to 50s for both men and women

30.000

14,718

40.000

性・年齢階級別にみた悩みやストレスがある者の割合(12歳以上)-令和元年-The share of people who have worry or stress by sex and age group (12 years and over), 2019



注:入院者は含まない。 Note: Hospitalized persons are excluded.

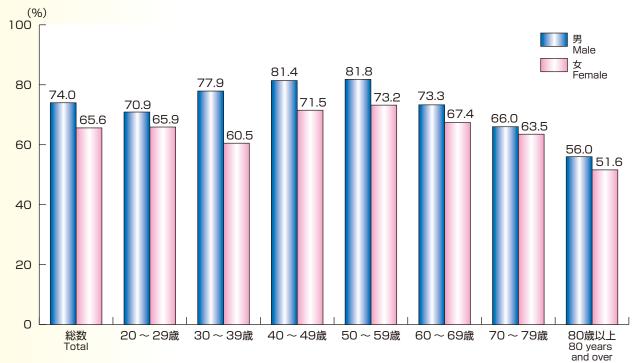
Source: "Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions"

◇男・女ともに約7割が健診や人間ドックを受診している

About 70% of both men and women receive health checkups or thorough medical checkups

性・年齢階級別にみた健診や人間ドックを受けた者の割合(20歳以上)-令和元年-

The share of people who had health checkups or thorough medical checkups by sex and age group (20 years and over), 2019



注:入院者は含まない。 Note: Hospitalized persons are excluded. 資料「国民生活基礎調査」

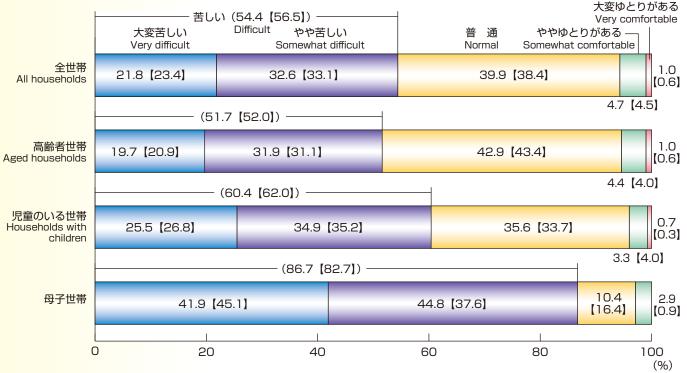
Source: "Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions"

◇世帯の約5割は生活が苦しい(「大変苦しい」「やや苦しい」)

About 50% 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 -令和元年-

Percent distribution of households by self-assessed living conditions, 2019



注1):【】は平成28年の数値である。

2): 平成28年の数値は、熊本県を除いたものである。 Note 1. Figures with 【 】 are the figures of 2016.

2. 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"

病気になったら

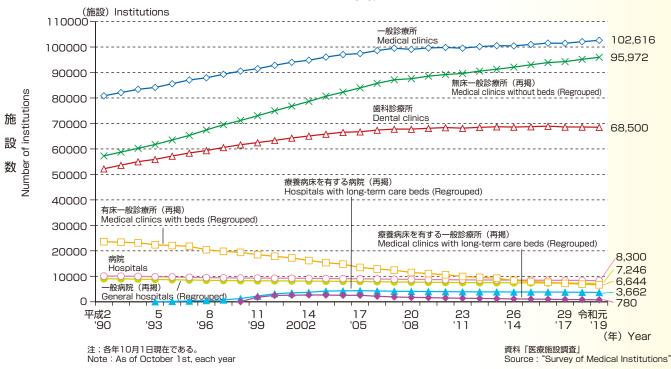
Medical care

◇全国で病院は8,300施設、一般診療所は102,616施設、歯科診療所 は68,500施設

The number of hospitals is 8,300 and the number of medical clinics is 102,616 and the number of dental clinics is 68,500

医療施設の種類別にみた施設数の年次推移 -平成2~令和元年-

Trends in the number of medical institutions by type of institution, 1990-2019

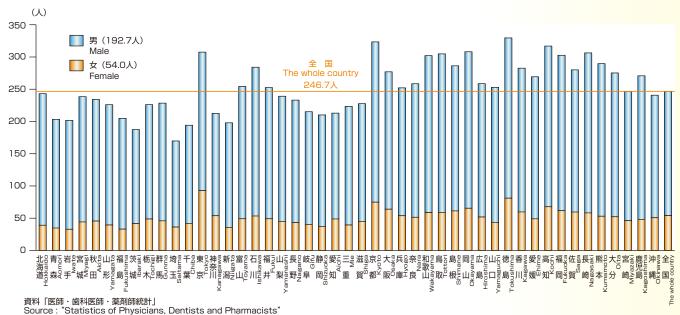


◇全国の医療施設に従事する医師数(人口10万対)は、246.7人

The total number of physicians practicing in medical institutions (hospitals or clinics) per 100,000 population is 246.7

都道府県(従業地)別にみた医療施設に従事する人口10万対医師数 -平成30年12月31日-

Number of physicians practicing in medical institutions (hospitals or clinics) per 100,000 population by prefecture - December 31, 2018-



◇全国の受療率 (人口10万対) は、入院1,036、外来5,675

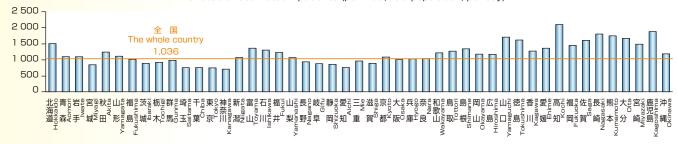
The rates of estimated patients (per 100,000 population, per day) is 1,036 for inpatients and 5,675 for outpatients

都道府県(患者住所地)別にみた受療率(平成29年10月の調査日1日)

The rates of estimated patients by prefecture (address of patient) (surveyed one day in October, 2017)

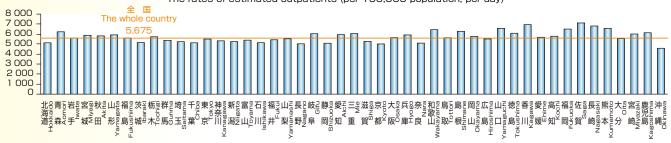
入院受療率(人口10万対)

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)



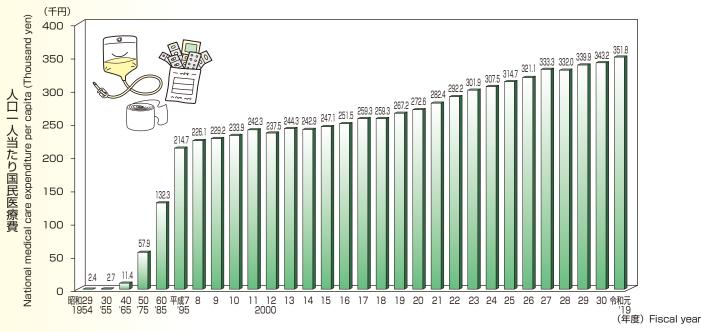
資料「患者調査」 Source: "Patient Survey"

◇人ロー人当たり国民医療費は351,800円

The annual medical care expenditure per capita is 351,800 yen

人口一人当たり国民医療費の年次推移 -昭和29~令和元年度-

Trends in national medical care expenditure per capita, FY1954-FY2019



資料「国民医療費」

Source: "Estimates of National Medical Care Expenditure"



−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

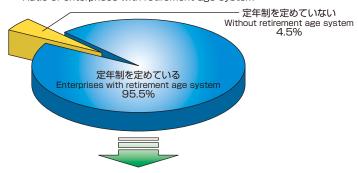
More than 90% of enterprises which have uniform retirement age system have systems after retirement

定年制を定めている企業の割合及び一律定年制を定めている企業における 定年年齢別、定年後の措置別企業の割合(産業計) -平成29年-

Ratio of enterprises with retirement age system, enterprises by age of retirement and systems after retirement among enterprises with uniform retirement age system (industries covered), 2017

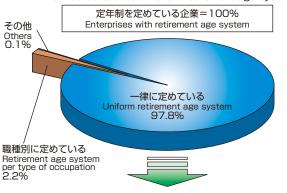
定年制を定めている企業割合

Ratio of enterprises with retirement age system



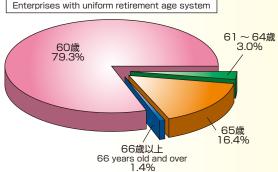
定年制を定めている企業における制度の定め方

The method to determine the retirement age system



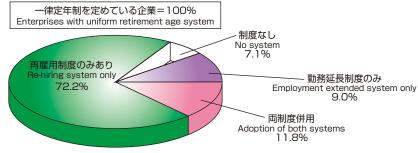
-律定年制を定めている企業における定年年齢 Retirement age in uniform retirement age system

一律定年制を定めている企業=100%



-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





Adopt "employment extended system" =100%

Adopt "Re-hiring system" =100%

「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。 Figures taking enterprises with employment extended system as 100% and enterprises with re-hiring system as 100% are the percentage including enterprises that responded "with both systems".

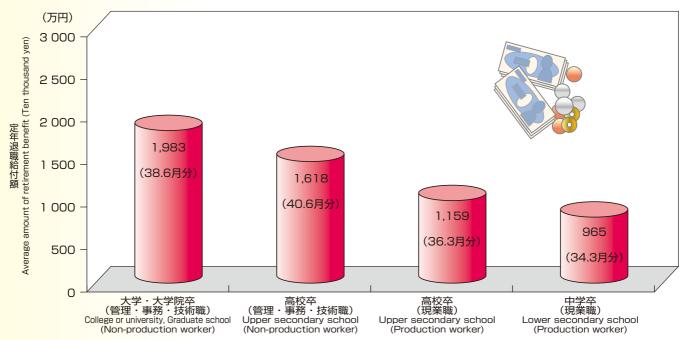
資料「就労条件総合調査」 Source: "General Survey on Working Conditions"

◇退職給付は、月給の約35 ~ 40 ヵ月分

Retirement benefit equals to about 35-40 month of salary

学歴別定年退職給付額(企業規模計) -平成30年-

Average amount of retirement benefit by educational attainment (Total of all sizes of enterprise), 2018



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 benfit" 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.

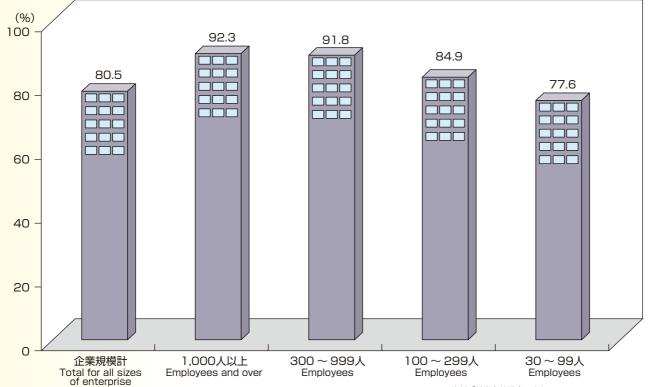
資料「就労条件総合調査」 Source: "General Survey on Working Conditions

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)制度のある企業割合 -平成30年-

Ratio of enterprises with retirement benefit (lump sum or pension) system, 2018



資料「就労条件総合調査」

Source : "General Survey on Working Conditions"

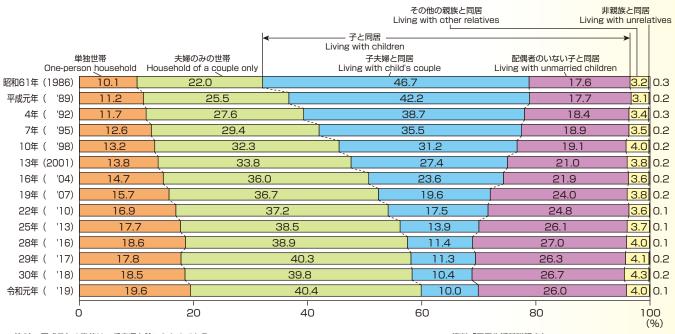


◇単独世帯、夫婦のみの世帯の者の割合が上昇傾向

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, 2017, 2018, 2019



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、能本県を除いたものである。

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

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

資料「国民生活基礎調査」

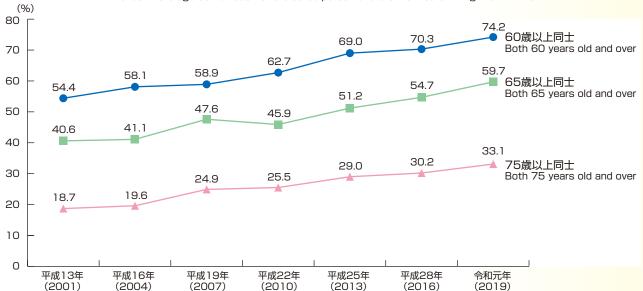
Source: "Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions"

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 計は約60%

About 60% 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」

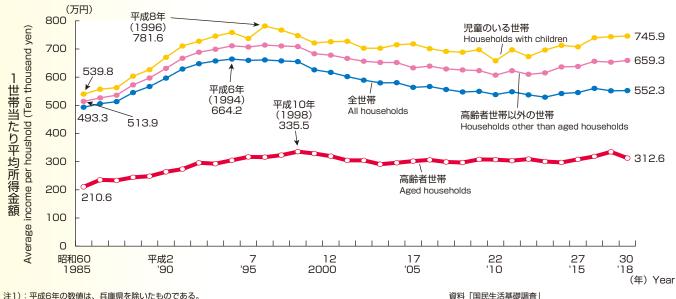
Source: "Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions"

◇高齢者世帯の平均所得金額は約313万円

The average income of an aged household is about 3.13 million yen

1世帯当たり平均所得金額の年次推移 -昭和60 ~平成30年-

Trends in the average income per household, 1985-2018



- 注1): 平成6年の数値は、兵庫県を除いたものである。
 - 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。平成23年の数値は、福島県を除いたものである。
- : 平成27年の数値は、熊本県を除いたものである。 1. Figures of 1994 were calculated by excluding Hyogo Prefecture.
- - Figures of 2010 were calculated by excluding lwate Prefecture, Miya
 Figures of 2011 were calculated by excluding Fukushima Prefecture. Figures of 2010 were calculated by excluding Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture and Fukushima Prefecture.

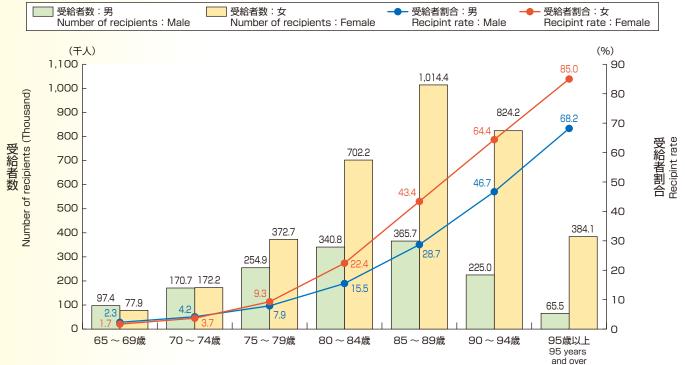
 - 4. Figures of 2015 were calculated by excluding Kumamoto Prefecture.

◇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

Source: "Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions"

65歳以上における性・年齢階級別にみた受給者数及び人口に占める受給者数の割合 -令和元年11月審査分-Number of recipients and ratio among the population of aged 65 and over by sex and age group, Cases assessed on November 2019



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 令和元年10月1日現在(人口速報を基準とする確定値)」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 x 100

The population figures are based on the total population from the "Population Estimate, October 1, 2019 (Complete Tabulation on Population based on Preliminary Counts of the Population)" published by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

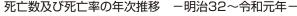
資料「介護給付費等実態統計」

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

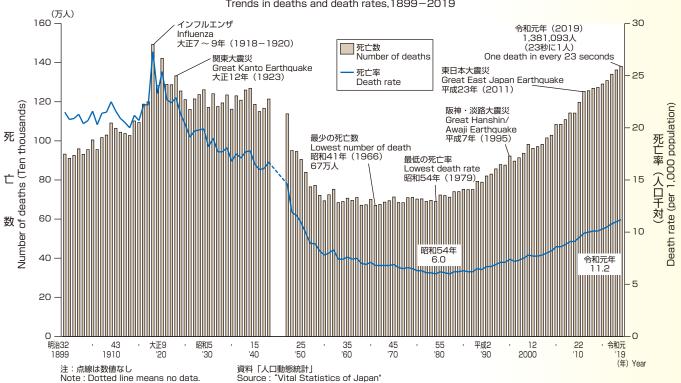
Deaths

◇死亡は23秒に1人

We have one death in every 23 seconds



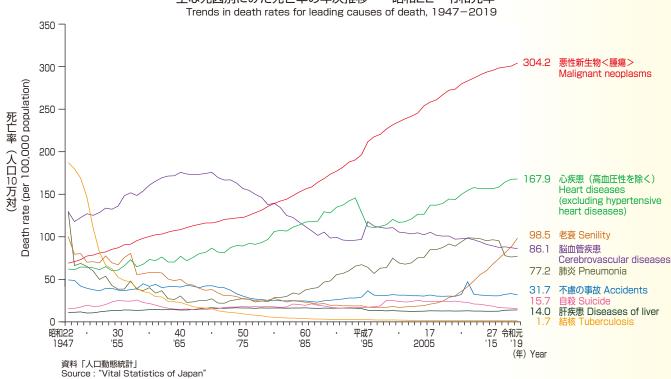




◇「悪性新生物<腫瘍>」が死因のトップ

Malignant neoplasms is the leading cause of death

主な死因別にみた死亡率の年次推移 -昭和22~令和元年-

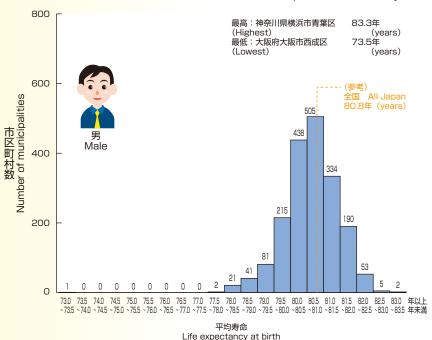


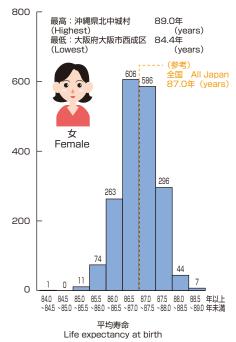
◇平均寿命は、男は神奈川県横浜市青葉区、女は沖縄県北中城村がトップ

Aoba ward of Yokohama city (in Kanagawa Prefecture) is the highest in the life expectancy at birth for male, Kitanakagusuku village(in Okinawa Prefecture)for female

市区町村別平均寿命の分布 - 平成27年-

Distribution of life expectancies at birth by municipality, 2015





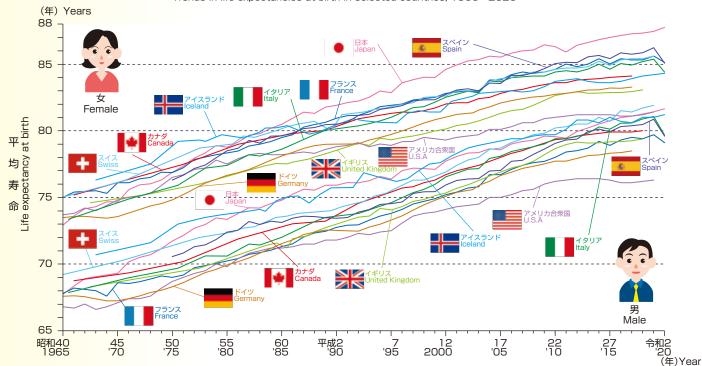
資料「市区町村別生命表」 Source : "Municipal life tables"

◇日本人の平均寿命、男81.64年、女87.74年

Life expectancy at birth in Japanese is 81.64 years for male, and 87.74 years for female

主な国の平均寿命の年次推移 -1965~2020年-

Trends in life expectancies at birth in selected countries, 1965-2020



- 注:1)1971年以前の日本は、沖縄県を除く数値である。 2)1990年以前のドイツは、旧西ドイツの数値である。 Note 1. The figure of Japan until 1971 is that excluding Okinawa Prefecture.
 - 2. The figure of Germany until 1990 is that of former West Germany.

完全生命表」、「簡易生命表」 諸外国は、UN「Demographic Yearbook」等 rce: "Complete Life Tables", "Abridged Life Tables" in Japan Other foreign countries are UN "Demographic Yearbook" etc

30

政策統括官(統計・情報政策、労使関係担当)の統計一覧

https://www.mhlw.go.jp/toukei/itiran/index.html

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□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□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
保健衛生	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	調査日に医療機関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

-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月末時点で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
保健衛生	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・母体保護・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・児童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
	国民医療費	医療機関等における保険診療の対象となり得る傷病の治療に要する費用を推計	毎年	保健統計室
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2年「転職者実態調査」	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・賞与の改定額及び改定率、賃金・賞 与の改定方法、改定に至るまでの経緯等を把握	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(総合工事業は請負金額別、災 害程度別)に把握	毎年 半期	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3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2年「労使間の交渉等に関する実態調査」	毎年	雇用・賃金福祉統計室

- ※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。ディスプレイ上での閲覧だけでなく、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・概況などの簡易な印刷物は、公表と同時 に刊行されます。)

厚生労働省図書館及び政策統括官付参事官付統 計・情報総務室で閲覧が可能です。

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 Policy 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 inpaitient, and cost-sharing method of treatment fee	Every 3 years	Health Statistics Office
Employment, wage and working hours	Monthly Labour Survey	Monthly trend of employment, earnings and hours worked for establishments with 5 or more regular employees; For establishments with 1 to 4 regular employees, the situation of July every year is surveyed	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.

(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.

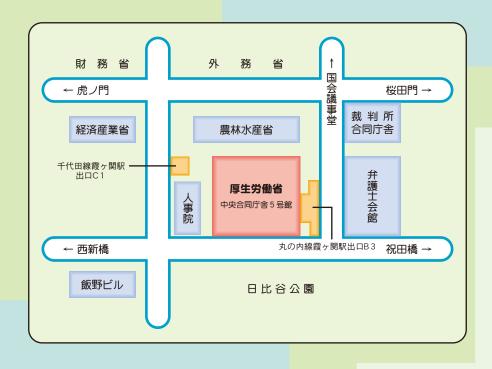
General Statistical Surveys, etc.

	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 naitionwide 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

	Title	Data Contents	Frequency	Responsible Office
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 receipients of medical benefits under public health insurance.	Annual	Social Statistics Office
	Estimates of National Medical Care Expenditure	Estimate of national medical care expenditure for treatment of diseases that is covered by public health care insurance within medical institutions etc.	Annual	Health 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 2020: "Survey on Workers who changed jobs"	Annual	Employment, Wage and Labour Welfare Statistics Office
Wage, working hours, welfare provisions	Survey on Wage Increase	The amount, rate, method of revision of wages and bonuses, and the process leading to the revision in enterprises	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, welfare facilities and systems, 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 (for the Construction work, general including public and private construction work, by contract value 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 2021: "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 2020: "Survey on Status of Collective Bargaining and Agreements"	Annual	Employment, Wage and Labour Welfare Statistics 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.



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アドレス

https://www.mhlw.go.jp/toukei/y<mark>ouran/i</mark>ndex-kourou.html https://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/database/db-oh/index.html

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