

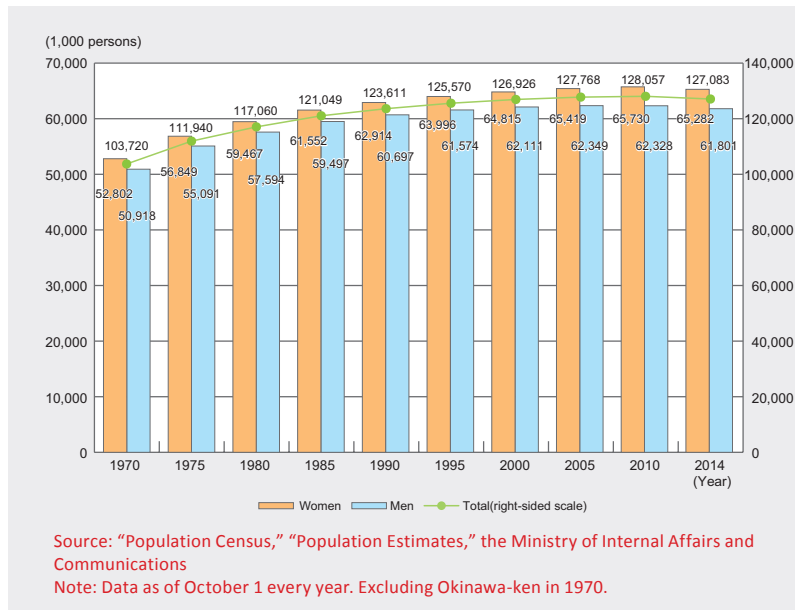
I Facts and Figures

1. Population, Family and Household

■ Total Population

The total population in Japan as of October 1, 2014, was 127,083 thousand that significantly decreased for four years in a row.

The population had increased until 2008 after the first-ever decrease in 2005 from the previous year in the post-war era, but the population is decreasing with going up down in these years. By gender, the number of women was 65,282 thousand (51.4% of the total population), which was a decrease of 106 thousand (0.16%) from the previous year, and the number of men was 61,801 thousand (48.6% of the total population), which was a decrease of 109 thousand (0.18%). Women outnumbered men by 3,482 thousand, with the population sex-ratio (the number of men per 100 women) being 94.7.



■ Proportion of Children and the Elderly in the Total Population

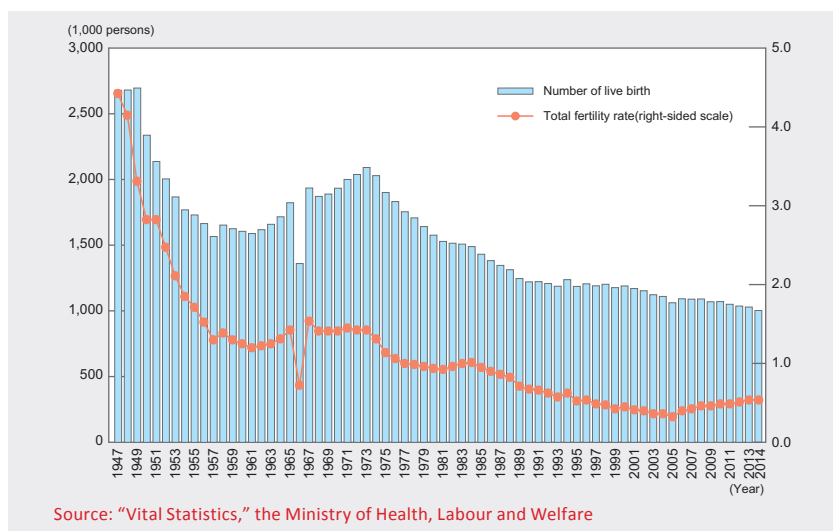
The proportion of children (0 – 14 years of age) to the total population was 12.77% and that of the elderly (65 years old and over) was 25.97%.

	Total Population (1,000)	Proportion of 0 – 14 years of age in the total population (%)	Proportion of 65 years of age and over in the total population (%)	Proportion of 75 years of age and over in the total population (%)
Total	127,083	12.77	25.97	12.53
Women	65,282	12.13	28.76	15.00
Men	61,801	13.46	23.02	9.91

Source: "Population Estimates" the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
 Note: Data as of October 1, 2014

■ Live Births and Total Fertility Rate

The total fertility rate in 2014 was 1.42, decreased by 0.01 point from the previous year. The number of livebirths was 1,003,539 in 2014, decreased by 26,277 from the previous year.

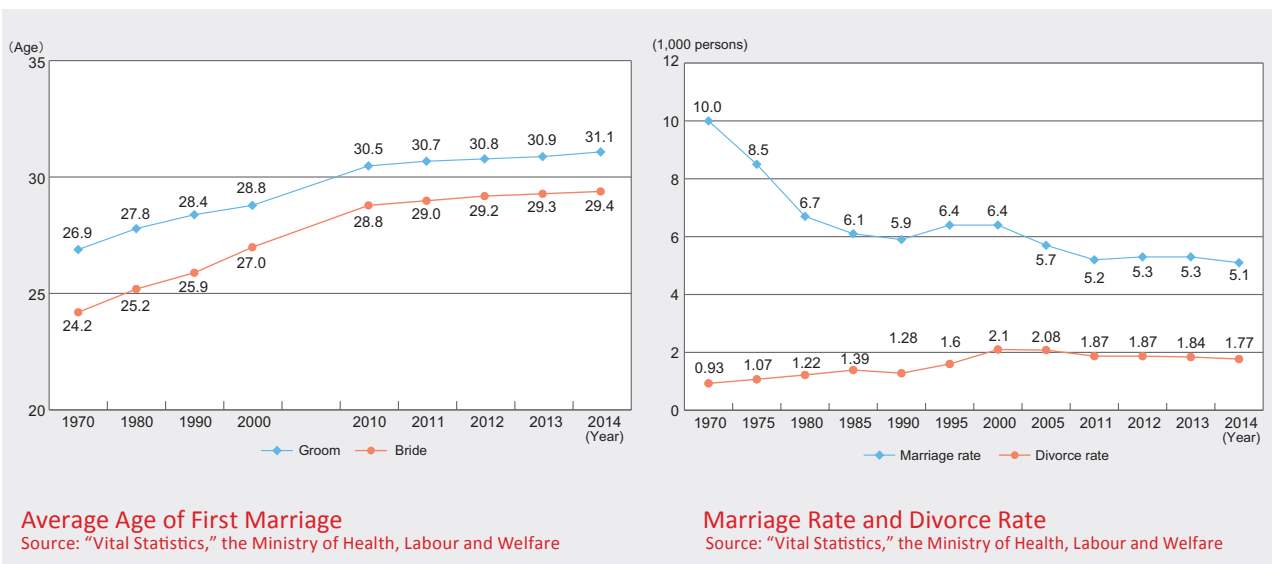


Average Age of First Marriage

The average age of the first marriage for both groom and bride has gone up.

Marriage Rate and Divorce Rate

The marriage rate (per 1,000 people) in 2014 was 5.1 was the lowest-ever rate. It was nearly half of the rate in the early 1970s of the “marriage boom” era. The divorce rate remained low for a long period of time and stayed less than 1.6 until the early 1990s, when it increased until it surpassed 2.0 after 1999. However, in 2008 it fell below 2.0 for the first time in ten years. In 2009 it surpassed 2.0 again, but since 2010, it has fallen back below 2.0.



Households by Family Type

The number of private households* increased from 30,297,000 to 51,842,000 from 1970 to 2010, while the average number of household members became less than three in 1990 and continued to decline.

The decline in the number of household members is affected by not only an emergence of a family nuclei and decline in the number of children, but also an increase in the number of one-person households by the young and the elderly. In 2010 one-person households accounted for more than 30% of all types of households.

Households by Family Type	1970		1990		2000		2010	
	Private households (1,000 households)	Proportion (%)	Private households (1,000 households)	Proportion (%)	Private households (1,000 households)	Proportion (%)	Private households (1,000 households)	Proportion (%)
Total	30,297	100	40,670	100	46,782	100	51,842	100
Relatives households	24,059	79.4	31,204	76.7	33,679	72.0	34,516	66.6
Family nuclei	17,186	56.7	24,218	59.5	27,332	58.4	29,207	56.3
A married couple only	2,972	9.8	6,294	15.5	8,835	18.9	10,244	19.8
A married couple with their child(ren)	12,471	41.2	15,172	37.3	14,919	31.9	14,440	27.9
Father with his child(ren)	253	0.8	425	1.0	545	1.2	664	1.3
Mother with her child(ren)	1,491	4.9	2,328	5.7	3,032	6.5	3,859	7.4
Other relatives households	6,874	22.7	6,986	17.2	6,347	13.6	5,309	10.2
Non-relatives households	100	0.3	77	0.2	192	0.4	456	0.9
One-person households	6,137	20.3	9,390	23.1	12,911	27.6	16,785	32.4
Average number of household members	3.41		2.99		2.67		2.42	

Source: “Population Census,” the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

*“Private households” refers to households other than “institutional households.” “Institutional households” refers to households composed of students at boarding school, in-house patients of hospitals and clinics, in-house residents in social institutions, residents in quarters and on marine vessels of the Self-Defense Forces, and inmates in correctional institutions.