



From the People of Japan



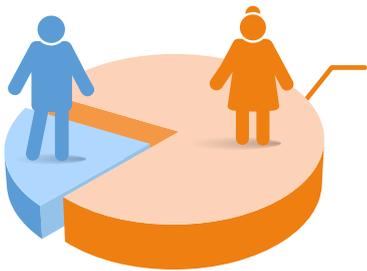
GENERAL STATISTICS OFFICE



SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF OLDER PERSONS

The Population and Housing Census 2019

MARITAL STATUS



WOMEN accounted for about **80%** of widowed older persons



The rate of widowhood for the oldest-old was about **4 TIMES** of that for the young-old.

EDUCATION AND WORKING STATUS



Education levels of older persons **IMPROVED** overtime.

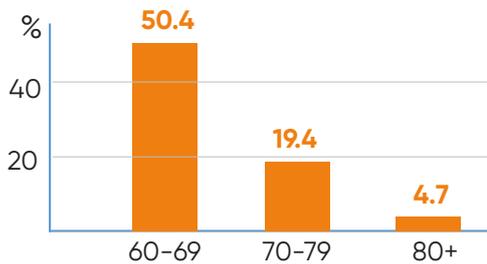


1/3 of older persons were still working to make income.

However, there were still significant differences in terms of age group, gender and residential area.

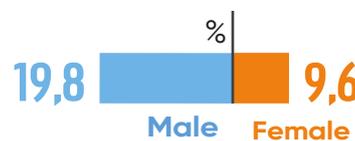
AGE GROUP

More advanced age persons had lower rate of working.



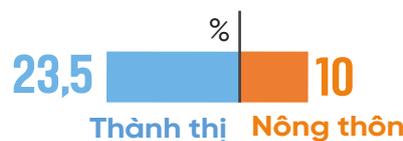
GENDER

Male older persons had a higher rate of having attained upper-secondary and above education levels.



RESIDENTIAL AREA

Rural older persons had lower rate of working as wage earners than their urban counterparts.



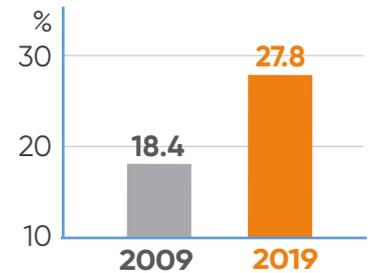
More advanced age, female and rural older persons had lower education levels, lower rates of working but higher rate of being vulnerable workers than their younger, male and urban counterparts.

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS



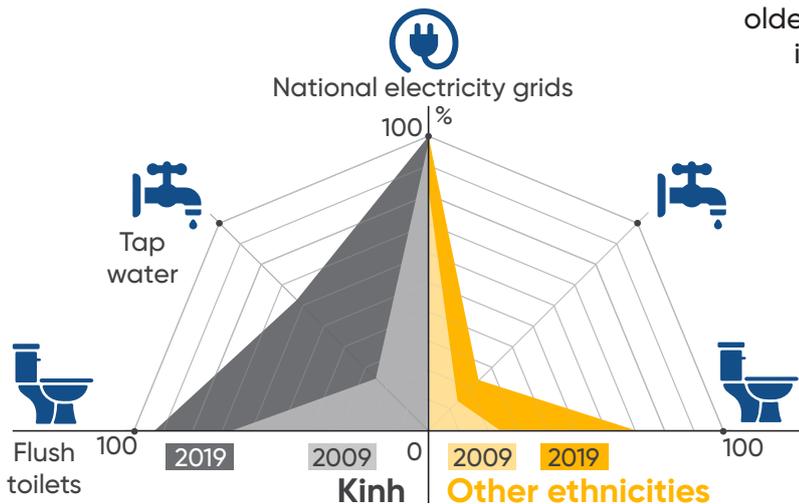
A higher rate of older persons **NOT LIVING WITH** their children.

The proportion of older persons living alone or living with a spouse only increased over time.



LIVING CONDITIONS

Living conditions of households with older persons **improved over time**, in terms of using clean water (tap water) and flush toilets.

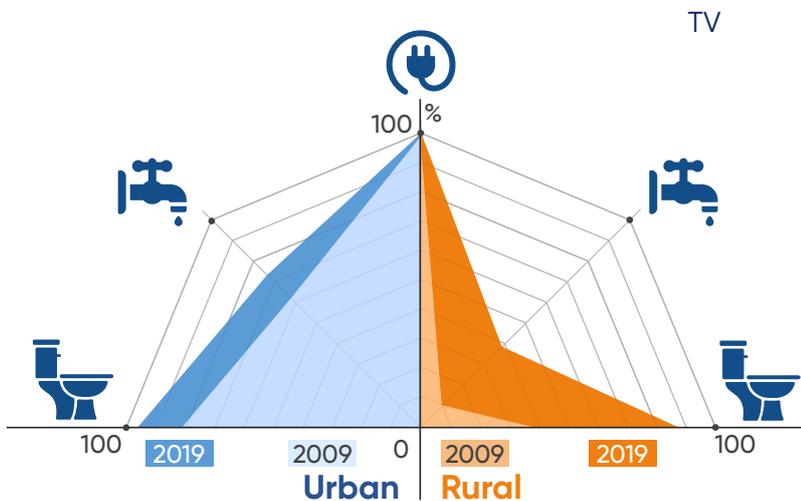


In terms of assets in households with older persons:



90% of households with older persons have TV.

23% households in rural areas had a PC, while the rate in urban area is **42%**.



Regarding living conditions and valuable and modern assets, there were still significant differences between households headed by Kinh persons and ethnic minority persons, and between urban and rural areas.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

- The development of policies for older persons needs to take into consideration differences between older groups in order to address essential needs in their socioeconomic lives, especially in the context of limited resources.
- It is necessary to have policies to encourage and allow older persons to make informed choices to continue working in accordance with their health, expertise and skills towards financially secured and active ageing.

