

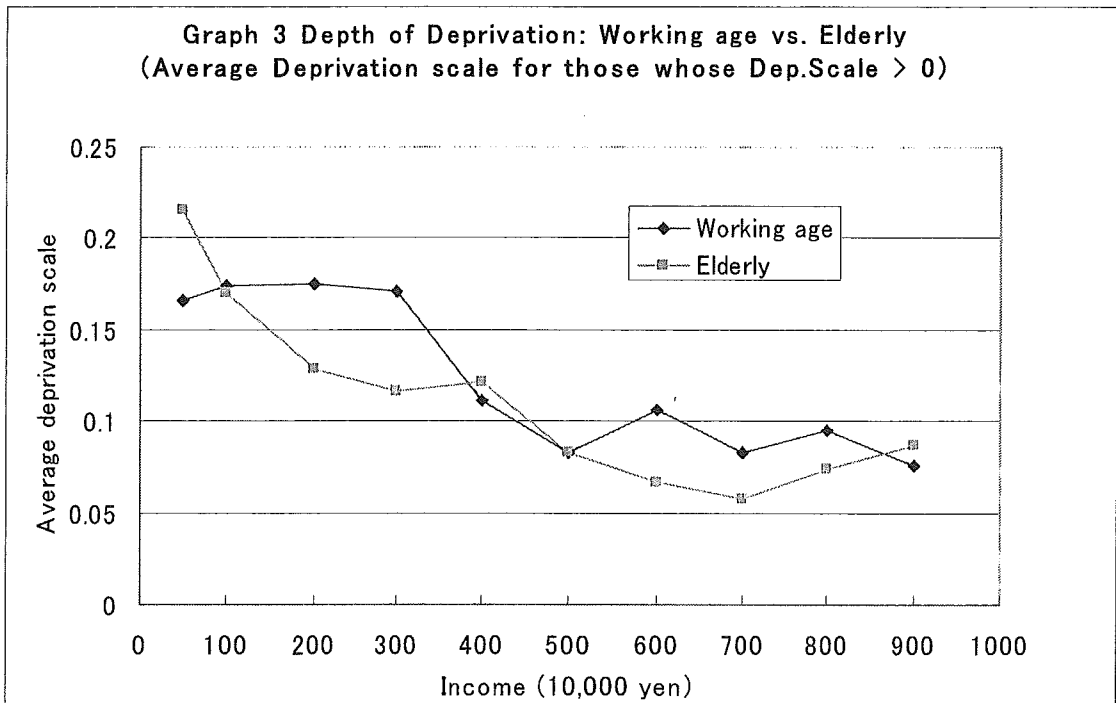
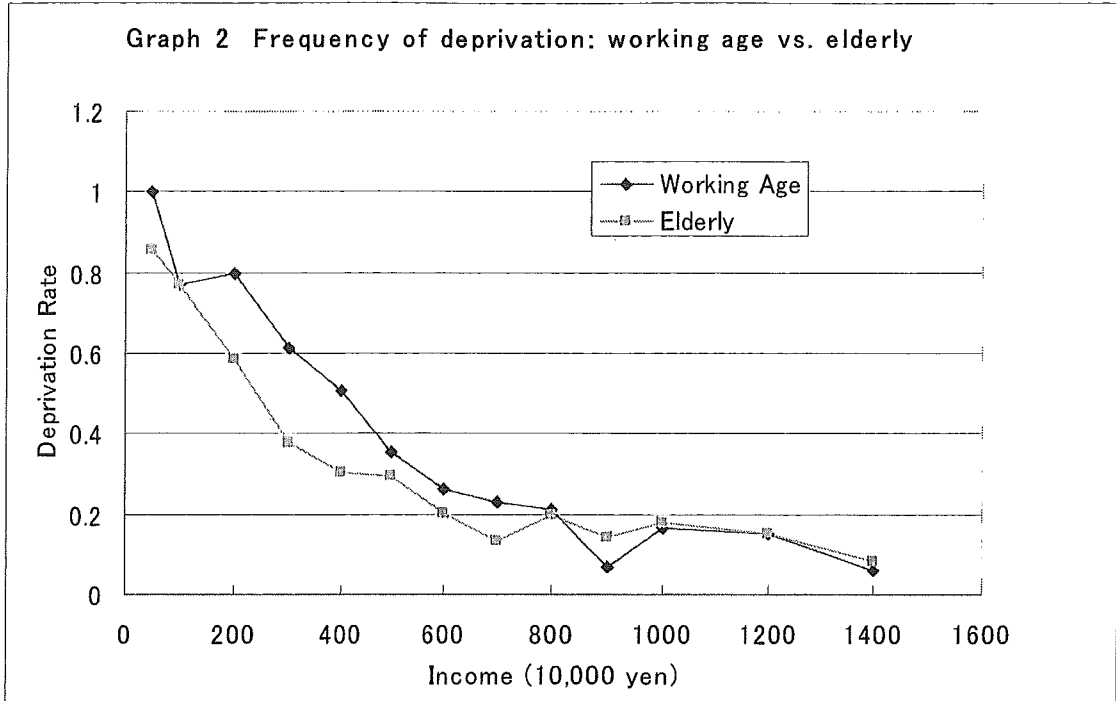
**Table 4 Deprivation Rate by Income Strata**

Income Strata	n	# (Dep.Index >0)	Dep.Rate
1	11	10	90.9%
2	35	27	77.1%
3	110	74	67.3%
4	220	108	49.1%
5	212	90	42.5%
6	168	56	33.3%
7	137	34	24.8%
8	125	26	20.8%
9	96	20	20.8%
10	57	5	8.8%
11	47	8	17.0%
12	59	9	15.3%
13	28	1	3.6%
14	15	2	13.3%
15	7	1	14.3%
16	6	0	0.0%
17	7	0	0.0%
Not known	180	59	32.8%
Total	1520	530	34.9%

Further analysis of age groups is shown in Graph 2 and 3. The relative deprivation index is expected to be affected not only by present income but also the accumulation of

resources including past income. If this is the case, the elderly household with a low income after the retirement does not always show a negative relationship between income and deprivation index. This is because the accumulated income from the period of active employment reduces deprivation at a later stage. Tables 6 and 7 show the change in deprivation frequency (the ratio of respondents with a greater than 0 deprivation index) and depth of deprivation (average deprivation index of respondents with a greater than 0 deprivation index) by income group, separating samples into the actively employed (head of the household is less than 60 years of age) and the aged (head of the household is greater than 60 years of age).

According to this, the negative relationship between deprivation frequency and depth of deprivation, in which the higher the income group is, the less the deprivation frequency and its depth of deprivation are, does not change. It showed that present income is an important determinant of relative deprivation even for the aged. However, comparing the actively employed and the aged in the same income group, the aged group is lower in both deprivation frequency and its depth of deprivation. The aged group has a lower risk of deprivation with the same amount of income. There is couple of possible reasons for this. One reason is the Cohort effect. Data is based on the current aged group and the current actively employed group, not on a comparison of the active employment and post retirement periods of the same group. Therefore, even if the currently elderly have a lesser degree of relative deprivation than current young people, there is a possibility that this is a result from the historical background of each group. Another possible reason is the reduction in deprivation for the aged is resulted by the accumulation from their active employment period. Generally speaking, most elderly have already finished investments in housing and can maintain a certain standard of living even their income is low. It is necessary to obtain data from the same group over the long term (panel data) to examine these two effects individually; however, we cannot confirm this within the present analysis.



### 7. Multivariate Analysis of Relative Deprivation

In the preceding chapter, though we could find the group with a higher risk of relative deprivation, it is difficult to estimate the factors for relative deprivation due to a lack of control over several determinants including income. For example, the reason for

the higher risk of deprivation in the younger group is possibly because the younger group has a lower income. If this is the case, the risk of deprivation may be determined by income rather than age. In this chapter, we will move on to the analysis of relative deprivation using the multiple classification analysis method.

Table 5 shows the results of logistic analysis using the dummy variable, which is 0 or 1 when the relative deprivation index is 0 or larger than 0, as the explained variable to show if the household is in a state of relative deprivation. For model 1, equivalent household income, the presence or absence of a spouse of the head of household, the presence or absence of individuals who are sick or injured in the household and age group of the household are used as explained variables. This shows that equivalent households are significantly negative and that the higher the household income is, the lower the relative deprivation rate is. Age group coefficient of the head of household is significantly negative, and the higher the group age is, the lower the deprivation rate, even after adjusting for the equivalent household income. The deprivation rate for those in their 30's was 0.50 times the rate of those in their 20's, 0.52 times for those in their 40's, 0.48 times for those in their 50's and 0.41 times for those in their 60's. The deprivation rate for those in their 70's increased slightly to 0.6 times the rate of those in their 20's. The deprivation rate of households with spouses decreased to 0.42 times the rate of those in their 20's and increased three times for those with sick or injured individuals in the household..

Model 2 shows an examination of the difference between the elderly (60 years of age and older) and the young (between 20 and 59 years of age) in terms of the influence of equivalent income, the presence or absence of spouse, and the presence or absence of sick or injured individuals in the household. There was no difference in the direction of the coefficient in each group; however, the influence of equivalent income and the presence of spouses were greater in the young than in the elderly, and the influence of the person sick or injured individuals in the household is greater in the elderly than in the young.

As the deprivation index was found to increase in income group 5 and less, model 3 uses dummy variables from income groups 1&2 (= less than a million yen) to income group 10 and more (= greater than eight million yen) as explained variables. As a result, the coefficient in all groups of equal or less income than group 6 (= 4 to 5 million yen) showed significantly positive, the risk of deprivation for income groups 1&2 (less than one million yen) is 16.6 times the rate of those in base (income group 10 and greater = more than 8 million yen), 7.6 times for those in income group 3 (= 1 to 2 million yen), 3.8 times for those in income group 4 (= 2 to 3 million yen), 2.9 times for those in

income group 5 (= 3 to 4 million yen), and 1.9 for those in income group 6 (= 4 to 5 million yen).

Table 5 Results of the Logistic Regression

Model 1		
	Coeff.	Odds Ratio
Equivalent Household Income	-0.0021 ***	0.998
With Spouse	-0.8783 ***	0.415
With Sick or Disabled	1.0759 ***	2.933
20~29 yr olds	ベース	
30~39 yr olds	-0.6883 ***	0.502
40~49 yr olds	-0.6558 ***	0.519
50~59 yr olds	-0.7254 ***	0.484
60~69 yr olds	-0.8939 ***	0.409
70 and over	-0.5143 *	0.598
Intercept	0.9050	
Rsq	0.0443	
Log Likelihood	-830.2835	
N	1340	

\* 10%、\*\*5%、\*\*\*1% statistically significant

Model 2 (Elderly above 60 yrs old)		
	Coeff.	Odds Ratio
Equivalent Household Income	-0.0013 *	0.999
With Spouse	-0.7232 ***	0.485
With Sick or Disabled	1.1462 ***	3.146
Intercept	-0.0282	
Rsq	0.0355	
Log Likelihood	-309.5955	
N	498	

\* 10%、\*\*5%、\*\*\*1% statistically significant

Model 2 (20 to 59 yr olds)		
	Coeff.	Odds Ratio
Equivalent Household Income	-0.0030 ***	0.997
With Spouse	-1.0970 ***	0.334
With Sick or Disabled	0.9916 **	2.696
Intercept	0.5294 **	
Rsq	0.0401	
Log Likelihood	-525.8176	
N	842	

\* 10%、\*\*5%、\*\*\*1% statistically significant

Model 3		
	Coeff.	Odds Ratio
With Spouse	-0.176	0.838
With Sick or Disabled	1.189 ***	3.284
20~29 yr olds	ベース	ベース
30~39 yr olds	-0.431 *	0.650
40~49 yr olds	-0.220	0.803
50~59 yr olds	-0.387	0.679
60~69 yr olds	-0.851 ***	0.427
70 and over	-0.607 **	0.545
Income Class1 & 2 (100>)	2.810 ***	16.613
Income Class3 (100=< x <200)	2.048 ***	7.753
Income Class4 (200=< x <300)	1.346 ***	3.844
Income Class5 (400=< x <500)	1.075 ***	2.929
Income Class6 (500=< x <600)	0.667 ***	1.948
Income Class7 (600=< x <700)	0.222	1.249
Income Class8 (700=< x <800)	0.044	1.045
Income Class9 (800=< x <900)	0.062	1.064
Income Class 10 and up (800<)	base	base
Intercept	-0.825 ***	
Rsq	0.1115	
Log Likelihood	-873.3326	
N	1520	

\* 10%、\*\*5%、\*\*\*1% statistically significant

## 8. Discussion

One of the aims of this study was the measurement of the relative deprivation index found by Townsend for which experimental study rarely exists in Japan. By carrying analysis, we recognized that the influence by items included in the deprivation index and the line of deprivation might cause a great difference in results. This indicates that the choice of deprivation index and deprivation line has to be based on the value and normative theory that the majority of people share in Japanese society at present. It is essential to ask for the general public's opinion when creating an index. It is important to establish a relative deprivation index using socially perceived necessities agreed on by the society as the poverty index. It is a troublesome discovery that 35% of the respondents lack one or more items in the established index. However, though the number is shocking, it is of greater importance to analyze the risk group, which can be

performed by the establishment of the index, and the relationship between deprivation and income rather than discussing the absolute value levels (high or low) of the measured index.

The most significant observation in this study is that the deprivation line rapidly increases below a certain income group. Income included in the data used in this study is the self-assessed group value, and investigators should consider the possibility that reliability is not 100%. However, the average deprivation index and the frequency of deprivation rapidly increase in the below 4 to 5 million yen household income group. This can be confirmed by multivariable analysis even after adjusting for age group, the presence or absence of a spouse and the presence or absence of a sick or injured individual. So that it is believed that the threshold value discovered by Townsend also exists in Japan.

An analysis of the relative deprivation risk group indicates that the relative deprivation risk increased when the household “deviated from the standard life course” due to the lack of a marital relationship or disease and injury. In the elderly household, which was thought to have high potential for falling into poverty and households with children that seem to be on a tight budget, the relative deprivation is not significantly high in cases where the household “does not deviate from the standard”. The lack of a marital relationship (no spouse) in middle age (aged 30’s to 50’s), the presence or absence of sick or injured individuals, or single-female-parent households rather increase the relative deprivation risk.

It was also a new finding that the deprivation rate is obviously high among young people by simple arithmetic. In the same income group, the young people exhibited a greater frequency of relative deprivation and depth of deprivation than the elderly. This indicates that the accumulation of the past income can reduce the relative’s deprivation risk for the aged.

These observations do not directly connect to reasons requiring policy and political intervention; however, they comprise important source material when we think about the future plans for Japanese society. Analysis in this study indicates that the current social security system provides a certain degree of support for individuals suffering from disease, divorced and who have quit work; however, the influences of these “deviations from the standard life course” are not effectively reduced by these system. It is desirable to engage in a detailed analysis using panel data to confirm this matter. There are some wide-ranging issues related to the social security system, including employment insurance, child-care allowance, survivor’s pension and division of pension after divorce. For example, how do the events of a death in the family, disease, divorce

and quitting work influence the individual's standard of living? Is the influence temporary or permanent? These are questions for further research.

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## Annex 1 Results of the *Survey of Living Conditions (2003)*

The following table shows some of the answers in the *Survey of Living Conditions*.

Q1. How do you feel about your household's living conditions?

Total	Very hard	Hard	Average	Easy	Very easy	No answer
1520	194	445	755	118	7	1
100	12.8	29.3	49.7	7.8	0.5	0.1

Q2. How often does your family enjoy eating-out?

Total	More than once a week	About once a week	About once a month	Less than once a month, Never	No answer
1520	34	183	629	669	5
100	2.2	12	41.4	44	0.3

Q3. How often does our family travel more than one-night of overnight trip (includes going to parents' ).

Total	More than 4 times /yr	2 to 3 times /yr	Once /yr	Less than once/yr, never	No answer
1520	63	233	422	795	7
100	4.1	15.3	27.8	52.3	0.5

Q3-1. The reason for "less than once a year, never" (multiple answer allowed)

Total	Because of financial reasons	Because of family/work	Because of health reasons	Because of other reasons	Do not want to	No answer
795	393	398	109	68	58	1
100	49.4	50.1	13.7	8.6	7.3	0.1

Q4. What answer below is the closest to the situation of your family's financial status.

Total	Runs into red every month	Runs into red sometimes	Rarely runs into red	Never runs into red	No answer
1520	378	596	383	151	12
100	24.9	39.2	25.2	9.9	0.8

Q5. What answer below is the closet to the situation of your family's savings.

Total	Saves every month	Saves sometimes	Rarely save	Never save	Using up previous savings	No answer
1520	429	377	331	200	179	4
100	28.2	24.8	21.8	13.2	11.8	0.3

Q6. In the past year, has your family borrowed?

Total	No	Yes	No answer
1520	1227	291	2
100	80.7	19.1	0.1

Q6-1 If "Yes", from whom. (multiple answer allowed)

total	Financial institutions	Family not living together (parents, children)	relatives	Friends	Other	No answer
291	193	94	55	32	5	0
100	66.3	32.3	18.9	11	1.7	0

Q7. [Rent] In the past year, has your family been unable to pay rent?

Total	No	Yes	Not applicable	No answer
1520	606	60	813	41
100	39.9	3.9	53.5	2.7

Q8. [credit card] In the past year, has your family been unable to pay credit card?

Total	No	Yes	Not applicable	No answer
1520	751	61	669	39
100	49.4	4	44	2.6

Q8. [consumer lending] In the past year, has your family been unable to pay consumer lending?

Total	No	Yes	Not applicable	No answer
1520	348	32	1095	45
100	22.9	2.1	72	3

Q8. [other loans, including mortgage] In the past year, has your family been unable to pay other loans?

Total	No	Yes	Not applicable	No answer
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1520	666	45	760	49
100	43.8	3	50	3.2

Q9 In the past year, has your family been suspended of services due to failure to pay fees?

Total	No	Yes	No answer
1520	1447	68	5
100	95.2	4.5	0.3

Q9-1 If "Yes", what service? (multiple answer allowed).

Total	water	Electricity/Gas	Telephone	Other	No answer
68	12	17	62	1	1
100	17.6	25	91.2	1.5	1.5

Q10. Does your family have a toilet for the family's own use (not shared)

Total	Yes	No, Don't want	No, Can't afford	No answer
1520	1470	26	18	6
100	96.7	1.7	1.2	0.4

Q11. Does your family have a kitchen for the family's own use (not shared)

Total	Yes	No, Don't want	No, Can't afford	No answer
1520	1473	23	17	7
100	96.9	1.5	1.1	0.5

Q12. Does your family have a bath/shower for the family's own use (not shared)

Total	Yes	No, Don't want	No, Can't afford	No answer
1520	1443	35	33	9
100	94.9	2.3	2.2	0.6

Q13. Does your family have a washing place for the family's own use (not shared)

Total	Yes	No, Don't want	No, Can't afford	No answer
1520	1358	71	81	10
100	89.3	4.7	5.3	0.7

Q14. Does your family have a bedroom separate from living room?

Total	Yes	No, Can't		No answer
		No, Don't want	afford	
1520	1408	29	74	9
100	92.6	1.9	4.9	0.6

Q15. Does your family have more than one bedroom ?

Total	Yes	No, Can't		No answer
		No, Don't want	afford	
1520	1084	200	216	20
100	71.3	13.2	14.2	1.3

Q16. Condition of your housing (neighbor's noises)

Total	Yes	No	No answer
1520	480	1020	20
100	31.6	67.1	1.3

Q17. Condition of your housing (not enough sun)

Total	Yes	No	No answer
1520	339	1161	20
100	22.3	76.4	1.3

Q18. Condition of your housing (dampness, and no fresh air)

Total	Yes	No	No answer
1520	266	1230	24
100	17.5	80.9	1.6

Q19. Condition of your housing (rainwater and cold air seeps through)

Total	Yes	No	No answer
1520	251	1246	23
100	16.5	82	1.5

Q20. Condition of your housing (not enough storage space)

Total	Yes	No	No answer
1520	663	838	19

100 | 43.6 55.1 1.3

Q21. Do you have a microwave oven

Total	Yes	No, Don't want	No, Can't	
			afford	No answer
1520	1452	40	23	5
100	95.5	2.6	1.5	0.3

Q22. Does your family have ... (air conditioners, gas or electric heaters, kotatsu or other heating equipment)

Total	Yes	No, Don't want	No, Can't	
			afford	No answer
1520	1487	15	13	5
100	97.8	1	0.9	0.3

Q23. Does your family have ... (hot water heater)

Total	Yes	No, Don't want	No, Can't	
			afford	No answer
1520	1369	87	51	13
100	90.1	5.7	3.4	0.9

Q24. Does your family have a telephone

Total	Yes	No, Don't want	No, Can't	
			afford	No answer
1520	1422	61	31	6
100	93.6	4	2	0.4

Q25. Does your family have a mobile phone.

Total	Yes	No, Don't want	No, Can't	
			afford	No answer
1520	1203	246	63	8
100	79.1	16.2	4.1	0.5

Q26. Does your family have a video recorder, or DVD recorder.

Total	Yes	No, Don't want	No, Can't	
			afford	No answer
1520	1311	144	53	12

100	86.3	9.5	3.5	0.8
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Q27. Does your family have a stereo or radio cassette player ?

Total	Yes	No, Don' t want	No, Can' t	
			afford	No answer
1520	1289	169	51	11
100	84.8	11.1	3.4	0.7

Q28. Does your family have a car (includes trucks)

Total	Yes	No, Don' t want	No, Can' t	
			afford	No answer
1520	1253	170	90	7
100	82.4	11.2	5.9	0.5

Q29. Does your family have a personal computer?

Total	Yes	No, Don' t want	No, Can' t	
			afford	No answer
1520	932	380	185	23
100	61.3	25	12.2	1.5

Q30. Does your family have a Reifuku (special occasion suit)

Total	Yes	No, Don' t want	No, Can' t	
			afford	No answer
1520	1440	32	42	6
100	94.7	2.1	2.8	0.4

Q31. Does your family have a suits for business and/or interviewing

Total	Yes	No, Don' t want	No, Can' t	
			afford	No answer
1520	1437	41	36	6
100	94.5	2.7	2.4	0.4

Q32. Does your family eat fruits at least once a day?

Total	Yes	No, Don' t want	No, Can' t	
			afford	No answer
1520	1077	270	151	22



100	70.9	17.8	9.9	1.4
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Q33. Does your family buy new underwear at least once a year

Total	Yes	No, Don't want	No, Can't	
			afford	No answer
1520	1323	73	112	12
100	87	4.8	7.4	0.8

Q34. Does your family have things to celebrate the New Year's ?

Total	Yes	No, Don't want	No, Can't	
			afford	No answer
1520	1228	174	112	6
100	80.8	11.4	7.4	0.4

Q35. Does your family attend weddings/funerals of relatives (including presents and travel cost)

Total	Yes	No, Don't want	No, Can't	
			afford	No answer
1520	1433	36	42	9
100	94.3	2.4	2.8	0.6

Q36. Does your family buy newspaper

Total	Yes	No, Don't want	No, Can't	
			afford	No answer
1520	1336	100	77	7
100	87.9	6.6	5.1	0.5

Q37. Does your family use internet?

Total	Yes	No, Don't want	No, Can't	
			afford	No answer
1520	708	553	224	35
100	46.6	36.4	14.7	2.3

Q38. Does your family go to a doctor's when needed?

Total	Yes	No, Don't want	No, Can't	
			afford	No answer
1520	1475	13	27	5

100	97	0.9	1.8	0.3
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Q39. Does your family go to a dentist when needed?

Total	Yes	No, Don't want	No, Can't afford	No answer
1520	1449	22	41	8
100	95.3	1.4	2.7	0.5

Q40. Does your family enroll in life or disability insurance?

Total	Yes	No, Don't want	No, Can't afford	No answer
1520	1341	51	118	10
100	88.2	3.4	7.8	0.7

Q41. Does our family enroll in the accident/fire insurance?

Total	Yes	No, Don't want	No, Can't afford	No answer
1520	1253	93	158	16
100	82.4	6.1	10.4	1.1

Q42. How is your health?

Total	Good	Fair	Average	Not good	Poor	No answer
1520	322	301	595	236	62	4
100	21.2	19.8	39.1	15.5	4.1	0.3

Q43. How is your family's health?

Total	Good	Fair	Average	Not good	Poor	No answer
1406	306	274	611	172	34	9
100	21.8	19.5	43.5	12.2	2.4	0.6

Q44. How often do you talk on the phone?

Total	Everyday	Once in 2 to 3 days	Once a week	Less than 1 /wk, never	No answer
1520	499	419	284	316	2
100	32.8	27.6	18.7	20.8	0.1

Q45. How often do you give/receive presents with other family?

Total	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	No answer
1520	720	370	236	193	1
100	47.4	24.3	15.5	12.7	0.1

Q46. How often do you go to an election?

Total	Always	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Do not have the right	N/A
1520	1037	288	96	97	0	2
100	68.2	18.9	6.3	6.4	0	0.1

Q46-1. Reason for "Rarely" and "Never" (Multiple answer allowed)

Total	Work/ family	Health	Other	Do not want	N/A
193	43	10	16	123	2
	22.3	5.2	8.3	63.7	1

Q47. Do you participate in Chonaikai (Neighborhood meetings), women's or elderly clubs?

Total	Always	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	N/A
1520	470	317	266	464	3
100	30.9	20.9	17.5	30.5	0.2

Q47-1. Reason for "Rarely" and "Never" (Multiple answer allowed)

Total	Financial	Work/ family	Health	Other	Do not want	N/A
730	18	305	91	88	252	7
730	2.5	41.8	12.5	12.1	34.5	1

Q48. Do you participate in voluntary organizations or charity groups?

Total	Always	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	N/A
1520	217	301	323	678	1
100	14.3	19.8	21.3	44.6	0.1

Q48-1. Reason for "Rarely" and "Never" (Multiple answer allowed)

Total	Financial	Work/ family	Health	Other	Do not want	N/A
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1001	50	474	156	93	287	8
1001	5	47.4	15.6	9.3	28.7	0.8

Q49 Do you meet other people for sports or hobby?

Total	Always	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	N/A
1520	508	339	258	415	0
100	33.4	22.3	17	27.3	0

Q49-1. Reason for "Rarely" and "Never" (Multiple answer allowed)

Total	Financial	Work/ family	Health	Other	Do not want	N/A
673	74	303	128	30	194	5
673	11	45	19	4.5	28.8	0.7