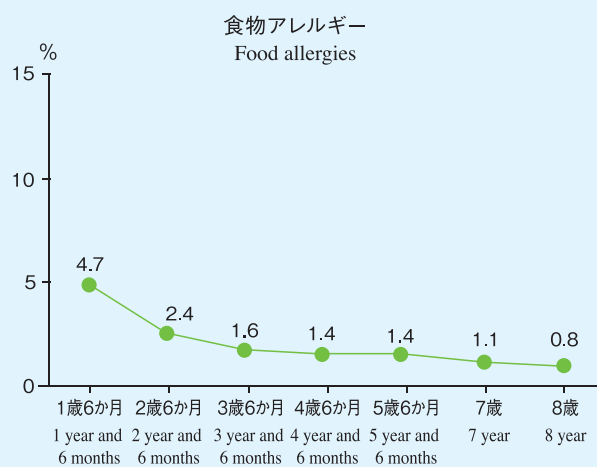
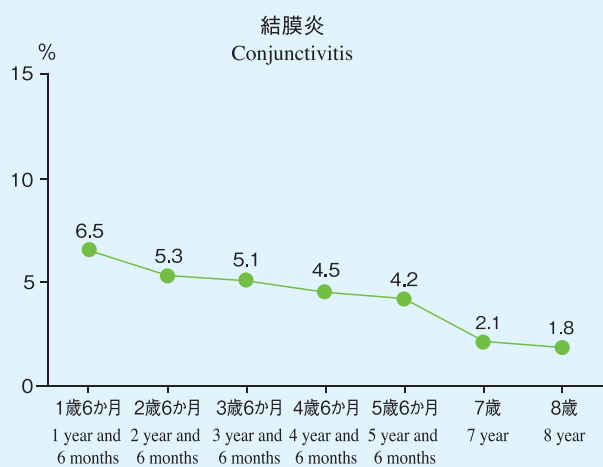
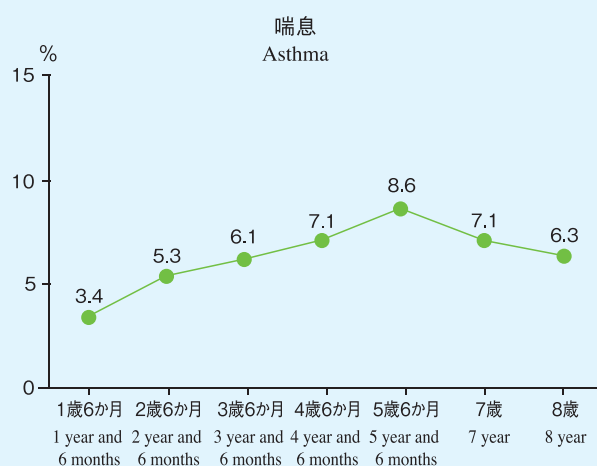
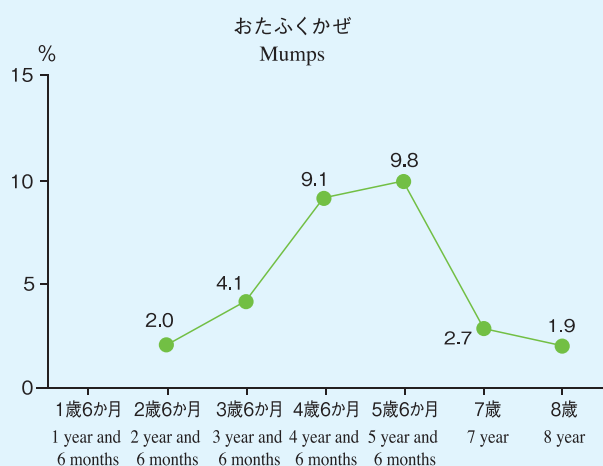
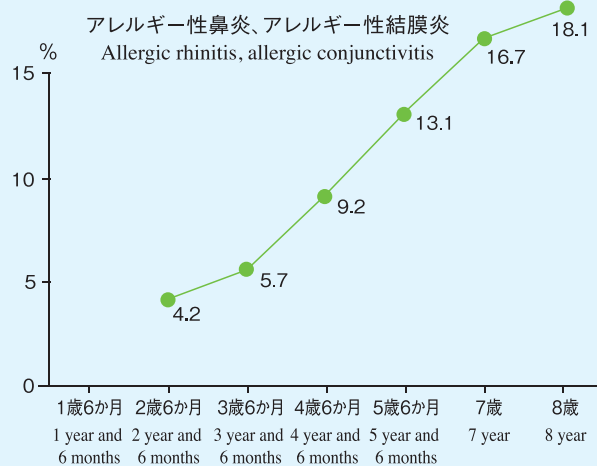
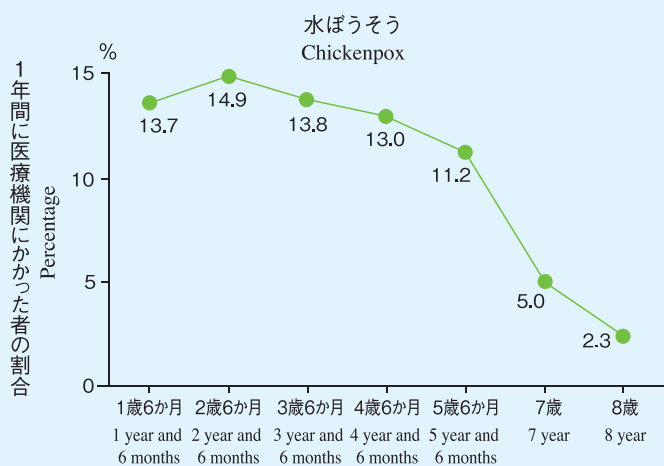


21世紀出生児縦断調査 (Longitudinal survey of babies in 21st century)

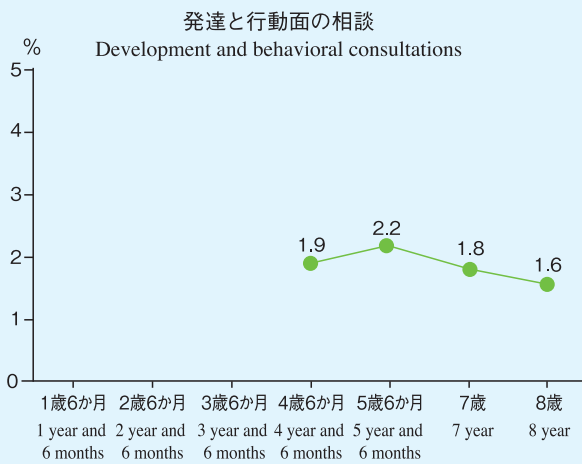
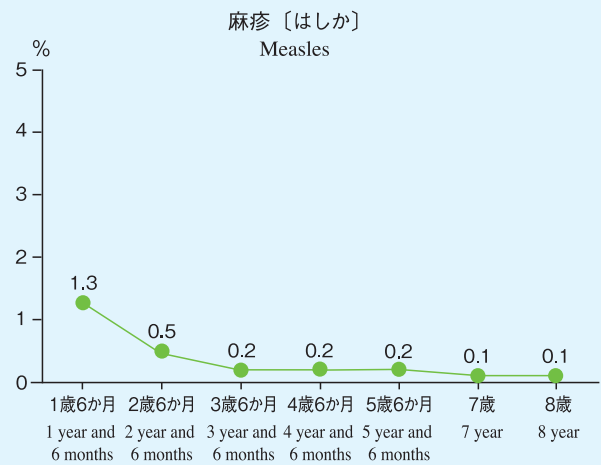
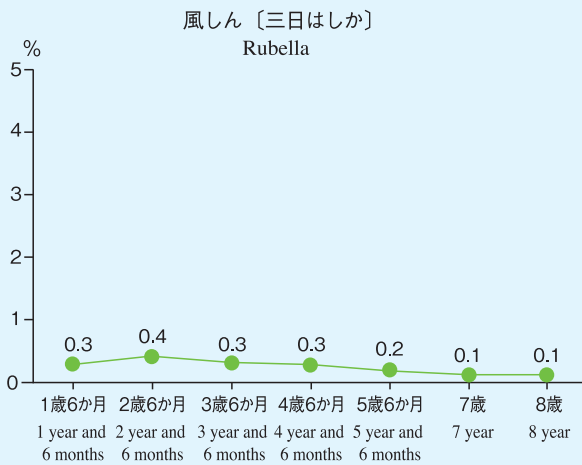
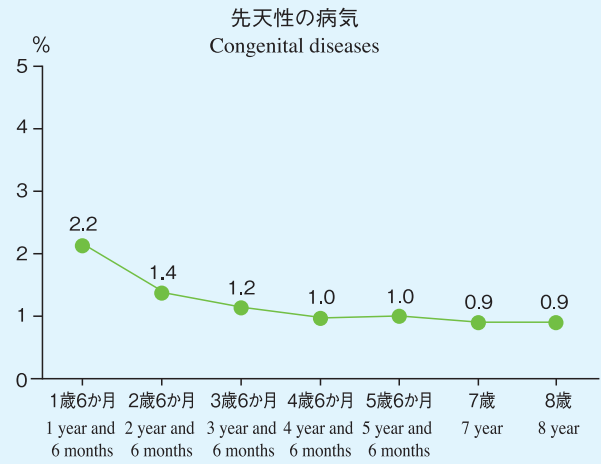
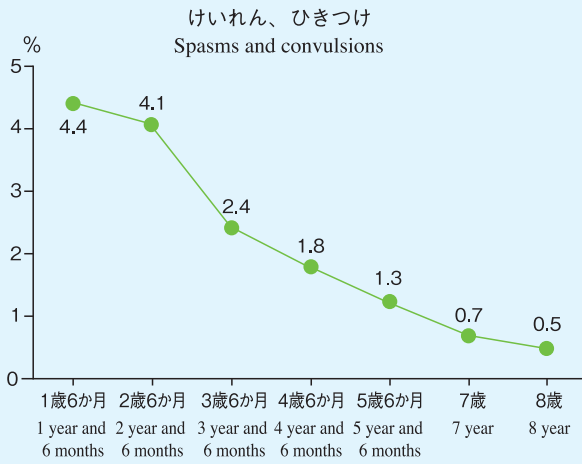
(26) 1年間に医療機関にかかった主な病気やけがの変化

Changes in diseases contracted over 1 year



(21世紀出生児縦断調査)
(Longitudinal Survey of
Babies in 21st Century)

1年間に医療機関にかかった者の割合
Percentage



(注)7歳は、「1年半の間に病院や診療所などで診療を受けた状況」である。

(注)本調査は、2001年生まれの子どもの同一客体として毎年実施している縦断調査である。

(注)「アレルギー性鼻炎、アレルギー性結膜炎」および「おたふくかぜ」は、1歳6か月時には調査していない。

(注)「発達と行動面の相談」は、1歳6か月、2歳6か月、3歳6か月時には調査していない。

Note: Figures for 7 years refer to the percentage of medical treatment received in hospitals and clinics within a year and a half.

Note: This is a longitudinal survey of children born in 2001, observing the same individuals every year.

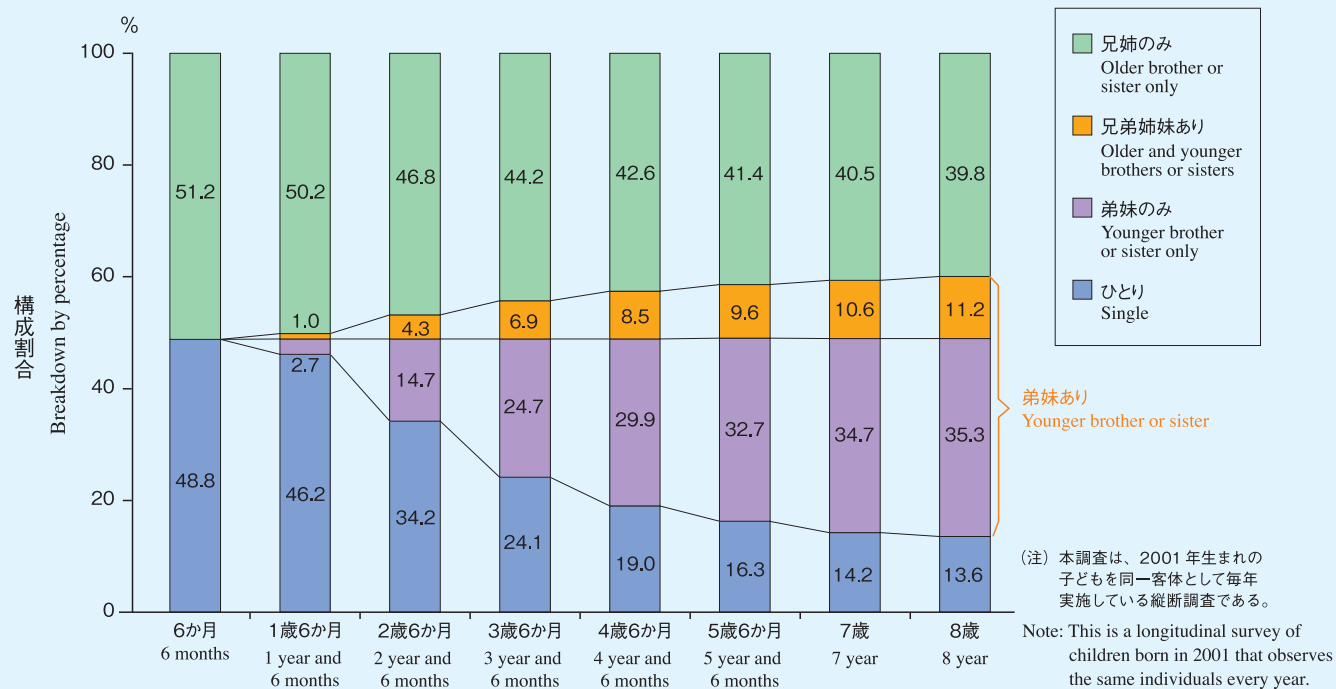
Note: “Allergic rhinitis and conjunctivitis” and “Mumps” are not the subject of research at 1 year and 6 months.

Note: “Development and behavioral consultations” are not the subject of research at 1 year and 6 months, 2 years and 6 months, and 3 years and 6 months.

(21世紀出生児縦断調査)
(Longitudinal Survey of
Babies in 21st Century)

(27) 兄弟構成の変化

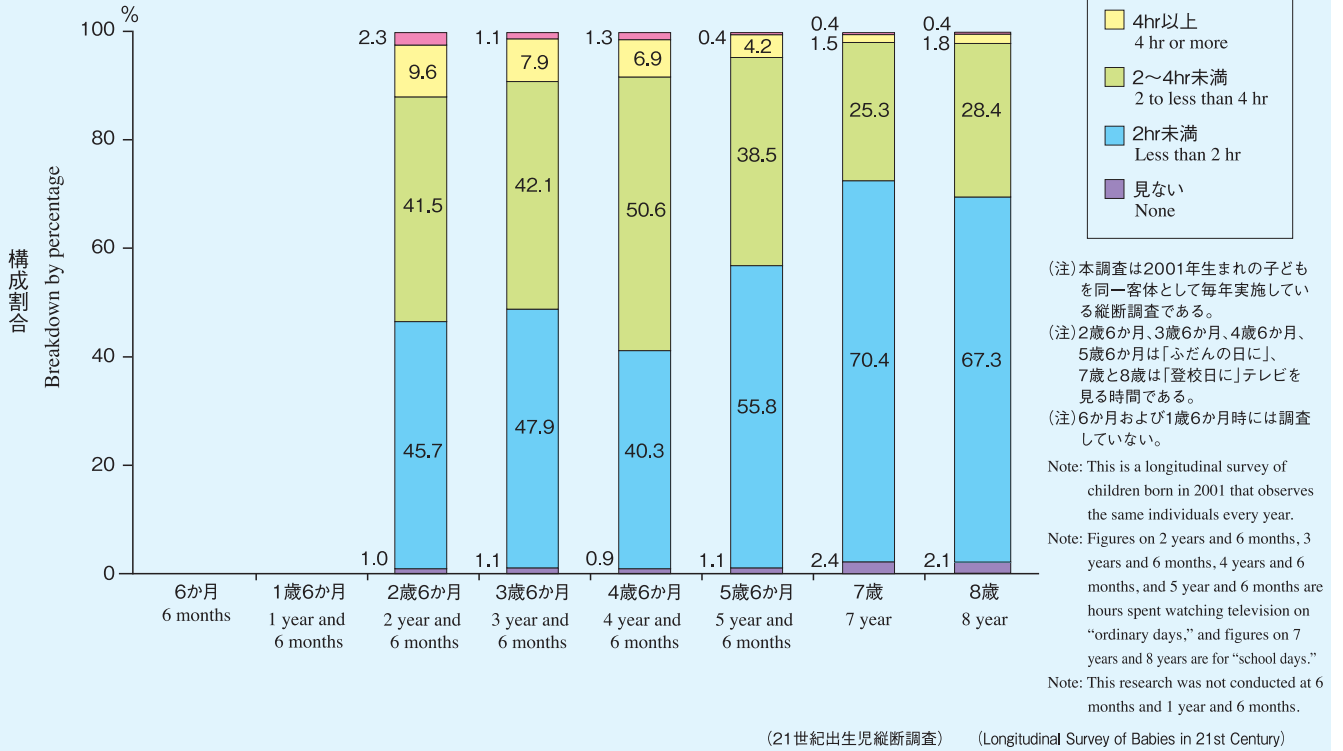
Changes in sibling patterns



(21世紀出生児縦断調査)
(Longitudinal Survey of Babies in 21st Century)

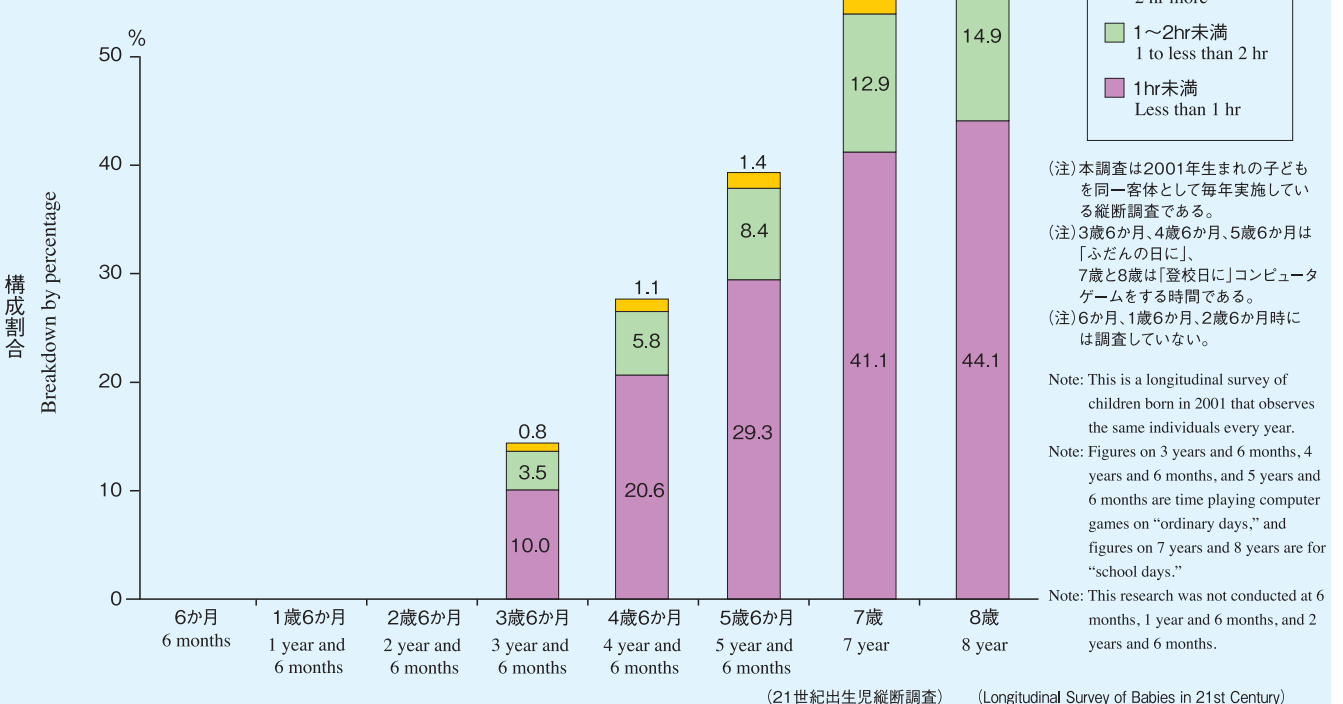
(28) テレビを見る時間の変化

Changes in hours watching television



(29) コンピューターゲームをする時間の変化

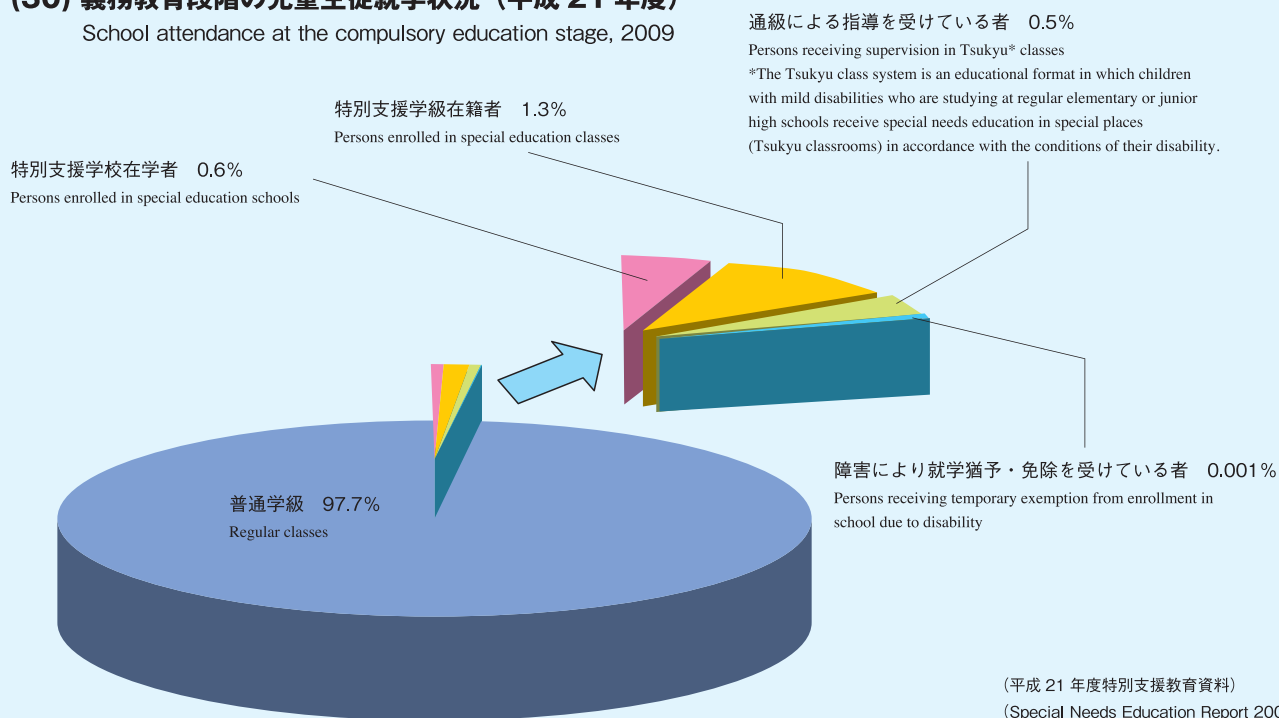
Changes in time playing computer games



その他 (Others)

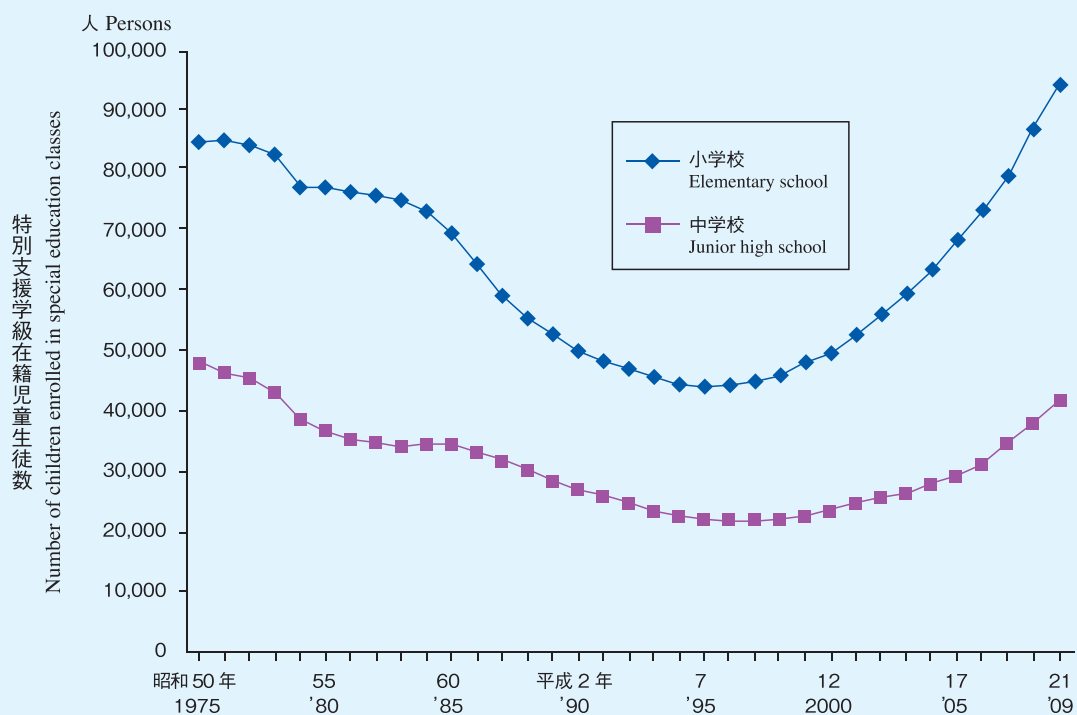
(30) 義務教育段階の児童生徒就学状況 (平成 21 年度)

School attendance at the compulsory education stage, 2009



(31) 年次別、特別支援学級在籍児童生徒数

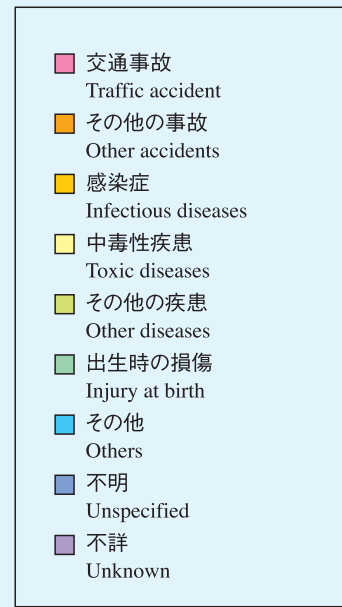
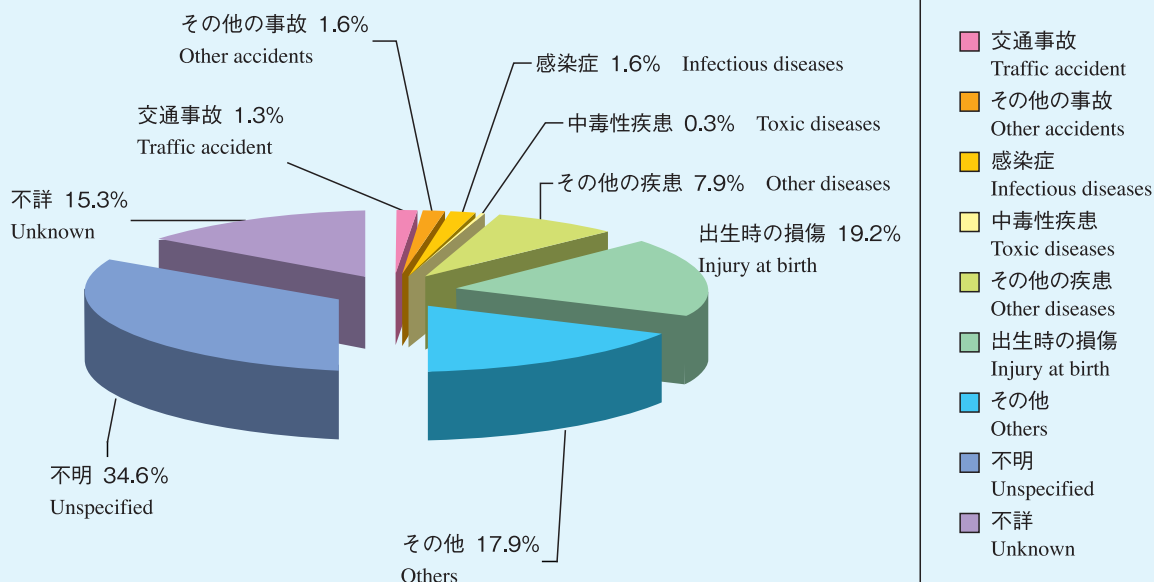
Children enrolled in special education classes by year



(特別支援教育資料)
(Special Needs Education Report)

(32) 身体障害児（18歳未満）の原因（平成18年）

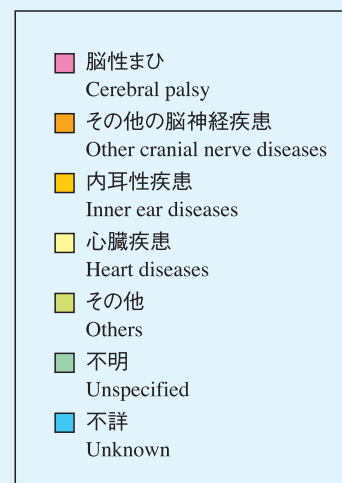
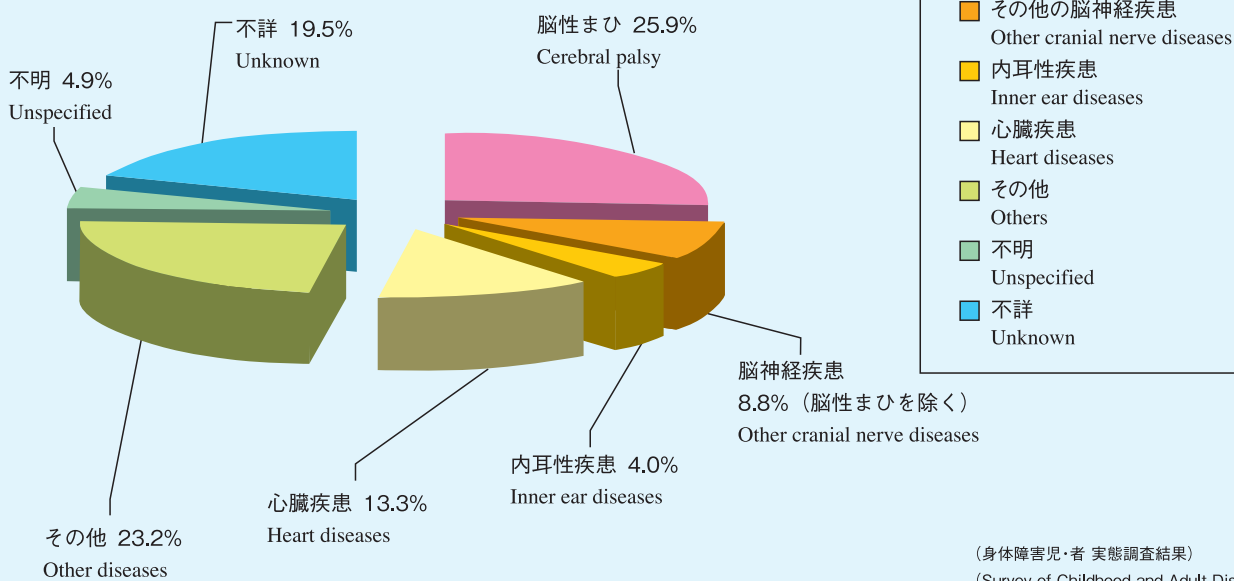
Causes of childhood disability, 2006



(身体障害児・者 実態調査結果)
(Survey of Childhood and Adult Disability)

(33) 身体障害児（18歳未満）の原因疾患（平成18年）

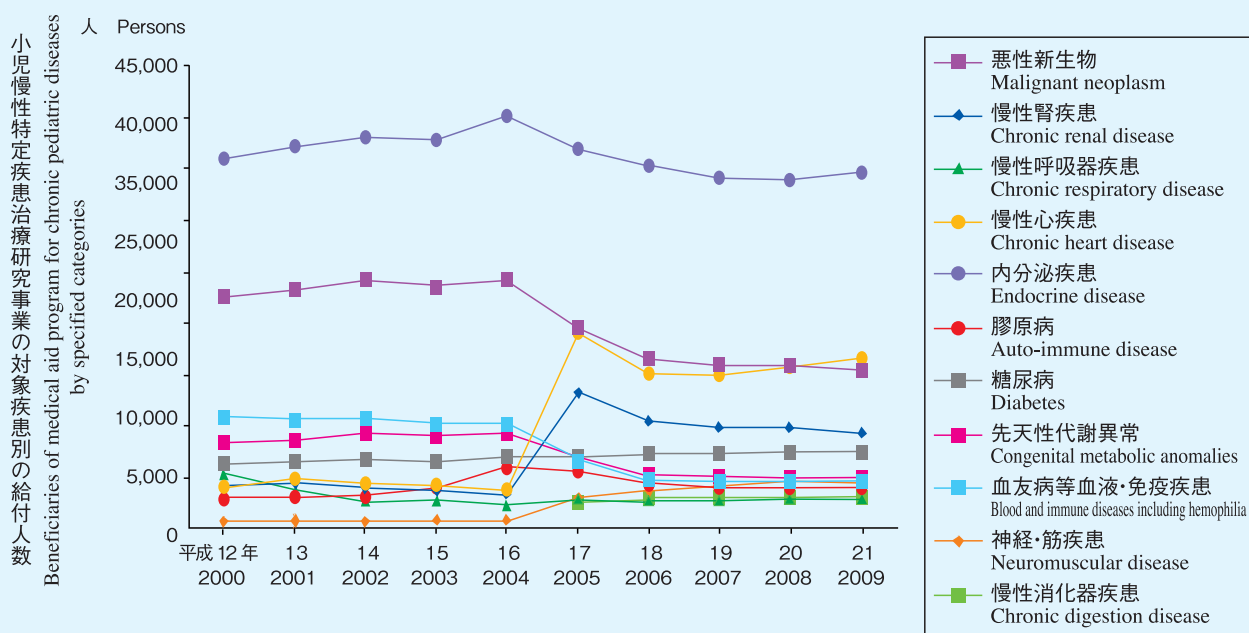
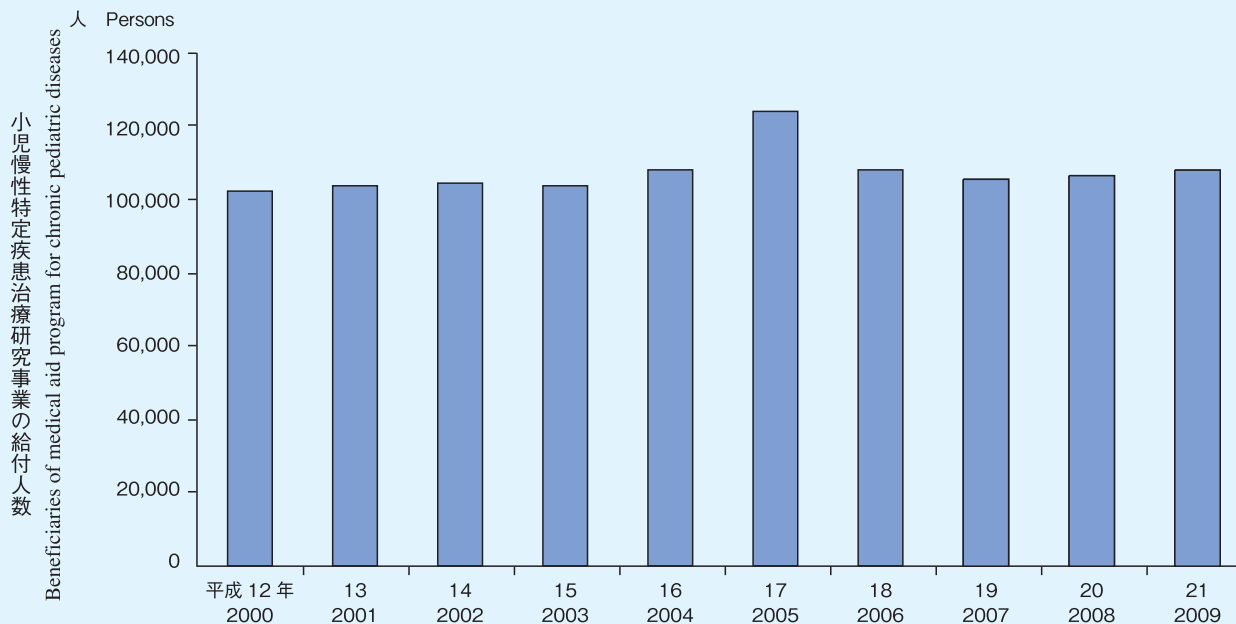
Causative disorders of childhood disability, 2006



(身体障害児・者 実態調査結果)
(Survey of Childhood and Adult Disability)

(34) 年次別、小児慢性特定疾患治療研究事業の給付人数

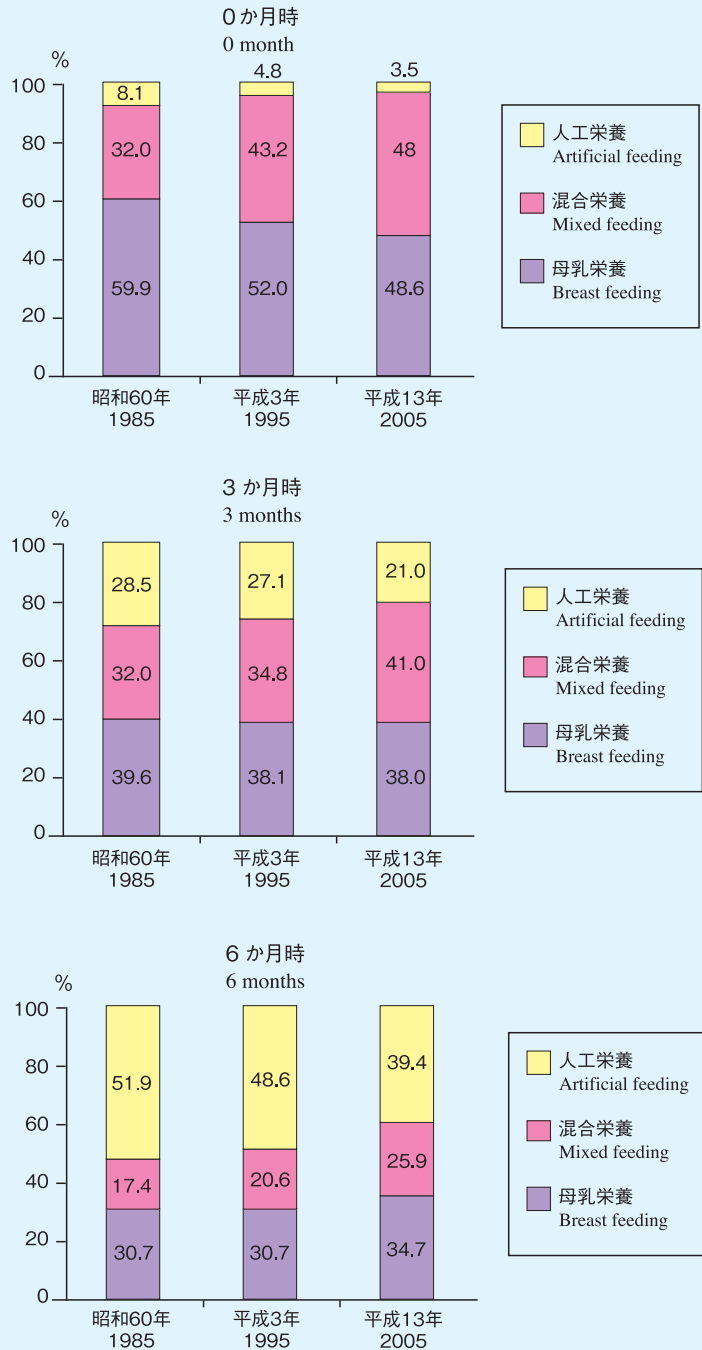
Beneficiaries of medical aid program for chronic pediatric diseases by year



(厚生労働省母子保健課調べ)
(According to the Maternal and Child Health Division of the Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare)

(35) 乳児の月齢別、栄養状況

Nutritional situation of infants by age in months



(乳幼児栄養調査)
(Surveys on the Nutrition of Infants and Preschool Children)

(36) 学習障害 (LD)、注意欠陥多動性障害 (ADHD)、高機能自閉症等

Learning disability, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, high-functioning autism etc.

知的発達に遅れはないものの学習面や行動面で著しい困難を示すと担任教師が回答した児童生徒の割合
 Percentage of children whom teachers report as presenting noticeable problems in learning and behavior, although not lagging in intellectual development

学習面か行動面で著しい困難を示す Noticeable problems in learning or behavior		6.3%
内訳 Breakdown	学習面で著しい困難を示す Noticeable problems in learning	4.5%
	行動面で著しい困難を示す Noticeable problems in behavior	2.9%
	学習面と行動面ともに著しい困難を示す Noticeable problems in both learning and behavior	1.2%

※「学習面で著しい困難を示す」とは、「聞く」「話す」「読む」「書く」「計算する」「推論する」の一つあるいは複数で著しい困難を示す場合を示し、一方、「行動面で著しい困難を示す」とは、「不注意」の問題、「多動性-衝動性」の問題、あるいは「対人関係やこだわり等」の一つが複数で著しく示す場合を示す。

* “Noticeable problems in learning” means difficulty in one or more of the areas of listening, speaking, reading, writing, mathematics, or cognition. “Noticeable problems in behavior” means one or more of the issues of carelessness, hyperactivity and impulsivity, or difficulty in human relationships and/or compulsivity.

(通常の学級に在籍する特別な教育的支援を必要とする児童生徒に関する全国実態調査)
 (National Survey Concerning Children Enrolled in Regular Classes Who Require Special Educational Support)