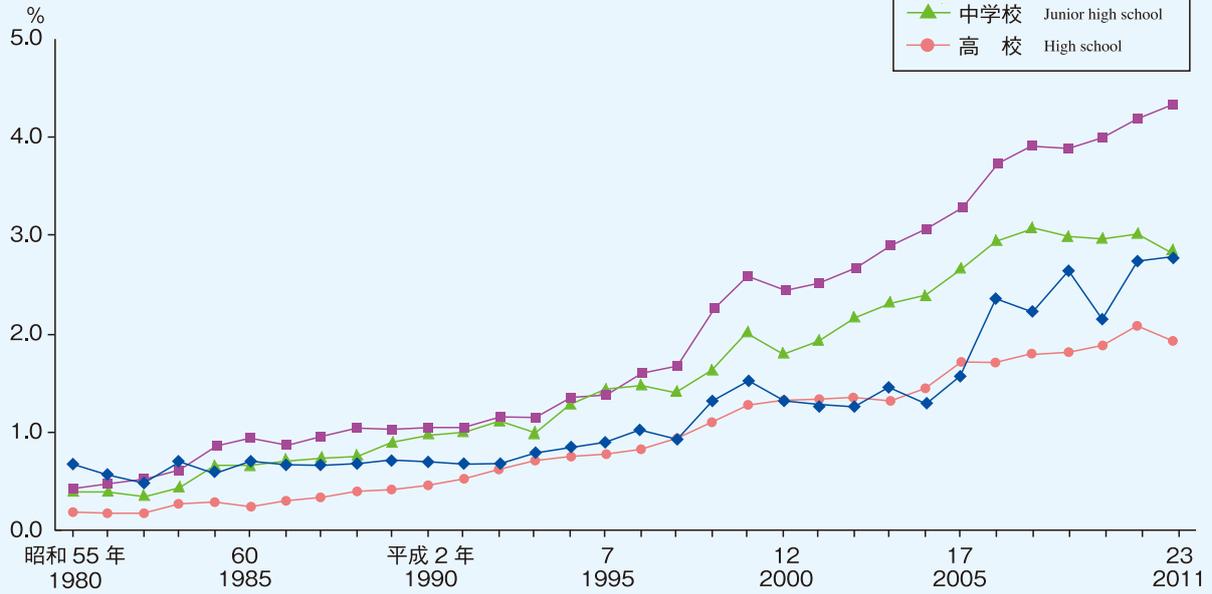


学校保健 (School Health)

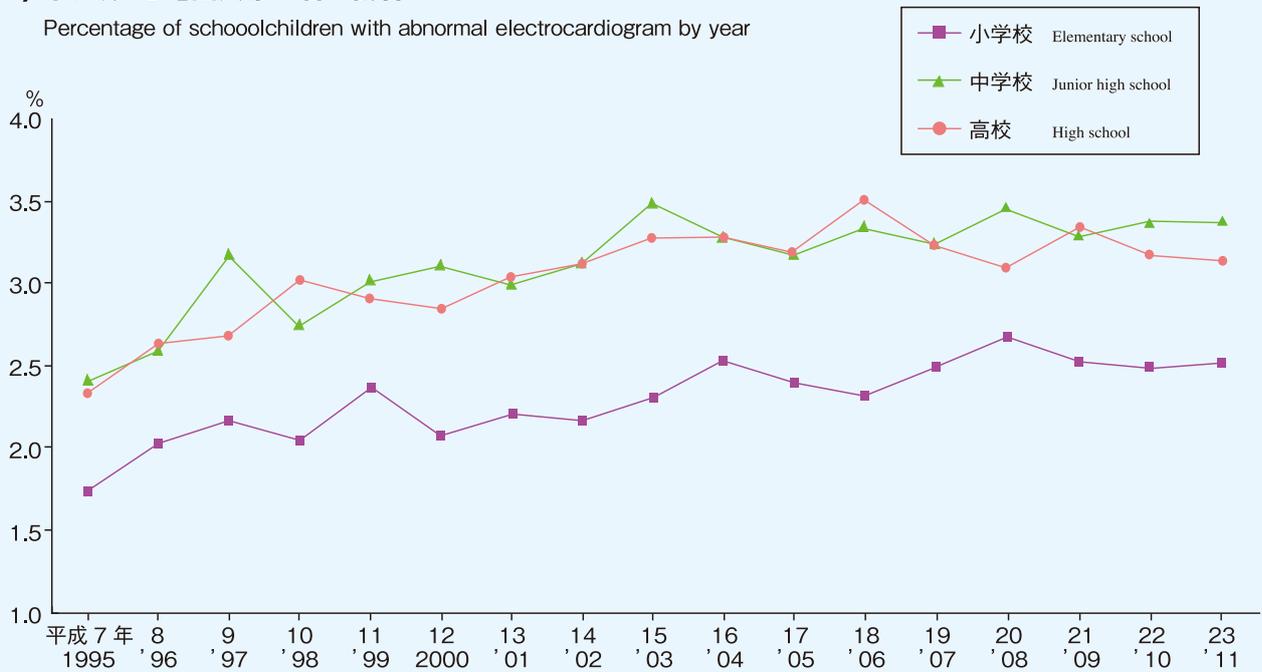
(13) 年次別、喘息の者の割合

Percentage of schoolchildren with asthma by year



(14) 年次別、心電図異常の者の割合

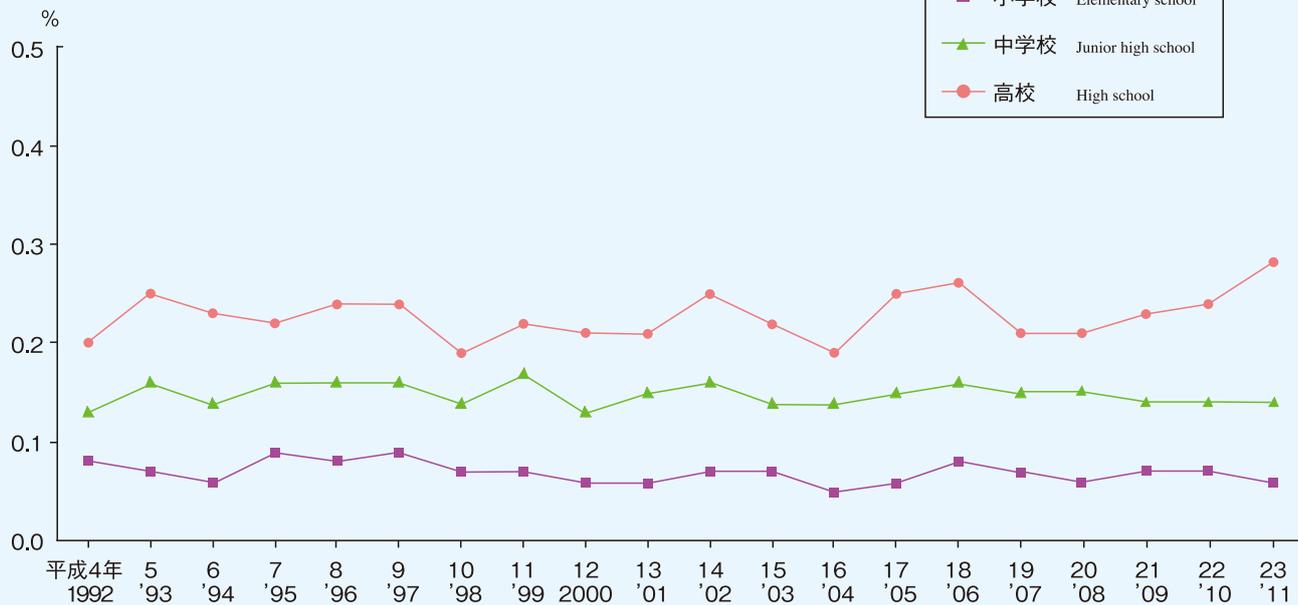
Percentage of schoolchildren with abnormal electrocardiogram by year



(学校保健統計)
(School Health Survey)

(15) 年次別、尿糖検出の者の割合

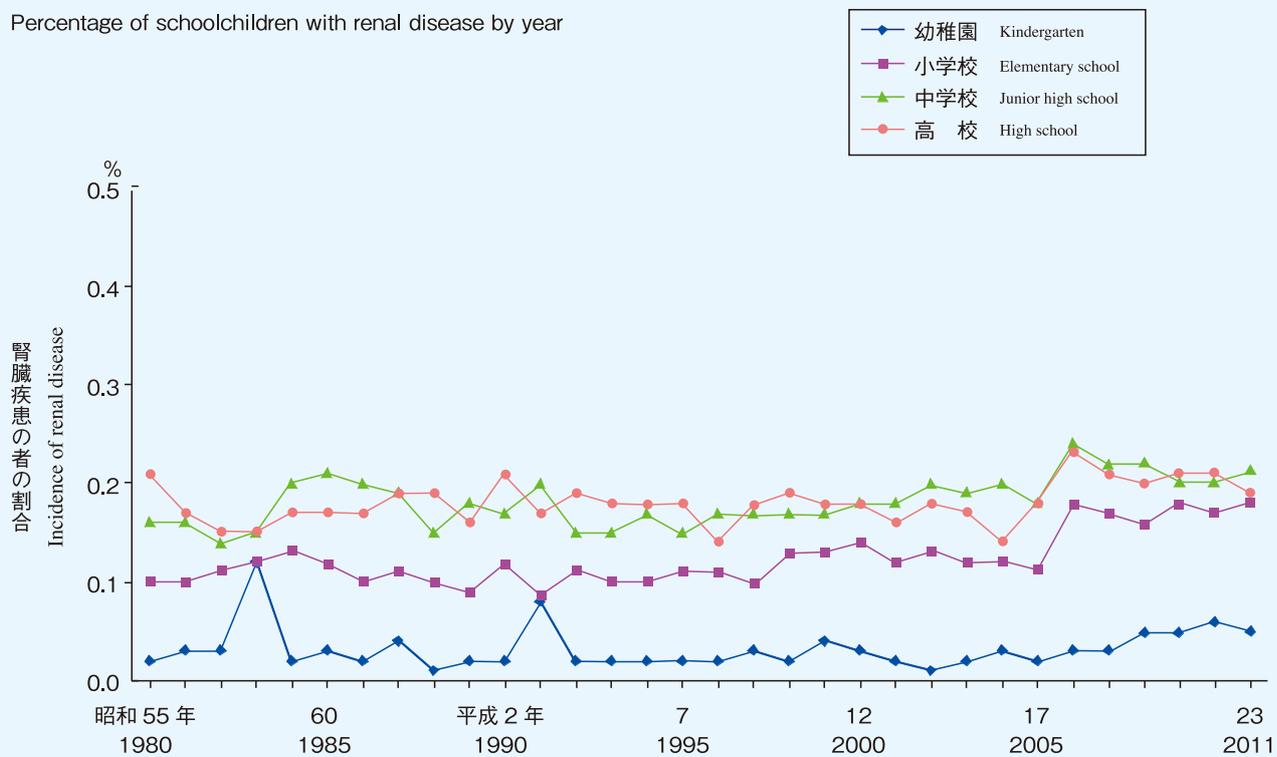
Percentage of schoolchildren with Detection of urinary sugar by year



(学校保健統計)
(School Health Survey)

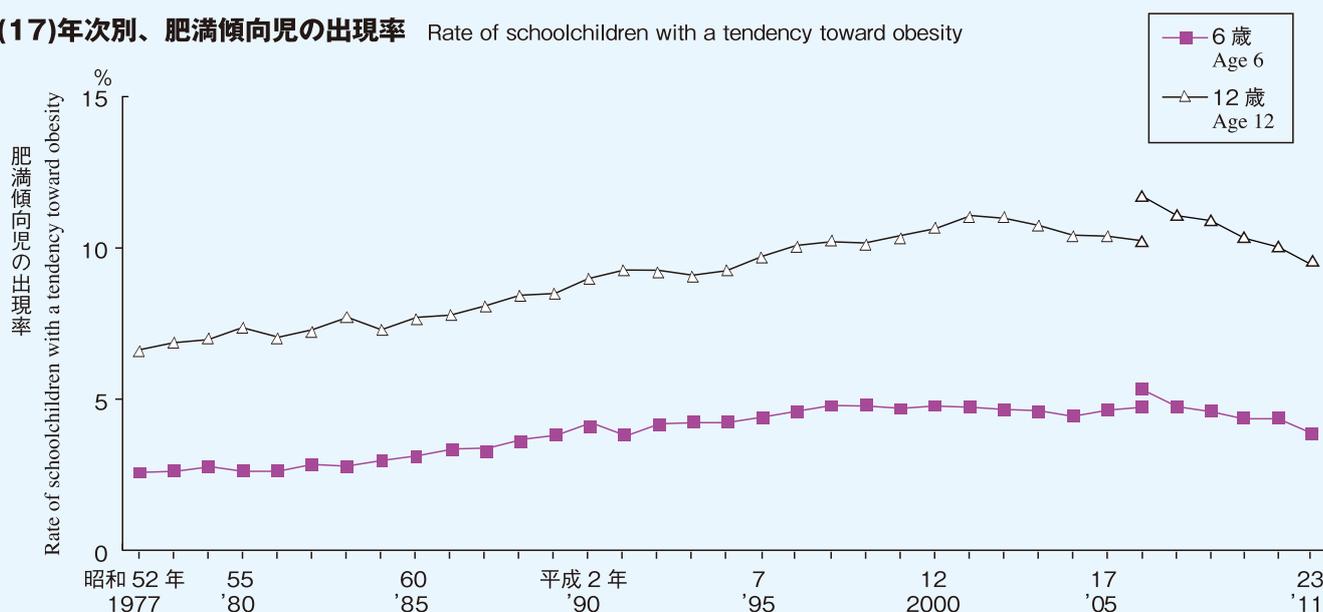
(16)年次別、腎臓疾患の者の割合

Percentage of schoolchildren with renal disease by year



(学校保健統計)
(School Health Survey)

(17)年次別、肥満傾向児の出現率 Rate of schoolchildren with a tendency toward obesity



(注) 肥満傾向児とは、以下の者である。

1977年から2006年は、性別・年齢別に身長別平均体重を求め、その平均体重の120%以上の者。

2006年からは、以下の式により性別・年齢別・身長別標準体重から肥満度を求め、肥満度が20%以上の者。

$$\text{肥満度} = (\text{実測体重} - \text{身長別標準体重}) / \text{身長別標準体重} \times 100(\%)$$

2006年は両方の算出方法による出現率を示した。

(学校保健統計)

Note: The definition of "schoolchildren with a tendency toward obesity" is as follows:

From 1977 to 2006, the definition referred to those whose weight was 120% or more of the average weight by height based on gender and age.

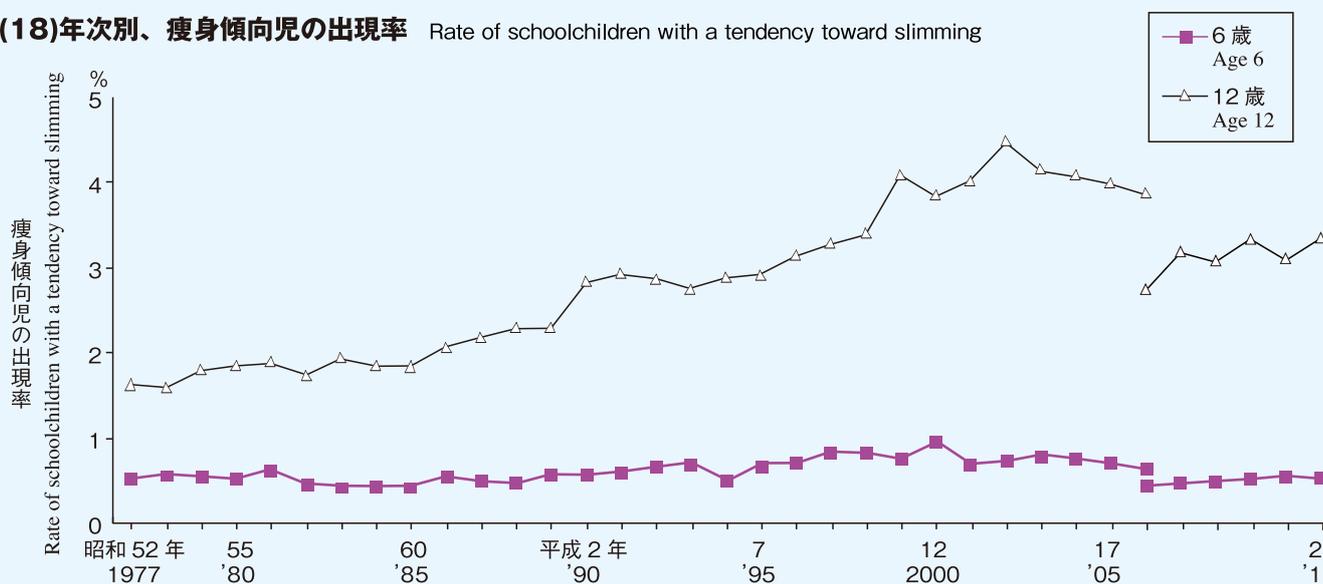
Since 2006, the definition has referred to those whose obesity index was 20% or more. The obesity index is calculated from the ideal body weight based on gender, age and height, according to the following equation.

$$\text{Obesity index} = (\text{measured weight} - \text{ideal body weight by height}) / \text{ideal body weight by height} \times 100\%$$

The rate in 2006 as shown is based on both calculation methods.

(School Health Survey)

(18)年次別、痩身傾向児の出現率 Rate of schoolchildren with a tendency toward slimming



(注) 痩身傾向児とは、以下の者である。

1977年から2006年は、性別・年齢別に身長別平均体重を求め、その平均体重の80%以下の者。

2006年からは、以下の式により性別・年齢別・身長別標準体重から肥満度を求め、肥満度が-20%以下の者。

$$\text{肥満度} = (\text{実測体重} - \text{身長別標準体重}) / \text{身長別標準体重} \times 100(\%)$$

2006年は両方の算出方法による出現率を示した。

(学校保健統計)

Note: The definition of "schoolchildren with a tendency toward slimming" is as follows:

From 1977 to 2006, the definition referred to those whose weight was 80% or less of the average weight by height based on gender and age.

Since 2006, the definition has referred to those whose obesity index was minus 20% or less.

The obesity index is calculated from the ideal body weight based on gender, age and height, according to the following equation.

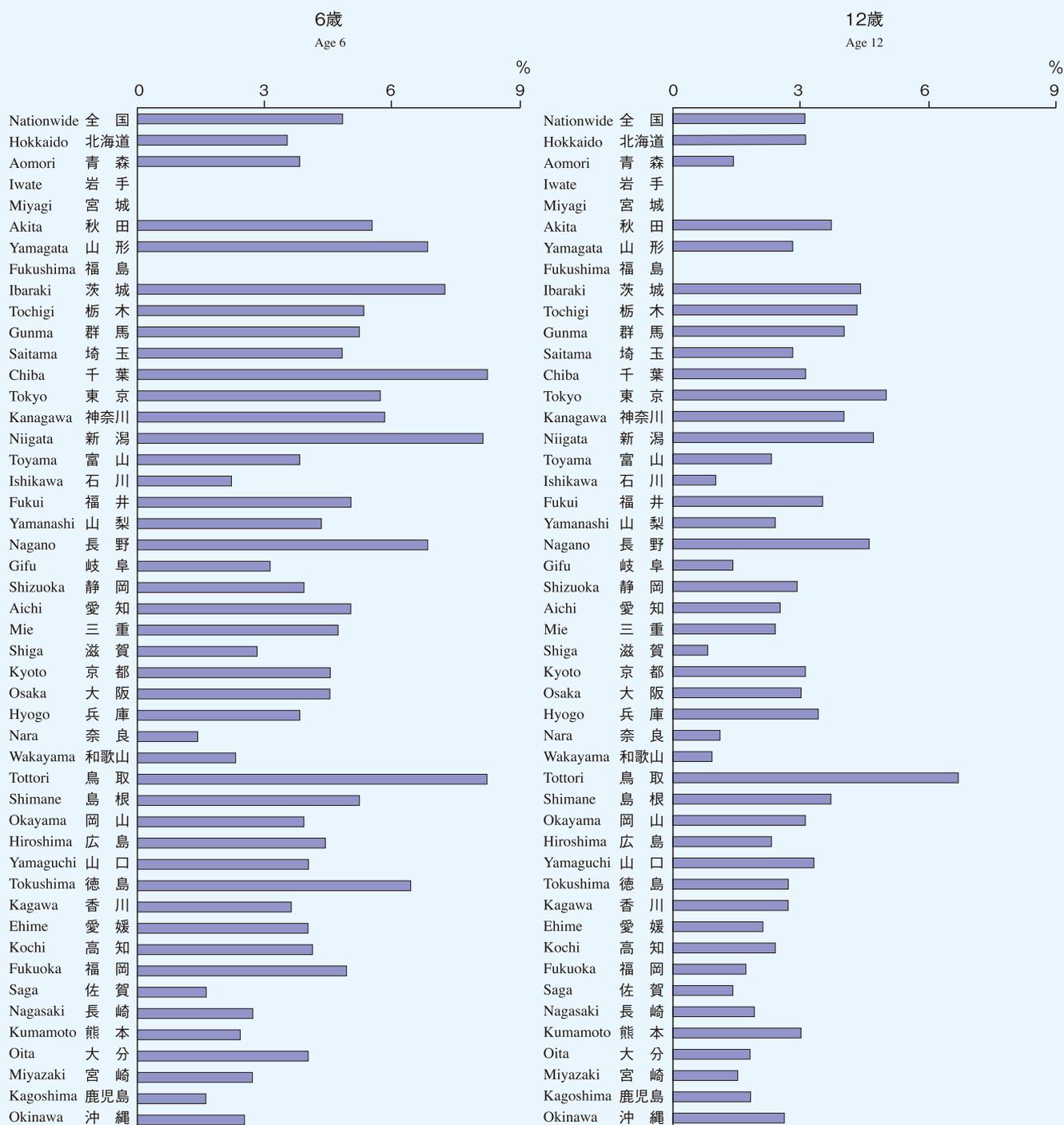
$$\text{Obesity index} = (\text{measured weight} - \text{ideal body weight by height}) / \text{ideal body weight by height} \times 100\%$$

The rate in 2006 as shown is based on both calculation methods.

(School Health Survey)

(19)都道府県別、喘息の者の割合 (平成23年度)

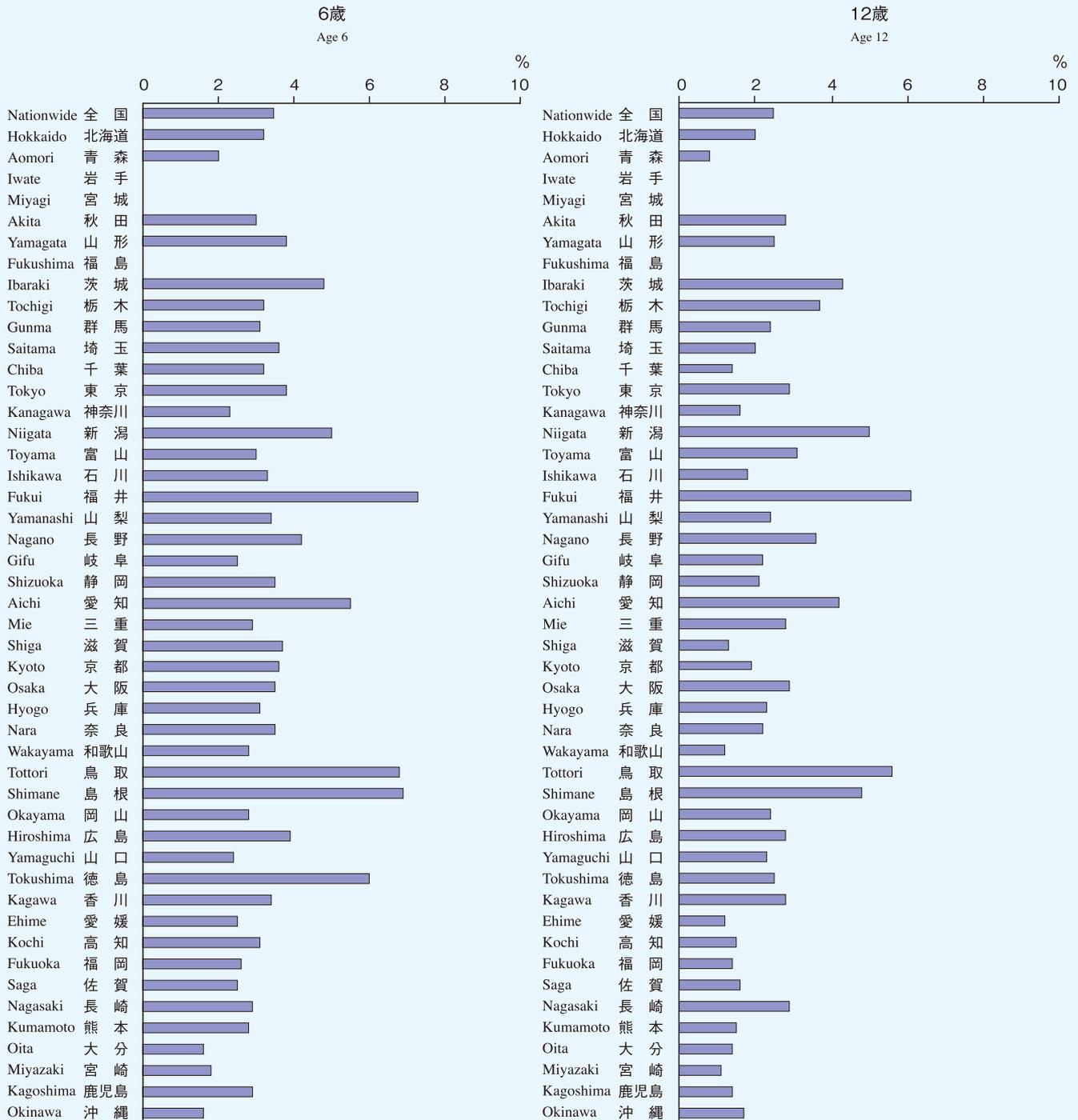
Percentage of schoolchildren with Asthma by prefecture, 2011



(学校保健統計)
(School Health Survey)

(20)都道府県別、アトピー性皮膚炎の者の割合（平成23年度）

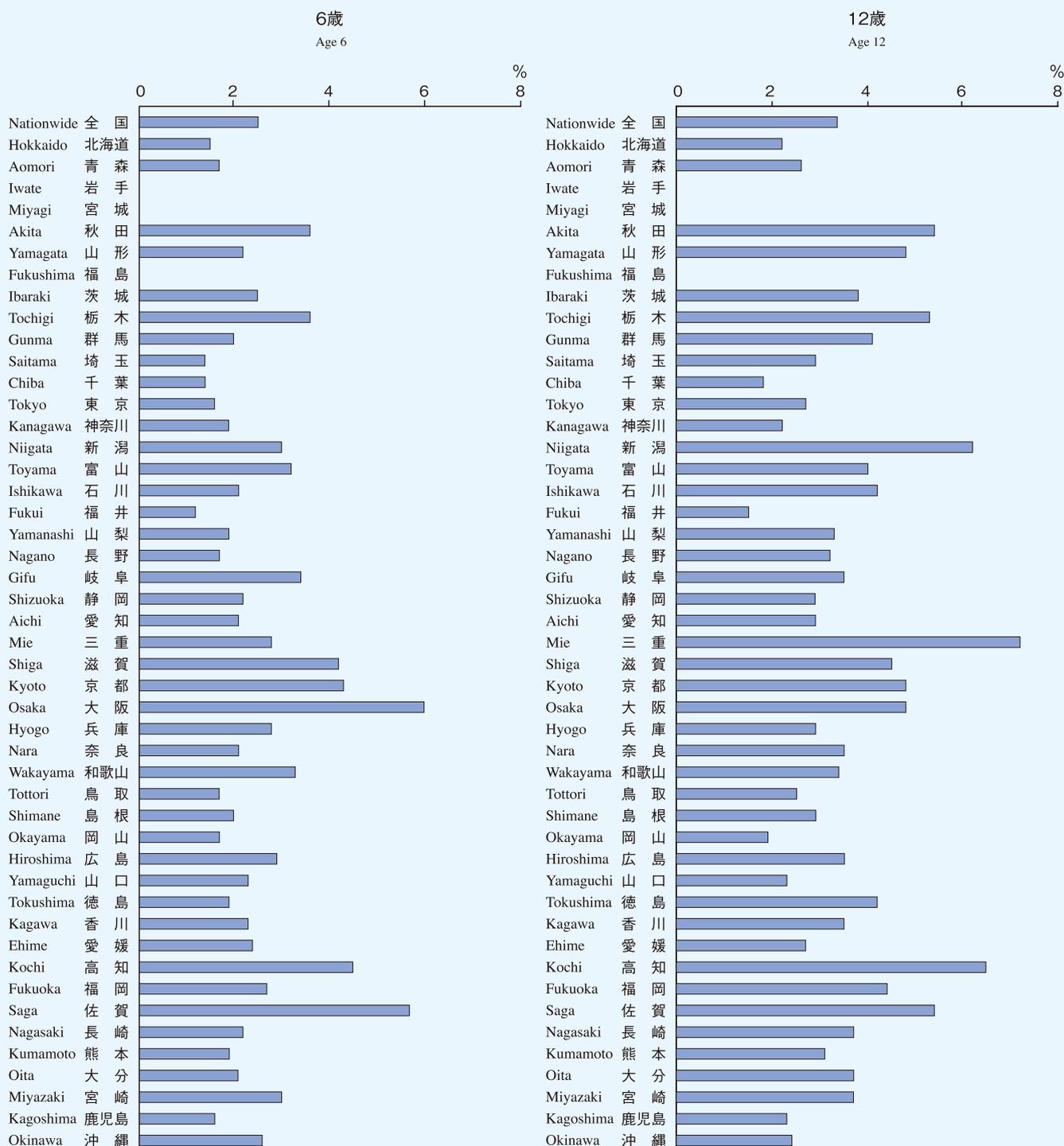
Percentage of schoolchildren with Atopic dermatitis by prefecture, 2011



(学校保健統計)
(School Health Survey)

(21)都道府県別、心電図異常の者の割合（平成23年度）

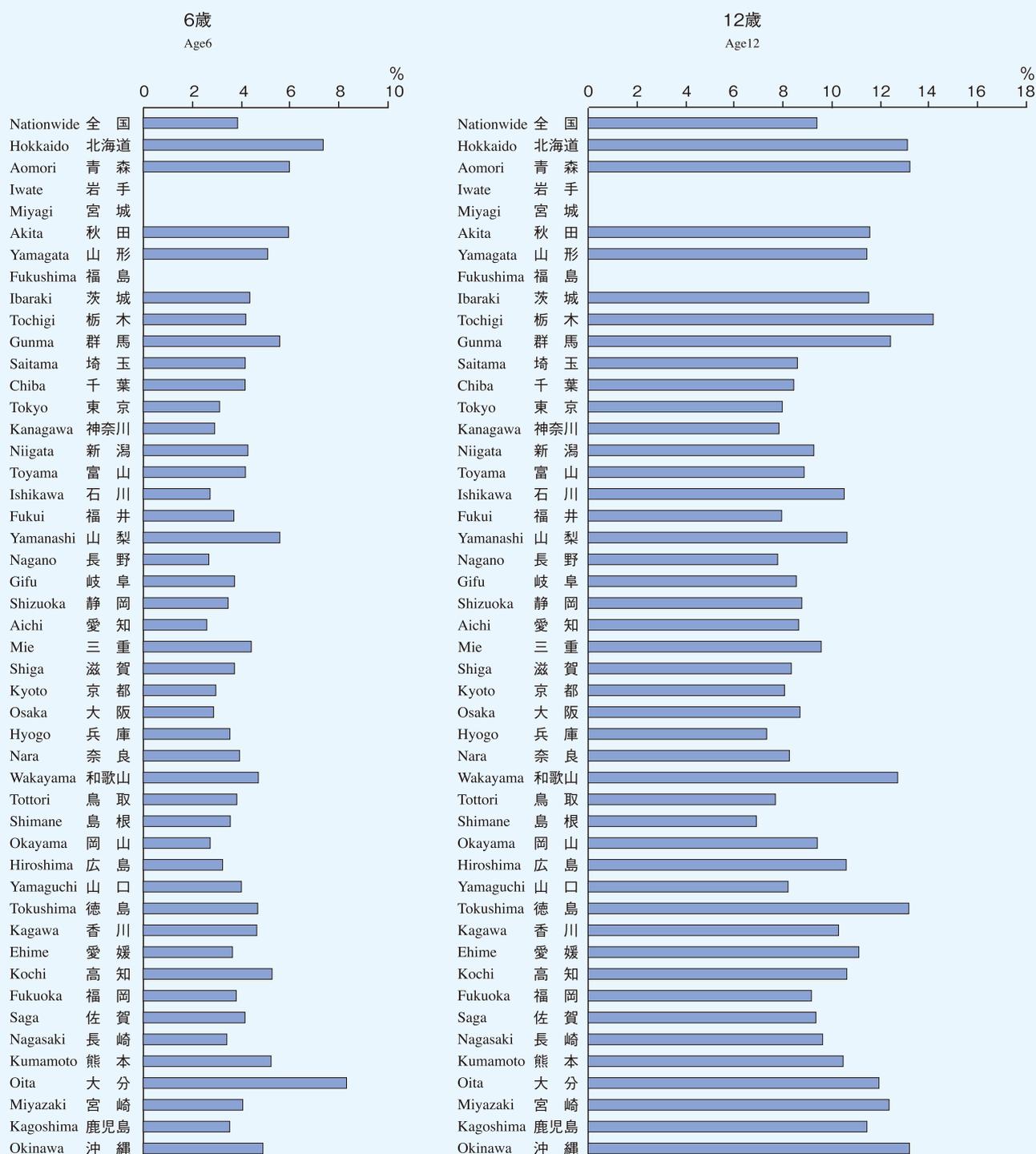
Percentage of schoolchildren with Abnormal electrocardiogram by prefecture, 2011



(学校保健統計)
(School Health Survey)

(22)都道府県別、肥満傾向児の出現率（平成23年度）

Rate of Schoolchildren with a tendency toward obesity by prefecture, 2011



(注) 肥満傾向児とは、性別・年齢別・身長別標準体重から肥満度を求め、肥満度が20%以上の者である。

$$\text{肥満度} = (\text{実測体重} - \text{身長別標準体重}) / \text{身長別標準体重} \times 100 (\%)$$

Note: Schoolchildren with a tendency toward obesity are those whose obesity index is 20% or more.

The obesity index is calculated from the ideal body weight based on gender, age and height, according to the following equation.

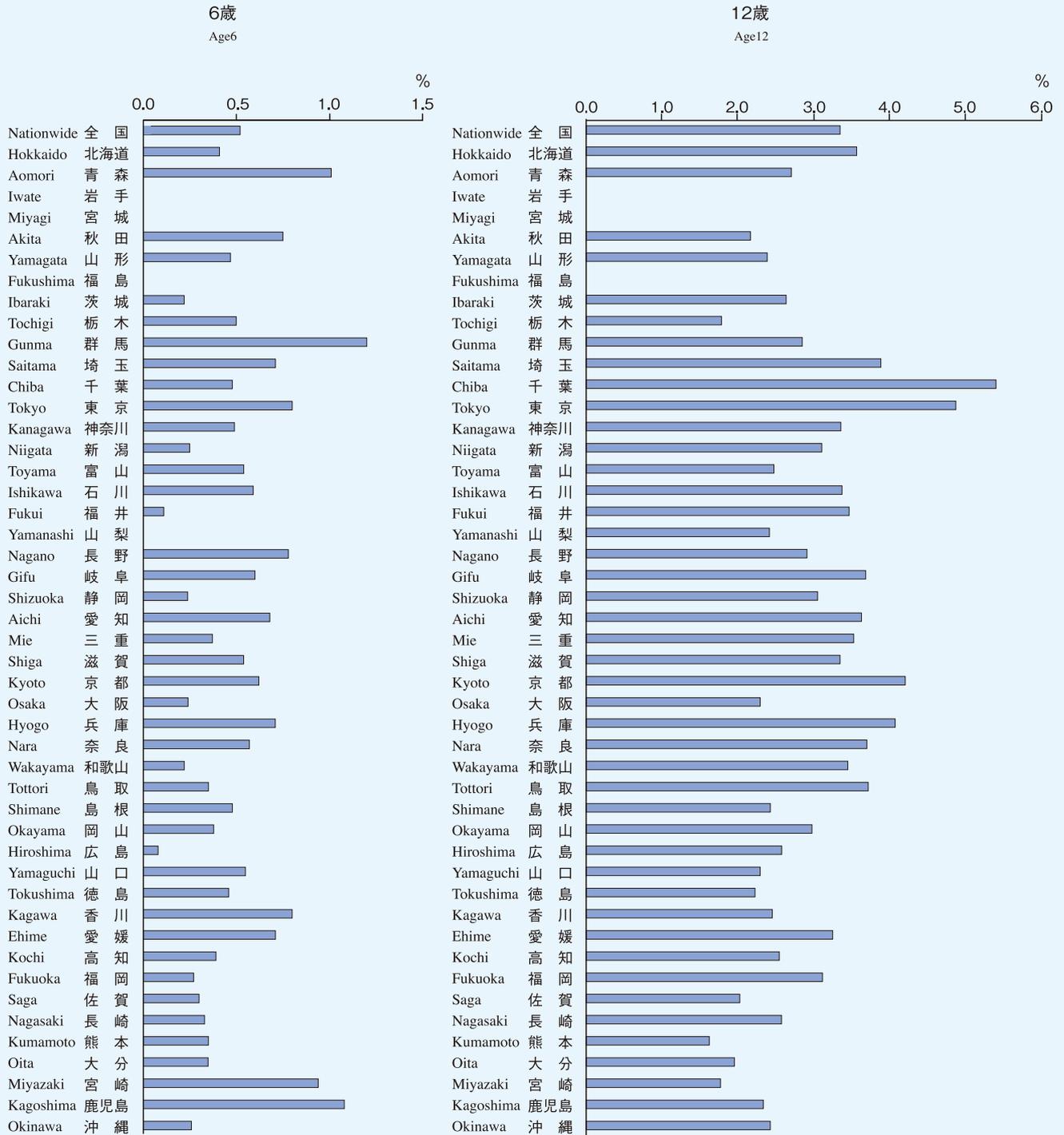
$$\text{Obesity index} = (\text{measured weight} - \text{ideal body weight by height}) / \text{ideal body weight by height} \times 100\%$$

(学校保健統計)

(School Health Survey)

(23)都道府県別、痩身傾向児の出現率（平成23年度）

Rate of Schoolchildren with a tendency toward slimming by prefecture, 2011



(注) 痩身傾向児とは、性別・年齢別・身長別標準体重から肥満度を求め、肥満度が-20%以下の者である。

$$\text{肥満度} = (\text{実測体重} - \text{身長別標準体重}) / \text{身長別標準体重} \times 100 (\%)$$

Note: Schoolchildren with a tendency toward slimming are those whose obesity index is minus 20% or less.

The obesity index is calculated from the ideal body weight based on gender, age and height, according to the following equation.

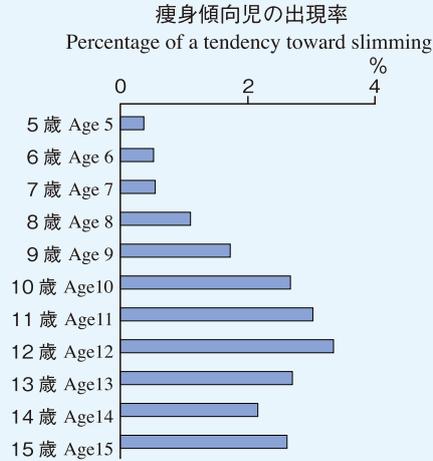
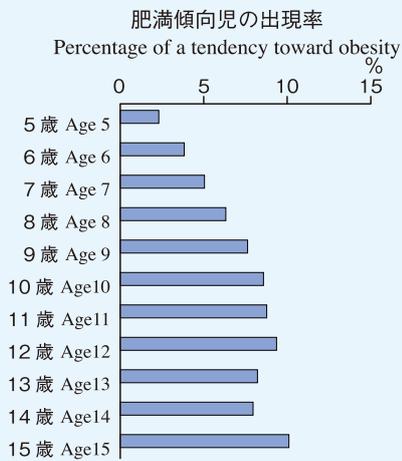
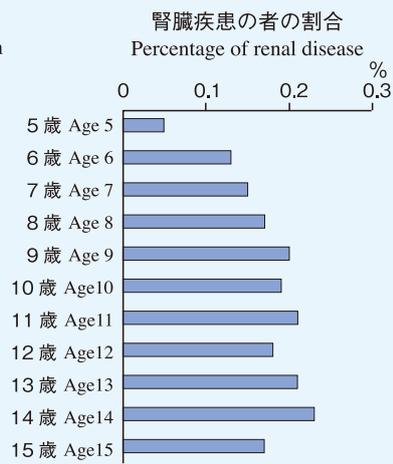
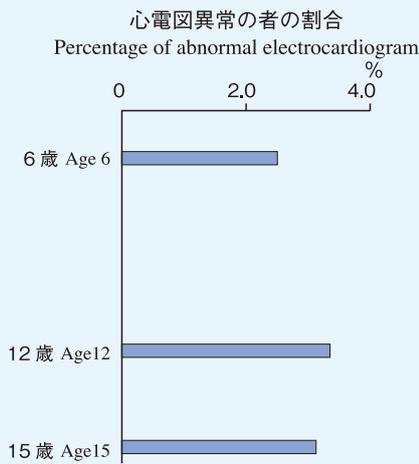
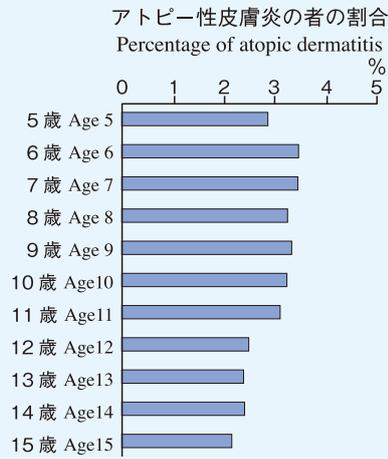
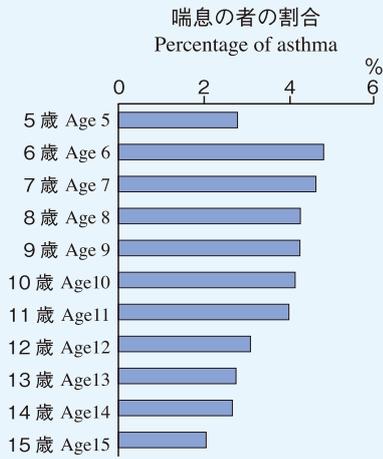
$$\text{Obesity index} = (\text{measured weight} - \text{ideal body weight by height}) / \text{ideal body weight by height} \times 100\%$$

(学校保健統計)

(School Health Survey)

(24) 年齢別、疾病・異常被患率等 (平成23年度)

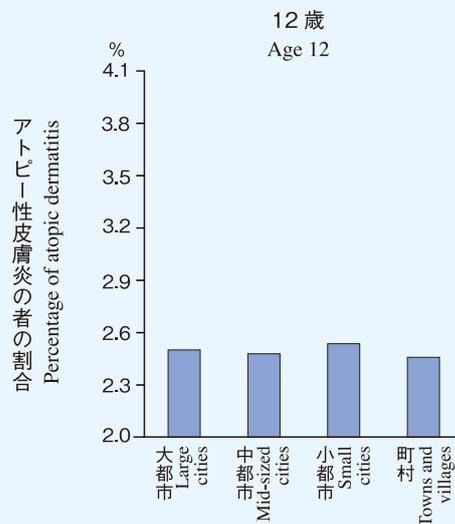
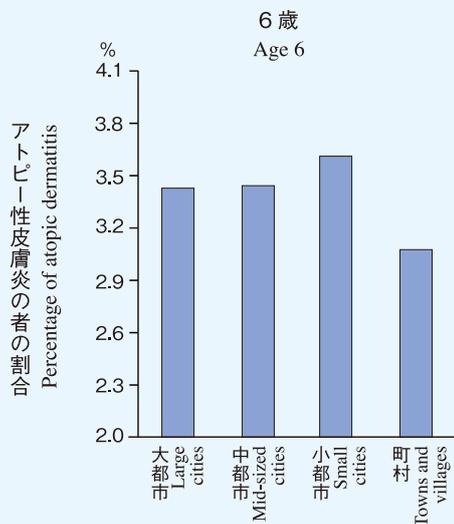
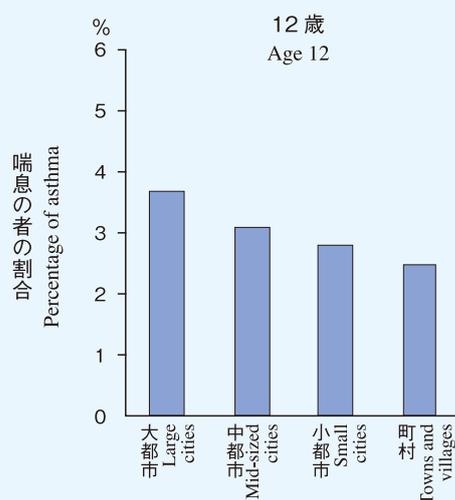
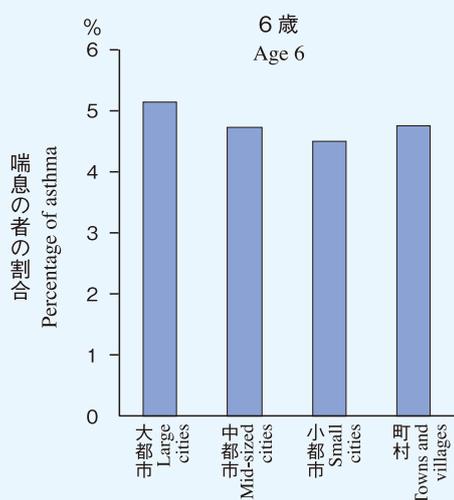
Incidence of diseases and anomalies by age, 2011



(学校保健統計)
(School Health Survey)

(25) 都市階級別、疾病・異常被患率等 (平成23年度)

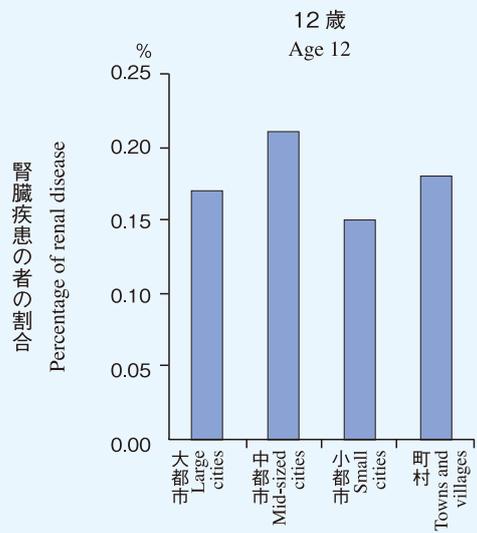
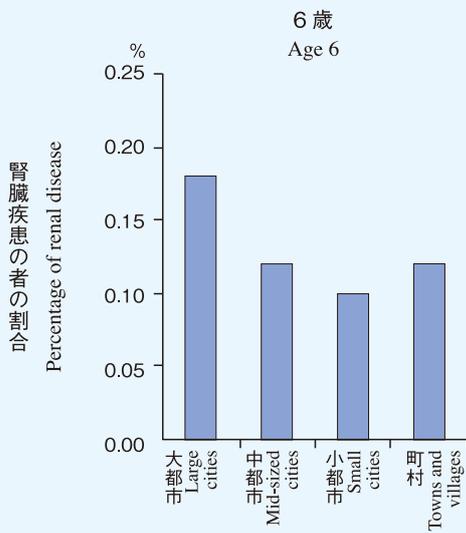
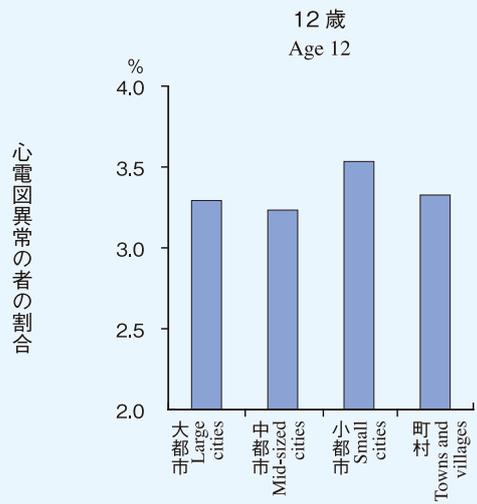
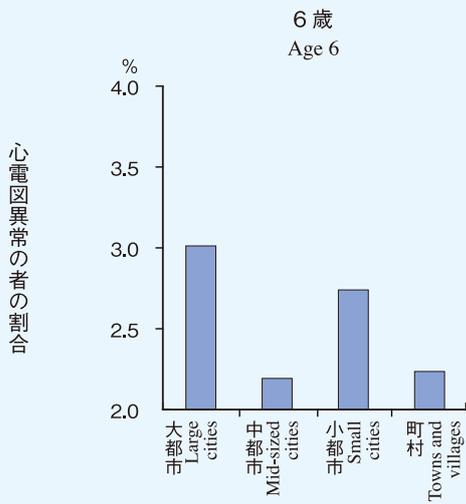
Incidence of diseases and anomalies by size of city, 2011



(注) 大都市: 政令指定都市・特別区
 中都市: 人口15万人以上の市 (政令指定都市・特別区を除く)
 小都市: 人口15万人未満の市
 町 村: 町村

Note: Large cities refer to ordinance-designated cities and special wards.
 Mid-sized cities refer to cities with populations of 150,000 or more (excluding ordinance-designated cities and special wards).
 Small cities refer to cities with populations less than 150,000.

(学校保健統計)
(School Health Survey)



(学校保健統計)
(School Health Survey)