
資 料

Summary Report of the National Survey of Family, Gender/Sexuality, and Diversity

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Our research team is currently working on the survey report, which is to be released in Spring 2024. This summary presents selected findings of the survey.

- The text and figures presented in this report are subject to change upon further examination of the data.
- This report includes aggregate results by such attributes as respondents' self-identified gender, cisgender and transgender, sexual orientation identity, and so on. However, it should be noted that all of these are descriptive results of the distribution of responses in the form of cross-tabulations, and they do not indicate a causal relationship between the attributes and the responses. After the publication of the report, to explore differences in responses by attributes, we plan to carry out statistical analyses that take other factors into account.
- Approval to conduct this survey was obtained from the Research Ethics Review Committee of the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (Approval Number: IPSS-IBRA#22002).

※ 本資料は、2023年10月27日に公表された『「家族と性と多様性にかんする全国アンケート」の結果概要』を英訳したものである。日本語概要については下記 URL を参照のこと。

This material is the English translation of the Summary Report released on October 27, 2023. The original in Japanese can be obtained from the following URL:

<https://www.ipss.go.jp/projects/j/SOGI2/ZenkokuSOGISummary20231027R1.pdf>.

The authors and the translator would like to thank Diana Khor of Hosei University for editorial assistance in preparing the English version of this report.

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I. Purpose of the Survey

The survey was conducted from February to March 2023 on 18,000 people aged 18-69 living in Japan who were selected using a stratified two-stage random sampling method from the Basic Resident Registers. It aims at clarifying how diverse sexual orientations and gender identities, as well as dating and marriage experiences, are related to people's living conditions and attitudes, such as their physical and mental health, economic situation, experience of moving residences and desire to do so, experience of having children and desire to do so, and relationship with parents.

The challenges faced by sexual and gender minorities, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and asexual (LGBTQA) people in Japanese society, are becoming more apparent through quantitative surveys and interviews targeting sexual and gender minorities. However, there was limited research available to estimate the proportion of sexual and gender minorities in Japan based on data obtained through rigorous statistical procedures or to compare the living conditions and attitudes of sexual and gender minorities with those of non-sexual and non-gender minorities. Therefore, our research team conducted a survey (<https://www.osaka-chosa.jp/>) from January to February 2019 in Osaka City on respondents who were randomly selected from the Basic Resident Register, presented the distribution of sexual orientation and gender identity, and compared their mental health condition, etc., by sexual orientation and gender identity.

However, since the results of the 2019 survey were limited to the situation of Osaka residents, the results could not be generalized to the population in Japan. Therefore, we decided to conduct a survey of 18,000 people aged 18-69 living across Japan to examine the relationships of people's living conditions as well as ideas and attitudes with sexual orientation, gender identity, and experiences of dating and marriage with the opposite sex and same sex.

Features of this survey are as follows.

First, the survey asks about sexual orientation and gender identity through a variety of questions, making it possible, for example, to determine the percentage of people who identify themselves as homosexual, the percentage of people who are sexually attracted to both men and women, the percentage of people who feel uncomfortable with their gender at birth, and the percentage of people who have been in a relationship with a male partner, etc.

Second, it is possible to make statistical comparisons on how different sexual orientations and gender identities lead to differences in living conditions and attitudes. This means that it is possible to examine whether there are statistically meaningful differences in the living conditions and attitudes of sexual and gender minorities compared to non-sexual and non-gender minorities. Especially it is possible to identify how these relate to topics covered in demographic research, such as experiences of and desire for marriage and dating, experiences of and desire for having children, and experiences of and desire for residential mobility, which have not previously been

considered in relation to sexual orientation or gender identity.

Third, since the target respondents are randomly sampled from all over Japan, the findings are expected to be representative of the whole population in Japan. A meticulously designed questionnaire is important to obtain reliable data. To develop a list of questions that would allow everyone to accurately answer the question about their sexual orientation and gender identity, regardless of whether one is a sexual/gender minority or not, this survey has been carefully prepared, including conducting preparatory studies with the cooperation of a large number of people. With respect to marriage and relationships, the questionnaire does not restrict response options to man/woman, allowing respondents to report their partner as neither gender.

II. Results of the Survey

1. Respondents' Sexual Orientations and Gender Identities

The survey introduced demographic questions that identify sexual and gender minorities. Responses to the questions on sexual orientation identity and gender identity are as follows¹⁾.

Of all 5,339 respondents, 4,218 (79.0%) selected the response "heterosexual," 19 (0.4%) "gay, lesbian, homosexual," 95 (1.8%) "bisexual," and 49 (0.9%) "asexual" who have no sexual feelings towards anyone, 299 (5.6%) "don't want to decide, haven't decided," and 603 (11.3%) "do not understand the question."

Overall, 5,267 (98.7%) of the respondents stated that their current perceived gender is the same as the gender to which they were assigned at birth (hereafter sex at birth) (hereafter [cisgender]). In contrast, 32 respondents (0.6%) stated that their current perceived gender is a different gender from their sex at birth or that they feel uncomfortable with their sex at birth (hereafter [transgender]). Of these, 14 (0.6%) stated their sex at birth as "male" and their current perception as "woman" (4) or "do not identify as a man or a woman" (10); 18 (0.6%) stated their sex at birth as "female" and their current perception as "man" (4) or "do not identify as a man or a woman" (14).

Of all respondents, 140 (2.6%)²⁾ can be identified as "gay/lesbian," "bisexual," and [transgender], or 186 (3.5%)³⁾ if "asexual" were included. The number of "gay/lesbian," "bisexual,"

1) Although the survey included several questions capturing the respondent's sexual orientation, the results based only on the sexual orientation identity question are presented with each option marked with quotation marks (" "). [Transgender] and [cisgender] are marked with brackets ([]) to emphasize that the respondents themselves did not give that answer but that we categorized transgender and cisgender according to the criteria stated in the text. If the self-identified gender is man/woman, the terms [man] and [woman] are used respectively. In addition, in describing the aggregate results, the following abbreviations are used: "self-identified gender" or "gender identity" for the respondent's current perceived gender and "cis/trans" for cisgender/transgender. When necessary, "sexual orientation identity" is also abbreviated as "sexual orientation."

2) The 140 respondents are made up of 114 "gay/lesbian" and "bisexual" (LGB) respondents, plus 26 [transgender] (T) respondents who selected the response other than LGB to the sexual orientation identity question.

3) The 186 respondents are made up of 140 LGBT people plus 46 people who are "asexual" (A) and not [transgender].

"asexual," "don't want to decide, haven't decided," and [transgender] respondents added up to 472 (8.8%), but it should be noted that another pilot survey⁴⁾ indicated that 22-54% of those who answered "don't want to decide, haven't decided" may be heterosexual. Therefore, we should be careful not to assume that all respondents who answered "don't want to decide, haven't decided" are sexual/gender minorities.

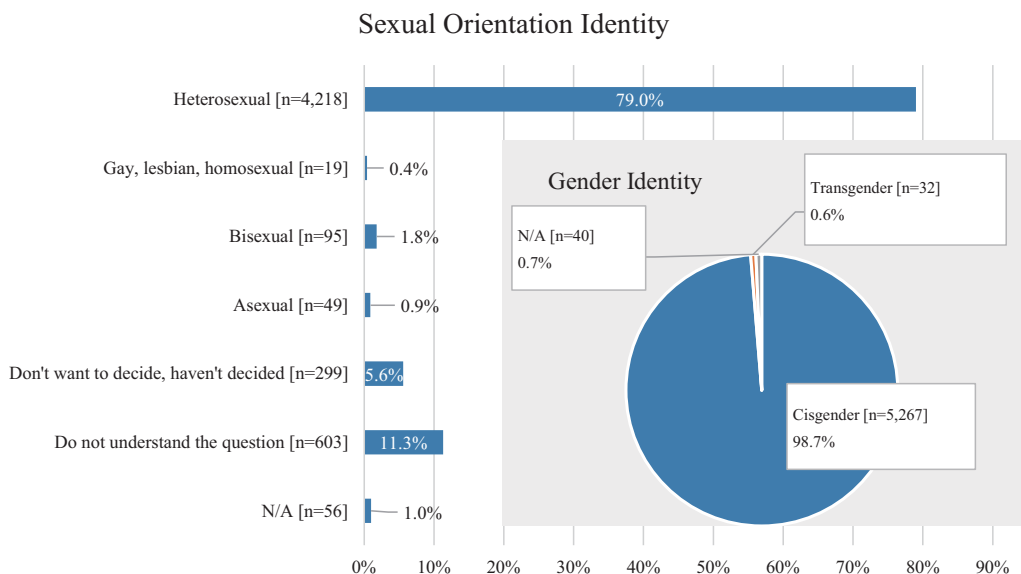


Figure 1 Respondents' sexual orientation identity and gender identity [n=5,339]

* Question on sexual orientation identity:

Q55 Please circle the number that you think is closest to you. (Circle one)

- | |
|---|
| <p>1 Heterosexual [those who have sexual feelings only for different-sex people], that is, <u>not</u> gay, lesbian, etc.</p> <p>2 Gay, lesbian, homosexual [those who have sexual feelings only for same-sex people]</p> <p>3 Bisexual [those who have sexual feelings for both men and women]</p> <p>4 Asexual [those who do not have sexual feelings for anyone]</p> <p>5 Don't want to decide, haven't decided</p> <p>6 I do not understand the question.</p> <p>[For those answered 5, proceed to ①. For those answered 1-4 or 6, proceed to Q56.]</p> |
|---|


4) Hiramori, Daiki, Saori Kamano, and Takeyoshi Iwamoto. 2021. "Are All of the "Undecided" Sexual/Gender Minorities? A Queer Demographic Analysis of an Experimental Study to Improve SOGI Questions." Paper presented online at the Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, May 7, St. Louis, MO.

* Questions on gender identity:

Q53 Circle your sex. [sex on the family register or birth certificate at birth] (Circle one)

1 Male	2 Female
*“At birth” refers to the closest point of time to when you were born.	

Q54 Do you consider that your current gender is the same as your sex at birth (the one you circled in Q53)? If you circle 2 and/or 3, please answer your current recognition.

<p>(Circle all that apply)</p> <p>1 Same as sex at birth</p> <p>2 Different gender</p> <p>3 Have a sense of discomfort</p>		<p>The gender that is closest to your current recognition (Circle one)</p> <p>1 Man</p> <p>2 Woman</p> <p>3 Do not identify as a man or a woman (please specify: _____)</p>
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2. Family and Housing Situation and Aspirations

(1) Current Partner Relationship

Answers to several questions on marriage and dating were combined to classify respondents' current partner relationships into five categories: "(are) legally married," "(are) in de facto marriage," "(are) cohabiting," "(are) dating" and "none of the above." 65.6% "(are) legally married," 3.8% "(are) in de facto marriage" and 0.4% "(are) cohabiting." These three categories totaled 69.8%, which can be taken as the percentage of people who live with their partner. On the other hand, 4.4% "(are) dating," and 25.8% selected "none of the above," indicating that 30.2% of the respondents do not live with their partner.

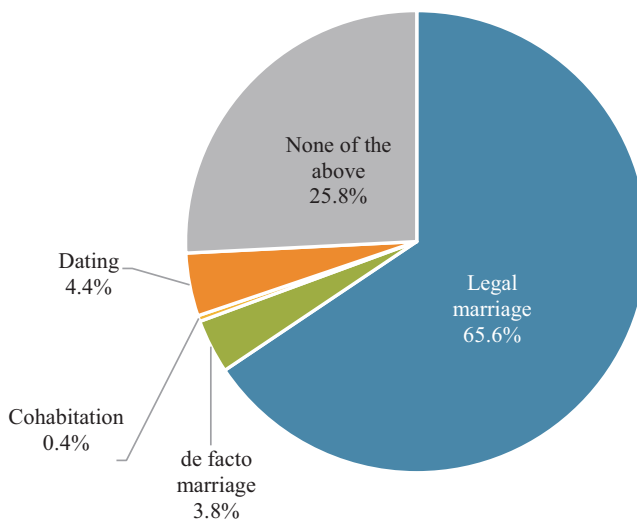


Figure 2 Current partner relationship [n=5,339]

By age, "legal marriage" becomes more common after the age of 30, while "de facto marriage" accounts for 10.2% of those aged 20-29. The percentage of "(are) dating" is around 15% for those aged 18-19 and 20-29.

By self-identified gender, there is no big difference between men and women in the percentage of "legal marriage" and "de facto marriage," but among those who "do not identify as a man or a woman," the percentage of "legal marriage" is about half of that of [men] and [women], while the percentage of "cohabitation" is higher than [men] and [women], at 4.2%. A similar trend is observed among [transgender]. Also, by sexual orientation, the percentage of "homosexual/bisexual" in "de facto marriage" was higher than the other categories, at 8.8%, while the percentage of "none of the above" was also higher than the other categories, at 43.0%.

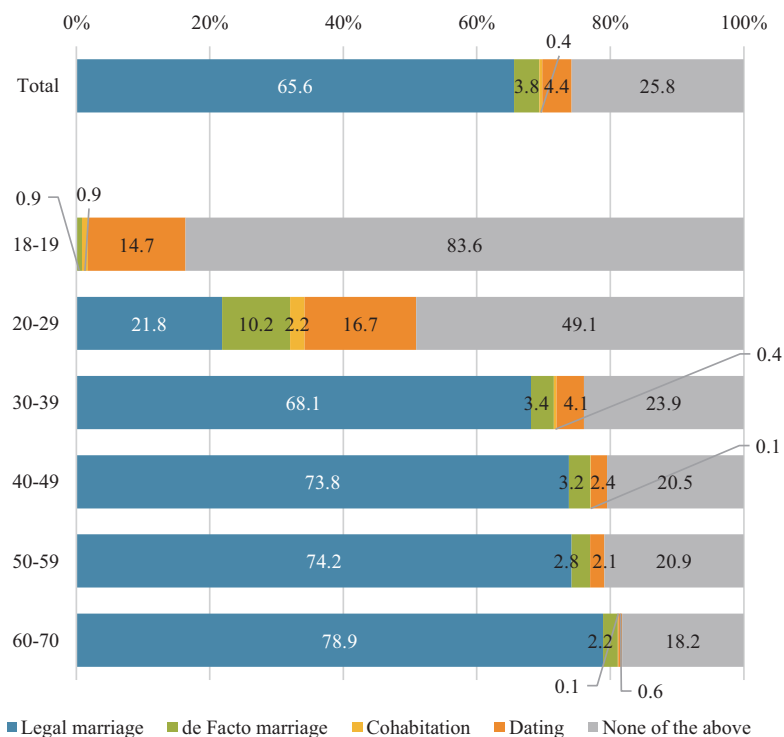


Figure 3 Current partner relationship (total, by age) [n=5,339⁵⁾]

5) The number of persons (n) falling into each category by age, gender identity, cis/trans, and sexual orientation identity is shown in Appendix Table 4 in the Appendix.

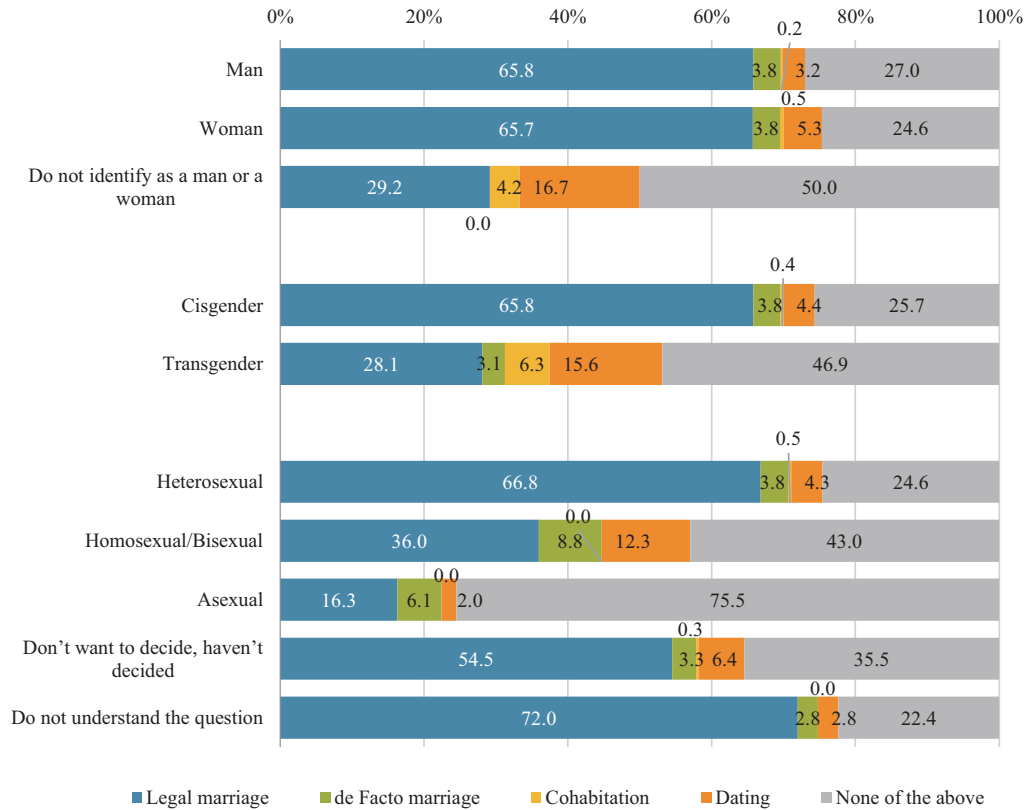


Figure 4 Current partner relationship (by gender identity, cis/trans, sexual orientation identity) [n=5,339]

(2) Number of Children and Future Desires

About 30% (31.6%) of respondents have "two" children, including those not currently living with the respondents; 15.8% have "one" child, and 15.6% have "three or more" children. Adding these to capture the percentage of those with children yielded 63.0%, while the percentage of those with no children was more than one-third (36.4%) of all respondents.

Respondents were then asked, "Do you want to have (more) children? Adopted and foster children are included." The percentage of respondents who said they wanted to have children was 23.4%, and by age, those in their 20s showed the highest percentage of 66.4%, followed by 56.9% of those aged 18-19 and 45.0% of those in their 30s. It can also be seen that about 10% of those in their 40s and approximately 6% of those in their 50s wanted children.

By self-identified gender, 33.3% among those who "do not identify as a man or a woman" wanted children, which was higher than [men] (24.4%) or [women] (22.7%); by cis/trans, higher percentage of [transgender] respondents (31.3%) wanted children than [cisgender] respondents (23.5%); and by sexual orientation, higher percentage of "homosexual/bisexual" respondents

(38.6%) wanted children than "heterosexual" respondents (24.4%).

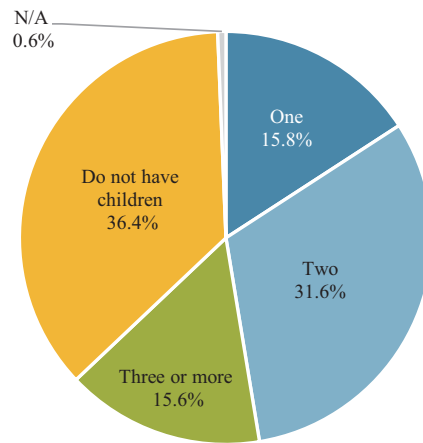


Figure 5 Distribution of number of children [n=5,339]

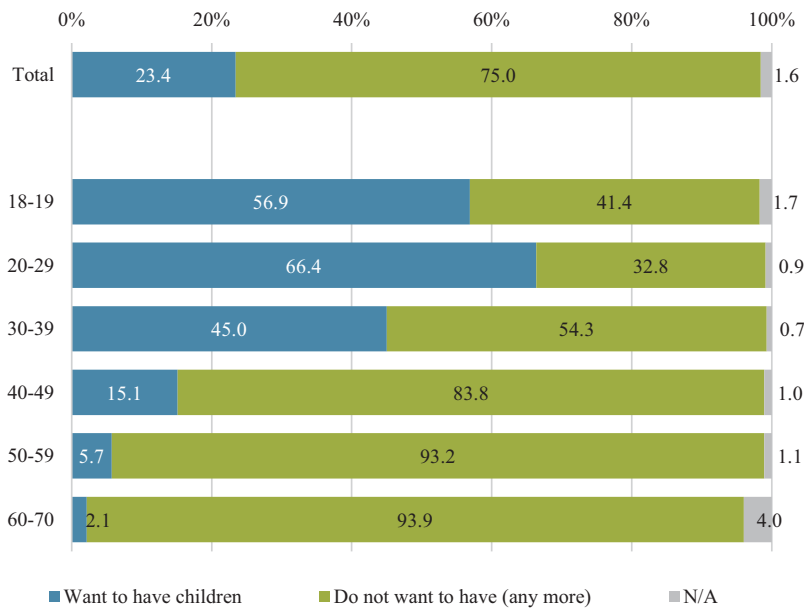


Figure 6 Whether one wants to have children or not (total, by age) [n=5,339]

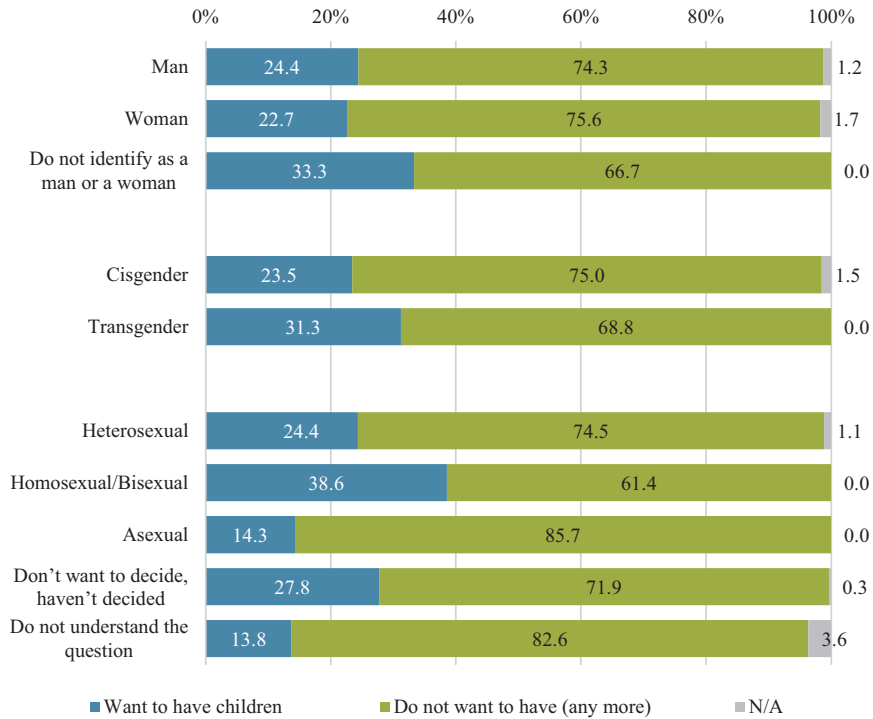


Figure 7 Whether one wants to have children or not (by gender identity, cis/trans, sexual orientation identity) [n=5,339]

(3) Coresidence with Parents

This survey asks about the father's/mother's current place of residence. Focusing on whether the respondents and their parents lived together or separately, the overall results show that for nearly 40% (39.3%) of the respondents, the fathers were deceased, and 14% were living with, and 43.7% were living separately from their fathers. By age, over 80% of those aged 18-19 (80.2%) were living with their fathers, but the percentage declines with age to 38.4% for those in their 20s and 15.4% for those in their 30s.

With respect to mothers, the overall results show that for about 20% (21.2%) of the respondents, their mothers were deceased, and nearly 20% (19.7%) were living with, and 58.0% were living separately from their mothers. By age, 91.4% of those aged 18-19 were living with their mothers; however, among those in their 20s, this percentage was lower at 46.4%, and for those in their 30s to 50s, percentages were generally in the 15-18% range.

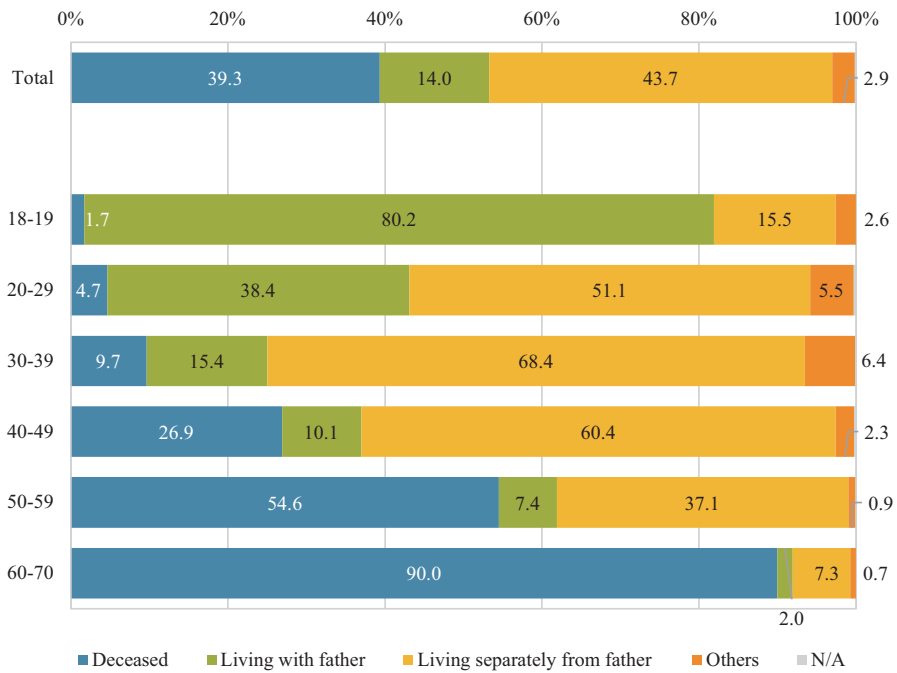


Figure 8 Coreidence with father (total, by age) [n=5,339]

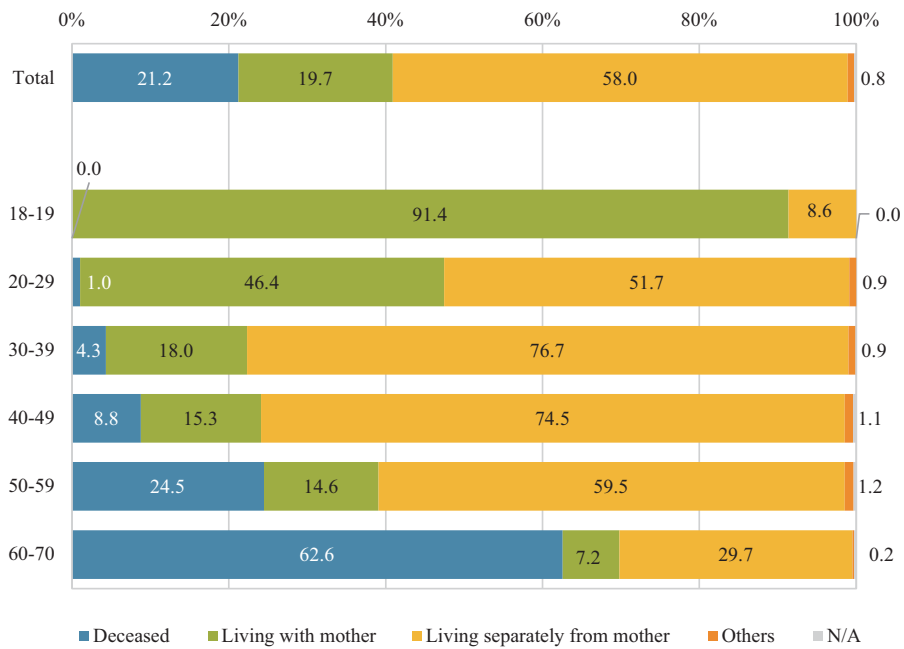


Figure 9 Coreidence with mother (total, by age) [n=5,339]

By self-identified gender, 37.5% of the respondents who "do not identify as a man or a woman" were living with their fathers, a higher percentage than for [men] (15.0%) and [women] (13.1%). By cis/trans, the percentage of [cisgender] respondents living with their father is 13.9%, while 43.8% of [transgender] respondents were living with their fathers, showing a big difference. By sexual orientation, "asexual" respondents showed the highest percentage living with their fathers at 36.7%, followed by "homosexual/bisexual" respondents at 31.6%.

When it comes to living with the mother by self-identified gender, the highest percentage (45.8%) of respondents living with their mothers were those who "do not identify as a man or a woman." By cis/trans, a high percentage (50.0%) of [transgender] respondents were living with their mothers. By sexual orientation, 46.9% of "asexual" respondents and 40.4% of "homosexual/bisexual" respondents were living with their mothers, which is a high percentage exceeding 40%.

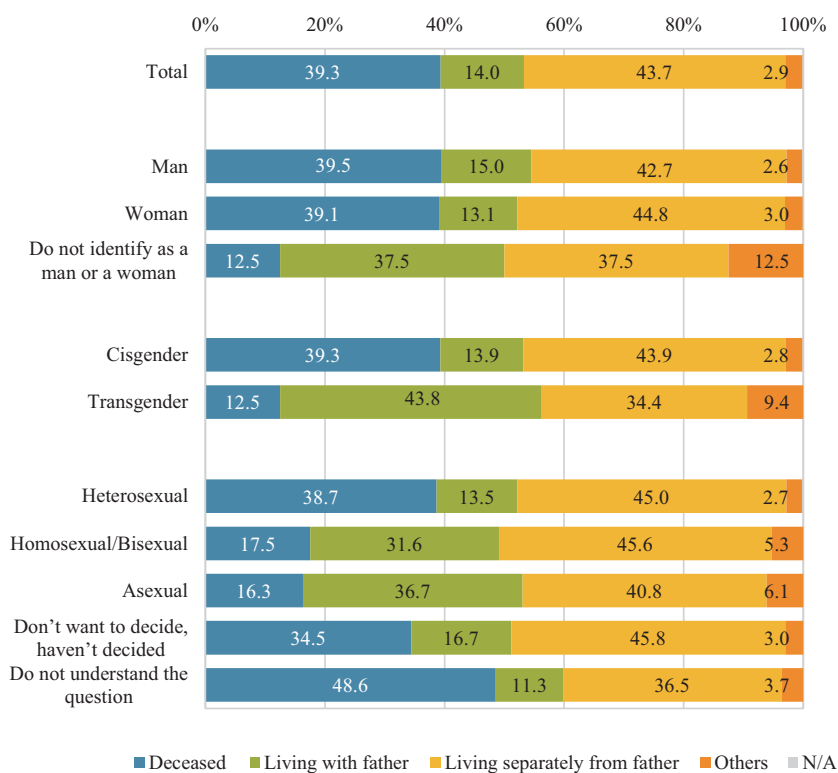


Figure 10 Coresidence with father (by gender identity, cis/trans, sexual orientation identity)
[n=5,339]

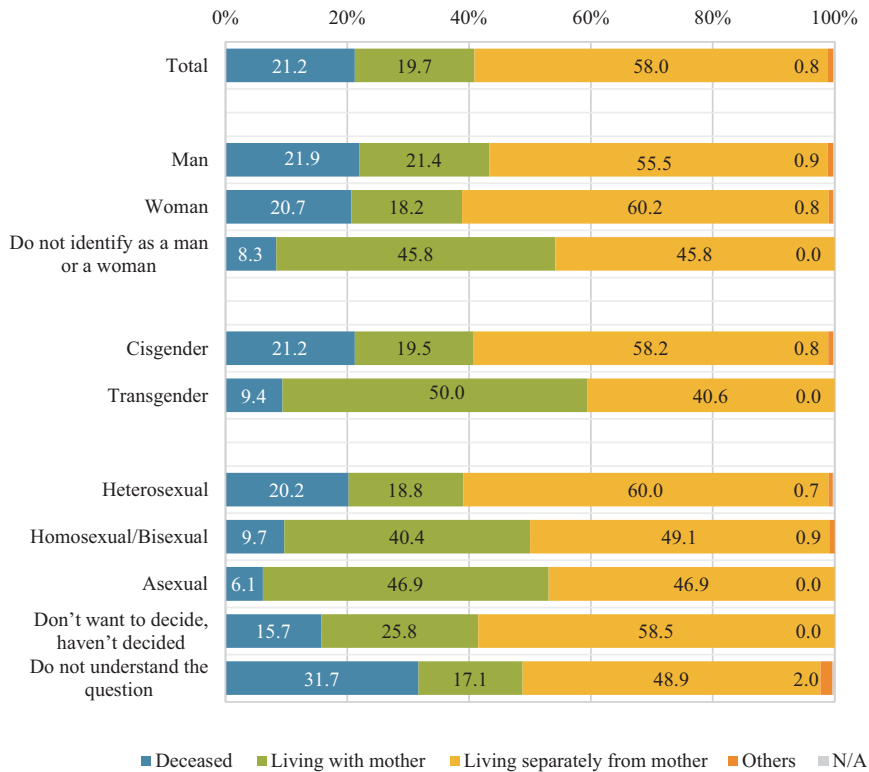


Figure 11 Coresidence with mother (by gender identity, cis/trans, sexual orientation identity) [n=5,339]

(4) Desire to Move in the Future

This survey asked respondents whether they would like to move from their current residence. Combining the three categories of "I want to move as soon as possible," "if possible, I want to move," and "eventually, I want to move" as "want to move" (indicated by [] after each category in Figures 12 and 13), 45.5%, under half of all respondents, said they wanted to move, while 54.2% chose "I want to stay in the current location."

By age, those who "want to move" was high among those aged 18-19 and those in their 20s, with 58.6% of those aged 18-19 and 77.3% of those in their 20s answering that they "want to move." The percentage of respondents who "want to move" decreased from 55.8% among those in their 30s to 26.6% among those in their 60s.

By self-identified gender, the percentage of respondents who "want to move" was slightly higher for [woman] (47.4%) than [man] (42.9%), while the percentage was even higher for those who "do not identify as a man or a woman" (66.7%). By cis/trans, the percentage of respondents who "want to move" was about the same for [cisgender] respondents as for all respondents (45.4%), but the percentage was higher for [transgender] respondents (65.6%). By sexual

orientation, the percentages of respondents who "want to move" were 45.2% for "heterosexual" respondents, 76.3% for "homosexual/bisexual" respondents, 61.2% for "asexual" respondents, and 57.2% for those who "don't want to decide, haven't decided," indicating that the percentages of those who "want to move" in all groups are higher than that of "heterosexual" respondents.

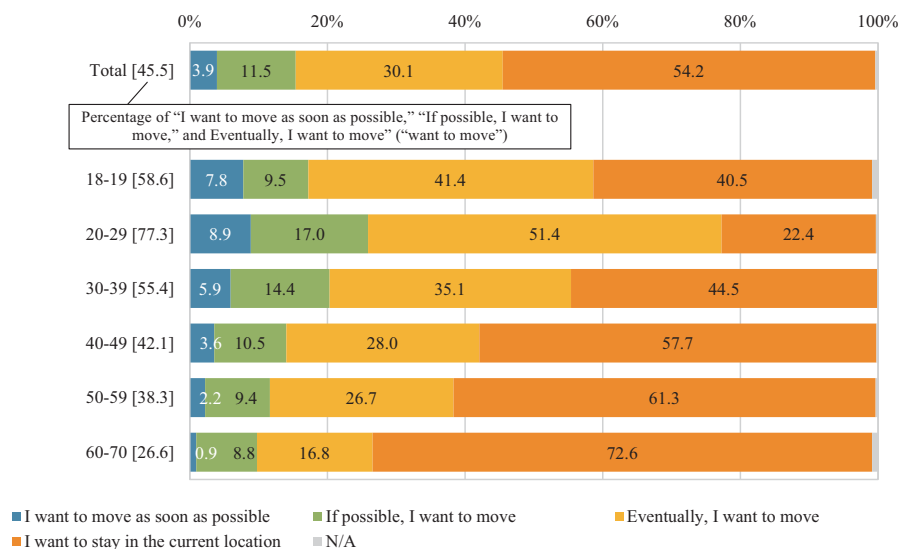


Figure 12 Desire to move in the future (total, by age) [n=5,339]

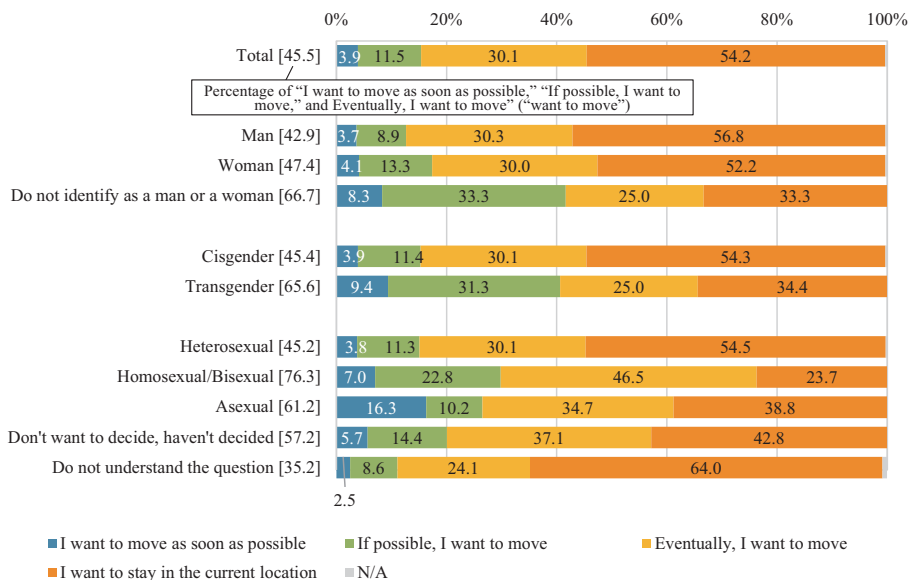


Figure 13 Desire to move in the future (by gender identity, cis/trans, sexual orientation identity) [n=5,339]

3. Daily Problems, Bullying/Violence Victimization, and Mental Health (K6)

(1) Daily Problems

This question asked respondents if they have any problems or difficulties in their daily lives among a list of 17 items (multiple answers). The results show that "my health" was selected by the highest percentage of respondents among the 17 items, indicating that about half (50.4%) of the respondents had problems or difficulties. In addition, the following items were selected by a high percentage of respondents: "Life after retirement," 43.0%; "Current income and household finances," 38.3%; "My work or job-hunting," 36.9%; and "My family's health," 30.7%. More than 10% (11.6%) of the respondents chose "nothing in particular."

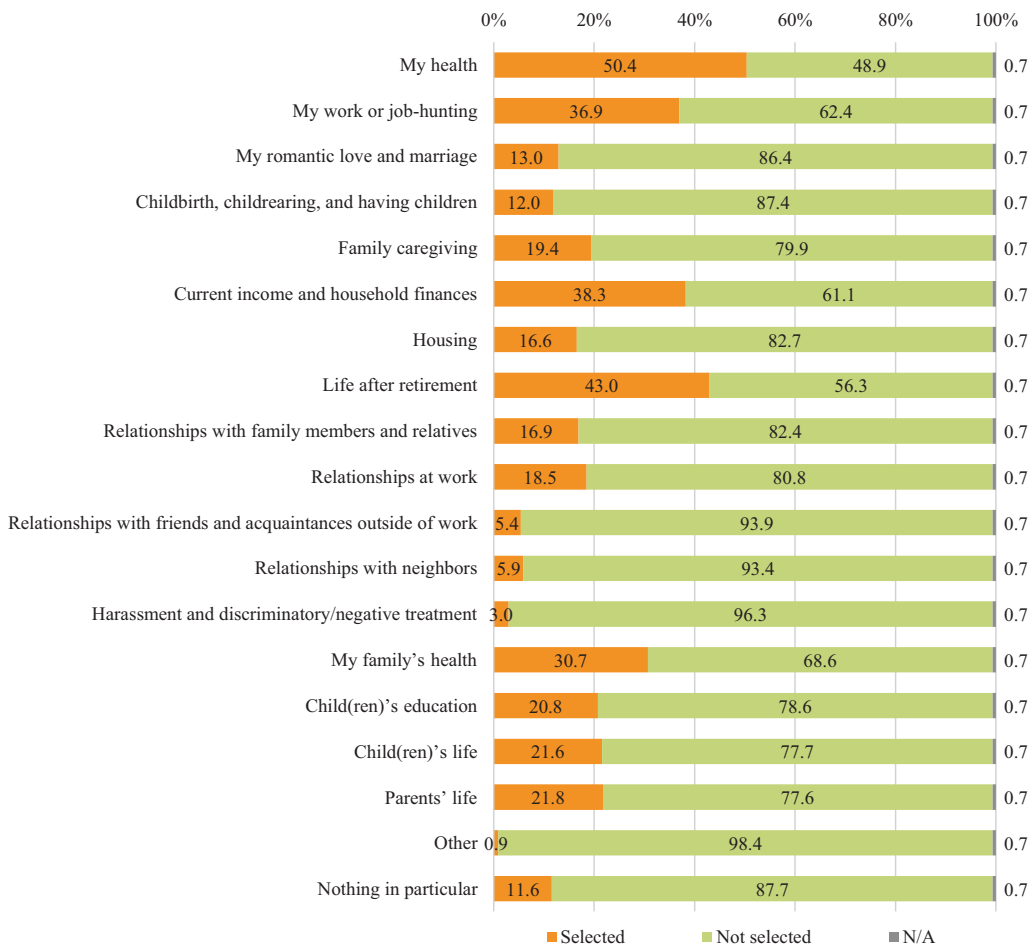


Figure 14 Percentage of daily problems selected (multiple responses) [n=5,339]

By age, gender identity, cis/trans, and sexual orientation, the five items noted above generally appeared at the top of the list. By age, the most common response among those aged 18-19 was "nothing in particular" (39.7%), followed by "my romantic love and marriage" (31.0%), and among those aged 20-29, "my romantic love and marriage" (35.7%) was the fourth most common response. By sexual orientation, "my romantic love and marriage" was also the fifth most popular response (36.0%) among "homosexual/bisexual" respondents. We also find that a higher percentage of those aged 30-39 and 40-49 selected "child(ren)'s education" (37.2% and 38.3%, respectively). [Transgender] respondents were also shown to be much more likely to select "my health" (71.9%) and "my work or job-hunting" (78.1%). On the other hand, the percentage of those who selected "nothing in particular" concerning problems or difficulties tended to be lowest in the 40-49 age group. No respondents selected this option among those who "do not identify as a man or a woman" or who are [transgender]. By sexual orientation, the percentage selecting "nothing in particular" among "homosexual/bisexual" and "asexual" respondents were about half of that among "heterosexual" respondents.

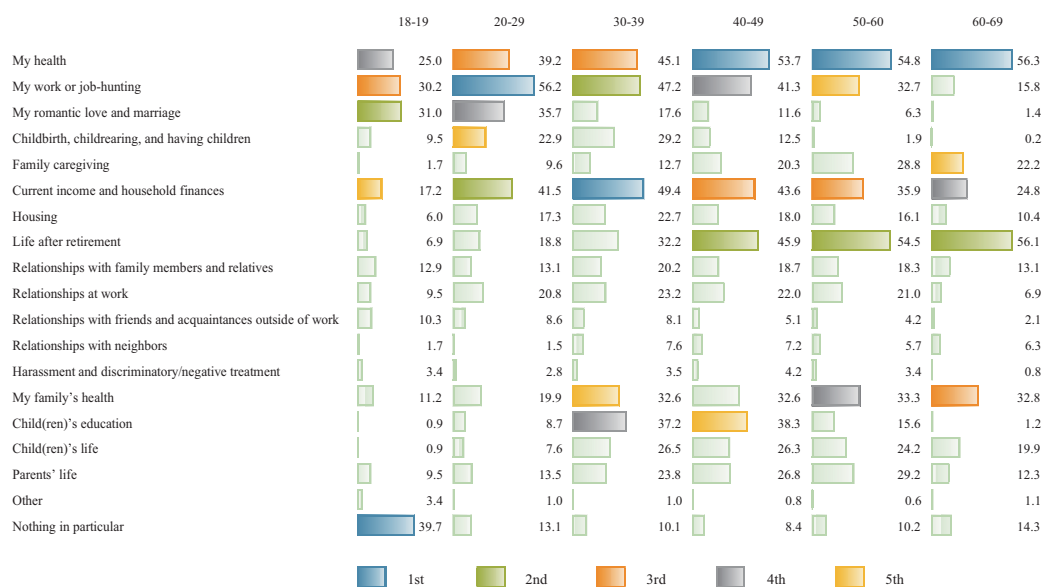


Figure 15 Percentage of each daily problem selected (multiple responses) (by age) [n=5,339]

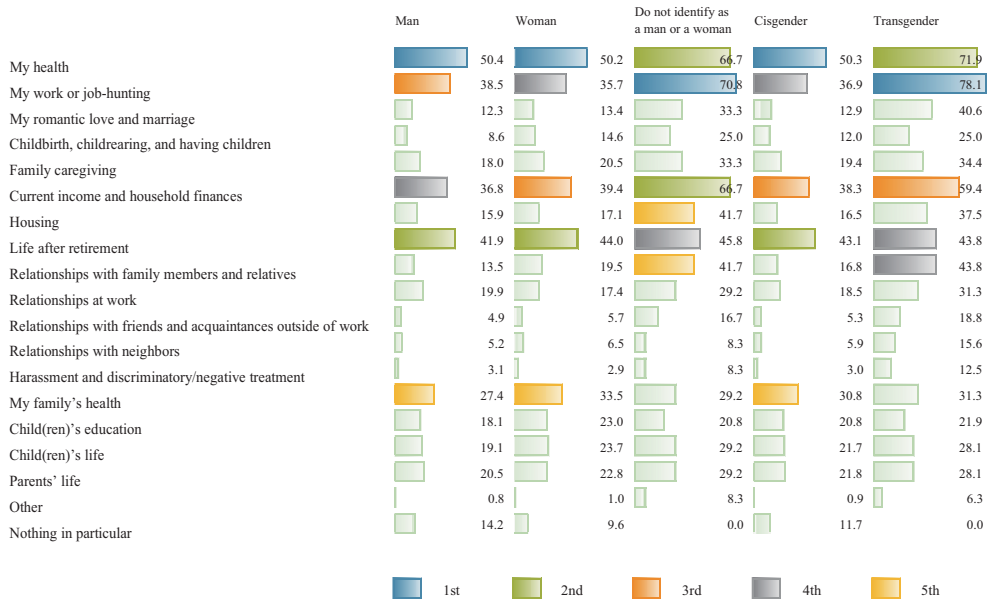


Figure 16a Percentage of each daily problem selected (multiple responses) (by gender identity, cis/trans) [n=5,339]

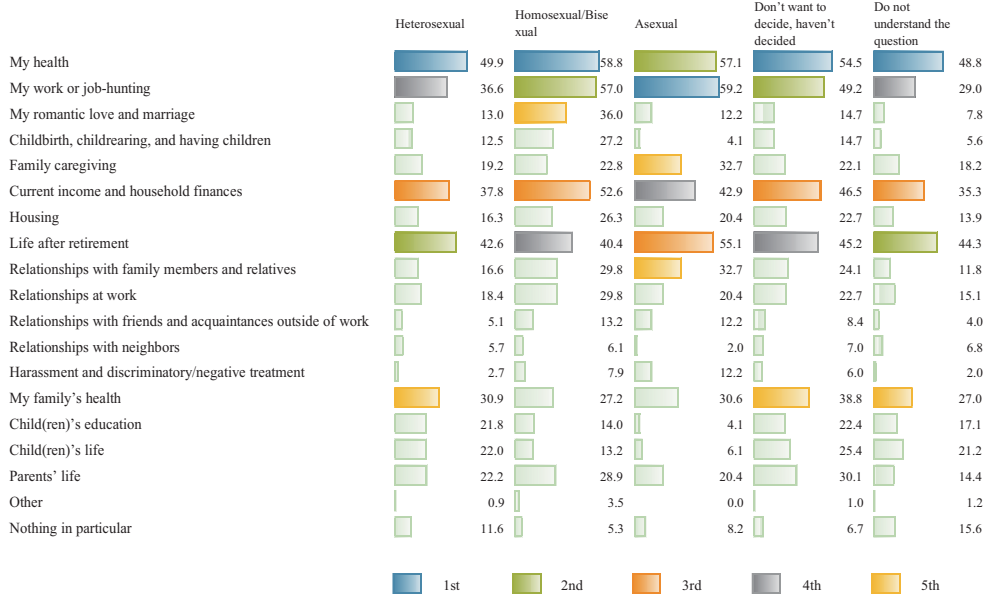


Figure 16b Percentage of each daily problem selected (multiple responses) (by sexual orientation identity) [n=5,339]

(2) Experiences of Offensive Jokes, Teasing, or Violent Behavior from Elementary through High School

From elementary through high school, 58.0% had experienced "offensive jokes and teasing," and 19.8% had experienced "violent acts" from friends and classmates. Offensive jokes and teasing such as "homo," "fag," "dyke," and "tranny" were experienced by 6.9% of the respondents, and violence related to these matters was experienced by 1.5%. In relation to ethnicity, race, or nationality, 2.6% of respondents experienced offensive jokes and teasing and 0.7% violent acts.

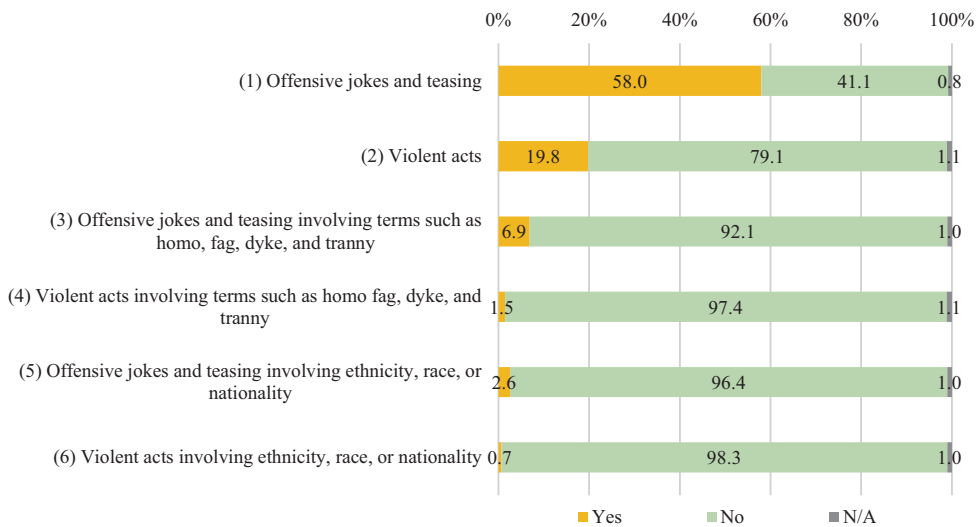


Figure 17 Experiences of offensive jokes and teasing, or violent acts from elementary through high school [n=5,339]

When these experiences were broken down by self-identified gender, cis/trans, and sexual orientation, the largest percentage of respondents in each category experienced "offensive jokes and teasing," and the smallest percentage experienced "violent acts involving ethnicity, race, or nationality," showing a decrease of reported experience by the order listed from (1) to (6). By self-identified gender, respondents who "do not identify as a man or a woman" were much more likely than [men] or [women] to have experienced any of the items. Also, [women] respondents tended to be slightly less likely to report having experienced any of the items listed. By cis/trans, [transgender] respondents were much more likely than [cisgender] respondents to have experienced any of the items, with 84.4% having experienced "offensive jokes and teasing," 43.8% "violent acts," 34.4% "homo," "fag," and other offensive jokes and teasing, and 9.4% violent acts related to these matters. By sexual orientation, more "homosexual/bisexual" and "asexual" respondents as well as those who "don't want to decide, haven't decided" reported such experiences than "heterosexual" respondents. Offensive jokes and teasing overall, as well as those related to "homo,"

"fag," "dyke," and "tranny" were experienced most frequently by "homosexual/bisexual" respondents (81.6% and 25.4%, respectively), while "violent acts" was experienced most frequently by "asexual" respondents (34.7%). Both "offensive jokes and teasing" and "violent acts" involving ethnicity, race, or nationality were experienced more often by those who "do not identify as a man or a woman," [transgender] respondents, and non-heterosexual respondents than by all other groups.

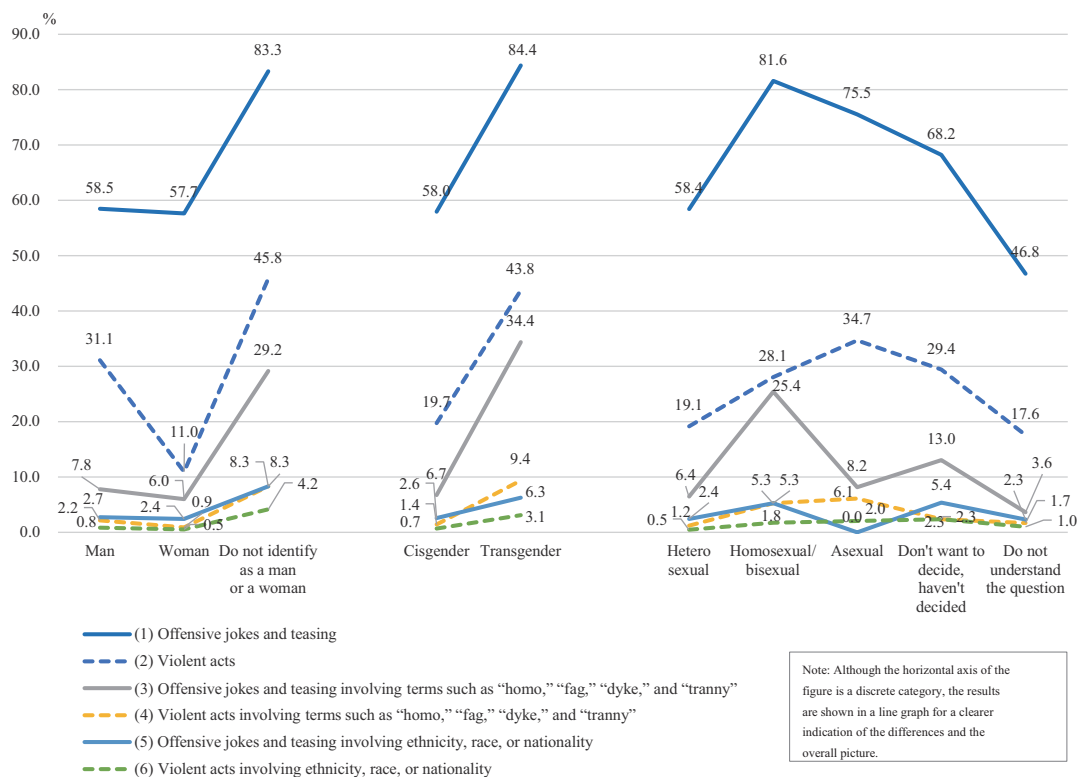


Figure 18 Experiences of offensive jokes and teasing, or violent acts from elementary through high school (by gender identity, cis/trans, sexual orientation identity) [n=5,339]

(3) Experiences of Offensive Jokes and Teasing or Violent Acts in Adulthood

Even in adulthood, 30.4% had experienced "offensive jokes and teasing" from those close to them, and 8.7% had experienced "violent acts." 1.9% had experienced offensive jokes and teasing involving terms such as "homo," "fag," "dyke," and "tranny," and 0.4%, violence related to these matters. Regarding ethnicity, race, or nationality, 2.7% had experienced offensive jokes and teasing, and 0.7% had experienced violent acts.

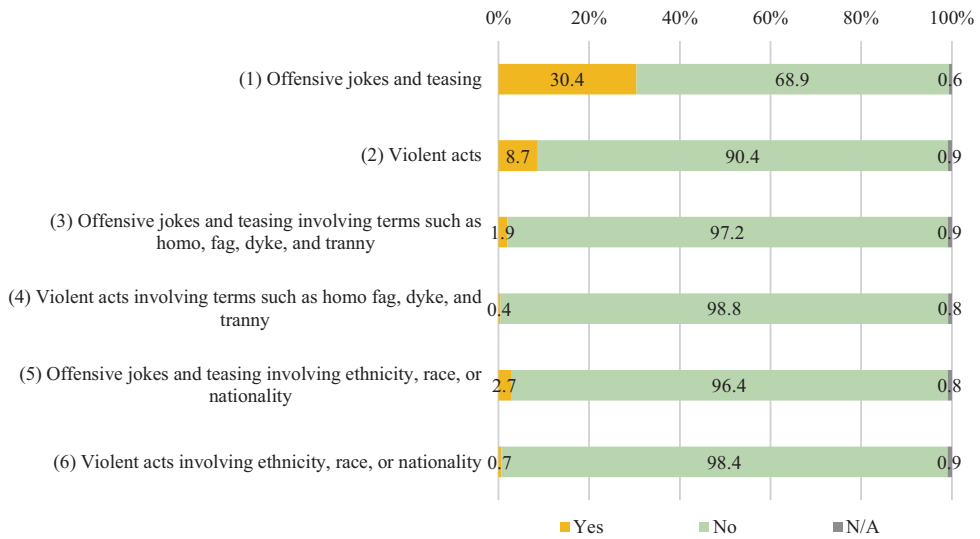


Figure 19 Experiences of offensive jokes and teasing or violent acts in adulthood [n=5,339]

Considering these experiences by self-identified gender, cis/trans, and sexual orientation, the largest percentage of respondents of almost all groups had experienced "offensive jokes and teasing," and the smallest percentage "violent acts involving ethnicity, race, or nationality," showing a decrease in the order of the items listed from (1) to (6). By self-identified gender, while there is virtually no difference in responses to the three items of violent acts, more respondents who "do not identify as a man or a woman" reported having had experiences in all items than [men] or [women]. There is either little difference between [men] and [women] or fewer [women] having experienced any of these items. [Transgender] respondents were more likely than [cisgender] respondents to have experienced most items, with 50.0% of them reporting having experienced "offensive jokes and teasing." By sexual orientation, "homosexual/bisexual" and "asexual" respondents as well as those who "don't want to decide, haven't decided" generally experienced more of these items than "heterosexual" respondents. Among the various items, "asexual" respondents showed the highest percentage of having experienced "offensive jokes and teasing" at 55.1%, while "homosexual/bisexual" respondents showed the highest percentage for the other items, especially "violent acts" and offensive jokes such as "homo" and "fag," at 14.9% for both. Both "offensive jokes and teasing" and "violent acts" related to ethnicity, race, or nationality were experienced by higher percentage of those who "do not identify as a man or a woman," [transgender] respondents, and non-heterosexual respondents except for "asexual" respondents, than by the other groups.

Experiences of offensive jokes and teasing, as well as violent acts, were generally less common in adulthood than in elementary through high school, but there was little difference between the two regarding ethnic and racial matters.

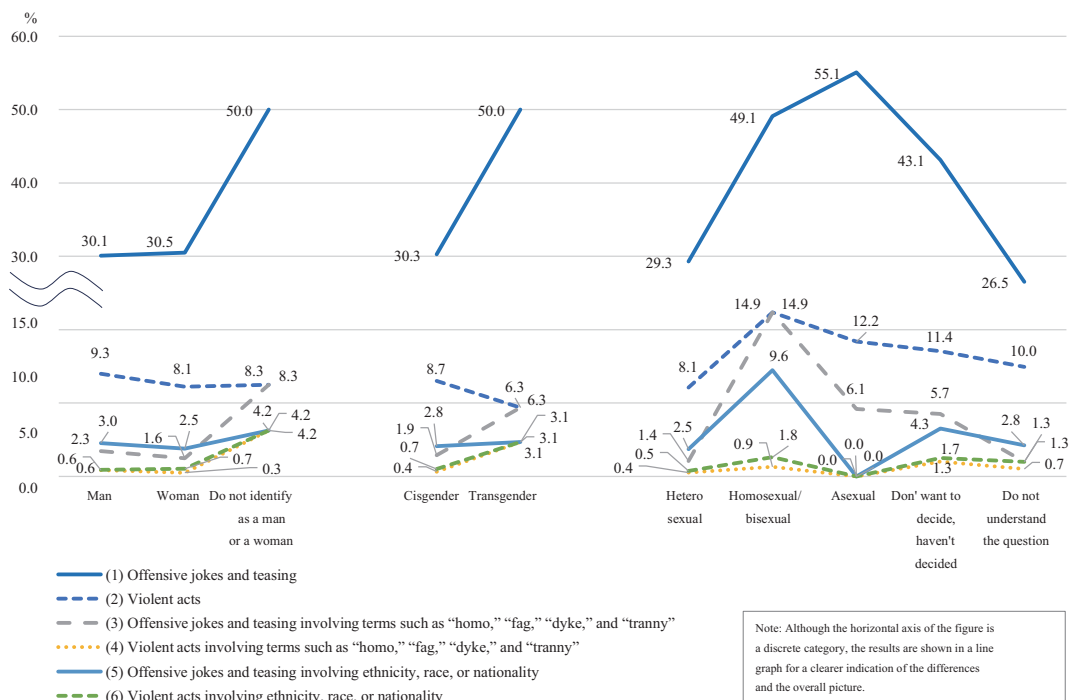


Figure 20 Experiences of offensive jokes and teasing or violent acts in adulthood (by gender identity, cis/trans, sexual orientation identity) [n=5,339]

(4) Mental State in the Past Month (K6 score)

The following six items were asked to inquire about respondents' mental state in the past month: "Did you feel nervous?", "Did you feel hopeless?" "Did you feel restless or fidgety?" "Did you feel so depressed that nothing could cheer you up?" "Did you feel that everything was an effort?" and "Did you feel worthless?". The answer to each of the six items was scored as follows: 0 points for "none of the time," 1 point for "a little of the time," 2 points for "some of the time," 3 points for "most of the time," and 4 points for "all of the time." Then the scores of all six items were added together (K6 score⁶⁾). The resulting scores were then divided into the following

6) A scale developed by Kessler et al. (2003) to screen for mood and anxiety disorders, including depression. Following Hashimoto (2010), 37 respondents (0.9%) who did not respond to three or more items were excluded, and for those who had one or two non-response items, the mean value of the items responded to was substituted in calculating the K6 score. Note that a score of 5 or higher indicates "the possibility of having psychological stress," a score of 10 or higher indicates "the possibility of having a mood/anxiety disorder equivalent," and a score of 13 or higher indicates "the possibility of experiencing serious psychological distress."

Kessler, Ronald C., Peggy R. Barker, Lisa J. Colpe, Joan F. Epstein, Joseph C. Gfroerer, Eva Hiripi, Mary J. Howes, Sharon-Lise T. Normand, Ronald W. Manderscheid, Ellen E. Walters, and Alan M. Zaslavsky. 2003. "Screening for Serious Mental Illness in the General Population." *Archives of General Psychiatry* 60:184-189.

Hashimoto, Hideki. 2010. "A Study on the Future of the National Survey of Living Standards (2nd Report)." *Journal of Health and Welfare Statistics* 57(3):1-7.

categories. 0 to 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 12, and 13 or higher. Figure 21 shows the percentage of respondents for each score category.

Overall, 62.0% of respondents scored 0-4, 22.8% scored 5-9, 6.9% scored 10-12, and 7.6% scored 13 and above. By age, the percentage of respondents whose K6 score was 5 or above (indicated by [] after each category in Figures 21 and 22), which is considered as indicating "the possibility of having psychological stress," was in the 40% range for those in their 20s to 40s, which tended to be higher than those aged 18-19 and those aged 50 and above. The percentage of respondents with a K6 score of 5 or higher was 75.0% for those who "do not identify as a man or a woman" compared to 34.4% for [men] and 39.5% for [women], 71.9% for [transgender] respondents compared to 37.3% for [cisgender] respondents, 36.4% for "heterosexual" respondents compared to 50.0% for "homosexual/bisexual" respondents and 53.1% for "asexual" respondents. Thus, the percentage of those with K6 scores of 5 and above was higher for [transgender] respondents, those who "do not identify as a man or a woman," "homosexual/bisexual" and "asexual" respondents than for [cisgender] and "heterosexual" respondents. The percentage of those who scored 13 or higher, which is considered to indicate "the possibility of experiencing serious psychological distress," was 25.0% for those who "do not identify as a man or a woman" and [transgender] respondents, and was higher than for [men] or [women] or [cisgender] respondents. Although the difference by sexual orientation was somewhat minor, the percentage of respondents with K6 scores of 13 and above was 14.1 percentage points higher among "homosexual/bisexual" respondents (21.1%) than among "heterosexual" respondents (7.0%).

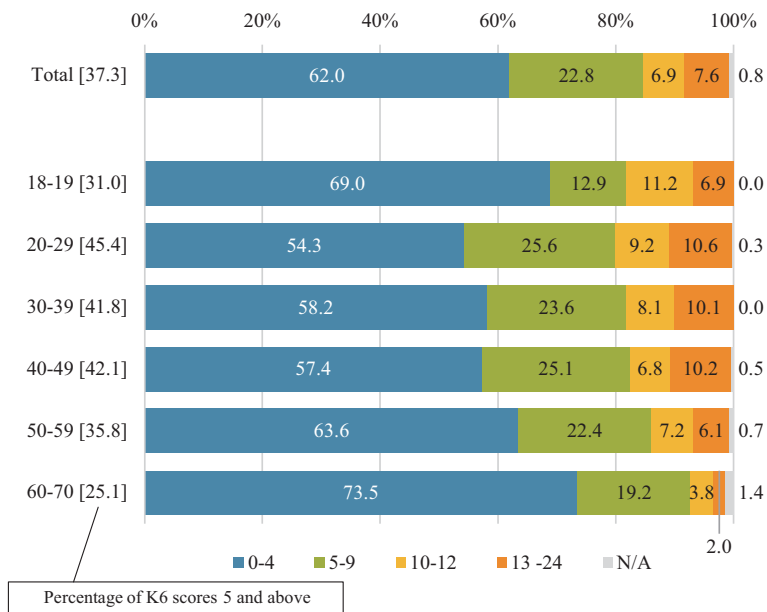


Figure 21 State of mind during the last month (K6 score) (total, by age) [n=5,339]

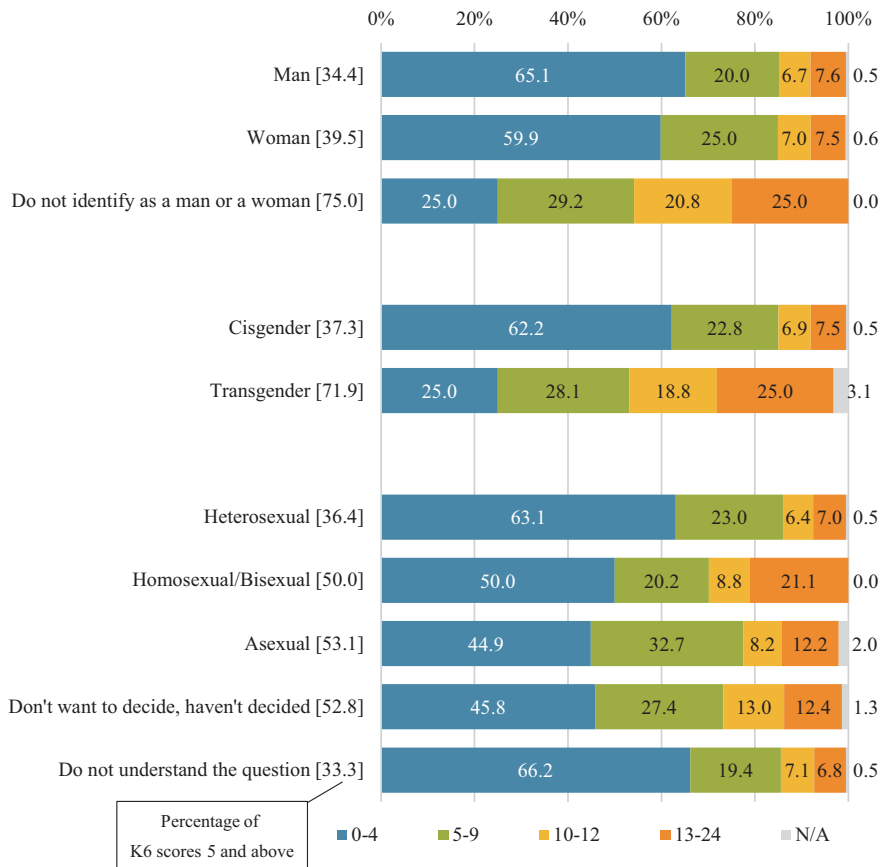


Figure 22 State of mind during the last month (K6 score) (by gender identity, cis/trans, sexual orientation identity) [n=5,339]

4. Perceptions of and Ideas about Family and Gender/Sexuality

(1) Presence of Homosexual People and People who have Changed their Sex

The survey asked the following two questions regarding the presence of sexual and gender minorities among those close to the respondents: "Are there any homosexual people among your colleagues at work (including former colleagues), close friends, relatives, or family?" "Is there anyone who has changed their sex or is thinking of doing so among your colleagues at work (including former colleagues), close friends, relatives, or family?" (Options: "Yes"; "There are people who might be so"; "I do not think there are any"; and "No") The percentage of "yes" responses was 10.9% for homosexual people and 4.7% for people who have changed their sex.

With respect to the presence of homosexual people, the percentage of respondents aged 18-19 through 40s who said "yes" was in the 10% range (18.0% of those in their 20s, 15.8% of those in their 30s, 11.5% of those in their 40s, and 10.3% of those aged 18-19), compared to 7.5% of those in their 50s and 5.1% of those in their 60s. By self-identified gender, by cis/trans, and by sexual

orientation identity, those most likely to think "there are" homosexual people around them were those who "do not identify as a man or a woman" (25.0%), [transgender] respondents (21.9%), "homosexual/bisexual" respondents (33.3%), and respondents who "don't want to decide, haven't decided" (20.1%).

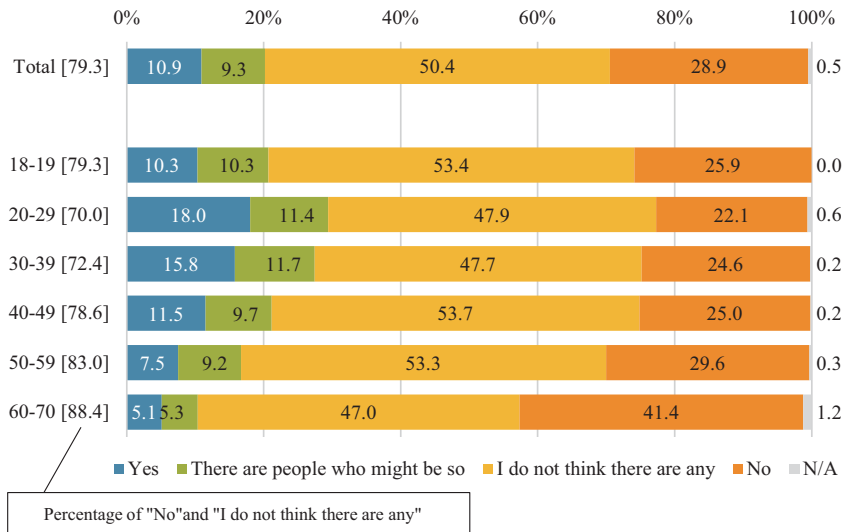


Figure 23 Whether there are homosexual people among those close to one (in total, by age) [n=5,339]

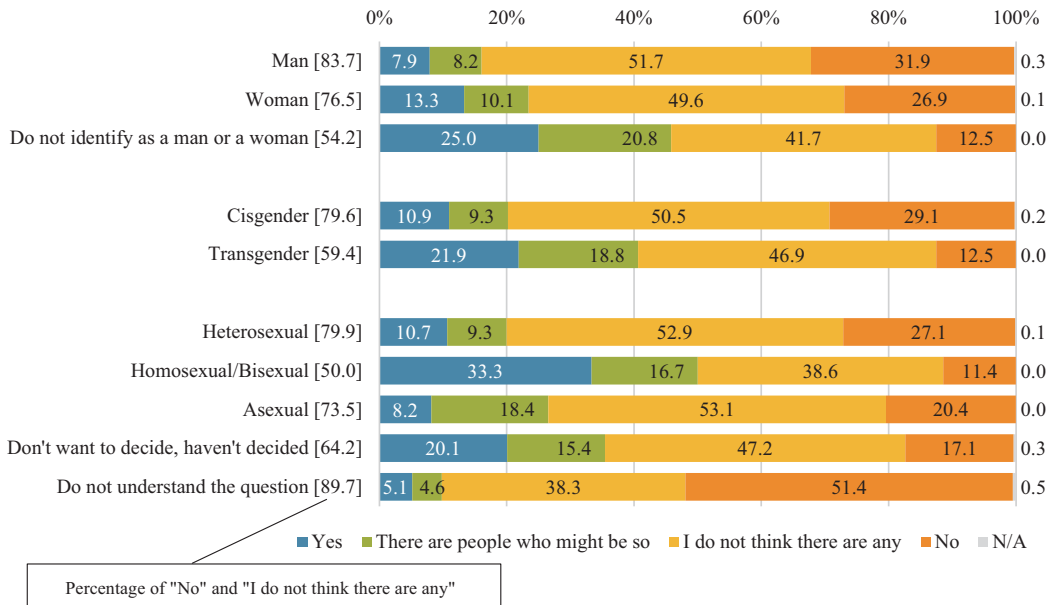


Figure 24 Whether there are homosexual people among those close to one (by gender identity, cis/trans, sexual orientation identity) [n=5,339]

With respect to people who have changed their sex or are thinking of doing so, the percentage responding "yes" and "There are people who might be so" was lower than that for homosexual people. Even among those in their 20s and 30s, where the percentage was relatively high, it was only around 7%. By self-identified gender, cis/trans, and sexual orientation identity, it was 20.8% for respondents who "do not identify as a man or a woman", 21.9% for [transgender] respondents, and 12.3% for "homosexual/bisexual" respondents. These percentages were relatively high compared to [men], [women], or [cisgender] respondents but remained in the 20% range. The percentage of respondents who said "no" or "I do not think there are any" (indicated by [] after each category in Figures 25 and 26) was 66.7% for those who "do not identify as a man or a woman" and 68.8% for [transgender] respondents. Thus, two out of three respondents who do not fit into the gender binary framework or who are [transgender] are likely to be in an environment without being aware of anyone in the same situation as themselves.

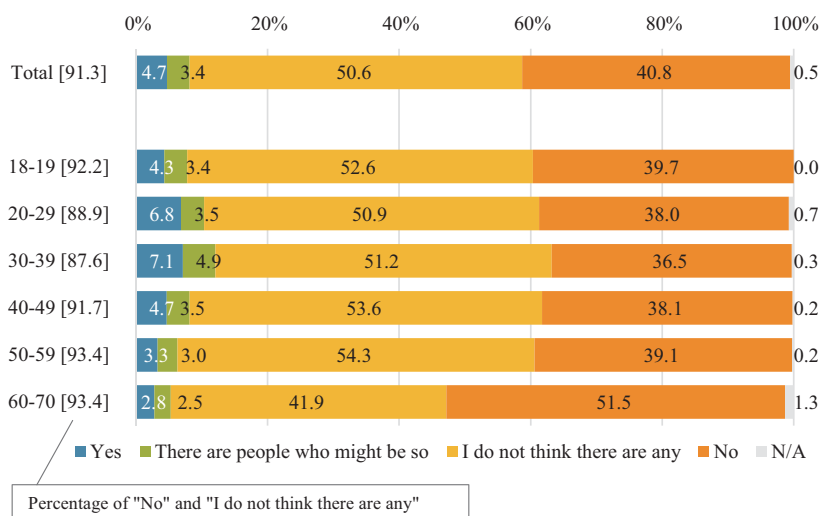


Figure 25 Whether there are people who have changed their sex among those close to one (total, by age) [n=5,339]

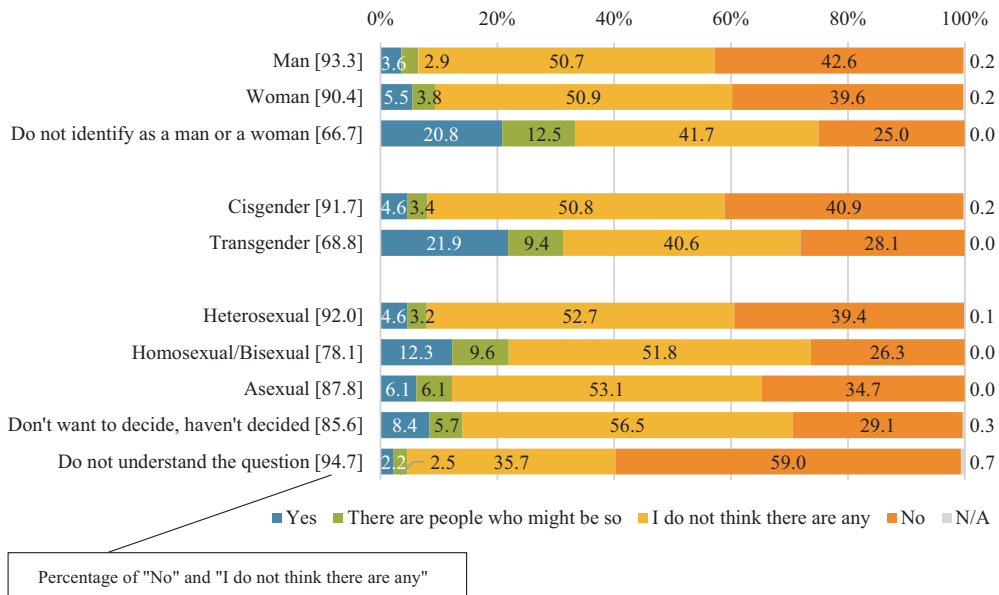


Figure 26 Whether there are people who have changed their sex among those close to one (by gender identity, cis/trans, sexual orientation identity) [n=5,339]

(2) Attitudes Toward Homosexual People and People who have Changed their Sex

The respondents were asked how they would feel if colleagues at work, their children, or close friends were homosexual or if they were ones who had changed their sex. They were given four options: "not unpleasant," "not so unpleasant," "somewhat unpleasant," and "unpleasant." Overall, 14.1% said they would feel "unpleasant" or "somewhat unpleasant" if their colleagues at work were homosexual, and 13.3% said the same thing if their colleagues at work were people who have changed their sex (indicated in brackets [] after each category in Figure 27). In cases where close friends were homosexual or people who had changed their sex, the figures were 19.9% and 18.9%, respectively. Thus, less than 20% of respondents express negative feelings if colleagues at work or friends are a sexual and/or gender minority. On the other hand, nearly half (47.8% and 47.2%) said they would feel "unpleasant" or "somewhat unpleasant" if their children were homosexual or people who have changed their sex.

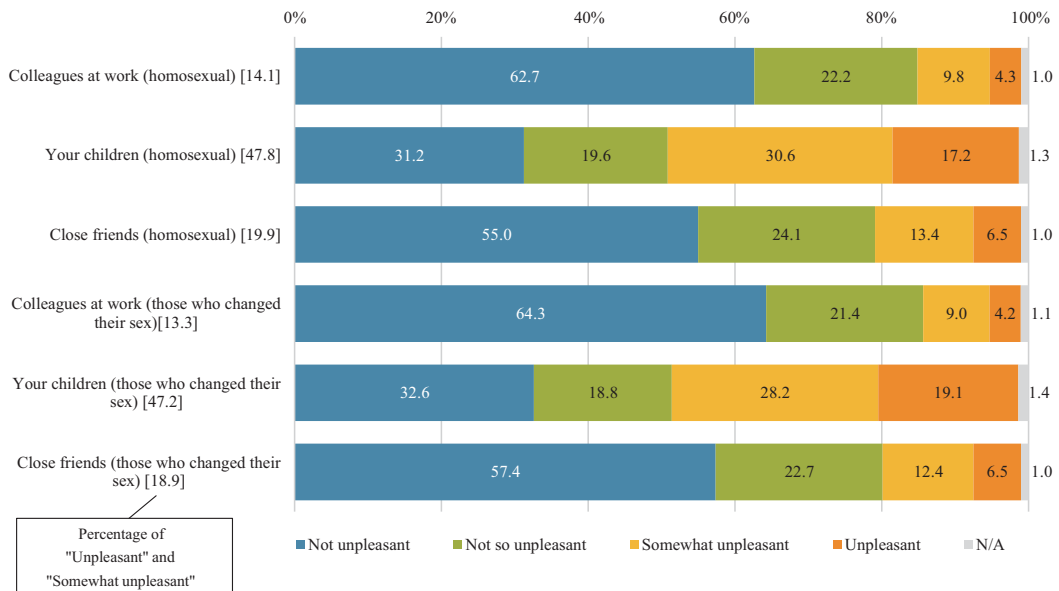


Figure 27 How would one feel if someone close to one were a homosexual person or a person who had changed their sex [n=5,339]

5. Views and Perceptions of Initiatives and/or Issues Related to Gender/Sexual Diversity

(1) Views of Initiatives Related to Family and Gender/Sexual Diversity

Regarding institutions and initiatives related to family and gender/sexual diversity, the respondents were presented with seven ideas and asked to choose from four options: "for," "somewhat for," "somewhat against," and "against." The percentage of respondents who answered "for" or "somewhat for" to each of the seven ideas (hereafter referred to as "agreed with" or "in favor of") was over 75%, indicating that three out of four respondents agreed with those ideas. The highest percentage of respondents agreed with the idea of "establishing laws and ordinances so that homosexual people and those who have changed their sex can be treated equitably without discrimination at work, in schools, and in the local community" (92.0%), followed by "educational activities on the diversity of gender and sexuality at work, in schools, and in the local community" (89.9%). More than 85% of respondents were in favor of "teaching about homosexuality as a sexuality and about people who hope to change their sex in compulsory education" (87.8%) and "a legal institution where same-sex couples can raise adopted or foster children whom their parents cannot raise" (86.3%). Over 80% of respondents were in favor of "a legal institution where couples can legally get married even though the surname of the wife and the surname of the husband are not the same (a selective separate surname system)" (83.9%) and "a legal institution where same-sex couples (two men or two women as a couple) can legally get married" (83.3%). The percentage of respondents in favor of "a legal institution where two women can have children

together as a couple through assisted reproductive technology" (78.9%) was lower than the other items, but still, around 80% agreed with the statement.

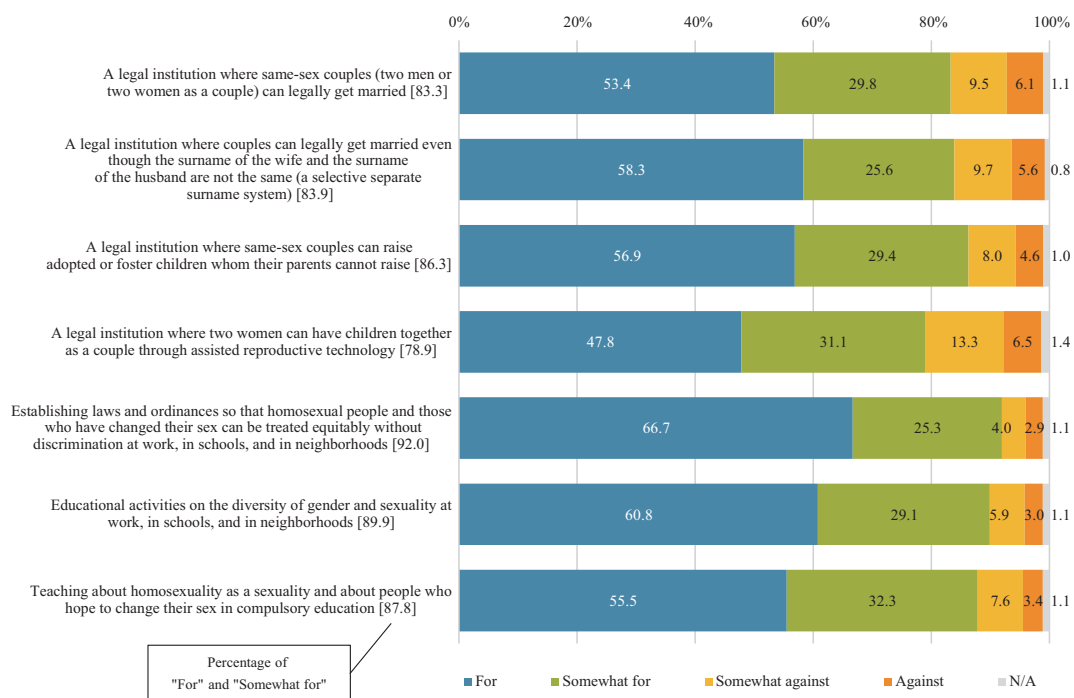


Figure 28 View on institutions and initiatives related to family and gender/sexual diversity

* The percentage of each answer choice has been rounded to the second decimal place, so the result of adding the percentages of "for" and "somewhat for" shown in the chart may differ from the values in brackets [].

(2) Perceptions of Partnership Systems

To find out the extent to which respondents were aware of municipal initiatives on family and gender/sexual diversity, the survey asked whether the municipality where the respondents live has a partnership system. The overall percentage of respondents who selected the response "I am not sure if it does" was 82.6%, indicating a generally low awareness of partnership system. There are no big differences by age, with those aged 18-19 in the 70% range (78.4%) and those in their 20s and older in the 80% range (81.7%-83.5%) selecting this answer. By self-identified gender, the figure was 58.3% of those who "do not identify as a man or a woman," lower than 83.5% of [men] and 82.2% of [women]. Similarly, by cis/trans, it was 82.8% for [cisgender] respondents compared to 59.4% for [transgender] respondents. By sexual orientation identity, the lowest percentage was 64.0% for "homosexual/bisexual" respondents; the figures were around 80% for "heterosexual" respondents and those who "do not understand the question" (83.8% and 85.1% respectively), and around 70% for "asexual" respondents and those who "don't want to decide, haven't decided"

(75.5% and 71.6% respectively). Even though the details vary from municipality to municipality, most partnership systems target same-sex couples. However, 60% of "homosexual/bisexual" respondents said they were not sure whether or not their municipality had a partnership system. In future analyses, we plan to take into account the actual status of the partnership system in the respondents' places of residence at the time of the survey.

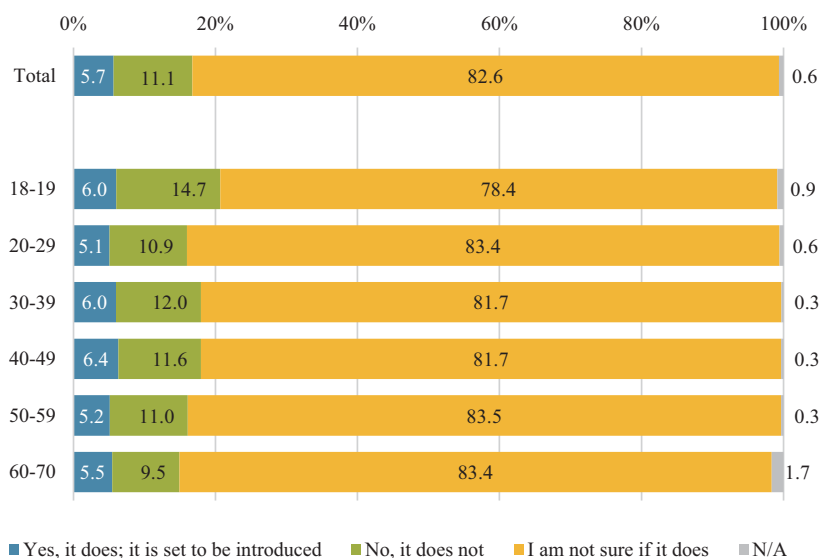


Figure 29 Perceptions of partnership systems (total, by age) [n=5,339]

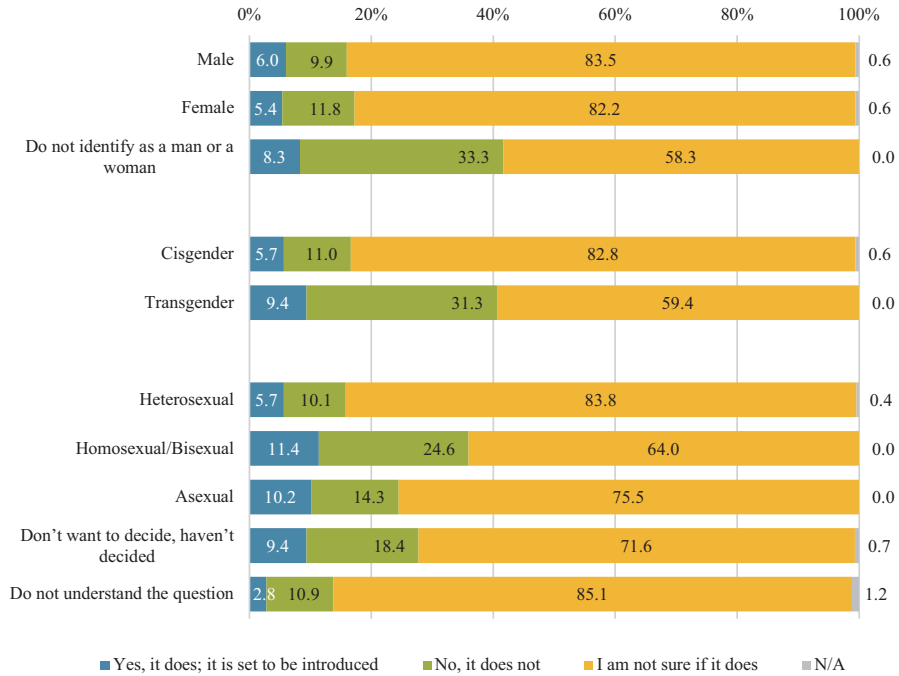


Figure 30 Perceptions of partnership systems (by gender identity, cis/trans, sexual orientation identity) [n=5,339]

Appendix: Survey Methodology

Sampling the Target Respondents

For this survey, the target population was those aged 18-69 residing in Japan. A total of 18,000 people aged 18-69, including foreign nationals, registered in the Basic Resident Registers as of 1 January 2022 were chosen as respondents for the survey. Residents of 360 basic unit areas were selected by a stratified two-stage random sampling method from the basic unit areas for the 2020 Census conducted by the Statistics Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. The whole country is divided into 11 regional blocks (Hokkaido, Tohoku, North Kanto, South Kanto, Hokushinetsu, Tokai, Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku, North Kyushu, South Kyushu) and five municipal categories (large cities, cities with a population of 200 000 or more, cities with a population of 100,000 to 200,000, cities with a population of less than 100,000, and towns and villages). Three hundred sixty survey points were allocated according to the population size of each regional block and municipality type, and 50 persons were selected at equal intervals from the Basic Resident Register at each survey point. The sampling was carried out by General Incorporated Association Shin Joho Center in November and December 2022.

The distributions of the target respondents (samples) by man/woman, regional block, and age are shown in Appendix Table 1.

Appendix Table 1 Distribution of target respondents by age, and regional block⁷⁾

Man							
Regional blocks	18-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	Total
Hokkaido	12	50	57	77	84	73	353
Tohoku	15	95	101	146	125	95	577
North Kanto	11	84	81	115	118	96	505
South Kanto	83	504	565	646	692	434	2,924
Hokushinetsu	10	65	91	131	133	91	521
Tokai	40	143	212	289	247	200	1,131
Kinki	40	207	249	317	331	249	1,393
Chugoku	17	69	95	123	114	97	515
Shikoku	8	19	48	56	52	26	209
North Kyusyu	17	85	123	153	120	131	629
South Kyusyu	13	67	76	99	84	98	437
Total	266	1,388	1,698	2,152	2,100	1,590	9,194
Woman							
Regional blocks	18-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	Total
Hokkaido	11	42	63	90	69	72	347
Tohoku	20	82	107	139	142	133	623
North Kanto	16	62	80	83	107	97	445
South Kanto	69	475	454	565	678	435	2,676
Hokushinetsu	7	68	94	127	90	93	479
Tokai	24	151	175	233	221	215	1,019
Kinki	37	218	229	331	365	277	1,457
Chugoku	19	65	65	103	135	98	485
Shikoku	8	28	41	59	52	53	241
North Kyusyu	20	80	105	156	137	123	621
South Kyusyu	17	58	64	101	98	75	413
Total	248	1,329	1,477	1,987	2,094	1,671	8,806

Appendix Table 2 shows the rate (a percentage in thousands) of the target respondents sampled from the population registered in the Basic Resident Registers as of 1 January 2022. Although variations are likely to occur in regions or age groups in which the number of people to be sampled is small, it is generally within the range of 0.20-0.26‰, and it can be said that the target respondents sampled are generally unbiased from the expected population group.

Appendix Table 2 Sampling rate by man/woman, age, and regional block (‰)

Man							
Regional blocks	18-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	Total
Hokkaido	0.27	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.25	0.22	0.22
Tohoku	0.20	0.25	0.22	0.25	0.22	0.16	0.22
North Kanto	0.17	0.24	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.22	0.23
South Kanto	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.22	0.24	0.21	0.23
Hokushinetsu	0.15	0.19	0.25	0.26	0.28	0.20	0.24
Tokai	0.28	0.18	0.24	0.26	0.23	0.23	0.23
Kinki	0.20	0.19	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.22
Chugoku	0.25	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.22	0.24
Shikoku	0.25	0.12	0.26	0.22	0.22	0.11	0.19
North Kyusyu	0.22	0.21	0.27	0.27	0.24	0.25	0.25
South Kyusyu	0.25	0.26	0.24	0.26	0.24	0.24	0.25
Total	0.23	0.21	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.21	0.23
Woman							
Regional blocks	18-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	Total
Hokkaido	0.26	0.19	0.24	0.25	0.19	0.19	0.21
Tohoku	0.28	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.21	0.24
North Kanto	0.26	0.21	0.23	0.18	0.24	0.22	0.22
South Kanto	0.21	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.26	0.22	0.22
Hokushinetsu	0.12	0.22	0.27	0.27	0.19	0.20	0.22
Tokai	0.18	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.25	0.22
Kinki	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.23	0.22
Chugoku	0.30	0.20	0.18	0.21	0.29	0.21	0.23
Shikoku	0.27	0.18	0.23	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.22
North Kyusyu	0.26	0.20	0.23	0.27	0.25	0.22	0.24
South Kyusyu	0.33	0.22	0.20	0.26	0.26	0.18	0.23
Total	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.22	0.22

Note: Sampling rates in thousand fractions (‰)

7) Man/woman in the tables and the text on the Sampling the Target Respondents and Questionnaire Collection sections is based on sex in the Basic Resident Registers.

Distribution and Collection of Questionnaires

The survey was distributed and collected by postal mail (with the option of completing the questionnaire online). The questionnaires were mailed to target respondents on 1 February 2023, and the respondents were asked to complete the questionnaire by 21 February of the same year. Later, a reminder postcard, which also served as a thank-you card, was sent to the target respondents on 15 February 2023. The postcard stated that the deadline for responses would be extended to 27 February (28 February on the survey website prepared by the research team). To accommodate target respondents who are more familiar with a language other than Japanese, explanations of the survey and questionnaires in Chinese (traditional and simplified), English, Korean, Portuguese, Vietnamese, and Tagalog were made available on the survey website.

The questionnaires were collected either by postal mail or via the Internet. In the case of postal mail, the respondent was asked to send the completed questionnaire in a postage-paid return envelope provided in the set of survey documents. In the case of the Internet, the respondent was asked to enter their answers in a questionnaire on the Internet that can be accessed using a unique ID and password sent with the questionnaire. The reward for each respondent was a 500-yen QUO card, which was sent out on a later date after the response had been verified. Mailing survey documents, collecting the questionnaires, and mailing the rewards were carried out by the General Incorporated Association Shin Joho Center.

Questionnaire Collection

A total of 5,485 questionnaires were returned by 15 April 2023. Of the returned questionnaires, 146 were deemed invalid (1 was blank, 10 were extremely poorly completed, 131 were considered to have been answered by someone other than the target respondent, and 4 were duplicate questionnaires sent both by post and via the Internet). The exclusion of these invalid questionnaires yielded 5,339 valid returned questionnaires. Of the valid returned questionnaires, 3,126 (58.6%) were returned by mail and 2,213 (41.4%) by the Internet. 142 questionnaires were returned to the Shin Joho Center without being delivered as the addresses were unknown due to relocation or other reasons, and 3 cases were excluded from the target respondents as their inclusion had resulted from an error made during the sampling process.

The valid response rate, which is the ratio of valid returned questionnaires to the 17,855 target respondents to whom questionnaires were expected to have been delivered, is 29.9%. Appendix Table 3 shows the valid response rate by man/woman, age, and regional block. The table shows that the valid response rate was higher for women than for men. Among men, there were lower rates for those aged 18-19 and 20-29 and higher rates for those aged 60-69, whereas among women, it was higher for those aged 30-39 and 40-49. For example, the highest rates were found among women aged 30-39 (38.2%), followed by women aged 40-49 (36.9%), while the lowest rate was found among men aged 18-19 (18.4%).

Appendix Table 3 Valid response rate by man/woman, age, and regional block (%)

Man							
Regional blocks	18-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	Total
Hokkaido	33.3	18.0	19.8	31.2	28.6	28.8	28.0
Tohoku	13.3	18.9	26.7	29.5	34.4	37.9	29.3
North Kanto	18.2	22.6	25.9	21.7	21.2	38.5	25.5
South Kanto	18.1	19.0	24.8	22.6	25.4	33.9	24.6
Hokushinetsu	10.0	18.5	31.9	23.7	30.1	34.1	27.6
Tokai	20.0	21.0	26.4	26.6	28.7	29.0	26.5
Kinki	17.5	21.3	24.5	21.1	24.5	29.7	24.0
Chugoku	11.8	14.5	29.5	17.1	18.4	37.1	22.9
Shikoku	25.0	21.1	31.3	33.9	28.8	46.2	32.1
North Kyusyu	29.4	16.5	26.0	22.9	25.0	26.7	24.0
South Kyusyu	7.7	19.4	13.2	25.3	26.2	32.7	23.6
Total	18.4	19.4	25.7	23.8	26.1	32.6	25.4
Woman							
Regional blocks	18-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	Total
Hokkaido	27.3	38.1	33.3	36.7	37.7	31.9	35.2
Tohoku	45.0	26.8	33.6	38.1	38.7	36.1	35.8
North Kanto	37.5	32.3	37.5	37.3	31.8	28.9	33.5
South Kanto	27.5	28.8	39.6	35.4	31.4	28.7	32.7
Hokushinetsu	14.3	33.8	43.6	44.9	32.2	39.8	39.2
Tokai	45.8	40.4	40.0	40.3	33.0	36.3	38.0
Kinki	21.6	29.8	31.9	33.8	30.4	35.7	32.1
Chugoku	21.1	36.9	50.8	40.8	33.3	26.5	35.9
Shikoku	25.0	42.9	29.3	30.5	23.1	41.5	32.4
North Kyusyu	20.0	33.8	35.2	36.5	29.9	32.5	33.2
South Kyusyu	11.8	17.2	48.4	35.6	27.6	28.0	30.8
Total	27.8	31.4	38.2	36.9	31.8	32.7	34.0

Note: Valid response rates are shown as percentages (%). The denominator is the number of target respondents to whom the questionnaire is considered to have been delivered (17,855), and the numerator is the number of valid returned questionnaires. Note that the age of the target respondents is the age on the resident register, which may differ from the age entered by the respondent in the questionnaire due to the timing of the actual survey. Nine of the validly collected questionnaires were not included in the figures in this table, as the age on the resident register could not be identified.

Distribution of Age, Self-identified Gender, Cisgender/Transgender, and Sexual Orientation Identity

The number of persons (n) in each category (age, self-identified gender, cisgender/transgender, and sexual orientation identity) used for tabulation in this Summary Report is shown in Appendix Table 4.

Appendix Table 4 Number of respondents by age, by self-identified gender, by cisgender/transgender, and by sexual orientation identity

Age	n	Self-identified gender	n	Cis/trans	n	Sexual orientation identity	n
18-19	116	Man	2,304	Cisgender	5,267	Heterosexual	4,218
20-29	687	Woman	2,971	Transgender	32	Homosexual/Bisexual	114
30-39	995	Do not identify as a man or a woman	24	N/A	40	Asexual	49
40-49	1,241	N/A	40			Don't want to decide, haven't decided	299
50-59	1,221					Do not understand the question	603
60-70	1,077					N/A	56
N/A	2						
Total	5,339	Total	5,339	Total	5,339	Total	5,339

Original in Japanese:

<https://www.ipss.go.jp/projects/j/SOGI2/ZenkokuSOGISummary20231027R1.pdf>

Summary Report of the National Survey of Family, Gender/Sexuality, and Diversity

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