

CHAPTER 2. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Introduction

This chapter is intended to explain the terms used in the 2005 Population Census and compare with the terms and definitions used in the past censuses.

The population and number of households presented in this report are based on the geographical coverage of the censuses indicated in “Area Coverage of the Census” on “Chapter 1”. The results of the population censuses for Okinawa-ken, where those were conducted by the then Ryukyu Government before its reversion to the Japanese Administration, are included in the counts for the whole of Japan so far as possible, with some explanatory notes about the terms and definitions used for the censuses in Okinawa-ken if there were any differences from corresponding censuses in Japan.

Population

Population presented in this report is based on the results of the population censuses conducted as of 0:00 a.m. of 1 October in each census year. (Only 1945 Population Census conducted as of 0:00 a.m. of 1 November.)

Population censuses were also taken in Okinawa-ken as of 0:00 a.m. of 1 December in 1950, 1955 and 1960, and were also taken as of 0:00 a.m. of 1 October in 1965 and 1970 before reversion to the Japanese administration.

However, as the population census was not conducted in 1945 and 1947 in Okinawa-ken, any results of the censuses of those years in this volume do not include the population of Okinawa-ken.

The coverage of the population enumerated in each census is as follows :

[1920—1940]

The censuses were conducted on the *de facto* basis. The population based on the *de facto* basis was obtained by enumerating at the places they

were present at the census date.

All foreigners living in Japan were enumerated, covering diplomatic personnel and others who were excluded in and after the 1947 census.

Crewmen aboard ships were enumerated at the port of arrival, if the ships had left ports of Japan prior to the census date but entered ports of Japan within four days after the census date, being assumed that they were present there at the census date.

In the 1940 census, all military personnel stationed in pre-war territory were enumerated at the place where their family members were living at the census date.

[1945 and 1947]

The censuses were conducted on the *de facto* basis.

Crewmen aboard ships were enumerated at the port of arrival, if the ships had left ports of Japan prior to the census date but entered ports of Japan within two days after the census date, being assumed that they were present there at the census date.

The 1945 census did not cover foreigners except persons formerly classified as extra-territorials, i.e., Koreans, Formosans, etc., and persons in camps or ships of the army and navy at the census date.

The persons excluded from the enumeration of the 1947 Extraordinary Population Census and thereafter are as follows :

- (1) Foreign diplomatic corps, their suite and their dependents ;
- (2) Foreign military personnel including both military corps and civilians, and their dependents.

[1950]

The 1950 census was conducted on *de jure* basis. The *de jure* population refers to those persons who are usually living in a definite area, and it was counted as the population of the area.

The “persons usually living” were defined as

those persons who had resided or were going to reside for six months or more (three months or more in and after the 1955 census) at their respective households at the census date.

However, inpatients of mental hospitals, sanatoriums for tuberculosis or leper houses were enumerated in those places regardless of the duration of hospitalization.

Crewmen aboard ships not having their residential places on land were enumerated on the ships, if the ships had left ports of Japan prior to the census date but entered ports of Japan within three days after the census date, being assumed that they were present there at the census date.

The other criteria including the coverage of persons who were not enumerated in the census were the same as those of the present census.

In this census, the *de facto* population was also enumerated and tabulated.

(The 1950 census in Okinawa-ken)

The census was taken on the *de facto* basis.

The persons excluded from the enumeration were as follows :

- (1) Officers, servicemen and civilian employees or their associates of the Allied Forces and their dependents ;
- (2) Members of those missions appointed or approved by the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces and their dependents ;
- (3) Those who reside in the Ryukyu Islands on official duties of the Governments of the Allied Powers or their associates and their dependents.

[After 1955]

The censuses were taken on the *de jure* basis. The criteria for the *de jure* population and the coverage of population who were not enumerated were the same as those of the present census.

(The 1955—1970 censuses in Okinawa-ken)

The censuses were taken on the *de jure* basis.

The criteria for *de jure* population were the same as those of Japan, except the 1955 census in which the “persons usually living” were de-

finied as those persons who had resided or were going to reside for four months or more at their respective households at the census date.

The coverage of population that was not enumerated was as follows :

- (1) U.S. Military personnel, civilians and their dependents ;
- (2) Those who reside in the Ryukyu Islands on official duties of foreign government and their dependents ;
- (3) Foreigners living in the military institutions and their dependents.

Natural Change and Social Change

Factors causing increase or decrease of population are birth, death, in-migration and out-migration. The increase or decrease caused by birth or death is called natural change. The increase or decrease caused by in-migration or out-migration is called social change.

Center of Population

Center of population is the point on which a given area would balance in terms of population, assuming that each individual has equal weight.

The center of population for *shi, ku, machi* and *mura*, prefecture and Japan was calculated by assuming that population of each basic unit block was located on each central point of the basic unit block.

< Calculation formula >

$$y = \frac{\sum w_i y_i}{\sum w_i}$$

$$x = \frac{\sum w_i x_i \cos (y_i)}{\sum w_i \cos (y_i)}$$

- x, y : Longitude and latitude of the center of population
- x_i, y_i : Longitude and latitude of the central point of the *i*th basic unit block
- w_i : Population of the *i*th basic unit block

Land Area

The land area of administrative divisions pre-

sented in this report are based on “Survey of the Land Area for *shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura* of Japan, 2005” prepared by the Geographical Survey Institute, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport. However, the land areas of some municipalities whose areas were not released in the results of the Survey due to undefinable boundaries were estimated by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

The land areas of Densely Inhabited Districts (DIDs) were measured by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

As for the land areas for the 1920 to 2005 Population Censuses, in this report presented were the land areas of the territory of Japan covered in each population census. (See “Area Coverage of the Census” on “Chapter1”)

The population density in this report was calculated by excluding the areas of lands which were not covered according to the Cabinet Orders established for each population census. (However, the population densities for 1950 to 1970 were calculated by including the area of Okinawa-ken.)

Sex and Age

Sex Ratio

Number of males per 100 females.

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Male population}}{\text{Female population}} \times 100$$

Age

Age is measured in terms of years completed as of the day before the Census date after 1965.

During 1920 to 1960 except 1945, ages were measured in terms of years completed as of the Census date.

In the 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1948 censuses, ages were counted in terms of calendar years. In the 1940 and 1947 censuses, both methods were adopted in the tabulation.

The following items in this report were calculated on the basis of population by single years of age.

- Average age

$$= \frac{(\text{Single years of age}) \times (\text{Population by single years of age})}{\text{Total Population by single years of age} + 0.5}$$

- Median age

Median age refers to the age which divides the population into two equal-size groups, one of which is younger and the other of which is older than the median.

<Age composition index>

- Child dependency ratio

$$= \frac{\text{Population aged under 15}}{\text{Population aged 15 to 64}} \times 100$$

- Aged dependency ratio

$$= \frac{\text{Population aged 65 and over}}{\text{Population aged 15 to 64}} \times 100$$

- Dependency ratio

$$= \frac{(\text{Population aged under 15}) + (\text{Population aged 65 and over})}{\text{Population aged 15 to 64}} \times 100$$

- Aging index

$$= \frac{\text{Population aged 65 and over}}{\text{Population aged under 15}} \times 100$$

Marital Status

Marital status is classified into the following categories according to the actual state at the census date, whether the marriage has been registered or not.

Never married... “Never married” persons refer to those who had not yet married.

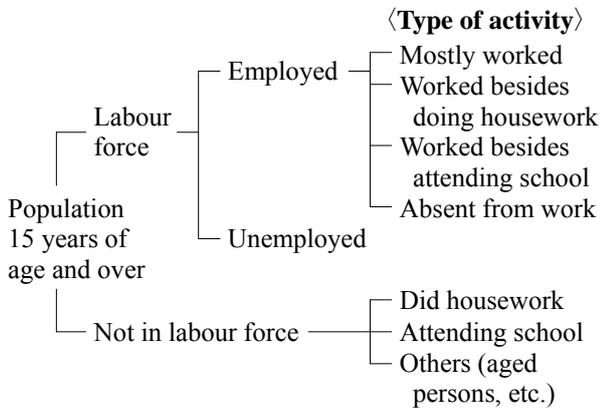
Married... “Married” persons refer to those who had a spouse (husband or wife), including those in common-law marriage.

Widowed... “Widowed” persons refer to those who had been separated from their spouse by death and were not married.

Divorced... “Divorced” persons refer to those who had been parted from their spouse by divorce and were not married.

Labour Force Status

According to the type of activities during the week from 24th to 30th of September 2005, all persons 15 years of age and over are classified as follows :



The specifications of the main categories are:

Labour force... “Labour force” is a general term covering “employed” and “unemployed”

Employed... “Employed” persons refer to those who did any work during the week before the census date for pay or profit, such as wage, salary, allowance, business profit, etc.

Those who had a job or business but did not work at all during the week before the census date because of vacation, illness, bad weather, labour dispute or personal reasons are included in “Employed” only when one of the following conditions is satisfied:

- (1) Employees whose absence from work did not extend over 30 days up to the census date or who received or expected to receive wage or salary during the week before the census date.
- (2) Self-employed workers whose absence from work did not extend over 30 days up to the census date.

“Employed” persons include persons working in family business on a farm, in a store, in a private hospital and so forth, even though they were not paid any wages.

Unemployed... “Unemployed” persons refer to those who had no job but were able to work and actually seeking a job during the week

before the census date.

Not in labour force... “Not in labour force” comprise all persons who had no job and did not make any positive effort to find a job during the week before the census date or were unable to work.

• Labour force participation rate (%)

$$= \frac{\text{Labour force}}{\text{Labour force} + \text{Not in labour force}} \times 100$$

Employment Status

All employed persons are classified, according to the employment status in the establishment where they were at work during the week before the census date, into the following six categories:

Employees... Those employed by a person, a company, a corporation or a government office, etc., that is, office workers, factory workers, public servants, officers of a corporation, employees in a private retail shop, domestic servants, daily or temporary workers, etc. are included.

Regular employee... Persons whose employment period is not limited or the employment is more than one year.

Temporary employee... Persons whose employment period is set to less than a year, or employed on a daily basis.

Directors... Directors of a company or a corporation including managing directors.

Self-employed, employing others... Persons who ran a business employing others, i.e., proprietors of private shops and factories, farmers, medical practitioners, lawyers, who had one or more employees.

Self-employed, not employing others... Persons who ran a business without employees.

Family workers... Persons who worked in a business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household in which they lived.

Persons doing home handicraft... Persons who were doing home handicraft work.

Industry

“Industry” refers to the kind of main activity of the establishment where an employed person actually worked during the week before the census date. In the case of an employed person who was “absent from work” during the week, “industry” refers to the kind of main activity of the establishment where he/she usually worked.

If an employed person worked in two or more establishments, “industry” is decided by that of the establishment where he/she worked most.

The industrial classification used for the 2005 Population Census is based on “Japan Standard Industrial Classification”, revised in March 2002, with some arrangements to be suited for the 2005 Population Census. It consists of 228 minor groups, 80 medium groups and 19 major groups.

In this report, the major groups of the industrial classification are in some cases integrated into the following three groups :

Primary industry :

- A. Agriculture
- B. Forestry
- C. Fisheries

Secondary industry :

- D. Mining
- E. Construction
- F. Manufacturing

Tertiary industry:

- G. Electricity, gas, heat supply and water
- H. Information and communications
- I. Transport
- J. Wholesale and retail trade
- K. Finance and insurance
- L. Real estate
- M. Eating and Drinking Places, Accommodations
- N. Medical, Health Care and Welfare
- O. Education, Learning Support
- P. Compound Services
- Q. Services not elsewhere classified
- R. Government not elsewhere classified

The remaining major group is “S. Establishments not adequately described”.

For further details, see “Reference 8. Industrial

Classification”.

Occupation

“Occupation” refers to the kind of work an employed person actually did in the establishment during the week before the census date. In the case of an employed person who was “absent from work” during the week, “occupation” refers to the kind of work he/she usually did in the establishment from which he/she was absent.

If an employed person was engaged in two or more jobs, the kind of work is decided by the work in which he/she was mainly engaged.

The occupational classification used for the 2005 Population Census is based on “Japan Standard Occupational Classification”, revised in December 1997, with some arrangements to be suited for the 2005 Population Census. It consists of 274 minor groups, 61 medium groups and 10 major groups.

In this report, the major groups are summarized in four groups as follows:

- I. Agriculture, forestry and fishery occupations
 - G. Agricultural, forestry and fisheries workers
- II. Production and transport occupations
 - H. Workers in transport and communications occupations
 - I. Production process workers and labourers
- III. Sales and service occupations
 - D. Sales workers
 - E. Service workers
 - F. Protective service workers
- IV. Clerical, technical and managerial occupations
 - A. Professional and technical workers
 - B. Managers and officials
 - C. Clerical and related workers

The remaining major group is “J. Workers not classifiable by occupation”.

For further details, see “Reference 9. Occupational Classification”.

Hours of Work

This refers to the total hours of work by the employed persons during the week before the census date. If a person did two or more jobs, the total hours worked on all jobs were reported.

Socio-Economic Groups

Socio-economic groups are the classification for classifying persons according to their social and economic characteristics. This classification takes account of labour force status and age for all persons, and occupation and employment status for employed persons.

Details are shown in the Table 2-1.

Place of Work or Schooling

“Place of work” refers to the place where an employed person was at work, while “Place of schooling” refers to the place where the school which a person attends was located. “Place of work or schooling” is classified as follows :

Working or Schooling in the Same *Shi, Ku, Machi* or *Mura*... It represents that the place of work or schooling of a person was located in the same municipality (*shi, ku, machi* or *mura*) where he/she usually lives.

At Home... It represents that the place of work of a person was his/her house or a store, workshop, etc., attached to his/her house. This category includes employers working at their dwellings with facilities to be used as a store, workshop, restaurant, etc., their family workers and the live-in employees. It also includes farmers, foresters and fishermen working in their own farms or their own ships and self-employed carpenters working in other places than their homes.

In Other Place than Home... It represents that the place of work or schooling of a person was located in the same municipality where he/she usually lives and does not come under the category of the above “at

home”.

Working or Schooling in Other *Shi, Ku, Machi* or *Mura*... It represents that the place of work or schooling of a person was located outside the municipality (*shi, ku, machi* or *mura*) where he/she usually lives. The population working or schooling in other *shi, ku, machi* or *mura* means the daily outflow population from the municipality where he/she usually lives.

Other *Ku* of the Same *Shi*... It represents that the place where he/she usually lives was within any one of the fifteen major cities (Sapporo-*shi*, Sendai-*shi*, Saitama-*shi*, Chiba-*shi, ku* area of Tokyo-*to*, Yokohama-*shi*, Kawasaki-*shi*, Shizuoka-*shi*, Nagoya-*shi*, Kyoto-*shi*, Osaka-*shi*, Kobe-*shi*, Hiroshima-*shi*, Kitakyusyu-*shi* and Fukuoka-*shi*), but his/her place of work or schooling was in other *ku* of the same *shi* .

Other *Shi, Ku, Machi* or *Mura* of the same prefecture... It represents that the place of work or schooling of a person was located in the same prefecture (*to, do, fu* or *ken*) where he/she usually lives but not in the same municipality.

Other Prefecture... It represents that the place of work or schooling of a person was located in the prefecture different from that where he/she usually lives.

Each of the fifteen major cities (Sapporo-*shi*, Sendai-*shi*, Saitama-*shi*, Chiba-*shi*, Yokohama-*shi*, Kawasaki-*shi*, Shizuoka-*shi*, Nagoya-*shi*, Kyoto-*shi*, Osaka-*shi*, Kobe-*shi*, Hiroshima-*shi*, Kitakyushu-*shi*, and Fukuoka-*shi*, including the central part of Tokyo-*to*) is divided into *ku* (ward), which is the smallest administrative unit under the supervision of the mayor or governor.

Therefore, persons “working or schooling in other *Shi, Ku, Machi* or *Mura*” include those whose place of work or schooling was located in the same *Shi* where he/she usually lives but not in the same *Ku*.

“Place of work” refers to the place where an employed person was at work as described above. In the case of an employed person working outside

Table2-1 Socio-Economic Groups

Socio-Economic Groups	Labour Force Status 1)	Occupation 2)			Employment Status 3)
		Major group	Medium group	Minor group	
1 Agricultural workers	1, 2, 3, 4	G Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers		Exclude 115	3-6
2 Agricultural employees	1, 2, 3, 4	G Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers		Exclude 115	1, 2
3 Directors	1, 2, 3, 4		(14) Officers of companies, organizations, etc.		3
4 Shop proprietors	1, 2, 3, 4			71, 72 and 73	3-6
5 Factory proprietors	1, 2, 3, 4	I Production process and related workers	Exclude (55) Stationary engine, machinery and construction machinery operators, (56) Electricity workers, (57) Mine workers, (59) Transport labor workers and (60) Other labor workers	Exclude 152, 174, 195, 207, 216, 217, 236, 238, 240, 242, 243, 244, 257, 258, 260 and 261	3, 4
6 Service shop and other proprietors	1, 2, 3, 4	Miscellaneous occupational items not reported elsewhere on socio-economic groups			3, 4
7 Professional workers	1, 2, 3, 4		(1) Science researchers	13, 14, 15, and 16	1-6
				29 and 30	1-5
			(6) Management specialists	39	1-6
8 Technical workers	1, 2, 3, 4		(2) Engineers and technicians		1-3
			(3) Health care workers	Exclude 13, 14, 15 and 16	1-6
				127 129	1-3
9 Teachers and religious workers	1, 2, 3, 4		(4) Social welfare specialist professionals		
			(7) Teachers	Exclude 39	1-6
			(8) Workers in religion	52 and 53	
10 Authors, artists and entertainers	1, 2, 3, 4			43	1-5
			(10) Artists, photographers and designers		
			(11) Musicians and stage designers	54, 55 and 56	1-6
11 Managers and officials	1, 2, 3, 4		(13) Management public servants		1
			(15) Other administrative and managerial workers		1, 2, 6
				31 44	1, 2, 5 1-3, 5
12 Clerical workers	1, 2, 3, 4	C Clerical workers		Exclude 64	1-3, 5, 6
				130	1, 2, 5
				64	
13 Sales workers	1, 2, 3, 4		(20) Merchandise sales workers	Exclude 71, 72 and 73	1-3, 5, 6
				71 and 72	1, 2
			(21) Quasi-sales workers		1-3, 5, 6
14 Skilled workers	1, 2, 3, 4	H Transport and communication workers		115	1-6
		I Production process and related workers	Exclude (57) Mine workers, (59) Transport labor workers and (60) Other labor workers	Exclude 127, 129, 130 and 136	1, 2, 5, 6
				Exclude 264 and 265	
15 Labourers 4)	1, 2, 3, 4			136	1-6
			(57) Mine workers		
			(59) Transport labor workers	264 and 265	
			(60) Other labor workers		1, 2, 5, 6
16 Service workers	1, 2, 3, 4	E Service workers		73	1, 2
				Exclude 94(Employment Status 3 only)	1-3, 5, 6
				94	4
17 Protective service workers	1, 2, 3, 4	F Security workers		111 and 112	5, 6
18 Home handcraft	1, 2, 3, 4				1, 2
19 Students and pupils	7				7
20 Houseworkers	6				
21 Other non-active persons 15 years of age and over	5, 8				
22 Persons under 15 years of age					
23 Unclassifiable socio-economic groups	Labour force status not reported				

*Socio-economic groups are the classification for persons according to their social and economic characteristics. This classification takes account of labour force status and age for all persons, and occupation and employment status for employed persons

1) The numbers shown in the column "Labour Force Status" represent the following persons.

- 1 ... Mostly worked
- 2 ... Worked besides doing housework
- 3 ... Worked besides attending school
- 4 ... Absent from work
- 5 ... Unemployed
- 6 ... Did housework (15 years of age and over)
- 7 ... Attending school (15 years of age and over)
- 8 ... Others (aged persons, etc)

2) For further details, see "Reference 9. Occupational Classification" in this report.

3) The numbers shown in the column "Employment Status"

represent the following persons respectively.

- 1 ... Regular employees
- 2 ... Temporary employees
- 3 ... Directors
- 4 ... Self-employed, employing others
- 5 ... Self-employed, not employing others
- 6 ... Family workers
- 7 ... Persons doing home handcraft

4) "Employment status not reported" are included in this category.

such as a driver and a canvasser, however, his/her place of work was regarded as the municipality where the establishment he/she belonged to was situated, while as for a crewman, his/her place of work was regarded as the municipality where the base port for the ship was located.

As a matter of convenience, those whose places of work or schooling were not located in Japan were treated as “Working or Schooling in the Same *Shi, Ku, Machi* or *Mura*”.

In the 1955 Population Census, the place of schooling was not sought but only the place of work was asked for employed persons. In the censuses after 1960, both the questions were asked. In the 1960 and 1965 Censuses, no distinction was made in the optional replies between working at home and working in the same municipality but not at home.

Daytime Population and Nighttime Population

Daytime population is calculated by the following formula using the tabulated results of place of work or schooling. Traveling from one place to another for shopping etc. in daytime, however, is not taken into account for that matter.

Nighttime population (*de jure* population) refers to the population usually residing in the area concerned at the time of the census. Accordingly, even though working or attending school in nighttime, they are regarded as those working or attending in daytime, thus being included in the daytime population.

Calculation formula : An example for City A

[Daytime population of City A]

= [Nighttime population of City A]

- [Outflow population of City A]

+ [Inflow population of City A]

Ratio of daytime population to nighttime population in this report is obtained as follows :

[Ratio of daytime population to nighttime population]

$$= \frac{\text{[Population by place of work or schooling] (daytime population)}}{\text{[De jure population] (nighttime population)}} \times 100$$

It should be noted that the daytime population calculated in 1960 and 1965 differs from that after 1970 since the former restricted the coverage of the inflow and outflow of persons attending school to those 15 years old and over for the calculation.

After the 1980 Censuses, persons not reporting age were excluded from the tabulation of place of work or schooling.

Commuting Status of Household Members

Private households are divided into the following two groups :

- (1) Households consisting of commuting employed persons and persons attending school only.
- (2) Other households... Households consisting of commuting employed persons, persons attending school and household members remaining at home.

According to the composition of remaining household members excluding commuting employed persons and persons attending school, “Other households” are divided as follows :

- Aged persons only... Households consisting of aged persons at 65 years of age and over only.
- Aged persons and child(ren) only... Households consisting of aged persons at 65 years of age and over and child(ren) under 6 years of age only.
- Aged person, child(ren) and women only... Households consisting of aged persons at 65 years of age and over, child(ren) under 6 years of age and women 6 to 64 years of age only.
- Aged persons and women only... Households consisting of aged persons at 65 years of age and over and women 6 to 64 years of age only.
- Child(ren) only... Households consisting of child(ren) under 6 years of age only.
- Child(ren) and women only... Households consisting of child(ren) under 6 years of age and women 6 to 64 years of age only.
- Women only... Households consisting of

women 6 to 64 years of age only.

- Others... Households consisting of others who do not come under the above category.

Commuting Employed Persons and Persons Attending School

“Commuting employed persons” refers to those persons whose place of work and place of usual residence (home) are different. “Persons attending school” refers to persons who attended school during the census week among those classified not in labour force. In this case, the term “school” includes not only regular school provided by the Law of School Education but also special training schools and miscellaneous schools for vocational and practical training such as cram school, dress making school, etc.

Attendants to these schools, however, are not included in this category if they were classified in labour force according to the type of activities during the census week.

Type of Household

The definition of households used in each census is as follow :

[After 1985]

After the 1985 Censuses, households are classified into “private households” and “institutional households”. They are defined as follows :

Private households... “Private households” consist of households of (1), (2) and (3) below.

- (1) A group of persons sharing living quarters and living expenses or a person who lives by himself/herself occupying dwelling house. The live-in single employees who live with the household of the employer are included in that household regardless of the number of the live-in single employees.
- (2) A person residing together with the household above-mentioned, but keeping a separate budget, or a persons residing in a boardinghouse.
- (3) Each person who lived in a dormitory for

unmarried employees of a company, corporation, store, government, etc.

Institutional households... “Institutional households” include households (1) to (6) below. It should be noted that households were, in principle, separated by dwelling unit (*mune*) for (1), (2) and (3), by company group or ship for (4), by building for (5) and by individual for (6).

- (1) **Students in school dormitories...** A group of students who live in a school dormitory.
- (2) **Inpatients of hospitals...** A group of inpatients of a hospital who had been hospitalized for three months or more at the census date.
- (3) **Inmates of social institutions...** A group of inmates of a social institution such as an aged people’s home, etc.
- (4) **Persons in camps of Self-Defence Forces...** A group of persons residing in a camp or a group of crew of a ship of the Self-Defence Forces.
- (5) **Inmates of reformatory institutions...** A group of persons residing in a prison or a detention house whose penalties had been fixed, or a group of persons in a reformatory or a woman’s guidance home.
- (6) **Others...** Persons who had no usual living places or crews who had no usual living places on land.

A correspondence between the categories of the private households and institutional households used after the 1985 Censuses and those of ordinary households and quasi-households used in the Censuses prior to 1980 is summarized in Table 2-2 below.

The terms such as private households, institutional households, etc. were not used on the census questionnaire when a question concerning type of households was sought. Those were set up at the time of tabulation so as to be in conformity with the definitions adopted.

Table 2-2 Private households and institutional households *versus* Ordinary households and quasi-households

	Private households	Institutional households
Ordinary households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A group of persons sharing living quarters and living expenses • A person who lives by himself occupying a dwelling house 	
Quasi-households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person residing in a boardinghouse • Each person residing in a dormitory for unmarried employees of a company, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students in school dormitories • Inpatients of households • Inmates of social institutions • Persons in camps of Self-Defence Forces • Inmates of reformatory institutions • Others

[1980]

Households are composed of the ordinary households and the quasi-households.

Ordinary household... An ordinary household is defined as a group of persons sharing living quarters and living expenses as well as a person who lives by himself/herself occupying a dwelling house. The living-in employees who live in with the ordinary household of the employer are included in the ordinary household of the employer regardless of their number.

Quasi-household... A quasi-household refers to a person or a group of persons who do not belong to the ordinary household and includes the following :

- (1) **Single persons in boardinghouses or rented rooms...** A person residing together with an ordinary household keeping a separate budget, or a person residing in a boardinghouse is treated as a separate quasi-households.
- (2) **Single persons in company's dormitories for unmarried employees...** Each person who lives in a dormitory for unmarried employees of a company/government is treated as a separate quasi-household.
- (3) **Students in school dormitories...** Those students who live in a school dormitory are treated together as one quasi-household per building.

(4) **Inpatients of hospitals...** A group of inpatients of a hospital is treated as a quasi-household per hospital.

(5) **Inmates of social institutions...** A group of inmates of a social institution such as an aged people's home, etc. is treated together as one quasi-household per building.

(6) **Persons in camps of Self-Defence Forces...** A group of persons residing in a camp and crew of ship of the Self-Defence Forces are treated together as one quasi-household per unit of enumeration.

(7) **Inmates of reformatory institutions...** A group of persons residing in a prison or detention house whose penalties have been fixed, and persons in a reformatory or a women's guidance home are treated together as one quasi-household per unit of enumeration.

(8) **Others...** Persons who have no usual place of living of whose usual place of living are unknown are treated as a separate quasi-household.

In this report, households are also classified as follows :

Private household... A private household includes "Single persons in boardinghouses or rented room", "Single persons in company's dormitories for unmarried employees" and ordinary households.

Institutional household... An institutional household refers to a person or a group of persons who do not belong to a private household and includes “Students in school dormitories”, “Inpatients of hospitals”, “Inmates of reformatory institutions” and “Others” of quasi-households.

[1960—1975]

Households are composed of the ordinary households and the quasi-households. However, the differences from the 1980 definition of households are as follows :

- (1) The living-in employees for business are included in the ordinary household of the employer so far as their number does not exceed five, but they are treated as a separate quasi-household if their number reaches six or more.
- (2) A group of single persons who live in a dormitory for unmarried employees of a company/government is treated together as one quasi-household per building.

[1955 and preceding censuses]

Households for the 1955 Census were classified into ordinary households and quasi-households. However, the differences of the definition of households for the 1955 Census from that for the 1960 to the 1975 Censuses are as follows :

- (1) All living-in employees for business were included in the ordinary households of their employers.
- (2) One-person residing in a boardinghouse was included in a quasi-household together with other roomers or boarders residing in the house.

The definitions of households for the 1947 Census and previous censuses are almost the same as that for the 1955 Census. In the 1950 Census, however, ordinary households and one-person quasi-households were presented as “private households”, and quasi-households of two or more persons were presented as “quasi-households”. In this report, therefore, private households are treated as ordinary households, and quasi-households of two or more persons are presented as quasi-households.

Household of Okinawa-ken

The definition households for the censuses of Okinawa-ken are the same as those of Japan proper, except for the 1960 Census. The difference for that year are as follows :

- (1) Each lodger residing together with an ordinary household keeping a separate budget was distinguished as another ordinary household.
- (2) Each person of a group comprising less than five boarders or living-in employees residing together with an ordinary household keeping a separate budget was distinguished as another ordinary household.
- (3) Quasi-households in terms of the censuses of Japan proper were presented as “Other households” in which domestic servants and groups comprising more than four boarders or living-in employees residing together with an ordinary household keeping a separate budget were included.

Household Members and Related Members

“Household members” refer to individual persons constituting a household. And the head of household and other members related with the head by kinship, marriage or adoption are referred to as “related members”, including an adopted child, a child by the previous marriage, an adoptive parent and the like.

Family Type of Household

Private households are classified, according to the relationship to the household head among household members, into three broad categories ; “relatives households”, “non-relatives households” and “one-person households”. “Relatives households” cover multi-person households consisting of the head and his/her related member(s). “Non-relatives households” refer to multi-person households without household members related to the head. The relatives households are further divided into twenty minor groups. These minor groups are categorized on the basis of the relation between

the couple of the youngest generation and other related members, regardless of the presence of non-related members.

A. Relatives households... Households consist of the head of household and related member(s), and also include the non-relatives member(s) who live with them.

I. Family nuclei

- (1) A married couple only
- (2) A married couple with their child(ren)
- (3) Father with his child(ren)
- (4) Mother with her child(ren)

II. Other relatives households

- (5) A couple with their parents
 - ① A couple with husband's parents
 - ② A couple with wife's parents
- (6) A couple with their parent
 - ① A couple with husband's parent
 - ② A couple with wife's parent
- (7) A couple with their child(ren) and parents
 - ① A couple with their child(ren) and husband's parents
 - ② A couple with their child(ren) and wife's parents
- (8) A couple with their child(ren) and parent
 - ① A couple with their child(ren) and husband's parent
 - ② A couple with their child(ren) and wife's parent
- (9) A couple with relative(s) other than child(ren) and parent(s)
- (10) A couple with their child(ren) and relative(s) other than parent(s)
- (11) A couple with their parent(s) and relative(s) other than child(ren)
 - ① A couple with husband's parent(s) and relative(s) other than child(ren)
 - ② A couple with wife's parent(s) and relative(s) other than child(ren)
- (12) A couple with their child(ren), parent(s) and other relative(s)
 - ① A couple with their child(ren), husband's parent(s) and other relative(s)
 - ② A couple with their child(ren), wife's parent(s) and other relative(s)

(13) Brothers or sisters only

(14) Other relatives households not elsewhere classified

B. Non-relatives households... Households consisting of the head of household and those who are not related to him/her.

C. One-person households... Households consisting of one-person.

Three-generation household

Three-generation household is defined as follows: a household which more than three generations out of five generations in a direct line live together, regardless of the presence of other household members. The five generations in a direct line refer to the household members whose relationship to the head of household is "Head of household" / "Spouse of head", "Son or daughter" / "Spouse of son or daughter", "Grandson or granddaughter" / "Spouse of grandson or granddaughter", "Father or mother" / "Father or mother of spouse of head" or "Grandfather or grandmother" / "Grandfather or grandmother of spouse of head". Therefore, four-generation households or more are included. And also the following household are included : the household which "Head of household", "Father" and "Grandson" live together without "Son", that is, without intermediate generations. On the other hand, three-generation households in a collateral line are not included: the household which only "Head of household", "Son" and "Uncle of head" live together is not included.

Mother-Child(ren) Households and Father-Child(ren) Households

Mother-child(ren) households refer to the private households consisting of only a never married, widowed or divorced mother and never-married child(ren) under 20 years of age.

Father-child(ren) households refer to the private households consisting of only a never married, widowed or divorced father and never-married child(ren) under 20 years of age.

It should be noted that in the 1980 and 1985 Census, a never-married mother and never-married

father are not included in the above households.

Economic Type of Household

Private households are classified into the following groups according to labour force status, industry and employment status of the main employed person in a household and the related household members. (1) through (10) are sub classified into 35 groups (37 groups in total) according to the industry of the main employed person in a household. This classification is made without referring to the characteristics of those who are not related to the head of household.

As for employment status of the main employed person below, “self-employed”, include “Family workers” and “Persons doing home handicraft”, and “Employees” include “Directors”.

I. Agricultural workers’ households... Households in which all employed persons were engaged in agriculture, forestry or fishery

- (1) Agricultural self-employed’s households... Households with the main employed person who was self-employed in agriculture, forestry or fishery
- (2) Agricultural employees’ households... Households with the main employed person who was an employee in agriculture, forestry or fishery

II. Agricultural and non-agricultural workers’ mixed households... Households consisting of both agricultural and non-agricultural workers

- (3) Agricultural self-employed’s mixed households... Households with the main employed person who was self-employed in agriculture, forestry or fishery
- (4) Agricultural employees’ mixed households... Households with the main employed person who was an employee in agriculture, forestry or fishery
- (5) Non-agricultural self-employed’s mixed households... Household with the main employed person who was self-employed in non-agricultural industry
- (6) Non-agricultural employees’ mixed households... Households with the main em-

ployed person who was an employee in non-agricultural industry

III. Non-agricultural workers’ households...

Households in which all employed persons were engaged in non-agricultural industries

- (7) Non-agricultural self-employed’s households... Households with the main employed person who was self-employed in non-agricultural industry and no employee in related members
- (8) Non-agricultural employees’ households... Household with the main employed person who was an employee in non-agricultural industry and no self-employed in related members
- (9) Non-agricultural self-employed and employees’ households (with the main employed person who was a self-employed person) ... Households with the main employed person who was self-employed in non-agricultural industry and with employee(s) in related members
- (10) Non-agricultural self-employed and employees’ households (with the main employed person who was an employee) ... Households with the main employed person who was an employee in non-agricultural industry and with self-employed in related members

IV. Households without worker

V. Households whose economic type is not classifiable

In this classification of economic type, the “main employed person” refers to the head of household when he/she was an employed person. If he/she was not an employed person, the “main employed person” refers to the related employed person who was entered in the nearest column to the head of household in the questionnaire.

Kind of Residence

Living quarters for private households are classified into the following two types :

Dwelling houses... Durable structures or structurally separated parts of a structure suitable

for separate home life of a family. For instance, a detached private house, or each apartment of an apartment house completely partitioned and built for a separate family living is included in this type. Also included here are dwelling houses with store or workshop attached to them.

Others... All living quarters other than dwelling houses such as dormitories, boarding-houses, hospitals, schools, hotels, firms, factories and offices. Improvised housing units such as emergency tents or barracks are also included herein.

Tenure of Dwelling

Private households living in dwelling houses are classified, according to the tenure of dwelling houses, into the following categories :

Principal Households... Households living in dwelling houses excluding those living in “Rented rooms”.

Owned houses... Households living in dwelling houses owned by themselves. “Owned houses” include those which had not yet been registered or those which had been purchased in installments not yet paid up.

Rented houses owned by local government... Households living in rented dwellings and apartments which were owned and administrated by prefectural or municipal governments, not including “Issued houses” below.

Rented houses owned by Urban Renaissance Agency and public corporation... Households living in rented dwellings and apartments managed by the Urban Renaissance Agency, and housing corporations managed by local governments, but not including “Issued houses” below. Also included are those managed by the Employment and Human Resources Development Organization and constructed for promoting employment.

Rented houses owned privately... Households living in privately owned dwelling

houses rented by them, other than “Rented houses owned by local government”, “Rented houses owned by Urban Renaissance Agency and public corporation” or “Issued houses”.

Issued houses... Households living in dwelling houses owned by companies, private organizations or the government and issued to their employees in the households for the convenience of service of their employees or as a partial payment of wages. It makes no difference whether the rent was actually paid or not. Included in “issued houses” are the dwelling houses not owned but rented by companies or employers and issued to their employees.

Rented rooms... Households living in rented rooms in a part of dwelling houses (owned, rented or issued) occupied by other households.

If a household occupied a dwelling unit, the household was defined as the “principal household”. If two or more households were living together in a dwelling unit, the owner of the dwelling, or, if there is no owner living together, the chief lessee was defined as the principal household.

Rate of owned houses in this report is calculated as follows :

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{[Rate of owned houses (\%)]} \\ & = \frac{\text{[Number of owned house]} \\ & \quad \text{(no. of households)}}{\text{[Number of private households} \\ & \quad \text{living in dwelling houses]}} \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

In the 1950, 1955, 1960 and 1965 censuses, only “Rented house” was included in the questionnaire instead of “Rented houses owned by local governments”, “Rented houses owned by public corporation” and “Rented houses owned privately”. It should be noted that the 1970 and 1975 Censuses did not include “Rented house owned by local government” and “Rented house owned by public corporation” in the questionnaires as optical categories but used one category “Rented houses owned by local government and public corporation”. In the 2005 Census, “Rented houses owned

by public corporation” was altered to “Rented houses owned by Urban Renaissance Agency and public corporation”.

Area of Floor Space

The total area of floor space of dwelling includes vestibules, kitchens, corridors, toilets, bathrooms, closets, etc. in addition to dwelling rooms (living rooms, sitting rooms, bedrooms, drawing rooms, study rooms, reception rooms, alter rooms, dining rooms, etc.), but rooms used for business, unfloored places of farmhouses, staircases used jointly in apartment houses or flats, etc. are excluded.

Entries made by unit of “*tsubo*” are converted to 3.3m² per *tsubo*.

Type of Building

Living quarters are classified into the following four types. For apartment houses or flats, the number of stories of the building and the floor on which the dwelling of a household was located were also enumerated. The number of stories is grouped into “1 or 2 stories”, “3 to 5 stories”, “6 to 10 stories”, “11 to 14 stories” and “15 stories or more”, and the floor on which the dwelling of a household was located is grouped into the stories of building. Before the 2000 Census, they were classified into such four categories as “1 to 2 stories”, “3 to 5 stories”, “6 to 10 stories”, “11 stories or more”.

Detached houses... Buildings of one dwelling unit.

Tenement houses... Buildings consisting of two or more dwelling units connected with each other by walls but having independent doors to the street (directly or via gardens or grounds). Also included here are what are known as terrace houses.

Apartment houses or flats... Buildings consisting of two or more dwelling units of which passages, galleries, staircases, and so on were used jointly. In the case where two or more dwellings were built one above another,

they were also included in this category.

Others... Dwellings other than those above. A part of a factory or an office used as a living quarter is included here.

Aged-Single-Person Households and Aged-Couple Households

“Aged-single-person households” refer to private households consisting of one person 65 years of age and over only.

“Aged-couple households” refer to private households consisting of a husband 65 years of age and over and his wife 60 years of age and over.

Nationality

Nationality in the 2005 Population Census was classified, apart from “Japanese”, into 11 categories in the basic complete tabulation and 34 or 186 categories in the special tabulation as follows :

11 categories... “Korea”, “China”, “Philippines”, “Thailand”, “Indonesia”, “Viet Nam”, “U.K.”, “U.S.A.”, “Brazil”, “Peru” and “Others”.

34 categories... In case where there were 2,000 persons or more whose nationalities were the same, they were shown in one category.

186 categories... In case where there were one person or more whose nationalities were the same, he/she or they were shown in one category.

Categories before the 2000 Census were shown in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3 Nationality

	Complete Tabulation	Special Tabulation on Foreigners
Before the 1985 Censuses	4 categories: “Korea”, “China”, “U.S.A.”, “Others”	—
The 1990 Census	6 categories: “Korea”, “China”, “U.S.A.”, “Philippines”, “Other Countries in Southeast Asia and South Asia”, “Others”	31 categories *1 151 categories *2
The 1995 Census	10 categories: “Korea”, “China”, “Philippines”, “Thailand”, “Other Countries in Southeast Asia and South Asia”, “U.K.”, “U.S.A.”, “Brazil”, “Peru”, “Others”	41 categories *1 180 categories *2
The 2000 Census		44 categories *1 186 categories *2

*1 In case where there were 1,000 persons or more whose nationalities were the same, they were shown in one category.

*2 In case where there were one person or more whose nationalities were the same, he/she or they were shown in one category.

Persons with dual citizenship were treated as follows:

1. Those who reported both Japanese nationality and foreign one—Japanese
2. Those who reported two or more foreign nationalities other than Japanese one—The nationality entered in the column “Nationality” of the questionnaire.

The 1950 Population Census classified persons with dual citizenship as “Others”, and the Censuses from 1955 to 1975 used the first nationality entered in the column “Nationality”. In the 1965 Census, however, if there was an entry “Korea”, his/her nationality was automatically decided as such in spite of any other nationalities written, and if there was an entry “China” instead of “Korea”, his/her nationality was automatically decided as such in spite of other nationalities written.

The Censuses in Okinawa-ken in 1960 and 1965 classified “Korea” as “Others”.

Major Metropolitan Areas and Metropolitan Areas

“Major Metropolitan Areas” and “Metropolitan Areas” have been established for the purpose of forming broad urbanized areas across the administrative boundary, and consist of “central city(ies)” and “surrounding areas” (*Shi*, *Machi* and *Mura*) that have a high degree of economic and social

integration.

“Major Metropolitan Areas” have been worked out on the basis of the results of place of work of schooling in each census since 1960. The Areas setting in the 2005 Census is the tenth in its series. “Metropolitan Areas” have been established since the 1975 Census.

Criteria used for establishing “Major Metropolitan Areas” and “Metropolitan Areas” in the 2005 Census

(1) Central cities

- a. The central cities of the major metropolitan areas are *Ku*-area of Tokyo and the cities designated by the Cabinet Order, namely, Sapporo, Sendai, Saitama, Chiba, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Shizuoka, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hiroshima, Kitakyushu and Fukuoka. In case that two or more central cities are located closely each other, the major metropolitan areas are not established separately but chained together such as Kanto Major Metropolitan Areas (central cities: Saitama-shi, Chiba-shi, *Ku*-area of Tokyo, Yokohama-shi, Kawasaki-shi), Keihanshin Major Metropolitan Area (Central cities: Kyoto-shi, Osaka-shi, Kobe-shi) and Kitakyushu-Fukuoka Major Metropolitan Area (Central cities: Kitakyushu-shi, Fukuoka-shi).
- b. The central cities of the metropolitan areas

are the cities with population of 500,000 or more which are not included in the major metropolitan areas.

(2) Surrounding areas (*Shi, Machi* and *Mura*)

The surrounding area is defined as consisting of *Shi, Machi* and *Mura* which satisfy the following condition: i) The number of resident workers and students 15 years of age and over commuting to the central cities is 1.5 percent of more of its total resident population, and ii) It is contiguous to the central cities.

An exception is an area where the number of resident workers and students 15 years of age and over commuting to the central cities is less than 1.5 percent but which is surrounded by the areas that satisfy the criteria of the “surrounding area.” Such an enclosed area will also be included in the “surrounding area.”

(3) The major metropolitan areas and the metropolitan areas established in the 2005 Census are as follows :

Major Metropolitan Areas (MMAs)	Central Cities	Metropolitan Areas (MAs)	Central Cities
Sapporo MMA	Sapporo- <i>shi</i>	Niigata MA	Niigata- <i>shi</i>
Sendai MMA	Sendai- <i>shi</i>	Hamamatsu MA	Hamamatsu- <i>shi</i>
Kanto MMA	Saitma- <i>shi</i>	Okayama MA	Okayama- <i>shi</i>
	Chiba- <i>shi</i>	Matsuyama MA	Matsuyama- <i>shi</i>
	<i>Ku</i> -area of Tokyo	Kumamoto MA	Kumamoto- <i>shi</i>
	Yokohama- <i>shi</i>	Kagoshima MA	Kagoshima- <i>shi</i>
	Kawasaki- <i>shi</i>		
Shizuoka MMA	Shizuoka- <i>shi</i>		
Chukyo MMA	Nagoya- <i>shi</i>		
Keihanshin MMA	Kyoto- <i>shi</i>		
	Osaka- <i>shi</i>		
	Kobe- <i>shi</i>		
Hiroshima MMA	Hiroshima- <i>shi</i>		
Kitakyushu			
Fukuoka MMA	Kitakyushu- <i>shi</i>		
	Fukuoka- <i>shi</i>		

For the municipalities included in these major metropolitan areas and metropolitan areas, see “Reference 7. Names of *Shi, Ku, Machi* and *Mura* of Major Metropolitan Areas, Metropolitan Areas and Range of Distance”.

Changes of the criterion of “Central cities”

The criterion for the central cities had been applied to the major metropolitan areas as a whole before 1970, but since 1975 they have differed from those of the major metropolitan areas to those of the metropolitan areas.

In terms of the size of population, the criterion was 600,000 in the 1960 Census and one million

or more in the 1965 Census. In the latter census, however, when there was a city with 500,000 to 999,999 inhabitants in a prefecture that had a city with one million or more inhabitants, such city was also considered as “Central city”. In the 1970 Census, the criterion was a city with 500,000 or more. Since 1975, the present criterion has been used.

Range of Distance

“Range of distance” located within every 10 km range of distance divided by concentric circles forming about each municipal office of three ma-

major cities, Tokyo (the former metropolitan government office), Osaka and Nagoya. As the radius of the largest concentric circle, a 70 km radius was used for Tokyo while 50 km radius for Osaka and Nagoya respectively.

“Range of distance” consists of basic unit blocks, and each basic unit block is included in the appropriate “Range of distance” according to the distance from each municipal office to the central point of the basic unit block.

For the English presentation of the name of *shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura* included in each range and the maps of ranges of distance from the central cities, see “Reference 7” respectively in this report.

Division of Area

Japan is administratively divided into forty-seven prefectures of which forty-three carry the suffix *ken* and the remaining four are known as *to*, *do* or *fu*. Each prefecture is further divided into *shi* (cities) and *gun* or *shicho* (rural counties). The *gun* and *shicho* are subdivided into *machi* or *cho* (towns) and *mura* or *son* (villages). The fifteen major cities, i.e., Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Nagoya, Sapporo, Kyoto, Kobe, Fukuoka, Kawasaki, Kitakyushu, Hiroshima, Sendai, Chiba, Saitama and Shizuoka are subdivided into *ku* (wards).

Densely Inhabited Districts

For the statistical presentation of urban and rural areas, all *shi* and all *gun* (that is, *machi* and *mura*) have generally been employed in Japan. However, after the Town and Village Merger Acceleration Law was established in 1953, there was considerable enlargement of *shi* areas through absorption of neighbouring *machi* and *mura* as well as an increase in the number of *shi* due to the new incorporation of former *machi* or *mura* into *shi*.

As a consequence, many *shi* came to encompass the sparsely inhabited agricultural areas under their jurisdiction. In this sense, all *shi* can hardly represent the pure urban area nowadays.

Under these circumstances, the concept of Densely Inhabited District that was developed by

the Statistics Bureau has been applied since the 1960 Population Census.

A Densely Inhabited District which is often referred to as DID in this report is defined as an area within a *shi*, *ku*, *machi* or *mura* that is composed of group of contiguous enumeration districts each of which has a population density of about 4,000 inhabitants of more persquare kilometer, and whose total population exceeds 5,000 as of 1 October 2005.

The land areas of DIDs were measured by the Statistics Bureau using the geographical maps with scale of 1/25,000 prepared by the Geographical Survey Institute, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport.

Contiguous Densely Inhabited Districts

In the fifteen major cities (*Ku*-area of Tokyo and the cities designated by the Cabinet Order) DIDs were originally established in each *ku* (ward). However, a group of contiguous DIDs stretching over two or more *ku* in each of these fifteen major cities are counted as one contiguous DIDs in this report.