

# 第1部 結果の解説

## Part1 Summary of the Results

### 備 考

1. 本文及び図表中の数値は、表章単位未満で四捨五入している。なお、四捨五入は各々が表章単位未満を含んだ数値で行っているため、表中の値を四捨五入した計算値と本文中の値が一致しない場合がある。また、本文及び図表中の総数、割合及び増減率などについても、表中の値による計算値と本文及び図表中の値が一致しない場合がある。
2. 摘要表中の「-」は、該当数字がないもの、「0.0」、「0.00」は単位未満の数を示す。
3. 特に注記のない限り、全数集計結果を用いている。
4. 割合については、特に注記のない限り、「不詳」を除いて算出している。また、過去の割合も同様の方式で再計算している。

### Note

1. The figures are rounded to the unit.
2. The mark “-” denotes zero or figures not applicable. Entries of 「0.0」, 「0.00」 denote below unit.
3. The figures are based on the result of total unless otherwise noted.
4. Ratios are calculated without “unknown”.



# Summary of the Results of Population Census of Japan 2010

## CHAPTER I: SIZE AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

### 1. Trends in the Population of Japan

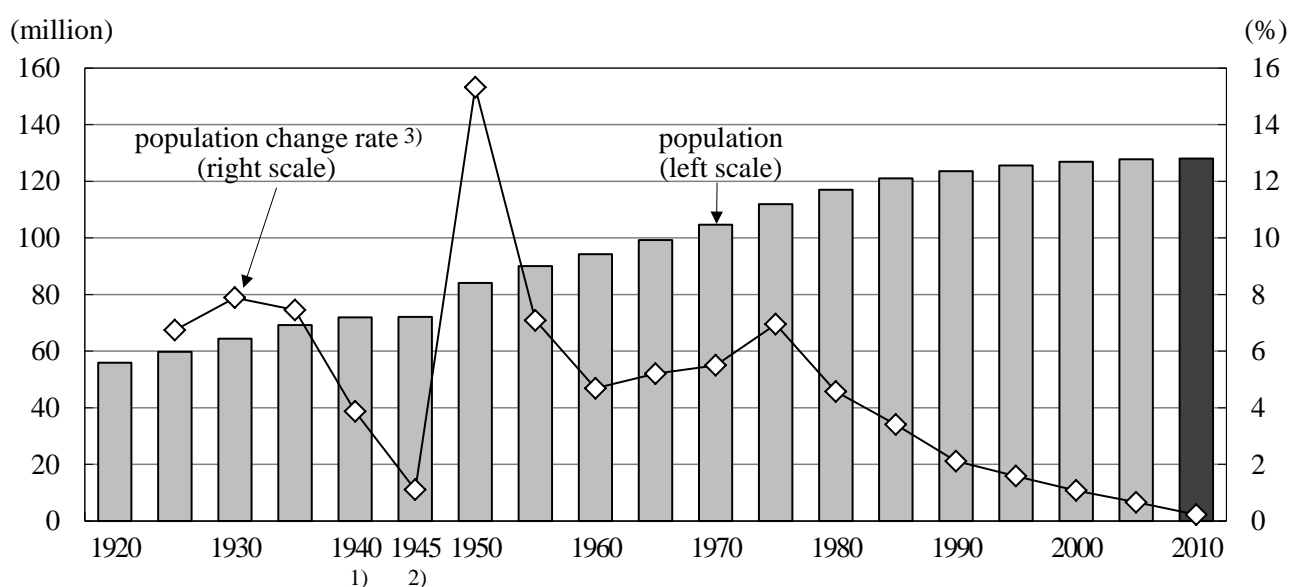
**The population of Japan is 128.1 million, remaining at virtually the same level as 2005.**

The 2010 Population Census shows that the total population of Japan as of October 1, 2010 is 128.1 million. Compared with the figure in 1920, the year in which the first Population Census was conducted, the population of Japan has grown 2.3 times over the past 90 years.

Regarding the trends of population change since 1920 over five-year periods, the population change rate remained in the 6% to 7% range between 1925 and 1935, and then the rate declined because of the decline of live birth rate caused by World War II. However, the rate increased significantly and peaked at 15.3% from 1945 to 1950 because of the increase of live birth rate. This is known as the first baby boom.

Afterward, the population change rate continued to decline, excluding 1970 to 1975 due to the second baby boom (7.0%). In 2010, the population of Japan remained at virtually the same level as 2005 (population change rate is 0.2%), which is the lowest change rate since the Population Census started in 1920. (Figure 1.1, Table 1.1)

**Figure 1.1 Trends in the Population and Population Change Rate: 1920 to 2010**



- 1) Population adjusted by deducting the military and civilian personnel stationed outside Japan from the census population.
- 2) Based on the result of "Population Survey" in 1945. Adjusted population obtained by adding the estimated 149,000 of military and civilian personnel and foreigners to the population by the Population Survey of 71,998,104 as of November 1 which excludes Okinawa-ken.
- 3) Population change rates for 1945 and 1950 exclude the population of Okinawa-ken.

**Table 1.1 Trends in the Population, Population Change and Population Density:  
1872 to 2010**

Year	Population <sup>1)</sup> (thousands)	Population Change over five-years		Change rate of annual basis (%)	Population density <sup>2)</sup> (per km <sup>2</sup> )	Population index (1920 = 100)
		Number (thousands)	Rate (%)			
1872	34,806	-	-	-	91	62
1875	35,316	5) 510	5) 1.5	0.49	93	63
1880	36,649	1,333	3.8	0.74	96	65
1885	38,313	1,664	4.5	0.89	100	68
1890	39,902	1,589	4.1	0.82	105	71
1895	41,557	1,655	4.1	0.82	109	74
1900	43,847	2,290	5.5	1.08	115	78
1905	46,620	2,773	6.3	1.23	122	83
1910	49,184	2,564	5.5	1.08	129	88
1915	52,752	3,568	7.3	1.41	138	94
1920	55,963	3,211	6.1	1.19	147	100
1925	59,737	3,774	6.7	1.31	156	107
1930	64,450	4,713	7.9	1.53	169	115
1935	69,254	4,804	7.5	1.45	181	124
1940	3) 71,933	2,679	3.9	0.76	188	129
1945	4) 72,147	6) 780	6) 1.1	6) 0.22	196	129
1950	84,115	6) 11,052	6) 15.3	6) 2.89	226	150
1955	90,077	5,962	7.1	1.38	242	161
1960	94,302	4,225	4.7	0.92	253	169
1965	99,209	4,908	5.2	1.02	267	177
1970	104,665	5,456	5.5	1.08	281	187
1975	111,940	7,274	7.0	1.35	300	200
1980	117,060	5,121	4.6	0.90	314	209
1985	121,049	3,989	3.4	0.67	325	216
1990	123,611	2,562	2.1	0.42	332	221
1995	125,570	1,959	1.6	0.31	337	224
2000	126,926	1,356	1.1	0.21	340	227
2005	127,768	842	0.7	0.13	343	228
2010	128,057	289	0.2	0.05	343	229

1) The figures for 1915 and before refer to the estimated population as of January 1 of the respective years by the Statistics Bureau of the Cabinet. The figures for 1920 and thereafter refer to the population as of October 1 excluding 1945 (as of November 1).

2) The figures for 1945 and thereafter exclude the areas of Habomai-gunto, Shikotan-to, Kunashiri-to, Etorofu-to and Take-shima.

3) Population adjusted by deducting the military and civilian personnel stationed outside Japan from the census population.

4) Based on the result of "Population Survey" in 1945. Adjusted population obtained by adding the estimated 149,000 of military and civilian personnel and foreigners to the population by the Population Survey of 71,998,104 as of November 1 which excludes Okinawa-ken.

5) Population increase over the three-year period.

6) Excludes Okinawa-ken.

Source: For the figures in and before 1915, "Population of Japan in and after 1872", Statistics Bureau of the Cabinet. For the figures between 1920 and 2010, the results of the Population Census or Population Survey.

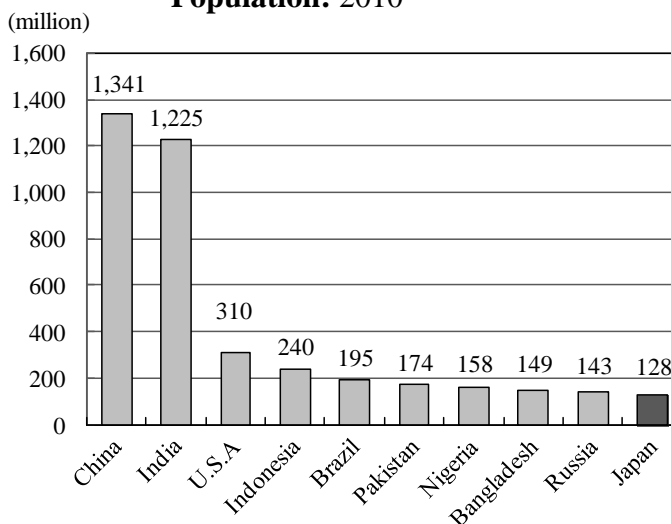
## 2. Japan's Population from a Worldwide Perspective

### The population of Japan ranks tenth in the world.

The United Nations (U.N) estimates that the world population is 6.9 billion as of mid-2010, of which the total population of Japan (128.1 million) accounts for 1.9%. According to the population of the respective countries reported in the U.N estimates, China is the most populous country with 1.3 billion people, followed by India (1.2 billion), the United States of America (U.S.A, 310.4 million), Indonesia (239.9 million), Brazil (194.9 million), Pakistan (173.6 million), Nigeria (158.4 million), Bangladesh (148.7 million) and Russia (143.0 million), next to which comes Japan, ranking tenth.

According to the U.N estimates, it is estimated that the ranking of Japan will continue to drop, ranking 13th in 2030 and 23rd in 2060. (Figure 1.2, Table 1.2)

**Figure 1.2 International Comparison of Population: 2010**



Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision*. For Japan, based on the 2010 Population Census.

### The population density of Japan is 343 per square kilometer, 6.7 times the world population density.

The population density of Japan as of 2010 is 343 per square kilometer, which is 6.7 times the world population density (51 per km<sup>2</sup>) estimated by U.N. According to the population density of other countries reported in the U.N. estimates, Japan ranks seventh among countries with a population of 10 million or more, following Bangladesh (1,033 per km<sup>2</sup>), Korea (484 per km<sup>2</sup>), Rwanda (403 per km<sup>2</sup>), Netherlands (400 per km<sup>2</sup>), India (373 per km<sup>2</sup>) and Belgium (351 per km<sup>2</sup>). In contrast, among countries with a population of 10 million or more, the country with the lowest population density is Australia (3 per km<sup>2</sup>). (Table 1.3)

**Table 1.2 International Comparison of Population: 2010, 2030 and 2060**

Rank	2010			2030			2060		
	Country	Population (thousands)	Pro-portion (%)	Country	Population (thousands)	Pro-portion (%)	Country	Population (thousands)	Pro-portion (%)
	World	6,895,889	100.0	World	8,321,380	100.0	World	9,615,189	100.0
1	China	1,341,335	19.5	India	1,523,482	18.3	India	1,717,969	17.9
2	India	1,224,614	17.8	China	1,393,076	16.7	China	1,211,538	12.6
3	U.S.A	310,384	4.5	U.S.A	361,680	4.3	Nigeria	462,103	4.8
4	Indonesia	239,871	3.5	Indonesia	279,659	3.4	U.S.A	421,050	4.4
5	Brazil	194,946	2.8	Nigeria	257,815	3.1	Indonesia	290,257	3.0
6	Pakistan	173,593	2.5	Pakistan	234,432	2.8	Pakistan	283,959	3.0
7	Nigeria	158,423	2.3	Brazil	220,492	2.6	Brazil	216,886	2.3
8	Bangladesh	148,692	2.2	Bangladesh	181,863	2.2	Bangladesh	192,384	2.0
9	Russia	142,958	2.1	Russia	136,429	1.6	Tanzania	172,232	1.8
10	<b>Japan</b>	128,057	1.9	Mexico	135,398	1.6	D.R Congo	167,980	1.7
11	Mexico	113,423	1.6	Philippines	126,321	1.5	Philippines	165,507	1.7
12	Philippines	93,261	1.4	Ethiopia	118,515	1.4	Ethiopia	153,420	1.6
13	Viet Nam	87,848	1.3	<b>Japan</b>	116,618	1.4	Mexico	142,775	1.5
14	Ethiopia	82,950	1.2	Egypt	106,498	1.3	Egypt	127,730	1.3
15	Germany	82,302	1.2	D.R Congo	105,956	1.3	Russia	120,761	1.3
16	Egypt	81,121	1.2	Viet Nam	101,483	1.2	Uganda	112,557	1.2
17	Iran	73,974	1.1	Turkey	86,665	1.0	Kenya	112,540	1.2
18	Turkey	72,752	1.1	Iran	84,439	1.0	Sudan	102,055	1.1
19	Thailand	69,122	1.0	Tanzania	81,852	1.0	Viet Nam	100,987	1.1
20	D.R Congo	65,966	1.0	Germany	79,469	1.0	Iraq	97,895	1.0
:							:	:	:
23							<b>Japan</b>	86,737	0.9

Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision*. For Japan, the figure for 2010 is based on the 2010 Population Census and the figures for 2030 and 2060 are based on "Population Projections for Japan (January, 2012)", National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Medium-fertility projection.

**Table 1.3 International Comparison of Population Density: 2010**

Country	Population density (per km <sup>2</sup> )	Country	Population density (per km <sup>2</sup> )	Country	Population density (per km <sup>2</sup> )
World	51				
Bangladesh	1,033	U.K	255	:	:
Korea	484	Germany	231	U.S.A	32
Rwanda	403	Pakistan	218	:	:
Netherlands	400	:	:	Brazil	23
India	373	Italy	201	:	:
Belgium	351	Nigeria	171	Russia	8
<b>Japan</b> <sup>1)</sup>	343	:	:	:	:
Sri Lanka	318	China	140	Canada	3
Philippines	311	:	:	Australia	3
Viet Nam	265	France	114		

Note: Calculates countries with population of 10 million and over.

1) Excludes the areas of Habomai-gunto, Shikotan-to, Kunashiri-to, Etorofu-to and Take-shima.

Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision*.

For Japan, based on the 2010 Population Census.

### 3. International Comparison of Population Projections

#### **The world population is expected to reach almost 9.6 billion by 2060.**

According to the U.N estimates, the world population, which was approximately 500 million in 1500, exceeded one billion in the first half of the 19th century. The increase in the world population then gradually accelerated, reaching three billion by 1960, five billion by 1990, and exceeding six billion by 2000. According to the “State of World Population 2011” published by United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in October 2011, it was estimated that the world population reached 7 billion by 31 October 2011.

The U.N estimates show that the world population will reach 7.7 billion by 2020 and almost 9.6 billion by 2060. Observing the trends of the population change rate on an annual basis, the rate is 1.2% in 2010 and will continue to decline. (Table 1.4)

**Table 1.4 Trends in the World  
Population: 1500 to 2060**

Year	Population (millions)	Population change rate of annual basis (%)
1500	500	-
1750	790	0.18
1800	980	0.43
1850	1,260	0.50
1900	1,650	0.54
1950	2,532	0.86
1960	3,038	1.84
1970	3,696	1.98
1980	4,453	1.88
1990	5,306	1.77
2000	6,123	1.44
2010	6,896	1.20
2020	7,657	1.05
2030	8,321	0.84
2040	8,874	0.65
2050	9,306	0.48
2060	9,615	0.33

Source: United Nations, *The World at Six Billion* and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision*.

#### **The total population of Japan is estimated to decrease to 86.7 million by 2060.**

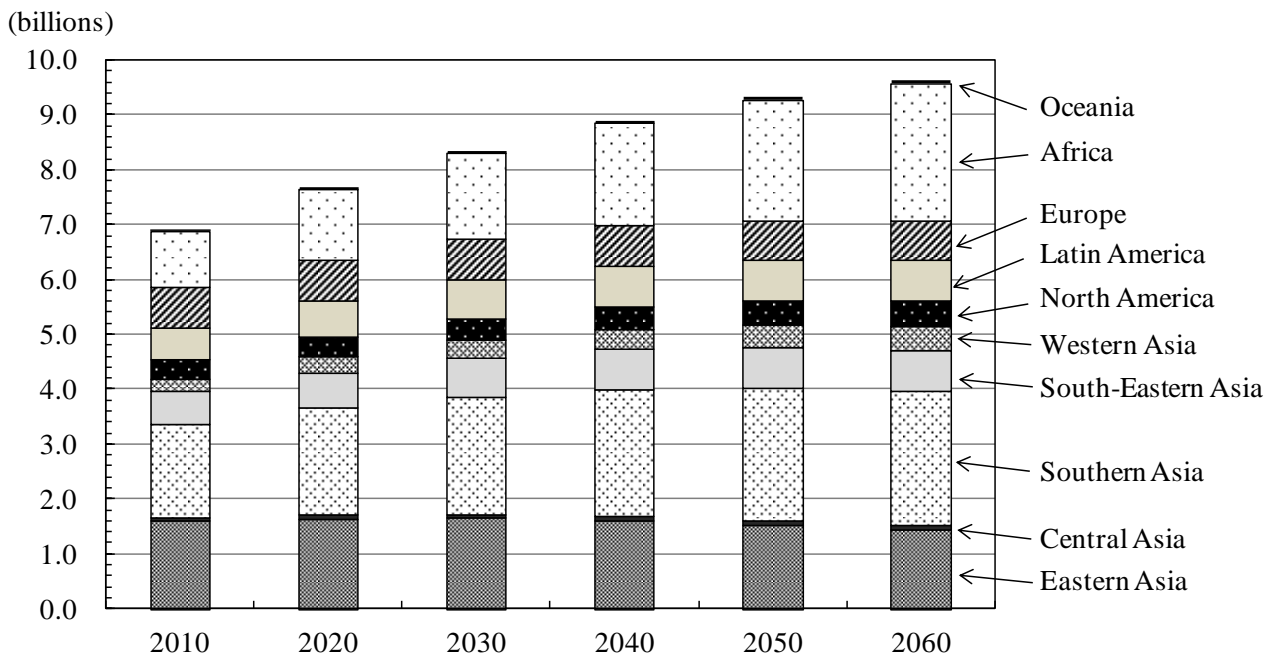
According to the population projections of the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (worked out in January, 2012), the total population of Japan is expected to enter a long phase of decline. It is estimated that the population will drop to 124.1 million by 2020, 107.3 million by 2040 and 86.7 million by 2060, which is equivalent to two thirds of the population in 2010. (Table 1.5)

**Population decreases are estimated in Eastern Asian region including Japan and European region.**

Observing the trends in the population projections by region, U.N estimates show that the population of Eastern Asia including Japan will increase until 2030 due to population increases in China, etc. However, the population of Eastern Asia will start to decline from 2030, and will decrease by 9.9% from 2010 to 2060. In the European region, it is estimated that there are many countries with decreasing populations, and the population of Europe will decrease in a similar fashion as that of Eastern Asia (4.9% from 2010 to 2060).

Meanwhile, the population is expected to increase outside these regions, especially in Africa (145.8% from 2010 to 2060). (Figure 1.3, Table 1.5)

**Figure 1.3 Trends in the Population Projections by Region: 2010 to 2060**



Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision*.



**Table 1.5 International Comparison of Population Projections: 2010 to 2060**

Country	Population (thousands)					
	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
<b>World</b>	6,895,889	7,656,528	8,321,380	8,874,041	9,306,128	9,615,189
<b>Asia</b>	4,164,252	4,565,520	4,867,741	5,060,964	5,142,220	5,122,743
<b>Eastern Asia</b>	1,573,970	1,622,681	1,625,463	1,586,456	1,511,963	1,418,104
China	1,341,335	1,387,792	1,393,076	1,360,906	1,295,604	1,211,538
<b>Japan</b>	128,057	124,100	116,618	107,276	97,076	86,737
Korea	48,184	49,810	50,335	49,354	47,050	44,254
<b>Central Asia</b>	60,726	68,104	74,094	78,542	81,799	83,208
Uzbekistan	27,445	30,776	33,375	34,829	35,438	35,054
<b>Southern Asia</b>	1,704,146	1,941,409	2,141,803	2,294,941	2,393,885	2,434,985
Bangladesh	148,692	167,256	181,863	190,934	194,353	192,384
India	1,224,614	1,386,909	1,523,482	1,627,029	1,692,008	1,717,969
Pakistan	173,593	205,364	234,432	257,778	274,875	283,959
<b>South-Eastern Asia</b>	593,415	655,940	705,987	740,898	759,207	762,306
Indonesia	239,871	262,569	279,659	290,223	293,456	290,257
Philippines	93,261	109,742	126,321	141,675	154,939	165,507
Viet Nam	87,848	96,355	101,483	104,047	103,962	100,987
<b>Western Asia</b>	231,995	277,387	320,394	360,127	395,367	424,140
Turkey	72,752	80,753	86,665	90,302	91,617	90,800
<b>Northern America</b>	344,529	374,394	401,657	425,467	446,862	466,270
Canada	34,017	37,163	39,850	41,882	43,642	45,101
U.S.A	310,384	337,102	361,680	383,460	403,101	421,050
<b>Latin America</b>	590,082	652,182	701,606	734,748	750,956	753,236
Argentina	40,412	43,856	46,761	49,019	50,560	51,296
Brazil	194,946	210,433	220,492	224,431	222,843	216,886
Mexico	113,423	125,928	135,398	141,523	143,925	142,775
<b>Europe</b>	738,199	744,177	741,233	731,826	719,257	702,347
France	62,787	65,874	68,467	70,681	72,442	73,953
Germany	82,302	80,988	79,469	77,305	74,781	72,371
Italy	60,551	61,290	60,851	60,182	59,158	57,399
Poland	38,277	38,375	37,835	36,372	34,906	33,554
Russia	142,958	141,022	136,429	131,280	126,188	120,761
U.K	62,036	65,802	69,314	71,525	72,817	73,538
Ukraine	45,448	43,047	40,515	38,100	36,074	34,086
<b>Africa</b>	1,022,234	1,278,199	1,562,047	1,869,561	2,191,599	2,512,188
D.R Congo	65,966	85,054	105,956	127,441	148,523	167,980
Egypt	81,121	94,810	106,498	116,232	123,452	127,730
Ethiopia	82,950	101,046	118,515	133,466	145,187	153,420
Nigeria	158,423	203,869	257,815	320,341	389,615	462,103
South Africa	50,133	52,573	54,711	56,040	56,757	57,120
Uganda	33,425	45,424	59,846	76,438	94,259	112,557
<b>Oceania</b>	36,593	42,056	47,096	51,475	55,233	58,405
Australia	22,268	25,241	27,771	29,768	31,385	32,660
New Zealand	4,368	4,824	5,211	5,483	5,678	5,827

Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision*.

For Japan, the figures before 2010 are based on the Population Census, and figures between 2020 and 2060 are based on "Population Projections for Japan (January, 2012)", National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Medium-fertility projection.

Population change rate (%)					
2010 - 2020	2020 - 2030	2030 - 2040	2040 - 2050	2050 - 2060	(recount) 2010 - 2060
11.0	8.7	6.6	4.9	3.3	39.4
9.6	6.6	4.0	1.6	-0.4	23.0
3.1	0.2	-2.4	-4.7	-6.2	-9.9
3.5	0.4	-2.3	-4.8	-6.5	-9.7
-3.1	-6.0	-8.0	-9.5	-10.7	-32.3
3.4	1.1	-1.9	-4.7	-5.9	-8.2
12.1	8.8	6.0	4.1	1.7	37.0
12.1	8.4	4.4	1.7	-1.1	27.7
13.9	10.3	7.1	4.3	1.7	42.9
12.5	8.7	5.0	1.8	-1.0	29.4
13.3	9.8	6.8	4.0	1.5	40.3
18.3	14.2	10.0	6.6	3.3	63.6
10.5	7.6	4.9	2.5	0.4	28.5
9.5	6.5	3.8	1.1	-1.1	21.0
17.7	15.1	12.2	9.4	6.8	77.5
9.7	5.3	2.5	-0.1	-2.9	15.0
19.6	15.5	12.4	9.8	7.3	82.8
11.0	7.3	4.2	1.5	-0.9	24.8
8.7	7.3	5.9	5.0	4.3	35.3
9.2	7.2	5.1	4.2	3.3	32.6
8.6	7.3	6.0	5.1	4.5	35.7
10.5	7.6	4.7	2.2	0.3	27.6
8.5	6.6	4.8	3.1	1.5	26.9
7.9	4.8	1.8	-0.7	-2.7	11.3
11.0	7.5	4.5	1.7	-0.8	25.9
0.8	-0.4	-1.3	-1.7	-2.4	-4.9
4.9	3.9	3.2	2.5	2.1	17.8
-1.6	-1.9	-2.7	-3.3	-3.2	-12.1
1.2	-0.7	-1.1	-1.7	-3.0	-5.2
0.3	-1.4	-3.9	-4.0	-3.9	-12.3
-1.4	-3.3	-3.8	-3.9	-4.3	-15.5
6.1	5.3	3.2	1.8	1.0	18.5
-5.3	-5.9	-6.0	-5.3	-5.5	-25.0
25.0	22.2	19.7	17.2	14.6	145.8
28.9	24.6	20.3	16.5	13.1	154.6
16.9	12.3	9.1	6.2	3.5	57.5
21.8	17.3	12.6	8.8	5.7	85.0
28.7	26.5	24.3	21.6	18.6	191.7
4.9	4.1	2.4	1.3	0.6	13.9
35.9	31.8	27.7	23.3	19.4	236.7
14.9	12.0	9.3	7.3	5.7	59.6
13.3	10.0	7.2	5.4	4.1	46.7
10.4	8.0	5.2	3.5	2.6	33.4

## CHAPTER II: POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

### 1. Population Pyramid

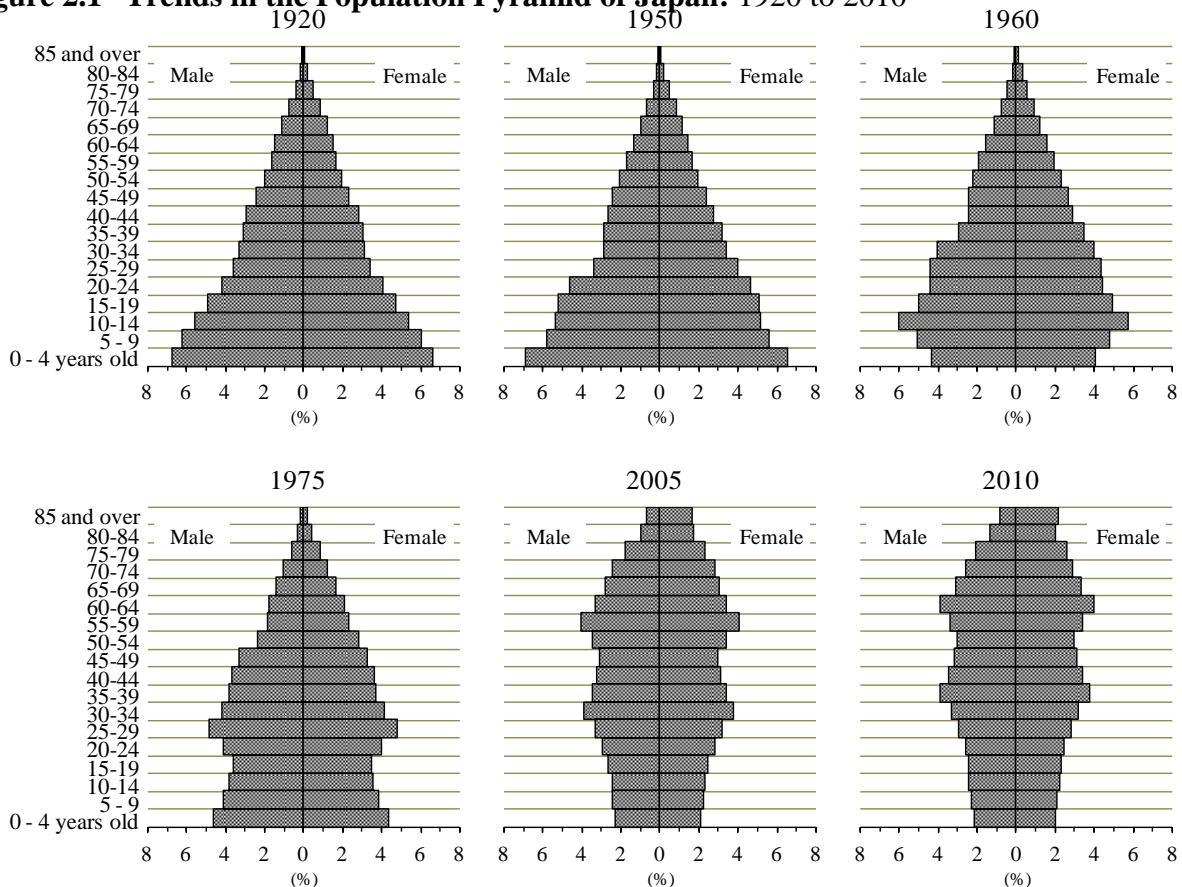
#### Gourd-shaped population pyramid

The change in age composition in the population of Japan is clearly reflected in the changing shape of its population pyramid.

The population pyramid of Japan was shaped like Mt. Fuji, with a broad base of younger people in the population before 1950. But, due to the declining number of live births after 1950 related to the end of first baby boom, the population pyramid became pot-shaped in 1960. Afterward, due to a gradual rise in the live birth rate from the 1960s to the early 1970s, which includes the second baby boom, the base of the population pyramid widened, turning the pyramid into a star-shape. The peak of number of live births was reached in 1973, after which the live birth rate then declined again, and the population pyramid became gourd-shaped with two bulging portions.

Regarding the population pyramids of other countries, the population pyramid of the United States of America (U.S.A) is bell-shaped with a hollow that represents young age groups, and that of Italy is pot-shaped, reflecting a decrease in the population aged under 15 due to the declining live birth rate. The population pyramid of the United Kingdom (U.K) is between the above two shapes. Meanwhile, the population pyramid of India is similar to Mt. Fuji in shape. (Figures 2.1 and 2.2, Table 2.1)

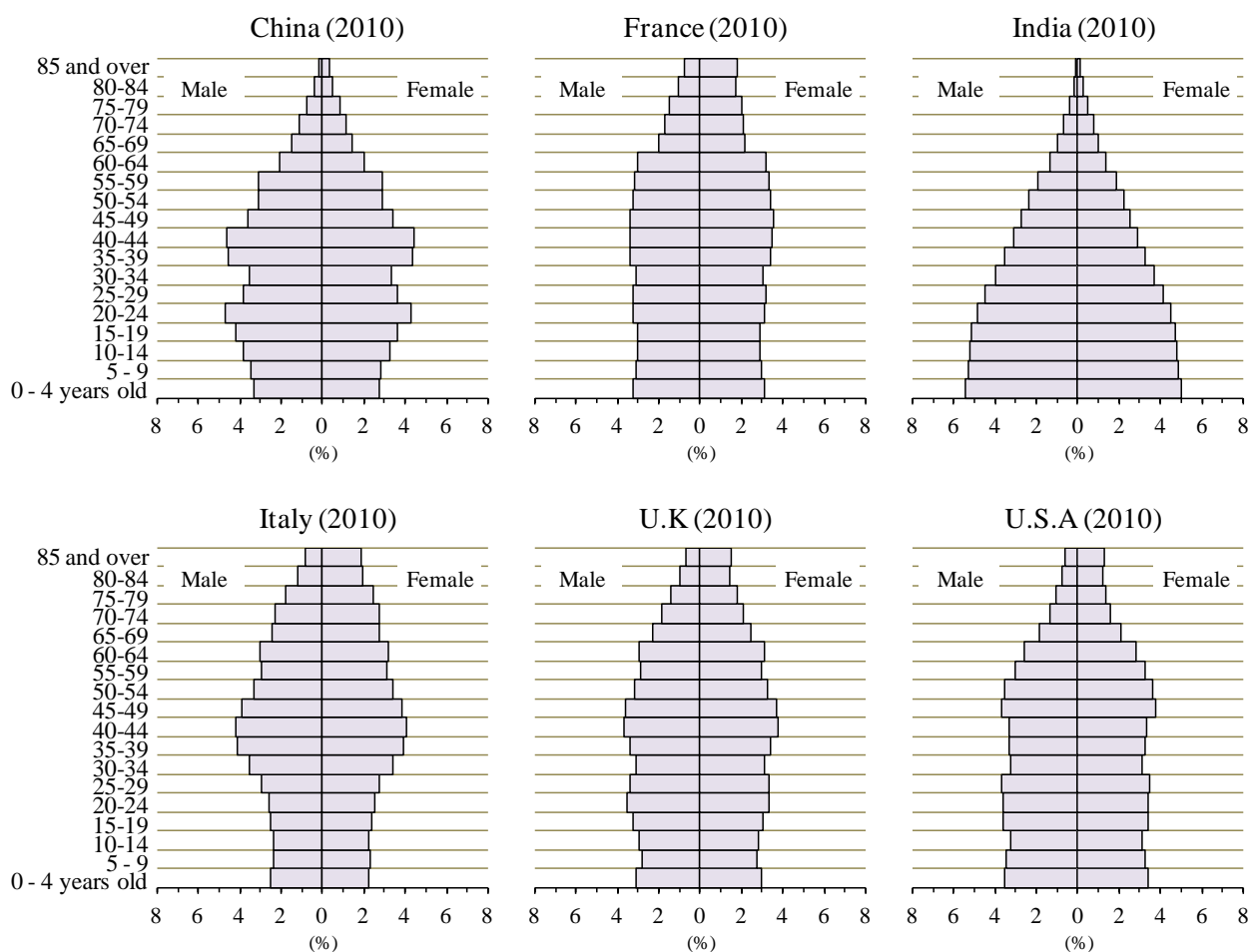
**Figure 2.1 Trends in the Population Pyramid of Japan: 1920 to 2010**



**Table 2.1 Trends in the Population by Age (Five-Year Groups): 1920 to 2010** (%)

Age	1920	1950	1960	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 4 years old	13.3	13.5	8.4	8.5	8.9	7.3	6.2	5.3	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2
5 - 9	12.3	11.4	9.9	7.9	8.0	8.6	7.1	6.1	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.4
10-14	10.9	10.5	11.8	7.6	7.4	7.7	8.3	6.9	6.0	5.2	4.7	4.7
15-19	9.7	10.3	9.9	8.8	7.1	7.1	7.4	8.1	6.8	5.9	5.2	4.8
20-24	8.2	9.3	8.9	10.2	8.1	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.9	6.6	5.8	5.1
25-29	7.0	7.4	8.8	8.7	9.6	7.7	6.5	6.5	7.0	7.7	6.5	5.7
30-34	6.4	6.2	8.0	8.1	8.3	9.2	7.5	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.7	6.6
35-39	6.1	6.1	6.5	7.9	7.5	7.9	8.9	7.3	6.2	6.4	6.9	7.7
40-44	5.8	5.4	5.4	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	8.6	7.2	6.2	6.3	6.9
45-49	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.7	6.6	6.9	6.8	7.3	8.5	7.0	6.1	6.3
50-54	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.6	5.2	6.2	6.6	6.6	7.1	8.2	6.9	6.0
55-59	3.3	3.3	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.8	5.8	6.3	6.3	6.9	8.1	6.8
60-64	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.5	5.5	6.0	6.1	6.7	7.9
65-69	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.5	4.1	5.1	5.6	5.8	6.5
70-74	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.7	4.7	5.2	5.5
75-79	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.6	3.3	4.1	4.7
80-84	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.7	3.4
85 and over	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.3	3.0

**Figure 2.2 Population Pyramids of Other Countries: 2010**



Source: United Nations. *World Population Prospects. The 2010 Revision.*

## 2. Population by Three Age Groups

### **The aged population is approximately 1.7 times the child population.**

The population can be divided in three major age groups. Regarding the population distribution among these three age groups in Japan in 2010, the population aged under 15 (child population) is 16.8 million, the population aged 15 to 64 (productive-age population) is 81.0 million, and the population aged 65 and over (aged population) is 29.2 million, accounting for 13.2%, 63.8%, and 23.0% of the total population, respectively. Comparing these figures with those from 2005 shows that the child population has decreased by 718 thousand (4.1%) and the productive-age population by 3.1 million (3.6%) while, in contrast, the aged population has increased by 3.6 million (13.9%). As a result, the aged population now greatly exceeds the child population, by a factor of 1.7 times.

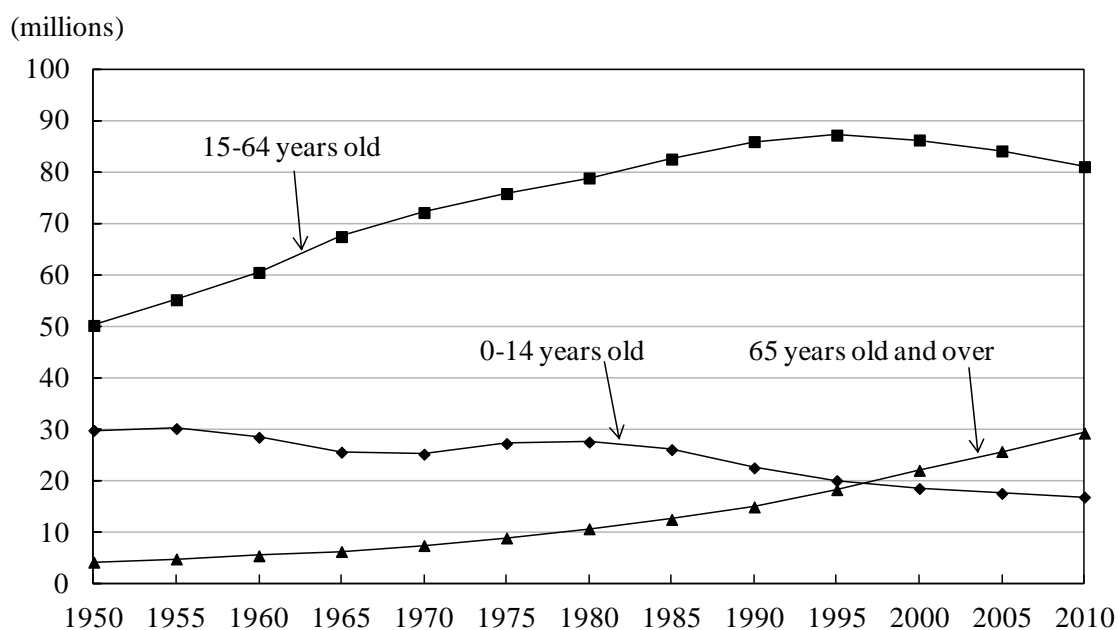
Observing the trends in the proportion of aged population compared to the total population, it shows that the aged population was around 5% before 1955, but gradually increased since then, and reached 10.3% of total population in 1985. After that, the aged population exceeded the 20% mark and reached 20.2% in 2005, and 23.0% in 2010.

It is estimated that the proportion of the aged population to the total population will continue to increase, reaching 29.1% by 2020 and 39.9% by 2060. (Figure 2.3, Tables 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4)

### **The proportion of the child population is 13.2%.**

The child population was 29.8 million or 35.4% of the total population in 1950, the year immediately after the first baby boom, but dropped to 24.0% in 1970. Afterward, the second baby boom pushed up the proportion of the child population to 24.3% in 1975. Since 1980, however, the proportion of the child population has continued to fall due to the decreasing live birth rate, etc., shrinking to 13.8% in 2005, and to 13.2% in 2010. (Figure 2.3, Table 2.2)

**Figure 2.3 Trends in the Distribution of the Population by Age (3 Groups): 1950 to 2010**



**Table 2.2 Trends in the Population by Age (3 Groups): 1920 to 2010**

Year	Population (thousands)					Proportion (%)			
	All ages	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over	Not reported	All ages	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over
1920	55,963	20,416	32,605	2,941	0	100.0	36.5	58.3	5.3
1925	59,737	21,924	34,792	3,021	0	100.0	36.7	58.2	5.1
1930	64,450	23,579	37,807	3,064	0	100.0	36.6	58.7	4.8
1935	69,254	25,545	40,484	3,225	0	100.0	36.9	58.5	4.7
1940 <sup>1)</sup>	73,075	26,369	43,252	3,454	1	100.0	36.1	59.2	4.7
1945 <sup>2)</sup>	71,998	26,477	41,821	3,700	0	100.0	36.8	58.1	5.1
1950	84,115	29,786	50,168	4,155	5	100.0	35.4	59.6	4.9
1955	90,077	30,123	55,167	4,786	1	100.0	33.4	61.2	5.3
1960	94,302	28,434	60,469	5,398	0	100.0	30.2	64.1	5.7
1965	99,209	25,529	67,444	6,236	0	100.0	25.7	68.0	6.3
1970	104,665	25,153	72,119	7,393	0	100.0	24.0	68.9	7.1
1975	111,940	27,221	75,807	8,865	46	100.0	24.3	67.7	7.9
1980	117,060	27,507	78,835	10,647	71	100.0	23.5	67.4	9.1
1985	121,049	26,033	82,506	12,468	41	100.0	21.5	68.2	10.3
1990	123,611	22,486	85,904	14,895	326	100.0	18.2	69.7	12.1
1995	125,570	20,014	87,165	18,261	131	100.0	16.0	69.5	14.6
2000	126,926	18,472	86,220	22,005	229	100.0	14.6	68.1	17.4
2005	127,768	17,521	84,092	25,672	482	100.0	13.8	66.1	20.2
2010	128,057	16,803	81,032	29,246	976	100.0	13.2	63.8	23.0

1) Excludes foreigners residents of nationalities other than those of Korea, Taiwan, Karafuto and Nanyo-gunto.

2) Excludes Okinawa-ken.

**Table 2.3 Trends in Population Change by Age (3 Groups): 1920 to 2010**

Year	Number of change (thousands)				Change rate (%)			
	All ages	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over	All ages	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over
1920 - 1925	3,774	1,508	2,186	80	6.7	7.4	6.7	2.7
1925 - 1930	4,713	1,655	3,015	43	7.9	7.5	8.7	1.4
1930 - 1935	4,804	1,966	2,677	161	7.5	8.3	7.1	5.3
1935 - 1940 <sup>1)</sup>	3,821	824	2,768	229	5.5	3.2	6.8	7.1
1940 - 1945 <sup>1) 2)</sup>	-502	342	-1,130	286	-0.7	1.3	-2.6	8.4
1945 - 1950 <sup>2)</sup>	11,202	2,951	7,837	409	15.6	11.1	18.7	11.1
1950 - 1955	5,962	336	4,998	631	7.1	1.1	10.0	15.2
1955 - 1960	4,225	-1,689	5,303	612	4.7	-5.6	9.6	12.8
1960 - 1965	4,908	-2,905	6,975	838	5.2	-10.2	11.5	15.5
1965 - 1970	5,456	-376	4,675	1,158	5.5	-1.5	6.9	18.6
1970 - 1975	7,274	2,068	3,688	1,472	7.0	8.2	5.1	19.9
1975 - 1980	5,121	286	3,027	1,782	4.6	1.1	4.0	20.1
1980 - 1985	3,989	-1,474	3,671	1,821	3.4	-5.4	4.7	17.1
1985 - 1990	2,562	-3,547	3,398	2,426	2.1	-13.6	4.1	19.5
1990 - 1995	1,959	-2,473	1,261	3,366	1.6	-11.0	1.5	22.6
1995 - 2000	1,356	-1,541	-945	3,744	1.1	-7.7	-1.1	20.5
2000 - 2005	842	-951	-2,127	3,667	0.7	-5.1	-2.5	16.7
2005 - 2010	289	-718	-3,061	3,574	0.2	-4.1	-3.6	13.9

1) Excludes foreigners residents of nationalities other than those of Korea, Taiwan, Karafuto and Nanyo-gunto, for the figure 1940.

2) Excludes Okinawa-ken.

**Table 2.4 Population Projections by Age (3 Groups): 2020 to 2060**

Age	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Population (thousands)					
All ages	124,100	116,618	107,276	97,076	86,737
0-14 years old	14,568	12,039	10,732	9,387	7,912
15-64	73,408	67,730	57,866	50,013	44,183
65 and over	36,124	36,849	38,678	37,676	34,642
Proportion (%)					
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-14 years old	11.7	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.1
15-64	59.2	58.1	53.9	51.5	50.9
65 and over	29.1	31.6	36.1	38.8	39.9

Source: "Population Projections for Japan (January, 2012)", National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Medium-fertility projection.





### 3. International Comparison of Population by Age

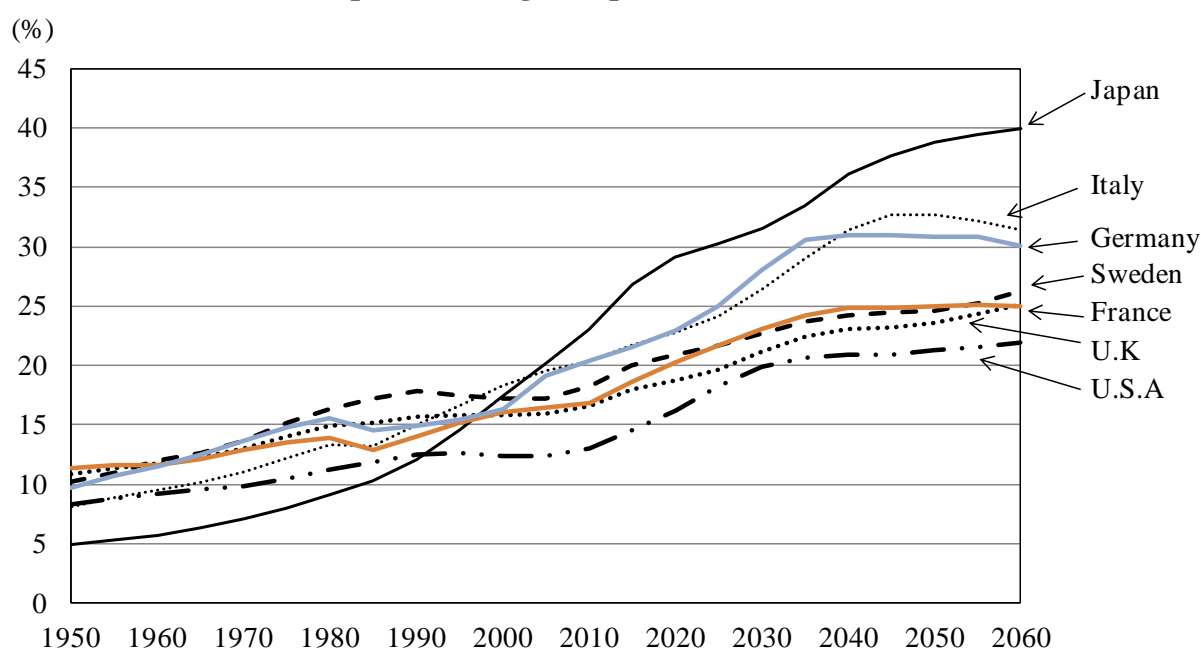
#### **The age composition of Japan is similar to that of Italy.**

Comparing the population of the three age groups of Japan with those of other countries, it shows that the proportion of the child population in Japan is the lowest level while that of the aged population is the highest level in the world. The age composition of Japan is similar to that of Italy. In Japan, the proportions of the child population, the productive-age population and the aged population are 13.2%, 63.8%, and 23.0%, respectively. In comparison, in Italy, the levels stand at 14.1%, 65.6%, and 20.4%, respectively. (Table 2.5)

#### **Japan is aging more rapidly than other countries.**

The periods at which the proportion of the aged population first exceeded 10% in other countries are as follows: 1940 in France, 1950 in Sweden and the U.K, 1955 in Germany, 1965 in Italy, and 1975 in the U.S.A. All these are earlier than 1985, the year when the proportion of the aged population in Japan exceeded 10%. By 2010, however, the proportion of the aged population in Japan reached 23.0%, which was greater than that of the U.S.A (13.1%), the U.K (16.6%), France (16.8%), Sweden (18.2%), Italy (20.4%) and Germany (20.4%). By 2060, these figures are estimated to rise to 21.9% in U.S.A, 25.0% in France, 25.1% in U.K, 26.2% in Sweden, 30.1% in Germany and 31.4% in Italy while in Japan the figure is estimated to reach an extremely high 39.9%. (Figure 2.4, Table 2.6)

**Figure 2.4 Trends in the Proportion of Aged Population in Other Countries: 1950 to 2060**



Source: United Nations, *The Aging of Populations and its Economic and Social implications*, 1956 and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision*.

For Japan, the figures before 2010 are based on the Population Census, and figures between 2015 and 2060 are based on "Population Projections for Japan (January, 2012)", National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Medium-fertility projection.

**Table 2.5 Proportion of Population by Age (3 Groups) and Indices of Age Composition of Other Countries: 2010**

Country	Proportion by age (%)			Child dependency ratio	Aged dependency ratio	Dependency ratio	Aging index
	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over				
Japan	13.2	63.8	23.0	20.7	36.1	56.8	174.0
France	18.4	64.8	16.8	28.3	25.9	54.2	91.4
Germany	13.5	66.1	20.4	20.4	30.8	51.2	151.2
Italy	14.1	65.6	20.4	21.4	31.0	52.5	144.7
Sweden	16.5	65.2	18.2	25.4	28.0	53.3	110.3
U.K	17.4	66.0	16.6	26.3	25.1	51.4	95.5
U.S.A	20.1	66.9	13.1	30.0	19.5	49.6	65.0

Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision*.

For Japan, based on the 2010 Population Census.

**Table 2.6 Trends in the Proportion of Aged Population in Other Countries: 1870 to 2060 (%)**

Year	Japan	France	Germany	Italy	Sweden	U.K <sup>1)</sup>	U.S.A
1870	-	(1872) 7.4	-	(1871) 5.1	5.4	(1871) 4.8	-
1880	-	(1881) 8.1	4.7	(1881) 5.1	5.9	(1881) 4.6	-
1890	-	(1891) 8.3	5.1	-	7.7	(1891) 4.8	-
1900	-	(1901) 8.2	4.9	(1901) 6.2	8.4	(1901) 4.7	4.1
1910	-	(1911) 8.4	5.0	(1911) 6.5	8.4	(1911) 5.2	4.3
1920	5.3	(1921) 9.1	(1925) 5.8	(1921) 6.8	8.4	(1921) 6.0	4.7
1930	4.8	(1931) 9.4	(1933) 7.4	-	9.2	(1931) 7.4	5.4
1940	4.7	11.4	-	(1936) 7.4	9.4	(1939) 9.0	6.9
1950	4.9	11.4	9.7	8.1	10.3	10.8	8.3
1955	5.3	11.6	10.7	8.8	10.9	11.3	8.8
1960	5.7	11.6	11.5	9.5	12.0	11.7	9.2
1965	6.3	12.1	12.5	10.1	12.7	12.2	9.5
1970	7.1	12.9	13.7	11.1	13.7	13.0	9.8
1975	7.9	13.5	14.8	12.2	15.1	14.0	10.5
1980	9.1	13.9	15.6	13.4	16.3	14.9	11.3
1985	10.3	12.9	14.6	13.1	17.2	15.1	11.9
1990	12.1	14.0	14.9	14.9	17.8	15.7	12.5
1995	14.6	15.2	15.4	16.7	17.5	15.8	12.6
2000	17.4	16.1	16.3	18.3	17.2	15.8	12.4
2005	20.2	16.4	19.1	19.6	17.3	16.0	12.3
2010	23.0	16.8	20.4	20.4	18.2	16.6	13.1
2020	29.1	20.3	23.0	22.8	20.9	18.7	16.2
2030	31.6	23.1	28.0	26.4	22.6	21.1	19.9
2040	36.1	24.9	31.0	31.4	24.3	23.0	20.9
2050	38.8	24.9	30.9	32.7	24.6	23.6	21.2
2060	39.9	25.0	30.1	31.4	26.2	25.1	21.9

1) Excludes Ireland or Northern Ireland before 1940.

Source: United Nations, *The Aging of Populations and its Economic and Social implications*, 1956 and

United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision*.

For Japan, the figures before 2010 are based on the Population Census, and figures between 2020 and 2060 are based on

"Population Projections for Japan (January, 2012)", National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Medium-fertility projection.

## CHAPTER III: MARITAL STATUS

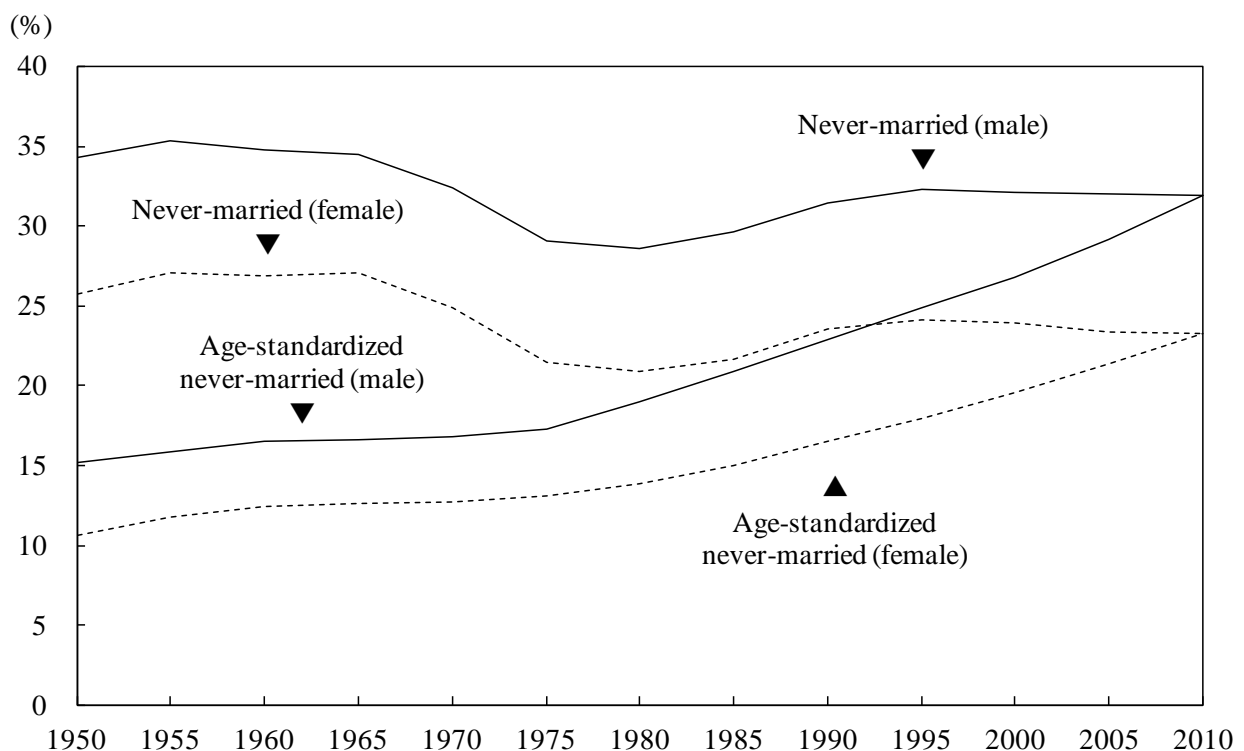
### 1. Proportion by Marital Status

**Proportion of divorced population and that of never-married population are increasing which are standardized for age composition of 2010.**

The trends in the proportion of the population aged 15 and over by marital status show that in both men and women, the proportion of never-married population started declining in 2000 and from 1985 onward so did that of married population. On the other hand, the proportion of widowed population had leveled off or slightly declined before 1990, but started rising in 1995. The proportion of divorced population showed little fluctuation until 1975, but started rising in 1980 in both men and women as a result of an increase in divorce cases in recent years.

The trends are influenced by changes in age composition in each year. To exclude these influences, the data for marital status is standardized for age composition of 2010. This standardization is based on the assumption that the age composition of the population of Japan for each year is the same as that of 2010. According to the standardized data for marital status, both men and women, the proportion of the never-married population and that of the divorced population show an upward trend, while that of the widowed population shows a downward trend. (Figure 3.1, Tables 3.1 and 3.2)

**Figure 3.1 Trends in the Proportion of Never-Married Population by Sex: 1950 to 2010**



**Table 3.1 Trends in the Proportion of the Population Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Marital Status: 1950 to 2010** (%)

Sex and year	Proportion by marital status				Proportion by marital status after age-standardization			
	Never-married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Never-married	Married	Widowed	Divorced
<b>Male</b>								
1950	34.3	60.3	4.6	0.9	15.2	71.4	12.4	1.0
1955	35.3	59.7	4.1	0.9	15.9	71.5	11.5	1.1
1960	34.8	60.8	3.5	0.9	16.5	72.2	10.1	1.2
1965	34.5	61.7	3.0	0.8	16.6	73.5	8.8	1.0
1970	32.4	64.1	2.7	0.8	16.8	74.5	7.6	1.1
1975	29.1	67.4	2.6	0.9	17.3	74.9	6.7	1.1
1980	28.6	67.8	2.4	1.2	19.0	74.0	5.7	1.3
1985	29.6	66.3	2.4	1.6	20.9	72.3	5.0	1.7
1990	31.4	64.3	2.4	1.9	22.9	70.8	4.4	1.9
1995	32.3	63.0	2.5	2.2	24.9	68.8	4.0	2.3
2000	32.1	62.5	2.7	2.7	26.8	66.7	3.7	2.8
2005	32.0	61.8	2.9	3.3	29.2	64.0	3.4	3.4
2010	31.9	61.1	3.1	3.8	31.9	61.1	3.1	3.8
<b>Female</b>								
1950	25.7	56.2	16.1	1.9	10.6	51.9	35.6	1.9
1955	27.1	55.7	15.2	2.0	11.8	51.9	34.4	2.0
1960	26.9	56.8	14.2	2.1	12.4	52.9	32.4	2.3
1965	27.1	57.9	13.1	1.9	12.6	54.6	30.7	2.1
1970	24.9	60.2	12.8	2.1	12.7	55.9	29.1	2.3
1975	21.5	63.7	12.7	2.1	13.1	57.5	27.2	2.2
1980	20.9	64.2	12.4	2.5	13.9	58.6	24.9	2.6
1985	21.7	62.6	12.7	3.0	15.0	58.9	23.1	3.0
1990	23.6	60.7	12.4	3.3	16.5	59.5	20.7	3.3
1995	24.1	59.4	12.8	3.7	18.0	59.2	19.1	3.7
2000	23.9	58.7	13.1	4.4	19.6	58.7	17.2	4.4
2005	23.4	57.6	13.7	5.3	21.4	57.7	15.5	5.3
2010	23.3	56.9	13.9	5.9	23.3	56.9	13.9	5.9

Note: The calculation for the standardization was conducted by considering the nationwide population aged 15 and over by sex and age (five-year groups) as of 2010 to be standard population. In short, the purpose of calculation is to observe how the proportions by marital status would change if the age composition of the population aged 15 and over is assumed to be identical to that of 2010.

**Table 3.2 Trends in the Number of Marriages and Divorces: 1950 to 2010** (thousands)

Item	1950	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Number of marriages	715	866	1,029	775	736	722	792	798	714	700
Number of divorces	84	69	96	142	167	158	199	264	262	251

Source: "Vital Statistics", Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

## 2. Proportion of Married Population by Age Group

**The highest proportion of married men and women is found in the 70 to 74 and 55 to 59 age groups respectively.**

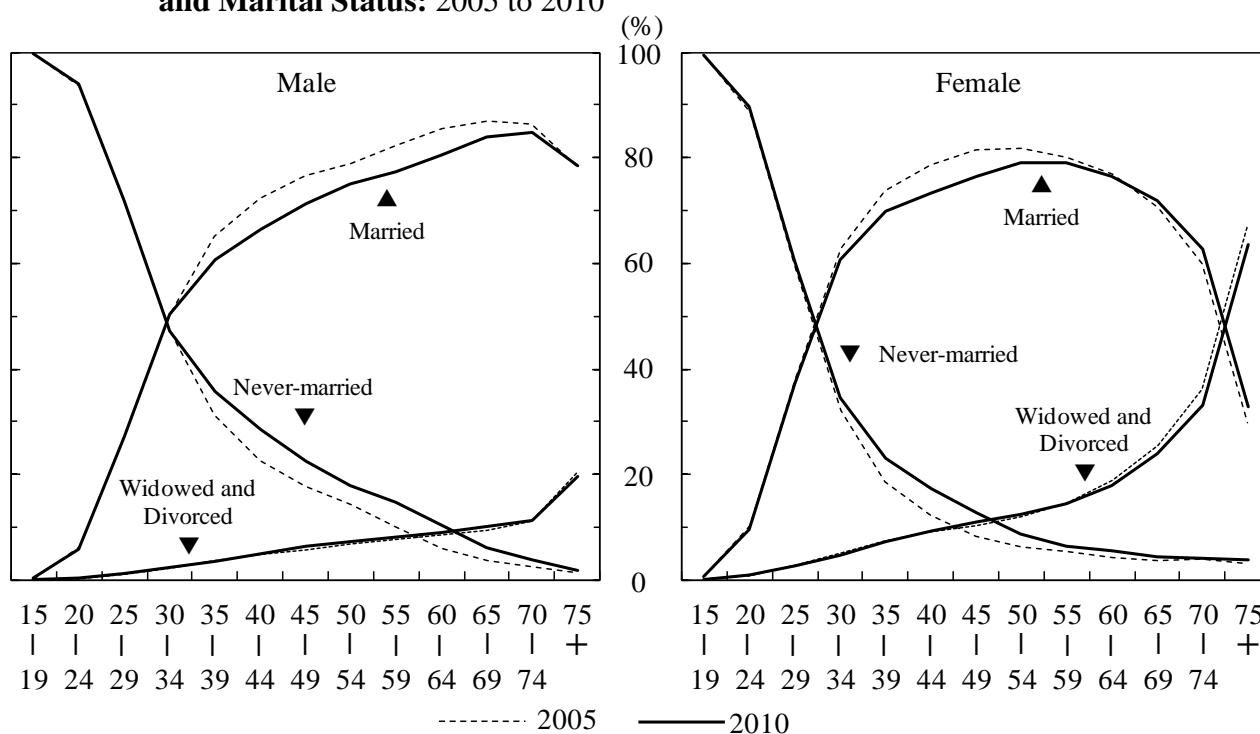
Observing the proportion of married population by age group, it shows that the highest proportion among men is 84.8% (aged 70 to 74), and the highest proportion among women is 79.1% (aged 55 to 59). This is because among the younger population is the proportion of unmarried people is large. On the other hand, the proportion of widowed population grows quickly among the aged 70 and over. (Figure 3.2, Table 3.3)

**The proportions of married population around age group 40 to 44 are declining.**

When comparing the married population by age group in 2005 with 2010, two trends appear: the married population around age group 40 to 44 is declining in both men and women while the never-married population is increasing.

Among men, the proportion dropped 3 percentage points (pp) or more in each age group between 35 to 69. For example, the proportion married men aged 40 to 44 decreased 6.0 percentage points from 72.4% in 2005 to 66.4% in 2010, while among men aged 45 to 49 the decrease was 5.4 pp from 76.7% in 2005 to 71.3% in 2010, and so on. Among women, the proportion dropped 3 pp or more in each age group between 35 to 49. For example, the proportion married women aged 40 to 44 decreased 5.5 pp from 78.7% in 2005 to 73.2% in 2010, while among women aged 35 to 39 the decrease was 4.0 pp from 73.8% in 2005 to 69.8% in 2010. (Figure 3.2, Table 3.3)

**Figure 3.2 Proportion of the Population Aged 15 and Over by Sex, Age (Five-Year Groups) and Marital Status: 2005 to 2010**



**Table 3.3 Trends in the Proportion of the Population Aged 15 and Over by Sex, Age (Five-Year Groups) and Marital Status: 2000 to 2010**

(%)

Sex and age	Never-married			Married			Widowed			Divorced		
	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010
Male	32.1	32.0	31.9	62.5	61.8	61.1	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.3	3.8
15-19 years old	99.5	99.6	99.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	92.9	93.5	94.0	6.8	6.2	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3
25-29	69.4	71.4	71.8	29.6	27.4	27.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
30-34	42.9	47.1	47.3	55.0	50.6	50.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	2.2	2.2
35-39	26.2	31.2	35.6	70.6	65.1	60.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.0	3.6	3.4
40-44	18.7	22.7	28.6	77.3	72.4	66.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.7	4.6	4.8
45-49	14.8	17.6	22.5	80.1	76.7	71.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	4.4	5.2	5.8
50-54	10.3	14.4	17.8	83.5	78.9	75.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	5.0	5.6	6.3
55-59	6.1	10.1	14.7	86.9	82.3	77.3	2.2	1.9	1.7	4.8	5.8	6.4
60-64	3.9	5.9	10.3	88.5	85.6	80.5	3.6	3.3	2.8	4.1	5.2	6.3
65-69	2.6	3.8	6.1	88.6	86.9	83.9	5.7	5.1	4.7	3.1	4.2	5.4
70-74	1.7	2.4	3.8	87.3	86.5	84.8	8.8	8.0	7.2	2.2	3.0	4.2
75 and over	1.0	1.3	1.9	77.4	78.4	78.5	20.2	18.6	17.6	1.3	1.6	2.1
Female	23.9	23.4	23.3	58.7	57.6	56.9	13.1	13.7	13.9	4.4	5.3	5.9
15-19 years old	99.1	99.2	99.4	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
20-24	88.0	88.7	89.6	11.3	10.4	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.8
25-29	54.0	59.1	60.3	43.5	38.2	37.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	2.6	2.5
30-34	26.6	32.0	34.5	69.0	62.8	60.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.2	5.0	4.5
35-39	13.9	18.7	23.1	79.9	73.8	69.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	5.6	7.0	6.8
40-44	8.6	12.2	17.4	83.9	78.7	73.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	6.3	8.1	8.6
45-49	6.3	8.3	12.6	84.3	81.5	76.4	2.3	2.0	1.6	7.0	8.2	9.5
50-54	5.3	6.2	8.7	83.0	81.8	79.0	4.3	3.7	3.1	7.4	8.2	9.2
55-59	4.3	5.3	6.5	81.1	80.1	79.1	8.2	6.5	5.6	6.5	8.1	8.8
60-64	3.9	4.3	5.5	76.4	77.0	76.6	14.4	12.0	9.6	5.3	6.8	8.4
65-69	4.0	3.8	4.5	68.5	70.5	71.8	23.2	20.3	17.0	4.3	5.3	6.8
70-74	4.0	3.9	4.0	56.8	60.1	62.8	35.3	31.8	27.9	3.9	4.2	5.2
75 and over	2.5	3.2	3.7	25.8	29.7	32.8	68.8	63.9	60.1	2.8	3.2	3.5

## CHAPTER IV: LABOUR FORCE STATUS

### 1. Trends in the Labour Force Participation Rate

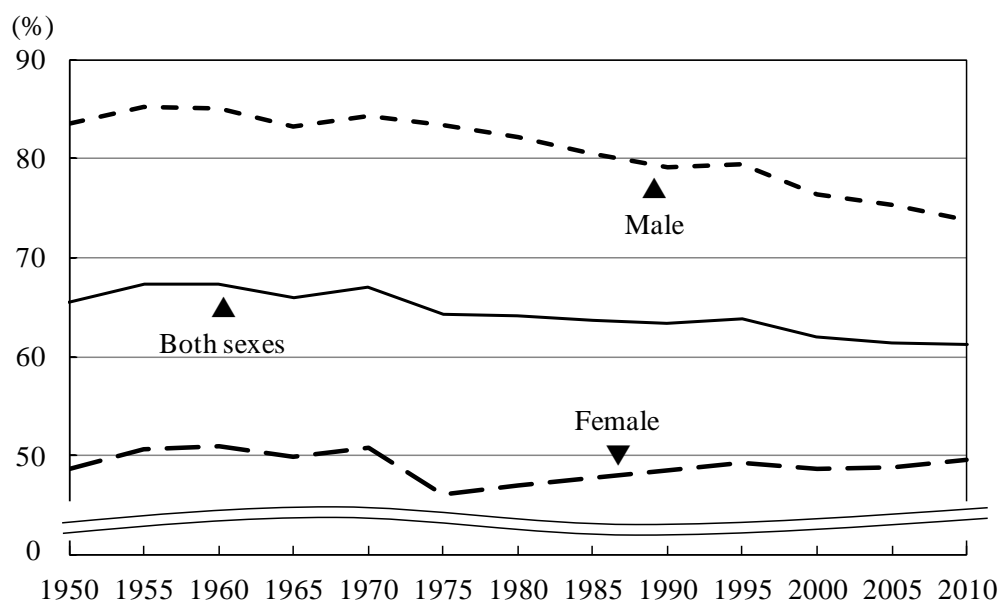
#### **Labour Force Participation Rate of Japan in 2010 is 61.2%.**

According to the status of economic activities of the population aged 15 and over (110.3 million) reported in the 2010 Population Census, the proportion of the population in the labour force among the population aged 15 and over excluding not reported (labour force participation rate) is 61.2%. Comparing the rate of 2005 and 2010, there is a decline of 0.3 percentage points (pp) which is a continued trend since 2000.

Examining the trends in the labour force participation rate by sex shows that the rate among men increased after 1950 and remained in the 84-85% range from 1955 to 1970 with the exception of 1965. The rate among men dropped to 83.4% in 1975, in the wake of the economic slump triggered by the oil crisis in 1973. Afterward, the rate among men continued to decline with the exception of 1995 and the rate among men is 73.8% in 2010.

Meanwhile, the labour force participation rate among women increased after 1950 and remained around 50% from 1955 to 1970, similar to the trend among men. The rate among women significantly dropped to 46.1% in 1975, but afterward, continued to increase slightly with the exception of 2000 which is different from the trends among men, and the rate among women is 49.6% in 2010. (Figure 4.1, Table 4.1)

**Figure 4.1 Trends in the Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex: 1950 to 2010**



**Table 4.1 Trends in the Population Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Labour Force Status: 1950 to 2010**

Sex and year	Population (thousands)						Labour force participation rate (%) <sup>1)</sup>	Differences between 5 years (percentage point)
	Total	Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force	Not reported		
<b>Both sexes</b>								
1950 <sup>2)</sup>	56,158	36,748	36,025	723	19,407	2	65.4	-
1955 <sup>3)</sup>	59,969	40,360	39,590	770	19,609	0	67.3	1.9
1960	65,867	44,384	44,042	342	21,472	12	67.4	0.1
1965	73,680	48,627	47,960	666	25,031	22	66.0	-1.4
1970	79,512	53,321	52,593	728	26,188	4	67.1	1.0
1975	84,673	54,390	53,141	1,249	30,283	-	64.2	-2.8
1980	89,482	57,231	55,811	1,420	32,099	152	64.1	-0.2
1985	94,974	60,391	58,357	2,033	34,407	177	63.7	-0.4
1990	100,799	63,595	61,682	1,914	36,786	417	63.4	-0.4
1995	105,426	67,018	64,142	2,876	37,881	526	63.9	0.5
2000	108,225	66,098	62,978	3,120	40,386	1,741	62.1	-1.8
2005	109,764	65,400	61,506	3,894	41,008	3,357	61.5	-0.6
2010	110,277	63,699	59,611	4,088	40,372	6,206	61.2	-0.3
<b>Male</b>								
1950 <sup>2)</sup>	27,041	22,579	22,083	495	4,461	1	83.5	-
1955 <sup>3)</sup>	28,904	24,617	24,072	544	4,287	0	85.2	1.7
1960	31,778	27,018	26,787	231	4,756	4	85.0	-0.1
1965	35,693	29,693	29,235	458	5,993	6	83.2	-1.8
1970	38,512	32,467	31,983	483	6,042	3	84.3	1.1
1975	41,112	34,306	33,415	891	6,806	-	83.4	-0.9
1980	43,442	35,647	34,647	999	7,744	51	82.2	-1.3
1985	46,131	37,072	35,679	1,393	8,964	96	80.5	-1.6
1990	48,956	38,523	37,245	1,277	10,183	250	79.1	-1.4
1995	51,239	40,397	38,529	1,868	10,490	352	79.4	0.3
2000	52,503	39,250	37,249	2,001	12,080	1,174	76.5	-2.9
2005	53,086	38,290	35,735	2,555	12,568	2,228	75.3	-1.2
2010	53,155	36,825	34,090	2,735	13,086	3,244	73.8	-1.5
<b>Female</b>								
1950 <sup>2)</sup>	29,117	14,169	13,942	227	14,947	1	48.7	-
1955 <sup>3)</sup>	31,065	15,744	15,518	226	15,322	0	50.7	2.0
1960	34,089	17,367	17,255	112	16,716	7	51.0	0.3
1965	37,987	18,933	18,725	208	19,038	16	49.9	-1.1
1970	41,001	20,854	20,609	245	20,146	1	50.9	1.0
1975	43,561	20,084	19,726	358	23,477	-	46.1	-4.8
1980	46,040	21,584	21,164	421	24,355	101	47.0	0.9
1985	48,843	23,319	22,678	641	25,443	81	47.8	0.8
1990	51,842	25,073	24,436	636	26,603	167	48.5	0.7
1995	54,186	26,621	25,613	1,009	27,391	174	49.3	0.8
2000	55,721	26,848	25,729	1,118	28,307	567	48.7	-0.6
2005	56,679	27,110	25,771	1,339	28,440	1,129	48.8	0.1
2010	57,123	26,874	25,522	1,353	27,287	2,962	49.6	0.8

1) Labour force participation rate = labour force / (labour force + not in labour force) × 100

2) Population aged 14 and over excluding Japanese who have legal residence in mainland Japan and foreigners in Okinawa-ken.

3) The figures for Okinawa-ken refer to the population aged 14 and over based on the results of sample tabulation.

4) Includes "Not reported".



## 2. Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex and Age Group

**The labour force participation rate by age group among men remains flat in 25 to 59 years old age group, meanwhile the rate among women shows M-shaped curve.**

Observing the labour force participation rate by sex and age group, it shows that the rate among men is 15.5% in the 15 to 19 years old age group. The reason for this is that they are mainly attending school. The rate among men reaches 70.6% in the 20 to 24 years old age group because people in this age group are generally graduated from college or other school and begin to work. The rate among men exceeds 90% in the 25 to 59 years old age groups.

Among women, the labour force participation rate is 15.4% in the 15 to 19 years old age group and reaches to 70.4% in the 20 to 24 years old age group. Afterward, the rate is the highest in 25 to 29 years old age group (78.7%). However, the rate then declines in the 30 to 39 years old age groups because many women leave the labour force because of marriage, childbirth, child care, etc. Then the rate goes up again in the 40 to 44 years old age group and reaches to 75.8% in the 45 to 49 years old age group, which forms the other peak.

These trends show that the labour force participation rate among men remains flat in the 25 to 59 years old age groups, while the rate among women shows an M-shaped curve with two peaks in the 25 to 29 and 45 to 49 years old age groups, and a bottom in the 35 to 39 years old age group. (Figure 4.2, Table 4.2)

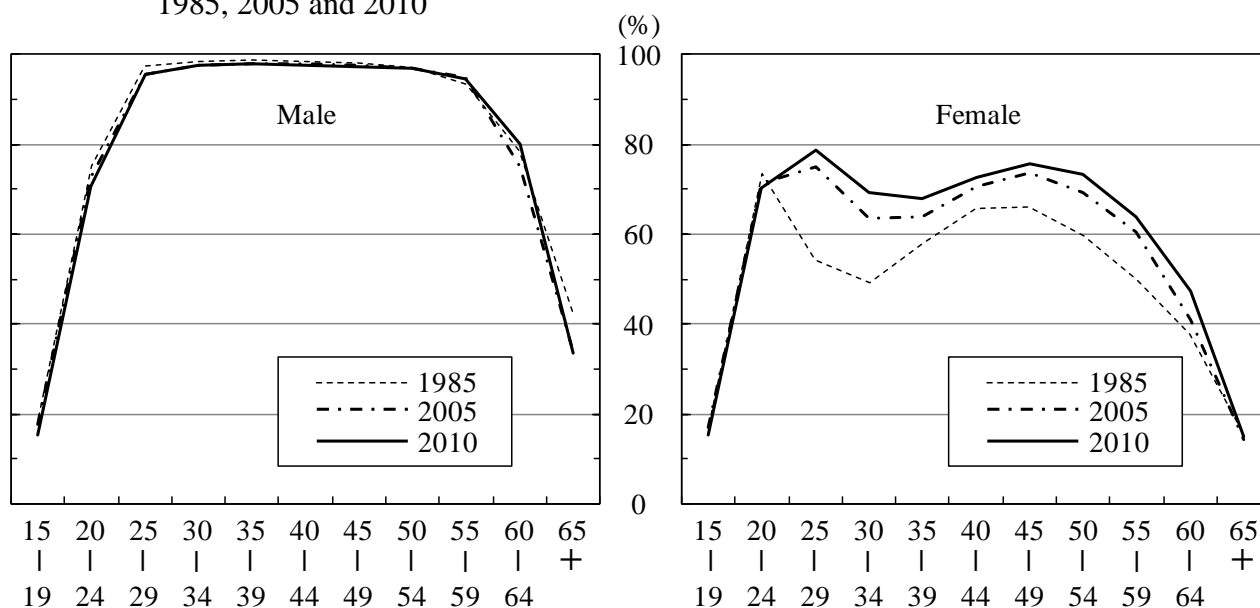
**The labour force participation rate among men decreased or remained flat in each age group with the exception of the 60 to 64 years old age group, while the rate among women increased.**

Comparing the labour force participation rate by sex and age group between 2005 and 2010, it shows that the rate among men rose by 5.0 pp in the 60 to 64 years old age group, while the rate among men in other age groups decreased or remained flat.

Among women, the labour force participation rate increased in each age group with the exception of the 15 to 24 years old age group, especially the rate in the 30 to 34 years old age group (the bottom of the M-shaped curve in 2005) went up from 63.4% to 69.4%. As a result, the bottom of the M-shaped curve shifted from the 30 to 34 years old age group to the 35 to 39 years old age group (68.0%).

Comparing the labour force participation rate among women in 1985, which was just before the enforcement of “Act on Securing, Etc. of Equal Opportunity and Treatment between Men and Women in Employment”, the rate increased in the 25 to 64 years old age group. Especially, the rate in the 25 to 29 years old age group increased by 24.5 pp and became the highest among all age groups. (Figure 4.2, Table 4.2)

**Figure 4.2 Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex and Age (Five-Year Groups): 1985, 2005 and 2010**



**Table 4.2 Trends in the Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex and Age (Five-Year Groups): 1985 to 2010**

Sex and age	Labour force participation rate (%)						Differences (percentage point)				
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010
<b>Male</b>	80.5	79.1	79.4	76.5	75.3	73.8	-1.4	0.3	-2.9	-1.2	-1.5
15-19 years old	19.3	20.0	18.8	17.5	17.9	15.5	0.8	-1.2	-1.3	0.4	-2.3
20-24	75.0	76.1	76.4	72.9	72.7	70.6	1.1	0.3	-3.5	-0.2	-2.1
25-29	97.5	97.5	96.9	95.4	95.6	95.6	-0.0	-0.5	-1.5	0.2	-0.0
30-34	98.5	98.6	98.3	97.1	97.5	97.5	0.1	-0.2	-1.2	0.4	-0.0
35-39	98.6	98.6	98.5	97.5	97.7	97.7	-0.0	-0.0	-1.0	0.2	-0.1
40-44	98.5	98.5	98.4	97.5	97.8	97.5	-0.0	-0.1	-0.8	0.3	-0.3
45-49	98.1	98.2	98.2	97.0	97.6	97.3	0.2	-0.1	-1.1	0.5	-0.3
50-54	97.1	97.4	97.7	96.5	96.7	96.7	0.3	0.3	-1.2	0.3	-0.0
55-59	93.2	94.3	95.5	94.1	94.8	94.4	1.2	1.2	-1.4	0.7	-0.4
60-64	78.4	76.5	79.5	73.1	75.1	80.1	-1.9	3.0	-6.5	2.1	5.0
65 and over	41.7	39.7	42.1	36.2	34.0	33.5	-2.0	2.4	-5.9	-2.1	-0.5
<b>Female</b>	47.8	48.5	49.3	48.7	48.8	49.6	0.7	0.8	-0.6	0.1	0.8
15-19 years old	17.4	17.4	15.7	15.5	17.1	15.4	0.0	-1.7	-0.2	1.7	-1.7
20-24	73.4	75.9	74.6	72.0	71.2	70.4	2.5	-1.3	-2.6	-0.8	-0.8
25-29	54.2	61.5	66.7	70.7	74.9	78.7	7.3	5.2	4.0	4.2	3.8
30-34	49.3	50.8	53.4	57.6	63.4	69.4	1.5	2.6	4.1	5.8	6.0
35-39	58.0	59.5	59.4	60.5	63.7	68.0	1.5	-0.1	1.0	3.2	4.4
40-44	65.8	66.8	67.5	68.6	70.7	72.5	1.0	0.7	1.1	2.1	1.8
45-49	65.9	68.4	69.3	70.6	73.7	75.8	2.5	0.9	1.3	3.1	2.1
50-54	59.8	63.1	65.2	66.6	69.1	73.2	3.2	2.2	1.4	2.5	4.1
55-59	49.9	51.6	56.0	57.4	60.4	63.9	1.7	4.4	1.5	3.0	3.5
60-64	37.9	37.5	38.9	38.9	40.8	47.5	-0.5	1.4	-0.0	1.9	6.7
65 and over	15.3	15.0	15.8	14.6	14.2	14.9	-0.3	0.8	-1.2	-0.4	0.7

### 3. International Comparison of Labour Force Participation Rate

**The labour force participation rate among men in the 25 to 64 years old age groups of Japan exceeds the figures of other countries.**

Comparing the labour force participation rate by age group among men in Japan with other countries, it shows that the rate in the 15 to 19 years old age group of Canada, the United Kingdom (U.K) and Germany exceeds 50%, 40%, and 30%, respectively. Meanwhile, the rate of Japan (15.5%) is comparable to France (19.4%) and Italy (13.4%). The rate in the 20 to 24 years old age group of Japan is 70.6%, which is fairly close to the figures of other countries but is still low in comparison with the figures of Canada, U.K, the United States of America (U.S.A) and Germany. However, the rate in the 25 to 64 years old age groups of Japan exceeds the figures of other countries. (Tables 4.3)

**Table 4.3 Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex and Age (Five-Year Groups) of Other Countries**

Sex and age	Japan (2010)	Canada (2008)	France (2008)	Germany (2008)	Italy (2008)	Korea (2007)	U.K <sup>1)</sup> (2008)	U.S.A <sup>1)</sup> (2008)
Male	73.8	72.9	62.2	66.1	60.6	74.0	69.6	73.0
15-19 years old	15.5	54.5	19.4	35.5	13.4	6.5	43.7	40.1
20-24	70.6	80.8	66.5	74.7	57.9	47.3	80.0	78.7
25-29	95.6	90.5	93.1	86.7	80.8	77.7	92.2	90.2
30-34	97.5	92.8	96.4	94.6	91.6	92.2	94.1	92.9
35-39	97.7	93.5	96.3	96.0	93.9	94.8	92.7	92.7
40-44	97.5	92.6	95.9	95.6	93.8	94.6	92.3	91.8
45-49	97.3	91.2	94.3	94.2	93.6	93.0	91.2	89.7
50-54	96.7	88.2	90.5	90.9	89.8	89.7	87.3	86.2
55-59	94.4	77.1	62.0	83.3	62.4	82.6	80.0	78.8
60-64	80.1	55.3	19.1	46.6	30.0	69.5	60.0	59.9
65 and over	33.5	14.2	2.2	5.7	6.3	42.9	10.9	21.5
Female	49.6	62.8	51.4	51.9	38.7	50.2	55.8	59.5
15-19 years old	15.4	57.5	12.7	29.2	8.4	8.1	43.3	40.2
20-24	70.4	76.2	58.1	68.5	42.1	56.5	69.6	70.0
25-29	78.7	81.6	80.9	76.2	63.7	68.2	77.4	75.9
30-34	69.4	81.1	82.9	76.4	69.4	53.7	75.7	74.4
35-39	68.0	82.1	84.7	80.1	68.8	58.6	76.7	75.2
40-44	72.5	83.6	85.0	83.6	66.8	66.6	79.5	77.1
45-49	75.8	84.1	85.3	83.9	63.7	65.0	81.7	77.2
50-54	73.2	79.2	79.8	79.7	57.4	59.3	78.2	74.8
55-59	63.9	66.0	56.5	67.5	36.5	50.6	65.5	67.7
60-64	47.5	41.1	15.0	29.4	11.9	43.9	34.5	48.7
65 and over	14.9	6.8	1.0	2.5	1.3	23.3	4.8	13.3

1) Aged 16 and over.

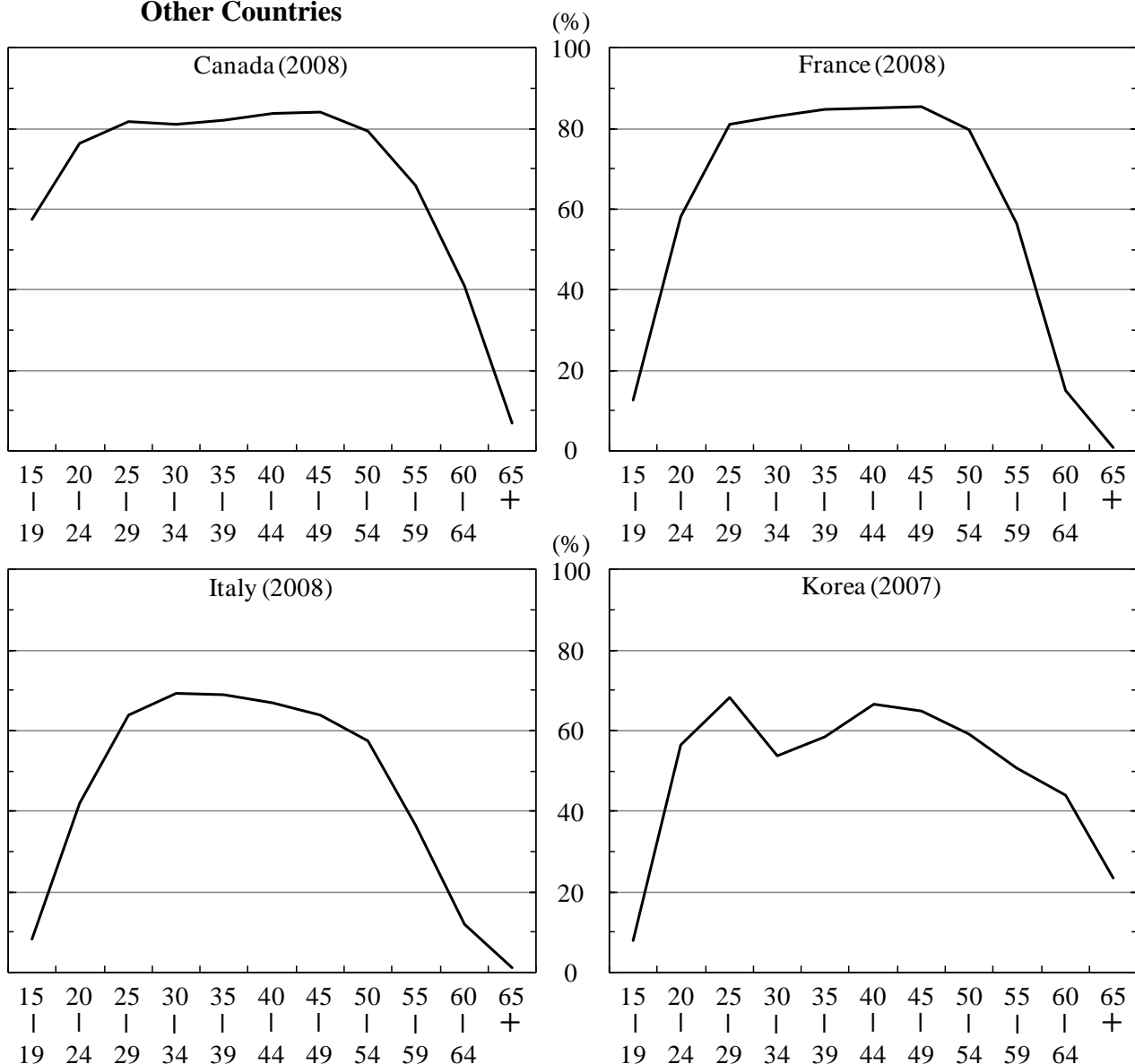
Source: International Labour Organization, *LABORSTA Internet*. For Japan, based on the 2010 Population Census.

**The labour force participation rate among women in the 20 to 29 years old age group of Japan is similar to the figures of other countries.**

Comparing the labour force participation rate by age group among women in Japan with other countries, it shows that the rate in 15 to 19 years old age group of Japan (15.4%) is lower than that of other countries, with the exception of Korea (8.1%), Italy (8.4%) and France (12.7%). However, the rate in the 20 to 24 years old age group of Japan (70.4%) exceeds other countries with the exception of Canada and the rate in the 25 to 29 years old age group of Japan (78.7%) is similar to the figures of other countries.

Referring to the line graphs representing the labour force participation rate by age group among women, the graph of Korea is M-shaped with the bottom at the 30 to 34 years old age group, and is similar to that of Japan. Meanwhile, the graphs of France and Italy are single-peaked. (Figure 4.3, Table 4.3)

**Figure 4.3 Labour Force Participation Rate among Women by Age (Five-Year Groups) of Other Countries**



Source: International Labour Organization, *LABORSTA Internet*.

## CHAPTER V: INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

### 1. Industrial Composition of Employed Persons

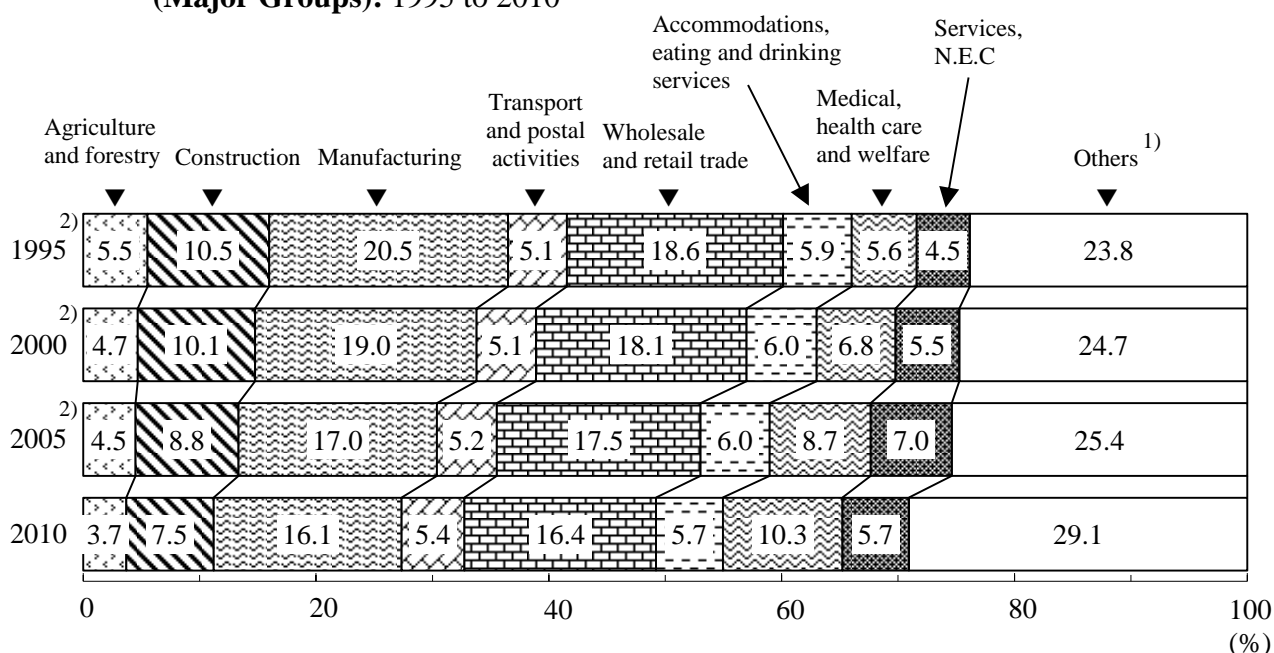
**The proportion of employed persons in “Wholesale and retail trade” is the highest.**

Separating employed persons aged 15 and over by industry (major groups), it shows that “Wholesale and retail trade” is the highest (16.4%), followed by “Manufacturing” (16.1%), “Medical, health care and welfare” (10.3%), “Construction” (7.5%), etc. (Figure 5.1, Table 5.1)

**The proportion of employed persons in “Medical, health care and welfare” increased 1.6 percentage points and exceeded 10%.**

Comparing the proportion of employed persons by industry (major groups) in 2005 and 2010, that of “Medical, health care and welfare” increased 1.6 percentage points (pp), from 8.7% to 10.3%. Meanwhile, “Construction” decreased 1.3 pp, which was the largest decrease, followed by “Services, N.E.C” (-1.3 pp), “Wholesale and retail trade” (-1.0 pp), “Manufacturing” (-0.9 pp), etc. (Figure 5.1, Table 5.1)

**Figure 5.1 Trends in the Proportion of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Industry (Major Groups): 1995 to 2010**



1) Includes "Fisheries", "Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel", "Electricity, gas, heat supply and water", "Information and communications", "Finance and insurance", "Real estate and goods rental and leasing", "Scientific research, professional and technical services", "Living-related and personal services and amusement services", "Education, learning support", "Compound services", "Government, except elsewhere classified" and "Industries unable to classify".

2) "Dispatched workers" in 2010 are included in respective industries to which they are dispatched, but during 1995 to 2005, included in the industrial classification of "Worker dispatching services" in "Services, N.E.C" of major groups.

**Table 5.1 Trends in the Number of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Industry (Major Groups): 1995 to 2010**

Industry	Employed persons aged 15 and over (thousands)				Proportion (%)				Differences (percentage point)
	1995	2000	2005	2010	1995	2000	2005	2010	2005-2010
Total	64,182	63,032	61,530	59,611	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
A Agriculture and forestry	3,543	2,955	2,767	2,205	5.5	4.7	4.5	3.7	-0.8
B Fisheries	305	253	214	177	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	-0.1
C Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel	59	46	31	22	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.0
D Construction	6,711	6,346	5,441	4,475	10.5	10.1	8.8	7.5	-1.3
E Manufacturing	13,166	11,999	10,486	9,626	20.5	19.0	17.0	16.1	-0.9
F Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	354	338	295	284	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.0
G Information and communications	1,307	1,555	1,613	1,627	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.7	0.1
H Transport and postal activities	3,250	3,218	3,171	3,219	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4	0.2
I Wholesale and retail trade	11,918	11,394	10,760	9,804	18.6	18.1	17.5	16.4	-1.0
J Finance and insurance	1,974	1,751	1,514	1,513	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.5	0.1
K Real estate and goods rental and leasing	1,043	1,065	1,118	1,114	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.1
L Scientific research, professional and technical services	1,963	1,974	1,910	1,902	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	0.1
M Accommodations, eating and drinking services	3,778	3,803	3,664	3,423	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.7	-0.2
N Living-related and personal services and amusement services	2,424	2,404	2,330	2,199	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	-0.1
O Education, learning support	2,630	2,606	2,675	2,635	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	0.1
P Medical, health care and welfare	3,591	4,274	5,332	6,128	5.6	6.8	8.7	10.3	1.6
Q Compound services	698	695	668	377	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	-0.5
R Services, N.E.C <sup>1)</sup>	2,919	3,452	4,289	3,405	4.5	5.5	7.0	5.7	-1.3
S Government, except elsewhere classified	2,152	2,142	2,085	2,016	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	-0.0
T Industries unable to classify (Recount) <sup>2)</sup>	395	761	1,168	3,460	0.6	1.2	1.9	5.8	3.9
Primary industry	3,848	3,208	2,981	2,381	6.0	5.2	4.9	4.2	-0.7
Secondary industry	19,936	18,392	15,957	14,123	31.3	29.5	26.4	25.2	-1.3
Tertiary industry	40,004	40,671	41,425	39,646	62.7	65.3	68.6	70.6	2.0

1) "Dispatched workers" in 2010 are included in respective industries to which they are dispatched, but during 1995 to 2005, included in the industrial classification of "Worker dispatching services" in "Services, N.E.C" of major groups.

2) "Primary industry" Includes A to B of major groups, "Secondary industry" includes C to E of major groups and "Tertiary industry" includes F to S of major groups. These proportions are excluded "Industries unable to classify".

## 2. International Comparison of Employment Status and Industrial Composition

### The proportion of “Tertiary industry” of Japan is similar to that of Germany.

Comparing the proportion of employed persons aged 15 and over by the three industrial groups (primary, secondary and tertiary industry) with other industrialized countries, it shows that the proportion of “Primary industry” is big in Russia (8.6%), while the proportion is low in United Kingdom (U.K) (1.5%) and the United States of America (U.S.A) (1.5%). The proportion of Japan (4.2%) is similar to that of Italy (3.8%).

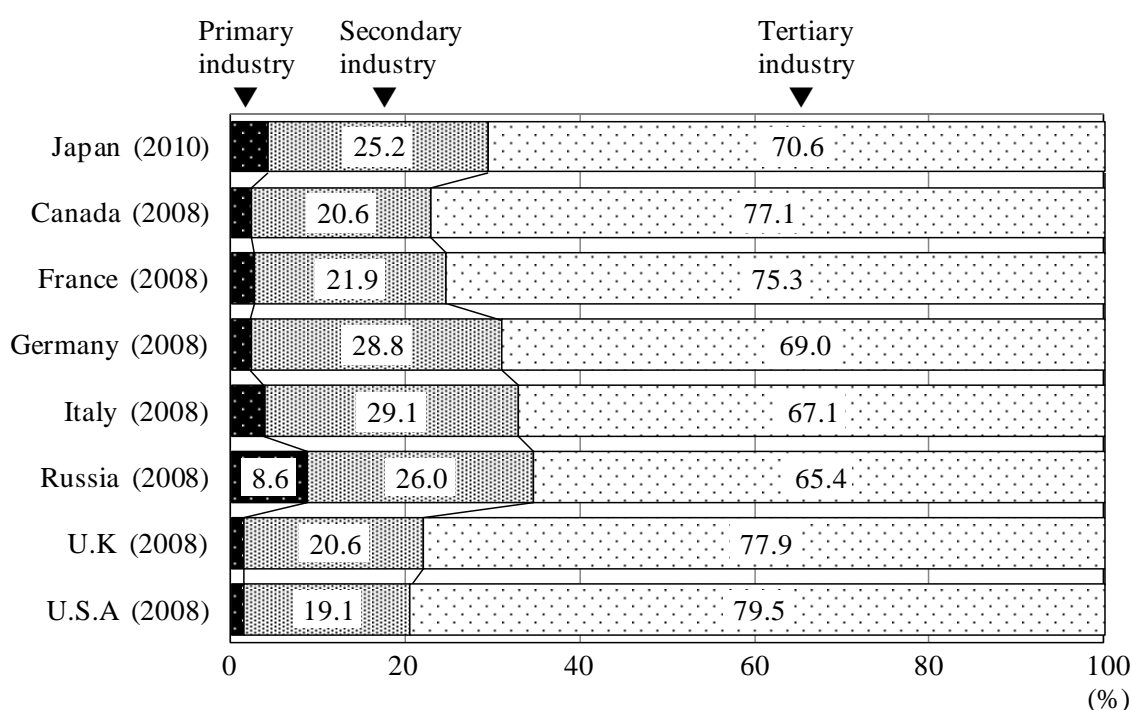
The proportion of “Secondary industry” is big in Italy (29.1%), Germany (28.8%) and Russia (26.0%). These figures exceed the proportion of Japan (25.2%).

The proportion of “Tertiary industry” is big in U.S.A (79.5%), U.K (77.9%), Canada (77.1%), etc. The proportion of Japan (70.6%) is similar to that of Germany (69.0%). (Figure 5.2, Table 5.2)

### The proportion of employees of Japan is similar to that of U.K.

Comparing the proportion of employed persons aged 15 and over by employment status with other countries, the proportion of employees of Japan (86.2%) is similar to that of U.K (86.7%) and the proportion of self-employed persons of Japan (9.7%) is similar to that of France (9.9%). However, the proportion of family workers of Japan (4.0%) is higher than other countries. (Table 5.3)

**Figure 5.2 International Comparison of the Proportion of Employed Persons by Industry (Three Groups)**



Source: International Labour Organization, *LABORSTA Internet*. For Japan, based on the 2010 Population Census.

**Table 5.2 International Comparison of the Proportion of Employed Persons by Industry (Three Groups)**

Country (Year)		Employed persons	Primary industry	Secondary industry	Tertiary industry
Japan	(2010) <sup>1)</sup>	100.0	4.2	25.2	70.6
Canada	(2008) <sup>2) 3)</sup>	100.0	2.3	20.6	77.1
France	(2008)	100.0	2.7	21.9	75.3
Germany	(2008)	100.0	2.3	28.8	69.0
Italy	(2008)	100.0	3.8	29.1	67.1
Russia	(2008) <sup>4)</sup>	100.0	8.6	26.0	65.4
U.K	(2008) <sup>5)</sup>	100.0	1.5	20.6	77.9
U.S.A	(2008) <sup>2) 5)</sup>	<sup>6)</sup> 100.0	1.5	19.1	<sup>6)</sup> 79.5

1) Excludes "Industries unable to classify".

2) Excludes military personnel (of full-time members in Canada).

3) Excludes residents of the Territories I and indigenous persons living on reserves.

4) 15 to 72 years old.

5) Aged 16 and over.

6) Includes "Establishments not adequately described".

Source: International Labour Organization, *LABORSTA Internet*. For Japan, based on the 2010 Population Census.

**Table 5.3 International Comparison of the Proportion of Employed Persons by Employment Status**

Country (Year)		Employed persons	Employees	Self-employed	Family workers
Japan	(2010)	100.0	<sup>5)</sup> 86.2	<sup>6)</sup> 9.7	4.0
Canada	(2008) <sup>1) 2)</sup>	100.0	84.6	15.2	0.1
France	(2008)	100.0	89.5	9.9	0.6
Germany	(2008)	100.0	88.4	10.7	0.9
Italy	(2008)	100.0	76.1	22.2	1.8
Russia	(2008) <sup>3)</sup>	100.0	92.7	7.2	0.1
U.K	(2008) <sup>4)</sup>	100.0	86.7	12.9	0.4
U.S.A	(2008) <sup>1) 3)</sup>	100.0	93.0	6.9	0.1

1) Excludes military personnel (of full-time members in Canada).

2) Excludes residents of the Territories I and indigenous persons living on reserves.

3) 15 to 72 years old.

4) Aged 16 and over.

5) Includes "Board member of company, etc.".

6) Includes "Persons doing home handicraft".

Source: International Labour Organization, *LABORSTA Internet*. For Japan, based on the 2010 Population Census.



### 3. Occupational Composition of Employed Persons

**The proportion of employed persons in “Clerical workers” is the highest.**

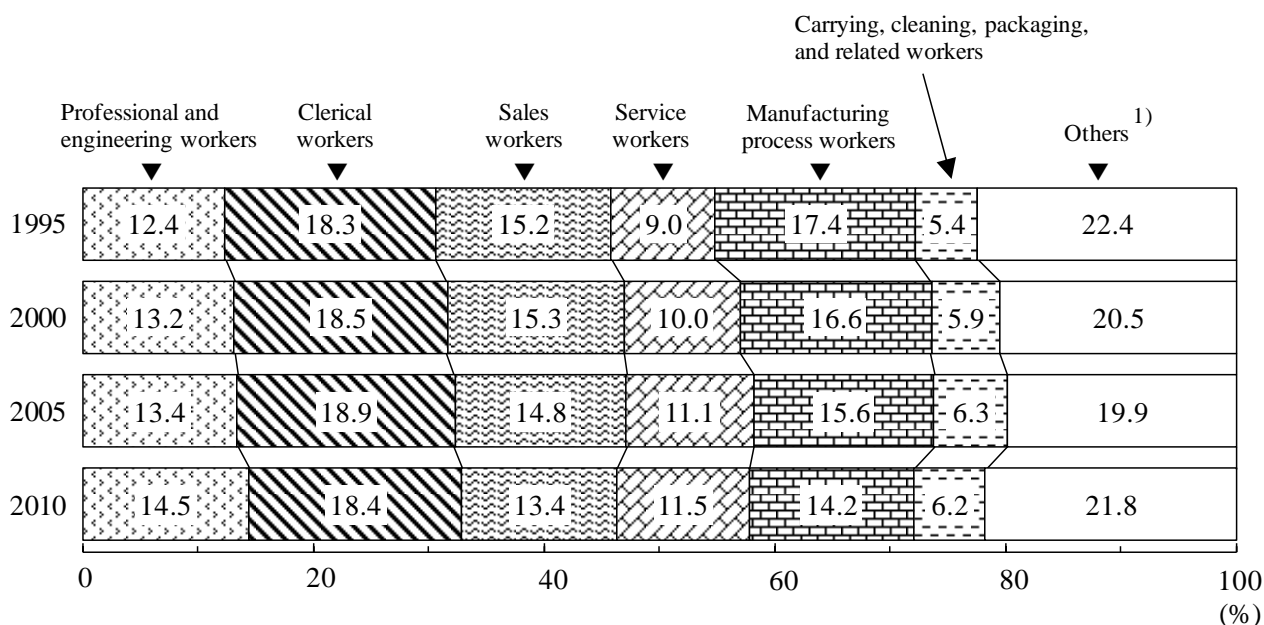
Looking at the proportion of employed persons aged 15 and over by occupation (major groups), that of “Clerical workers” is the highest (18.4%), followed by “Professional and engineering workers” (14.5%), “Manufacturing process workers” (14.2%), etc. (Figure 5.3, Table 5.4)

**The proportion of employed persons in “Professional and engineering workers” increased 1.0 percentage points.**

Comparing the proportion of employed persons by occupation (major groups) in 2005 and 2010, it shows that “Professional and engineering workers” increased the most of all major groups (1.0 percentage points (pp)), followed by that of “Service workers” (0.4 pp). The proportions of these two groups have been increasing since 1995.

Meanwhile, the proportion of “Manufacturing process workers” decreased 1.4 pp, which was the largest decrease, followed by “Sales workers” (-1.4 pp), “Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers” (-0.9 pp), etc. (Figure 5.3, Table 5.4)

**Figure 5.3 Trends in the Proportion of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Occupation (Major Groups): 1995 to 2010**



1) Includes "Administrative and managerial workers", "Security workers", "Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers", "Transport and machine operation workers", "Construction and mining workers" and "Workers not classifiable by occupation".

**Table 5.4 Trends in the Number of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Occupation (Major Groups): 1995 to 2010**

Occupation	Employed persons aged 15 and over (thousands)				Proportion (%)				Defferences (percentage point)
	1995	2000	2005	2010	1995	2000	2005	2010	2005-2010
Total	64,182	63,032	61,530	59,611	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
A Administrative and managerial workers	2,717	1,857	1,497	1,420	4.2	2.9	2.4	2.4	-0.1
B Professional and engineering workers	7,932	8,299	8,272	8,634	12.4	13.2	13.4	14.5	1.0
C Clerical workers	11,733	11,654	11,614	10,981	18.3	18.5	18.9	18.4	-0.5
D Sales workers	9,768	9,662	9,118	8,004	15.2	15.3	14.8	13.4	-1.4
E Service workers	5,786	6,306	6,810	6,845	9.0	10.0	11.1	11.5	0.4
F Security workers	956	1,014	1,064	1,065	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	0.1
G Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers	3,835	3,199	2,963	2,328	6.0	5.1	4.8	3.9	-0.9
H Manufacturing process workers	11,143	10,462	9,609	8,471	17.4	16.6	15.6	14.2	-1.4
I Transport and machine operation workers	2,725	2,576	2,334	2,088	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.5	-0.3
J Construction and mining workers	3,769	3,543	3,223	2,676	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.5	-0.7
K Carrying, cleaning, packaging, and related workers	3,435	3,719	3,893	3,706	5.4	5.9	6.3	6.2	-0.1
L Workers not classifiable by occupation	384	742	1,133	3,392	0.6	1.2	1.8	5.7	3.8

## CHAPTER VI: HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSING STATUS

### 1. Type and Size of Household

**The number of households is 52.0 million, exceeding 50 million for the first time.**

The 2010 Population Census shows that the number of households of Japan as of October 1, 2010 is 52.0 million, exceeding 50 million for the first time.

According to the number of households and household members by type of household, the number of private households is 51.8 million and that of private household members is 125.5 million. Comparing these figures between 2005 and 2010, it shows that the number of private households increased by 2.8 million (5.7%) while that of private household members slightly increased by 572 thousand (0.5%).

Meanwhile, the number of institutional households is 108 thousand and that of institutional household members is 2.5 million. Comparing these figures between 2005 and 2010, the number of institutional households increased by 8 thousand (7.9%) and that of institutional household members increased by 199 thousand (8.6%). Especially, regarding the breakdown of the number of institutional household members, the number of inmates of social institutions such as an aged people's home increased by 380 thousand (35.5%) which contributed greatly to the increase of the number of institutional household members. (Table 6.1)

**Table 6.1 Trends in the Number of Households and Household Members by Type of Household: 1995 to 2010**

Type of household	Number (thousands)				Change (thousands)	Change rate (%)		
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2005- 2010	1995- 2000	2000- 2005	2005- 2010
Households								
Total <sup>1)</sup>	44,108	47,063	49,566	51,951	2,384	6.7	5.3	4.8
Private households	43,900	46,782	49,063	51,842	2,780	6.6	4.9	5.7
Institutional households	101	102	100	108	8	0.8	-1.3	7.9
Household members								
Total <sup>1)</sup>	125,570	126,926	127,768	128,057	289	1.1	0.7	0.2
Private households	123,646	124,725	124,973	125,546	572	0.9	0.2	0.5
Institutional households (Recount)	1,794	1,973	2,312	2,512	199	10.0	17.2	8.6
Inmates of social Institutions	525	701	1,070	1,450	380	33.7	52.6	35.5

1) Figures between 1995 and 2005 include "Not reported".

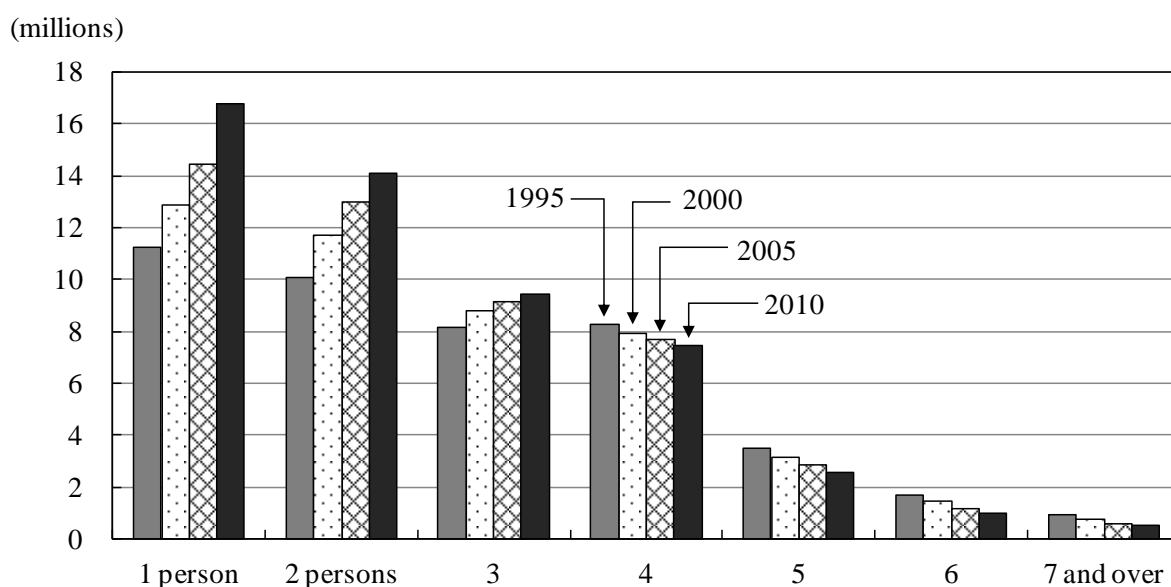
Note: "Institutional households" consists of households of "Students in school dormitories", "Inpatients of hospitals", "Inmates of social institutions", "Persons in camps of Self-Defence Forces", "Inmates of reformatory institutions", etc.

**The number of one-person households is the largest (16.8 million) and exceeded 30% among private households.**

Regarding the number of private households by size of household, one-person households is the largest category (16.8 million), accounting for 32.4 % of the number of private households. The number of households declines as the size of household becomes larger.

Comparing the number of private households by size of household between 2005 and 2010, it shows that the change rate of number of private households becomes higher as the size of household becomes smaller, and the number of households with 3 persons or less shows an upward trend while the number of household with 4 persons and over shows a downward trend since 1995. As a result, the number of members per household declined, from 2.55 in 2005 to 2.42 in 2010. (Figure 6.1, Table 6.2)

**Figure 6.1 Trends in the Number of Private Households by Size of Household: 1995 to 2010**



**Table 6.2 Trends in the Number of Private Households by Size of Household: 1995 to 2010**

Size of household	Number of private households (thousands)				Proportion (%)		Change rate (%)	
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2005	2010	2000-2005	2005-2010
Total	43,900	46,782	49,063	51,842	100.0	100.0	4.9	5.7
1 person	11,239	12,911	14,457	16,785	29.5	32.4	12.0	16.1
2 persons	10,080	11,743	13,024	14,126	26.5	27.2	10.9	8.5
3	8,131	8,810	9,196	9,422	18.7	18.2	4.4	2.5
4	8,277	7,925	7,707	7,460	15.7	14.4	-2.7	-3.2
5	3,512	3,167	2,848	2,572	5.8	5.0	-10.1	-9.7
6	1,713	1,449	1,208	985	2.5	1.9	-16.6	-18.5
7 and over	948	776	623	493	1.3	1.0	-19.7	-20.8
Members per household (persons)	2.82	2.67	2.55	2.42	-	-	-	-

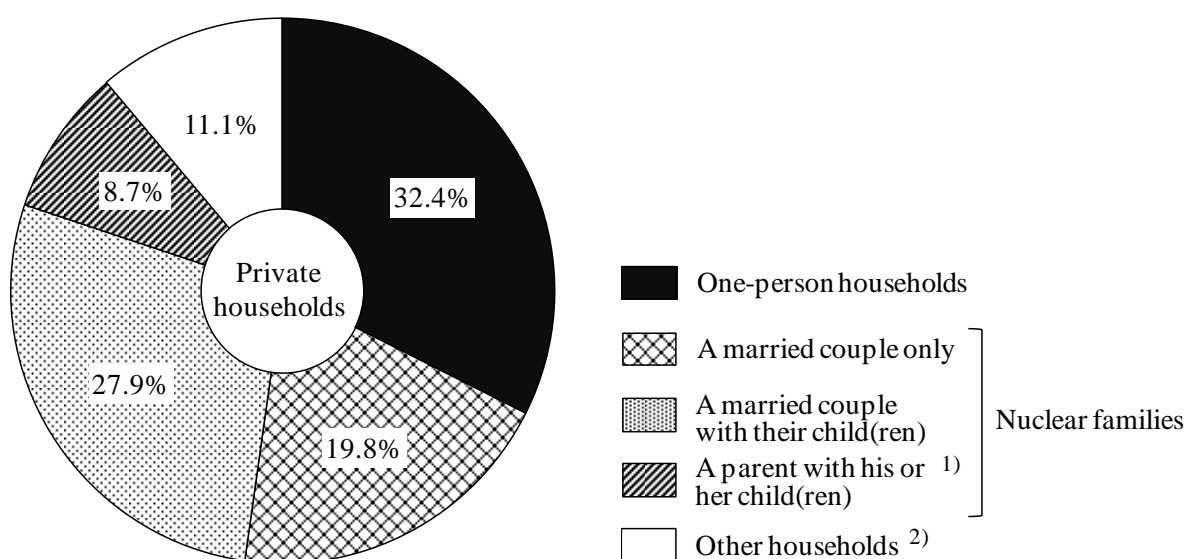
**The number of “A married couple only” is increasing while that of “A married couple with their child(ren)” is decreasing.**

According to the number of private households by family type of household, the number of “Relatives households”, consisting of the household head and relatives of the household head, is 34.5 million (66.7%) and “One-person households” is 16.8 million (32.4%). Meanwhile, the number of “Households including non-relatives”, which has two and more members and exists of non-relatives of the household head, is 456 thousand (0.9%).

Regarding the breakdown of “Relatives households”, the number of “Nuclear families” is 29.2 million, accounting for 56.4% of the number of private households, and the breakdown of “Nuclear families” shows that the number of “A married couple with their child(ren)” is the largest (14.4 million, 27.9% of the number of private households), followed by “A married couple only” (10.2 million, 19.8% of the number of private households), etc.

However, observing the trends in these figures shows that the number of “A married couple only” and “One-person households” is increasing while that of “A married couple with their child(ren)” is decreasing. These trends indicate that the decreasing size of households is caused by the increase of “One-person households” and “A married couple only” and so on. (Figure 6.2, Table 6.3)

**Figure 6.2 Proportion of Private Households by Family Type of Household: 2010**



1) Includes "Father with his child(ren)" and "Mother with her child(ren)".

2) Includes "Relatives households excluding nuclear families" and "Households including non-relatives".

**Table 6.3 Trends in the Number of Private Households by Family Type of Household:  
2000 to 2010**

Family type of household	Number (thousands)			Proportion (%)			Change rate (%)	
	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010	2000-2005	2005-2010
Total <sup>1)</sup>	46,782	49,063	51,842	100.0	100.0	100.0	4.9	5.7
A Relatives households	33,595	34,246	34,516	71.8	69.8	66.7	1.9	0.8
I. Nuclear families	27,273	28,327	29,207	58.3	57.7	56.4	3.9	3.1
(1) A married couple only	8,823	9,625	10,244	18.9	19.6	19.8	9.1	6.4
(2) A married couple with their child(ren)	14,904	14,631	14,440	31.9	29.8	27.9	-1.8	-1.3
(3) Father with his child(ren)	535	605	664	1.1	1.2	1.3	13.2	9.8
(4) Mother with her child(ren)	3,011	3,465	3,859	6.4	7.1	7.5	15.1	11.4
II. Relatives households excluding nuclear families	6,322	5,919	5,309	13.5	12.1	10.3	-6.4	-10.3
(5) A couple with their parents	238	246	232	0.5	0.5	0.4	3.5	-5.9
(6) A couple with their parent	697	737	731	1.5	1.5	1.4	5.7	-0.8
(7) A couple with their child(ren) and parents	1,438	1,177	920	3.1	2.4	1.8	-18.1	-21.9
(8) A couple with their child(ren) and parent	2,079	1,819	1,516	4.4	3.7	2.9	-12.5	-16.7
(9) A couple with relative(s) other than child(ren) and parent(s)	122	124	122	0.3	0.3	0.2	2.1	-2.1
(10) A couple with their child(ren) and relative(s) other than parent(s)	369	411	431	0.8	0.8	0.8	11.3	4.9
(11) A couple with their parent(s) and relative(s) other than child(ren)	119	113	106	0.3	0.2	0.2	-5.2	-6.0
(12) A couple with their child(ren), parent(s) and other relative(s)	460	414	350	1.0	0.8	0.7	-10.1	-15.4
(13) Brothers or sisters only	290	307	316	0.6	0.6	0.6	5.9	3.0
(14) Relatives households excluding nuclear families n.e.c	511	571	586	1.1	1.2	1.1	11.7	2.7
B Households including non-relatives	276	360	456	0.6	0.7	0.9	30.2	26.9
C One-person households	12,911	14,457	16,785	27.6	29.5	32.4	12.0	16.1

1) Includes "Family type not classified".

## CHAPTER VII: POPULATION OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS

### 1. Trends in the Population of Foreign Residents and Nationalities

**The population of foreign residents is 1.6 million, a 5.9% increase.**

The 2010 Population Census shows that the population of foreign residents usually living in Japan is 1.6 million (1.3% of the total population), which is an increase of 5.9% from the population of foreign residents in 2005.

Trends in the population of foreign residents since 1950 indicate that the population of foreigners residing in Japan continued to increase with the exception of 1960. (Table 7.1)

**Number of Chinese nationals exceeds that of Korean nationals for the first time.**

According to the population of foreign residents in 2010 by nationality, the number of Chinese is the largest (460 thousand), followed by that of Koreans (423 thousand), Brazilians (153 thousand), Filipinos (146 thousand), etc.

A comparison of proportion of foreign residents by nationality in 2010 with that in 2005 reveals that the proportion of nationality of Korea, Brazil, Peru and the United States of America (U.S.A) decreased by 4.7 percentage points (pp), 4.6 pp, 0.4 pp and 0.2 pp respectively, while the proportion of Chinese and Filipino nationals increased by 5.2 pp and 0.7 pp, respectively. (Table 7.2)

**Table 7.1 Trends in the Total Population, the Number of Foreigners and the Number of Japanese: 1950 to 2010**

Year	Number (thousands)						Sex ratio of foreigners	foreigners growth (%)	Proportion of foreigners (%)
	Total Population	Foreigners			Japan	Not reported			
		Both sexes	Male	Female					
1950	84,115	529	299	230	...	...	129.6	-	0.6
1955	90,077	598	328	270	...	...	121.7	13.1	0.7
1960	94,302	579	312	266	...	...	117.4	-3.3	0.6
1965	99,209	596	317	279	...	...	113.7	3.1	0.6
1970	104,665	604	319	285	104,061	-	112.1	1.3	0.6
1975	111,940	642	335	307	111,252	46	109.2	6.2	0.6
1980	117,060	669	344	325	116,320	71	105.8	4.2	0.6
1985	121,049	720	364	356	120,287	41	102.3	7.7	0.6
1990	123,611	886	445	441	122,398	326	101.0	23.1	0.7
1995	125,570	1,140	567	574	124,299	131	98.8	28.6	0.9
2000	126,926	1,311	621	689	125,387	229	90.1	14.9	1.0
2005	127,768	1,556	727	829	125,730	482	87.7	18.7	1.2
2010	128,057	1,648	742	906	125,359	1,050	82.0	5.9	1.3

Observing the trends in the foreign residents by nationality shows that Koreans made up the bulk of foreign residents between 1955 and 1985 (about 80-90%), afterward, there has been a decline since 1990, reaching 25.7% in 2010. Meanwhile, the number of Chinese residents has been increasing since 1980, reaching 27.9% in 2010.

As a result, Chinese residents outnumber Koreans for the first time since 1950. (Table 11.2)

**Table 7.2 Trends in the Number of Foreigners by Nationality: 1950 to 2010**

Year	Total	China	Korea	U.S.A	Others				
					Total	Brazil	Peru	Philippines	Others <sup>1)</sup>
Number (thousand)									
1950	529	40	464	5	20	-	-	-	-
1955 <sup>2)</sup>	1) <sup>1)</sup> 597	41	540	8	9	-	-	-	-
1960	579	41	2) <sup>2)</sup> 516	11	1) <sup>1)</sup> 6) <sup>6)</sup> 11	-	-	-	-
1965 <sup>3)</sup>	593	44	2) <sup>2)</sup> 520	14	6) <sup>6)</sup> 15	-	-	-	-
1970	604	45	520	18	22	-	-	-	-
1975	642	40	559	19	25	-	-	-	-
1980	1) <sup>1)</sup> 669	44	558	19	30	-	-	-	-
1985	1) <sup>1)</sup> 720	61	571	25	49	-	-	-	-
1990	886	109	568	33	176	42	6	36	92
1995	1,140	176	560	39	365	134	27	68	136
2000 <sup>4)</sup>	1,311	253	529	39	489	188	34	94	174
2005 <sup>4)</sup>	1,556	353	473	39	691	215	40	126	308
2010	1,648	460	423	38	726	153	37	146	390
Proportion (%) <sup>5)</sup>									
1950	100.0	7.6	87.8	0.9	3.7	-	-	-	-
1955 <sup>2)</sup>	1) <sup>1)</sup> 100.0	6.8	90.3	1.3	1.6	-	-	-	-
1960	100.0	7.0	2) <sup>2)</sup> 89.2	1.8	1) <sup>1)</sup> 6) <sup>6)</sup> 1.9	-	-	-	-
1965 <sup>3)</sup>	100.0	7.4	2) <sup>2)</sup> 87.8	2.3	6) <sup>6)</sup> 2.5	-	-	-	-
1970	100.0	7.4	86.1	2.9	3.6	-	-	-	-
1975	100.0	6.2	87.1	2.9	3.9	-	-	-	-
1980	1) <sup>1)</sup> 100.0	6.5	83.4	2.8	4.4	-	-	-	-
1985	1) <sup>1)</sup> 100.0	8.4	79.3	3.5	6.8	-	-	-	-
1990	100.0	12.3	64.0	3.8	19.9	4.8	0.7	4.1	10.3
1995	100.0	15.4	49.1	3.4	32.0	11.7	2.4	6.0	11.9
2000 <sup>4)</sup>	100.0	19.3	40.4	3.0	37.3	14.4	2.6	7.1	13.2
2005 <sup>4)</sup>	100.0	22.7	30.4	2.5	44.4	13.9	2.6	8.1	19.8
2010	100.0	27.9	25.7	2.3	44.1	9.3	2.2	8.9	23.7
Differences (percentage point)									
2005-2010	-	5.2	-4.7	-0.2	-0.4	-4.6	-0.4	0.7	3.8

1) Includes "Statelessness and name of country not reported".

2) Excludes Okinawa-ken.

3) Based on the results of 20% sample tabulation.

4) Based on the results of special tabulation on foreigners.

5) Calculated with "Name of country not reported"

6) Includes Korean living in Okinawa-ken.



## 2. Foreign Residents by Sex and Age

**The sex ratio in population of foreign residents is 82.0, and varies greatly by nationality.**

Regarding the population of foreign residents by sex, the male population is 742 thousand while the female population is 906 thousand, showing that female foreigners outnumber male foreigners by 164 thousand leading to a sex ratio of 82.0. This ratio is 12.9 points lower than that of the Japanese population of 94.9, and varies greatly by nationality.

Regarding the sex ratio by nationality, the ratio of United Kingdom (U.K) (296.8), Indonesia (191.4), U.S.A (186.3) etc., are higher than that of Japan. Meanwhile, the ratios of the Philippines (26.5), Thailand (29.9), China (64.9) and Korea (81.2) are lower than that of Japan. (Tables 7.1 and 7.3)

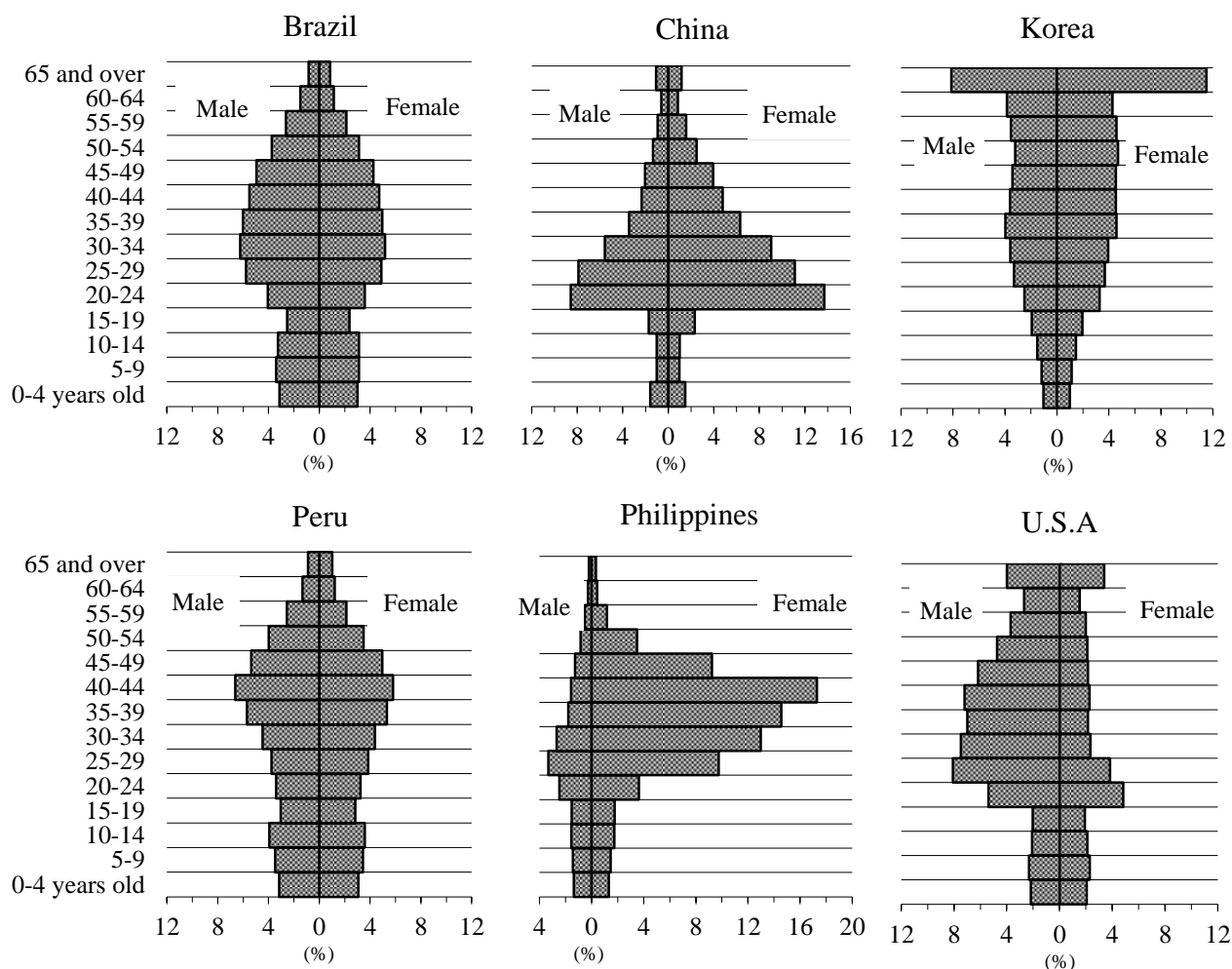
**The proportion of the productive-age population is high among foreigners of Southeast Asian nationalities.**

Regarding the proportions within the population of foreign residents among three age groups, the proportion of population aged under 15 (child population) is 9.6%, the proportion of population aged 15 to 64 (productive-age population) is 83.5% and the proportion of population aged 65 and over (aged population) is 7.0%. The proportion of productive-age population is higher than Japanese one. Meanwhile, the proportion of child population and aged population are lower than Japanese ones.

According to the proportions within the population of foreign residents among three age groups by nationality, the proportion of the productive-age population is above 90% among Thai, Indonesian, Filipino and U.K nationals, The proportion of the child population is high among Peruvian (20.7%) and Brazilian (19.1%) nationals, while the proportion of aged population is high among Korean nationals (19.6%).

In this way, because composition by age and sex vary considerably between nationalities, shapes of population pyramid are also different in each nationality. (Figure 7.1, Table 7.3)

**Figure 7.1 Population Pyramids by Nationality: 2010**



**Table 7.3 Foreigners by Nationality and Age (3 Groups): 2010**

Nationality	Population					Proportion (%)				Sex ratio
	Total	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over	Not reported	Total	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over	
Total	1,648,037	149,744	1,305,507	108,926	83,860	100.0	9.6	83.5	7.0	82.0
Brazil	153,166	29,134	120,977	2,558	497	100.0	19.1	79.2	1.7	116.5
China	460,459	32,564	415,265	10,282	2,348	100.0	7.1	90.6	2.2	64.9
Indonesia	18,539	1,326	17,053	81	79	100.0	7.2	92.4	0.4	191.4
Korea	423,273	31,014	308,518	82,817	924	100.0	7.3	73.0	19.6	81.2
Peru	36,776	7,590	28,429	699	58	100.0	20.7	77.4	1.9	107.9
Philippines	145,950	12,941	131,867	786	356	100.0	8.9	90.6	0.5	26.5
Thailand	29,716	1,510	27,941	192	73	100.0	5.1	94.3	0.6	29.9
U.K	9,872	627	8,876	349	20	100.0	6.4	90.1	3.5	296.8
U.S.A	38,327	4,986	30,456	2,819	66	100.0	13.0	79.6	7.4	186.3
Viet Nam	29,843	3,661	25,691	366	125	100.0	12.3	86.4	1.2	109.1
Others 1)	302,116	24,391	190,434	7,977	79,314	100.0	10.9	85.5	3.6	132.8
(reference) Japan (thousands)	125,359	16,633	79,200	29,021	506	100.0	13.3	63.4	23.2	94.9

1) Includes "Statelessness and name of country not reported".