Reference 1. Outline of the 2010 Population Census of Japan

History
The population censuses in Japan have been conducted almost every five years since 1920, the 2010 Population Census being the nineteenth one.

There are two kinds of population censuses: large-scale censuses and simplified censuses. The censuses conducted every ten years starting in 1920 were large-scale censuses while the censuses taken in the fifth year after the large-scale decennial censuses were simplified censuses.

The 2010 Population Census was conducted as a large-scale one.

The main difference between a large-scale census and a simplified census is the number of questions asked. During the prewar period, questions of the simplified censuses (1925 and 1935) were limited to the basic characteristics of the population, i.e., name, sex, age, marital status, while the large-scale censuses (1920, 1930 and 1940) covered questions on economic characteristics such as industry and occupation in addition to the basic characteristics of the population.

After World War II, the scale of census-taking was generally amplified so as to satisfy the increased demands from a wider variety of users for the census results.


The censuses had been also conducted in Okinawa-ken since 1975, because it reverted to Japan on 15 May 1972, as the 47th prefecture of Japan. Before reversion, however, the censuses had been conducted by the U.S. Military Government of the Ryukyu Islands or Government of the Ryukyu Island five times in Okinawa-ken.

Date of the Census
The 2010 Population Census was taken as of 0:00 a.m., 1 October 2010.

Legal Basis of the Census
The 2010 Population Census was conducted in conformity with provisions of Article 5, Clause 2 of the Statistics Act, Cabinet Order for the Population Census (Cabinet Order No.98 of 1980), the Regulation for the Execution of the Population Census (Prime Minister's Office Order No.21 of 1980) and the Prime Minister's Office Order for Instruction for the Establishment of Enumeration Districts for the Population Census (Prime Minister's Office Order No.24 of 1984).

Area Coverage of the Census
The 2010 Population Census covered the whole territory of Japan excluding the
following islands in accordance with the Regulation for the Execution of the Population Census mentioned above.

(1) Habomai-gunto, Shikotan-to, Kunashiri-to and Etorofu-to
(2) Take-shima in Okinosima-cho, Oki-gun Shimane-ken

Population Enumerated in the Census

The 2010 Population Census used what is known as *de jure* population concept for enumerating the people. That is, a person was enumerated at the place where he or she usually lived, and was counted as the population of the area including the place.

The term “persons usually living” was defined in the census as those persons who had lived or were going to live for three months or more at their respective households at the census date. Persons who had no usual places of living in this sense were enumerated at the places where they were present at the date of the census. There were, however, exceptions to this general rule for the following population groups:

(1) Students and pupils of regular schools as well as those attending special training schools or miscellaneous schools who were living in school dormitories, boarding houses or the like were enumerated at the places where they lived regardless of their period of stay.

(2) Inpatients of hospitals were enumerated in the hospitals only when they had been hospitalized for three months or more at the census date. Otherwise, they were enumerated at their homes even if they were expected to be in the hospital for three months or more.

(3) Crews aboard ships except ships of the Self-Defence Forces were enumerated at their residential places on land, if any. Otherwise, they were enumerated on the ships if the ships were of the Japanese flag and were at anchor at a port of Japan at the census date, or if the ships left a port of Japan before the census date and entered a port of Japan within five days after the census date without calling at any foreign ports.

(4) Residents in the camps of the Self-Defence Forces were enumerated in the camps. Crews aboard ships of the Self-Defence Forces were enumerated at the places of the local general headquarters to which their ships belonged.

(5) Persons in prisons or detention houses whose penalties had been fixed, and inmates of reformatories or women's guidance homes were enumerated at those institutions.

In accordance with the rules described above, all persons living in Japan were enumerated whether they were foreigners or not. However, the following persons were excluded from the enumeration.

(1) Foreign diplomatic corps, their suite and their dependents
(2) Foreign military personnel including both military corps and civilians, and their dependents
**Topics to be surveyed**

The 2010 Population Census covered the following topics.

For household members:
1. Name
2. Sex
3. Year and month of birth
4. Relationship to the household head
5. Marital status
6. Nationality
7. Duration of residency at the current domicile
8. Place of 5 years previous residence
9. Education
10. Type of activity
11. Name of establishment and kind of business (Industry)
12. Kind of work (Occupation)
13. Employment status
14. Place of work or location of school
15. Transportation to the place of work or the location of school

For households:
1. Type of household
2. Number of household members
3. Type and tenure of dwelling
4. Area of floor space of dwelling
5. Type of building and number of stories

**Method of the Census**

The 2010 Population Census was conducted through the following channel: Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications - Prefectures (To, Do, Fu and Ken) - Municipalities (Shi, Machi and Mura) - Super-visors - Enumerators - Households.

Before the census-taking, enumeration districts for the 2010 census were demarcated and mapped. The enumeration districts numbered about 1,010,000 were delineated to comprise 50 households per enumeration district on the average and each enumeration district was in general demarcated by combining some of basic unit blocks. The basic unit blocks were set up in the 1990 Population Census as units of area for permanent use.

Enumeration was done as follows. About 700,000 enumerators who were specially appointed for the 2010 Population Census by Director-General of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications delivered questionnaires to each household and requested the household head to fill out each item. Respondents had basically two
options for submitting filled out questionnaires, namely, enumerators’ pickup and mail-back to municipalities. In addition, the Internet response option was available in Tokyo-to.

For the households which were not canvassed due to their absence from home during the period of census-taking, the enumerator filled out name, sex and number of household members on the questionnaires through interviews with neighbours.

In the 2010 Population Census, the mark-sheet type questionnaires printed on both sides and designed for four individuals to report on one sheet were used separately for each household.

**Tabulation and Publication**

The National Statistics Center, Incorporated Administrative Agency, takes charge of the whole tabulation of the census results. The tabulated results are released on the website and in reports by the Statistics Bureau. The reports containing the principal results are published after the release. The tabulation and publication are scheduled as follows.

**(1) Preliminary Counts of the Population and Households**

As the first release of the census results, the preliminary counts of the population and of households for the whole country, prefectures and municipalities (i.e. *shi*, *ku*, *machи* and *mura*) were released and announced in the official gazette of the government on 25 February 2011.

These preliminary counts are based on the entries on the summary sheets which are prepared by the prefectural and municipal governments to ascertain the number of persons and households enumerated in the respective enumeration districts under their jurisdiction.

**(2) Preliminary Sample Tabulation**

The tabulation by using sample households was carried out to offer preliminary results on the basic characteristics of population and households including sex, age, labour force status, industrial and occupational structure, place of work or schooling, and migrant. The sampling ratio for this tabulation was about one percent.

The results were released in 29 June 2011 and a report entitled “2010 Population Census of Japan, Results of Preliminary Sample Tabulation” was published.

**(3) Basic Complete Tabulation on Population and Households**

In the 2010 Population Census, the complete tabulation is performed in three stages. The first basic complete tabulation includes statistics on the basic characteristics of population and households, and statistics on aged persons household, for the whole country, prefectures and municipalities.

At first, the results of this tabulation for Iwate-ken, Miyagi-ken, Fukushima-ken were released in 27 July 2011. These statistics will be utilized as grasping of the situation of
the disaster area by the Great East Japan Earthquake and contributing to the planning of
the revival plan etc. Subsequently, the results for the other prefectures were released in
26 October 2011, and the reports entitled “2010 Population Census of Japan, Volume
2-2: Results of Basic Complete Tabulation on Population and Households” (12 separate
books) were published. The results for the whole country were released in 26 October
2011. And the report entitled “2010 Population Census of Japan, Volume 2-1: Results
of Basic Complete Tabulation on Population and Households” was published. The final
count of the population and of households for the whole country, prefectures and
municipalities (i.e. *shi, ku, machi* and *mura*) were announced in the official gazette of
the government on 28 July 2011 (Iwate-ken, Miyagi-ken and Fukushima-ken) and 27
October 2011 (the others).

At this stage, the report entitled “2010 Population Census of Japan, Volume 1: Total
Population and Households” which contains the population, households and area of
each municipality as well as those of each prefecture, the whole country and each
Densely Inhabited District was published in March 2012.

(4) Basic Complete Tabulation on Industries
The tabulation at this stage includes basic statistics on labour force status of
population and industry of employed persons for the whole country, prefectures and
municipalities.

The results of this tabulation for each prefecture and municipality were released by
24 April 2012, successively, prefecture by prefecture, and the reports entitled “2010
Population Census of Japan, Volume 3-2: Results of Basic Complete Tabulation on
Industries” (12 separate books) were published.

The results for the whole country were released in 24 April 2012 and the report
entitled “2010 Population Census of Japan, Volume 3-1: Results of Basic Complete
Tabulation on Industries was published.

(5) Basic Complete Tabulation on Occupations
The tabulation at this stage includes basic statistics on occupational structure of
employed persons for the whole country, prefectures and municipalities.

The results of Basic Complete Tabulation on Occupations for each prefecture and
municipality were released by 16 November 2012, successively, prefecture by prefecture, and the reports entitled “2010 Population Census of Japan, Volume 4-2: Results of Basic Complete Tabulation on Occupations” (12 separate books) were published.

The results for the whole country were released in 16 November 2012, and the report
entitled “2010 Population Census of Japan, Volume 4-1: Results of Basic Complete
Tabulation on Occupations” was published.

(6) Detailed Sample Tabulation
The detailed sample tabulation is carried out to provide more detailed tables for the
whole country, prefectures and municipalities. In this tabulation included are statistics based on detailed classifications of industry and occupation of employed persons.

The results of this tabulation for each prefecture and municipality are released by October 2013, successively, prefecture by prefecture, and the reports entitled “2010 Population Census of Japan, Volume 5-2: Results of Detailed Sample Tabulation” (12 separate books) are published.

The results for the whole country are released in October 2013 and the report entitled “2010 Population Census of Japan, Volume 5-1: Results of Detailed Sample Tabulation” is published.

(7) Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling

The tabulation on place of work or schooling is designed to provide statistics on the daily movement of workers and students commuting between their homes and places of work or schooling and economic characteristics of commuters. The results of this tabulation are also used to calculate the daytime population in each municipality to be compared with each nighttime population, that is, the *de jure* population.

The tabulation on commuting population is carried out in three stages.

(i) Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling for Population and Industries

The first stage of the tabulation on commuting population includes statistics on the basic characteristics of population except occupation of employed persons by the place of work or schooling. The results were released in 26 June 2012, and the reports entitled “2010 Population Census of Japan, Volume 6-1 Part1: Results of Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling for Population and Industries” and “2010 Population Census of Japan, Volume 6-1 Part2: Results of Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling for Population and Industries” (12 separate books) were published.

(ii) Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling for Occupations

The second stage of the tabulation on commuting population includes the results on the occupational structure of employed persons by the place of work. The results were released in 19 February 2013, and the reports entitled “2010 Population Census of Japan, Volume 6-2: Results of Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling for Occupations” (6 separate books) are published.

(iii) Detailed Sample Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling

The third stage of the tabulation is conducted after the completion of the detailed sample tabulation to obtain statistics concerning detailed industry and occupation of commuters. The results are released by October 2013, and the reports entitled “2010 Population Census of Japan, Volume 6-3: Results of Detailed Sample Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling” (6 separate books) are published.
(8) Tabulation on Internal Migration

The tabulation on internal migration is scheduled to provide statistics concerning the number, direction and characteristics of those who changed usual place of residence. The tabulation on internal migration will be carried out in three stages.

(i) Tabulation on Internal Migration for Population

The first stage of the tabulation on internal migration aims at clarifying mobility of population, that is, a change in usual place of residence and characteristics of migrants except industry and occupation.

The results were released in 31 January 2012, and the reports entitled “2010 Population Census of Japan, Volume 7-1: Results of Tabulation on Internal Migration for Population” (12 separate books) were published.

(ii) Tabulation on Internal Migration for Industries

The second stage of the tabulation on internal migration aims at clarifying mobility of population, that is, a change in usual place of residence and migrants by industry.

The results were released in 31 July 2012, and the reports entitled “2010 Population Census of Japan, Volume 7-2: Results of Tabulation on Internal Migration for Industries” (12 separate books) were published.

(iii) Tabulation on Internal Migration for Occupations

The third stage of the tabulation on internal migration aims at clarifying mobility of population, that is, a change in usual place of residence and migrants by occupation.

The results were released in 26 March 2013, and the report entitled “2010 Population Census of Japan, Volume 7-3: Results of Tabulation on Internal Migration for Occupations” is published.

(9) Tabulation for Small Areas

The fundamental results are tabulated by such small areas as subdivision of municipalities by cho and aza.

The results based on Basic Complete Tabulation on Population and Households, Basic Complete Tabulation on Industries, Basic Complete Tabulation on Occupations, the tabulation on place of work or schooling and the tabulation on internal migration became available after the release of the results of the corresponding tabulation for prefectures and municipalities.
Reference2. Explanation of Terms

Population
Population presented in this report is what is known as *de jure* population as described in “Population Enumerated in the Census” in “Reference1. Outline of the 2010 Population Census of Japan”.

Age
Age refers to the age at the last birthday before 1 October 2010. For an infant who was born at 0:00 a.m. of 1 October 2010, his/her age is regarded as zero year old.

Average Age

\[
= \frac{\text{Total of\{(Single years of age)×(Population by single years of age)\}}}{\text{Total Population by single years of age}} + 0.5
\]

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.

Education

<School Attendance>
All persons are classified according to school attendance into the following three categories:

Persons graduated from school…those who had graduated from school and were not attending school at the census date.

Persons attending school…those who were attending school at the census date.

Persons never attended school…those who had never attended school as well as those who left the elementary school unfinished.

Schools mentioned above refer to regular schools such as primary schools, junior and senior high schools, colleges and universities and the like, irrespective of whether they are governmental, public or private schools. Schools also include both day and night Schools and schools of both current and old systems. However, those non-regular
schools such as preparatory schools, dress-making schools, cooking schools, English conversation schools, training centers for the employees, etc. are not included in “school” here.

<Type of Last School Completed>
Graduates are classified into the following categories:

- **Primary school, junior high school** … (Current); Primary School, Junior High School, Primary and Junior High Courses of School for the Handicapped (Old); Primary School, Primary and Advanced Course of National School, Higher Elementary School, General Course of Communication School

- **Senior high school or middle school (under the old system of education)** … (Current); Senior High School, Senior High Course of School for the Handicapped (Old); Middle School, Girls’ High School, Business School, Military Preparatory School

- **Junior college or higher professional school** … (Current); Junior College, Higher Professional School, Industrial Professional School (Old); High School, Preparatory Course of College, Professional School, Higher Normal School, Military Academy, Naval Academy

- **College, university or graduate school** … (Current); College, University, Graduate Course

Nationality
“Nationality” refers to the country of citizenship and is classified into twelve categories, that is, “Brazil”, “China”, “Indonesia”, “Japan”, “Korea”, “Peru”, “Philippines”, “Thailand”, “U.K”, “U.S.A”, “Viet Nam” and “Others”.

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.

Type of Household
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 lived by himself/herself occupying a dwelling house. The live-in single employee who lived with the household of their employer are included in the household of the employer regardless of the number of the live-in single employees.

2. A person residing together with the household (1) above but keeping a separate
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**… Those students living in a school dormitory.
2. **Inpatients of hospitals**… Inpatients who had been hospitalized in a hospital for three months or more at the census date.
3. **Inmates of social institutions**… Inmates of a social institution such as an aged people’s home.
4. **Persons in camps of Self-Defence Forces**… Persons residing in a camp or crew of a ship of the Self-Defence Forces.
5. **Inmates of reformatory institutions**… Persons residing in a prison or a detention house whose penalties had been fixed, or persons in a reformatory or a women’s guidance home.
6. **Others**… Persons who had no usual living places or crews who had no usual living places on land.

**Head of Household and Household Members**

“Head of Household” depends on the judgment of each household regardless of the amount of the income, the notification to the Basic Resident Register.

“Household members” refer to individual persons constituting a household.

**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”, “households including non-relatives” and “one-person households”. “Relatives households” cover multi-person households consisting of the head and his/her related member(s). “Households including non-relatives” refer to multi-person households consisting of the head of household, related member(s) and those who are not related to them. 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).

I. Nuclear families

(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. Relatives households excluding nuclear families

(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) Relatives households excluding nuclear families not elsewhere classified

B. Households including non-relatives… Households consisting of the head of household, related member(s) and those who are not related to them.

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

Three-generation households

“Three-generation households” 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.

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, boardinghouses, 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 prefectural and municipal corporations**… 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 housing corporations**… 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 by private company**… Households living in privately
owned dwelling houses rented by them, other than “Rented houses owned by the urban renaissance agency and public corporation”, “Rented houses owned by 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.

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 “1st or 2nd floor”, “3rd to 5th floor”, “6th to 10th floor”, “11th to 14th floor” and “15th floor or above”.

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 and 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.

Labour Force Status

According to the type of activities during the week from 24th to 30th of September 2010, 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.

**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 employees**…Regular employee according to what they are called at their
workplaces.

**Dispatched workers**…Dispatched worker from temporary labour agency based on
“Act for Securing the Proper Operation of Worker Dispatching Undertakings and
Improved Working Conditions for Dispatched Workers”.

**Part-time employees and others**…“Part-time worker”, “Arbeit (temporary
worker)” and “Contract employee or entrusted employee” according to what they
are called at their workplaces.

**Board member of company, etc**… 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 2010 Population Census is based on the
Standard Industrial Classification for Japan, revised in November 2007, with some
arrangements to be suited for the 2010 Population Census. It consists of 253 minor
groups, 82 medium groups and 20 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 AND FORESTRY
B  FISHERIES
Secondary industry:
- C MINING AND QUARRYING OF STONE AND GRAVEL
- D CONSTRUCTION
- E MANUFACTURING

Tertiary industry:
- F ELECTRICITY, GAS, HEAT SUPPLY AND WATER
- G INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS
- H TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES
- I WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE
- J FINANCE AND INSURANCE
- K REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING
- L SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES
- M ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES
- N LIVING-RELATED AND PERSONAL SERVICES AND AMUSEMENT SERVICES
- O EDUCATION, LEARNING SUPPORT
- P MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE
- Q COMPOUND SERVICES
- R SERVICES, N.E.C
- S GOVERNMENT, EXCEPT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED

The remaining major group is “T INDUSTRIES UNABLE TO CLASSIFY”.

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 2010 Population Census is based on “Japan Standard Occupational Classification”, established in December 2009, with some arrangements to be suited for the 2010 Population Census. It consists of 232 minor groups, 57 medium groups and 12 major groups.

The major groups of the occupational classification are as follows:
- A ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS
- B PROFESSIONAL AND ENGINEERING WORKERS
- C CLERICAL WORKERS
- D SALES WORKERS
- E SERVICE WORKERS
- F SECURITY WORKERS
Duration of Residency at the Current Domicile

Duration of residency at the current domicile are classified into the following six categories: “Since birth”, “Less than 1 year”, “1 to less than 5 years”, “5 to less than 10 years”, “10 to less than 20 years” and “More than 20 years”.

Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago

“Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago” refers to the usual place of five years previous residence, and in the 2010 Population Census, it was sought for the usual place of residence before and after 1 October 2005.

They are classified into the following categories.

Current Residence: those who didn’t move are included in this category.
Within Japan: those who moved within Japan are included in this category.

Within the Same Prefecture: those who moved within the same prefecture as present are included in this category.

From Other Prefectures: those who moved into their present houses from other prefectures are included in this category.

From Abroad: those who moved into their present houses from abroad are included in this category.

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 Municipality…

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.

**Not At 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 Municipality**

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 twenty major cities (Sapporo-shi, Sendai-shi, Saitama-shi, Chiba-shi, ku area of Tokyo-to, Yokohama-shi, Kawasaki-shi, Sagamihara-shi, Niigata-shi, Shizuoka-shi, Hamamatsu-shi, Nagoya-shi, Kyoto-shi, Osaka-shi, Sakai-shi, Kobe-shi, Okayama-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 twenty major cities (Sapporo-shi, Sendai-shi, Saitama-shi, Chiba-shi, ku area of Tokyo-to, Yokohama-shi, Kawasaki-shi, Sagamihara-shi, Niigata-shi, Shizuoka-shi, Hamamatsu-shi, Nagoya-shi, Kyoto-shi, Osaka-shi, Sakai-shi, Kobe-shi, Okayama-shi, Hiroshima-shi, Kitakyusyu-shi, and Fukuoka-shi) 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 a person 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 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”.

- 103 -
(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.

Daytime population is calculated as follows:

- Daytime population of A = (Population of A) + (Number of persons not living in A but working or attending school in A) - (Number of persons living in A but working or attending school not in A)
## Reference 3. Prefectures of Japan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefecture</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 Hokkaido</td>
<td>Prefecture</td>
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<tr>
<td>02 Aomori-ken</td>
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<td>03 Iwate-ken</td>
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<td>08 Ibaraki-ken</td>
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<td>11 Saitama-ken</td>
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</tr>
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<td>47 Okinawa-ken</td>
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</table>
Reference 4. Publication Schedule of the Reports of the 2010 Population Census of Japan

The tabulation results are released in Internet.
(URL: http://www.stat.go.jp/english/index.htm)
Reports become available in publication after the release.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Publication</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Population census reports</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume 1</td>
<td>Total Population and Households</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Results of Basic Complete Tabulation on Population and Households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume 2-1</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume 2-2</td>
<td>Prefectures and municipalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Results of Detailed Sample Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling for Population and Industries</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
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<td>Part2</td>
<td>Prefectures and municipalities</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Results of Detailed Sample Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling for Occupations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Volume 6-3</td>
<td>Results of Detailed Sample Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling</td>
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<td>Volume 7-1</td>
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Notes: Volume 2-2-3, 4, 5, 6, 6-1, 7-1 and 7-2 are compiled for 12 separate books: Hokkaido, Tohoku I, Tohoku II, Kanto I, Kanto II, Chubu I, Chubu II, Kinki I, Kinki II, Chugoku, Shikoku, Kyusyu I, and Kyusyu II, Okinawa.
Notes: Volume 6-2 and 6-3 are compiled for 6 separate books: Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu, Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku, and Kyushu, Okinawa.
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<tr>
<td><strong>Results of preliminary sample tabulation</strong></td>
<td>September 2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>Using sample households with the sampling ratio of approximately one to one hundred, this report provides preliminary results on sex, age, and marital status of population, industry and occupation of employed persons, and structure of households, etc. for the nation, prefectures, and municipalities with a population of 200,000 or more.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation series</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.1</td>
<td>Population and Households of Japan at a glance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.2</td>
<td>Overview of Population and Households of Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS OF JAPAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Report</td>
<td>Population and households of Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>For kids</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Population and Households of Japan by life stage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Map series</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Densely Inhabited Districts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Statistical Maps on Grid Square Basis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>User's guide</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This guidebook shows how to use the results of the 2010 Population Census.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Statistics for each municipality by small areas such as subdivision by cho and aza**

These contain statistical results for main items by such subdivision as *cho and aza* for each municipality. The results can be accessed by Home Page.

(Available main statistical items)

- Sex and age of the population, number of households
- Basic tabulation results on structure and housing conditions of households, and on elderly residents
世帯番号 この世帯の調査票

1. Name and sex
   - Write the names of all persons who make up your household.

2. Relationship to the householder
   - Mark "spouse(s) of husband" for the wife(s) or husband(s) of your head of household.
   - Mark "spouse(s) of wife" for the husband(s) of your head of household's wife.
   - Mark "sibling(s)" for the siblings of the householder.
   - Mark "grandchild(ren)" for the children of your head of household's spouse.
   - Mark "grandparent(s)" for the grandparents of the householder.
   - Mark "brother(s)/sister(s)" for the brother(s)/sister(s) of the householder's wife or husband.

3. Year and month of birth
   - A person born after October 1, 2005, should mark the place at which he/she lived after his/her birth.
   - If you have been living at the present domicile since your birth, mark "Since birth" only.

4. Nationality
   - If other than Japanese, write the name of the country.
   - After marking Christian Year, enter the year (in 4 digit) and the month.

5. Martial status
   - If other than Japanese, write the name of the country.
   - After marking Christian Year, enter the year (in 4 digit) and the month.

6. Period of living at the present domicile
   - Since birth
   - Less than 1 year
   - 1 to less than 5 years
   - 5 to less than 10 years
   - 10 to less than 20 years
   - 20 years or more

7. Where did you live five years ago (as of October 1, 2005)?
   - Enter the location at which you lived 5 years ago.

About your household (When using two or more questionnaire forms, fill out (1) to (4) on the first.)

The following sections should be left blank.

This is an English translation of the Japanese questionnaire form. Please fill out the form mechanically. A completed form will be mechanically handled, so please do not soil the form.

You may be contacted for additional information if necessary.
8. Schooling
   - Mark your schooling status by following the arrow.
   - Select the school you are in if you are attending school. If you are no longer in school, select the school you graduated from.
   (If you dropped out from school, select the last school you graduated from.)

9. Did you do any work during the week from 24th to 30th of September?
   - "Work" refers to any work you did for profit such as salary.
   - Assisting family business (farming, stores, etc.), working at piece rates and doing part-time job are also included here.
   - "Attended school" includes attending technical schools such as officially registered Japanese language schools.

10. Place of work or schooling
    - If you both work and attend school, mark the place of work.
    - If you have marked "Within the same municipality" or "Another municipality", enter the name of the prefecture and municipality.
    (If the place of work or schooling is located in Tokyo Metropolitan area or ordinance-designated cities, write the name of the ward as well.)
    - "Ordinance-designated cities" refers to the following cities: Sapporo, Sendai, Saitama, Chiba, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Sagamihara, Niigata, Shizuoka, Hamamatsu, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Sakai, Kobe, Okayama, Hiroshima, Kitakyushu, Fukuoka

11. Means of transportation to your place of work or schooling
    - When using two or more means of transportation, select them all.

12. Employed or self-employed
    - Contracted employees and non-regular employees are included in the category of "Part-time employees and others".
    - "Self-employed" refers to persons who run businesses on their own or who work on free-lance basis.

13. Name of workplace and kind of business
    - Write the name of workplace at which you worked (head office, branch office, sales office, factory, store, etc.)
    - Describe in detail the kind of business occurring at the workplace.
    - If you are a temporary worker, write about the workplace to which you are sent off.

14 Description of work
    - Describe in detail the duties you are assigned to perform.

Thank you for your cooperation.
Dissemination of the Results

The tabulated results of the 2010 Population Census of Japan are provided by reports, population map series, etc. You can browse and download the result tables by internet, and use the reports and the population map series in the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications and the National Diet Library and prefectural libraries.

How to get information on the tabulated results are as follows:

1. Internet website

2. Reports and population map
   National Statistics Center
   19-1, Wakamatsu-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-8668
   Tel: +81-3-5273-1200

3. Electromagnetic media (CD-R, etc.)
   Statistical Information Institute for Consulting and Analysis (Sinfonica),
   Nogakushorin-building 5F, 3-6, Kanda-Jimbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0051
   Tel: +81-3-3234-7471 Fax: +81-3-3234-7472
   http://www.sinfonica.or.jp/ (Japanese only)

   All the tabulated results of the 2010 Population Census are available in the library of the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications:
   19-1, Wakamatsu-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-8668
   Tel: +81-3-5273-2020