

Explanation of Terms

Introduction

This chapter is intended to explain the terms used in the 2020 Population Census and compare with the terms and definitions used in the past censuses.

The population and number of households presented in this report are based on the geographical coverage of the censuses indicated in “Area Coverage of the Census” on “Reference 1. Outline of the 2020 Population Census of Japan”. The results of the population censuses for Okinawa-ken, where those were conducted by the then Ryukyu Government before its reversion to the Japanese Administration, are included in the counts for the whole of Japan so far as possible, with some explanatory notes about the terms and definitions used for the censuses in Okinawa-ken if there were any differences from corresponding censuses in Japan.

Population

Population presented in this report based on the results of the population censuses conducted as of 0:00 a.m. on October 1 in each census year. (Only 1945 Population Census conducted as of 0:00 a.m. on November 1.). The census after 1955 was conducted on the *de jure basis*.(See “Reference 1. Outline of the 2020 Population Census of Japan”).

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

1950

The 1950 census was conducted on the *de jure* basis.

The “persons usually living” were defined as those persons who had resided or were going to reside for six months or more at their respective households at the census date.

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

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

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

1920-1947

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

All foreigners living in Japan were enumerated, covering diplomatic personnel and others.

Crewmen aboard ships were enumerated at the port of arrival, if the ships had left ports of Japan prior to the census date but entered ports of Japan within four days (1945 and 1947 census: two days.) after the census date, being assumed that they were present there at the census date.

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

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

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

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

Population of Okinawa-ken

Okinawa-ken reverted to Japan on May 15, 1972, and has been covered from the 1975 Population Census.

Population censuses were also taken in Okinawa-ken before reversion to the Japanese administration five times from 1950 to 1970, either by the United States Military Government of the Ryukyu Islands or the Ryukyu Government. The population surveyed is that as of 0:00 am. on October 1 for the 1965 and 1970 censuses, and as of 0:00 am. on December 1 for the 1950, 1955 and 1960 censuses.

The definition of population in Okinawa-ken from 1950 to 1970 is as follows.

The 1955-1970 censuses in Okinawa-ken

The censuses were taken on the *de jure* basis. The criteria for *de jure* population were the same as those of Japan, except the 1955 census in which the “persons usually living” were defined as those persons who had resided or were going to reside for four months or more at their respective households at the census date.

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

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

The 1950 census in Okinawa-ken

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

The persons excluded from the enumeration were as follows:

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

Center of Population

It assumes that each person has the same weight, and “the center of population” is the point where the population in the area can keep balance as whole.

Up to the 2000 Population Census, it was assumed that the population of *shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura* (municipality) was concentrated in place with municipality offices and halls to calculate the center of population. However, from the 2005 Population Census, considering the progress of municipality mergers, it was assumed that the population of the basic unit block was concentrated in the center of the graphic figure of the basic unit block to calculate the center of population for municipalities, prefectures, and for Japan, from the perspective of ensuring further accurate calculation.

It assumes that the center of each basic unit block is equilibrium point, and the center of population of the *shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura* (municipality), is calculated from equilibrium points in the municipality.

< The center of population for municipality Calculation formula >

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

x , y : Longitude and latitude of the center of population

x_i , y_i : Longitude and latitude of the central point of the i th basic unit block

w_i : Population of the i th basic unit block

Note) The latitude and longitude of the basic unit used in the above calculation are based on “the 2020 Population Census - the boundary information of the basic unit block” that is published on “Portal Site of Official Statistics of Japan (e-Stat)” (<https://www.e-stat.go.jp/>).

< The center of population for prefecture >

The center of population of the prefecture is calculated in the same formula using longitude (x_i) and latitude (y_i) of the center of population of the municipality and population of it (w_i).

< The center of population for Japan >

The center of population for Japan is calculated in the same formula using longitude (x_i) and latitude (y_i) of the center of population of the prefecture and population of it (w_i).

- Note) - Basic unit block is the regional unit based on the residential block or the region equivalent to the residential block (about two million units throughout Japan).
- The World Geodetic System(JGD2000) is used for the determination of longitude and latitude of the center of population and the center of the graphic figure of the basic unit block.
 - The direction and the distance of the movement of the center of population are calculated according to the calculation formula of the surveying calculation website of the Geospatial Information Authority of Japan (<https://vldb.gsi.go.jp/sokuchi/surveycalc/main.html>).

Land Area

The land areas of administrative divisions as of 2020 presented in this report are based on “The Report of Statistical reports on the land area by prefectures and municipalities in Japan in 2020” prepared by the Geospatial Information Authority of Japan, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (hereinafter, “GSI”).

Until 2010, the land areas of some municipalities where their areas were not released in the results of the survey due to undefinable boundaries were estimated by the

Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. Therefore, these municipalities area do not always correspond to result of GSI. However, the GSI started to calculate the areas of municipalities with undefinable boundaries from 2014. Accordingly, the areas announced officially by GSI are used for the Population Census in 2015 and 2020.

As for the land areas for the 1920 to 2020 Population Census, in this report presented were the land areas of the territory of Japan (excluding the areas of Kafaruto, Chosen, and Taiwan of the former territory, and Kantoshu and Nanyo-shoto) covered in each population census. (See “Appendix Comparison of Population and Area covered in Each Population Census of Japan: 1920 to 2020”).

The sources of the areas included in this report for each year are as follows:

1920 : Cabinet Statistics Bureau

1925 : Cabinet Statistics Bureau

1930 : Cabinet Statistics Bureau

1935-1947 : Cabinet Statistics Bureau

1950 : Geographical Survey Institute under Ministry of Construction (current GSI) and Statistics Bureau of Prime Minister’s Agency (current Statistics Bureau)

1955 : Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister

After 1960 : Geographical Survey Institute under Ministry of Construction (current GSI)

Among the above, the area in 1920 was based on the survey by the Land Survey Department of the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff Office, and the areas in 1925 and 1930 were the areas of the fundamental map surveyed as of 1920, with revisions and corrections added.

The area in 1935 is the result of a survey as of March 31, 1935, conducted jointly by the Land Survey Department and the Cabinet Statistics Bureau under the instructions of the Land Survey Department, based on a topographical map on a scale of 1:50,000 issued by the Department. Thereafter, areas in 1940, 1945, 1947, and 1950 are based on the area in 1935, with corrections added according to the movement of the surveyed area, reorganization of municipalities, and changes in boundaries.

However, as for the area in 1950, areas were resurveyed for municipalities found as necessary for review, regardless of the movement of boundaries. Municipalities where the there was a notable change in the coastal line after 1935 were also resurveyed.

The area in 1955 is the area according to the boundaries as of October 1, 1955, that had been newly surveyed on a topographical map on a scale of 1:50,000 corrected after the war (emergency correction edition) by the Geographical Survey Institute under the Ministry of Construction (current GSI) and Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister (current Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and COmmunications). Areas in the censuses from 1960 to 1985 are based on the area in 1955, with corrections added according to the reorganization of surveyed areas and changes in boundaries.

Areas in the censuses from 1990 to 2010 are areas according to boundaries as of October 1 of each year of survey, based on the value of area according to the borders as of October 1, 1988, newly surveyed by GSI on a topographical map on a scale of

1:25,000 (issued by GSI) as of October 1, 1988, with changes thereafter taken into consideration.

Areas in 2015 and 2020 are areas as of October 1 of each year of survey, surveyed by GSI by directly using the coordinate values of the electronic national basic map.

<Important notes>

Municipality areas include the areas of Furen-ko (59.01km²), a part of the Hachiro-gata Regulating Reservoir (21.97km²), reclaimed land in the Port of Nagoya (2.57km²), reclaimed land in the mouth of Port Kinuura (0.48km²), Hashima (0.01km²) and reclaimed land near the boundary between Uruma-shi and Kin-cho in Okinawa-ken (0.18km²).

Land Area of Municipalities as of 2000

The area used for the tabulation of 2000 Population Census (based on the Municipalities Area Statistics of Japan in 2000 and areas assumed by the Statistic Bureau for areas with undefinable boundaries) is used as the municipality area in 2000 (municipalities as of October 1, 2000, for merged municipalities). Therefore, the total area of these municipalities in 2000 does not correspond to the area of the current municipalities (after merger).

Land Area of Densely Inhabited Districts

The area of densely inhabited districts is calculated by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. However, the area of municipalities where their entire area is a densely inhabited district is based on the “Municipalities Area Statistics of Japan” mentioned above.

Land Area of Okinawa-ken

The area of Okinawa-ken is based on the report of population censuses conducted by the United States Military Government of the Ryukyu Islands for 1950 and by the Ryukyu Government for 1955 to 1970.

Population Density

Population density is the population per 1km² area. The density is calculated as follows using the area mentioned above.

$$\text{Population Density} = \frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Land Area}^1)}$$

- 1) The population density was calculated by excluding the areas of lands which were not covered according to the Cabinet Orders established for each population census (Habomai Islands, Shikotan Island, Kunashiri Island, Etorofu Island, and Takeshima for the 2020 Population Census). However, the population densities for 1950 to 1970 were calculated by including the area of Okinawa-ken.

Sex Ratio

Number of males per 100 females.

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

Age

Age refers to the age at the last birthday before October 1, 2020 (For an infant who was born on October 1 of the year before the surveyed year, his/her age is regarded as zero years old).

For an infant who was born at 0:00 a.m. on October 1, 2020, his/her age is regarded as zero year old.

Up to the 1960 Population Census, age refers to the age as of the surveyed date. (For an infant who was born on October 1 of the year before the surveyed year, his/her age is regarded as one year old.) As for censuses on 1940 and 1947, age based on the traditional Japanese age reckoning system was also tabulated.

Average Age

$$= \frac{\Sigma (\text{Single years of age} \times \text{Population by single years of age})}{\text{Total Population by single years of age (excluding "Age not reported")}} + 0.5^{1)}$$

- 1) 0.5 is added to the average age because the age as of September 30 is used for the tabulation of the Population Census (age reckoning by adding one on one's birthday every year). That is, a person of X year and 0 days old and a person of X year and 364 days old as of September 30 are both tabulated as X years old. Therefore, when calculating average age, half a year (0.5 years old) is added as an average, considering that there are persons X years and 0 days old to X years and 364 days old.

Median Age

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

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.

Marital status not reported...In case of those whose marital status was unknown due to non-response, etc.

Nationality

Nationality in the 2020 Population Census is classified, apart from “Japanese” as follows:

12 countries ...“Republic of Korea”, “People's Republic of China”, “Republic of the Philippines”, “Kingdom of Thailand”, “Republic of Indonesia”, “Socialist Republic of Viet Nam”, “India”, “Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal”, “United Kingdom of Great Britain and

Northern Ireland”, “United States of America”, “Federative Republic of Brazil”, “Republic of Peru” and “Others”.

28 countries and a region... Countries with 2,000 or more persons of that nationality in the last three times (2005-2015 census)

195 countries... Countries approved by Japan as of October 1, 2020.

	Complete Tabulation	Special Tabulation on Foreigners ¹⁾
The 2015 Census	11 countries: “Korea”, “China”, “Philippines”, “Thailand”, “Indonesia”, “Viet Nam”, “India”, “U.K.”, “U.S.A.”, “Brazil”, “Peru”, “Others” 28 countries and a region ²⁾ 195 countries	-
The 2010 Census	10 countries: “Korea”, “China”, “Philippines”, “Thailand”, “Indonesia”, “Viet Nam”, “U.K.”, “U.S.A.”, “Brazil”, “Peru”, “Others”	28 countries and a region ²⁾ 189 countries ⁴⁾
The 2005 Census	10 countries: “Korea”, “China”, “Philippines”, “Thailand”, “Indonesia”, “Viet Nam”, “U.K.”, “U.S.A.”, “Brazil”, “Peru”, “Others”	27 countries and a region ²⁾ 185 countries ⁴⁾
The 2000 Census	8 countries and a region: “Korea”, “China”, “Philippines”, “Thailand”, “Other Countries in Southeast Asia and South Asia”, “U.K.”, “U.S.A.”, “Brazil”, “Peru”, “Others”	37 countries ³⁾ 185 countries ⁴⁾
The 1995 Census		34 countries ³⁾ 179 countries ⁴⁾
The 1990 Census	4 countries and a region: “Korea”, “China”, “U.S.A.”, “Philippines”, “Other Countries in Southeast Asia and South Asia”, “Others”	24 countries and a region ³⁾ 150 countries ⁴⁾
Before the 1985 Censuses	3 countries: “Korea”, “China”, “U.S.A.”, “Others”	-

1) Before 2005, segmentalized nationality was tabulated in the Special Tabulation.

2) In the case where there were 2,000 persons or more of said nationality.

3) In the case where there were 1,000 persons or more of said nationality.

4) In the case where there was more than one person of said nationality.

5) In the censuses in Okinawa-ken in 1960 and 1965, “Korea” is included in “others.”

Persons having two or more nationalities are handled as follows.

	Nationality
After the 1980 Censuses	(1) A person having the nationalities of Japan and other countries is classified as “Japanese.” (2) A person having two or more nationalities of countries other than Japan is classified as the nationality of the country given in the column answering the country in the questionnaire sheet.

The 1955 Census- The 1975 Census	Country entered first in the column answering the country in the questionnaire sheet. <Exception in 1965> When the following countries are given on the questionnaire sheet: (1) When Korea is given: “Korea” (2) When Korea is not given and China is given: “China”
The 1950 Census	“Others”

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 elementary 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.

As for a person who left school before graduating, the school graduated from before that is regarded as his/her last school completed.

Primary school... (New); Elementary school, School for special needs education (Elementary department) (Old); Elementary course of national school

Junior high school... (New); Junior high school, School for special needs education (Junior high school department) (Old); Higher elementary school, Advanced course of national school, General course of communication school

High school... (New); Senior high school, School for special needs education (Senior high school department) (Old); Middle school, Girls’ high school, Business school, Military preparatory school

Junior/technical college... (New); Junior college, Technical college , Industrial professional school (Old); High school, Preparatory course of college, Professional school, Higher normal school

University¹⁾... College, University

Graduate school... Graduate school, Graduate course

1) Including those who passed the examination based on the Regulations on Entrance for University Qualification Examination (Order No. 13, 1951, of the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture).

Specialized training colleges and miscellaneous schools are classified according to entrance requirements and course terms as follows.

Specialized Training College and Miscellaneous School		Category
Specialized Training College for Postsecondary Course (Professional Training College)	Those with course terms of four years or longer which require having newly graduated from high school as an entrance requirement ¹⁾	University
	Those with course terms of two years or longer and shorter than four years which require having newly graduated from high school as an entrance requirement	Junior/technical college
Specialized Training College for Upper Secondary Course (Upper Secondary Specialized Training School)	Those with course terms of three years or longer which require having graduated from junior high school as an entrance requirement	High school
Miscellaneous School	Those with course terms of two years or longer which require having newly graduated from high school as an entrance requirement	Junior/technical college
	Those with course terms of three years or longer which require having graduated from junior high school as an entrance requirement	High school

1) Those who graduated in March 2006 and before are classified as “Junior/technical college.”

<Important notes>

High school, junior college and university include evening courses and correspondence education courses by which graduation eligibility can be obtained.

Graduate school is regarded as “graduated” when a master's degree course (including a course equivalent to a master's degree course) or further advanced course is completed. However, even if a master's degree is obtained, if the person continues to be in a doctor's course of a university, it is regarded as “Persons attending school.”

Schools abroad are classified as equivalent schools according to their course terms, etc

School level of persons attending school and type of persons never attended school

Persons attending school are classified according to “Primary school,” “Junior high school,” “High school,” “Junior/technical college,” “University,” and “Graduated school” used to categorize “Type of Last School Completed” above, as well as “Kindergarten,” “Nursery,” “Certified child center,” and “Others.”

Type of Household

Households are classified into “private households” and “institutional households.” They are defined as follows:

After 1985

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

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

- (1) A group of persons sharing living quarters and living expenses or a person who 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 budget, or a person residing in a boarding house.
- (3) Each person who lived in a dormitory for unmarried employees of a company, corporation, store, government, etc.

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

- (1) **Students in school dormitories...** 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-Defense Forces...** Persons residing in a camp or crew of a ship of the Self-Defense 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.

1980

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

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

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

Single persons in boardinghouses or rented rooms... A person residing together

with an ordinary household keeping a separate budget, or a person residing in a boardinghouse is treated as separate quasi-households.

- (1) **Single persons in company's dormitories for unmarried employees...** Each person who lives in a dormitory for unmarried employees of a company/government is treated as a separate quasi-household.
- (2) **Students in school dormitories...** Those students who live in a school dormitory are treated together as one quasi-household per building.
- (3) **Inpatients of hospitals...** A group of inpatients of a hospital is treated as a quasi-household per hospital.
- (4) **Inmates of social institutions...** A group of inmates of a social institution such as an aged people's home, etc. is treated together as one quasi-household per building.
- (5) **Persons in camps of Self-Defense Forces...** A group of persons residing in a camp and crew of ship of the Self-Defense Forces are treated together as one quasi-household per unit of enumeration.
- (6) **Inmates of reformatory institutions...** A group of persons residing in a prison or detention house whose penalties have been fixed, and persons in a reformatory or a women's guidance home are treated together as one quasi-household per unit of enumeration.
- (7) **Others...** Persons who have no usual place of living of whose usual place of living are unknown are treated as a separate quasi-household.

A correspondence between the categories of the private households and institutional households used after the 1985 Censuses and those of ordinary households and quasi-households used in the Censuses prior to 1980 is summarized as follows:

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

1960-1975

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

- (1) The living-in employees for business are included in the ordinary household of the employer so far as their number does not exceed five, but they are

- treated as a separate quasi-household if their number reaches six or more.
- (2) A group of single persons who live in a dormitory for unmarried employees of a company/government is treated together as one quasi-household per building.

However, a single person who live in a dormitory in cases where each dormitory room meets the requirements of a residence and where an ordinary household of a family other than management personnel and a single person (regardless of the number of residents in a room) lives in the same building, each person is regarded as an ordinary household, as was in the 1980 Population Census. In the case where two or more single persons live in the same room, one person is counted as an ordinary household living in an “issued house,” and each of the others is counted as a quasi-household “residing in a boardinghouse.”

Note) - Because the breakdown of quasi-households is not surveyed in the 1965 Population Census, it cannot be divided into private households and institutional households.

1955 and preceding censuses

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

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

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

Household of Okinawa-ken

The definitions of households for the censuses of Okinawa-ken are the same as those of Japan proper, except for the 1960 Census. The difference for those years is as follows:

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

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

Family type of household classifies the private households as follows according to the relationship to the household head among household members.

Items	Details
A - Relatives households	Multi-person households consisting of the head and his/her related member(s) (households consisting only the “head of household,” “spouse of the head of household,” “children,” “spouses of children,” “father or mother of head of household,” “father or mother of spouse,” “grandchildren,” “grandparents,” “brothers of sisters,” and “other relatives” in terms of the surveyed topic “relationship to the household head”)
B - Households including non-relatives	Multi-person households consisting of those who are not related to the head of the household (households consisting “live-in employees” and “other” in terms of the surveyed topic “relationship to the household head”)
C - One-person households	Households consisting of only one person
Family type of household not reported	Households whose household types were unknown

<Important notes>

Censuses in 2005 and before include cases where there are non-relatives living together with relative households (live-in employees, housework helper, etc.) in relative households. For example, “(1) A married couple only” in the following table includes households of married couple only and households of a married couple and live-in housework helpers.

Relative households are classified as follows according to the relationship of a couple of the youngest generation among such relatives to other household members as a general rule.

A. Relatives households

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. Relative 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 parents¹⁾
 - 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 parent¹⁾
 - 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)
 - Ex) A household consisting of the head of household couple and the head of household's grandmother
- (10) A couple with their child(ren) and relative(s) other than parent(s)
 - Ex) A household consisting of the head of household couple, the head of household's children without a spouse, and the head of household's grandmother²⁾
- (11) A couple with their parent(s) and relative(s) other than child(ren)¹⁾
 - ① A couple with husband's parent(s) and relative(s) other than child(ren)
 - Ex) A household consisting of the head of household couple, a parent of the head of household and siblings of the head of household
 - 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⁾
 - ① A couple with their child(ren), husband's parent(s) and other relative(s)
 - Ex) A household consisting of the head of household, the head of household's children without a spouse, the head of household's parents, and the head of household's grandmother²⁾
 - ② A couple with their child(ren), wife's parent(s) and other relative(s)
- (13) Brothers or sisters only
 - Ex) A household consisting of the head of household without a spouse and the head of household's brother²⁾
- (14) Relatives households excluding nuclear families not elsewhere classified
 - Ex) A household consisting of the head of household without a spouse and the grandmother of the head of household²⁾

1) Cases where it cannot be identified whether one is a parent of the husband or the wife

2) “without a spouse” here means that there is no member in the household who is the spouse of another member.

<Important notes>

There are several definitions of “children” used in the tabulation of the 2020 Population Census, presented as follows.

Items	Details
Child(ren)	A member of the household who is a “child(ren)” of a youngest “couple” among the relatives
Child(ren) *Mother-child(ren) / Father-child(ren) households	In the case of a mother-child(ren) household or a father-child(ren) household, a member of the household under 20 years of age who is a “child(ren)” of the mother or the father

Own child(ren)	A member of the household under 20 years of age who is living together with a household member who is his/her “mother”
Child *Relationship to head of household	A member of the household who is a “child(ren)” of the “household head” (including both natural child and adopted child)
Child * Type of living with child(ren) / parent(s)	A household member living together with a household member who is his/her “parent”
Child(ren) (Never-married relative (s))	Never-married relative (excluding the member of the household who is of the “oldest generation” in the household or is “other relatives”) Note) Member of the household who is of the “oldest generation” in the household or is “other relatives” is included until 2015.

Three-generation household

Three-generation household is defined as follows: a household which more than three generations out of five generations in a direct line live together, regardless of the presence of other household members. The five generations in a direct line refer to the household members whose relationship to the head of household is “Head of household” / “Spouse of head”, “Son or daughter” / “Spouse of son or daughter”, “Grandson or granddaughter” / “Spouse of grandson or granddaughter”, “Father or mother” / “Father or mother of spouse of head”, or “Grandfather or grandmother” / “Grandfather or grandmother of spouse of head”. Therefore, four-generation households or more are included. And also the following households 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.

The items of “Family Type of Household” consisting of “Three-generation households“ are listed below.

A. Relatives households

- (7) A couple with their child(ren) and parents
- (8) A couple with their child(ren) and parent
- (9) A couple with relative(s) other than child(ren) and parent(s) ¹⁾
- (10) A couple with their child(ren) and relative(s) other than parent(s) ¹⁾
- (11) A couple with their parent(s) and relative(s) other than child(ren) ¹⁾
- (12) A couple with their child(ren), parent(s) and other relative(s)
- (14) Relative households excluding nuclear families not elsewhere classified ¹⁾

B. Households including non-relatives ¹⁾

1) Excluding households with less than three generations.

Mother(Father)-Child(ren) Households

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

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

of age.

Mother(Father)-Child(ren) Households(including households with other household members)

A private household including private households consisting of a never-married, widowed or divorced mother (father), never-married child(ren) under 20 years of age of the mother (father), and other members of household (excluding a child(ren) over 20 years of age), judged by the parent of the youngest generation in the household and his/her child(ren). For example, a household with a divorced “household head” 45 years of age, never-married “child” 18 years of age, and never-married “grandchild” 1 year of age is regarded as a mother-child(ren) household in terms of the relationship between the “child” and the “grandchild.”

Note) Although mother-child(ren) households and father-child(ren) households are tabulated from the 1980 Population Census, mothers and fathers of mother-child(ren) households and father-child(ren) households in the 1980 Population Census and 1985 Population Census do not include those who were never married.

One-person households aged 65 or older and Households consisting of a husband aged 65 or older and a wife aged 60 or older only

“One-person households aged 65 or older” refer to private households consisting of one person 65 years of age and over only.

“Households consisting of a husband aged 65 or older and a wife aged 60 or older only” refer to private households consisting of a husband 65 years of age and over and his wife 60 years of age and over.

Up to 2015, “One-person households aged 65 or older” was presented as “Aged-single-person households” and “Households consisting of a husband aged 65 or older and a wife aged 60 or older only” was presented as “Aged-couple households.” Although aged-single-person households and aged-couple households are tabulated from 1980, their definitions differ slightly for each survey as shown below.

Items	Year	Details
Aged-single-person households	1980	Households consisting of one person 60 years of age and over only
	and 1985	Households consisting of one person 60 years of age and over and those never married of under 18 years of age
Aged-couple households	1990	Private households consisting of only one couple in which either the husband or the wife is 65 years of age and over
	1980 and 1985	Households consisting of only one couple in which either the husband or the wife is 60 years of age and over Households consisting of one couple in which either the husband or the wife is 60 years of age and over and those never married of under 18 years of age (however, in the case where a member never-married or under 18 years of age is the household head, households where the couple in which either the husband or the wife is 60 years of age and over are the parents or the grandparents of the household head)

Type of Household with Foreigner

Type of household with foreigner is classified into the following categories.

“Foreigners” here include those without nationalities or those with nationalities unknown.

Items	Details
Foreign members only	Households where all the members are foreigners
Households with foreign and Japanese members	Households with foreign and Japanese members
Households with Japanese related members	Households with foreign and Japanese members, with Japanese members within the relative household
Households with foreign related members	Households with foreign and Japanese members, with both Japanese and foreign members within the relative household
Households without foreign related members	Households with foreign and Japanese members, with only Japanese members within the relative household In other words, households without any foreign members within the relative household
Presence of foreign related members not reported	Households with foreign and Japanese members, with Japanese members within the relative households, and it cannot be determined whether there is a foreign member within the relative household
Households without Japanese related members	Households with foreign and Japanese members, with no Japanese members within the relative household; that is, households with only foreign members within the relative household
Presence of Japanese related members not reported	Households with foreign and Japanese members and it cannot be determined whether there is a Japanese member within the relative household
Type of household with Japanese not reported	Households with foreign members and it cannot be determined whether there is a Japanese member within the household

Economic Type of Household

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

As for employment status of the main employed person below, “Self-employed”, include “family workers” and “persons doing home handicraft”, and “employees” include “directors”.

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

(1) Agricultural self-employed households...Households with the main employed person who was self-employed in agriculture, forestry or fishery

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

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

(3) Agricultural self-employed mixed households...Households with the main employed person who was self-employed in agriculture, forestry or fishery

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

III. Non-agricultural workers households...Households in which all employed persons were engaged in non-agricultural industries

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

IV. Households without worker

V. Households whose economic type is no classifiable

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

<Important notes>

In this classification, household members with “Labour force status not reported” are treated as “Not employed”.

Kind of Residence

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

Dwelling... 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.

Other dwelling ... 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.

Kind of residence not reported... In cases where the residence types were unknown due to non-response, etc.

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

Rented houses owned by urban renaissance agency and 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.

Privately rented housing ... 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”.

Housing for employee and civil servant ... 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.

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

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

Rate of owned houses (%)

$$= \frac{[\text{Number of owned house}] \text{ (no. of households)}}{[\text{Number of private households living in dwelling}]} \times 100$$

Type of Building

In the 1980 Population Census and thereafter, the way the residence in which the household is living was built is classified as follows.

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”. Before the 2000 Census, they were classified into such four categories as “1 to 2 stories”, “3 to 5 stories”, “6 to 10 stories”, “11 stories or more”.

Detached houses...Buildings of one dwelling unit. This includes dwelling houses with a store or workshop attached to them, if a single building is for single dwelling.

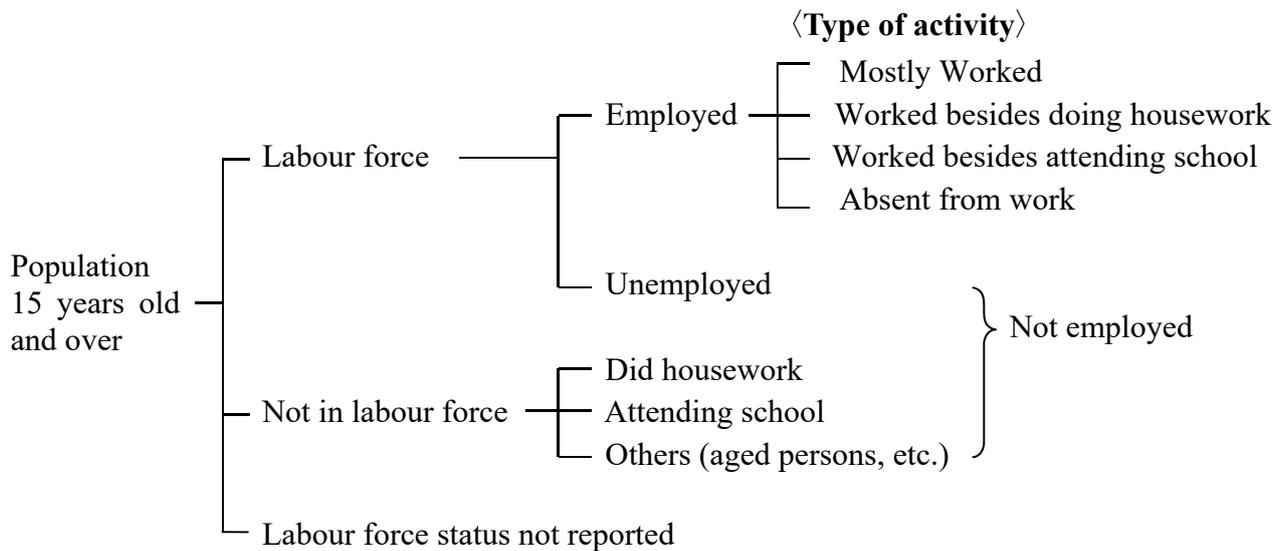
Tenement houses...Buildings consisting of two or more dwelling units connected with each other by walls but having independent doors to the street (directly or via gardens or grounds). Also included here is what is known as terrace houses.

Apartment...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. This includes buildings where the 1st floor is a store and the 2nd floor and above are residence. The buildings are also classified into “1 or 2 stories”, “3 to 5 stories”, “6 to 10 stories”, “11 to 14 stories” and “15 stories or more” according to the number of stories of the building and the floor on which the dwelling of a household was located.

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 September 24-30, 2020, all persons 15 years of age and over are classified as follows:



The specifications of the 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 are included in “Employed“ only when one of the following conditions is satisfied:

- (1) Employees absent from work because of leave, illness, etc. but who are expected to receive wage or salary, or expected to receive the basic childcare leave benefits or nursing care leave benefits based on the Employment Insurance Act.
- (2) Self-employed workers whose absence from work because of leave, illness, etc. 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.

Mostly worked... Mostly engaged in work at employed place or for one's own business

Worked besides doing housework... Mainly engaged in housework, but being engaged in any work for pay even if only slightly, for example a part-time job, helping someone's own business, paid work, etc.

Worked besides attending school... Mainly attending school, but being engaged in any work for pay even if only slightly, for example a part-time job

Absent from work...

- (1) Employees absent from work because of leave, illness, etc. but who are expected to receive wage or salary, or expected to receive the basic childcare leave benefits or nursing care leave benefits based on the Employment Insurance Act
- (2) Those who are running business whose absence from work because of illness, leave, etc. did not extend over 30 days up to the census date

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... Persons who were not engaged in work for pay at all, other than those “absent from work or “unemployed” (except for those who fall under “labour force status not reported”)

Did housework... Mainly doing housework such as cooking and child-rearing at one's home

Attending school...Mainly attending school

Other...Do not fall under any of the above. For example, infants and those who are not engaged in any work due to age or illness

Labour force status not reported...In cases where labour force status was unknown due to non-response, etc.

- Note) - In the 1950 Population Census and thereafter, there are no differences in the definitions of “employees,” “totally unemployed,” and “not in labour force” mentioned above.
- In this report, as for the population aged 15 years and over, those who have an occupation are considered as labour force and those who do not have an occupation as not in the labour force, and the results are compared.

<Important notes>

“Attending school” includes those who attend primary school, junior high school, high school, technical college, junior college, university, graduate school, miscellaneous category schools including university preparatory schools and dressmaking school. However, those attending kindergarten, nursery, and certified child center are not included.

Censuses in 1920, 1930 and 1945 are based on the “occupation method” where those who have an occupation and those who do not have an occupation are classified according to whether one has regular work or not. As for the censuses from 1950 to 1965, although there are no differences in the definitions of “employees,” “totally unemployed,” and “not in labour force” mentioned above, there are slight differences in their breakdown. The changes are as follows. However, the results of 1950 and 1955 in Okinawa-ken are tabulations of the population aged 14 years and over.

The Census year	Labour force		Not in labour force
	Employed	Unemployed	
1965	Working mainly ¹⁾ Workign subsidiarily ¹⁾ Not at work ¹⁾	-	Keeping house ¹⁾ Attending school ¹⁾ Others ¹⁾
1960	Working mainly Workign subsidiarily Not at work	-	Keeping house Attending school Old age or illness Others

1955	At work Working mainly ¹⁾ Keeping house mainly ¹⁾ Attending school mainly ¹⁾ Others ¹⁾ Not at work Keeping house mainly ¹⁾ Attending school mainly ¹⁾ Others ¹⁾	Keeping house mainly ¹⁾ Attending school mainly ¹⁾ Others ¹⁾	Keeping house ¹⁾ Attending school ¹⁾ Others ¹⁾
1950	At work ²⁾ Not at work ²⁾	-	Attending school ²⁾ Keeping house ²⁾ Unable to work ²⁾ Other and not reported ²⁾

Note) Cases where there is no breakdown are shown with the symbol “-” (although there is a classification shown at the top of the table).

1) The breakdown above is presented for the result of 1% sampling tabulation.

2) The breakdown above is presented for the result of 10% sampling tabulation.

Labour force participation rate

“Labour force participation rate” is the percentage of labour force among the population aged 15 years and over (excluding the “labour force status not reported”).

$$\text{Labour force participation rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Labour force}}{\text{Labour force} + \text{Not in labour force}} \times 100$$

Employment Status

“Employment status” is the classification of employed persons according to the employment status such as running business or being employed during the surveyed period as follows.

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.

Temporary employees... 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 employees” according to what they are called at their workplaces.

“Contracted employees” employed based on contracts with the purpose of being engaged in a professional type of job, and those referred to as “temporary employees” at their workplaces, regardless of their work conditions and employment period.

Board member of company, etc... President, director or auditor of a company, director or administration officer of a public-interest corporation and an

independent administrative institution.

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...Proprietors of private shops, factories, farms, etc., medical practitioners, lawyers, writers, housekeepers, etc. who ran business on their own or only with their family

Family employees...Persons who work in a business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household in which they live.

Piece rate work...Persons who did piece rate job at home which does not require installed equipment and for which materials are supplied, without assistance from others.

Employment status not reported...In cases where employment status was unknown due to non-response, etc.

The classification of “employment status” differs slightly in each census. The change is as follows.

From the 1940 Population Census, it is possible to make a time-series comparison in three classifications.

Also, in Okinawa-ken from 1950 to 1970, the “employment status” was surveyed with the same definition as mainland Japan, and it is possible to make a time-series comparison in three classifications.

Census year	Categories	3 categories		
		Self-employed	Employees	Family employees
After 2010	6 categories	Self-employed, employing others Self-employed, not employing others Piece rate work	Employees Regular employees Temporary employees Part-time employees and others Board member of company, etc.	Family employees
2000 and 2005	6 categories	Self-employed, employing others Self-employed, not employing others Persons doing home handicraft	Employees Regular employees Temporary employees Directors	Family workers
1975-1995	6 categories	Self-employed, employing others Self-employed, not employing others Persons doing home handicraft	Employees Directors	Family workers

1970	6 categories	Employers Self-employed persons Home handcraft job	Employees Directors	Family workers
1965	5 categories	Self-employed workers or employers Persons doing home handcraft	Employees Company or public corporation directors	Family workers
1960	7 categories	Employers Workers on own account Home handcraft job	Government employees Employees in private business Directors of corporation	Family workers
1955	5 categories	Employers Workers on own account	Government employees Employees in private business	Unpaid family workers
1950	5 categories	Self-employed workers with paid employees Self-employed workers without paid employees	Private wage and salary workers Government workers	Unpaid family workers
1947	4 categories	Owner of industrial enterprise	Dir. or man. of corporate body Hired employee	Family workers
1940	3 categories	Business proprietors	Other employed persons	Family-helpers
1920 and 1930	2 categories	Employers	Others	

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.

The industrial classification used for the 2020 Population Census is based on Japan Standard Industrial Classification, revised in October 2013, with some arrangements to be suited for the 2020 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 ”.

Note) - Among the major groups of the industrial classification, “T. Industries unable to classify” are not included any of the three groups above.

- For further details on definitions and examples, please refer to the Japan Standard Industry Classification.
(https://www.soumu.go.jp/toukei_toukatsu/index/seido/sangyo/index.htm)

<Reference> (Particular kind of reorganization)

As for medium group “Nonstore retailers” under the “I. Wholesale and retail trade,” retailers are classified according to the items sold, and there is no discrimination between whether the store exists or not. As for minor group “Establishments engaged in administrative or ancillary economic activities,” the establishments are classified as the same as the major economic activity engaged in by the establishment it does the administrative or ancillary activities for.

<Important notes>

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

Those who work by being dispatched from worker dispatch business establishments are classified according to the type of major business of the establishments they are dispatched to.

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 2020 Population Census is based on “Japan Standard Occupational Classification”, established in December 2009, with some arrangements to be suited for the 2020 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

Socio-Economic Groups	Age	Labour force status 1)	Occupation			Employment status 2)
			Major Groups	Medium Groups	Minor Groups	
6. Service shop and other proprietors	15 years old and over	1~4	A. Administrative and managerial workers	03	049	5
			B. Professional and engineering workers	17	179	5
				21	212	5
			C. Clerical workers	25	(25a~25c)	5
				26	(26a)	5
				27	(27a)	5
				28	(28a)	5
				29	(291~299)	5
				30	(30a,303)	5
				31	(311~31a)	5
			D. Sales workers	32	324~326	5
				33	(331~33a)	5
				34	(343~34c)	5
			E. Service workers	35	359	5
				36	361	5
				38	(381~38a)	5
				39	(391,392)	5
				40	402~407	5
				41	(41a~414)	5
				42	(421~429)	5
			F. Security workers	43	452~459	4, 5
			H. Manufacturing process workers	59	59p	4, 5
			I. Transport and machine operation workers	61	(61a)	4, 5
				62	623	4, 5
				63	63a,63c	4, 5
				64	(641~64a)	4, 5
			J. Construction and mining workers	65	652,661,663,664	4, 5
	67	(67a~679)	4, 5			
	69	(693,69a)	4, 5			
K. Carrying, cleaning, packaging and related workers	70	702~706	4, 5			
	71	711,71a,71c	4, 5			
		712	5			
	72	(721)	4, 5			
	73	(739)	4, 5			
L. Workers not classifiable by occupation	99	(999)	4, 5			
7. Professional workers	15 years old and over	1~4	B. Professional and engineering workers	05	(051,052)	1~7
				12	121~124	1~7
				17	17a, 17c	1~6

Socio-Economic Groups	Age	Labour force status 1)	Occupation			Employment status 2)
			Major Groups	Medium Groups	Minor Groups	
				18 19	(181~18a) 19c	1~7 1~4
8. Technical workers	15 years old and over	1~4	B. Professional and engineering workers E. Service workers I. Transport and machine operation workers	06 12 37 62	(06a~11a) 131~15a (371,37a) 62a 624	1~7 1~7 1~4,7 1~7 1~4
9. Teachers and religious workers	15 years old and over	1~4	B. Professional and engineering workers	16 19 20 24	(163,16a) 191 192~196 199 (201) 24s,24t	1~7 1~5,7 1~4 1~7 1,3~7 1~7
10. Authors, artists and entertainers	15 years old and over	1~4	B. Professional and engineering workers	21 22 23 24	211 (22a~225) (231,23a) 24a~24r,245, 24c	1~6 1~7 1~7 1~7
11. Managers and officials	15 years old and over	1~4	A. Administrative and managerial workers	01 03	(01a) (03a,049)	1 1,3,7
12. Clerical workers	15 years old and over	1~4	B. Professional and engineering workers C. Clerical workers I. Transport and machine operation workers	17 21 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 63	179 212 (25a~25c) (26a) (27a) (28a) 292,299 (30a,303) (311~31a) 631	1,3,4,6 1~4,6 1~4,6,7 1~4,6,7 1~4,6,7 1~4,6,7 1~4,6,7 1~4,6,7 1~4,6,7 1~4,6,7 1,2,3,6
13. Sales workers	15 years old and over	1~4	C. Clerical workers D. Sales workers	29 32 33 34	291 321,322 323 324~326 (331~33a) (343~34c)	1~4,6,7 1,2,3 1~4,7 1~4,6,7 1~4,6,7 1~4,6,7
14. Skilled workers	15 years old and over	1~4	B. Professional and engineering workers G. Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers	24 46	246 463	1,2,3 1~7

Socio-Economic Groups	Age	Labour force status 1)	Occupation			Employment status 2)
			Major Groups	Medium Groups	Minor Groups	
			H. Manufacturing process workers 50 51 55 56 58 59 I. Transport and machine operation workers 60 61 62 63 64 J. Construction and mining workers 65 67 K. Carrying, cleaning, packaging and related workers 72	49 50 51 55 56 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 67 72	(49a~49j) (50a~50j) (51a~51f) (551~555) (56a~579) (581~585) (59n~592) (60a) (61a) 623 63a,63c (641~64a) 652~664,666 665,68a 67a,674 679 (721)	1,2,3,6,7 1,2,3,6,7 1,2,3,6,7 1,2,3,6,7 1,2,3,6,7 1,2,3,6,7 1,2,3,6,7 1,2,3 1,2,3,6,7 1,2,3,6,7 1,2,3,6,7 1,2,3,6,7 1,3,6,7 1,2,3,6,7 1,3,6,7 1,2,3,6,7 1,2,3,6,7
15. Labourers	15 years old and over	1~4	J. Construction and mining workers K. Carrying, cleaning, packaging and related workers	65 69 70 71 73	651,681,682 (693,69a) 701 702~706 711,71a,71c (739)	1,3,6,7 1,2,3,6,7 1~7 1,2,3,6,7 1,2,3,6,7 1,2,3,6,7
16. Service workers	15 years old and over	1~4	E. Service workers F. Security workers K. Carrying, cleaning, packaging and related workers	35 36 38 39 40 41 42 43 71	(351,359) (361,362) (381~38a) (391,392) 401 402~407 (41a~414) (421~429) 453,459 712	1~4,6 1~4,6,7 1~4,6,7 1~4,6,7 1,2,3 1~4,6,7 1~4,6,7 1~4,6,7 6,7 1~4,6,7
17. Protective service workers	15 years old and over	1~4	F. Security workers	43	(43a~459)	1,2,3
18. Home handicraft	15 years old and over	1~3	C. Clerical workers H. Manufacturing process workers	25 49 50	25c 49j 50c~50j	8 8 8

Socio-Economic Groups	Age	Labour force status 1)	Occupation			Employment status 2)
			Major Groups	Medium Groups	Minor Groups	
				51 56 58 59 72	(51a~51f) (56a~579) (581~585) 59n,592 (721)	8 8 8 8 8
			K. Carrying, cleaning, packaging and related workers			
			L. Workers not classifiable by occupation	99	(999)	8
19. Students and pupils	15 years old and over	7	-	-	-	-
20. Houseworkers	15 years old and over	6	-	-	-	-
21. Other non-active persons 15 years of age and over	15 years old and over	5,8	-	-	-	-
22. Persons under 15 years of age	Under 15 years old	-	-	-	-	-
23. Unclassifiable socio-economic groups	15 years old and over	1~4	L. Workers not classifiable by occupation	99	(999)	1,2,3,6,7

Note) - “Age not reported”, “Labour force status not reported” or “Employment status not reported” are

“23. Unclassifiable socio-economic groups”

- () :all of the “Minor groups” including in the applicable “Medium groups”

1) Labour force status

1:Mostly worked 2:Worked besides doing housework 3:Worked besides attending school
4:Absent from work 5:Unemployed 6:Did housework 7:Attending school 8:Others

2) Employment status

1:Regular employees 2:Temporary employees 3:Part-time employees and others
4:Board member of company, etc. 5:Self-employed, employing others
6:Self-employed, not employing others 7:Family employees 8:Piece rate work

Commuting Employed Persons and Persons Attending School

“Commuting employed persons” refers to those persons whose place of work and place of usual residence (home) are different. “Persons attending school” refers to persons who attended school during the census week among those classified not in labour force. In this case, the term “school” includes primary school, junior high school, high school, junior college, technical college, university, graduate school, miscellaneous category schools including university preparatory schools and dressmaking school. However, those attending kindergarten, nursery, and certified child center are not included.

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

Place of Work or Schooling

“Place of working” 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 attended is located.

They are classified into the following categories.

Items		Details
Population based on place of usual residence (Nighttime population)	(a)	Population usually residing in the area concerned (a)=(b)+(c)+(f)+(k)
Neither working nor attending school	(b)	Among the persons usually live in, those whose labour force status was “unemployed”, “did housework,” or “others”
Working or schooling in the same Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura	(c)	Among the persons usually live in, those who work at “home” or those whose place of work/attending school is in the “same <i>ku, shi, machi, or mura</i> ” (c)=(d)+(e)
Working at home	(d)	Among the persons usually live in, those who work at “home”
Working or schooling in the same Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura (excluding working at home)	(e)	Among the persons usually live in, those whose place of work/attending school is in the “same <i>ku, shi, machi, or mura</i> ”
Working or schooling in other Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura	(f)	Among the persons usually live in, those whose place of work/attending school is in “another <i>ku, shi, machi, or mura</i> ” (f)=(g)+(h)+(i)+(j)
Working or schooling in other Ku of the same Shi	(g)	Among those who usually live in any of the 21 major cities, those whose place of work/attending school is in “another <i>ku, shi, machi, or mura</i> ” but within the same <i>shi</i> as their usual place of residence
Working or schooling in other Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura of the same prefecture	(h)	Among the persons usually live in, those whose place of work/attending school is in “another <i>ku, shi, machi, or mura</i> ” but within the same prefecture as their usual place of residence

Working or schooling in other prefecture	(i)	Among the persons usually live in, those whose place of work/attending school is in “another <i>ku, shi, machi, or mura</i> ” and in a prefecture other than that one usually lives in
Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura of working or schooling is not reported or outside Japan	(j)	Among the persons usually live in, those whose place of work/attending school is in “another <i>ku, shi, machi, or mura</i> ” and the place (<i>shi, ku, machi, or mura</i>) of work/attending school is not reported or is overseas
Place of working or schooling not reported	(k)	Among the persons usually live in, those whose place of work/attending school is unknown (including those whose “labour force status not reported”)
(Recount) Outflow population	(l)	Those who commute or attend school from the area concerned to another area Prefectures (l)=(i) Shi, Machi or Mura (l)=(h)+(i) Ku (l)=(g)+(h)+(i)
Population based on place of working or schooling (Daytime population)	(m)	“Population based on the usual place of residence” subtracting the “outflow population” and adding “inflow population” Japan, Ku (m)=(b)+(c)+(j)+(k)+(o)+(p)+(q) Prefectures (m)=(b)+(c)+(g)+(h)+(j)+(k)+(q) Shi, Machi or Mura (m)=(b)+(c)+(g)+(j)+(k)+(p)+(q)
Residing in other Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura	(n)	Among those who commute or attend school, those whose usual place of residence is in a different <i>shi, ku, machi, or mura</i> from that of their place of work/school (n)=(o)+(p)+(q)
Residing in other Ku of the same Shi	(o)	Among those who usually live in any of the 21 major cities, those whose usual place of residence is in a different ku of the same shi from that of their place of work/school
Residing in other Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura of the same prefecture	(p)	Among those who commute or attend school, those whose usual place of residence is in a different <i>shi, ku, machi, or mura</i> of the same prefecture from that of their place of work/school
Residing in other prefecture	(q)	Among those who commute or attend school, those whose usual place of residence is in a different prefecture from that of their place of work/school
Place of working or schooling is not reported or outside Japan with residing in the above area	(r)	Among those whose place or work/school is not reported (including those whose “labour force status not reported”), or those whose place of work/attending school is in “another <i>ku, shi, machi, or mura,</i> ” those whose place (<i>shi, ku, machi, or mura</i>) of work/attending school is not reported or overseas and who usually live in the area concerned

(Recount) population	Inflow	(s)	Population commuting or attending school from other areas to the area concerned Prefectures (s)=(q) Shi, Machi or Mura (s)=(p)+(q) Ku (s)=(o)+(p)+(q)
Ratio of daytime population to nighttime population		(t)	Ratio of daytime population per 100 nighttime population $(m)/(a) \times 100$

Note) 21 major cities are cities designated by the Cabinet Order and the Ku-area of Tokyo.

<Important notes>

- Place of work refers to a place where employed persons work. However, in the case of an employed person working outside such as a sales representative or a driver, the shi, ku, machi, or mura where the establishment he/she belonged to was situated is regarded as the place of work, and in the case of a crew (employed person) of a ship, the shi, ku, machi, or mura where the base port for the ship is located is regarded as the place of work.
- Those who work or attend school at nighttime are also included in the daytime population, regarded as working or attending school daytime, as a matter of convenience. Traveling from one place to another for shopping, etc. in daytime, however, are not taken into account as a daytime population.
- In the 1955 Population Census, the location of the establishment (place of work) is surveyed only for employed persons, and the place of attending school is not surveyed. As for censuses in 1960 and thereafter, both the place of work and attending school are surveyed. However, in the censuses in 1960 and 1965, those who work at home and those who work within the same shi, ku, machi, or mura as their home are not discriminated.
- While the daytime population is surveyed from the 1960 Population Census, the calculation of the inflow and outflow of those who attend school is limited to those aged 15 years and over for censuses in 1960 and 1965. From the 1980 Population Census to the 2005 Population Census, those whose age is unknown are excluded from the tabulation of the place of work/attending school. In the 2010 Population Census and thereafter, those whose age is unknown are also included in the tabulation.

Commuting Status of Household Members

“Commuting status of household members” classifies the members of private households according to the status of working/attending school. The classification is established from the 1985 Population Census. Private households are first classified into “households consisting of commuting employed persons and persons attending school only “ and “other households (remaining household members excluding commuting employed persons and persons attending school).” Then, they are further classified as follows according to the difference of commuting or attending school for the “households consisting of commuting employed persons and persons attending school only,” and according to the member(s) staying at home after the commuting member goes to work/school for “other households (remaining household members excluding commuting employed persons and persons attending school).”

Items	Details	Remarks
Households consisting of commuting employed persons and persons attending school only	Households consisting of members commuting or attending school only	
Commuting employed persons only	Households consisting of members commuting only	These three classifications are used from the 1990 Population Census
Persons attending school only	Households consisting of members attending school only	
Households with commuting employed persons and persons attending school	Households consisting of both members commuting and members attending school	
Other households (remaining household members excluding commuting employed persons and persons attending school)		
Household members aged 65 and over only	Households consisting of persons aged 65 years of age and over only	
Household members aged 65 and over, children aged under 6 years only	Households consisting of persons aged 65 years of age and over and child(ren) under 6 years of age only	
Household members aged 65 and over, children aged under 6 years and women only	Households consisting of persons aged 65 years of age and over, child(ren) under 6 years of age and women 6 to 64 years of age only	
Household members aged 65 and over, women only	Households consisting of persons aged 65 years of age and over and women 6 to 64 years of age only	
Children aged under 6 years only	Households consisting of child(ren) under 6 years of age only	This type of household is included in "other" in the Population Census 1985.
Children aged under 6 years and women only	Households consisting of child(ren) under 6 years of age and women 6 to 64 years of age only	
Women only (except for those aged under 6 and over 65 years)	Households consisting of women 6 to 64 years of age only	
Other	Other than above	

Means of Transport

"Means of transport" refer to those which are usually used to go to work or to attend school and are classified into the following categories.

For persons who are employed while attending school, the means of commuting to their working places (only one way) were regarded as their means of transport; for persons who use two or more means of transport (excluding commuting on foot), all the means of transport were regarded as their means of transport; for persons who use different means of transport day by day, the means of transport most frequently used were regarded as their means of transport; and for persons who use different means of transport for going and returning, the means for going were regarded as their means of transport.

Items	Details
Only on foot	Commuting or attending school only by foot
Train, subway, tram, public or private	Using trains, subways, trams, monorails, etc.
Bus	Using buses (including a trolley bus)
Company's or school bus	Using the private bus of the company or the school This includes the case where the company hires a bus for the commuting of employees.
Private car	Using a private car (including a car also used for business) This includes the case where one uses the car of the company.
Taxi	Using a taxi This includes the case where the company hires a taxi.
Motorcycle	Using motorcycles
Bicycle	Using bicycles
Other means	Using means of transportation other than above, including ships and ropeways

Duration of Residency at the Current Domicile

Duration of residency at the current domicile are classified into the following categories:

“since birth”, “under 1 year”, “1 to under 5 years”, “5 to under 10 years”, “10 to under 20 years”, “20 years and over” and “duration of residency at the current domicile not reported.”

In the case where there is a period absent from the current domicile for three months or more after starting to live in the current place due to job relocation or travel, the duration of residency will be the period after returning to the current domicile.

Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago

“Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago” refers to the municipality where the member of the household usually lived five years ago.

In the 2020 Population Census, the municipality one usually lived in as of 1 October 2015 (at the time of the previous survey) was surveyed, and the state of moving in to the area between five years ago and at the time of survey is classified as follows.

Those who usually lived in the area five years ago but moved out and were usually living in other areas at the time of the 2020 Population Census are presented as “those who usually lived in five years before” in the result table of the area concerned.

Although in the censuses in 2000 and before, only those aged 5 years and over were tabulated, those of 5 years age or under are also tabulated by surveying the usual place of residence at the time of birth from the 2010 census.

Items		Details
Total (Persons usually live)	(a)	Population usually residing in the area concerned (a)=(b)+(e)+(h)+(i)+(j)+(k)+(l)
Present address	(b)	Among the persons usually live in, those whose usual place of residence five years ago was the “same as the current place.”
Migration	(c)	Among the persons usually live in, other than those whose usual place of residence five years ago was the “same as the current place.”
From in Japan	(d)	Among the persons usually live in, those whose usual place of residence five years ago was “another place in the same ku, shi, machi or mura,” or “another ku, shi, machi or mura.”
From the same Shi, Machi or Mura	(e)	Among the persons usually live in, those whose usual place of residence five years ago was “another place in the same ku, shi, machi or mura,” as well as those who usually live in any of the 21 major cities whose usual place of residence five years ago was “another ku, shi, machi or mura” and the place they lived in was in the same shi as the current usual place of residence.
From the same Ku	(f)	Those who usually live in any of the 21 major cities whose usual place of residence five years ago was the “same ku, shi, machi or mura”
From other Ku of the same Shi	(g)	Among those who usually live in any of the 21 major cities, those whose usual place of residence five years ago was “another ku, shi, machi or mura” and the place they lived in was in the same shi as the current usual place of residence

	From other Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura of the same prefecture	(h)	Among the persons usually live in, those whose usual place of residence five years ago was “another ku, shi, machi or mura” and the place they lived in was another shi, machi or mura within the same prefecture as the current place of residence
	From other prefecture	(i)	Among the persons usually live in, those whose usual place of residence five years ago was “another ku, shi, machi or mura” and the place they lived in was a different prefecture from the current place of residence
	From outside Japan	(j)	Among the persons usually live in, those whose usual place of residence five years ago was “abroad”
	Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura of usual residence five years ago not reported	(k)	Among the persons usually live in, those whose usual place of residence five years ago was “another ku, shi, machi or mura” and the place they lived in was unreported
	Migration status not reported	(l)	Among the persons usually live in, those whose usual place of residence five years ago was unreported
	(Recount) In-migration	(m)	Those who usually live in another area five years ago but now usually live in the area concerned Japan (m)=(j) Prefectures (m)=(i)+(j) Shi, Machi or Mura (m)=(h)+(i)+(j) Ku (m)=(g)+(h)+(i)+(j)
	Persons usually lived five years ago	(n)	Population usually lived in the area five years ago (do not include those whose usual place of residence five years ago was “abroad”) Japan (n)=(b)+(e)+(h)+(i)+(k) Prefectures (n)=(b)+(e)+(h)+(r) Shi, Machi or Mura (n)=(b)+(e)+(q)+(r) Ku (n)=(b)+(f)+(p)+(q)+(r)
	Migration in Japan	(o)	Among the persons usually live in, other than those whose usual place of residence five years ago was the “same as the current place” (those whose usual place of residence five years ago differs from the current address) Japan (o)=(e)+(h)+(i)+(k) Prefectures (o)=(e)+(h)+(r) Shi, Machi or Mura (o)=(e)+(q)+(r) Ku (o)=(f)+(p)+(q)+(r)
	To other Ku of the same Shi	(p)	Among those who usually live in any of the 21 major cities, those whose usual place of residence now is in the same shi as five years ago but in another ku
	To other Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura of the same prefecture	(q)	Among those who usually lived in five years ago, those whose usual place of residence now is in the same prefecture as five years ago but in another shi, machi, or mura
	To other prefecture	(r)	Among those who usually lived in five years ago, those whose usual place of residence now is in a different prefecture from five years ago

(Recount) migration	Out-		Those who usually lived in one of the following areas five years ago but currently live in another area
		(s)	Japan —
			Prefectures (s)=(r)
			Shi, Machi or Mura (s)=(q)+(r)
			Ku (s)=(p)+(q)+(r)

Note) 21 major cities are cities designated by the Cabinet Order and the Ku-area of Tokyo.

Migration Type of Household

Private households are classified into the following categories according to the movement pattern from their usual place of residence five years ago.

Although in the censuses in 2000 and before, only those aged 5 years and over were tabulated, those of 5 years age or under are also classified and tabulated according to the usual place of residence at the time of birth.

Items	Details
Households that all household members migrated in the last five years	Households in which all household members' usual place of residence five years ago is not the current address
Households that all household members usually live in the same Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura as five years ago	Households in which all household members' usual place of residence five years ago is in the same <i>shi</i> , <i>ku</i> , <i>machi</i> , or <i>mura</i> other than the current address
Households that some household members usually live in the same Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura as five years ago	Among the households in which all household members' usual place of residence five years ago is not the current address, households with a member who usually lived in <i>shi</i> , <i>ku</i> , <i>machi</i> , or <i>mura</i> other than that of the household head's five years ago
Households that some household members migrated in the last five years	Households for which it is "unknown" whether all the household members usually lived in the same <i>shi</i> , <i>ku</i> , <i>machi</i> , or <i>mura</i> five years ago or not
Households that some household members migrated in the last five years	Households in which some household members' usual places of residence five years ago are not the current address
Households that no household member migrated in the last five years	Households in which all household members' usual place of residence five years ago is the same as the current address
Migration type of household not reported	Households whose migration status was unknown

Division of Area

Japan is administratively divided into forty-seven prefectures of which forty-three carry the suffix *ken* and the remaining four are known as *to*, *do* or *fu*. The twenty-one major cities, i.e., *Sapporo*, *Sendai*, *Saitama*, *Chiba*, *Tokyo*, *Yokohama*, *Kawasaki*, *Sagamihara*, *Niigata*, *Shizuoka*, *Hamamatsu*, *Nagoya*, *Kyoto*, *Osaka*, *Sakai*, *Kobe*, *Okayama*, *Hiroshima*, *Kitakyushu*, *Fukuoka* and *Kumamoto* are subdivided into *ku* (wards).

Boundaries are as of the date of conducting the Population Census (October 1).

Municipalities as of 2000

From the 2005 Population Census, population, etc. reorganized according to the boundaries of prefectures and municipalities as of October 1, 2000, are included, considering the possibility of statistical use for countermeasures against underpopulation and allowing comparison with the results before the major movement of municipality mergers in the Heisei era for some of the statistical tables.

Handling of the results of the previous survey according to changes in boundaries

With changes in the boundaries of municipalities, the municipality of the address may change even if continuously living in the same place. Thus, population and the number of households in the results of the 2015 Population Census reorganized according to the boundaries of prefectures and municipalities as of October 1, 2020, are included for comparison with the results of the previous survey.

Densely Inhabited Districts

The densely inhabited district is a statistical regional unit newly introduced in the 1960 Population Census (1970 Population Census for Okinawa-ken) to clarify the characteristics unique to urban areas, because the urban areas were enlarged with municipality mergers and the establishment of new cities based on the Town and Village Merger Acceleration Act (Act No. 258 of 1953) and the New Municipalities Construction Promotion Act (Act No. 164 of 1956) and the regional presentation of “shi” and “gun” began not necessarily to represent urban areas and rural areas respectively. Currently, the concept is used as one of the criteria for calculating the amount granted as the local allocation tax, as well as being used widely for various administrative measures including urban planning, regional development planning, academic research, and marketing research in the private sector.

The basic regional unit for densely inhabited districts is the enumeration district of the Population Census until 1990, and from 1995, the basic unit block and enumeration district in cases where there are several basic unit blocks within a basic unit block (hereinafter referred to as the “basic unit block, etc.”).

The densely inhabited district in 2020 was set according to the following two conditions:

(1) Where there is a group of contiguous basic unit blocks with high population density (population density of about 4,000 inhabitants or more per square kilometer as a general rule) within a shi, ku, machi, or mura.

(2) The total population of such area exceeds 5,000¹⁾ at the time of the 2020 Population Census.

From the perspective of representing the urban district, the densely inhabited district of (1) above includes a basic unit block including any cultural, educational and recreational facilities including schools, research institutions, shrines and temples, and athletic grounds, industrial facilities including factories, warehouses and offices, public and social welfare facilities including public offices, hospitals and sanatoriums, and the population is concentrated in the area excluding the area of such facilities, or a basic unit block with the areas of such facilities accounts for more than half of the entire area that is adjacent to the basic unit area that fall under (1) above. Thus, some densely inhabited districts have population density of less than 4,000 inhabitants per square kilometer, but this is because the district includes a region with public facilities, industrial facilities, and social facilities with small numbers of regularly inhabited population.

In case, there are two or more DIDs in a municipality, the respective DIDs are distinguished by Roman numerals (01,02,03, and so forth).

1) Some of the densely inhabited districts in the 1960 Population Census and 1965 Population Census had populations less than 5,000, but this is because the estimated population at the time the enumeration district was set as of October 1 of the previous year was used for setting the densely inhabited districts for both years, instead of the population according to the 1960 Population Census and 1965 Population Census.

Quasi-Densely Inhabited Districts

The Quasi-Densely Inhabited Districts (Quasi-DIDs) were established with the same definition as DIDs except that Quasi-DIDs contains a population from 3,000 to 4,999 persons.

Contiguous Densely Inhabited Districts

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

The Quasi-DIDs are not included in the contiguous DIDs even if they are contiguous to each other over the boundary of *ku* and total population is 5,000 or more in the twenty-one major cities.

Major Metropolitan Areas and Metropolitan Areas

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

“Major Metropolitan Areas” have been worked out on the basis of the results of place of work or schooling in each census since 1960. “Metropolitan Areas” have been established since the 1975 Census.

Criteria used for establishing “Major Metropolitan Areas” and “Metropolitan Areas” in the 2020 Census

(1) Central cities

- a. The central cities of the major metropolitan areas are *Ku*-area of Tokyo and the cities designated by the Cabinet Order, namely, Sapporo, Sendai, Saitama, Chiba, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Sagami-hara, Niigata, Shizuoka, Hamamatsu, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Sakai, Kobe, Okayama, Hiroshima, Kitakyushu, Fukuoka and Kumamoto. In case that two or more central cities are located closely each other, the major metropolitan areas are not established separately but chained together such as Kanto Major Metropolitan Areas.
- b. The central cities of the metropolitan areas are the cities with population of 500,000 or more which are not included in the major metropolitan areas.

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

The surrounding area is defined as consisting of *Shi*, *Machi* and *Mura* which satisfy the following condition:

- i) The number of resident workers and students 15 years of age and over commuting to the central cities is 1.5 percent or more of its total resident population, and
- ii) It is contiguous to the central cities.

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

(3) The major metropolitan areas and the metropolitan areas established in the 2020 Census are as follows:

Major Metropolitan Areas	Central Cities	Metropolitan Areas	Central Cities
Sapporo M.M.A....	Sapporo- <i>shi</i>	Utsunomiya M.A....	Utsunomiya- <i>shi</i>
Sendai M.M.A. ...	Sendai- <i>shi</i>	Matsuyama M.A....	Matsuyama- <i>shi</i>
Kanto M.M.A. ...	Saitama- <i>shi</i>	Kagoshima M.A....	Kagoshima- <i>shi</i>
	Chiba- <i>shi</i>		
	<i>Ku</i> -area of Tokyo		
	Yokohama- <i>shi</i>		
	Kawasaki- <i>shi</i>		
	Sagamihara- <i>shi</i>		
Niigata M.M.A....	Niigata- <i>shi</i>		
Shizuoka・Hamamatsu M.M.A. ...	Shizuoka- <i>shi</i>		
	Hamamatsu- <i>shi</i>		
	Nagoya- <i>shi</i>		
Chukyo M.M.A. ...	Kyoto- <i>shi</i>		
Kinki M.M.A. ...	Osaka- <i>shi</i>		
	Sakai- <i>shi</i>		
	Kobe- <i>shi</i>		
	Okayama- <i>shi</i>		
Okayama M.M.A. ...	Hiroshima- <i>shi</i>		
Hiroshima M.M.A. ...	Kitakyushu- <i>shi</i>		
Kitakyushu・Fukuoka M.M.A. ...	Fukuoka- <i>shi</i>		
	Kumamoto- <i>shi</i>		
Kumamoto M.M.A. ...			

For the municipalities included in these major metropolitan areas and metropolitan areas, please refer to the following page.

URL https://www.stat.go.jp/data/kokusei/2020/kekka/pdf/ma_arealist.pdf

*Only available in Japanes

Changes of the criterion of “Central cities”

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

In terms of the size of population, the criterion was 600,000 in the 1960 Census and one million or more in the 1965 Census. In the latter census, however, when there was a city with 500,000 to 999,999 inhabitants in a prefecture that had a city with one million or more inhabitants, such city was also considered as “Central city”. In the 1970 Census, the criterion was a city with 500,000 or more. Since 1975, the present criterion has been used.

Major Metropolitan Areas	Central Cities	The Cences Year												
		1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Keihin M.M.A. Before 1990	<i>Ku-area of Tokyo</i>	○	○	○	○	○	○	○						
	<i>Yokohama-shi</i>	○	○	○	○	○	○	○						
	<i>Kawasaki-shi</i>	○	○	○	○	○	○	○						
Keihinyo M.M.A. 1995-2000	<i>Ku-area of Tokyo</i>							○	○	○				
	<i>Yokohama-shi</i>							○	○	○				
	<i>Kawasaki-shi</i>							○	○	○				
	<i>Chiba-shi</i>							△	○	○				
Kanto M.M.A. After 2005	<i>Ku-area of Tokyo</i>									○	○	○	○	○
	<i>Yokohama-shi</i>									○	○	○	○	○
	<i>Kawasaki-shi</i>									○	○	○	○	○
	<i>Chiba-shi</i>									○	○	○	○	○
	<i>Saitama-shi</i>									△	○	○	○	○
	<i>Sagamihara-shi</i>											○	○	○
Chukyo M.M.A.	<i>Nagoya-shi</i>	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Keihanshin M.M.A. Before 2005	<i>Kyoto-shi</i>	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	<i>Osaka-shi</i>	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	<i>Kobe-shi</i>	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	<i>Amagasaki-shi</i>		○	○										
	<i>Sakai-shi</i>			○										
	<i>Higashiosaka-shi</i>			○										
Kinki M.M.A. After 2010	<i>Kyoto-shi</i>											○	○	○
	<i>Osaka-shi</i>											○	○	○
	<i>Kobe-shi</i>											○	○	○
	<i>Sakai-shi</i>											○	○	○
Kitakyushu・Fukuoka M.M.A.	<i>Kitakyushu-shi</i>	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	<i>Fukuoka-shi</i>	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Sapporo M.M.A.	<i>Sapporo-shi</i>			○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Sendai M.M.A.	<i>Sendai-shi</i>			○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hiroshima M.M.A.	<i>Hiroshima-shi</i>			○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Shizuoka M.M.A. 2005	<i>Shizuoka-shi</i>										○			
Shizuoka・Hamamatsu M.M.A. After 2010	<i>Shizuoka-shi</i>											○	○	○
	<i>Hamamatsu-shi</i>											○	○	○
Niigata M.M.A.	<i>Niigata-shi</i>											○	○	○
Okayama M.M.A.	<i>Okayama-shi</i>											○	○	○
Kumamoto M.M.A.	<i>Kumamoto-shi</i>												○	○

Note) “△” means a reference value as the special count.

Range of Distance

“Range of distance” is set within every 10 km range of distance divided by concentric circles around the former metropolitan government office of Tokyo (Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, the municipal office of Osaka-shi (Kita-ku, Osaka), and the municipal office of Nagoya-shi (Naka-ku, Nagoya-shi). As the radius of the largest concentric circle, a 70 km radius is used for Tokyo and a 50 km radius for Osaka and Nagoya.

The Cences Year	Setting Unit
After 2010	<i>Cho / Aza</i> etc.
2005	Basic unit blocks
Before 2000	Municipalities

Basic Unit Block

"Basic unit block" is a unit introduced in the 1990 Population Census to allow the use of results for regions fractionizing municipalities (school districts, town blocks, aza, etc.). A basic unit block number consists of a four-digit town code and a five-digit basic unit block code. As for areas where a residential address is indicated using the residential block method, a single residential block is set as a single basic unit block as a general rule. As for other areas, a block divided by roads, railroads, rivers, etc. that are geographically clear and permanent is set as a basic unit block. Basic unit blocks are fixed other than in the case where it is inevitable to change due to the new implementation of the residential block method for the indication of residential addresses, etc.

While tabulation using basic unit blocks is conducted from 1990, tabulation by enumeration district covered by each enumerator had been conducted in censuses in 1985 and before. Since the 2000 Population Census, an enumeration district is also set based on the basic unit block. A single enumeration district is usually set by using a single basic unit block or combining two basic unit blocks. However, for basic unit blocks with a large number of households, an enumeration district may set by dividing the block. In such cases, tabulation for each enumeration district is also conducted in addition to tabulation for each basic unit block.

<The view points of table 1 on tabulation for small areas>

Densely Inhabited Districts Code 01 represents a densely inhabited district, and 51 represents a quasi-densely inhabited district.

When there are several densely inhabited districts or quasi-densely inhabited districts within the municipality, densely inhabited districts are numbered as 01, 02, and so on from the districts with largest population (quasi-densely inhabited districts are numbered as 51, 52, and so on).

Cho / Aza code Basic unit block code

市区町村コード	基本単位区番号	調査区番号	都道府県名	市区町村名	大字・町名	字・丁目名	人口集中地区符号	人口 総数
1101	100000090	1807.2.1	北海道	札幌市中央区	宮の森			
1101	100000100	1841.1.3	北海道	札幌市中央区	宮の森		1	26
1101	110000011	1835.2.	北海道	札幌市中央区	盤溪			41
				札幌市中央区	盤溪			45
				札幌市中央区	盤溪			87
				札幌市中央区	盤溪			81
				札幌市中央区	宮の森一条	一丁目	1	40
				札幌市中央区	宮の森一条	一丁目	1	48
				札幌市中央区	宮の森一条	二丁目	1	29
				札幌市中央区	宮の森一条	二丁目	1	54
1101	10103010	1952.1.	北海道	札幌市中央区	宮の森一条	三丁目	1	146
1101	120103010	1953.1.	北海道	札幌市中央区	宮の森一条	三丁目	1	53
1101	120104010	1956.1.	北海道	札幌市中央区	宮の森一条	四丁目	1	87
1101	120104010	1957.1.	北海道	札幌市中央区	宮の森一条	四丁目	1	66
1101	120105010	1958.1.	北海道	札幌市中央区	宮の森一条	五丁目	1	66

Although this is a statistical chart for a basic unit block, the result is tabulated for each enumeration district in areas where there are several enumeration districts within the basic unit block.

Cho / Aza etc.

“Town blocks, aza, etc.” are areas combining basic unit blocks within the same municipality having the same first six-digit code in the nine-digit basic unit block code. This is a unit introduced in the 1995 Population Census.

Town blocks, aza, etc. basically correspond to the “XX-cho,” “YY cho-me,” “aza ZZ” part of the address in the municipality.

As for town blocks, aza, etc. with notably small values of results, the results are undisclosed to protect privacy and presented by totaling with nearby blocks.

市区町村コード	町丁字コード	地域階層レベル	秘匿処理	秘匿生情報	合算地域	都道府県名	市区町村名	大字・町名	字・丁目名	総数	人口
1204	3810	3									
1204	381011	4									
1204	381012	4									
1204	381013	4									
1204	381014	4									
1204	381015	4									
1204	381016	4				北海道	旭川市	近文町	十六丁目		77
1204	381017	4			合算地域あり	381018:381019	北海道	旭川市	近文町	十七丁目	82
1204	381018	4	秘匿地域		381017	北海道	旭川市	近文町	十八丁目	X	
1204	381019	4	秘匿地域		381017	北海道	旭川市	近文町	十九丁目	X	
1204	381020	4				北海道	旭川市	近文町	二十丁目		
1204	381021	4				北海道	旭川市	近文町	二十一丁目		
1204	381022	4				北海道	旭川市	近文町	二十二丁目		

“With other totaled area” shows that the results of undisclosed areas are added to this area, and the number of the undisclosed area is shown in the “totaled area” column. This case shows that two blocks, namely 381018 (18 *cho-me*) and 381019 (19 *cho-me*), are totaled.

As for the results presented in area hierarchy, “1” represents the level of municipalities, “2” represents the level of *o-aza* and town name (those that do not include different *aza* and town block), “3” represents the total of same *o-aza* and town name, and “4” represents the level of *aza* and town block.

“Undisclosed area” is the area where the results are undisclosed because values of results are notably small, and the number of the area to which the result is added is shown in the “information on the totaled area” column. This case shows that two blocks, namely 381018 (18 *cho-me*) and 381019 (19 *cho-me*), are totaled to 381017 (17 *cho-me*) because their values are notably small.

The result is shown in “x” for the undisclosed area. Note that values in the row noted “with other totaled area” are the total of the area concerned and the undisclosed area. This example shows that the total population of three areas is 82.

Grid Square Statistics of Population Census

Grid Square Statistics of Population Census is the the result of the Population Census reorganized according to the small grid squares (regional mesh), dividing the whole area of Japan by latitude and longitude.

As for the Grid Square Statistics, please refer to the following page.
 URL <https://www.stat.go.jp/data/mesh/gaiyou.html>

Kind of City Planning Area

The city planning areas are set based on the plan concerning land use, improvement of urban facilities, and urban development projects for the sake of promoting the sound development and orderly improvement of cities (city plan) to which the City Planning Act (Act No. 100 of 1968) and other relevant laws are applied.

Based on the kind of city planning area, enumeration districts for this survey were classified as follows.

The “quasi-city planning area” for which information was collected from 2015 is included in areas other than the city planning area.

- A. City planning area¹⁾
 - a. Urbanization promotion area
 - 1. Industrial area
 - (1) Industrial area A
 - [1] Exclusive industrial district

- [2] Exclusive industrial district with others
 - [3] Industrial district
 - [4] Industrial district with others
- (2) Industrial area B
 - [5] Quasi-industrial district
 - [6] Quasi-industrial district with others
- 2. Commercial area
 - (1) Commercial area A
 - [7] Commercial district
 - [8] Commercial district with others
 - (2) Commercial area B
 - [9] Neighborhood commercial district
 - [10] Neighborhood commercial district with others
- 3. Residential area
 - (1) Residential area
 - [11] Rural residential district
 - [12] Quasi-residential district
 - [13] Category 2 residential district
 - [14] Category 1 residential district
 - [15] Residential district Category 1 and Category 2
 - [16] Residential district with others
 - (2) Exclusively medium-high residential
 - [17] Category 2 exclusively medium-high residential
 - [18] Category 1 exclusively medium-high residential
 - [19] Exclusively medium-high residential Category 1 and Category 2
 - [20] Exclusively medium-high residential with others
 - (3) Exclusively low-story residential
 - [21] Category 2 exclusively low-story residential
 - [22] Category 1 exclusively low-story residential
 - [23] Exclusively low-story residential Category 1 and Category 2
- b. Urbanization control areas
- c. Undivided city planning area¹⁾
 - 1. Industrial area
 - (1) Industrial area A
 - [1] Exclusive industrial district
 - [2] Exclusive industrial district with others
 - [3] Industrial district
 - [4] Industrial district with others
 - (2) Industrial area B
 - [5] Quasi-industrial district
 - [6] Quasi-industrial district with others
 - 2. Commercial area
 - (1) Commercial area A
 - [7] Commercial district
 - [8] Commercial district with others

(2) Commercial area B

[9] Neighborhood commercial district

[10] Neighborhood commercial district with others

3. Residential area

(1) Residential area

[11] Rural residential district

[12] Quasi-residential district

[13] Category 2 residential district

[14] Category 1 residential district

[15] Residential district Category 1 and Category 2

[16] Residential district with others

(2) Exclusively medium-high residential

[17] Category 2 exclusively medium-high residential

[18] Category 1 exclusively medium-high residential

[19] Exclusively medium-high residential Category 1 and Category 2

[20] Exclusively medium-high residential with others

(3) Exclusively low-story residential

[21] Category 2 exclusively low-story residential

[22] Category 1 exclusively low-story residential

[23] Exclusively low-story residential Category 1 and Category 2

B. Non-city planning area

1) Including areas whose use districts have not been set.

Note) Upon setting the city planning area, when there are several cases from a to c and B above, they are classified and tabulated as larger categories presented.