

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Population

Population presented in this report is what is known as *de jure* population as described in “Population Enumerated in the Census” in “OUTLINE OF THE 2010 POPULATION CENSUS OF JAPAN” .

Age

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

Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

Education

<School Attendance>

All persons are classified according to school attendance into the following three categories:

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

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

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

Schools mentioned above refer to regular schools such as 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:

- **Elementary school, junior high school or high elementary school (Old)** ... (Current); Elementary

School, Junior High School, Elementary and Junior High Courses of School for the Handicapped (Old); Elementary School, Elementary and Advanced Course of National School, Higher Elementary School, General Course of Communication School

- **Senior high school or middle school (old)**... (Current); Senior High School, Senior High Course of School for the Handicapped (Old); Middle School, Girls' High School, Business School, Military Preparatory School
- **Junior college or higher professional school**... (Current); Junior College, Higher Professional School, Industrial Professional School (Old); High School, Preparatory Course of College, Professional School, Higher Normal School, Military Academy, Naval Academy
- **College, university or graduate course** ... (Current); College, University, Graduate Course

Japanese

Japanese refer to those who have Japanese citizenship. Therefore, those who reported both Japanese and foreign nationalities are regarded as Japanese.

Type of Household

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

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

- (1) A group of persons sharing living quarters and living expenses or a person who lived by himself/herself occupying a dwelling house. The live-in single employee who lived with the household of their employer are included in the household of the employer regardless of the number of the live-in single employees.
- (2) A person residing together with the household (1) above but keeping a separate 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-Defence Forces**... Persons residing in a camp or crew of a ship of the Self-Defence Forces.
- (5) **Inmates of reformatory institutions**... Persons residing in a prison or a detention house whose penalties had been fixed, or persons in a reformatory or a women's guidance home.

- (6) **Others...** Persons who had no usual living places or crews who had no usual living places on land.

Head of Household and Household Members

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

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

Family Type of Household

Private households are classified, according to the relationship to the household head among household members, into three broad categories; “relatives households”, “households including non-relatives” and “one-person households”. “Relatives households” cover multi-person households consisting of the head and his/her related member(s). “Households including non-relatives” refer to multi-person households consisting of the head of household, related member(s) and those who are not related to them. The relatives households are further divided into twenty minor groups. These minor groups are categorized on the basis of the relation between the couple of the youngest generation and other related members, regardless of the presence of non-related members.

A. Relatives households... Households consist of the head of household and related member(s).

I. Family nuclei

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

II. Other relatives households

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

(10) A couple with their child(ren) and relative(s) other than parent(s)

(11) A couple with their parent(s) and relative(s) other than child(ren)

A couple with husband's parent(s) and relative(s) other than child(ren)

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)

A couple with their child(ren), husband's parent(s) and other relative(s)

A couple with their child(ren), wife's parent(s) and other relative(s)

(13) Brothers or sisters only

(14) Other relatives households not elsewhere classified

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

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

Three-generation household

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

Kind of Residence

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

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

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

Tenure of Dwelling

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

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

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

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

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

Rented house owned by private company... Households living in privately owned dwelling houses rented by them, other than “Rented houses owned by the urban renaissance agency and public corporation”, “Rented houses owned by public corporation” or “Issued houses”.

Housing for company 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.

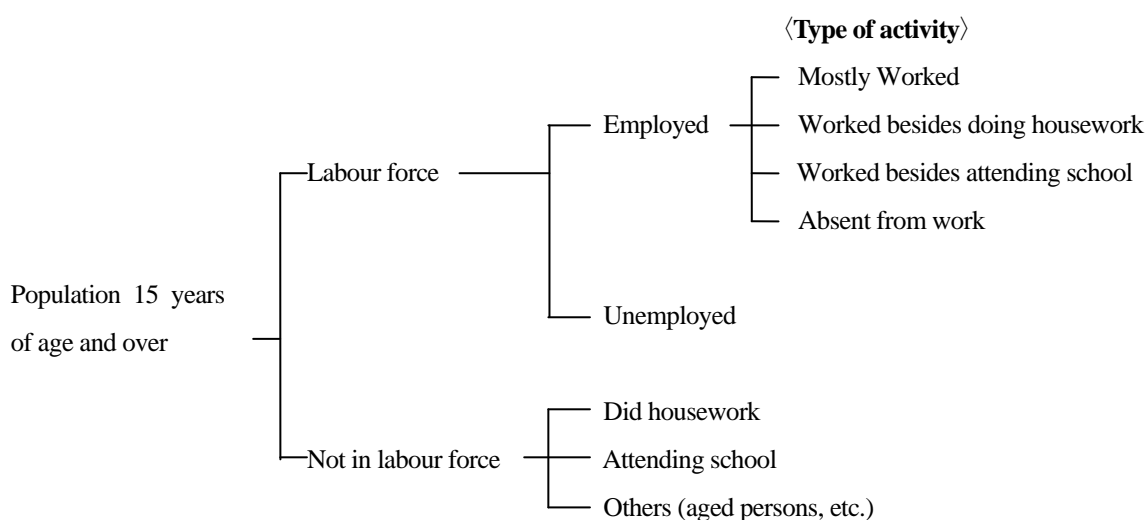
If a household occupied a dwelling unit, the household was defined as the “principal household”. If two or more households were living together in a dwelling unit, the owner of the dwelling, or, if there is no owner living together, the chief lessee was defined as the principal household.

Area of Floor Space

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

Labour Force Status

According to the type of activities during the week from 24th to 30th of September 2010, all persons 15 years of age and over are classified as follows:



The specifications of the main categories are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment Status

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

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

shop, domestic servants, daily or temporary workers, etc. are included.

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

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 employee” according to what they are called at their workplaces.

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

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

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

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

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

Industry

“Industry” refers to the kind of main activity of the establishment where an employed person actually worked during the week before the census date. In the case of an employed person who was “absent from work” during the week, “industry” refers to the kind of main activity of the establishment where he/she usually worked. If an employed person worked in two or more establishments, “industry” is decided by that of the establishment where he/she worked most.

The industrial classification used for the 2010 Population Census is based on the Standard Industrial Classification for Japan, revised in November 2007, with some arrangements to be suited for the 2010 Population Census. It consists of 253 minor groups, 82 medium groups and 20 major groups.

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

Primary industry:

- A. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
- B. FISHERIES

Secondary industry:

- C. MINING AND QUARRYING OF STONE AND GRAVEL
- D. CONSTRUCTION
- E. MANUFACTURING

Tertiary industry:

- F. ELECTRICITY, GAS, HEAT SUPPLY AND WATER
- G. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS
- H. TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES
- I. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

- J. FINANCE AND INSURANCE
- K. REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING
- L. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES
- M. ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES
- N. LIVING-RELATED AND PERSONAL SERVICES AND AMUSEMENT SERVICES
- O. EDUCATION, LEARNING SUPPORT
- P. MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE
- Q. COMPOUND SERVICES
- R. SERVICES, N.E.C.
- S. GOVERNMENT, EXCEPT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED

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

For further details, see “Reference2. Industrial Classification”.

Occupation

“Occupation” refers to the kind of work an employed person actually did in the establishment during the week before the census date. In the case of an employed person who was “absent from work” during the week, “occupation” refers to the kind of work he/she usually did in the establishment from which he/she was absent. If an employed person was engaged in two or more jobs, the kind of work is decided by the work in which he/she was mainly engaged. The occupational classification used for the 2010 Population Census is based on “Japan Standard Occupational Classification”, established in December 2009, with some arrangements to be suited for the 2010 Population Census. It consists of 232 minor groups, 57 medium groups and 12 major groups.

The major groups of the occupational classification are as follows:

- A. ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS
- B. PROFESSIONAL AND ENGINEERING WORKERS
- C. CLERICAL WORKERS
- D. SALES WORKERS
- E. SERVICE WORKERS
- F. SECURITY WORKERS
- G. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY WORKERS
- H. MANUFACTURING PROCESS WORKERS
- I. TRANSPORT AND MACHINE OPERATION WORKERS
- J. CONSTRUCTION AND MINING WORKERS
- K. CARRYING, CLEANING, PACKAGING, AND RELATED WORKERS
- L. WORKERS NOT CLASSIFIABLE BY OCCUPATION

For further details, see “Reference3. Occupational Classification”.

Duration of Residency at the Current Domicile

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

Place of Five Years Previous Residence

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

They are classified into the following categories.

Present address: those who didn’t move are included in this category.

In Japan: those who moved within Japan are included in this category.

In the Same *Shi, Ku, Machi* or *Mura*: those who moved within the same *shi, ku, machi* or *mura* as present are included in this category.

Other *Ku* of the Same *Shi*: those who moved within each of the twenty major cities (Sapporo-*shi*, Sendai-*shi*, Saitama-*shi*, Chiba-*shi*, *ku* area of Tokyo-*to*, Yokohama-*shi*, Kawasaki-*shi*, Sagamihara-*shi*, Niigata-*shi*, Shizuoka-*shi*, Hamamatsu-*shi*, Nagoya-*shi*, Kyoto-*shi*, Osaka-*shi*, Sakai-*shi*, Kobe-*shi*, Okayama-*shi*, Hiroshima-*shi*, Kitakyusyu-*shi*, and Fukuoka-*shi*), crossing the boundaries of *ku* in the same *shi* are included in this category.

Other *Shi, Ku, Machi* or *Mura* in the same prefecture: those who moved into their present houses from other *shi, ku, machi* or *mura* within the same prefecture are included in this category.

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

Immigration (outside Japan): those who moved into their present houses from abroad are included in this category

Place of Work or Schooling

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

Working or Schooling in the Same *Shi, Ku, Machi* or *Mura*...

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

At Home...

It represents that the place of work of a person was his/her house or a store, workshop etc. attached to his/her house. This category includes employers working at their dwellings with facilities to be used as a store, workshop, restaurant, etc., their family workers and the live-in employees. It also includes farmers,

foresters and fishermen working in their own farms or their own ships and self-employed carpenters working in other places than their homes.

In Other Place than Home...

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

Working or Schooling in Other *Shi, Ku, Machi* or *Mura*...

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

Other *Ku* of the Same *Shi*...

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

Other *Shi, Ku, Machi* or *Mura* of the Same Prefecture...

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

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

Each of the twenty major cities (Sapporo-*shi*, Sendai-*shi*, Saitama-*shi*, Chiba-*shi, ku* area of Tokyo-*to*, Yokohama-*shi*, Kawasaki-*shi*, Sagamihara-*shi*, Niigata-*shi*, Shizuoka-*shi*, Hamamatsu-*shi*, Nagoya-*shi*, Kyoto-*shi*, Osaka-*shi*, Sakai-*shi*, Kobe-*shi*, Okayama-*shi*, Hiroshima-*shi*, Kitakyusyu-*shi*, and Fukuoka-*shi*) is divided into *ku* (ward), which is the smallest administrative unit under the supervision of the mayor or governor.

Therefore, persons “working or schooling in other *shi, ku, machi* or *mura*” include a person whose place of work or schooling was located in the same *shi* where he/she usually lives but not in the same *ku*. “Place of work” refers to the place where an employed person was at work as described above. In the case of an employed person working outside such as a driver and a canvasser, however, his/her place of work was regarded as the municipality where the establishment he/she belonged to was situated, while as for a crewman, his/her place of work was regarded as the municipality where the base port for the ship was located. As a matter of convenience, those whose places of work or schooling were not located in Japan were treated as “Working or Schooling in the Same *shi, ku, machi* or *mura*”.

(Daytime Population and Nighttime Population)

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

Nighttime population (*de jure* population) refers to the population usually residing in the area concerned

at the time of the census.

City A, as an example:

[Daytime population of City A]

=[Nighttime population of City A]

−[Outflow population from City A]

+ [Inflow population to City A]

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.

1. Only on foot
2. Train, subway, tram, public or private
3. Bus
4. Company’s or school bus
5. Private car
6. Taxi
7. Motorcycle
8. Bicycle
9. Other means

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.

Commuting Status of Household Members

Private households are divided into the following two groups:

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

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

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

and women 6 to 64 years of age only.

- Child(ren) only... Households consisting of child (ren) under 6 years of age only.
- Child(ren) and women only... Households consisting of child(ren) under 6 years of age and women 6 to 64 years of age only.
- Women only... Households consisting of women 6 to 64 years of age only.
- Others... Households consisting of others who do not come under the above category.