

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

### 1. Trends in the Population of Japan

**The population of Japan is 127.77 million. It increased by 0.7% over the five-year period, the lowest since the end of World War II.**

The 2005 Population Census shows that the total population of Japan as of October 1, 2005 is 127.77 million, which is an increase of 0.84 million or 0.7% compared with the population reported in the previous Population Census conducted in 2000 (126.93 million).

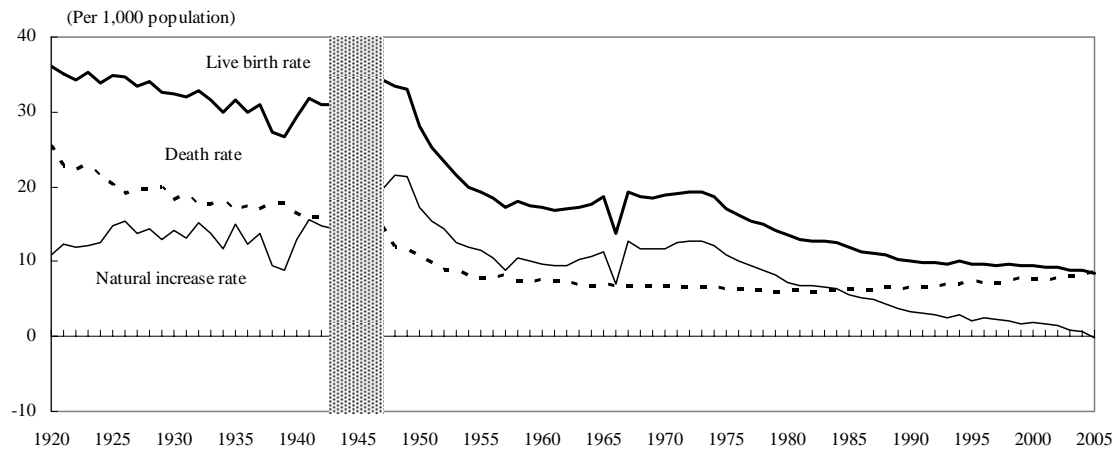
Compared with the figure in 1920, the year in which the first Population Census was conducted, the population of Japan has grown 2.3 times over the past 85 years. (Table 1.1, Figure 1.1)

Incidentally, the trends in the population from 2000 to 2005 as of October 1 in each year show that the population reported by the Population Census in 2005 is 20 thousand less than 127.79 million, the population estimated in 2004. This is the first time since the end of World War II that the population of the current year as of October 1 has fallen below that of the previous year.

**The live birth rate continues to decline.**

According to the observed trends in the live birth rate and the death rate reported in the Vital Statistics of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, the death rate, which was 25.4 per 1,000 population in 1920, declined significantly after 1920 and remained in the range of 6 from 1966, and then fell to 6.0 in 1979 and 1982. The death rate then went up, and continued to rise reaching 7.4 in 1995, 8.0 in 2003, and 8.6 in 2005 as society ages. Meanwhile, between 1947 and 1949, the live birth rate rose back to the level recorded in 1924 to 1928 of 33 to 34 births per 1,000 population, thanks to the first baby boom, but dropped sharply in 1950 to 1954, leveling off to around 17 and 18 between 1955 and 1970. The second baby boom from 1971 to 1974 pushed the live birth rate up to the 19 range, but the rate then showed a downtrend, dropping to 8.4 in 2005, which is the first time that the live birth rate has dropped below the death rate since the start of the statistics. (Table 1.2, Figure 1.1)

**Figure 1.1 Trends in the Live Birth Rate, Death Rate and Natural Increase Rate:  
1920 to 2005**



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

Note: The trend between 1944 and 1946 is excluded.

**Table 1.1 Trends in the Population, Population Change and Population Density : 1872 to 2005**

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

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

2) The population as corrected by subtracting 1,181 thousand, which is the estimated number of military and civilian personnel, etc. outside of Japan, from 73,114 thousand, which is the population reported in the Population Census.

3) The population count as corrected by adding 149 thousand, which is the estimated number of military personnel and foreign residents, to 71,998 thousand, which is the population reported in the 1945 Population Survey. Excludes Okinawa-ken.

4) Population increase over the three-year period.

5) Excludes Okinawa-ken.

Source: For the figures in and before 1915, "Population of Japan in and after 1872", Statistics Bureau of the Cabinet. For the figures between 1920 and 2005, the results of the Population Census or Population Survey.

**Table 1.2 Trends in the Live Birth Rate, Death Rate, Natural Increase Rate and Total Fertility Rate: 1920 to 2005**

Year <sup>1)</sup>	Live birth rate (per 1000 population)	Death rate (per 1000 population)	Natural increase rate (per 1000 population)	Total fertility rate
1920	36.2	25.4	10.8	-
1925	34.9	20.3	14.6	5.11
1930	32.4	18.2	14.2	4.72
1940	29.4	16.5	12.9	4.12
1950	28.1	10.9	17.2	3.65
1955	19.4	7.8	11.6	2.37
1960	17.2	7.6	9.6	2.00
1965	18.6	7.1	11.4	2.14
1970	18.8	6.9	11.8	2.13
1975	17.1	6.3	10.8	1.91
1980	13.6	6.2	7.3	1.75
1985	11.9	6.3	5.6	1.76
1990	10.0	6.7	3.3	1.54
1995	9.6	7.4	2.1	1.42
2000	9.5	7.7	1.8	1.36
2001	9.3	7.7	1.6	1.33
2002	9.2	7.8	1.4	1.32
2003	8.9	8.0	0.9	1.29
2004	8.8	8.2	0.7	1.29
2005	8.4	8.6	-0.2	1.26

1) Between 1950 and 1970, excludes Okinawa-ken.

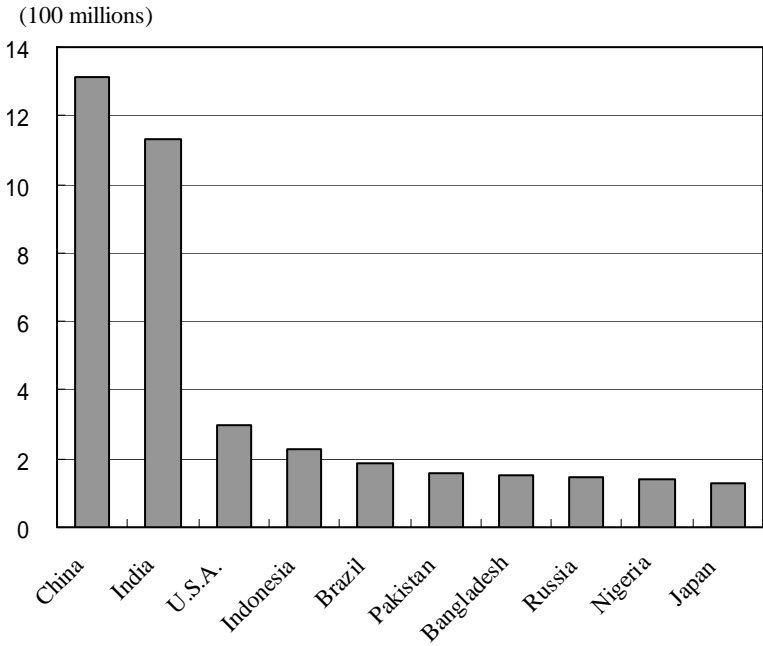
Source: "Vital Statistics", Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

2. Japan’s Population from a Worldwide Perspective

**The population of Japan ranks tenth in the world, dropping in rank.**

The United Nations estimates that the world population is 6.515 billion as of mid-2005, of which the total population of Japan accounts for 2.0%. According to the population of the respective countries reported in the U.N. estimates, China is the most populous country with 1.313 billion people, followed by India (1.134 billion), the United States (300 million), Indonesia (226 million), Brazil (187 million), Pakistan (158 million), Bangladesh (153 million), Russia (144 million), and Nigeria (141 million), next to which comes Japan, ranking tenth. (Table 1.3, Figure 1.2)

**Figure 1.2 International Comparison of Population: 2005**



Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2006 Revision*.  
For Japan, based on the Population Census.

**The population density of Japan is 343 per square kilometer, 7.1 times the world population density.**

The population density of Japan as of 2005 is 343 per square kilometer, which is 7.1 times the world population density (48 per square kilometer) estimated by the United Nations. According to the population density of other countries reported in the U.N. estimates, Japan ranks fifth among countries with a population of 10 million or more, following Bangladesh (1,064 per square kilometer), Korea (481 per square kilometer), Netherlands (393 per square kilometer), and India (345 per square kilometer). Among countries with a population of 10 million or more, countries with the lowest population density are Canada and Australia each recording 3 per square kilometer. Among countries with a population of 100 million or more, the United States, Brazil, and Russia each record a population density below the world average population density. (Table 1.4)

**Table 1.3 International Comparison of Population: 2005, 2025 and 2050**

Rank	2005			2025			2050		
	Country	Population (thousands)	Proportion to whole world population (%)	Country	Population (thousands)	Proportion to whole world population (%)	Country	Population (thousands)	Proportion to whole world population (%)
	World	6,514,751	100.0	World	8,010,509	100.0	World	9,191,287	100.0
1	China	1,312,979	20.2	India	1,447,499	18.1	India	1,658,270	18.0
2	India	1,134,403	17.4	China	1,445,782	18.0	China	1,408,846	15.3
3	U.S.A.	299,846	4.6	U.S.A.	354,930	4.4	U.S.A.	402,415	4.4
4	Indonesia	226,063	3.5	Indonesia	271,227	3.4	Indonesia	296,885	3.2
5	Brazil	186,831	2.9	Brazil	228,833	2.9	Pakistan	292,205	3.2
6	Pakistan	158,081	2.4	Pakistan	224,956	2.8	Nigeria	288,696	3.1
7	Bangladesh	153,281	2.4	Nigeria	210,129	2.6	Brazil	254,085	2.8
8	Russia	143,953	2.2	Bangladesh	206,024	2.6	Bangladesh	254,084	2.8
9	Nigeria	141,356	2.2	Russia	128,193	1.6	Congo	186,837	2.0
10	Japan	127,768	2.0	Ethiopia	124,996	1.6	Ethiopia	183,404	2.0
11	Mexico	104,266	1.6	Mexico	124,695	1.6	Philippines	140,466	1.5
12	Viet Nam	85,029	1.3	Japan	119,270	1.5	Mexico	132,278	1.4
13	Philippines	84,566	1.3	Philippines	115,878	1.4	Egypt	121,219	1.3
14	Germany	82,652	1.3	Congo	107,481	1.3	Viet Nam	119,971	1.3
15	Ethiopia	78,986	1.2	Viet Nam	106,357	1.3	Russia	107,832	1.2
16	Turkey	72,970	1.1	Egypt	98,513	1.2	Iran	100,174	1.1
17	Egypt	72,850	1.1	Turkey	89,557	1.1	Turkey	98,946	1.1
18	Iran	69,421	1.1	Iran	88,027	1.1	Japan	95,152	1.0
19	Thailand	63,003	1.0	Germany	80,341	1.0	Uganda	92,935	1.0
20	France	60,991	0.9	Thailand	68,803	0.9	Tanzania	85,077	0.9

Source: United Nations, World Population Prospects, The 2006 Revision, Medium Variant.

For Japan, the figures for 2005 are based on the Population Census, and the figures for 2025 and 2050 are based on "Population Projections for Japan (December, 2006)", National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Medium Variant.

**Table 1.4 International Comparison of Population  
Density: 2005**

Country	Population density (per km <sup>2</sup> )	Country	Population density (per km <sup>2</sup> )
World	48		
Bangladesh	1,064	Germany	232
Korea	481	Italy	195
Netherlands	393	Nigeria	153
India	345	China	137
Japan	343	France	111
Belgium	341	U.S.A.	31
Sri Lanka	291	Brazil	22
Philippines	282	Russia	8
Viet Nam	256	Canada	3
U.K.	248	Australia	3

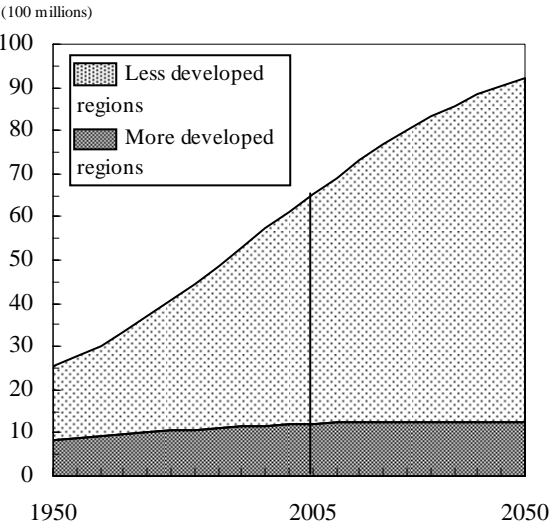
Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2006 Revision*. For Japan, based on the Population Census.

3. International Comparison of Population Projections

**The world population is expected to reach almost 9.2 billion by 2050.**

According to the United Nations' estimates, the world population, which was approximately 500 million in 1500, exceeded one billion in the first half of the 19th century. The increase in the world population then gradually accelerated, reaching two billion by 1930, three billion by 1960, four billion by 1975, and exceeding six billion by 2000. It is estimated that the world population will reach 8.3 billion by 2030 and almost 9.2 billion by 2050. The average annual population change rate, which ranged from 0.4 to 0.5% until the 19th century, also started rising sharply at the dawn of the 20th century, and was around 2% from 1960 to 1970. The population increase ratio then declined gradually, and is expected to keep declining in years to come. (Table 1.5, Figure 1.3)

**Figure 1.3 Trends in the World Population: 1950 to 2050**



Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2006 Revision, Medium Variant*.



**The total population of Japan is estimated to decrease to 95.15 million by 2050.**

According to the population projections of the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (worked out in December 2006), the total population of Japan is expected to enter into a long phase of decline from 2005. It is estimated that the population will drop to 115.22 million by 2030, fall below 100 million to 99.38 million by 2046, and finally shrink to 95.15 million in 2050, which is equivalent to three-quarters of the population recorded in 2005. (Table 1.6)

**Population decreases are projected in European countries as in Japan.**

According to the population projections of other countries by 2050, there are many countries with decreasing populations in the European region, and their rates of population decrease are expected to rise gradually as in the case of Japan. In most countries outside the European region, the population is expected to increase in the future. (Table 1.6)

**Table 1.5 Trends in the World Population**  
: 1500 to 2050

Year	Population (millions)	Annual population change rate (%)
1500	500	-
1750	790	0.18
1800	980	0.43
1850	1,260	0.50
1900	1,650	0.54
1950	2,535	0.86
1960	3,032	1.81
1970	3,699	2.01
1980	4,451	1.87
1990	5,295	1.75
2000	6,124	1.47
2005	6,515	1.24
2010	6,907	1.17
2020	7,667	1.05
2030	8,318	0.82
2050	9,191	0.50

Source: The figures for 1950 and thereafter are based on United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2006 Revision, Medium Variant*, and those for 1950 and before are based on United Nations, *The World at Six Billion*.

**Table 1.6 International Comparison of Population Projections : 2005 to 2050**

Country	Population (thousands)							Population change rate (%)				
	2005	2010	2015	2020	2030	2040	2050	2005-2015	2010-2020	2020-2030	2030-2040	2040-2050
<b>Asia</b>												
China	1,312,979	1,351,512	1,388,600	1,421,260	1,458,421	1,448,355	1,408,846	5.8	5.2	2.6	-0.7	-2.7
India	1,134,403	1,220,182	1,302,535	1,379,198	1,505,748	1,596,719	1,658,270	14.8	13.0	9.2	6.0	3.9
Indonesia	226,063	239,600	251,567	261,868	279,666	292,061	296,885	11.3	9.3	6.8	4.4	1.7
Pakistan	158,081	173,351	190,659	208,315	240,276	268,506	292,205	20.6	20.2	15.3	11.7	8.8
Bangladesh	153,281	166,638	180,114	193,333	217,932	238,600	254,084	17.5	16.0	12.7	9.5	6.5
Japan	127,768	127,176	125,430	122,735	115,224	105,695	95,152	-1.8	-3.5	-6.1	-8.3	-10.0
Viet Nam	85,029	90,845	96,467	101,656	110,429	116,676	119,971	13.5	11.9	8.6	5.7	2.8
Philippines	84,566	93,001	101,090	108,748	122,388	132,862	140,466	19.5	16.9	12.5	8.6	5.7
Turkey	72,970	77,703	82,111	86,070	92,468	96,787	98,946	12.5	10.8	7.4	4.7	2.2
Korea	47,870	48,673	49,117	49,221	48,411	45,961	42,327	2.6	1.1	-1.6	-5.1	-7.9
<b>North America</b>												
U.S.A.	299,846	314,692	329,010	342,547	366,187	385,868	402,415	9.7	8.9	6.9	5.4	4.3
Canada	32,271	33,752	35,191	36,588	39,105	41,069	42,754	9.0	8.4	6.9	5.0	4.1
<b>South America</b>												
Brazil	186,831	198,982	210,048	219,992	236,480	247,814	254,085	12.4	10.6	7.5	4.8	2.5
Mexico	104,266	110,293	115,756	120,559	128,125	132,237	132,278	11.0	9.3	6.3	3.2	0.0
Argentina	38,747	40,738	42,676	44,486	47,534	49,786	51,382	10.1	9.2	6.9	4.7	3.2
<b>Europe</b>												
Russia	143,953	140,318	136,479	132,407	123,915	115,782	107,832	-5.2	-5.6	-6.4	-6.6	-6.9
Germany	82,652	82,365	81,825	81,161	79,348	76,852	74,088	-1.0	-1.5	-2.2	-3.1	-3.6
France	60,991	62,507	63,746	64,825	66,605	67,819	68,270	4.5	3.7	2.7	1.8	0.7
U.K.	60,245	61,517	62,787	64,033	66,162	67,581	68,717	4.2	4.1	3.3	2.1	1.7
Italy	58,646	59,032	59,001	58,601	57,519	56,277	54,610	0.6	-0.7	-1.8	-2.2	-3.0
Ukraine	46,918	45,170	43,428	41,679	38,053	34,468	30,937	-7.4	-7.7	-8.7	-9.4	-10.2
Poland	38,196	37,902	37,580	37,079	35,353	32,934	30,260	-1.6	-2.2	-4.7	-6.8	-8.1
<b>Africa</b>												
Nigeria	141,356	158,313	175,715	193,099	226,855	259,233	288,696	24.3	22.0	17.5	14.3	11.4
Ethiopia	78,986	89,566	100,967	112,896	137,052	160,781	183,404	27.8	26.0	21.4	17.3	14.1
Egypt	72,850	79,537	86,219	92,578	104,070	113,895	121,219	18.4	16.4	12.4	9.4	6.4
Congo	58,741	69,010	80,569	93,375	122,734	154,938	186,837	37.2	35.3	31.4	26.2	20.6
South Africa	47,939	49,278	50,260	51,281	53,236	54,616	55,590	4.8	4.1	3.8	2.6	1.8
Uganda	28,947	34,040	39,966	46,749	61,548	77,100	92,935	38.1	37.3	31.7	25.3	20.5
<b>Oceania</b>												
Australia	20,310	21,362	22,397	23,418	25,287	26,778	28,041	10.3	9.6	8.0	5.9	4.7
New Zealand	4,097	4,285	4,457	4,616	4,895	5,089	5,209	8.8	7.7	6.0	4.0	2.4

Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2006 Revision, Medium Variant*.

For Japan, the figures for 2005 are based on the Population Census, and those between 2010 and 2050 are on "Population Projections for Japan (December, 2006)", National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Medium Variant.

## CHAPTER II: POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

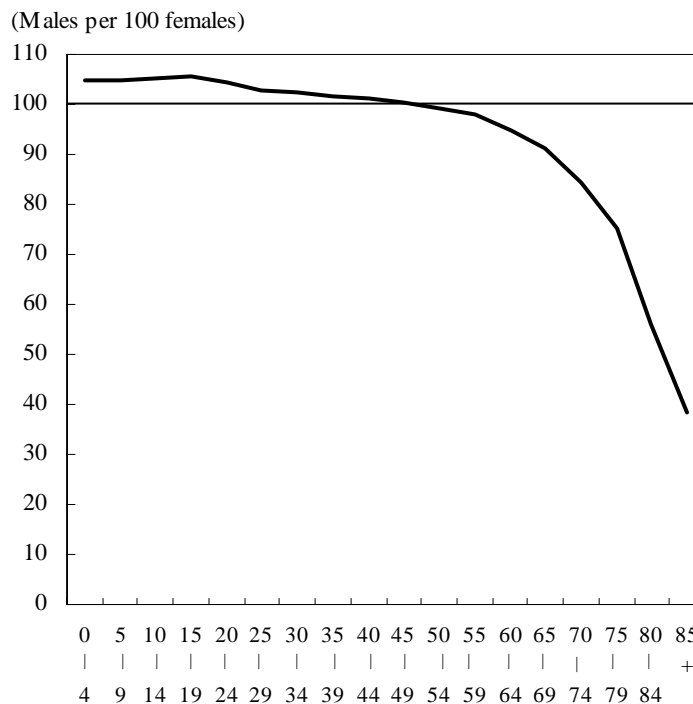
### 1. Sex Ratio in Population

#### **Men and women match in number around the age of 50.**

Observing the population of Japan by sex as of October 1, 2005, the male population is 62.35 million and the female population is 65.42 million, revealing that women outnumber men by 3.07 million, bringing the sex ratio in population (the number of men for every 100 women) to 95.3.

According to observations on the sex ratio in population by five-year groups in 2005, the sex ratio is around 105 in every group for people under 20, but declines in groups for people aged 20 and over as age advances, and drops below 100 in every group for people aged 50 and over. This is because boys are born in greater number than girls with a live birth rate difference of 5 to 6%, and that men's death rate is higher than women's death rate in any age group, with the difference in death rate between the sexes widening as age advances. (Table 2.1 and 2.2, Figure 2.1)

**Figure 2.1 Sex Ratio in Population by Age (Five-Year Groups): 2005**



### Sex ratios are low in Europe and are high in Asia.

Examining the sex ratios in population in other countries, the sex ratios are low in European countries and are high in Asian countries. Among European countries, Ukraine and Russia show particularly low figures of 85.8 and 86.6, respectively, and Poland (93.6), Portugal (93.6), Italy (94.4), etc. also show low sex ratios. Among Asian countries, Saudi Arabia has a particularly high figure of 123.5, and India (107.5), Afghanistan (107.5), China (106.8), Pakistan (106.0), etc. also have high sex ratios. Meanwhile, Japan's sex ratio, which is equal to that of Thailand, is at the lowest level in Asia (95.3). (Table 2.3)

**Table 2.1 Trends in the Population by Sex: 1920 to 2005**

Year	Population (thousands)		Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)
	Male	Female	
1920	28,044	27,919	100.4
1925	30,013	29,724	101.0
1930	32,390	32,060	101.0
1935	34,734	34,520	100.6
1940	36,566	36,548	100.0
1945 <sup>1)</sup>	33,894	38,104	89.0
1950	41,241	42,873	96.2
1955	44,243	45,834	96.5
1960	46,300	48,001	96.5
1965	48,692	50,517	96.4
1970	51,369	53,296	96.4
1975	55,091	56,849	96.9
1980	57,594	59,467	96.9
1985	59,497	61,552	96.7
1990	60,697	62,914	96.5
1995	61,574	63,996	96.2
2000	62,111	64,815	95.8
2005	62,349	65,419	95.3

1) Excludes Okinawa-ken.

**Table 2.2 Trends in the Sex Ratio in Population by Age (Five-Year Groups): 1920 to 2005**

Age	1920	1950	1975	2000	2005
All ages	100.4	<sup>1)</sup> 96.2	<sup>1)</sup> 96.9	<sup>1)</sup> 95.8	<sup>1)</sup> 95.3
0-4 years old	101.3	104.2	105.2	104.9	104.8
5-9	102.3	102.7	105.3	104.9	105.0
10-14	102.6	102.4	104.7	105.0	105.0
15-19	103.0	101.5	103.4	104.9	105.6
20-24	101.0	98.5	101.2	104.7	104.4
25-29	104.8	83.8	101.1	102.9	102.9
30-34	103.2	83.0	100.1	102.2	102.3
35-39	100.3	88.8	100.1	101.9	101.6
40-44	102.3	96.1	100.6	101.2	101.3
45-49	101.7	101.4	98.7	100.4	100.2
50-54	100.9	102.7	82.7	99.6	99.3
55-59	98.3	100.4	79.7	96.5	98.1
60-64	94.2	92.7	82.4	94.1	94.6
65-69	88.0	81.5	83.7	89.6	91.2
70-74	80.4	72.8	80.4	82.7	84.5
75-79	69.9	63.9	72.2	64.4	75.0
80-84	60.2	52.9	61.4	53.9	55.8
85 and over	48.1	43.0	45.7	41.4	38.3

1) Includes "Age not reported".

**Table 2.3 Sex Ratio in Population of Selected Countries: 2005**

Country	Sex ratio	Country	Sex ratio	Country	Sex ratio
<b>Asia</b>		<b>North America</b>		Greece	98.0
China	106.8	U.S.A.	96.8	Portugal	93.6
India	107.5	Canada	98.1	Belgium	95.9
Indonesia	99.9			Sweden	98.3
Pakistan	106.0	<b>South America</b>		Norway	98.5
Bangladesh	104.9	Brazil	97.4		
		Mexico	95.4	<b>Africa</b>	
Japan	95.3	Colombia	97.0	Nigeria	99.7
Viet Nam	100.0	Argentina	95.7	Ethiopia	98.9
Philippines	101.4	Peru	100.4	Egypt	100.3
Turkey	101.6	Venezuela	101.1	Congo	97.9
Iran	102.9			South Africa	96.6
		<b>Europe</b>			
Thailand	95.3	Russia	86.6	Tanzania	98.8
Myanmar	98.1	Germany	95.6	Sudan	101.4
Korea	100.0	France	95.0	Kenya	99.3
Iraq	102.3	U.K.	95.8	Algeria	101.9
Nepal	98.2	Italy	94.4	Morocco	96.9
Uzbekistan	98.9	Ukraine	85.8	<b>Oceania</b>	
Malaysia	103.3	Spain	97.1	Australia	98.9
Afghanistan	107.5	Poland	93.6	New Zealand	96.9
Saudi Arabia	123.5	Romania	95.0		
Yemen	102.5	Netherlands	97.8		

Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2006 Revision*.

For Japan, based on the 2005 Population Census.

## 2. Population Pyramid

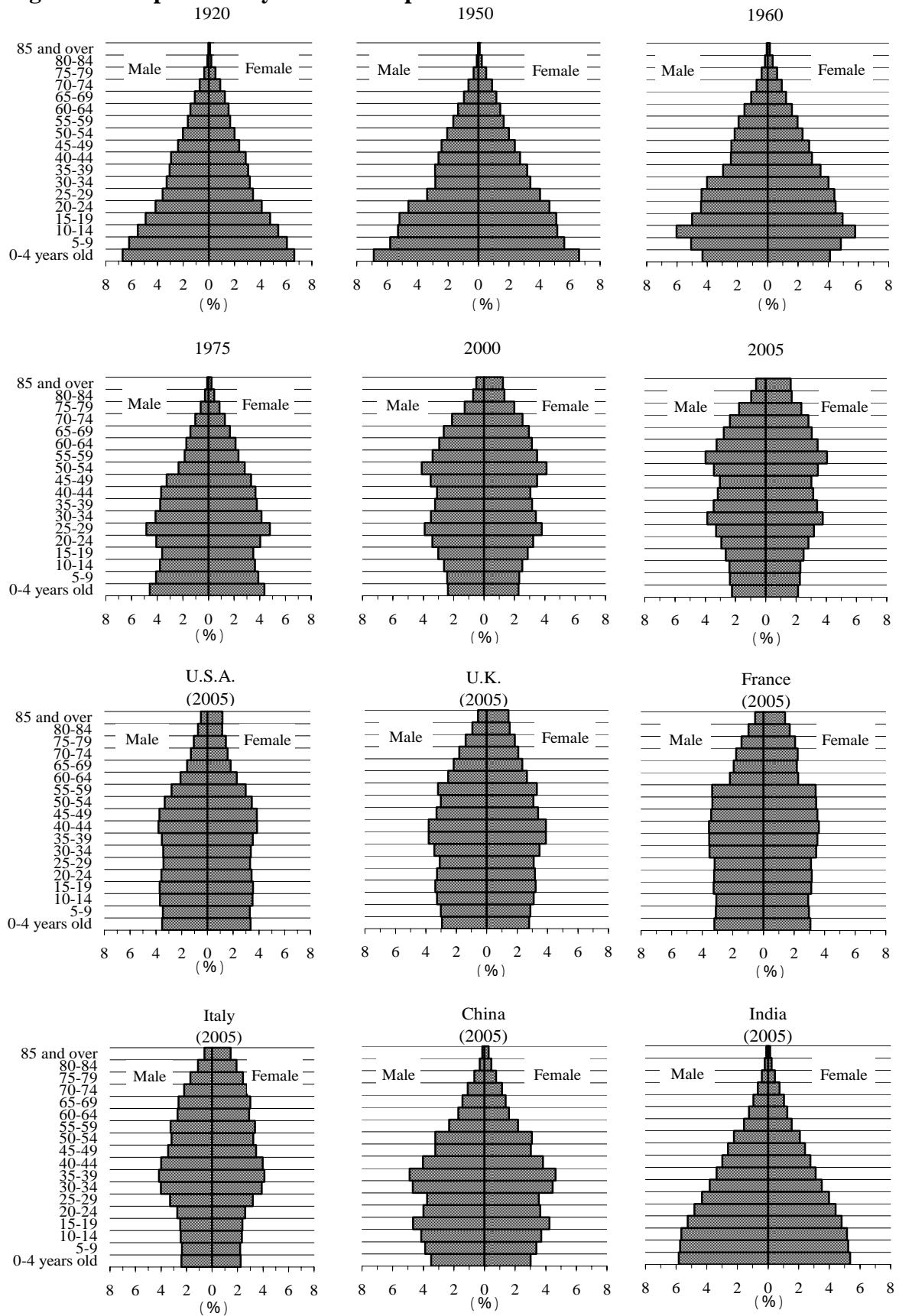
### **Gourd-shaped population pyramid**

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

Until the post-World War II year of 1950, the population pyramid of Japan was shaped like Mt. Fuji, with a broad base of younger people in the population in those days. The live birth rate then started to drop sharply after 1950, with the population pyramid becoming pot-shaped in 1960, which indicates a population decline. Afterward, due to a gradual rise in the live birth rate from 1962 to 1973, the base of the population pyramid widened, turning the pyramid into a star-shaped. Marking its peak in 1973, the live birth rate then declined again, and the population pyramid became gourd-shaped with two bulging portions.

Regarding the population pyramids of other countries, that of the United States is bell-shaped with a hollow that represents young age groups, and that of Italy is pot-shaped, reflecting a decrease in the child population due to the declining live birth rate. The population pyramid of the United Kingdom is somewhere between the above two shapes. The population pyramid of India is similar to Mt. Fuji in shape, although the live birth rate of the country has been falling in recent years. (Figure 2.2)

**Figure 2.2 Population Pyramids of Japan and Other Countries**



Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2006 Revision*.  
For Japan, based on the Population Census.

### 3. Population by Three Age Groups

**The aged population is approximately 1.5 times the child population.**

Regarding the population distribution among three age groups in Japan in 2005, the population aged 0 to 14 (child population) is 17.52 million, the population aged 15 to 64 (productive-age population) is 84.09 million, and the population aged 65 and over (aged population) is 25.67 million, accounting for 13.7%, 65.8%, and 20.1% of the total population, respectively. Comparing these figures with those from 2000 demonstrates that the child population has decreased by 0.95 million (5.1%) and so has the productive-age population by 2.13 million (2.5%) while, in contrast, the aged population has increased by 3.67 million (16.7%). As a result, the aged population now greatly exceeds the child population, by a factor of 1.5 times. Observing the proportion of population between the three age groups, both the child population and productive-age population have dropped while the aged population has climbed.

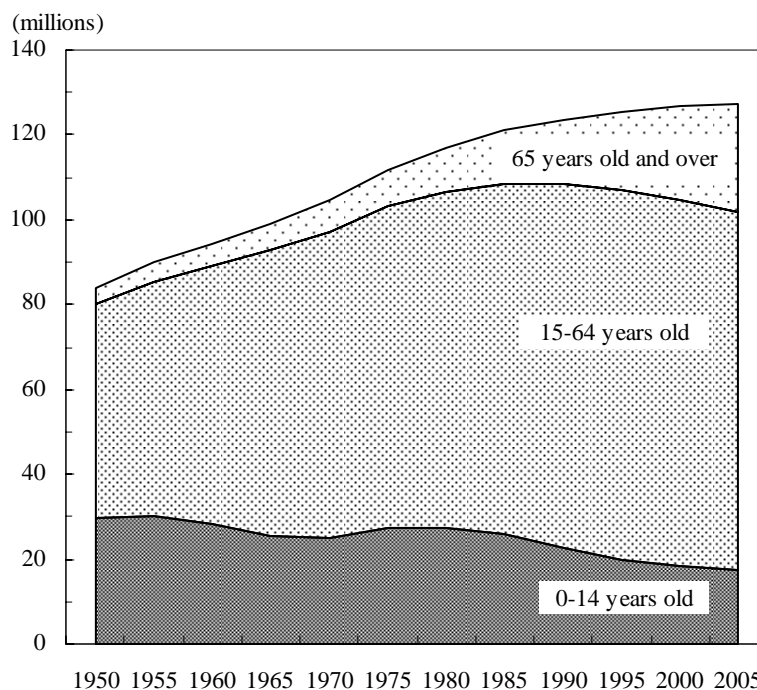
It is estimated that the proportion of the aged population to the total population will continue to increase, reaching 29.2% by 2020 and 39.6% by 2050. (Tables 2.4, 2.5 and 2.6, Figure 2.3)

**The proportion of the child population is 13.7%.**

The child population was 29.79 million, accounting for 35.4% of the total population, in 1950, the year immediately after the first baby boom, but dropped to 24.0% in 1970. Afterward, a surge in child births during the second baby boom pushed up the proportion of the child population to 24.3% in 1975. Since 1980, however, the proportion of the child population has continued to fall due to the decreasing live birth rate, etc., shrinking to 14.6% in 2000, and to 13.7% in 2005. (Table 2.4, Figure 2.3)



**Figure 2.3 Trends in the Distribution of the Population by Age (3 Groups): 1950 to 2005**



**Table 2.4 Trends in the Population by Age (3 Groups): 1920 to 2005**

Year	Population (thousands)				Proportion (%)			
	All ages <sup>1)</sup>	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over	All ages <sup>1)</sup>	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over
1920	55,963	20,416	32,605	2,941	100.0	36.5	58.3	5.3
1925	59,737	21,924	34,792	3,021	100.0	36.7	58.2	5.1
1930	64,450	23,579	37,807	3,064	100.0	36.6	58.7	4.8
1935	69,254	25,545	40,484	3,225	100.0	36.9	58.5	4.7
1940 <sup>2)</sup>	73,075	26,369	43,252	3,454	100.0	36.1	59.2	4.7
1945 <sup>3)</sup>	71,998	26,477	41,821	3,700	100.0	36.8	58.1	5.1
1950	84,115	29,786	50,168	4,155	100.0	35.4	59.6	4.9
1955	90,077	30,123	55,167	4,786	100.0	33.4	61.2	5.3
1960	94,302	28,434	60,469	5,398	100.0	30.2	64.1	5.7
1965	99,209	25,529	67,444	6,236	100.0	25.7	68.0	6.3
1970	104,665	25,153	72,119	7,393	100.0	24.0	68.9	7.1
1975	111,940	27,221	75,807	8,865	100.0	24.3	67.7	7.9
1980	117,060	27,507	78,835	10,647	100.0	23.5	67.3	9.1
1985	121,049	26,033	82,506	12,468	100.0	21.5	68.2	10.3
1990	123,611	22,486	85,904	14,895	100.0	18.2	69.5	12.0
1995	125,570	20,014	87,165	18,261	100.0	15.9	69.4	14.5
2000	126,926	18,472	86,220	22,005	100.0	14.6	67.9	17.3
2005	127,768	17,521	84,092	25,672	100.0	13.7	65.8	20.1

1) For the figures from 1940, 1950 to 1965 and 1975 to 2005 includes “Age not reported”.

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

3) Excludes Okinawa-ken.

**Table 2.5 Trends in Population Change by Age (3 Groups): 1920 to 2005**

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

1) For the figures from 1940, 1950 to 1965 and 1975 to 2005, includes "Age not reported".

2) The figures for 1940 exclude foreigners residents of nationalities other than those of Korea, Taiwan, Karafuto and Nanyo-gunto.

3) Excludes Okinawa-ken.

**Table 2.6 Population Projections by Age (3 Groups): 2010 to 2050**

Age (3 groups)	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Population (thousands)					
All ages	127,176	122,735	115,224	105,695	95,152
0-14 years old	16,479	13,201	11,150	9,833	8,214
15-64	81,285	73,635	67,404	57,335	49,297
65 and over	29,412	35,899	36,670	38,527	37,641
Proportion (%)					
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-14 years old	13.0	10.8	9.7	9.3	8.6
15-64	63.9	60.0	58.5	54.2	51.8
65 and over	23.1	29.2	31.8	36.5	39.6

Source: "Population Projections for Japan (December, 2006)", National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Medium Variant.

#### 4. Age Composition Index

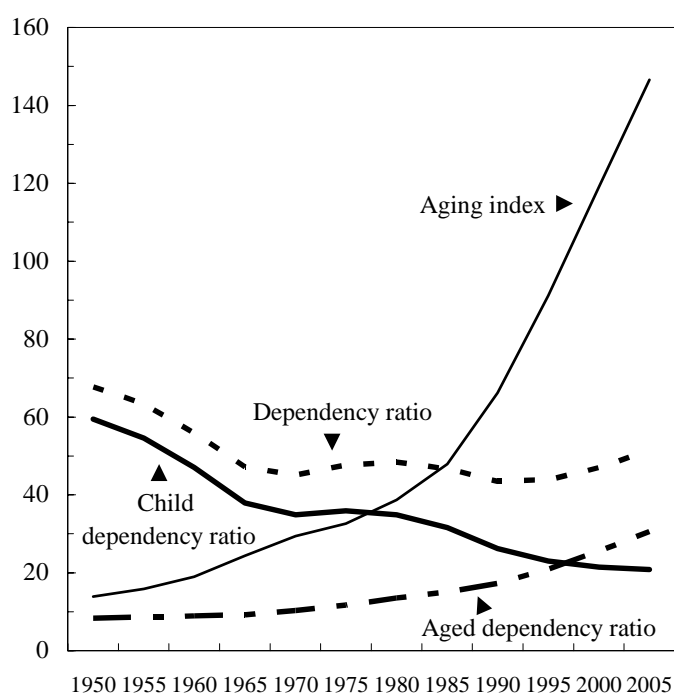
##### **Child dependency ratio is falling.**

The features of the age composition in the population are expressed by the following indices: child dependency ratio (ratio of the child population to the productive-age population), aged dependency ratio (ratio of the aged population to the productive-age population), and dependency ratio (sum of the child dependency ratio and aged dependency ratio). Over the years the indices have changed; the child dependency ratio, which stood at 59.4 in 1950, dropped sharply after 1950 as the live birth rate declined, reducing to 34.9 in 1970. The child dependency ratio rose slightly with the arrival of the second baby boom to become 35.9 in 1975, but started dropping again from 1980 and has continued its downward trend, shrinking to 20.8 in 2005.

Meanwhile, the aged dependency ratio, which stood at 8.3 in 1950,

continued to rise steadily from 1950, reaching 30.5 in 2005, in which year the aged dependency ratio became 9.7 points higher than the child dependency ratio. (Table 2.7, Figure 2.4)

**Figure 2.4 Trends in Indices of Age Composition: 1950 to 2005**



##### **Aging index climbed to 146.5.**

The aging index (ratio of the aged population to the child population) indicates the progress of population aging in a very sensitive manner. Japan's aging index was 13.9 in 1950, and has continued to rise sharply since then, with the increase rate of the aged population exceeding that of the child population since 1950. As a result, the index exceeded 100 for the first time, to 119.1, in 2000, and climbed further to 146.5 in 2005, an increase of 27.4 points from the index in 2000.

Comparing countries, Japan's aging index exceeds that of Italy (141.2), Germany (130.8), and Spain (116.7), among others, and is now one of the highest in the world. (Tables 2.7 and 2.8, Figure 2.4)

**Table 2.7 Trends in Indices of Age Composition, Average Age, and Median Age : 1920 to 2005**

Year	Child dependency ratio	Aged dependency ratio	Dependency ratio	Aging index	Average age	Median age
1920	62.6	9.0	71.6	14.4	26.7	22.2
1925	63.0	8.7	71.7	13.8	26.5	22.0
1930	62.4	8.1	70.5	13.0	26.3	21.8
1935	63.1	8.0	71.1	12.6	26.3	22.0
1940	61.0	8.0	69.0	13.1	26.6	22.1
1945 <sup>1)</sup>	63.3	8.8	72.2	14.0	26.8	21.3
1950	59.4	8.3	67.7	13.9	26.6	22.2
1955	54.6	8.7	63.3	15.9	27.6	23.6
1960	47.0	8.9	55.9	19.0	29.0	25.6
1965	37.9	9.2	47.1	24.4	30.3	27.4
1970	34.9	10.3	45.1	29.4	31.5	29.0
1975	35.9	11.7	47.6	32.6	32.5	30.6
1980	34.9	13.5	48.4	38.7	33.9	32.5
1985	31.6	15.1	46.7	47.9	35.7	35.2
1990	26.2	17.3	43.5	66.2	37.6	37.7
1995	23.0	20.9	43.9	91.2	39.6	39.7
2000	21.4	25.5	46.9	119.1	41.4	41.5
2005	20.8	30.5	51.4	146.5	43.3	43.3

1) Excludes Okinawa-ken.

$$\text{Notes: Child dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{population aged 0 - 14}}{\text{population aged 15 - 64}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Aged dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{population aged 65 and over}}{\text{population aged 15 - 64}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Dependency ratio} = \frac{(\text{population aged 0 - 14}) + (\text{population aged 65 and over})}{\text{population aged 15 - 64}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Aging index} = \frac{\text{population aged 65 and over}}{\text{population aged 0 - 14}} \times 100$$

“Median age” represents the age that falls on the middle of an increasingly ordered age distribution covering the whole population.

## 5. International Comparison of Population by Age

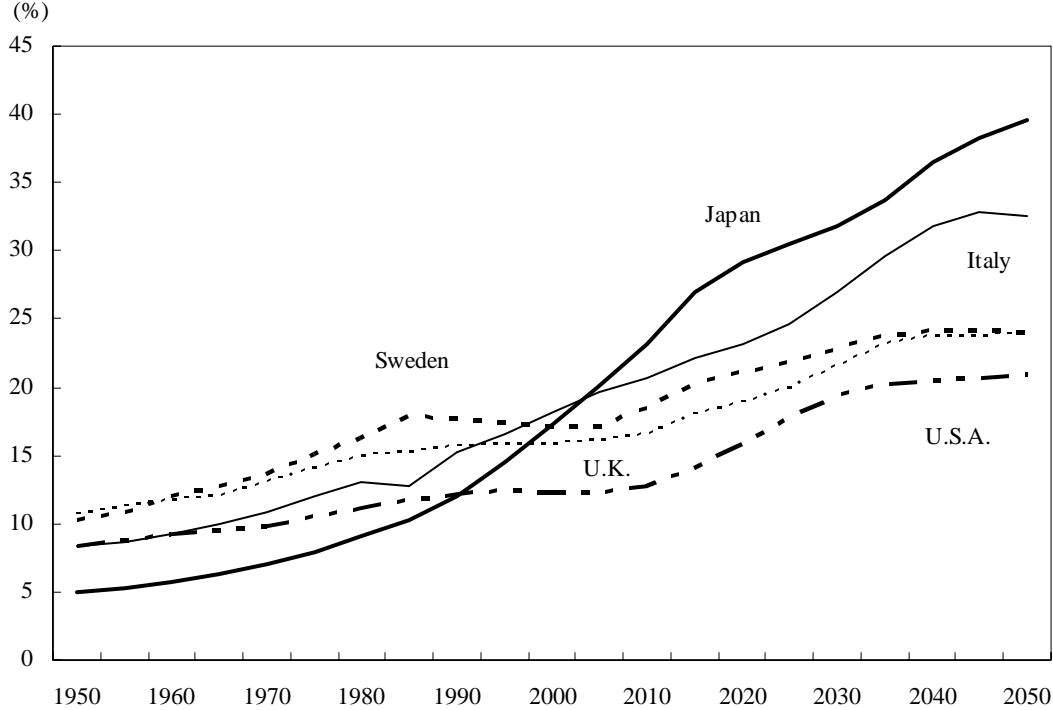
### **The age composition of Japan is similar to that of Italy.**

Comparing the population by three age groups of Japan with that of other countries, the proportion of the child population in Japan is the lowest while that of the aged population is the highest in the world. This age composition is similar to that of Italy. In Japan, the proportions of the child population, the productive-age population, and the aged population are 13.7%, 65.8%, and 20.1%, respectively. In Italy, the proportions stand at 14.0%, 66.3%, and 19.7%, respectively. (Table 2.8)

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

The periods at which the proportion of the aged population exceeded 10% among Western countries are as follows: 1940 in France, 1950 in Sweden and the United Kingdom, 1955 in Germany, 1965 in Italy, and 1975 in the United States. All these are earlier than 1985, the year when the proportion of the aged population in Japan exceeded 10%. By 2005, however, the proportion of the aged population in Japan had reached 20.1%, which is greater than that of France (16.3%), Sweden (17.2%), the United Kingdom (16.1%), Germany (18.8%), Italy (19.7%) and the United States (12.3%). By 2050, these figures are estimated to rise to 25.9% in France, 24.1% in Sweden and the United Kingdom, 30.2% in Germany, 32.6% in Italy, and 21.0% in the United States. But in Japan, the proportion is expected to reach an extremely high figure of 39.6% as the country will keep aging rapidly. (Figure 2.5)

**Figure 2.5 Trends in the Proportion of Aged Population in Selected Countries: 1950 to 2050**



Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2006 Revision, Medium Variant*. For Japan, the figures for 2005 are based on the Population Census, and the figures between 2010 and 2050 on “Population Projections for Japan (December, 2006)”, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Medium Variant.

**Table 2.8 Proportion of Population by Age (3 Groups) in Selected Countries and Indices of Age Composition: 2005**

Country	Proportion by age (3 groups) (%)			Child dependency ratio	Aged dependency ratio	Dependency ratio	Aging index
	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over				
<b>Asia</b>							
China	21.6	70.7	7.7	30.6	10.8	41.4	35.4
India	33.0	62.0	5.0	53.2	8.0	61.2	15.1
Indonesia	28.4	66.1	5.5	42.9	8.3	51.3	19.4
Pakistan	37.2	58.9	3.9	63.0	6.6	69.6	10.5
Bangladesh	35.2	61.3	3.5	57.4	5.8	63.2	10.0
Japan	13.7	65.8	20.1	20.8	30.5	51.4	146.5
Viet Nam	29.6	64.8	5.6	45.7	8.6	54.3	18.8
Philippines	36.2	60.0	3.8	60.2	6.4	66.6	10.6
Turkey	28.3	66.1	5.6	42.8	8.5	51.2	19.8
Iran	28.8	66.8	4.5	43.1	6.7	49.8	15.6
Thailand	21.7	70.5	7.8	30.7	11.1	41.8	36.0
Korea	18.6	71.9	9.4	25.9	13.1	39.0	50.6
<b>North America</b>							
U.S.A.	20.8	66.9	12.3	31.1	18.3	49.4	58.9
Canada	17.6	69.2	13.1	25.5	19.0	44.4	74.4
<b>South America</b>							
Brazil	27.8	66.0	6.1	42.1	9.3	51.4	22.0
Mexico	30.8	63.4	5.8	48.5	9.2	57.7	19.0
Colombia	30.3	64.6	5.1	46.9	8.0	54.9	16.9
Argentina	26.4	63.4	10.2	41.7	16.1	57.8	38.6
<b>Europe</b>							
Russia	15.1	71.1	13.8	21.2	19.4	40.6	91.2
Germany	14.4	66.9	18.8	21.5	28.1	49.6	130.8
France	18.4	65.3	16.3	28.1	25.0	53.1	88.9
U.K.	18.0	66.0	16.1	27.2	24.4	51.6	89.5
Italy	14.0	66.3	19.7	21.1	29.8	50.9	141.2
Ukraine	14.7	69.3	16.1	21.2	23.2	44.4	109.5
Spain	14.4	68.8	16.8	21.0	24.5	45.5	116.7
Poland	16.3	70.4	13.3	23.2	18.8	42.0	81.2
Romania	15.7	69.6	14.8	22.5	21.2	43.8	94.3
Netherlands	18.4	67.4	14.2	27.3	21.0	48.3	77.1
Belgium	17.0	65.7	17.3	25.9	26.3	52.3	101.4
Sweden	17.4	65.4	17.2	26.6	26.4	53.0	99.0
Norway	19.6	65.7	14.7	29.8	22.3	52.1	74.8
<b>Africa</b>							
Nigeria	44.3	52.7	2.9	84.1	5.5	89.6	6.6
Ethiopia	44.5	52.7	2.9	84.4	5.5	89.9	6.5
Egypt	33.3	61.8	4.8	53.9	7.8	61.7	14.5
Congo	47.2	50.2	2.6	93.9	5.2	99.1	5.5
South Africa	32.1	63.6	4.2	50.5	6.7	57.1	13.2
<b>Oceania</b>							
Australia	19.5	67.4	13.1	29.0	19.5	48.4	67.1
New Zealand	21.5	66.4	12.2	32.3	18.3	50.6	56.7

Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2006 Revision*.  
For Japan, based on the Population Census.

## **CHAPTER III: MARITAL STATUS**

### 1. Proportion by Marital Status

#### **The never-married rate is high among men.**

According to the population aged 15 years of age and over (53.09 million men and 56.68 million women) by marital status that is reported in the 2005 Population Census, the number of married men is 32.26 million and that of married women is 32.32 million, accounting for 60.8% and 57.0% of the population aged 15 years of age and over, respectively (married rate).

The proportion of the never-married population (never-married rate) is 31.4% among men and 23.2% among women, showing a higher rate among men. This is mainly because the age at which men first marry is higher than that of women, leading to a large proportion of never-married younger men. (Table 3.1)

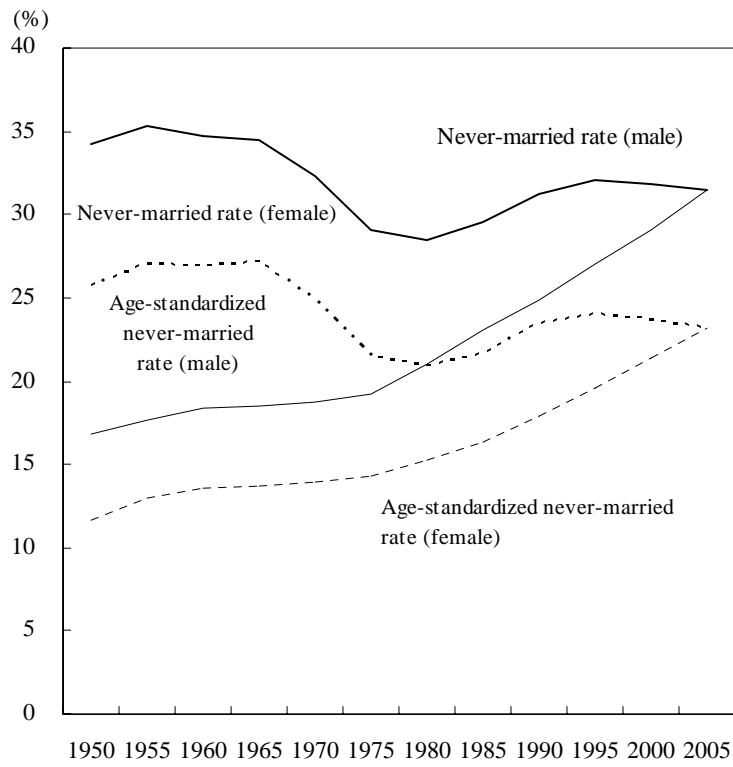
#### **Divorce rate is rising in both men and women while never-married rate and married rate are falling.**

The trends in the proportion of the population 15 years of age and over by marital status indicate that in both men and women, the never-married rate started declining in 2000 and so did the married rate from 1985 as the widowed rate, which had leveled off in recent years, started rising again in 1995. The divorce rate showed little fluctuation until 1975, but started rising in 1980 in both men and women as a result of an increase in divorce cases in recent years.

In the proportion by marital status that is standardized on the assumption that the age composition of the population of Japan for each year is the same as that of 2005, in both men and women, the never-married rate and divorce rate show an upward trend, while the married rate and widowed rate show a downward trend. (Tables 3.1 and 3.2, Figure 3.1)



**Figure 3.1 Trends in the Never-Married Rate by Sex: 1950 to 2005**



**Table 3.1 Trends in the Proportion of the Population 15 Years of Age and Over by Marital Status: 1920 to 2005**

(%)

Sex and year	Proportion by marital status				Proportion by marital status after age-standardization			
	Never-married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Never-married	Married	Widowed	Divorced
<b>Male</b>								
1920	29.3	62.9	6.0	1.9	15.5	69.8	12.7	2.0
1925	30.0	62.6	5.7	1.8	15.1	70.3	12.7	2.0
1930	32.3	60.9	5.4	1.4	16.1	69.7	12.5	1.6
1935	33.2	60.1	5.4	1.4	17.0	69.1	12.3	1.6
1940	35.0	58.7	6.3 <sup>1)</sup>		18.3	68.3	13.5 <sup>1)</sup>	
1950	34.3	60.3	4.5	0.9	16.8	71.1	11.0	1.0
1955	35.3	59.7	4.1	0.9	17.7	71.0	10.2	1.1
1960	34.8	60.8	3.5	0.9	18.4	71.6	8.8	1.1
1965	34.5	61.7	3.0	0.8	18.5	72.8	7.6	1.0
1970	32.4	64.1	2.7	0.8	18.7	73.7	6.5	1.0
1975	29.1	67.4	2.6	0.9	19.2	73.9	5.7	1.1
1980	28.5	67.6	2.4	1.2	21.0	72.6	4.9	1.3
1985	29.6	66.2	2.4	1.6	23.1	70.8	4.3	1.6
1990	31.2	63.8	2.4	1.8	24.9	68.9	3.7	1.9
1995	32.1	62.6	2.5	2.2	27.0	66.7	3.4	2.2
2000	31.8	61.8	2.7	2.7	29.0	64.0	3.1	2.7
2005	31.4	60.8	2.9	3.3	31.4	60.8	2.9	3.3
<b>Female</b>								
1920	18.7	63.1	15.8	2.4	8.9	56.8	32.1	2.3
1925	19.1	63.0	15.6	2.3	8.4	56.9	32.4	2.2
1930	21.2	61.4	15.5	1.9	9.3	56.3	32.6	1.9
1935	22.6	60.2	15.4	1.8	10.1	55.6	32.4	1.8
1940	24.9	58.2	17.0 <sup>1)</sup>		11.2	54.6	34.1 <sup>1)</sup>	
1950	25.7	56.2	16.1	1.9	11.6	53.4	33.1	1.9
1955	27.1	55.7	15.2	2.0	12.9	53.3	31.8	2.0
1960	26.9	56.7	14.2	2.1	13.6	54.1	29.9	2.3
1965	27.1	57.9	13.1	1.9	13.7	55.8	28.3	2.1
1970	24.9	60.2	12.8	2.1	13.9	57.1	26.8	2.3
1975	21.5	63.7	12.7	2.1	14.3	58.7	24.8	2.2
1980	20.9	64.0	12.4	2.5	15.2	59.5	22.4	2.6
1985	21.7	62.5	12.7	3.0	16.4	59.7	20.7	3.0
1990	23.4	60.4	12.3	3.2	17.9	59.8	18.4	3.3
1995	24.0	59.1	12.7	3.7	19.6	59.3	16.9	3.7
2000	23.7	58.2	13.0	4.4	21.3	58.4	15.1	4.4
2005	23.2	57.0	13.5	5.2	23.2	57.0	13.5	5.2

1) Total of "Widowed" and "Divorced".

Note: The calculation for the standardization was conducted by considering the nationwide population 15 years of age and over by sex and age (five-year groups) as of 2005 to be standard population. In short, the purpose of calculation is to observe how the proportions by marital status would change if the age composition of the population 15 years of age and over is assumed to be identical to that of 2005.

**Table 3.2 Trends in the Number of Marriages and Divorces: 1950 to 2005**

(thousands)

Item	1950	1960	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
Number of marriages	715	866	1,029	942	775	736	722	792	798	714
Number of divorces	84	69	96	119	142	167	158	199	264	262

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

## 2. Never-Married Rate by Age Group

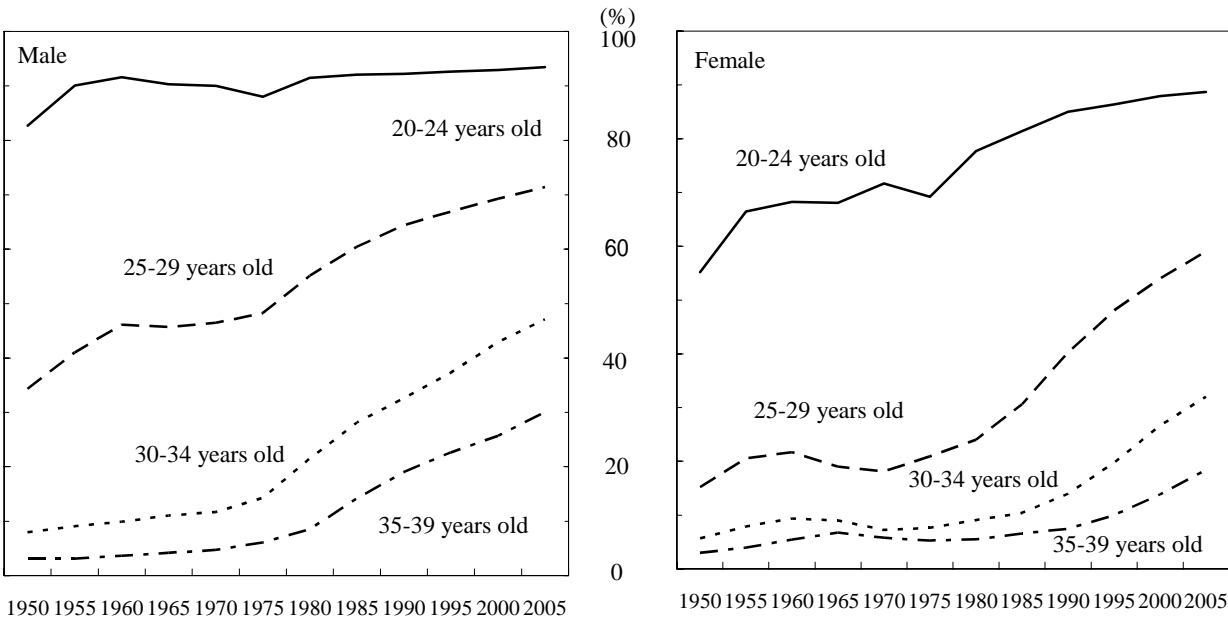
**The never-married rate among men is higher than that among women in every age group of people below 65 years of age.**

Observing the never-married rate by age group, in both men and women the never-married rate falls with increasing age. Among men, the never-married rate decreases from 93.4% in the 20 to 24 year-old age group to 71.4% in the 25 to 29 year-old age group, and drops to 47.1% in the 30 to 34 year-old age group. A similar tendency prevails among women, with the never-married rate falling from 88.7% in the 20 to 24 year-old age group to 59.0% in the 25 to 29 year-old age group, and to 32.0% in the 30 to 34 year-old age group. (Table 3.3)

**The never-married rate among women in the 25 to 29 year-old age group has increased significantly.**

Examining the trends in the never-married rate by age group, the never-married rate has been rising dramatically in recent years in the younger generation. In particular, the never-married rate among women in the 25 to 29 year-old age group has increased significantly, from 40.2% in 1990 to 59.0% in 2005. (Tables 3.3 and 3.4, Figure 3.2)

**Figure 3.2 Trends in the Never-Married Rate Aged between 20 and 39 by Sex: 1950 to 2005**



**Table 3.3 Trends in the Proportion by Marital Status by Sex and Age (Five-Year Groups)**  
: 1990 to 2005

(%)

Sex and age (five-year groups)	Never-married				Married				Widowed				Divorced			
	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005
Male	31.2	32.1	31.8	31.4	63.8	62.6	61.8	60.8	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.3
15-19 years old	98.5	99.2	99.5	99.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	92.2	92.6	92.9	93.4	6.2	6.5	6.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
25-29	64.4	66.9	69.3	71.4	33.9	31.6	29.6	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1
30-34	32.6	37.3	42.9	47.1	65.2	60.4	54.9	50.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.2
35-39	19.0	22.6	25.7	30.0	78.1	74.3	69.2	62.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.5
40-44	11.7	16.4	18.4	22.0	84.3	79.4	76.1	70.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.5
45-49	6.7	11.2	14.6	17.1	88.5	83.4	78.8	74.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	3.4	4.0	4.3	5.0
50-54	4.3	6.7	10.1	14.0	90.4	87.0	82.2	77.2	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	3.3	4.2	4.9	5.5
55-59	2.9	4.3	6.0	9.8	91.3	88.8	85.6	80.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.8	3.7	4.7	5.7
60-64	2.0	2.9	3.8	5.8	91.4	89.5	87.2	83.9	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.2	2.2	3.0	4.0	5.1
65-69	1.4	1.9	2.5	3.7	90.2	89.1	87.4	85.3	6.3	6.0	5.6	5.0	1.8	2.2	3.1	4.2
70-74	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.4	87.4	87.3	86.1	85.0	9.8	9.4	8.7	7.9	1.4	1.7	2.1	3.0
75 and over	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	73.7	75.5	75.9	76.7	23.8	22.1	19.9	18.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6
Female	23.4	24.0	23.7	23.2	60.4	59.1	58.2	57.0	12.3	12.7	13.0	13.5	3.2	3.7	4.4	5.2
15-19 years old	98.2	98.9	99.1	99.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
20-24	85.0	86.4	87.9	88.7	13.5	12.6	11.3	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9
25-29	40.2	48.0	54.0	59.0	57.5	49.6	43.5	38.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.8	2.4	2.6
30-34	13.9	19.7	26.6	32.0	82.7	76.4	68.9	62.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.9
35-39	7.5	10.0	13.8	18.4	87.3	84.7	79.2	72.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	4.2	4.4	5.6	6.9
40-44	5.8	6.7	8.6	12.1	87.1	86.1	83.3	77.5	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.0	5.2	5.6	6.3	8.0
45-49	4.6	5.6	6.3	8.2	86.4	85.0	83.7	80.5	3.4	2.6	2.3	2.0	5.3	6.4	7.0	8.1
50-54	4.1	4.5	5.3	6.1	84.2	83.8	82.4	80.9	6.5	5.3	4.2	3.7	4.8	6.0	7.3	8.2
55-59	4.2	4.1	4.3	5.2	79.9	80.6	80.3	79.2	11.1	9.8	8.1	6.5	4.3	5.1	6.4	8.0
60-64	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.2	73.0	74.7	75.7	76.1	18.1	16.4	14.3	11.9	4.2	4.3	5.2	6.7
65-69	3.4	4.2	3.9	3.8	61.0	65.6	67.8	69.6	31.0	25.7	23.0	20.1	3.9	4.0	4.3	5.3
70-74	2.3	3.4	4.0	3.9	45.1	50.7	56.1	59.3	48.6	41.8	34.9	31.3	3.1	3.7	3.9	4.2
75 and over	1.4	1.9	2.5	3.2	20.8	22.0	25.2	29.1	74.2	73.1	67.4	62.7	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.1

**Table 3.4 Trends in Average Age of Marriage and in Age Differences between Husbands and Wives: 1970 to 2005**

(Age)

Year	All Marriages		First marriage		Age difference	
	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	All Marriages	First marriage
1970	27.6	24.6	26.9	24.2	3.0	2.7
1975	27.8	25.2	27.0	24.7	2.6	2.3
1980	28.7	25.9	27.8	25.2	2.8	2.6
1985	29.3	26.4	28.2	25.5	2.9	2.7
1990	29.7	26.9	28.4	25.9	2.8	2.5
1995	29.8	27.3	28.5	26.3	2.5	2.2
2000	30.4	28.2	28.8	27.0	2.2	1.8
2001	30.6	28.4	29.0	27.2	2.2	1.8
2002	30.8	28.6	29.1	27.4	2.2	1.8
2003	31.2	29.0	29.4	27.6	2.2	1.8
2004	31.5	29.2	29.6	27.8	2.3	1.8
2005	31.7	29.4	29.8	28.0	2.3	1.8

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

## **CHAPTER IV: LABOUR FORCE STATUS**

### 1. Trends in the Population in Labour Force

**Japan's population in labour force is 65.40 million, showing a labour force participation rate of 61.5%.**

According to the status of economic activities of the population 15 years of age and over reported in the 2005 Population Census, out of 109.76 million aged 15 years and over, 61.51 million are employed and 3.89 million are unemployed. The labour force consisting of the employed and the unemployed is, therefore, 65.40 million, which is a labour force participation rate of 61.5% (proportion of the population in labour force among the population 15 years of age and over, excluding "labour force status not reported"). Examining these figures by sex gives a male labour force of 38.29 million, or male labour participation rate of 75.3%, and female labour force of 27.11 million, or female labour participation rate of 48.8%. (Tables 4.1 and 4.2)

**Labour force declined by 1.1%.**

Comparing the population in labour force in 2005 with that in 2000 shows that the labour force shrank by 0.7 million or 1.1% from 2000 to 2005.

Japan's labour force increased by over 4 million in every five-year period during the high-growth period from 1955 to 1970, with a high increase rate in each five-year period of 9 to 10%. This growth had slowed by 1975 in the wake of the economic slump triggered by the oil crisis in 1973: from 1970 to 1975 the labour force increased by only 1.07 million or 2.0%. From 1980, the labour force increased by 2.84 to 3.42 million, or around 5%, in every five-year period, but decreased in 2000 for the first time since the end of World War II, and the downtrend has continued to 2005. (Table 4.3)

**Table 4.1 Trends in the Population 15 Years of Age and Over by Sex and Labour Force Status: 1995 to 2005**

Sex and labour force status	Population 15 years of age and over (thousands)			Population change over five years			
	1995	2000	2005	Number (thousands)		Rate (%)	
				1995-2000	2000-2005	1995-2000	2000-2005
Both sexes <sup>1)</sup>	105,426	108,225	109,764	2,799	1,540	2.7	1.4
In labour force	67,018	66,098	65,400	-920	-698	-1.4	-1.1
Employed	64,142	62,978	61,506	-1,164	-1,472	-1.8	-2.3
Unemployed	2,876	3,120	3,894	243	774	8.5	24.8
Not in labour force	37,881	40,386	41,008	2,505	621	6.6	1.5
Male <sup>1)</sup>	51,239	52,503	53,086	1,264	582	2.5	1.1
In labour force	40,397	39,250	38,290	-1,146	-960	-2.8	-2.4
Employed	38,529	37,249	35,735	-1,280	-1,513	-3.3	-4.1
Unemployed	1,868	2,001	2,555	134	553	7.2	27.6
Not in labour force	10,490	12,080	12,568	1,589	488	15.2	4.0
Female <sup>1)</sup>	54,186	55,721	56,679	1,535	958	2.8	1.7
In labour force	26,621	26,848	27,110	226	262	0.8	1.0
Employed	25,613	25,729	25,771	117	41	0.5	0.2
Unemployed	1,009	1,118	1,339	109	221	10.9	19.7
Not in labour force	27,391	28,307	28,440	916	133	3.3	0.5

1) Includes "Labour force status not reported".

**Table 4.2 Trends in Labour Force, Not in Labour Force and Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex :1950 to 2005**

Year	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Labour Force	Not in labour force	Labour force participation rate (%) <sup>1)</sup>	Labour Force	Not in labour force	Labour force participation rate (%) <sup>1)</sup>	Labour Force	Not in labour force	Labour force participation rate (%) <sup>1)</sup>
1950 <sup>2)</sup>	36,748	19,407	65.4	22,579	4,461	83.5	14,169	14,947	48.7
1955 <sup>3)</sup>	40,360	19,609	67.3	24,617	4,287	85.2	15,744	15,322	50.7
1960	44,384	21,472	67.4	27,018	4,756	85.0	17,367	16,716	51.0
1965	48,627	25,031	66.0	29,693	5,993	83.2	18,933	19,038	49.9
1970	53,321	26,188	67.1	32,467	6,042	84.3	20,854	20,146	50.9
1975	54,390 <sup>4)</sup>	30,283	64.2 <sup>4)</sup>	34,306	6,806	83.4 <sup>4)</sup>	20,084	23,477	46.1
1980	57,231	32,099	64.1	35,647	7,744	82.2	21,584	24,355	47.0
1985	60,391	34,407	63.7	37,072	8,964	80.5	23,319	25,443	47.8
1990	63,595	36,786	63.4	38,523	10,183	79.1	25,073	26,603	48.5
1995	67,018	37,881	63.9	40,397	10,490	79.4	26,621	27,391	49.3
2000	66,098	40,386	62.1	39,250	12,080	76.5	26,848	28,307	48.7
2005	65,400	41,008	61.5	38,290	12,568	75.3	27,110	28,440	48.8

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

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

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

4) Includes "Labour force status not reported".

**Table 4.3 Trends in Population Increase and the Number of Change in Labour Force: 1950 to 2005**

Year	Number of Change (thousands)					Change rate (%)				
	Total population	Population 15 years of age and over	Labour force			Total population	Population 15 years of age and over	Labour force		
			Both sexes	Male	Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
1950 - 1955	5,962	<sup>1)2)</sup> 3,812	<sup>1)2)</sup> 3,613	<sup>1)2)</sup> 2,038	<sup>1)2)</sup> 1,575	7.1	<sup>1)2)</sup> 6.8	<sup>1)2)</sup> 9.8	<sup>1)2)</sup> 9.0	<sup>1)2)</sup> 11.1
1955 - 1960	4,225	<sup>2)</sup> 5,898	<sup>2)</sup> 4,024	<sup>2)</sup> 2,401	<sup>2)</sup> 1,623	4.7	<sup>2)</sup> 9.8	<sup>2)</sup> 10.0	<sup>2)</sup> 9.8	<sup>2)</sup> 10.3
1960 - 1965	4,908	7,812	4,242	2,676	1,567	5.2	11.9	9.6	9.9	9.0
1965 - 1970	5,456	5,832	4,694	2,773	1,921	5.5	7.9	9.7	9.3	10.1
1970 - 1975	7,274	5,160	1,069	1,839	-770	7.0	6.5	2.0	5.7	-3.7
1975 - 1980	5,121	4,809	2,841	1,341	1,501	4.6	5.7	5.2	3.9	7.5
1980 - 1985	3,989	5,492	3,159	1,425	1,734	3.4	6.1	5.5	4.0	8.0
1985 - 1990	2,562	5,824	3,205	1,451	1,754	2.1	6.1	5.3	3.9	7.5
1990 - 1995	1,959	4,627	3,423	1,874	1,549	1.6	4.6	5.4	4.9	6.2
1995 - 2000	1,356	2,799	-920	-1,146	226	1.1	2.7	-1.4	-2.8	0.8
2000 - 2005	842	1,540	-698	-960	262	0.7	1.4	-1.1	-2.4	1.0

1) The figures for 1950 refer to the population 14 years of age and over excluding Japanese in Okinawa-ken who have legal residence in mainland Japan and foreigners in Okinawa-ken.

2) The figures for Okinawa-ken for 1955 refer to the population 14 years of age and over based on the results of sample tabulation.

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

### **The labour force participation rate among men is in a downtrend.**

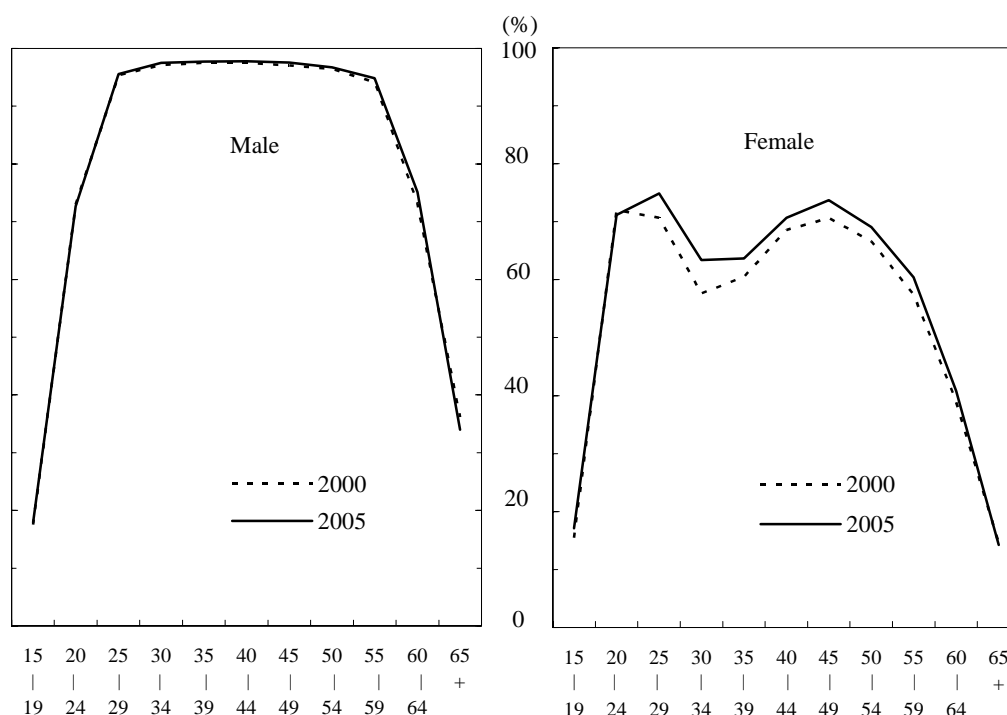
From 2000 to 2005, the population not in labour force increased while the labour force decreased, reducing the labour force participation rate from 62.1% to 61.5%, or a 0.6 point drop. Examining the labour force participation rate by sex indicates that the rate among men decreased from 76.5% in 2000 to 75.3% in 2005, or a 1.2 point drop, whereas the rate among women remained almost flat, changing from 48.7% to 48.8% in the same period. In the long view, the labour force participation rate among men has been in a downtrend steadily, from 84.3% in 1970. Among women, the rate continued to rise, from 46.1% in 1975, but then started to fall slightly after reaching 49.3% in 1995. (Table 4.4)

### **The labour force participation rate among women is rising in respective age groups among people 25 to 64 years old.**

Comparing the labour force participation rate by age group in 2005 with that in 2000 reveals that in men, the rate among the 60 to 64 year-old age group rose by 2.1 points, and the rate among the age group of 65 and over dropped by 2.1 points. In general, however, each age group in men shows no big change in the labour force participation rate. Among women, the labour force participation rate dropped in the age group of 20 to 24 years old and of 65 and over, while it rose in respective age groups among people 25 to 64 years old. In particular, the rate among the 30 to 34 year-old age group went up from 57.6% in 2000 to 63.4% in 2005, a 5.8 point rise, and the rate among the 25 to 29 year-old group went up from 70.7% in 2000 to 74.9% in 2005, a 4.2 point rise. This has lifted the bottom of the M-shaped curve. (Table 4.4, Figure 4.1)



**Figure 4.1 Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex and Age (Five-Year Groups): 2000 and 2005**



**Table 4.4 Trends in Labour Force Participation Rate by Age (Five-Year Groups) and Sex: 1975 to 2005 (%)**

Age (five-year groups)	Male							Female						
	1975 <sup>1)</sup>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1975 <sup>1)</sup>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
Total	83.4	82.2	80.5	79.1	79.4	76.5	75.3	46.1	47.0	47.8	48.5	49.3	48.7	48.8
15-19 years old	23.3	20.4	19.3	20.0	18.8	17.5	17.9	22.6	18.8	17.4	17.4	15.7	15.5	17.1
20-24	79.1	74.9	75.0	76.1	76.4	72.9	72.7	66.8	71.3	73.4	75.9	74.6	72.0	71.2
25-29	97.8	97.7	97.5	97.5	96.9	95.4	95.6	43.5	49.5	54.2	61.5	66.7	70.7	74.9
30-34	98.8	98.7	98.5	98.6	98.3	97.1	97.5	43.2	46.6	49.3	50.8	53.4	57.6	63.4
35-39	98.7	98.7	98.6	98.6	98.5	97.5	97.7	52.8	55.6	58.0	59.5	59.4	60.5	63.7
40-44	98.4	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.4	97.5	97.8	59.7	61.9	65.8	66.8	67.5	68.6	70.7
45-49	98.1	98.0	98.1	98.2	98.2	97.0	97.6	61.9	62.4	65.9	68.4	69.3	70.6	73.7
50-54	97.5	97.4	97.1	97.4	97.7	96.5	96.7	58.6	58.8	59.8	63.1	65.2	66.6	69.1
55-59	94.7	94.0	93.2	94.3	95.5	94.1	94.8	50.9	50.8	49.9	51.6	56.0	57.4	60.4
60-64	85.4	81.5	78.4	76.5	79.5	73.1	75.1	39.2	38.9	37.9	37.5	38.9	38.9	40.8
65 and over	49.7	46.1	41.7	39.7	42.1	36.2	34.0	15.8	16.2	15.3	15.0	15.8	14.6	14.2

1) The calculation was made by including "Labour force status not reported" in denominators.

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

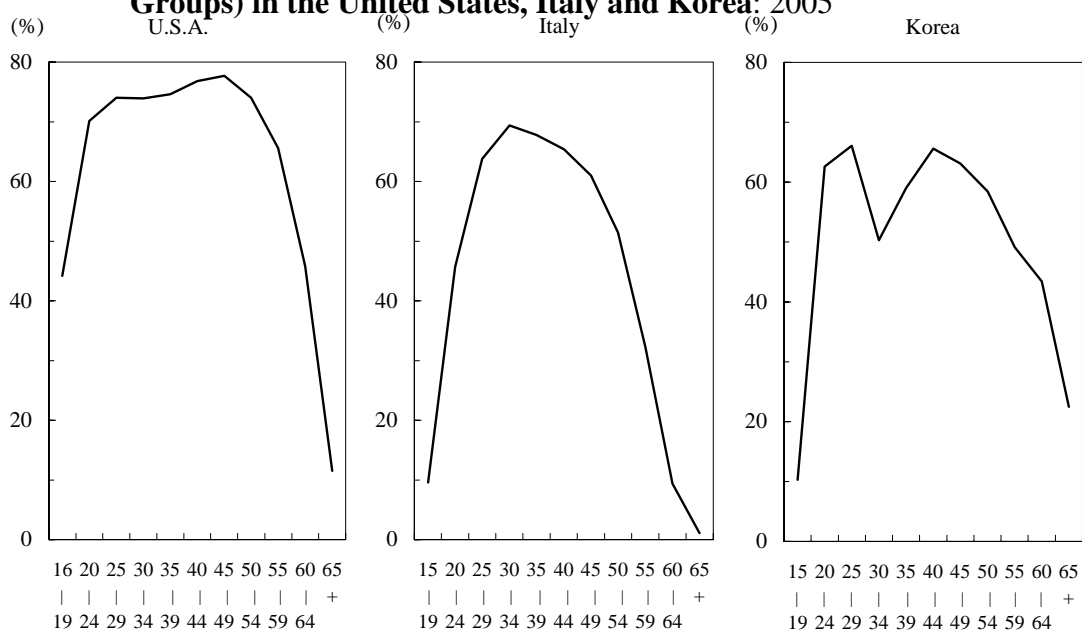
**The labour force participation rate in Japan is extremely high in the age group of 65 and over in comparison with Western countries.**

According to a comparison with other countries in the male labour force participation rate by age group, the rate in the 15 to 19 year-old age group is over 50% in the United Kingdom and Canada, and is over 30% in the United States and Germany, but is 17.9% in Japan, which is as low as the rates in France and Italy. The rate in the 20 to 24 year-old age group in Japan is 72.7%, which is fairly close to the figures in Western countries but is still low in comparison with the figures in Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Germany. The rate in the 25 to 29 year-old group in Japan, however, is 95.6%, which exceeds the rates in Western countries, and this tendency continues in respective age groups covering people aged 30 to 64 years old.

The rate in the 65 and over age group in Japan is 34.0%, which is extremely high in comparison with the figure in Western countries but is still low in comparison with 41.3% in Korea.

Referring to the line graphs representing the female labour force participation rate by age, the graph of Korea is M-shaped, showing a clear drop in the 30 to 34 year-old age group as the graph of Japan does. The graphs of Italy, Germany, and France are single-peaked, with peaks occurring in the age groups of 30 to 34 years old, 40 to 44 years old, and 45 to 49 years old, respectively. (Table 4.5, Figure 4.2)

**Figure 4.2 Labour Force Participation Rate among Women by Age (Five-Year Groups) in the United States, Italy and Korea: 2005**



Source: International Labour Organization, *Yearbook of Labour Statistics 2006*.

**Table 4.5 Labour Force Participation Rate by Age (Five-Year Groups) in Selected Countries: 2005**

(%)

Sex and age	Japan	Korea	U.S.A. <sup>1)</sup>	Canada	U.K. <sup>1)</sup>	France	Germany	Italy
Male	75.3	74.6	73.3	72.8	69.8	62.2	65.9	61.2
15-19 years old	17.9	8.1	43.2	51.8	57.0	19.2	33.2	16.4
20-24	72.7	49.8	79.1	79.8	79.4	64.1	73.7	60.7
25-29	95.6	81.0	90.8	90.3	} 92.0	91.9	85.6	82.2
30-34	97.5	93.4	92.7	93.1		95.4	94.7	92.1
35-39	97.7	95.2	92.6	93.2	} 91.4	95.3	96.1	94.5
40-44	97.8	94.7	91.6	92.6		95.5	95.6	95.2
45-49	97.6	92.5	89.3	91.4	} 46.3	94.1	94.4	93.8
50-54	96.7	89.2	85.9	88.0		90.3	91.1	87.8
55-59	94.8	80.7	77.6	76.2	} 46.3	62.5	82.0	57.4
60-64	75.1	66.7	58.0	53.9		15.4	40.6	28.8
65 and over	34.0	41.3	19.8	12.1	)	1.6	5.0	6.0
Female	48.8	50.1	59.3	61.8	55.9	49.6	50.5	37.9
15-19 years old	17.1	10.3	44.2	54.9	56.1	11.5	26.8	9.6
20-24	71.2	62.6	70.1	76.1	68.2	55.3	66.3	45.7
25-29	74.9	66.1	74.0	81.2	} 76.0	78.7	73.4	63.8
30-34	63.4	50.3	73.9	81.5		79.5	74.3	69.4
35-39	63.7	59.0	74.6	81.4	} 78.7	82.0	78.7	67.8
40-44	70.7	65.6	76.8	83.1		82.9	83.4	65.4
45-49	73.7	63.1	77.7	82.2	} 32.0	83.2	82.9	61.0
50-54	69.1	58.4	74.0	77.1		77.3	78.2	51.4
55-59	60.4	49.1	65.6	60.4	} 32.0	53.4	64.4	32.2
60-64	40.8	43.4	45.8	35.0		13.4	23.0	9.4
65 and over	14.2	22.5	11.5	5.0	)	0.8	2.1	1.1

1) Age 16 and over.

Source: International Labour Organization, *Yearbook of Labour Statistics 2006*.

For Japan, based on the Population Census.

## **CHAPTER V: EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF EMPLOYED PERSONS AND INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION**

### 1. Employment Status of Employed Persons

#### **Proportion of employees keeps rising.**

The total number of employed persons 15 years of age and over in Japan come to 61.51 million in 2005. In a breakdown by employment status, employees (including directors) numbers in 51.67 million, self-employed persons (including persons doing home handicraft) numbers in 6.74 million, and family workers numbers in 3.08 million. The proportions of the employees, self-employed persons, and family workers to the total employed persons are 84.0%, 11.0%, and 5.0%, respectively. The proportion of employees has been rising constantly since the end of World War II. (Table 5.1)

#### **The proportion of employees in an age group drops at higher age groups.**

According to the proportion of employees to the total employed persons by age group, the proportion of employees in the 15 to 19 year-old age group is highest in both men and women. The proportion slowly declines at higher age groups, and drops sharply in the 60 to 64 year-old age group when people reach retirement age. (Table 5.2)

**Table 5.1 Trends in the Number of Employed Persons 15 Years of Age and Over by Employment Status: 1950 to 2005**

Year	Employed persons (thousands)				Proportion (%)			
	Total <sup>1)</sup>	Employees <sup>2)</sup>	Self-employed <sup>3)</sup>	Family workers	Total <sup>1)</sup>	Employees <sup>2)</sup>	Self-employed <sup>3)</sup>	Family workers
1950 <sup>4)</sup>	36,025	14,159	9,446	12,395	100.0	39.3	26.2	34.4
1955 <sup>5)</sup>	39,590	18,083	9,517	11,990	100.0	45.7	24.0	30.3
1960	44,042	23,730	9,748	10,560	100.0	53.9	22.1	24.0
1965	47,960	29,101	9,437	9,351	100.0	60.7	19.7	19.5
1970	52,593	33,764	10,248	8,577	100.0	64.2	19.5	16.3
1975	53,141	36,718	9,414	6,945	100.0	69.1	17.7	13.1
1980	55,811	39,764	9,543	6,495	100.0	71.2	17.1	11.6
1985	58,357	43,990	8,970	5,393	100.0	75.4	15.4	9.2
1990	61,682	48,607	8,305	4,764	100.0	78.8	13.5	7.7
1995	64,142	52,076	7,815	4,243	100.0	81.2	12.2	6.6
2000	62,978	52,281	7,186	3,507	100.0	83.0	11.4	5.6
2005	61,506	51,673	6,745	3,080	100.0	84.0	11.0	5.0

1) Includes "Employment status not reported".

2) Includes "Directors".

3) Includes "Persons doing home handicraft" (excludes 1950 and 1955).

4) Employed persons 14 years of age and over. Excludes Japanese in Okinawa-ken who have legal residence in mainland Japan and foreigners in Okinawa-ken.

5) The figures for Okinawa-ken are employed persons 14 years of age and over based on the results of sample tabulation.

**Table 5.2 Number of Employees by Age (Five-Year Groups) and Sex: 2005**

(thousands)

Age	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total number of the employed persons <sup>1)</sup>	Number of employees <sup>2)</sup>	Proportion (%)	Total number of the employed persons <sup>1)</sup>	Number of employees <sup>2)</sup>	Proportion (%)	Total number of the employed persons <sup>1)</sup>	Number of employees <sup>2)</sup>	Proportion (%)
Total	61,506	51,673	84.0	35,735	29,906	83.7	25,771	21,767	84.5
15-19 years old	959	938	97.8	494	480	97.1	465	458	98.6
20-24	4,436	4,326	97.5	2,228	2,153	96.6	2,207	2,172	98.4
25-29	6,097	5,839	95.8	3,397	3,226	95.0	2,700	2,613	96.8
30-34	7,002	6,509	93.0	4,228	3,915	92.6	2,774	2,595	93.5
35-39	6,408	5,803	90.6	3,856	3,484	90.4	2,553	2,319	90.8
40-44	6,309	5,627	89.2	3,629	3,226	88.9	2,680	2,401	89.6
45-49	6,201	5,403	87.1	3,483	3,016	86.6	2,718	2,387	87.8
50-54	6,823	5,723	83.9	3,900	3,256	83.5	2,923	2,467	84.4
55-59	7,391	5,935	80.3	4,395	3,559	81.0	2,997	2,376	79.3
60-64	4,464	3,154	70.7	2,749	2,001	72.8	1,715	1,153	67.2
65 and over	5,416	2,416	44.6	3,376	1,591	47.1	2,039	825	40.4

1) Includes "Employment status not reported".

2) Includes "Directors".

## 2. Trends in the Distribution of Employed Persons among Three industrial Groups

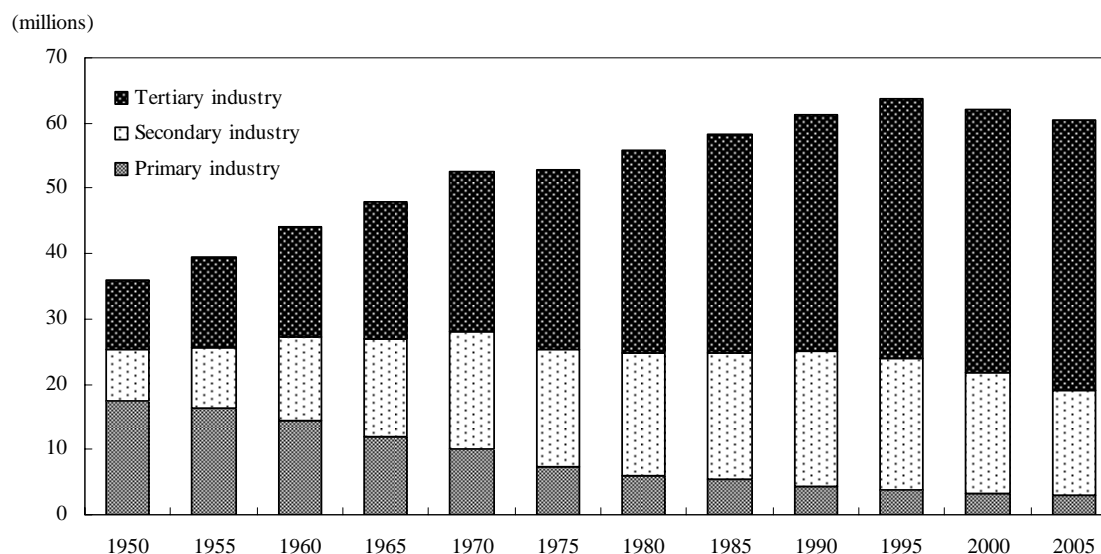
### **Employed persons in the secondary industry are declining sharply.**

Regarding the distribution of the total of 61.51 million employed persons 15 years of age and over among the three industrial groups in 2005, employed persons in the primary industry consisting of agriculture, forestry and fisheries numbers 2.97 million, those in the secondary industry consisting of mining, construction and manufacturing numbers 16.07 million, and those in the tertiary industry consisting of transport, wholesale and retail trade, and finance and insurance, etc. numbers 41.33 million. The proportions of employed persons in the three industrial groups are 4.8%, 26.1%, and 67.2%, respectively. (Table 5.3)

### **The proportion of employed persons in the tertiary industry is rising.**

According to the trends in the proportion of employed persons by industry, in 1920 when the first Population Census was conducted, the primary industry accounted for 53.8%, the secondary industry for 20.5%, and the tertiary industry for 23.7%, showing the dominance of the primary industry. In the post-World War II year of 1950, the primary industry accounted for 48.5%, the secondary industry for 21.8%, and the tertiary industry for 29.6%. The industrial composition then shifted with high economic growth, and the proportion of employed persons in the tertiary industry kept rising, surpassing 50% to 51.8% in 1975, 64.3% in 2000, and 67.2% in 2005. (Table 5.3, Figure 5.1)

**Figure 5.1 Trends in the Distribution of the Number of Employed Persons 15 Years of Age and Over by Industry (3 Groups): 1950 to 2005**



**Table 5.3 Trends in the Number of Employed Persons 15 Years of Age and Over by Industry (3 Groups): 1920 to 2005**

Year	Employed persons (thousands)				Proportion (%)			
	Total <sup>1)</sup>	Primary industry	Secondary industry	Tertiary industry	Total <sup>1)</sup>	Primary industry	Secondary industry	Tertiary industry
1920 <sup>2)</sup>	27,261	14,672	5,598	6,464	100.0	53.8	20.5	23.7
1930 <sup>2)</sup>	29,620	14,711	6,002	8,836	100.0	49.7	20.3	29.8
1940 <sup>3)</sup>	32,483	14,392	8,443	9,429	100.0	44.3	26.0	29.0
1950 <sup>4)</sup>	36,025	17,478	7,838	10,671	100.0	48.5	21.8	29.6
1955 <sup>5)</sup>	39,590	16,291	9,247	14,051	100.0	41.1	23.4	35.5
1960	44,042	14,389	12,804	16,841	100.0	32.7	29.1	38.2
1965	47,960	11,857	15,115	20,969	100.0	24.7	31.5	43.7
1970	52,593	10,146	17,897	24,511	100.0	19.3	34.0	46.6
1975	53,141	7,347	18,106	27,521	100.0	13.8	34.1	51.8
1980	55,811	6,102	18,737	30,911	100.0	10.9	33.6	55.4
1985	58,357	5,412	19,334	33,444	100.0	9.3	33.1	57.3
1990	61,682	4,391	20,548	36,421	100.0	7.1	33.3	59.0
1995	64,142	3,820	20,247	39,642	100.0	6.0	31.6	61.8
2000	62,978	3,173	18,571	40,485	100.0	5.0	29.5	64.3
2005	61,506	2,966	16,065	41,329	100.0	4.8	26.1	67.2

1) Includes "Establishments not adequately described".

2) Gainful workers of all ages.

3) Gainful workers of all ages excluding military personnel and foreigners who have other nationality than Korea, Taiwan, Karafuto and Nanyo-gunto.

4) Employed persons 14 years of age and over. Excludes Japanese in Okinawa-ken who have legal residence in mainland Japan and foreigners in Okinawa-ken.

5) The figures for Okinawa-ken are employed persons 14 years of age and over based on the results of sample tabulation.

### 3. Trends in the Number of Employed Persons by Industry (Major Groups)

**Over 10% of the total employed persons are in ‘wholesale and retail trade’, ‘manufacturing’ and ‘services not elsewhere classified’.**

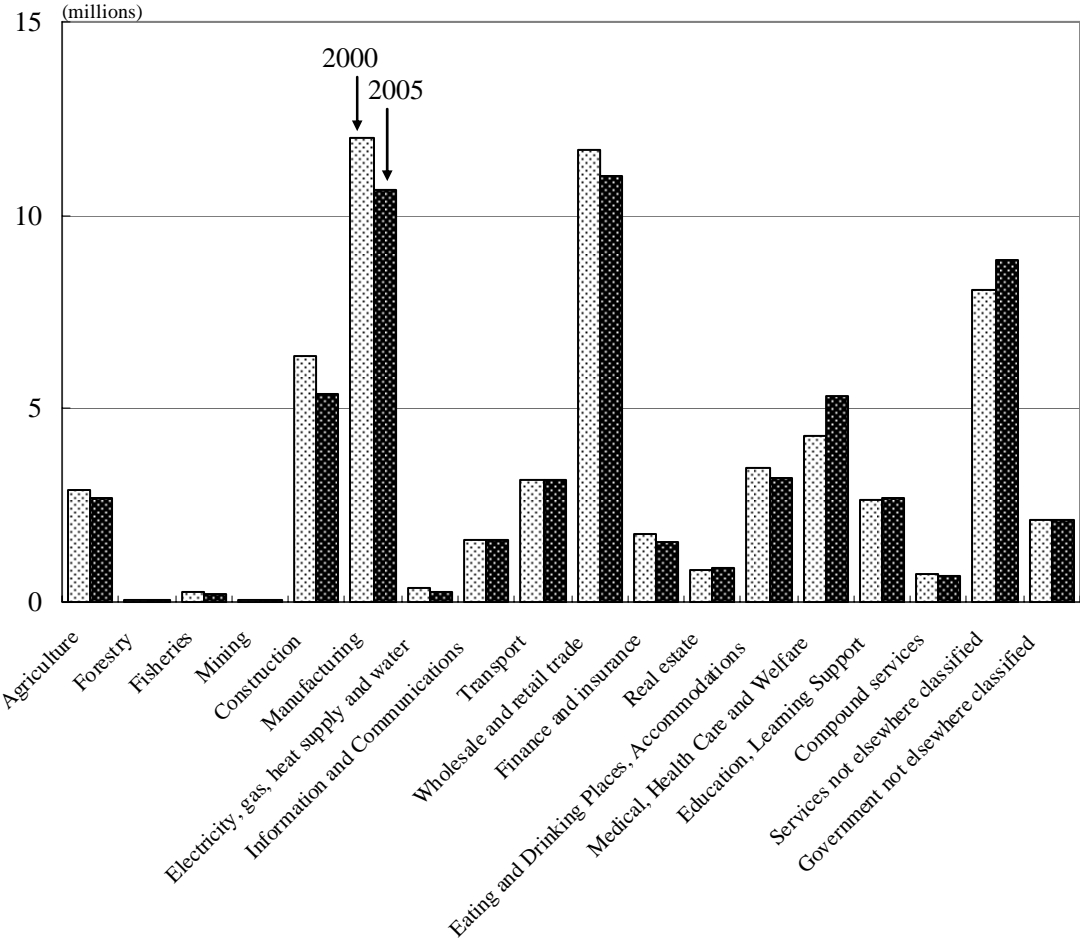
Regarding the distribution of the total of 61.51 million employed persons 15 years of age and over among 18 major industrial groups in 2005, the number of employed persons in ‘wholesale and retail trade’ is 11.02 million, the highest figure accounting for 17.9% of the total employed persons. Following this, the number in ‘manufacturing’ is 10.65 million (17.3%), in ‘services not elsewhere classified’ is 8.82 million (14.3%), in ‘construction’ is 5.39 million (8.8%), and in ‘medical, health care, and welfare’ is 5.35 million (8.7%). The total number of employed persons in each of these five industries is over 5 million. In particular, the three industries of ‘wholesale and retail trade’, ‘manufacturing’ and ‘services not elsewhere classified’ each accounts for a high figure of 10% or more. (Table 5.4, Figure 5.2)

**Employed persons in ‘medical, health care and welfare’ increased most in number and rate.**

According to the increase in employed persons by major industrial groups between 2000 and 2005, the largest increases both in number and rate of increase are in ‘medical, health care and welfare’, with an increase of 1.08 million and 25.3%. Following this, a 760 thousand (9.4%) increase was recorded in ‘services not elsewhere classified’, and a 60 thousand (2.3%) increase in ‘education, learning support’. Employed persons increased in five industries. Meanwhile, the largest decrease in number was in ‘manufacturing’, with a decrease of 1.35 million and 11.3%, and a 950 thousand (15.0%) decrease was recorded in ‘construction’, a 680 thousand (5.8%) decrease in ‘wholesale and retail trade’, a 270 thousand (7.6%) decrease in ‘eating and drinking places, accommodations’, and a 210 thousand (12.2%) decrease in ‘finance and insurance’. Employed persons decreased in 13 industries. (Table 5.4, Figure 5.2)



**Figure 5.2 Number of Employed Persons 15 Years of Age and Over by Industry (Major Groups): 2000 and 2005**



**Table 5.4 Number of Employed Persons 15 Years of Age and Over by Industry (Major Groups)**  
: 2000 and 2005

Industry (major groups)	Number of the employed persons (thousands)		Proportion by industry (%)		Change from 2000 to 2005		Contribution of increase in employed persons (%)
	2005	2000	2005	2000	Number (thousands)	Proportion (%)	
Total <sup>1)</sup>	61,506	63,032	100.0	100.0	-1,526	-2.4	-
A Agriculture	2,703	2,891	4.4	4.6	-187	-6.5	-0.30
B Forestry	47	64	0.1	0.1	-17	-27.2	-0.03
C Fisheries	216	253	0.4	0.4	-38	-14.8	-0.06
D Mining	27	46	0.0	0.1	-20	-42.0	-0.03
E Construction	5,392	6,346	8.8	10.1	-954	-15.0	-1.51
F Manufacturing	10,646	11,999	17.3	19.0	-1,353	-11.3	-2.15
G Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	280	338	0.5	0.5	-58	-17.2	-0.09
H Information and Communications	1,624	1,579	2.6	2.5	45	2.9	0.07
I Transport	3,133	3,179	5.1	5.0	-47	-1.5	-0.07
J Wholesale and retail trade	11,018	11,700	17.9	18.6	-681	-5.8	-1.08
K Finance and insurance	1,538	1,751	2.5	2.8	-213	-12.2	-0.34
L Real estate	860	809	1.4	1.3	51	6.2	0.08
M Eating and Drinking Places, Accommodations	3,223	3,489	5.2	5.5	-265	-7.6	-0.42
N Medical, Health Care and Welfare	5,353	4,274	8.7	6.8	1,079	25.3	1.71
O Education, Learning Support	2,702	2,640	4.4	4.2	62	2.3	0.10
P Compound services	679	707	1.1	1.1	-28	-3.9	-0.04
Q Services not elsewhere classified	8,820	8,062	14.3	12.8	758	9.4	1.20
R Government not elsewhere classified	2,098	2,143	3.4	3.4	-45	-2.1	-0.07

1) Includes "Establishments not adequately described".

Note: The figures for 2000 are based on the results of recombined tabulation on the basis of the eleventh revision of the Standard Industrial Classification for Japan (March 2002).

#### 4. Sex and Age Composition of Employed Persons

**The proportion of employed persons in ‘manufacturing’ is highest among men, while that in ‘wholesale and retail trade’ is highest among women.**

According to the proportion of employed persons among major industrial groups by sex, among men the highest proportion of employed persons is 20.0% in ‘manufacturing’, followed by ‘wholesale and retail trade’ (15.3%), ‘services not elsewhere classified’ (13.9%), ‘construction’ (12.9%), and ‘transport’ (7.3%), etc.

Among women, the highest proportion of employed persons is 21.5% in ‘wholesale and retail trade’, followed by ‘medical, health care and welfare’ (16.0%), ‘services not elsewhere classified’ (14.9%), ‘manufacturing’ (13.5%), and ‘eating and drinking places, accommodations’ (7.5%), etc., where the proportion in ‘medical, health care and welfare’ is particularly high. (Table 5.5)

**Aging among employed persons in the primary industry is advancing greatly.**

Regarding the age composition of employed persons among the three industrial groups, the 60 to 64 age group accounts for 12.3% and the 65 and over age group accounts for 49.4% in the primary industry. This means that people 60 years of age and over constitute approximately 60% of the total employed persons in the primary industry. In addition, the proportion of employed persons 65 years of age and over has been growing, from 39.0% in 1995, to 45.3% in 2000, and to 49.4% in 2005. Hence aging among employed persons in the primary industry is advancing rapidly as the number of employed persons decreases.

The proportion of employed persons by age is over 10% in each of the age groups between 30 years of age and 59 years of age in the secondary industry, and is also over 10% in each of the age groups between 25 years of age and 59 years of age in the tertiary industry. This indicates that employed persons in the secondary and tertiary industries are spread among broader age groups than in the primary industry. (Table 5.6)

**Table 5.5 Number of Employed Persons 15 Years of Age and Over by Industry (Major Groups) and Sex: 2005**

Industry (major groups)	Number of the employed persons (thousands)			Proportion by industry (%)			Proportion by sex (%)	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total <sup>1)</sup>	61,506	35,735	25,771	100.0	100.0	100.0	58.1	41.9
A Agriculture	2,703	1,514	1,189	4.4	4.2	4.6	56.0	44.0
B Forestry	47	40	7	0.1	0.1	0.0	85.0	15.0
C Fisheries	216	163	53	0.4	0.5	0.2	75.5	24.5
D Mining	27	23	4	0.0	0.1	0.0	85.0	15.0
E Construction	5,392	4,604	788	8.8	12.9	3.1	85.4	14.6
F Manufacturing	10,646	7,165	3,482	17.3	20.0	13.5	67.3	32.7
G Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	280	245	35	0.5	0.7	0.1	87.6	12.4
H Information and Communications	1,624	1,198	427	2.6	3.4	1.7	73.7	26.3
I Transport	3,133	2,604	528	5.1	7.3	2.1	83.1	16.9
J Wholesale and retail trade	11,018	5,466	5,552	17.9	15.3	21.5	49.6	50.4
K Finance and insurance	1,538	737	801	2.5	2.1	3.1	47.9	52.1
L Real estate	860	531	329	1.4	1.5	1.3	61.8	38.2
M Eating and Drinking Places, Accommodations	3,223	1,303	1,921	5.2	3.6	7.5	40.4	59.6
N Medical, Health Care and Welfare	5,353	1,234	4,119	8.7	3.5	16.0	23.1	76.9
O Education, Learning Support	2,702	1,212	1,490	4.4	3.4	5.8	44.8	55.2
P Compound Services	679	443	237	1.1	1.2	0.9	65.2	34.8
Q Services not elsewhere classified	8,820	4,985	3,835	14.3	13.9	14.9	56.5	43.5
R Government not elsewhere classified	2,098	1,587	511	3.4	4.4	2.0	75.6	24.4

1) Includes "Establishments not adequately described".

**Table 5.6 Number of Employed Persons 15 Years of Age and Over by Industry (3 Groups) and Age (Five-Year Groups):2005**

Age (five-year groups)	Number of the employed persons (thousands)				Proportion by industry (%)				Proportion by age (%)			
	Total <sup>1)</sup>	Primary industry	Secondary industry	Tertiary industry	Total <sup>1)</sup>	Primary industry	Secondary industry	Tertiary industry	Total <sup>1)</sup>	Primary industry	Secondary industry	Tertiary industry
Total	61,506	2,966	16,065	41,329	100.0	4.8	26.1	67.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19 years old	959	9	195	724	100.0	0.9	20.3	75.5	1.6	0.3	1.2	1.8
20-24	4,436	43	922	3,351	100.0	1.0	20.8	75.5	7.2	1.4	5.7	8.1
25-29	6,097	62	1,507	4,387	100.0	1.0	24.7	72.0	9.9	2.1	9.4	10.6
30-34	7,002	77	1,953	4,829	100.0	1.1	27.9	69.0	11.4	2.6	12.2	11.7
35-39	6,408	89	1,815	4,387	100.0	1.4	28.3	68.5	10.4	3.0	11.3	10.6
40-44	6,309	122	1,688	4,400	100.0	1.9	26.8	69.7	10.3	4.1	10.5	10.6
45-49	6,201	170	1,633	4,313	100.0	2.7	26.3	69.6	10.1	5.7	10.2	10.4
50-54	6,823	249	1,952	4,529	100.0	3.7	28.6	66.4	11.1	8.4	12.1	11.0
55-59	7,391	316	2,197	4,772	100.0	4.3	29.7	64.6	12.0	10.7	13.7	11.5
60-64	4,464	364	1,208	2,813	100.0	8.2	27.1	63.0	7.3	12.3	7.5	6.8
65 and over	5,416	1,465	995	2,825	100.0	27.0	18.4	52.2	8.8	49.4	6.2	6.8

1) Includes "Establishments not adequately described".

5. International Comparison of Distribution of Employed Persons by Industry

**The industrial composition of Japan is similar to that of Spain.**

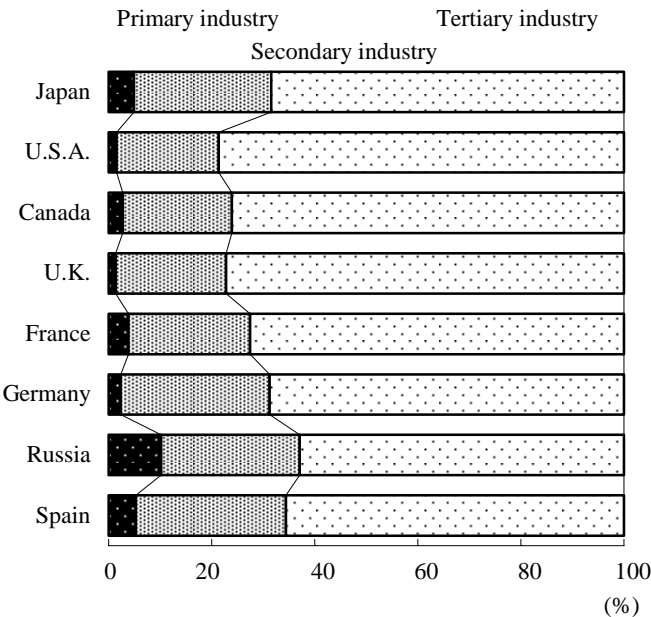
Comparing the distribution of employed persons among the three industrial groups in Japan with those in Western countries, the proportion of the primary industry in the distribution of employed persons is high in Russia at 10.2%, and is 5.3% in Spain, which is similar to that in Japan (4.8%). The proportions in the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, etc. are 1 to 2%, which is lower than that in Japan.

The proportion of the secondary industry in the distribution of employed persons is high in Spain at 29.1%, and also high in Germany (28.9%), Russia (26.9%), and Japan (26.1%), etc. Meanwhile, the proportion is low in the United States at 19.8%, and is also low in Canada (21.2%) and the United Kingdom (21.4%).

The proportion of the tertiary industry in the distribution of employed persons is high in the United States (78.6%), the United Kingdom (77.0%) and Canada (76.1%), etc. The proportion in Japan (67.2%) is similar to the level in Germany (68.8%) and Spain (65.6%).

Comparing the industrial composition of Japan with those of African countries and South East Asian countries, the proportion of the secondary and tertiary industries is high while that of the primary industry is low in Japan. (Table 5.7, Figure 5.3)

**Figure 5.3 International Comparison of Proportion of Employed Persons by Industry (3 Groups): 2005**



Source: International Labour Organization, *Yearbook of Labour Statistics 2006*. For Japan, based on the Population Census.

**Table 5.7 International Comparison of Proportion of Employed Persons by Industry (3 Groups)**

(%)

Country	(Year)	Total number of the employed persons	Primary industry	Secondary industry	Tertiary industry
Japan	( 2005 )	<sup>8)</sup> 100.0	4.8	26.1	67.2
Korea	( 2005 ) <sup>1)</sup>	100.0	7.9	26.5	65.5
Philippines	( 2005 ) <sup>1)</sup>	100.0	37.0	14.5	48.5
Thailand	( 2005 ) <sup>1)</sup>	<sup>8)</sup> 100.0	42.6	20.0	37.4
U.S.A.	( 2005 ) <sup>1)2)</sup>	100.0	1.6	19.8	<sup>8)</sup> 78.6
Canada	( 2005 ) <sup>1)3)</sup>	100.0	2.7	21.2	76.1
Mexico	( 2005 ) <sup>4)</sup>	<sup>8)</sup> 100.0	15.1	25.3	59.1
U.K.	( 2005 ) <sup>2)</sup>	<sup>8)</sup> 100.0	1.4	21.4	77.0
France	( 2005 )	<sup>8)</sup> 100.0	3.8	23.5	72.4
Germany	( 2005 )	100.0	2.4	28.9	68.8
Russia	( 2005 ) <sup>5)</sup>	100.0	10.2	26.9	62.9
Spain	( 2005 ) <sup>1)2)</sup>	100.0	5.3	29.1	65.6
Australia	( 2005 ) <sup>1)</sup>	<sup>8)</sup> 100.0	3.6	20.3	75.8
Egypt	( 2003 ) <sup>1)6)</sup>	<sup>8)</sup> 100.0	29.9	18.5	51.6
Ethiopia	( 2005 ) <sup>1)7)</sup>	<sup>8)</sup> 100.0	80.2	6.5	13.2

Source: International Labour Organization, *Yearbook of Labour Statistics 2004 edition and 2006 edition*.

For Japan, based on the Population Census.

1) Excludes military personnel.

2) 16 years of age and over.

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

4) 14 years of age and over.

5) 15 – 72 years old.

6) 15 – 64 years old.

7) 10 years of age and over.

8) Includes “Establishments not adequately described”.

## **CHAPTER VI: WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK OF EMPLOYED PERSON**

### 1. Weekly Hours of Work by Sex and Age

**Average weekly hours of work is 45.7 hours among men and is 34.9 hours among women.**

The average weekly hours of work of employed persons is 41.2 hours, a 1.2 hour drop from 42.4 hours recorded in 2000.

Examining this figure by sex gives men's average weekly hours of work of 45.7 hours, a 0.9 hour decrease from the figure in 2000, and women's average weekly hours of work of 34.9 hours, a 1.3 hour decrease from the figure in 2000. (Table 6.1)

**Table 6.1 Proportion of Employed Persons 15 Years of Age and Over by Weekly Hours of Work, Sex, Age (Five-Year Groups) and Average Weekly Hours of Work: 2000 and 2005**

Sex and age	Proportion by weekly hours of work (%)										Average weekly hours of work (hours)	
	2005					2000					2005	2000
	Total <sup>1)</sup>	1-14 hours	15-34	35 hours and over	60 hours and over	Total <sup>1)</sup>	1-14 hours	15-34	35 hours and over	60 hours and over		
Both sexes	100.0	5.7	18.2	74.2	11.3	100.0	4.9	16.6	77.0	12.2	41.2	42.4
15-19 years old	100.0	22.8	32.6	43.1	3.7	100.0	18.4	28.9	51.5	4.5	29.3	32.4
20-24	100.0	7.1	17.8	73.7	8.3	100.0	5.3	15.2	78.4	8.9	39.8	41.4
25-29	100.0	2.6	11.2	84.4	12.2	100.0	2.2	10.0	86.2	13.4	44.1	45.1
30-34	100.0	3.3	12.3	82.3	14.1	100.0	3.1	11.5	83.7	16.2	44.2	45.4
35-39	100.0	4.4	14.7	79.3	14.8	100.0	4.0	14.3	80.5	15.9	43.6	44.4
40-44	100.0	4.4	17.0	77.4	13.6	100.0	4.0	16.3	78.8	14.1	42.7	43.5
45-49	100.0	4.1	17.5	77.3	12.1	100.0	3.6	16.6	78.8	12.5	42.3	43.1
50-54	100.0	4.2	17.5	77.0	10.8	100.0	3.7	15.9	79.3	12.0	41.8	43.0
55-59	100.0	4.7	17.5	76.1	10.1	100.0	4.1	15.6	78.9	11.2	41.3	42.6
60-64	100.0	8.3	26.9	62.4	8.7	100.0	7.0	24.3	66.6	9.8	37.6	39.3
65 and over	100.0	14.6	32.6	48.7	6.8	100.0	13.2	32.0	51.2	7.1	33.4	34.4
Male	100.0	3.2	9.3	85.8	16.1	100.0	2.6	8.3	87.7	17.0	45.7	46.7
15-19 years old	100.0	18.4	29.6	50.4	5.2	100.0	14.5	25.2	59.0	6.4	32.2	35.3
20-24	100.0	7.0	15.6	76.0	11.7	100.0	5.4	13.0	80.6	12.9	41.6	43.4
25-29	100.0	1.7	6.0	91.2	17.9	100.0	1.3	4.9	92.9	19.6	47.6	48.6
30-34	100.0	1.3	4.2	93.3	20.8	100.0	1.0	3.8	94.3	23.0	49.0	50.1
35-39	100.0	1.3	3.6	94.0	22.1	100.0	0.9	3.4	94.8	23.1	49.6	50.2
40-44	100.0	1.1	3.5	94.3	20.9	100.0	0.8	3.6	94.7	21.0	49.3	49.6
45-49	100.0	1.1	3.8	93.9	18.4	100.0	0.9	4.1	93.9	18.0	48.4	48.6
50-54	100.0	1.2	4.8	92.5	15.4	100.0	1.1	4.7	93.0	16.1	47.2	47.7
55-59	100.0	1.6	6.4	90.2	13.3	100.0	1.4	6.1	90.9	13.9	45.9	46.5
60-64	100.0	4.7	20.2	72.2	10.2	100.0	4.2	18.4	74.9	11.2	40.9	42.1
65 and over	100.0	11.8	30.0	53.1	7.4	100.0	10.6	29.1	55.8	7.4	35.1	36.1
Female	100.0	9.3	30.6	58.2	4.6	100.0	8.2	28.7	61.6	5.3	34.9	36.3
15-19 years old	100.0	27.4	35.8	35.3	2.0	100.0	23.0	33.1	42.9	2.4	26.3	29.0
20-24	100.0	7.2	20.0	71.3	4.9	100.0	5.3	17.4	76.1	4.8	38.0	39.4
25-29	100.0	3.7	17.7	75.9	5.0	100.0	3.5	17.1	77.0	4.9	39.7	40.0
30-34	100.0	6.4	24.5	65.5	4.0	100.0	6.7	24.7	65.6	4.5	36.8	37.1
35-39	100.0	9.0	31.5	57.2	3.7	100.0	9.0	32.1	57.3	4.1	34.4	34.8
40-44	100.0	8.9	35.2	54.7	3.6	100.0	8.4	34.4	56.3	4.2	33.8	34.8
45-49	100.0	7.9	35.0	56.0	4.0	100.0	7.3	33.4	58.4	5.0	34.4	35.6
50-54	100.0	8.1	34.5	56.2	4.7	100.0	7.4	31.8	59.9	6.2	34.7	36.3
55-59	100.0	9.3	33.8	55.5	5.4	100.0	8.2	30.2	60.5	6.9	34.6	36.6
60-64	100.0	14.0	37.6	46.8	6.2	100.0	11.6	34.1	53.1	7.5	32.4	34.8
65 and over	100.0	19.3	36.8	41.3	5.9	100.0	17.7	37.0	43.5	6.5	30.5	31.6

1) Includes absent from work and "Hours of work not reported".



## 2. Hours of Work by Industry

### Average weekly hours of work is longest in ‘Transport’.

According to the average weekly hours of work of employed persons by industry (major groups), the average weekly hours of work in ‘transport’ is 46.9 hours, which is the longest, followed by ‘information and communications’ (45.1 hours), ‘construction’ (45.0 hours), and ‘mining’ (43.9 hours), etc. Meanwhile, the average weekly hours of work in ‘real estate’ of 36.8 hours is the shortest, followed by ‘medical, health care and welfare’ (37.6 hours), ‘education, learning support’ (38.0 hours) and ‘agriculture’ (38.3 hours), etc.

Examining these figures by sex reveals that men’s average weekly hours of work is the longest in ‘transport’ at 49.3 hours, and is the shortest in ‘forestry’ at 40.1 hours, and that women’s average weekly hours of work is the longest in ‘information and communications’ at 39.4 hours, and is the shortest in ‘real estate’ at 29.7 hours. (Table 6.2)

**Table 6.2 Number of Employed Persons 15 Years of Age and Over by Industry (Major Groups) and Hours of Work and Average Weekly Hours of Work by Industry (Major Groups) and Sex : 2005**

Industry (major Groups)	Number of the employed persons (thousands)					Proportion (%)					Average weekly hours of work (hours)		
	Total <sup>1)</sup>	1-14 hours	15-34	35 hours and over	60 hours and over	Total <sup>1)</sup>	1-14 hours	15-34	35 hours and over	60 hours and over	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total <sup>2)</sup>	61,506	3,532	11,195	45,648	6,930	100.0	5.7	18.2	74.2	11.3	41.2	45.7	34.9
A Agriculture	2,703	259	787	1,617	324	100.0	9.6	29.1	59.8	12.0	38.3	40.5	35.6
B Forestry	47	2	10	33	2	100.0	4.0	21.2	71.5	3.6	39.1	40.1	33.3
C Fisheries	216	17	48	138	36	100.0	8.1	22.0	64.0	16.6	42.1	44.6	34.9
D Mining	27	0	2	24	2	100.0	1.8	7.3	89.5	7.0	43.9	45.0	38.0
E Construction	5,392	178	547	4,551	675	100.0	3.3	10.2	84.4	12.5	45.0	46.9	34.0
F Manufacturing	10,646	267	1,322	8,936	988	100.0	2.5	12.4	83.9	9.3	43.0	46.1	36.7
G Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	280	3	26	247	12	100.0	1.1	9.3	88.4	4.4	41.8	42.4	37.3
H Information and Communications	1,624	37	136	1,428	220	100.0	2.3	8.4	87.9	13.6	45.1	47.1	39.4
I Transport	3,133	77	383	2,629	655	100.0	2.4	12.2	83.9	20.9	46.9	49.3	34.9
J Wholesale and retail trade	11,018	678	2,611	7,616	1,492	100.0	6.2	23.7	69.1	13.5	40.6	47.4	33.9
K Finance and insurance	1,538	43	217	1,259	158	100.0	2.8	14.1	81.9	10.3	42.1	47.2	37.4
L Real estate	860	123	174	542	87	100.0	14.3	20.3	63.1	10.1	36.8	41.2	29.7
M Eating and Drinking Places, Accommodations	3,223	340	986	1,855	563	100.0	10.6	30.6	57.6	17.5	38.9	47.5	33.0
N Medical, Health Care and Welfare	5,353	371	1,190	3,695	251	100.0	6.9	22.2	69.0	4.7	37.6	43.5	35.9
O Education, Learning Support	2,702	343	436	1,874	240	100.0	12.7	16.2	69.3	8.9	38.0	42.4	34.3
P Compound Services	679	20	115	536	38	100.0	2.9	17.0	78.9	5.6	40.2	43.0	35.1
Q Services not elsewhere classified	8,820	582	1,787	6,315	924	100.0	6.6	20.3	71.6	10.5	40.1	44.2	34.6
R Government not elsewhere classified	2,098	106	235	1,730	179	100.0	5.0	11.2	82.5	8.5	41.5	43.9	33.9

1) Includes absent from work and “Hours of work not reported”.

2) Includes “Establishments not adequately described”.

## **CHAPTER VII: OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF EMPLOYED PERSON**

### 1. Occupational Composition and Its Trends by Four Groups of Occupation

#### **Employed persons are decreasing in three occupational groups excluding ‘sales and service occupations’.**

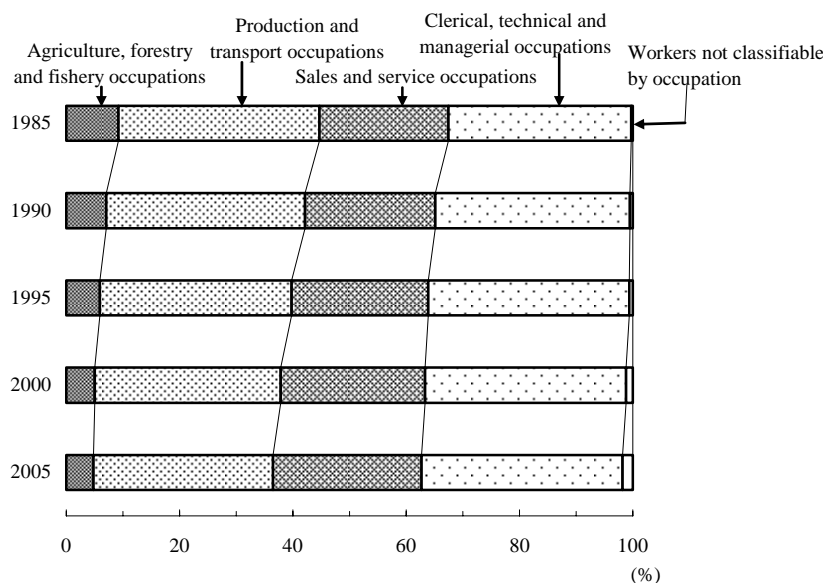
Regarding the distribution of the total of 61.51 million employed persons 15 years of age and over by four groups of occupation as of 2005, there are 2.94 million employed persons in ‘agriculture, forestry and fishery occupations’, 19.50 million in ‘production and transport occupations’, 16.13 million in ‘sales and service occupations’, and 21.83 million in ‘clerical, technical, and managerial occupations’. (Table 7.1)

#### **The proportion of ‘clerical, technical, and managerial occupations’ is highest.**

According to the proportion of employed persons 15 years of age and over by the four groups of occupation, the highest proportion is in ‘clerical, technical, and managerial occupations’ at 35.5%, followed by ‘production and transport occupations’ with 31.7%, ‘sales and service occupations’ with 26.2%, and ‘agriculture, forestry and fishery occupations’ with 4.8%.

Regarding the trends in the proportion among the four occupational groups, in 1960, ‘production and transport occupations’ accounted for 32.9% and ‘agriculture, forestry and fishery occupations’ for 32.5%, each accounting for approximately one third of all occupations, and ‘clerical, technical, and managerial occupations’ accounted for 17.4% and ‘sales and service occupations’ for 17.1%. Thereafter, the proportion of ‘agriculture, forestry and fishery occupations’ dropped substantially. The proportion of ‘production and transport occupations’ continued rising till 1970, but declined thereafter. Meanwhile, the proportion in ‘clerical, technical and managerial occupations’ surpassed that in ‘production and transport occupations’ from 1955 to become the largest occupational group. The proportion in ‘sales and service occupations’ has also been rising. (Table 7.2, Figure 7.1)

**Figure 7.1 Trends in the Proportion within Employed Persons 15 Years of Age and Over by Occupation (4 Groups): 1985 to 2005**



**Table 7.1 Trends in the Number of Employed Persons 15 Years of Age and Over by Occupation (Major Groups): 1995 to 2005**

Occupation (major groups)	Number of the employed persons (thousands)			Number of Change (thousands)		Change rate (%)	
	1995	2000	2005	1995-2000	2000-2005	1995-2000	2000-2005
Total <sup>1)</sup>	64,142	62,978	61,506	-1,164	-1,472	-1.8	-2.3
A Professional and technical workers	8,007	8,490	8,462	483	-27	6.0	-0.3
B Managers and officials	2,654	1,798	1,472	-856	-326	-32.2	-18.1
C Clerical and related workers	12,120	12,064	11,894	-56	-170	-0.5	-1.4
D Sales workers	9,504	9,492	8,936	-12	-556	-0.1	-5.9
E Service workers	5,027	5,562	6,146	534	584	10.6	10.5
F Protective service workers	937	996	1,051	58	55	6.2	5.5
G Agricultural, forestry and fisheries workers	3,807	3,149	2,940	-658	-210	-17.3	-6.7
H Workers in transport and communications occupations	2,386	2,258	2,077	-128	-181	-5.4	-8.0
I Production process workers and labourers	19,309	18,433	17,420	-876	-1,013	-4.5	-5.5
(Recount) <sup>2)</sup>							
I Agriculture, forestry and fishery occupations	3,807	3,149	2,940	-658	-210	-17.3	-6.7
II Production and transport occupations	21,694	20,691	19,498	-1,004	-1,193	-4.6	-5.8
III Sales and service occupations	15,469	16,049	16,132	581	83	3.8	0.5
IV Clerical, technical and managerial occupations	22,780	22,352	21,828	-429	-524	-1.9	-2.3

1) Includes "Workers not classifiable by occupation".

2) I Agriculture, forestry and fishery occupations = G

II Production and transport occupations = H + I

III Sales and service occupations = D + E + F

IV Clerical, technical and managerial occupations = A + B + C

**Table 7.2 Trends in the Proportion within Employed Persons 15 Years of Age and Over by Occupation (Major Groups): 1970 to 2005**

	(%)							
Occupation (major groups)	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
Total <sup>1)</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
A Professional and technical	6.6	7.6	8.7	10.6	11.6	12.5	13.5	13.8
B Managers and officials	3.9	4.3	4.7	4.0	4.1	4.1	2.9	2.4
C Clerical and related workers	14.0	16.7	16.4	17.7	18.7	18.9	19.2	19.3
D Sales workers	12.0	13.3	14.6	14.3	14.4	14.8	15.1	14.5
E Service workers	6.1	6.5	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.8	8.8	10.0
F Protective service workers	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
G Agricultural, forestry and fisheries workers	19.2	13.8	10.8	9.2	7.0	5.9	5.0	4.8
H Workers in transport and communications occupations	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4
I Production process workers and labourers	32.4	31.8	32.1	31.5	31.3	30.1	29.3	28.3
(Recount)								
I Agriculture, forestry and fishery occupations	19.2	13.8	10.8	9.2	7.0	5.9	5.0	4.8
II Production and transport occupations	36.9	36.4	36.4	35.5	35.1	33.8	32.9	31.7
III Sales and service occupations	19.4	21.2	22.8	22.8	23.0	24.1	25.5	26.2
IV Clerical, technical and managerial occupations	24.5	28.6	29.8	32.3	34.4	35.5	35.5	35.5

1) Includes "Workers not classifiable by occupation".

Note: The figures for 1970 and 1975 are based on the results of detailed sample tabulation.

## 2. Occupational Composition of Employed Persons by Major Groups of Occupation

### **‘Service workers’ are increasing significantly.**

Looking at the number of employed persons by major groups of occupation, ‘production process workers and labourers’ is the largest group, numbering 17.42 million, followed by ‘clerical and related workers’ (11.89 million), ‘sales workers’ (8.94 million), and ‘professional and technical workers’ (8.46 million). A comparison with 2000 reveals that proportionally, the number of ‘service workers’ has increased the most, showing a 10.5% increase, followed by ‘protective service workers’ with a 5.5% increase, and so on. Meanwhile, ‘managers and officials’ shows the highest rate of decrease at 18.1%, followed by ‘workers in transport and communications occupations’ with a 8.0% decrease, and so on. (Table 7.1)

According to the trends in the proportion of employed persons by major groups of occupation, the proportion of ‘professional and technical workers’ increased from 6.6% in 1970 to 13.8% in 2005, as did ‘clerical and related workers’ from 14.0% to 19.3% and ‘service workers’ from 6.1% to 10.0%. Meanwhile, the proportion of ‘production process workers and labourers’ remains high in 2005 at 28.3%, although it has been declining from 32.4% in 1970. (Table 7.2)

### 3. Sex and Age Composition of Employed Persons by Major Groups of Occupation

**The proportion of women exceeds that of men both for ‘service workers’ and ‘clerical and related workers’.**

According to the sex composition of employed persons by major groups of occupation, the proportion of men is extremely high for ‘workers in transport and communications occupations’ (men account for 95.4%), ‘protective service workers’ (men account for 94.6%), and ‘managers and officials’ (men account for 88.1%). In contrast, the proportion of women is higher than that of men both for ‘service workers’ (women account for 66.3%) and ‘clerical and related workers’ (women account for 62.0%). The proportion of women is also high both for ‘professional and technical workers’ (women account for 47.6%) and ‘agricultural, forestry and fishery workers’ (women account for 41.0%) in comparison with other occupations. (Table 7.3)

**Table 7.3 Number of Employed Persons 15 Years of Age and Over, Proportion and Change Rate from 2000 Onward by Occupation (Major Groups) and Sex: 2005**

Occupation (major groups)	Number of the employed persons (thousands)			Proportion (%)		Change rate (%) from 2000 to 2005		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total <sup>1)</sup>	61,506	35,735	25,771	58.1	41.9	-2.3	-4.1	0.2
A Professional and technical workers	8,462	4,433	4,029	52.4	47.6	-0.3	-6.8	8.0
B Managers and officials	1,472	1,296	175	88.1	11.9	-18.1	-18.8	-12.8
C Clerical and related workers	11,894	4,519	7,375	38.0	62.0	-1.4	-0.3	-2.1
D Sales workers	8,936	5,571	3,365	62.3	37.7	-5.9	-8.0	-2.0
E Service workers	6,146	2,068	4,078	33.7	66.3	10.5	5.4	13.3
F Protective service workers	1,051	994	57	94.6	5.4	5.5	5.2	11.9
G Agricultural, forestry and fisheries workers	2,940	1,736	1,204	59.0	41.0	-6.7	-3.5	-10.8
H Workers in transport and communications occupations	2,077	1,982	95	95.4	4.6	-8.0	-7.8	-12.0
I Production process workers and labourers	17,420	12,472	4,949	71.6	28.4	-5.5	-4.3	-8.3

1) Includes “Workers not classifiable by occupation”.

## **CHAPTER VIII: COMMUTING EMPLOYED AND ATTENDING SCHOOL POPULATION**

**The population of commuting employed persons and persons attending school is 60.71 million, a 2.2% decrease from 2000.**

Among employed persons and persons attending school 15 years of age and over (68.43 million), people working or schooling in other place than home total 60.71 million (88.7% of the employed persons and persons attending school). Of those 60.71 million people, people working or schooling in the same shi, ku, machi or mura about place of work or schooling number 31.71 million (46.3% *id.*), people working or schooling in other shi, ku, machi or mura in the same prefecture number 23.17 million (33.9% *id.*), and people working or attending school in other shi, ku, machi or mura in the other prefecture number 5.83 million (8.5% *id.*).

A comparison with the figures in 2000 reveals that people working or schooling in other place than home decreased by 1.39 million or 2.2%. The breakdown of this figure shows that people working or schooling in the same shi, ku, machi or mura decreased by 0.1%, the people working or schooling in other shi, ku, machi or mura in the same prefecture decreased by 5.2%, and the people working or schooling in other shi, ku, machi or mura in the other prefecture decreased by 1.5%. (Table 8.1)

**The proportion of commuting employed persons working in other shi, ku, machi or mura is higher among men than women.**

Among employed persons 15 years of age and over, the proportion of people working in other shi, ku, machi or mura in place of work is 46.8% among men and 34.3% among women. This indicates that men work in other shi, ku, machi or mura in higher proportion rather than women. (Table 8.2)

**Table 8.1 Trends in the Number of Employed Persons and Persons Attending School 15 Years of Age and Over by Place of Work or Schooling: 1990 to 2005**

Place of work or schooling	Number of the employed persons and persons attending school (thousands)				Proportion (%)				Change rate (%)		
	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005
Total	71,294	73,036	70,890	68,435	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.4	-2.9	-3.5
Working at home	11,778	9,560	8,785	7,722	16.5	13.1	12.4	11.3	-18.8	-8.1	-12.1
Working or schooling in other place than home	59,517	63,476	62,105	60,712	83.5	86.9	87.6	88.7	6.7	-2.2	-2.2
Working or schooling in the same shi, ku, machi or mura	30,741	32,777	31,761	31,714	43.1	44.9	44.8	46.3	6.6	-3.1	-0.1
Working or schooling in other shi, ku, machi or mura	28,776	30,698	30,344	28,998	40.4	42.0	42.8	42.4	6.7	-1.2	-4.4
Same prefecture	23,003	24,505	24,431	23,172	32.3	33.6	34.5	33.9	6.5	-0.3	-5.2
Other prefecture	5,773	6,193	5,913	5,826	8.1	8.5	8.3	8.5	7.3	-4.5	-1.5
Employed persons	61,682	64,142	62,978	61,506	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	4.0	-1.8	-2.3
Working at home	11,778	9,560	8,785	7,722	19.1	14.9	13.9	12.6	-18.8	-8.1	-12.1
Commuting employed persons	49,904	54,581	54,193	53,784	80.9	85.1	86.1	87.4	9.4	-0.7	-0.8
Working in the same shi,ku, machi or mura	26,068	28,505	27,850	28,237	42.3	44.4	44.2	45.9	9.3	-2.3	1.4
Working in other shi, ku, machi or mura	23,836	26,076	26,343	25,547	38.6	40.7	41.8	41.5	9.4	1.0	-3.0
Same prefecture	19,021	20,862	21,236	20,461	30.8	32.5	33.7	33.3	9.7	1.8	-3.6
Other prefecture	4,815	5,214	5,108	5,086	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.3	-2.0	-0.4
Persons attending school	9,613	8,894	7,912	6,929	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-7.5	-11.0	-12.4
Schooling in the same shi, ku, machi or mura	4,672	4,272	3,912	3,478	48.6	48.0	49.4	50.2	-8.6	-8.4	-11.1
Schooling in other shi, ku, machi or mura	4,940	4,622	4,000	3,451	51.4	52.0	50.6	49.8	-6.4	-13.4	-13.7
Same prefecture	3,982	3,643	3,195	2,711	41.4	41.0	40.4	39.1	-8.5	-12.3	-15.2
Other prefecture	958	979	805	740	10.0	11.0	10.2	10.7	2.2	-17.8	-8.1



**Table 8.2 Proportion within the Place of Work or Schooling of Employed Persons and Persons Attending School 15 Years of Age and Over by Age (Five-Year Groups) and Sex: 2005**

Employed persons and persons attending school, sex and age (five-year groups)	Number (thousands)						Proportion (%)					
	Total	Working at home	Working or schooling in the same shi, ku, machi or mura (excluding working at home)	Working or schooling in other shi, ku, machi or mura	Same prefecture	Other prefecture	Total	Working at home	Working or schooling in the same shi, ku, machi or mura (excluding working at home)	Working or schooling in other shi, ku, machi or mura	Same prefecture	Other prefecture
<b>Employed persons</b>												
<b>Both sexes</b>	61,506	7,722	28,237	25,547	20,461	5,086	100.0	12.6	45.9	41.5	33.3	8.3
15-19 years old	959	17	612	330	290	40	100.0	1.7	63.8	34.4	30.2	4.2
20-24	4,436	93	2,250	2,093	1,733	359	100.0	2.1	50.7	47.2	39.1	8.1
25-29	6,097	192	2,749	3,155	2,543	612	100.0	3.2	45.1	51.8	41.7	10.0
30-34	7,002	333	3,107	3,561	2,856	705	100.0	4.8	44.4	50.9	40.8	10.1
35-39	6,408	406	2,882	3,120	2,479	641	100.0	6.3	45.0	48.7	38.7	10.0
40-44	6,309	475	2,952	2,882	2,297	585	100.0	7.5	46.8	45.7	36.4	9.3
45-49	6,201	576	3,001	2,624	2,107	516	100.0	9.3	48.4	42.3	34.0	8.3
50-54	6,823	815	3,313	2,695	2,158	538	100.0	11.9	48.6	39.5	31.6	7.9
55-59	7,391	1,107	3,479	2,806	2,208	598	100.0	15.0	47.1	38.0	29.9	8.1
60-64	4,464	1,036	2,012	1,416	1,108	308	100.0	23.2	45.1	31.7	24.8	6.9
65 and over	5,416	2,672	1,880	864	681	183	100.0	49.3	34.7	16.0	12.6	3.4
<b>Male</b>	35,735	4,281	14,734	16,720	12,987	3,734	100.0	12.0	41.2	46.8	36.3	10.4
15-19 years old	494	12	313	170	150	20	100.0	2.3	63.3	34.4	30.3	4.1
20-24	2,228	63	1,151	1,014	845	169	100.0	2.8	51.7	45.5	37.9	7.6
25-29	3,397	124	1,514	1,758	1,414	344	100.0	3.7	44.6	51.8	41.6	10.1
30-34	4,228	196	1,759	2,272	1,798	474	100.0	4.6	41.6	53.7	42.5	11.2
35-39	3,856	225	1,515	2,115	1,631	485	100.0	5.8	39.3	54.9	42.3	12.6
40-44	3,629	256	1,405	1,969	1,503	466	100.0	7.1	38.7	54.2	41.4	12.8
45-49	3,483	308	1,391	1,784	1,365	418	100.0	8.8	40.0	51.2	39.2	12.0
50-54	3,900	438	1,594	1,869	1,429	440	100.0	11.2	40.9	47.9	36.6	11.3
55-59	4,395	589	1,772	2,034	1,533	501	100.0	13.4	40.3	46.3	34.9	11.4
60-64	2,749	548	1,128	1,072	810	262	100.0	19.9	41.0	39.0	29.5	9.5
65 and over	3,376	1,522	1,192	663	509	154	100.0	45.1	35.3	19.6	15.1	4.6
<b>Female</b>	25,771	3,442	13,502	8,826	7,474	1,352	100.0	13.4	52.4	34.3	29.0	5.2
15-19 years old	465	5	299	160	140	20	100.0	1.1	64.4	34.5	30.2	4.3
20-24	2,207	30	1,078	889	889	190	100.0	1.4	49.8	48.9	40.3	8.6
25-29	2,700	68	1,235	1,397	1,129	268	100.0	2.5	45.7	51.7	41.8	9.9
30-34	2,774	137	1,348	1,289	1,058	231	100.0	4.9	48.6	46.5	38.1	8.3
35-39	2,553	181	1,367	1,005	848	157	100.0	7.1	53.5	39.4	33.2	6.1
40-44	2,680	219	1,547	913	794	119	100.0	8.2	57.7	34.1	29.6	4.5
45-49	2,718	269	1,609	840	742	98	100.0	9.9	59.2	30.9	27.3	3.6
50-54	2,923	377	1,719	827	729	98	100.0	12.9	58.8	28.3	24.9	3.3
55-59	2,997	518	1,707	772	675	97	100.0	17.3	57.0	25.8	22.5	3.2
60-64	1,715	487	884	344	298	46	100.0	28.4	51.5	20.0	17.4	2.7
65 and over	2,039	1,150	688	202	172	29	100.0	56.4	33.7	9.9	8.4	1.4
<b>Persons attending school</b>												
<b>Both sexes</b>	6,929	-	3,478	3,451	2,711	740	100.0	-	50.2	49.8	39.1	10.7
15-19 years old	5,154	-	2,767	2,387	2,038	348	100.0	-	53.7	46.3	39.5	6.8
20-24	1,525	-	600	924	575	350	100.0	-	39.4	60.6	37.7	22.9
25-29	150	-	64	86	58	28	100.0	-	42.4	57.6	38.9	18.7
30 and over	100	-	46	54	40	14	100.0	-	46.2	53.8	39.7	14.1
<b>Male</b>	3,670	-	1,860	1,810	1,410	400	100.0	-	50.7	49.3	38.4	10.9
15-19 years old	2,646	-	1,437	1,208	1,033	175	100.0	-	54.3	45.7	39.1	6.6
20-24	880	-	360	519	321	198	100.0	-	41.0	59.0	36.5	22.5
25-29	95	-	40	54	36	19	100.0	-	42.6	57.4	37.8	19.6
30 and over	50	-	22	28	20	8	100.0	-	44.2	55.8	40.0	15.8
<b>Female</b>	3,259	-	1,617	1,641	1,301	340	100.0	-	49.6	50.4	39.9	10.4
15-19 years old	2,508	-	1,330	1,179	1,005	174	100.0	-	53.0	47.0	40.1	6.9
20-24	645	-	240	405	254	151	100.0	-	37.2	62.8	39.3	23.4
25-29	55	-	23	32	23	9	100.0	-	42.1	57.9	40.9	17.0
30 and over	50	-	24	26	20	6	100.0	-	48.3	51.7	39.3	12.4

## **CHAPTER IX: HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSING STATUS**

### **1. Type and Size of Household**

#### **The increase in the number of private households has slowed down.**

As of October 1, 2005, the number of private households is 49.06 million and the number of private household members is 124.97 million in Japan. The number of institutional household members (students in school dormitories, inpatients of hospitals, etc.) is 2.31 million, accounting for 1.8% of the total population.

Regarding the growth trend, the number of private households increased by 10.9% between 1970 and 1975 and by 6 to 7% between 1980 and 2000. The growth trend, however, slowed down from 2000 to 2005, in which period the number of private households increased moderately by 2.28 million or 4.9%. Nevertheless, private households have been steadily increasing in number at a faster rate than the population. (Table 9.1)

#### **The proportion of one-person households is 29.5%.**

The size of household in Japan has been shrinking because of the increase in family nuclei and one-person households, a decline in the live birth rate, and the like. The average number of household members in private households was 4.14 in 1960, but it dropped below 3 to 2.99 in 1990, and further reduced to 2.55 in 2005.

According to the distribution of private households as of 2005 by size of household, the number of one-person households is largest, standing at 14.46 million and accounting for 29.5% of private households. For the rest, the larger the number of household members, the fewer the number of households.

According to the change in the number of private households by household members between 2000 and 2005, the change rate gets higher as the number of household members decreases. The change rate thus went up in the category of households with three or less household members, but went down in the category of households with four or more household members. In particular, it dropped by 19.7% in the category of households with seven or more household members, recording a major decrease of almost 20%. The proportion of private households by household members, in comparison with the figure in 2000, went up in the category of small-sized households with two or less household

members, but went down in the category of households with three or more household members. (Table 9.2, Figure 9.1)

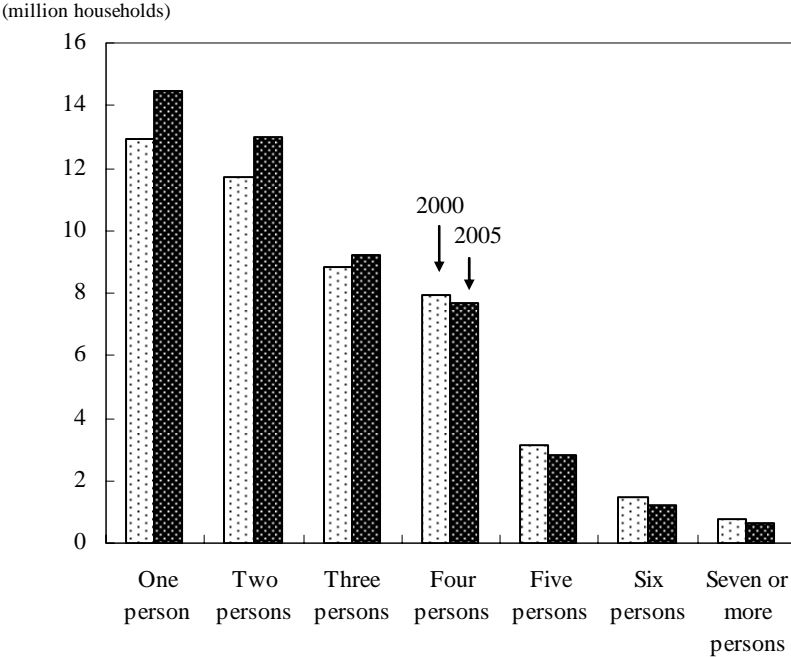
**Table 9.1 Trends in the Number of Households and Household Members by Type of Household : 1990 to 2005**

Classification	Number (thousands)				Number of Change (thousands)	Change rate(%)		
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2000-2005	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005
Number of private households	40,670	43,900	46,782	49,063	2,280	7.9	6.6	4.9
Private household members	121,545	123,646	124,725	124,973	249	1.7	0.9	0.2
Institutional household members	1,742	1,794	1,973	2,312	340	3.0	10.0	17.2
Household members of social institutions	434	525	701	1,070	369	20.9	33.7	52.6
(Reference) Total population	123,611	125,570	126,926	127,768	842	1.6	1.1	0.7

**Table 9.2 Trends in the Number of Private Households by Size of Household : 1990 to 2005**

Size of household	Number of private households (thousands of households)				Proportion by size of household (%)		Change rate (%)	
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2000	2005	1995-2000	2000-2005
Total	40,670	43,900	46,782	49,063	100.0	100.0	6.6	4.9
One person	9,390	11,239	12,911	14,457	27.6	29.5	14.9	12.0
Two persons	8,370	10,080	11,743	13,024	25.1	26.5	16.5	10.9
Three persons	7,351	8,131	8,810	9,196	18.8	18.7	8.4	4.4
Four persons	8,788	8,277	7,925	7,707	16.9	15.7	-4.3	-2.7
Five persons	3,805	3,512	3,167	2,848	6.8	5.8	-9.8	-10.1
Six persons	1,903	1,713	1,449	1,208	3.1	2.5	-15.4	-16.6
Seven or more persons	1,064	948	776	623	1.7	1.3	-18.1	-19.7
Persons per household (persons)	2.99	2.82	2.67	2.55	-	-	-	-

**Figure 9.1** Number of Private Households by Size of Household: 2000 and 2005



## 2. Family Type of Household

**The proportion of ‘family nuclei’ within the entire private households is 57.9%.**

In the entire private households as reported in 2005, ‘relatives households’ number 34.34 million (70.0% of private households), ‘non-relatives households’ number 270 thousand (0.5% *id.*), and ‘one-person households’ number 14.46 million (29.5% *id.*).

Examining ‘relatives households’ by family type reveals that ‘family nuclei’ households number 28.39 million, accounting for 57.9% of private households. Among the ‘family nuclei’ households, households of ‘a married couple with their child(ren)’ number 14.65 million (29.9% *id.*) as the largest group, followed by households of ‘a married couple only’ numbering 9.64 million (19.6% *id.*), households of ‘mother with her child(ren)’ numbering 3.49 million (7.1% *id.*), and households of ‘father with his child(ren)’ numbering 620 thousand (1.3% *id.*). (Table 9.3)

**Households of ‘mother with her child(ren)’ increased by 15.1%.**

Among the ‘family nuclei’ households, in the period between 2000 and 2005, the households of ‘mother with her child(ren)’ increased by 15.1%, the households of ‘father with his child(ren)’ increased by 13.8%, and the households of ‘a married couple only’ increased by 9.1%. These three family types of households each recorded a change rate far greater than that of the ‘family nuclei’ households (3.9%). (Table 9.3)

**One-person households consisting of a person 55 years of age and over are growing in number.**

According to the trend in the change rate since 1970, the ‘family nuclei’ households increased from 1970 to 1975 at a large change rate of 16.3%, and kept increasing at change rates ranging from 5 to 6% since 1985, but the change rate reduced to 3.9% between 2000 and 2005. Meanwhile, one-person households increased from 1970 to 1975 at a change rate of 6.9%, then increased at a change rate of 10% or higher from 1985. The change rate peaked at 19.7% between 1990 and 1995, yet continued from 2000 to 2005 at a change rate of 12.0%.

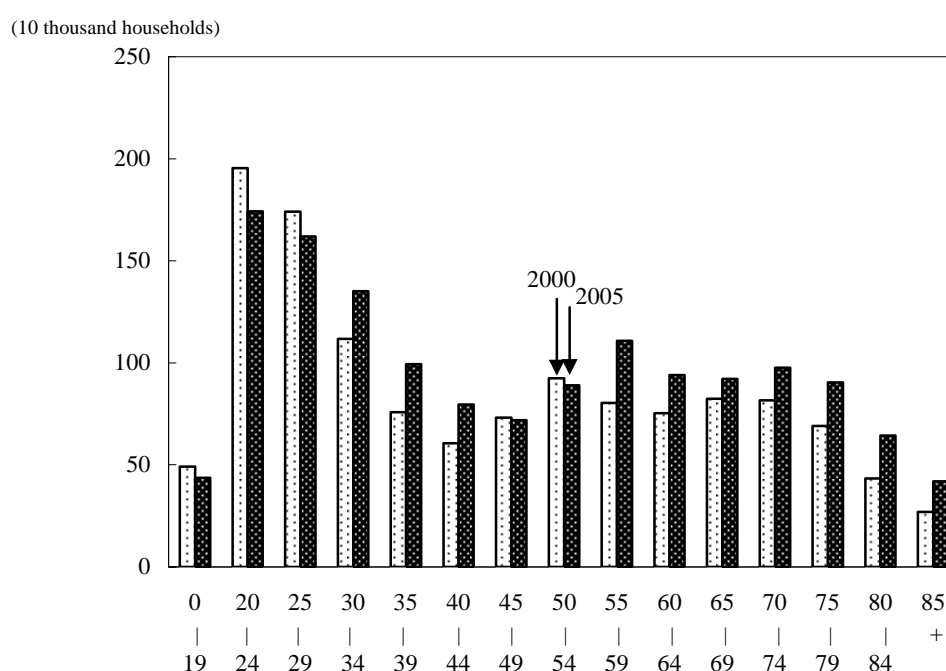
Examining the ever-increasing one-person households by age group between 2000 and 2005 reveals that one-person households increased greatly in the age groups of 55 years of age and over, which is demonstrated by high change rates

in that period, such as a 55.3% increase in the age group of 85 and over. (Table 9.3, Figure 9.2)

**Table 9.3 Trends in the Number of Private Households by Family Type of Household: 1995 to 2005**

Family type of household	Number of the private households (thousands of households)			Proportion by family type (%)			Change rate (%)	
	1995	2000	2005	1995	2000	2005	1995-2000	2000-2005
Total	43,900	46,782	49,063	100.0	100.0	100.0	6.6	4.9
A Relatives households	32,533	33,679	34,337	74.1	72.0	70.0	3.5	2.0
I Family nuclei	25,760	27,332	28,394	58.7	58.4	57.9	6.1	3.9
(1) A married couple only	7,619	8,835	9,637	17.4	18.9	19.6	16.0	9.1
(2) A married couple with their child(ren)	15,032	14,919	14,646	34.2	31.9	29.9	-0.8	-1.8
(3) Father with his child(ren)	485	545	621	1.1	1.2	1.3	12.5	13.8
(4) Mother with her child(ren)	2,624	3,032	3,491	6.0	6.5	7.1	15.6	15.1
II Other relatives households	6,773	6,347	5,944	15.4	13.6	12.1	-6.3	-6.4
(5) A couple with their parents	227	238	247	0.5	0.5	0.5	4.8	3.5
(6) A couple with their parent	638	699	738	1.5	1.5	1.5	9.6	5.7
(7) A couple with their child(ren) and parents	1,719	1,442	1,180	3.9	3.1	2.4	-16.1	-18.1
(8) A couple with their child(ren) and parent	2,326	2,084	1,824	5.3	4.5	3.7	-10.4	-12.5
(9) A couple with relative(s) other than child(ren) and parent(s)	119	123	125	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.4	2.1
(10) A couple with their child(ren) and relative(s) other than parent(s)	330	371	413	0.8	0.8	0.8	12.2	11.3
(11) A couple with their parent(s) and relative(s) other than child(ren)	126	120	113	0.3	0.3	0.2	-4.9	-5.2
(12) A couple with their child(ren), parent(s) and other relative(s)	549	462	416	1.2	1.0	0.8	-15.7	-10.1
(13) Brothers or sisters only	261	292	310	0.6	0.6	0.6	12.2	6.0
(14) Other relatives households not elsewhere classified	478	517	578	1.1	1.1	1.2	8.1	11.8
B Non-relatives households	128	192	268	0.3	0.4	0.5	49.9	39.8
C One-person households	11,239	12,911	14,457	25.6	27.6	29.5	14.9	12.0

**Figure 9.2 Number of One-Person Households by Age (Five-Year Groups): 2000 and 2005**



### 3. Kind of Residence and Tenure of Dwelling

#### Ratio of owner occupants is 62.1%.

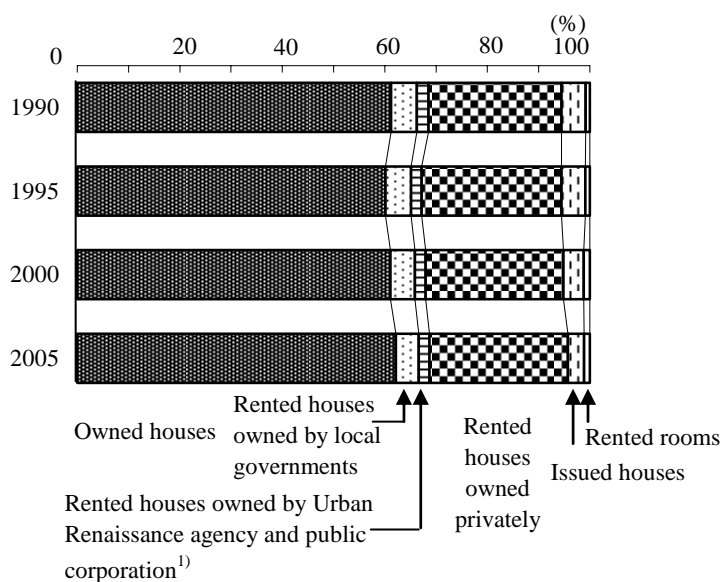
According to the residential status of 49.06 million private households in Japan, the number of private households living in dwelling houses is 48.17 million (98.2% of private households), and that of private households living in school dormitories or hospitalized in hospitals, etc. (private households living in other dwelling houses) is 890 thousand (1.8% *id.*)

Examining the tenure of dwelling of the private households living in dwelling houses, households living in owned houses account for the largest number at 29.93 million, or 62.1% (owned house ratio) of the private households living in dwelling houses. Following this, households living in rented houses owned privately number 13 million (27.0% of the private households living in dwelling houses). (Table 9.4)

#### Ratio of owner occupants is rising.

According to a comparison of the number of household living in owned houses and of households living in rented houses with the numbers in 2000, the number of households living in owned houses increased by 7.2% in 2005, exceeding the 5.4% increase in the total number of private households living in dwelling houses. As a result, the ratio of owner occupants rose from 61.1% in 2000 to 62.1% in 2005. Meanwhile, the number of households living in rented houses increased by 2.7%. Among the households living in rented houses, households living in rented houses owned privately increased in number by 5.7%, and households living in rented houses owned by Urban Renaissance agency and public corporation increased in number by 5.1%. (Table 9.4, Figure 9.3)

**Figure 9.3 Proportion by Tenure of Dwelling of Private Households Living in Dwelling Houses: 1990 to 2005**



1) Described as “Rented houses owned by public corporation” until 2000.

**Table 9.4 Trends in the Number of Households by Tenure of Dwelling of Private Households Living in Dwelling Houses in Japan, All shi and All gun: 1990 to 2005**

Japan, All shi, All gun and year	Total	Principal households							Rented rooms
		Total	Owned houses	Rented houses					
				Total	Rented houses owned by local governments	Rented houses owned by Urban Renaissance agency and public corporation <sup>1)</sup>	Rented houses owned privately	Issued houses	
<b>Japan</b>									
Number (thousands of households)									
1990	39,319	38,994	24,060	14,934	1,997	878	10,216	1,843	325
1995	42,614	42,240	25,633	16,607	2,111	902	11,618	1,975	374
2000	45,693	45,144	27,905	17,239	2,190	952	12,298	1,799	549
2005	48,168	47,633	29,927	17,705	2,173	1,001	13,005	1,527	536
Proportion (%)									
1990	100.0	99.2	61.2	38.0	5.1	2.2	26.0	4.7	0.8
1995	100.0	99.1	60.2	39.0	5.0	2.1	27.3	4.6	0.9
2000	100.0	98.8	61.1	37.7	4.8	2.1	26.9	3.9	1.2
2005	100.0	98.9	62.1	36.8	4.5	2.1	27.0	3.2	1.1
Change rate (%)									
1990-1995	8.4	8.3	6.5	11.2	5.7	2.7	13.7	7.2	15.3
1995-2000	7.2	6.9	8.9	3.8	3.7	5.6	5.8	-8.9	46.7
2000-2005	5.4	5.5	7.2	2.7	-0.8	5.1	5.7	-15.1	-2.5
<b>All shi</b>									
Number (thousands of households)									
1990	31,517	31,235	17,687	13,548	1,655	831	9,458	1,604	282
1995	34,495	34,171	19,088	15,084	1,755	852	10,743	1,734	324
2000	37,272	36,793	21,142	15,651	1,824	906	11,344	1,576	480
2005	42,362	41,878	25,371	16,507	1,905	970	12,243	1,389	485
Proportion (%)									
1990	100.0	99.1	56.1	43.0	5.2	2.6	30.0	5.1	0.9
1995	100.0	99.1	55.3	43.7	5.1	2.5	31.1	5.0	0.9
2000	100.0	98.7	56.7	42.0	4.9	2.4	30.4	4.2	1.3
2005	100.0	98.9	59.9	39.0	4.5	2.3	28.9	3.3	1.1
Change rate (%)									
1990-1995	9.5	9.4	7.9	11.3	6.1	2.6	13.6	8.1	14.7
1995-2000	8.1	7.7	10.8	3.8	4.0	6.3	5.6	-9.1	48.2
2000-2005	13.7	13.8	20.0	5.5	4.4	7.0	7.9	-11.9	1.0
<b>All gun</b>									
Number (thousands of households)									
1990	7,802	7,759	6,373	1,386	342	47	758	239	42
1995	8,119	8,069	6,545	1,523	356	50	876	242	51
2000	8,421	8,351	6,763	1,588	366	46	954	223	69
2005	5,806	5,755	4,556	1,199	268	31	762	138	51
Proportion (%)									
1990	100.0	99.5	81.7	17.8	4.4	0.6	9.7	3.1	0.5
1995	100.0	99.4	80.6	18.8	4.4	0.6	10.8	3.0	0.6
2000	100.0	99.2	80.3	18.9	4.3	0.5	11.3	2.6	0.8
2005	100.0	99.1	78.5	20.6	4.6	0.5	13.1	2.4	0.9
Change rate (%)									
1990-1995	4.1	4.0	2.7	9.9	4.1	5.6	15.5	1.0	19.4
1995-2000	3.7	3.5	3.3	4.3	2.6	-7.0	8.9	-7.7	37.1
2000-2005	-31.1	-31.1	-32.6	-24.5	-26.7	-32.3	-20.1	-38.2	-26.7

1) Described as "Rented houses owned by public corporation" until 2000.

Note: "Principal households" means those households living in dwelling houses excluding those living in "Rented rooms".



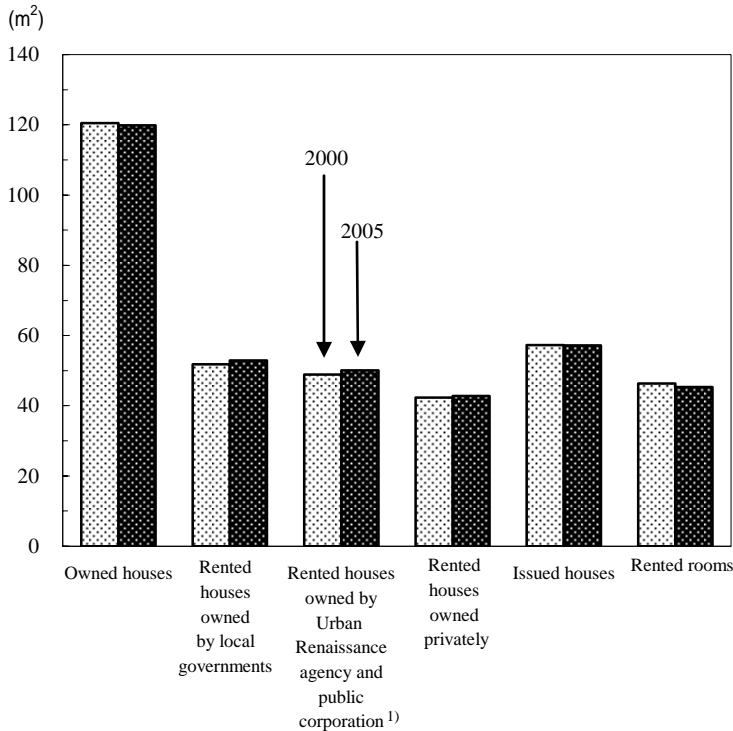
#### 4. Housing Size

**The area of floor space per household is increasing slightly.**

The area of floor space per household (the total area of floor space of dwelling house) of private households living in dwelling houses is 91.8 m<sup>2</sup>, which is a slight increase of 0.5 m<sup>2</sup> (0.5%) from 91.3 m<sup>2</sup> in 2005.

According to the area of floor space per household of private households living in dwelling houses by tenure of dwelling, the area of floor space per household of private households living in owned houses is the largest at 119.8 m<sup>2</sup>, followed by households living in issued houses (57.2 m<sup>2</sup>), households living in rented houses owned by local governments (52.9 m<sup>2</sup>), households living in rented houses owned by Urban Renaissance agency and public corporation (50.1 m<sup>2</sup>), households living in rented rooms (45.3 m<sup>2</sup>) and households living in rented houses owned privately (42.8 m<sup>2</sup>). The households living in owned houses have more than twice the area of floor space of households living in dwellings other than owned houses. (Table 9.5, Figure 9.4)

**Figure 9.4 Area of Floor Space per Household by Tenure of Dwelling Houses: 2000 and 2005**



1) Described as “Rented houses owned by public corporation” until 2000.

**Table 9.5 Trends in the Area of Floor Space by Tenure of Dwelling of Private Households Living in Dwelling Houses: 1990 to 2005**

Area of floor space, year and change rate	Private households living in dwelling houses	Owned houses	Rented houses owned by local governments	Rented houses owned by Urban Renaissance agency and public corporation <sup>1)</sup>	Rented houses owned privately	Issued houses	Rented rooms
Area of floor space per household (m <sup>2</sup> )							
1990	83.9	111.1	47.4	45.2	37.5	54.3	28.9
1995	85.9	115.4	48.5	46.2	37.9	53.2	33.8
2000	91.3	120.5	51.8	48.9	42.3	57.3	46.3
2005	91.8	119.8	52.9	50.1	42.8	57.2	45.3
Change rate (%)							
1990-1995	2.4	3.9	2.3	2.2	1.1	-2.0	17.0
1995-2000	6.3	4.4	6.8	5.8	11.6	7.7	37.0
2000-2005	0.5	-0.6	2.1	2.5	1.2	-0.2	-2.2
Area of floor space per person (m <sup>2</sup> )							
1990	27.5	31.6	16.1	16.1	17.9	19.0	15.0
1995	29.9	34.7	17.8	17.7	19.1	20.6	16.6
2000	33.8	38.6	20.5	20.2	22.6	23.6	21.8
2005	35.7	40.6	22.3	22.2	23.6	24.9	21.9
Change rate (%)							
1990-1995	8.7	9.8	10.6	9.9	6.7	8.4	10.7
1995-2000	13.0	11.2	15.2	14.1	18.3	14.6	31.3
2000-2005	5.6	5.2	8.8	9.9	4.4	5.5	0.5

1) Described as "Rented houses owned by public corporation" until 2000.

## **CHAPTER X: HOUSEHOLDS WITH AGED PERSONS**

**The number of ‘aged-single-person households’ is 3.86 million, a 27.5% increase.**

Population aging in Japan has been advancing rapidly, which is leading to an increase in households with aged persons. The number of private households with relatives 65 years of age and over (aged relatives) is 17.2 million in 2005, which is a 14.4% increase from the number in 2000. The proportion of these private households to the entire private households also gradually went up from 22.7% in 1980 to 29.1% in 1995, to 32.2% in 2000, and finally reached 35.1% in 2005, accounting for over one third of private households.

Regarding private households with aged relatives by family type, the number of ‘aged-single-person households’ increased by 27.5%, from 3.03 million in 2000 to 3.86 million in 2005, and the number of ‘family nuclei’ households also increased rapidly by 23.8%, from 6.8 million to 8.41 million. (Table 10.1)

**One in 5.3 women 65 years of age and over lives alone.**

The ‘aged-single-person households’ have increased by 830 thousand from 2000, and the proportion of ‘aged-single-person households’ within the population 65 years of age and over has also risen to 15.1% from 13.8% in 2000. Observing ‘aged-single-person households’ by sex, those of men number 1.05 million and those of women number 2.81 million, indicating that there are 2.7 times as many women in such households as men. Regarding the proportion of male and female ‘aged-single-person households’ within the population 65 years of age and over, men account for 9.7% while women account for 19.0%, meaning that approximately one in five women 65 years of age and over is living in an ‘aged-single-person household’. (Table 10.1)

**Table 10.1 Trends in the Number of Households by Family Type of Private Households with Aged Relatives: 1995 to 2005**

Family type of household	Number of private households (thousands of households)			Proportion (%)			Change rate (%)	
	1995	2000	2005	1995	2000	2005	1995-2000	2000-2005
Total	12,780	15,045	17,204	100.0	100.0	100.0	17.7	14.4
A Relatives households	10,564	11,994	13,313	82.7	79.7	77.4	13.5	11.0
I Family nuclei	5,162	6,798	8,415	40.4	45.2	48.9	31.7	23.8
A married couple only	3,042	3,977	4,779	23.8	26.4	27.8	30.7	20.2
Aged-couple households	2,763	3,661	4,487	21.6	24.3	26.1	32.5	22.6
A married couple with their child(ren)	1,146	1,568	2,042	9.0	10.4	11.9	36.9	30.2
A parent and his or her child(ren)	975	1,253	1,594	7.6	8.3	9.3	28.5	27.3
II Other relatives households	5,402	5,196	4,898	42.3	34.5	28.5	-3.8	-5.7
B Non-relatives households	14	19	27	0.1	0.1	0.2	35.4	42.6
C "Aged-single-person households"	2,202	3,032	3,865	17.2	20.2	22.5	37.7	27.5

**A higher proportion of households of ‘aged-single-person households’ live in rented houses owned privately.**

Regarding private households with aged relatives living in dwelling houses (17.16 million households) by tenure of dwelling, the proportion of households living in owned houses is high at 83.5%, which is followed by the proportion of households living in rented houses owned privately at 9.3%, and the proportion of households living in rented houses owned by local governments at 4.7%, etc. The proportions of households living in rented houses owned by Urban Renaissance agency and public corporation, living in rented rooms, and living in issued houses are very small, standing at 1.7%, at 0.6%, and at 0.3%, respectively. Comparing these figures with that of the entire private households living in dwelling houses, the ratio of owner occupants is high and the proportion living in rented houses owned privately is low for private households with aged relatives.

The figures are almost the same for aged-couple households, among which owner occupants account for 86.4% and those living in rented houses owned privately for 6.3%. ‘Aged-single-person households’ show a lower ratio of owner occupants of 64.9%, but a higher proportion of living in rented houses owned privately of 21.1%. In particular, male ‘aged-single-person households’ show a high proportion of living in rented houses owned privately of 31.4%, a figure exceeding 30% that is high in comparison with the figure of private households living in dwelling houses. (Table 10.2)

**Table 10.2 Number of the Households by Kind of Residence and Tenure of Dwelling of Private Households with Aged Relatives: 2005**

Kind of residence and tenure of dwelling	Number of private households (thousands of households)					Proportion (%)				
	Households with aged relatives	Aged- couple households	"Aged-single-person households"			Households with aged relatives	Aged- couple households	"Aged-single-person households"		
			Both sexes	Male	Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	17,204	4,487	3,865	1,051	2,814					
Private households living in dwelling houses	17,159	4,474	3,842	1,040	2,802	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Principal households	17,062	4,451	3,783	1,023	2,760	99.4	99.5	98.5	98.4	98.5
Owned houses	14,321	3,866	2,495	572	1,924	83.5	86.4	64.9	55.0	68.6
Rented houses owned by local governments	804	207	354	84	270	4.7	4.6	9.2	8.1	9.6
Rented houses owned by Urban Renaissance agency and public corporation	289	85	109	34	75	1.7	1.9	2.8	3.3	2.7
Rented houses owned privately	1,595	282	812	327	485	9.3	6.3	21.1	31.4	17.3
Issued houses	53	12	13	6	6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2
Rented rooms	97	22	59	17	42	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
Private households living in other than dwelling houses	45	13	23	11	11	-	-	-	-	-

## **CHAPTER XI: POPULATION OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS**

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

**The population of foreign residents is 1.56 million, a 18.7% increase.**

The 2005 Population Census shows that the population of foreign residents usually living in Japan is 1.56 million (1.22% of the total population), which is an increase of 240 thousand or 18.7% from the population of foreign residents in 2000.

Trends in the population of foreign residents reported in respective Population Censuses conducted since 1920 (the census covered all foreigners in Japan before 1940, and covered the same groups of foreigners as the census in 2005 after 1950) indicate that the population of foreigners residing in Japan has been increasing rapidly. (Table 11.1)

**The nationalities of foreigners usually living in Japan are becoming more diverse.**

According to the population of foreign residents in 2005 by nationality, Korean nationals number 470 thousand to constitute the biggest group, followed by Chinese nationals (350 thousand), Brazilian nationals (210 thousand), Philippine nationals (120 thousand), etc.

A comparison of the population of foreign residents by nationality in 2005 with that in 2000 reveals that the numbers of Korean and United States nationals decreased by 11.9% and 3.6%, respectively, while the numbers of Chinese, Brazilian, Philippine and Peruvian nationals increased significantly by 37.1%, 13.6%, 32.1% and 19.3%, respectively. This indicates that nationalities are diversifying as the foreign population increases. (Table 11.2)

**Table 11.1 Trends in the Total Population and the Number of Foreigners: 1920 to 2005**

Year	Total population (thousands)	Number of foreigners (thousands)			Sex ratio of foreigners	Proportion of foreigners (%)
		Both sexes	Male	Female		
1920	55,963	78	63	15	425.1	0.14
1930	64,450	478	341	137	249.2	0.74
1940	73,114	1,304	788	516	152.6	1.78
1950	84,115	529	299	230	129.6	0.63
1955	90,077	598	328	270	121.7	0.66
1960	94,302	579	312	266	117.4	0.61
1965	99,209	596	317	279	113.7	0.60
1970	104,665	604	319	285	112.1	0.58
1975	111,940	642	335	307	109.2	0.57
1980	117,060	669	344	325	105.8	0.57
1985	121,049	720	364	356	102.3	0.59
1990	123,611	886	445	441	101.0	0.72
1995	125,570	1,140	567	574	98.8	0.91
2000 <sup>1)</sup>	126,926	1,311	621	689	90.1	1.03
2005	127,768	1,556	727	829	87.7	1.22

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

**Table 11.2 Trends in the Number of Foreigners by Nationality: 1920 to 2005**

Number, Proportion and year	Total	Korea	China	U.S.A.	Others				
					Total	Brazil	Philippines	Peru	Others
Number (population)									
1920	78,061	40,755	24,130	3,966	9,210	-	-	-	-
1930	477,980	419,009	44,051	3,640	11,280	-	-	-	-
1940	1,304,286	1,241,315	45,825	4,755	12,391	-	-	-	-
1950	528,923	464,306	39,965	4,995	19,657	-	-	-	-
1955	<sup>1)</sup> <sup>4)</sup> 597,438	539,635	40,500	7,858	9,443	-	-	-	-
1960	<sup>4)</sup> 578,519	<sup>1)</sup> 516,211	40,505	10,688	<sup>5)</sup> 11,115	-	-	-	-
1965	<sup>2)</sup> 593,030	<sup>1)</sup> 520,465	43,945	13,550	<sup>5)</sup> 15,075	-	-	-	-
1970	604,253	519,997	44,765	17,548	21,943	-	-	-	-
1975	641,931	558,833	39,521	18,755	24,822	-	-	-	-
1980	<sup>4)</sup> 668,675	557,672	43,748	18,590	29,521	-	-	-	-
1985	<sup>4)</sup> 720,093	571,234	60,549	25,170	49,084	-	-	-	-
1990	886,397	567,598	109,229	33,317	176,253	42,273	36,079	6,181	<sup>4)</sup> 91,720
1995	<sup>4)</sup> 1,140,326	560,414	175,640	38,954	358,373	133,609	68,496	27,112	129,156
2000	<sup>3)</sup> 1,310,545	529,408	253,096	38,804	489,237	188,355	93,662	33,608	<sup>4)</sup> 173,612
2005	1,555,505	466,637	346,877	37,417	704,574	214,049	123,747	40,091	<sup>4)</sup> 326,687
Proportion (%)									
1920	100.0	52.2	30.9	5.1	11.8	-	-	-	-
1930	100.0	87.7	9.2	0.8	2.4	-	-	-	-
1940	100.0	95.2	3.5	0.4	1.0	-	-	-	-
1950	100.0	87.8	7.6	0.9	3.7	-	-	-	-
1955	<sup>1)</sup> <sup>4)</sup> 100.0	90.3	6.8	1.3	1.6	-	-	-	-
1960	<sup>4)</sup> 100.0	<sup>1)</sup> 89.2	7.0	1.8	<sup>5)</sup> 1.9	-	-	-	-
1965	<sup>2)</sup> 100.0	<sup>1)</sup> 87.8	7.4	2.3	<sup>5)</sup> 2.5	-	-	-	-
1970	100.0	86.1	7.4	2.9	3.6	-	-	-	-
1975	100.0	87.1	6.2	2.9	3.9	-	-	-	-
1980	<sup>4)</sup> 100.0	83.4	6.5	2.8	4.4	-	-	-	-
1985	<sup>4)</sup> 100.0	79.3	8.4	3.5	6.8	-	-	-	-
1990	100.0	64.0	12.3	3.8	19.9	4.8	4.1	0.7	<sup>4)</sup> 10.3
1995	<sup>4)</sup> 100.0	49.1	15.4	3.4	31.4	11.7	6.0	2.4	11.3
2000	<sup>3)</sup> 100.0	40.4	19.3	3.0	37.3	14.4	7.1	2.6	<sup>4)</sup> 13.2
2005	100.0	30.0	22.3	2.4	45.3	13.8	8.0	2.6	<sup>4)</sup> 21.0

1) Excludes Okinawa-ken.

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

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

4) Includes "statelessness and name of country not reported".

5) Includes Koreans living in Okinawa-ken.



## 2. Foreign Residents by Sex and Age

**The sex ratio in population by foreign residents is 87.7, and varies greatly by nationality.**

Regarding the population of foreign residents by sex, the male population is 730 thousand while the female population is 830 thousand, showing that female foreigners outnumber male foreigners by 100 thousand with a sex ratio of 87.7. This ratio is 7.6 points lower than that of the Japanese population of 95.2, and varies greatly by nationality. (Tables 11.1 and 11.3)

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

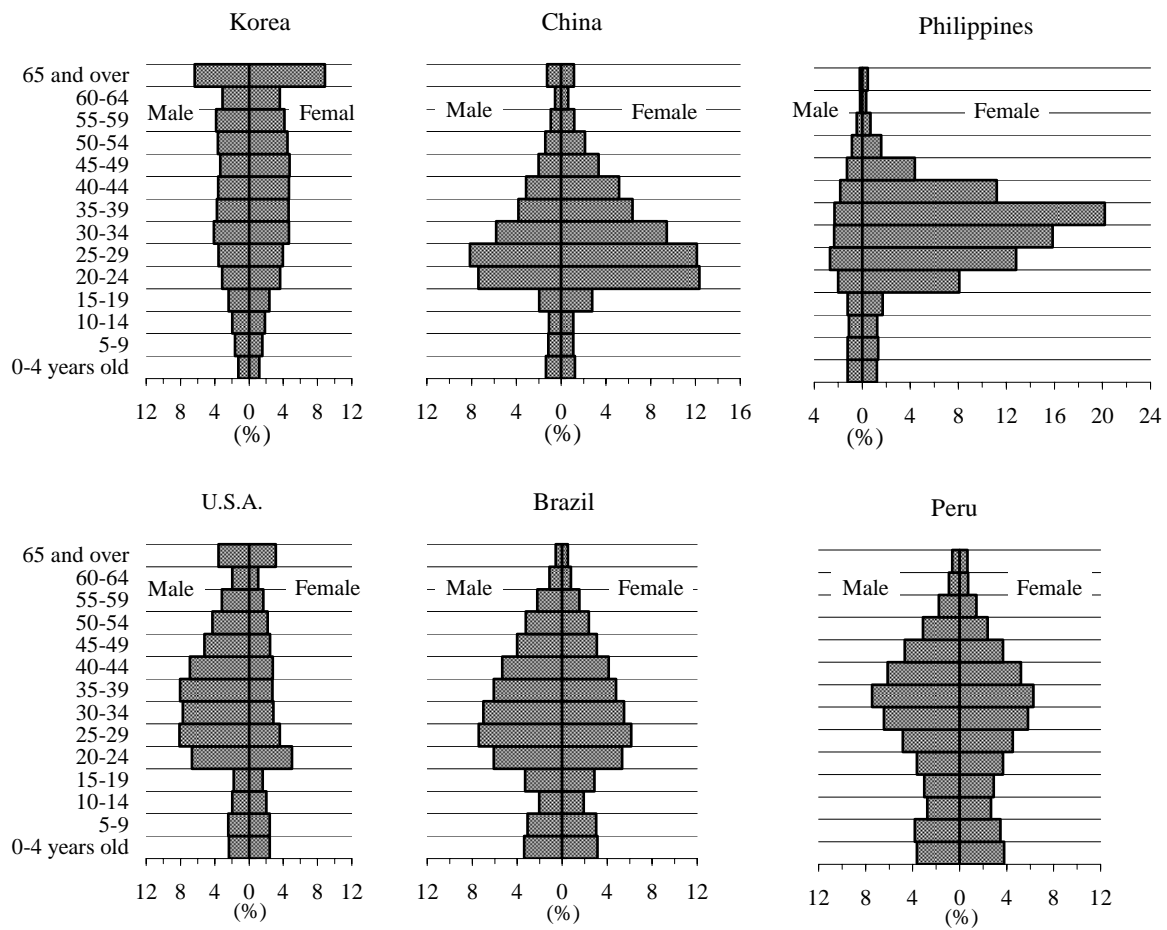
According to the proportions within the population of foreign residents among three age groups by nationality, the proportion of the productive-age population is above 90% among Indonesian, Thai, Philippine and Chinese nationals, and is 89.4%, a figure close to 90%, among United Kingdom nationals. The proportion of the child population is high among Peruvian (20.1%), Brazilian (16.6%), and Vietnamese (14.8%) nationals, while the aged population is high among Korean nationals (15.2%). (Table 11.3, Figure 11.1)

**Table 11.3 Foreigners by Nationality and Age (3 Groups): 2005**

Nationality	Number (population)				Proportion (%)				Sex ratio
	Total	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over	Total	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over	
Total	1,555,505	146,805	1,302,603	106,097	100.0	9.4	83.7	6.8	87.7
Korea	466,637	44,196	351,580	70,861	100.0	9.5	75.3	15.2	84.0
China	346,877	24,044	314,397	8,436	100.0	6.9	90.6	2.4	66.6
Philippines	123,747	9,128	113,808	811	100.0	7.4	92.0	0.7	23.5
Thailand	26,429	1,569	24,728	132	100.0	5.9	93.6	0.5	32.4
Indonesia	18,041	1,003	16,969	69	100.0	5.6	94.1	0.4	205.2
Viet Nam	20,630	3,058	17,264	308	100.0	14.8	83.7	1.5	102.8
U.K.	9,605	734	8,590	281	100.0	7.6	89.4	2.9	247.1
U.S.A.	37,417	5,092	29,829	2,496	100.0	13.6	79.7	6.7	178.2
Brazil	214,049	35,589	176,196	2,264	100.0	16.6	82.3	1.1	121.6
Peru	40,091	8,069	31,504	518	100.0	20.1	78.6	1.3	112.1
Others <sup>1)</sup>	251,982	14,323	217,738	19,921	100.0	5.7	86.4	7.9	154.5
(Reference)									
Japanese population (thousands)	125,730	17,374	82,790	25,566	100.0	13.8	65.8	20.3	95.2

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

**Figure 11.1 Population Pyramids by Nationality: 2005**



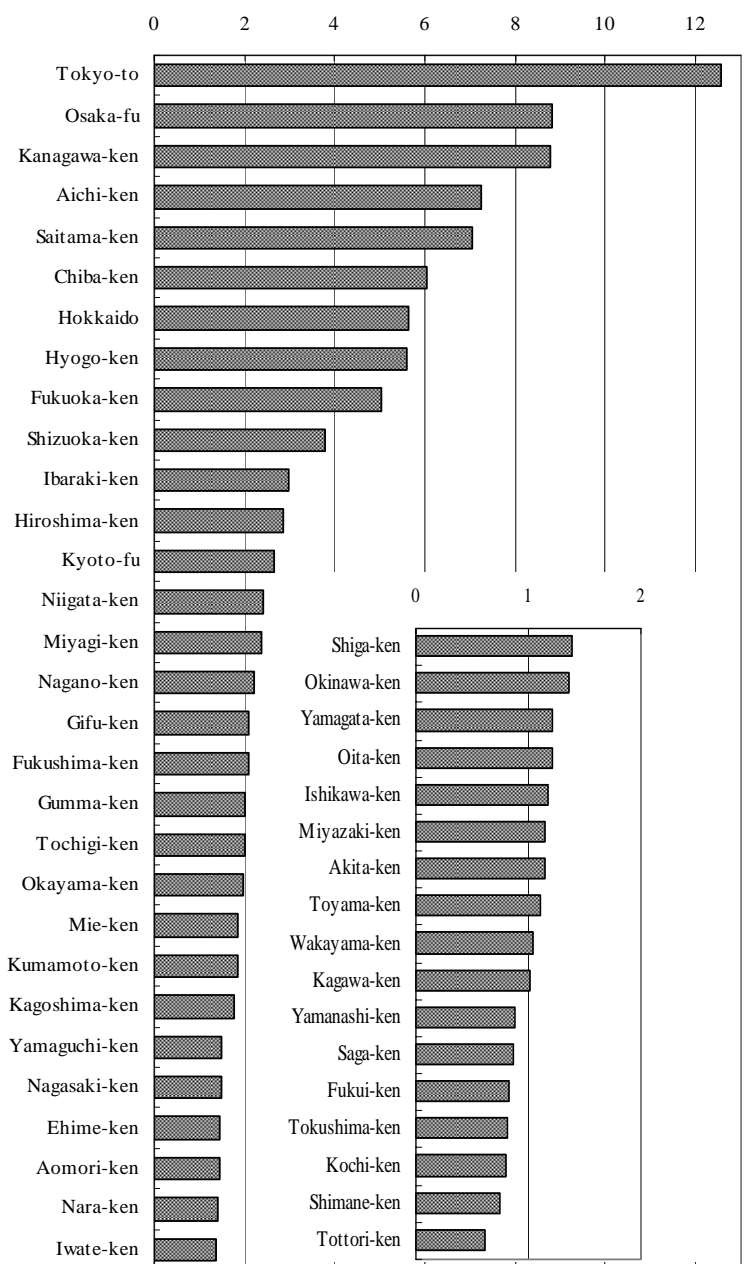
## CHAPTER XII: POPULATION BY PREFECTURE

### 1. Size and Change of Population by Prefecture

#### **Nine prefectures have a population of 5 million or more.**

According to the population by prefecture in 2005, the population of Tokyo-to is 12.58 million, the largest population, followed by Osaka-fu (8.82 million), Kanagawa-ken (8.79 million), Aichi-ken (7.25 million), of Saitama-ken (7.05 million), Chiba-ken (6.06 million), Hokkaido (5.63 million), Hyogo-ken (5.59 million) and Fukuoka-ken (5.05 million). These nine prefectures each have a population of 5 million or more, next to which comes Shizuoka-ken with a population of over 3 million, followed by 10 other prefectures with a population of over 2 million, and 20 other prefectures with a population of over 1 million. Meanwhile, seven prefectures each have a population of less than 1 million, among which Tottori-ken has just 610 thousand people, making it the smallest prefecture by population in Japan. (Table 12.1, Figure 12.1)

**Figure 12.1 Population by Prefecture: 2005** (million)



**The population is increasing in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya areas.**

A comparison of the population by prefecture with that in 2000 reveals that the population has increased in 15 prefectures including Tokyo-to (by 510 thousand), Kanagawa-ken (by 300 thousand), and Aichi-ken (by 210 thousand), but has decreased in 32 prefectures including Hokkaido (by 60 thousand). (Table 12.2)

**The population increase rate is high in Tokyo-to, and the population decrease rate is high in Akita-ken.**

According to the population change rate by prefecture between 2000 and 2005, Tokyo-to shows the highest population increase rate of 4.2%, followed by Kanagawa-ken (3.6%), Okinawa-ken (3.3%), Aichi-ken (3.0%), Shiga-ken (2.8%), Chiba-ken (2.2%), etc.

Meanwhile, Akita-ken shows the highest population decrease rate of 3.7%, followed by Wakayama-ken (3.2%), Aomori-ken (2.6%), Shimane-ken and Nagasaki-ken (2.5% each), and Yamaguchi-ken (2.3%), etc. (Table 12.2)

**Table 12.1 Trends in the Population - Prefecture: 1975 to 2005**

Prefecture	Population (thousands)							Index (1920 = 100) (2005)	Proportion to total population (%) (2005)
	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005		
Japan	111,940	117,060	121,049	123,611	125,570	126,926	127,768	228	100.0
Hokkaido	5,338	5,576	5,679	5,644	5,692	5,683	5,628	239	4.4
Aomori-ken	1,469	1,524	1,524	1,483	1,482	1,476	1,437	190	1.1
Iwate-ken	1,386	1,422	1,434	1,417	1,420	1,416	1,385	164	1.1
Miyagi-ken	1,955	2,082	2,176	2,249	2,329	2,365	2,360	245	1.8
Akita-ken	1,232	1,257	1,254	1,227	1,214	1,189	1,146	127	0.9
Yamagata-ken	1,220	1,252	1,262	1,258	1,257	1,244	1,216	126	1.0
Fukushima-ken	1,971	2,035	2,080	2,104	2,134	2,127	2,091	153	1.6
Ibaraki-ken	2,342	2,558	2,725	2,845	2,956	2,986	2,975	220	2.3
Tochigi-ken	1,698	1,792	1,866	1,935	1,984	2,005	2,017	193	1.6
Gumma-ken	1,756	1,849	1,921	1,966	2,004	2,025	2,024	192	1.6
Saitama-ken	4,821	5,420	5,864	6,405	6,759	6,938	7,054	535	5.5
Chiba-ken	4,149	4,735	5,148	5,555	5,798	5,926	6,056	453	4.7
Tokyo-to	11,674	11,618	11,829	11,856	11,774	12,064	12,577	340	9.8
Kanagawa-ken	6,398	6,924	7,432	7,980	8,246	8,490	8,792	664	6.9
Niigata-ken	2,392	2,451	2,478	2,475	2,488	2,476	2,431	137	1.9
Toyama-ken	1,071	1,103	1,118	1,120	1,123	1,121	1,112	153	0.9
Ishikawa-ken	1,070	1,119	1,152	1,165	1,180	1,181	1,174	157	0.9
Fukui-ken	774	794	818	824	827	829	822	137	0.6
Yamanashi-ken	783	804	833	853	882	888	885	152	0.7
Nagano-ken	2,018	2,084	2,137	2,157	2,194	2,215	2,196	141	1.7
Gifu-ken	1,868	1,960	2,029	2,067	2,100	2,108	2,107	197	1.6
Shizuoka-ken	3,309	3,447	3,575	3,671	3,738	3,767	3,792	245	3.0
Aichi-ken	5,924	6,222	6,455	6,691	6,868	7,043	7,255	347	5.7
Mie-ken	1,626	1,687	1,747	1,793	1,841	1,857	1,867	175	1.5
Shiga-ken	986	1,080	1,156	1,222	1,287	1,343	1,380	212	1.1
Kyoto-fu	2,425	2,527	2,587	2,602	2,630	2,644	2,648	206	2.1
Osaka-fu	8,279	8,473	8,668	8,735	8,797	8,805	8,817	341	6.9
Hyogo-ken	4,992	5,145	5,278	5,405	5,402	5,551	5,591	243	4.4
Nara-ken	1,077	1,209	1,305	1,375	1,431	1,443	1,421	252	1.1
Wakayama-ken	1,072	1,087	1,087	1,074	1,080	1,070	1,036	138	0.8
Tottori-ken	581	604	616	616	615	613	607	134	0.5
Shimane-ken	769	785	795	781	771	762	742	104	0.6
Okayama-ken	1,814	1,871	1,917	1,926	1,951	1,951	1,957	161	1.5
Hiroshima-ken	2,646	2,739	2,819	2,850	2,882	2,879	2,877	187	2.3
Yamaguchi-ken	1,555	1,587	1,602	1,573	1,556	1,528	1,493	143	1.2
Tokushima-ken	805	825	835	832	832	824	810	121	0.6
Kagawa-ken	961	1,000	1,023	1,023	1,027	1,023	1,012	149	0.8
Ehime-ken	1,465	1,507	1,530	1,515	1,507	1,493	1,468	140	1.1
Kochi-ken	808	831	840	825	817	814	796	119	0.6
Fukuoka-ken	4,293	4,553	4,719	4,811	4,933	5,016	5,050	231	4.0
Saga-ken	838	866	880	878	884	877	866	129	0.7
Nagasaki-ken	1,572	1,591	1,594	1,563	1,545	1,517	1,479	130	1.2
Kumamoto-ken	1,715	1,790	1,838	1,840	1,860	1,859	1,842	149	1.4
Oita-ken	1,190	1,229	1,250	1,237	1,231	1,221	1,210	141	0.9
Miyazaki-ken	1,085	1,152	1,176	1,169	1,176	1,170	1,153	177	0.9
Kagoshima-ken	1,724	1,785	1,819	1,798	1,794	1,786	1,753	124	1.4
Okinawa-ken	1,043	1,107	1,179	1,222	1,273	1,318	1,362	238	1.1

**Table 12.2 Trends in Population Change - Prefecture: 1970 to 2005**

Prefecture	Number of population change (thousands)			Population change rate (%)						
	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005
Japan	1,959	1,356	842	7.0	4.6	3.4	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.7
Hokkaido	49	-9	-55	3.0	4.5	1.9	-0.6	0.9	-0.2	-1.0
Aomori-ken	-1	-6	-39	2.9	3.8	0.0	-2.7	-0.1	-0.4	-2.6
Iwate-ken	3	-3	-31	1.0	2.6	0.8	-1.2	0.2	-0.2	-2.2
Miyagi-ken	80	37	-5	7.5	6.5	4.5	3.3	3.6	1.6	-0.2
Akita-ken	-14	-24	-44	-0.7	2.0	-0.2	-2.1	-1.1	-2.0	-3.7
Yamagata-ken	-1	-13	-28	-0.4	2.6	0.8	-0.3	-0.1	-1.0	-2.2
Fukushima-ken	30	-7	-36	1.3	3.3	2.2	1.1	1.4	-0.3	-1.7
Ibaraki-ken	110	30	-11	9.3	9.2	6.5	4.4	3.9	1.0	-0.4
Tochigi-ken	49	20	12	7.5	5.5	4.1	3.7	2.5	1.0	0.6
Gumma-ken	37	21	-1	5.9	5.2	3.9	2.3	1.9	1.1	-0.0
Saitama-ken	354	179	116	24.7	12.4	8.2	9.2	5.5	2.6	1.7
Chiba-ken	242	129	130	23.2	14.1	8.7	7.9	4.4	2.2	2.2
Tokyo-to	-82	290	512	2.3	-0.5	1.8	0.2	-0.7	2.5	4.2
Kanagawa-ken	266	244	302	16.9	8.2	7.3	7.4	3.3	3.0	3.6
Niigata-ken	14	-13	-44	1.3	2.5	1.1	-0.2	0.6	-0.5	-1.8
Toyama-ken	3	-2	-9	4.0	3.1	1.4	0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.8
Ishikawa-ken	15	1	-7	6.7	4.6	3.0	1.1	1.3	0.1	-0.6
Fukui-ken	3	2	-7	3.9	2.7	2.9	0.7	0.4	0.2	-0.9
Yamanashi-ken	29	6	-4	2.8	2.7	3.6	2.4	3.4	0.7	-0.4
Nagano-ken	37	21	-17	3.1	3.3	2.5	0.9	1.7	1.0	-0.8
Gifu-ken	34	7	-3	6.2	4.9	3.5	1.9	1.6	0.4	-0.1
Shizuoka-ken	67	30	25	7.1	4.2	3.7	2.7	1.8	0.8	0.7
Aichi-ken	178	175	211	10.0	5.0	3.8	3.6	2.7	2.5	3.0
Mie-ken	49	16	10	5.4	3.7	3.6	2.6	2.7	0.9	0.5
Shiga-ken	65	56	38	10.8	9.6	7.0	5.8	5.3	4.3	2.8
Kyoto-fu	27	15	3	7.8	4.2	2.3	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.1
Osaka-fu	63	8	12	8.6	2.3	2.3	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1
Hyogo-ken	-3	149	40	6.9	3.1	2.6	2.4	-0.1	2.8	0.7
Nara-ken	55	12	-21	15.8	12.2	7.9	5.4	4.0	0.8	-1.5
Wakayama-ken	6	-11	-34	2.8	1.4	0.0	-1.2	0.6	-1.0	-3.2
Tottori-ken	-1	-2	-6	2.2	3.9	2.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-1.0
Shimane-ken	-10	-10	-19	-0.6	2.1	1.3	-1.7	-1.2	-1.3	-2.5
Okayama-ken	25	0	6	6.3	3.1	2.5	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.3
Hiroshima-ken	32	-3	-2	8.6	3.5	2.9	1.1	1.1	-0.1	-0.1
Yamaguchi-ken	-17	-28	-35	2.9	2.0	0.9	-1.8	-1.1	-1.8	-2.3
Tokushima-ken	1	-8	-14	1.8	2.5	1.2	-0.4	0.1	-1.0	-1.7
Kagawa-ken	4	-4	-10	5.9	4.0	2.3	0.1	0.4	-0.4	-1.0
Ehime-ken	-8	-14	-25	3.3	2.8	1.5	-1.0	-0.5	-0.9	-1.7
Kochi-ken	-8	-3	-18	2.7	2.8	1.0	-1.8	-1.0	-0.3	-2.2
Fukuoka-ken	122	82	34	6.6	6.1	3.6	1.9	2.5	1.7	0.7
Saga-ken	6	-8	-10	-0.1	3.3	1.7	-0.2	0.7	-0.9	-1.2
Nagasaki-ken	-18	-28	-38	0.1	1.2	0.2	-1.9	-1.2	-1.8	-2.5
Kumamoto-ken	19	0	-17	0.9	4.4	2.6	0.1	1.1	-0.0	-0.9
Oita-ken	-6	-10	-12	3.0	3.2	1.7	-1.1	-0.5	-0.8	-0.9
Miyazaki-ken	7	-6	-17	3.2	6.1	2.1	-0.6	0.6	-0.5	-1.4
Kagoshima-ken	-4	-8	-33	-0.3	3.5	1.9	-1.2	-0.2	-0.4	-1.8
Okinawa-ken	51	45	43	10.3	6.1	6.6	3.7	4.2	3.5	3.3

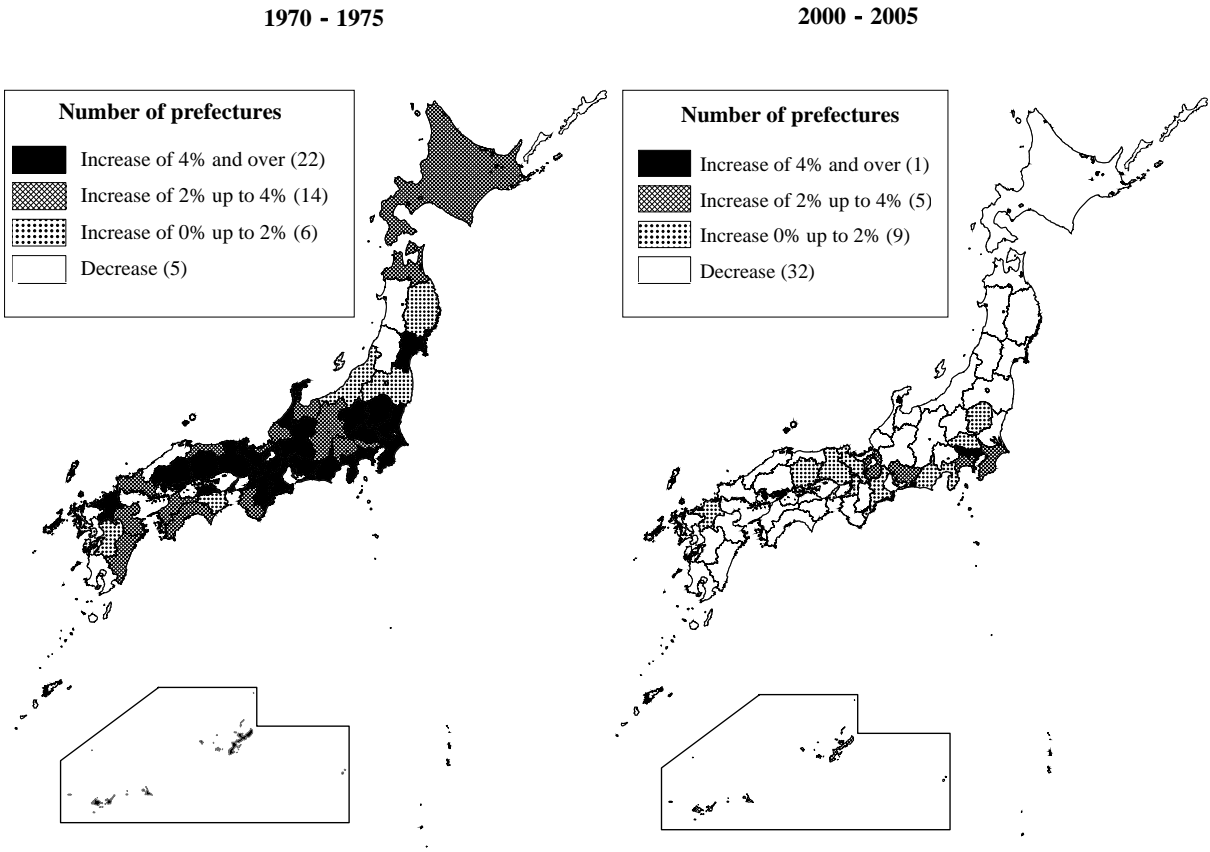
Note: Based on the boundaries at the end of the term.

2. Trends in the Change of Population by Prefecture

**Differences in the population change rate among prefectures are expanding slightly.**

According to a comparison of the population change rate between 2000 and 2005 with that between 1995 and 2000, reflecting a nationwide fall in the population increase rate, the population increase rate is falling or switching from a rise to a fall, or the population decrease rate is accelerating in many prefectures. In six prefectures including Tokyo-to, Kanagawa-ken, and Aichi-ken, however, the population increase rate is rising. (Figure 12.2)

**Figure 12.2 Population Change Rate by Prefecture: 1970 to 1975, 2000 to 2005**



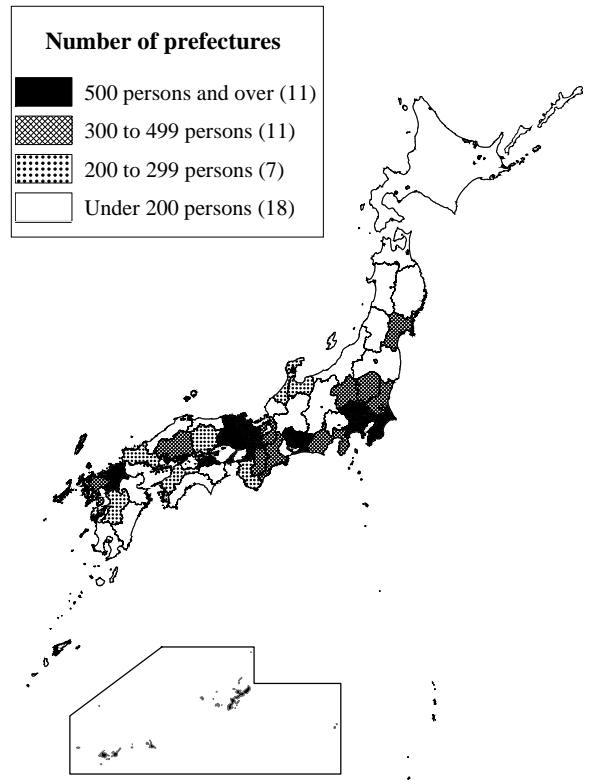
### 3. Population Density by Prefecture

**The population density of Tokyo-to is about 17 times the national average.**

According to the population density by prefecture, Tokyo-to has the highest population density of 5,751 per square kilometer, which is about 17 times the national average (343 per square kilometer). This is followed by Osaka-fu (4,655 per square kilometer), Kanagawa-ken (3,639), Saitama-ken (1,858), Aichi-ken (1,405), Chiba-ken (1,174) and Fukuoka-ken (1,015). These seven prefectures each have a population density of over 1,000 per square kilometer.

Meanwhile, prefectures each having a population density of less than 100 per square kilometer are Hokkaido (72 per square kilometer), Iwate-ken (91), and Akita-ken (99). The population densities of these three prefectures are about one-eightieth, one-sixty-third, and one-fifty-eighth of that of Tokyo-to, respectively. (Table 12.3, Figure 12.3)

**Figure 12.3 Population Density by Prefecture: 2005**





**Table 12.3 Area and Population Density - Prefecture: 2005**

Prefecture	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population density (per km <sup>2</sup> )	Prefecture	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population density (per km <sup>2</sup> )
Japan	377,914.78	<sup>1)2)</sup> 342.7	Mie-ken	<sup>3)</sup> 5,776.68	323.2
Hokkaido	83,455.73	<sup>1)</sup> 71.8	Shiga-ken	<sup>3)</sup> 4,017.36	343.6
Aomori-ken	<sup>3)</sup> 9,606.88	149.5	Kyoto-fu	4,613.00	574.0
Iwate-ken	15,278.71	90.7	Osaka-fu	1,894.31	4,654.6
Miyagi-ken	<sup>3)</sup> 7,285.60	324.0	Hyogo-ken	8,394.92	666.0
Akita-ken	<sup>3)</sup> 11,612.22	98.6	Nara-ken	3,691.09	385.1
Yamagata-ken	<sup>3)</sup> 9,323.39	130.4	Wakayama-ken	4,726.08	219.2
Fukushima-ken	13,782.75	151.7	Tottori-ken	3,507.25	173.1
Ibaraki-ken	6,095.68	488.1	Shimane-ken	6,707.56	<sup>2)</sup> 110.7
Tochigi-ken	6,408.28	314.7	Okayama-ken	<sup>3)</sup> 7,112.73	275.2
Gumma-ken	6,363.16	318.1	Hiroshima-ken	8,477.92	339.3
Saitama-ken	<sup>3)</sup> 3,797.30	1,857.7	Yamaguchi-ken	6,111.91	244.2
Chiba-ken	<sup>3)</sup> 5,156.68	1,174.5	Tokushima-ken	4,145.33	195.4
Tokyo-to	<sup>3)</sup> 2,186.96	5,750.7	Kagawa-ken	<sup>3)</sup> 1,876.41	539.5
Kanagawa-ken	2,415.84	3,639.1	Ehime-ken	5,677.12	258.5
Niigata-ken	<sup>3)</sup> 12,583.32	193.2	Kochi-ken	7,105.01	112.1
Toyama-ken	<sup>3)</sup> 4,247.39	261.7	Fukuoka-ken	<sup>3)</sup> 4,976.12	1,014.8
Ishikawa-ken	4,185.46	280.5	Saga-ken	2,439.58	355.1
Fukui-ken	4,189.25	196.1	Nagasaki-ken	4,094.76	361.1
Yamanashi-ken	<sup>3)</sup> 4,465.37	198.1	Kumamoto-ken	<sup>3)</sup> 7,404.83	248.8
Nagano-ken	<sup>3)</sup> 13,562.23	161.9	Oita-ken	<sup>3)</sup> 6,339.32	190.8
Gifu-ken	<sup>3)</sup> 10,621.17	198.4	Miyazaki-ken	<sup>3)</sup> 7,734.77	149.1
Shizuoka-ken	<sup>3)</sup> 7,780.03	487.5	Kagoshima-ken	<sup>3)</sup> 9,187.69	190.8
Aichi-ken	<sup>3)</sup> 5,164.02	1,404.9	Okinawa-ken	2,274.59	598.6

1) Calculated excluding the areas of islands of Habomai-gunto (99.94 km<sup>2</sup>), Shikotan-to\* (253.33 km<sup>2</sup>), Kunashiri-to\* (1498.83 km<sup>2</sup>) and Etorofu-to\* (3184.04 km<sup>2</sup>) (\*including the attached islands).

2) Calculated excluding the area of Take-shima (0.23 km<sup>2</sup>).

3) Estimated by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, because of the partial uncertainty of boundaries.

Source: Based on the "Survey of the Land Area for Shi, Ku, Machi and Mura of Japan, 2005", Geographical Survey Institute, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

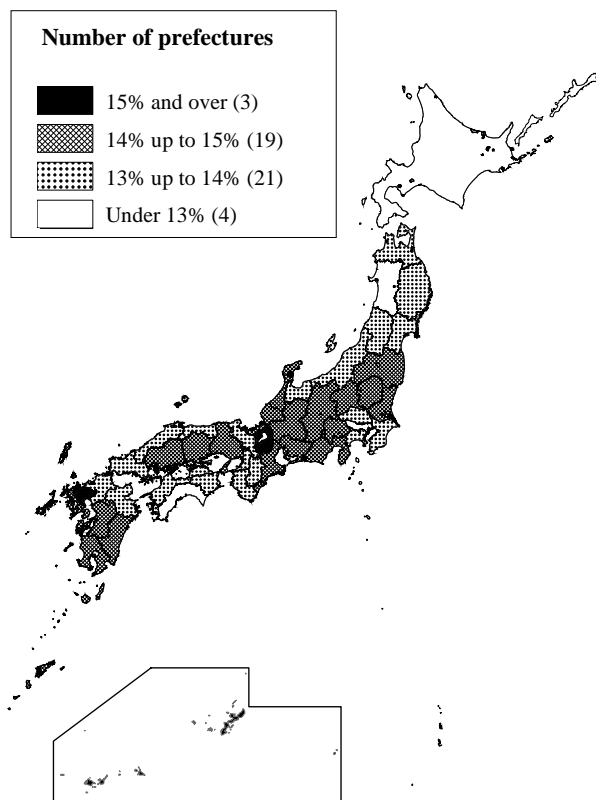
#### 4. Proportion of Population in Prefectures by Three Age Groups

##### **The proportion of the aged population exceeds 20% in 33 prefectures.**

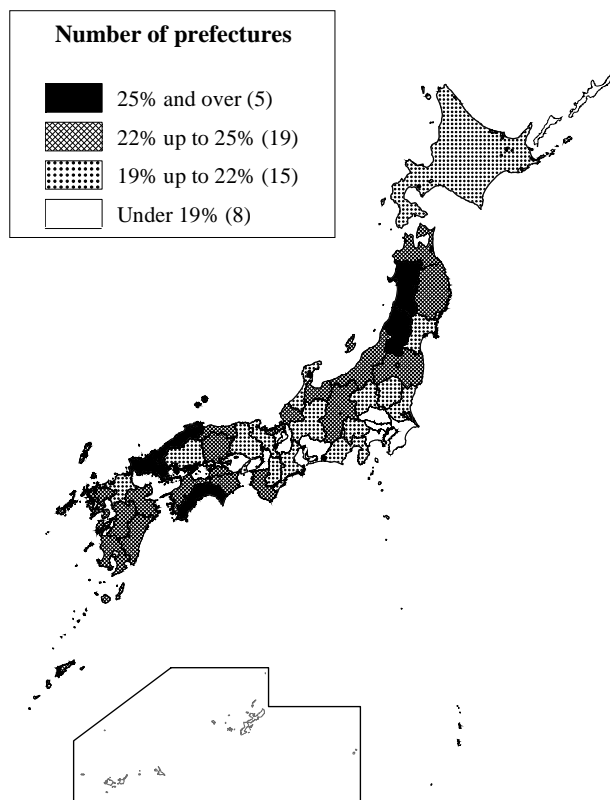
According to the proportion of the child population by prefecture, the proportion of the child population is lower in every prefecture than in 2000.

Shimane-ken has the highest percentage of aged population with 27.1%, followed by Akita-ken (26.9%), Kochi-ken (25.9%), Yamagata-ken (25.5%), Yamaguchi-ken (25.0%), Kagoshima-ken (24.8%), etc. The proportion of the aged population thus exceeds 20% in 33 prefectures. Meanwhile, the proportion of the aged population is the lowest in Okinawa-ken at 16.1%, followed in reverse order by Saitama-ken (16.4%), Kanagawa-ken (16.8%), Aichi-ken (17.2%), Chiba-ken (17.5%), Shiga-ken (18.1%), etc. The proportion of the aged population is higher by over 2 points in every prefecture compared with 2000. (Table 12-4, Figures 12-4 and 12-5)

**Figure 12-4 Proportion of the Child  
Population by Prefecture:  
2005**



**Figure 12-5 Proportion of the Aged  
Population by Prefecture:  
2005**



**Table 12.4 Proportion within the Population and Change Rate by Age (3 Groups) - Prefecture: 2000 and 2005**

(%)

Prefecture	Proportion within the population by age (3 groups)						Population change rate (2000-2005)			
	2005			2000			All ages <sup>1)</sup>	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over
	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over				
Japan	13.7	65.8	20.1	14.6	67.9	17.3	0.7	-5.1	-2.5	16.7
Hokkaido	12.8	65.7	21.4	13.9	67.4	18.2	-1.0	-9.3	-3.6	16.9
Aomori-ken	13.8	63.4	22.7	15.1	65.4	19.5	-2.6	-10.8	-5.6	13.7
Iwate-ken	13.8	61.4	24.5	15.0	63.5	21.5	-2.2	-10.3	-5.4	11.8
Miyagi-ken	13.8	66.0	19.9	14.9	67.7	17.3	-0.2	-7.8	-2.7	15.0
Akita-ken	12.4	60.6	26.9	13.7	62.7	23.5	-3.7	-12.6	-7.0	10.2
Yamagata-ken	13.7	60.8	25.5	15.0	62.1	23.0	-2.2	-10.5	-4.3	8.5
Fukushima-ken	14.7	62.5	22.7	16.0	63.6	20.3	-1.7	-9.9	-3.4	10.0
Ibaraki-ken	14.2	66.4	19.4	15.4	68.0	16.6	-0.4	-7.8	-2.8	16.3
Tochigi-ken	14.1	66.3	19.4	15.3	67.5	17.2	0.6	-7.1	-1.2	13.5
Gunma-ken	14.4	64.9	20.6	15.2	66.5	18.1	-0.0	-4.9	-2.4	13.6
Saitama-ken	14.0	69.4	16.4	14.8	72.2	12.8	1.7	-3.7	-2.4	30.1
Chiba-ken	13.5	68.6	17.5	14.2	71.5	14.1	2.2	-2.8	-1.9	26.7
Tokyo-to	11.3	69.1	18.3	11.8	72.0	15.8	4.2	0.3	0.1	20.2
Kanagawa-ken	13.5	69.2	16.8	13.9	72.1	13.8	3.6	0.0	-0.5	26.6
Niigata-ken	13.6	62.3	23.9	14.8	63.9	21.3	-1.8	-9.7	-4.2	10.4
Toyama-ken	13.5	63.2	23.2	14.0	65.2	20.8	-0.8	-4.9	-3.8	11.0
Ishikawa-ken	14.2	64.8	20.9	14.9	66.1	18.6	-0.6	-5.4	-2.5	11.9
Fukui-ken	14.7	62.5	22.6	15.7	63.8	20.4	-0.9	-7.2	-2.9	9.4
Yamanashi-ken	14.4	63.6	21.9	15.5	64.9	19.5	-0.4	-7.2	-2.5	11.5
Nagano-ken	14.4	61.8	23.8	15.1	63.4	21.4	-0.8	-5.4	-3.4	9.9
Gifu-ken	14.5	64.4	21.0	15.3	66.5	18.2	-0.1	-5.2	-3.1	15.4
Shizuoka-ken	14.2	65.2	20.5	15.1	67.2	17.7	0.7	-5.7	-2.4	17.1
Aichi-ken	14.7	67.6	17.2	15.4	69.8	14.5	3.0	-1.1	-0.3	22.4
Mie-ken	14.3	64.1	21.5	15.2	65.8	18.9	0.5	-5.8	-2.1	14.2
Shiga-ken	15.4	66.4	18.1	16.4	67.5	16.1	2.8	-3.1	1.1	15.7
Kyoto-fu	13.0	66.3	20.0	13.6	68.5	17.4	0.1	-4.3	-3.0	15.5
Osaka-fu	13.7	67.1	18.5	14.2	70.7	14.9	0.1	-3.1	-5.0	24.3
Hyogo-ken	14.2	65.6	19.8	15.0	68.0	16.9	0.7	-4.4	-2.9	17.9
Nara-ken	13.9	66.0	19.9	14.8	68.4	16.6	-1.5	-7.8	-4.9	18.4
Wakayama-ken	13.8	62.0	24.1	14.9	63.9	21.2	-3.2	-10.5	-6.1	10.2
Tottori-ken	14.0	61.9	24.1	15.3	62.6	22.0	-1.0	-9.4	-2.2	8.2
Shimane-ken	13.5	59.2	27.1	14.7	60.4	24.8	-2.5	-10.2	-4.5	6.4
Okayama-ken	14.1	63.2	22.4	14.9	64.9	20.2	0.3	-5.4	-2.3	11.3
Hiroshima-ken	14.0	64.6	20.9	14.9	66.6	18.5	-0.1	-5.8	-3.0	13.0
Yamaguchi-ken	13.2	61.7	25.0	14.0	63.8	22.2	-2.3	-7.9	-5.5	9.9
Tokushima-ken	13.1	62.6	24.4	14.2	63.8	21.9	-1.7	-9.7	-3.6	9.2
Kagawa-ken	13.8	62.8	23.3	14.5	64.5	20.9	-1.0	-5.9	-3.7	9.9
Ehime-ken	13.6	62.3	24.0	14.7	63.8	21.4	-1.7	-8.7	-4.0	10.0
Kochi-ken	12.9	61.2	25.9	13.7	62.5	23.6	-2.2	-8.3	-4.3	7.6
Fukuoka-ken	13.9	65.9	19.8	14.8	67.6	17.4	0.7	-5.6	-2.0	14.7
Saga-ken	15.2	62.1	22.6	16.4	63.1	20.4	-1.2	-8.4	-2.8	9.5
Nagasaki-ken	14.6	61.8	23.6	16.0	63.1	20.8	-2.5	-11.1	-4.5	10.4
Kumamoto-ken	14.3	61.8	23.7	15.5	63.1	21.3	-0.9	-8.5	-3.0	10.4
Oita-ken	13.6	61.9	24.2	14.7	63.4	21.8	-0.9	-8.3	-3.3	10.1
Miyazaki-ken	14.7	61.8	23.5	16.0	63.3	20.7	-1.4	-9.8	-3.8	11.9
Kagoshima-ken	14.4	60.8	24.8	15.7	61.7	22.6	-1.8	-10.1	-3.2	7.8
Okinawa-ken	18.7	65.2	16.1	20.0	65.4	13.8	3.3	-3.8	3.0	19.9

1) Includes "age not reported". Based on the population according to the boundaries in 2005.

## 5. Ratio of daytime population to nighttime population

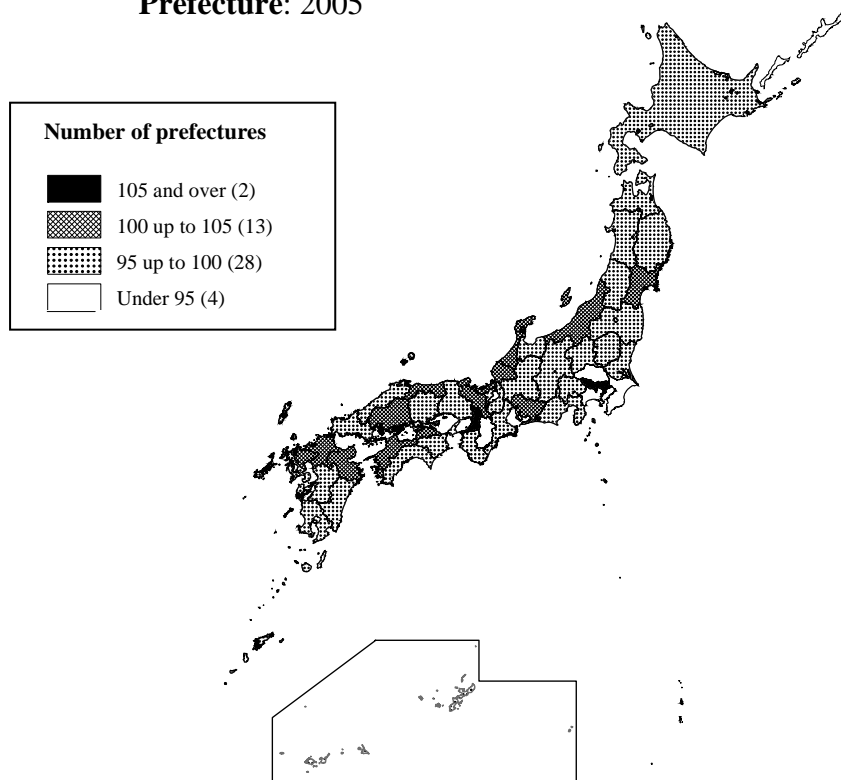
**The ratio of daytime population to nighttime population is high in Tokyo-to, Osaka-fu, and Aichi-ken, and is low in their neighboring prefectures.**

According to the daytime population by prefecture, Tokyo-to has the largest daytime population of 14.98 million, followed by Osaka-fu (9.24 million), Kanagawa-ken (7.91 million), Aichi-ken (7.34 million), Saitama-ken (6.16 million), Hokkaido (5.62 million), etc.

The ratio of daytime population to nighttime population (proportion of the daytime population per 100 persons of nighttime population) is 120.6 in Tokyo-to, 105.5 in Osaka-fu, and 101.7 in Aichi-ken. In contrast, Saitama-ken has the lowest ratio of daytime population to nighttime population of 87.5, followed by Chiba-ken (88.5), Nara-ken (88.7), Kanagawa-ken (90.3), Hyogo-ken (95.1), Gifu-ken (95.9), etc. Prefectures showing a low ratio of daytime population to nighttime population are concentrated in the areas adjacent to Tokyo-to, Osaka-fu, and Aichi-ken.

Differences in the ratio of daytime population to nighttime population among prefectures are shrinking in comparison with 2000. (Table 12.5, Figure 12.6)

**Figure 12.6 Ratio of Daytime Population to Nighttime Population by Prefecture: 2005**



**Table 12.5 Trends in Daytime Population, Nighttime Population and Ratio of Daytime Population to Nighttime Population - Prefecture: 1995 to 2005**

Prefecture	Daytime population (thousands)			Nighttime population (thousands)			Ratio of daytime population to nighttime population		
	1995	2000	2005	1995	2000	2005	1995	2000	2005
Japan	125,439	126,697	127,286	125,439	126,697	127,286	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hokkaido	5,685	5,655	5,619	5,686	5,657	5,621	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aomori-ken	1,479	1,476	1,435	1,480	1,475	1,436	99.9	100.1	99.9
Iwate-ken	1,412	1,411	1,377	1,419	1,416	1,381	99.5	99.7	99.7
Miyagi-ken	2,330	2,366	2,357	2,327	2,364	2,354	100.1	100.1	100.1
Akita-ken	1,211	1,187	1,144	1,214	1,189	1,145	99.8	99.9	99.9
Yamagata-ken	1,255	1,243	1,215	1,257	1,244	1,216	99.8	99.9	99.9
Fukushima-ken	2,129	2,122	2,082	2,133	2,126	2,090	99.8	99.8	99.6
Ibaraki-ken	2,853	2,892	2,886	2,954	2,985	2,973	96.6	96.9	97.0
Tochigi-ken	1,976	1,993	1,998	1,983	2,004	2,013	99.7	99.4	99.3
Gumma-ken	1,996	2,018	2,021	2,003	2,020	2,023	99.6	99.9	99.9
Saitama-ken	5,726	5,985	6,159	6,749	6,925	7,036	84.8	86.4	87.5
Chiba-ken	4,998	5,182	5,340	5,792	5,915	6,034	86.3	87.6	88.5
Tokyo-to	14,572	14,667	14,978	11,735	12,017	12,416	124.2	122.0	120.6
Kanagawa-ken	7,367	7,634	7,905	8,239	8,475	8,753	89.4	90.1	90.3
Niigata-ken	2,488	2,474	2,428	2,488	2,473	2,426	100.0	100.0	100.1
Toyama-ken	1,120	1,117	1,108	1,123	1,120	1,111	99.8	99.7	99.7
Ishikawa-ken	1,185	1,180	1,177	1,180	1,176	1,173	100.4	100.3	100.3
Fukui-ken	828	831	821	827	829	820	100.2	100.3	100.2
Yamanashi-ken	875	881	876	882	888	884	99.2	99.2	99.1
Nagano-ken	2,198	2,215	2,193	2,194	2,214	2,195	100.2	100.0	99.9
Gifu-ken	2,018	2,026	2,019	2,100	2,107	2,106	96.1	96.1	95.9
Shizuoka-ken	3,731	3,763	3,783	3,737	3,767	3,787	99.8	99.9	99.9
Aichi-ken	6,979	7,131	7,341	6,859	7,016	7,219	101.7	101.6	101.7
Mie-ken	1,789	1,811	1,824	1,841	1,857	1,865	97.1	97.6	97.8
Shiga-ken	1,223	1,290	1,327	1,287	1,342	1,379	95.1	96.1	96.2
Kyoto-fu	2,637	2,643	2,651	2,620	2,630	2,631	100.7	100.5	100.8
Osaka-fu	9,318	9,308	9,241	8,781	8,789	8,759	106.1	105.9	105.5
Hyogo-ken	5,150	5,276	5,299	5,399	5,547	5,570	95.4	95.1	95.1
Nara-ken	1,230	1,262	1,259	1,430	1,441	1,419	86.0	87.6	88.7
Wakayama-ken	1,052	1,046	1,012	1,080	1,070	1,035	97.4	97.8	97.8
Tottori-ken	616	614	607	615	612	606	100.3	100.2	100.2
Shimane-ken	769	760	741	771	761	741	99.7	99.9	99.9
Okayama-ken	1,948	1,949	1,949	1,949	1,950	1,950	99.9	99.9	99.9
Hiroshima-ken	2,891	2,886	2,872	2,879	2,876	2,863	100.4	100.3	100.3
Yamaguchi-ken	1,545	1,518	1,482	1,555	1,528	1,491	99.3	99.4	99.4
Tokushima-ken	829	822	808	832	824	810	99.7	99.8	99.7
Kagawa-ken	1,029	1,025	1,013	1,027	1,022	1,011	100.2	100.2	100.2
Ehime-ken	1,509	1,494	1,469	1,507	1,493	1,467	100.1	100.1	100.1
Kochi-ken	814	812	795	816	813	796	99.7	99.9	99.9
Fukuoka-ken	4,940	5,014	5,030	4,926	5,006	5,026	100.3	100.2	100.1
Saga-ken	877	873	866	884	877	866	99.2	99.6	100.0
Nagasaki-ken	1,542	1,513	1,474	1,544	1,516	1,478	99.8	99.8	99.7
Kumamoto-ken	1,850	1,851	1,833	1,859	1,858	1,840	99.5	99.6	99.6
Oita-ken	1,231	1,220	1,207	1,231	1,220	1,206	100.0	100.0	100.1
Miyazaki-ken	1,175	1,169	1,152	1,176	1,170	1,152	99.9	100.0	100.0
Kagoshima-ken	1,791	1,784	1,752	1,794	1,785	1,753	99.8	99.9	100.0
Okinawa-ken	1,273	1,309	1,361	1,273	1,309	1,361	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Excludes the population of "age not reported".