

## Chapter2 Explanation of Terms

### Introduction

This chapter is intended to explain the terms used in the 2010 Population Census and compare with the terms and definitions used in the past censuses.

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

### Population

Population presented in this report based on the results of the population censuses conducted as of 0:00 a.m. of 1 October in each census year. (Only 1945 Population Census conducted as of 0:00 a.m. of 1 November.) The census after 1955 was conducted on the *de jure basis*. (See “Outline of the 2010 Population Census of Japan”).

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

#### 1950

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

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

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

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

The other criteria including the coverage of persons who were not enumerated in the census were the same as those of the 2010 census.

#### 1920—1947

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) Foreign diplomatic corps, their suite and their dependents;

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

### **Population of Okinawa-ken**

Population censuses were also taken in Okinawa-ken as of 0:00 am. at each census date before reversion to the Japanese administration.

However, as the population census was not conducted in 1945 and 1947 in Okinawa-ken , any results of the censuses of those years in this volume do not include the population of Okinawa-ken.

### **The 1955-1970 censuses in Okinawa-ken**

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

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

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

### **The 1950 census in Okinawa-ken**

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

The persons excluded from the enumeration were as follows:

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

### **Center of Population**

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

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

< The center of population for municipality Calculation formula >

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

$$y = \frac{\sum w_i y_i}{\sum w_i}$$

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

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

$w_i$  : Population of the  $i$ th basic unit block

< The center of population for prefecture >

The center of population of the prefecture is calculated in the same formula using longitude

( $x_i$ ) and latitude ( $y_i$ ) of the center of population of the municipality and population of it ( $w_i$ ).

< The center of population for Japan >

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

### Land Area and Population Density

The land areas of administrative divisions as of 2010 presented in this report are based on “Municipalities Area Statistics of Japan, 2010” prepared by the Geospatial Information Authority of Japan, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. However, the land areas of some municipalities where their areas were not released in the results of the survey due to undefinable boundaries were estimated by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

As for the land areas for the 1920 to 2010 Population Census, in this report presented were the land areas of the territory of Japan covered in each population census. (See Part2 Appendix 5 Comparison of Population and Area covered in Each Population Census of Japan: 1920 to 2010)

The population density in this report was calculated by excluding the areas of lands which were not covered according to the Cabinet Orders established for each population census. (However, the population densities for 1950 to 1970 were calculated by including the area of Okinawa-ken.)

### Sex Ratio

Number of males per 100 females.

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

### Age

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

### Average Age

$$= \frac{(\text{Single years of age}) \times (\text{Population by single years of age})}{\text{Total Population by single years of age}} + 0.5$$

### Median Age

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

### Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

## Education

### School Attendance

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

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

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

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

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

### Type of Last School Completed

Graduates are classified into the following categories:

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

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

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

**College, university or graduate course**···(Current); College, University, Graduate Course

In this report, those who graduated from “Elementary school, junior high school or high elementary school (Old)”, “Senior high school or middle school (old)” and “Junior college or higher professional school” and “College, university or graduate course” were summarized in three categories of “Primary education”, “Secondary education” and “High level education” respectively.

## Nationality

Nationality in the 2010 Population Census was classified, apart from “Japanese”, into 11 categories in the basic complete tabulation and 35 or 190 categories in the Supplementary Tabulation as follows:

**11 categories**... “Korea”, “China”, “Philip-pines”, “Thailand”, “Indonesia”, “Viet Nam”, “U.K.”, “U.S.A.”, “Brazil”, “Peru” and “Others”.

**35 categories**... In case where there were 2,000 persons or more whose nationalities were the same and the others, they were shown in one category.

**190 categories**... In case where there were one person or more whose nationalities were the same, he/she or they were shown in one category.

Categories before the 2005 Census were as follows:

	Complete Tabulation	Special Tabulation on Foreigners <sup>*1</sup>
The 2005 Census	11 categories: “Korea”, “China”, “Philippines”, “Thailand”, “Indonesia”, “Viet Nam”, “ U.K.”, “U.S.A.”, “Brazil”, “Peru”, “Others”	34 categories <sup>*2</sup> 186 categories <sup>*4</sup>
The 2000 Census	10 categories: “Korea”, “China”, “Philippines”, “Thailand”, “Other Countries in Southeast Asia and South Asia”, “ U.K.”, “U.S.A.”, “Brazil”, “Peru”, “Others”	41 categories <sup>*3</sup> 186 categories <sup>*4</sup>
The 1995 Census	“Other Countries in Southeast Asia and South Asia”, “ U.K.”, “U.S.A.”, “Brazil”, “Peru”, “Others”	44 categories <sup>*3</sup> 180 categories <sup>*4</sup>
The 1990 Census	6 categories: “Korea”, “China”, “U.S.A.”, “Philippines”, “Other Countries in Southeast Asia and South Asia”, “Others”	31 categories <sup>*3</sup> 151 categories <sup>*4</sup>
Before the 1985 Censuses	4 categories: “Korea”, “China”, “U.S.A.”, “Others”	—

\*1 Before 2005, nationality was classified in more categories in the Special Tabulation.

\*2 In case where there were 2,000 persons or more whose nationalities were the same, they were shown in one category.

\*3 In case where there were 1,000 persons or more whose nationalities were the same, they were shown in one category.

\*4 In case where there were one person or more whose nationalities were the same, he/she or they were shown in one category.

## Type of Household

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

### After 1985

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

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

- (1) A group of persons sharing living quarters and living expenses or a person who lived by himself/herself occupying a dwelling house. The live-in single employee who lived with the household of their employer are included in the household of the employer regardless of the number of the live-in single employees.
- (2) A person residing together with the household (1) above but keeping a separate budget, or a person residing in a boarding house.
- (3) Each person who lived in a dormitory for unmarried employees of a company, corporation, store, government, etc.

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

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

### 1980

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

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

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

**Single persons in boardinghouses or rented rooms...** A person residing together with an ordinary household keeping a separate budget, or a person residing in a boardinghouse is treated as separate quasi-households.

- (1) **Single persons in company’s dormitories for unmarried employees...** Each person who lives in a dormitory for unmarried employees of a company/government is treated as a separate quasi-household.
- (2) **Students in school dormitories...** Those students who live in a school dormitory are

treated together as one quasi-household per building.

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

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

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

### 1960—1975

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

- (1) The living-in employees for business are included in the ordinary household of the employer so far as their number does not exceed five, but they are treated as a separate quasi-household if their number reaches six or more.
- (2) A group of single persons who live in a dormitory for unmarried employees of a company/government is treated together as one quasi-household per building.

### 1955 and preceding censuses

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

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

The definitions of households for the 1947 Census and previous censuses are almost the same as that for the 1955 Census. In the 1950 Census, however, ordinary households and one-person

quasi-households were presented as “private households”, and quasi-households of two or more persons were presented as “quasi-households”. In this report, therefore, private households are treated as ordinary households, and quasi-households of two or more persons are presented as quasi-households.

### **Household of Okinawa-ken**

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

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

### **Head of Household and Household Members**

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

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

### **Family Type of Household**

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

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

##### **I. Nuclear families**

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

##### **II. Relatives households excluding nuclear families**

- (5) A couple with their parents
  - ① A couple with husband's parents
  - ② A couple with wife's parents
- (6) A couple with their parent
  - ① A couple with husband's parent
  - ② A couple with wife's parent
- (7) A couple with their child(ren) and parents
  - ① A couple with their child(ren) and husband's parents



- ② A couple with their child(ren) and wife's parents
- (8) A couple with their child(ren) and parent
  - ① A couple with their child(ren) and husband's parent
  - ② A couple with their child(ren) and wife's parent
- (9) A couple with relative(s) other than child(ren) and parent(s)
- (10) A couple with their child(ren) and relative(s) other than parent(s)
- (11) A couple with their parent(s) and relative(s) other than child(ren)
  - ① A couple with husband's parent(s) and relative(s) other than child(ren)
  - ② A couple with wife's parent(s) and relative(s) other than child(ren)
- (12) A couple with their child(ren), parent(s) and other relative(s)
  - ① A couple with their child(ren), husband's parent(s) and other relative(s)
  - ② A couple with their child(ren), wife's parent(s) and other relative(s)
- (13) Brothers or sisters only
- (14) Relatives households excluding nuclear families not elsewhere classified

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

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

### **Three-generation household**

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

### **Mother-Child(ren) Households and Father-Child(ren) Households**

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

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

Mother(father)-child(ren) households including with other household members are also tabulated.

### **Aged-Single-Person Households and Aged- Couple Households**

"Aged-single-person households" refer to private households consisting of one person 65 years of age and over only.

"Aged-couple households" refer to private households consisting of a husband 65 years of age and over and his wife 60 years of age and over.

### **Type of Household with Foreigner**

Type of Household with Foreigner is classified into the following categories.

#### **I. Foreign members only**

## **II. Households with foreign and Japanese members**

- (1) Households with Japanese related members
  - ① Households with foreign related members
  - ② Households with no foreign related members
- (2) Households with no Japanese related members

## **Economic Type of Household**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **IV. Households without worker**

### **V. Households whose economic type is no classifiable**

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

column to the head of household in the questionnaire.

## **Kind of Residence**

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

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

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

## **Tenure of Dwelling**

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

**Principal Households...** Households living in dwelling houses excluding those living in "Rented rooms".

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

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

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

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

**Housing for company employee and civil servant...** Households living in dwelling houses owned by companies, private organizations or the government and issued to their employees in the households for the convenience of service of their employees or as a partial payment of wages. **It makes no difference whether** the rent was actually paid or not. Included in "issued houses" are the dwelling houses not owned but rented by companies or employers and issued to their employees.

**Rented rooms...** Households living in rented rooms in a part of dwelling houses (owned, rented or issued) occupied by other households.

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

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

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

[Rate of owned houses (%)]

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

### **Area of Floor Space**

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

### **Type of Building**

Living quarters are classified into the following four types. For apartment houses or flats, the number of stories of the building and the floor on which the dwelling of a household was located were also enumerated. The number of stories is grouped into "1 or 2 stories", "3 to 5 stories", "6 to 10 stories", "11 to 14 stories" and "15 stories or more", and the floor on which the dwelling of a household was located is grouped into "1st or 2nd floor", "3rd to 5th floor", "6th to 10th floor", "11th to 14th floor" and "15th floor or above". Before the 2000 Census, they were classified into such four categories as "1 to 2 stories", "3 to 5 stories", "6 to 10 stories", "11 stories or more".

**Detached houses**...Buildings of one dwelling unit.

**Tenement houses**...Buildings consisting of two or more dwelling units connected with each other by walls but having independent doors to the street (directly or via gardens or grounds).

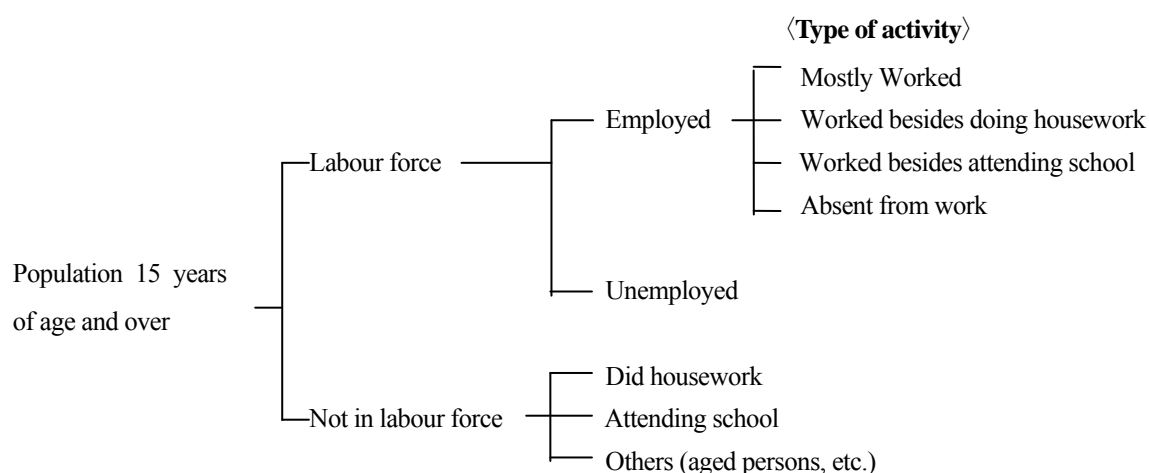
Also included here is what is known as terrace houses.

**Apartment houses or flats**...Buildings consisting of two or more dwelling units of which passages, galleries, staircases, and so on were used jointly. In the case where two or more dwellings were built one above another, they were also included in this category.

**Others**...Dwellings other than those above. A part of a factory or an office used as a living quarter is included here.

## Labour Force Status

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



The specifications of the main categories are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### • Labour force participation rate (%)

$$= \frac{\text{Labour force}}{\text{Labour force} + \text{Not in labour force}} \times 100$$

## Employment Status

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

**Employees...** Those employed by a person, a company, a corporation or a government office, etc., that is, office workers, factory workers, public servants, officers of a corporation, employees in a private retail shop, domestic servants, daily or temporary workers, etc. are included.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Industry**

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

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

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

Primary industry:

- A. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
- B. FISHERIES

Secondary industry:

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

Tertiary industry:

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

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

For further details, see “Reference 8. Industrial Classification”.

### **Occupation**

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

The major groups of the occupational classification are as follows:

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

For further details, see “Reference 9. Occupational Classification”.



## Socio-Economic Groups

“Socio-Economic Groups” are the classification for classifying persons according to their social and economic characteristics. This classification takes account of labour force status and age for all persons, and occupation and employment status for employed persons.

Details are shown in the table below.

Socio-Economic Groups	Age	Labour force status 1)	Occupation 2)			Employment status 3)
			Major Groups	Medium Groups	Minor Groups	
1. Agricultural workers	15 years old and over	1~4	G. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY WORKERS	(35) (36) (37)	132,133,135 136~138 139~143	4~7 4~7 4~7
2. Agricultural employees	15 years old and over	1~4	G. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY WORKERS	(35) (36) (37)	132,133,135 136~138 139~143	1~3 1~3 1~3
3. Directors	15 years old and over	1~4	A. ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS	(2)	2,3	4
4. Shop proprietors	15 years old and over	1~4	D. SALES WORKERS E. SERVICE WORKERS	(23) (31)	85,86 112	4~7 4~7
5. Factory proprietors	15 years old and over	1~4	H. MANUFACTURING PROCESS WORKERS       J. CONSTRUCTION AND MINING WORKERS	(38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (50)	144~152 153~161 162~166 167~171 172~181 182~186 187,189 203,205,207, 210~214	4, 5 4, 5 4, 5 4, 5 4, 5 4, 5 4, 5 4, 5
6. Service shop and other proprietors	15 years old and over	1~4	A. ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS B. PROFESSIONAL AND ENGINEERING WORKERS C. CLERICAL WORKERS       D. SALES WORKERS	(3) (8) (12) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25)	5 40 54 69~73 74 75 76 77~79 80, 81 82~84 88~90 91~93 94~98	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

Socio-Economic Groups	Age	Labour force status 1)	Occupation 2)			Employment status 3)
			Major Groups	Medium Groups	Minor Groups	
6. Service shop and other proprietors -Continued	15 years old and over	1~4	E. SERVICE WORKERS	(26)	100	5
				(27)	101	5
				(29)	105~109	5
				(30)	110, 111	5
				(31)	113~116	5
				(32)	117~119	5
				(33)	120~125	5
			F. SECURITY WORKERS	(34)	129~131	4, 5
			H. MANUFACTURING PROCESS WORKERS	(44)	188	4, 5
			I. TRANSPORT AND MACHINE OPERATION WORKERS	(46)	191	4, 5
				(47)	193	4, 5
				(48)	196,197	4, 5
				(49)	198~202	4, 5
			J. CONSTRUCTION AND MINING WORKERS	(50)	204,206,208, 209	4, 5
				(51)	215~217	4, 5
				(52)	218,219	4, 5
			K. CARRYING, CLEANING, PACKAGING, AND RELATED WORKERS	(53)	221~225	4, 5
	(54)	226,227,229	4, 5			
	(55)	228	5			
	(56)	230	4, 5			
	(57)	231	4, 5			
		232	4, 5			
		L. WORKERS NOT CLASSIFIABLE BY OCCUPATION				
7. Professional workers	15 years old and over	1~4	B. PROFESSIONAL AND ENGINEERING WORKERS	(4)	6, 7	1~7
				(6)	20~23	1~7
				(8)	38, 39	1~6
				(9)	41~44	1~7
				(10)	50	1~4
8. Technical workers	15 years old and over	1~4	B. PROFESSIONAL AND ENGINEERING WORKERS	(5)	8~19	1~7
				(6)	24~35	1~7
			E. SERVICE WORKERS	(28)	103,104	1~4,7
			I. TRANSPORT AND MACHINE OPERATION WORKERS	(47)	192	1~7
			194	1~4		
9. Teachers and religious workers	15 years old and over	1~4	B.PROFESSIONAL AND ENGINEERING WORKERS	(7)	36, 37	1~7
				(10)	45	1~5,7
					46~49	1~4
					51	1~7
			(11)	52	1,3~7	

Socio-Economic Groups	Age	Labour force status 1)	Occupation 2)			Employment status 3)
			Major Groups	Medium Groups	Minor Groups	
9. Teachers and religious workers -Continued	15 years old and over	1~4	B.PROFESSIONAL AND ENGINEERING WORKERS -Continued	(15)	64, 65	1~7
10. Authors, artists and entertainers	15 years old and over	1~4	B. PROFESSIONAL AND ENGINEERING WORKERS	(12)	53	1~6
				(13)	55~57	1~7
				(14)	58,59	1~7
				(15)	60~63,66,68	1~7
11. Managers and officials	15 years old and over	1~4	A. ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS	(1)	1	1
				(3)	4, 5	1,3,7
12. Clerical workers	15 years old and over	1~4	B. PROFESSIONAL AND ENGINEERING WORKERS  C. CLERICAL WORKERS        I. TRANSPORT AND MACHINE OPERATION WORKERS	(8)	40	1,3,4,6
				(12)	54	1~4,6
				(16)	69~73	1~4,6,7
				(17)	74	1~4,6,7
				(18)	75	1~4,6,7
				(19)	76	1~4,6,7
				(20)	78,79	1~4,6,7
				(21)	80,81	1~4,6,7
				(22)	82~84	1~4,6,7
				(48)	195	1,2,3,6
13. Sales workers	15 years old and over	1~4	C. CLERICAL WORKERS D. SALES WORKERS	(20)	77	1~4,6,7
				(23)	85,86	1,2,3
					87	1~4,7
					88~90	1~4,6,7
				(24)	91~93	1~4,6,7
(25)	94~98	1~4,6,7				
14. Skilled workers	15 years old and over	1~4	B. PROFESSIONAL AND ENGINEERING WORKERS G. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY WORKERS H. MANUFACTURING PROCESS WORKERS      I. TRANSPORT AND MACHINE OPERATION WORKERS	(15)	67	1,2,3
				(35)	134	1~7
				(38)	144~152	1,2,3,6,7
				(39)	153~161	1,2,3,6,7
				(40)	162~166	1,2,3,6,7
				(41)	167~171	1,2,3,6,7
				(42)	172~181	1,2,3,6,7
				(43)	182~186	1,2,3,6,7
				(44)	187~189	1,2,3,6,7
				(45)	190	1,2,3
				(46)	191	1,2,3,6,7
(47)	193	1,2,3,6,7				

Socio-Economic Groups	Age	Labour force status 1)	Occupation 2)			Employment status 3)
			Major Groups	Medium Groups	Minor Groups	
14. Skilled workers - Continued	15 years old and over	1~4	I. TRANSPORT AND MACHINE OPERATION WORKERS -Continued	(48)	196,197	1,2,3,6,7
			J. CONSTRUCTION AND MINING WORKERS	(49)	198~202	1,2,3,6,7
				(50)	204~209,211	1,3,6,7
				(51)	210,214	1,2,3,6,7
				(51)	215~216	1,3,6,7
				217	1,2,3,6,7	
			K. CARRYING, CLEANING, PACKAGING, AND RELATED WORKERS	(55)	230	1,2,3,6,7
15. Labourers	15 years old and over	1~4	J. CONSTRUCTION AND MINING WORKERS	(50)	203,212,213	1,3,6,7
				(52)	218,219	1,2,3,6,7
			K. CARRYING, CLEANING, PACKAGING, AND RELATED WORKERS	(53)	220	1~7
				(54)	221~225	1,2,3,6,7
				(56)	226,227,229	1,2,3,6,7
				(56)	231	1,2,3,6,7
16. Service workers	15 years old and over	1~4	E. SERVICE WORKERS	(26)	99,100	1~4,6
				(27)	101,102	1~4,6,7
				(29)	105~109	1~4,6,7
				(30)	110,111	1~4,6,7
				(31)	112	1~3
					113~116	1~4,6,7
				(32)	117~119	1~4,6,7
				(33)	120~125	1~4,6,7
				(34)	130,131	6,7
				(54)	228	1~4,6,7
17. Protective service workers	15 years old and over	1~4	F. SECURITY WORKERS	(34)	126~131	1,2,3
18. Home handcraft	15 years old and over	1~3	C. CLERICAL WORKERS	(16)	73	8
			H. MANUFACTURING PROCESS WORKERS	(38)	152	8
				(39)	154~161	8
				(40)	162~166	8
				(42)	172~181	8
				(43)	182~186	8
				(44)	187,189	8
				(55)	230	8
	(57)	232	8			
			K. CARRYING, CLEANING, PACKAGING, AND RELATED WORKERS	(55)	230	8
			L. WORKERS NOT CLASSIFIABLE BY OCCUPATION	(57)	232	8

Socio-Economic Groups	Age	Labour force status 1)	Occupation 2)			Employment status 3)
			Major Groups	Medium Groups	Minor Groups	
19. Students and pupils	15 years old and over	7	-	-	-	-
20. Houseworkers	15 years old and over	6	-	-	-	-
21. Other non-active persons 15 years of age and over	15 years old and over	5,8	-	-	-	-
22. Persons under 15 years of age	Under 15 years old	-	-	-	-	-
23. Unclassifiable socio-economic groups	15 years old and over and Not reported	Not reported	L. WORKERS NOT CLASSIFIABLE BY OCCUPATION	(57)	232	1,2,3,6,7

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

2) See "Reference ○. OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION"

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

### **Duration of Residency at the Current Domicile**

Duration of Residency at the Current Domicile is classified into the following six categories:

“Since birth” , ”Less than a year” , “1 to less than 5 years” , “5 to less than 10 years” , “10 to less than 20 years” and “More than 20 years”.

### **Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago**

“Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago<sup>\*5</sup>” refers to the place where usually lived five years ago, and in the 2010 Population Census, it was sought for the usual place of residence before and after 1 October 2005.

They are classified into the following categories.

**Present address...** those who didn't move are included in this category.

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

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

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

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

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

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

\*5 Before the 2005 population census: "Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago" was survey for 5 years old or more.

From the 2010 census: it was survey for all people.

### **Migration Type of Household**

Private households are classified into the following categories according to the movement pattern of their related members 5 years of age and over to their present residence from place of five years previous residence.

#### **Households that all household members migrated in the last five years**

- (1) Households that all household members usually live in the same shi, ku, machi, or mura as five years ago
- (2) Households that some household members usually live in the same shi, ku, machi, or mura as five years ago

#### **Households that some household members migrated in the last five years**

#### **Households that no household member migrated in the last five years**

## Commuting Employed Persons and Persons Attending School

“Commuting employed persons” refers to those persons whose place of work and place of usual residence (home) are different. “Persons attending school” refers to persons who attended school during the census week among those classified not in labour force. In this case, the term “school” includes not only regular school provided by the Law of School Education but also special training schools and miscellaneous schools for vocational and practical training such as cram school, dress making school, etc.

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

## Place of Work or Schooling

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

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

**At Home...** It represents that the place of work of a person was his/her house or a store, workshop etc. attached to his/her house. This category includes employers working at their dwellings with facilities to be used as a store, workshop, restaurant, etc., their family workers and the live-in employees. It also includes farmers, foresters and fishermen working in their own farms or their own ships and self-employed carpenters working in other places than their homes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Therefore, persons “working or schooling in other *shi, ku, machi* or *mura*” include a person whose place of work or schooling was located in the same *shi* where he/she usually lives but not in the same *ku*. “Place of work” refers to the place where an employed person was at work as described above. In the case of an employed person working outside such as a driver and a

canvasser, however, his/her place of work was regarded as the municipality where the establishment he/she belonged to was situated, while as for a crewman, his/her place of work was regarded as the municipality where the base port for the ship was located. As a matter of convenience, those whose places of work or schooling were not located in Japan were treated as “Working or Schooling in the Same *shi, ku, machi* or *mura*”.

In the 1955 Population Census, the place of schooling was not sought but only the place of work was asked for employed persons. In the censuses after 1960, both the questions were asked. In the 1960 and 1965 Censuses, no distinction was made in the optional replies between working at home and working in the same municipality but not at home.

### **Daytime Population, Nighttime Population and Ratio of daytime population to nighttime population**

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

Nighttime population (*de jure* population) refers to the population usually residing in the area concerned at the time of the census.

City A, as an example:

[Daytime population of City A]

= [Nighttime population of City A] – [Outflow population from City A]

+ [Inflow population to City A]

[Ratio of daytime population to nighttime population]

$$= \frac{[\text{Population by place of work or schooling}](\text{daytime population})}{[\text{De jure population}](\text{nighttime population})} \times 100$$

It should be noted that the daytime population calculated in 1960 and 1965 differs from that after 1970 since the former restricted the coverage of the inflow and outflow of persons attending school to those 15 years old and over for the calculation.

After the 1980 Censuses, persons not reporting age were excluded from the tabulation of place of work or schooling.

On the 2010 Census, persons not reporting age were included in the tabulation of place of work or schooling.

### **Means of Transport**

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

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

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



8. Bicycle
9. Other means

### **Commuting Status of Household Members**

Private households are divided into the following two groups :

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

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

- Aged persons only... Households consisting of aged persons at 65 years of age and over only.
- Aged persons and child(ren) only... Households consisting of aged persons at 65 years of age and over and child(ren) under 6 years of age only.
- Aged person, child(ren) and women only... Households consisting of aged persons at 65 years of age and over, child(ren) under 6 years of age and women 6 to 64 years of age only.
- Aged persons and women only... Households consisting of aged persons at 65 years of age and over and women 6 to 64 years of age only.
- Child(ren) only... Households consisting of child(ren) under 6 years of age only.
- Child(ren) and women only... Households consisting of child(ren) under 6 years of age and women 6 to 64 years of age only.
- Women only... Households consisting of women 6 to 64 years of age only.
- Others... Households consisting of others who do not come under the above category.

## Division of Area

Japan is administratively divided into forty-seven prefectures of which forty-three carry the suffix *ken* and the remaining four are known as *to*, *do* or *fu*. Each prefecture is further divided into *shi* (cities) and *gun* (rural counties).

The *gun* are subdivided into *machi* or *cho* (towns) and *mura* or *son* (villages). The twenty major cities, i.e., *Sapporo*, *Sendai*, *Saitama*, *Chiba*, *Tokyo*, *Yokohama*, *Kawasaki*, *Sagamihara*, *Niigata*, *Shizuoka*, *Hamamatsu*, *Nagoya*, *Kyoto*, *Osaka*, *Sakai*, *Kobe*, *Okayama*, *Hiroshima*, *Kitakyushu* and *Fukuoka* are subdivided into *ku* (wards)

## Major Metropolitan Areas and Metropolitan Areas

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

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

## Criteria used for establishing “Major Metropolitan Areas” and “Metropolitan Areas” in the 2010 Census

### (1) Central cities

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

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

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

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

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

(3) The major metropolitan areas and the metropolitan areas established in the 2010 Census are as follows:

Major Metropolitan Areas (MMAs)	Central Cities	Metropolitan Areas (MAs)	Central Cities	
Sapporo MMA1···	Sapporo- <i>shi</i>	Utsunomiya MA···	Utsunomiya- <i>shi</i>	
Sendai MMA ···	Sendai- <i>shi</i>	Matsuyama MA···	Matsuyama- <i>shi</i>	
Kanto MMA ···	Saitama- <i>shi</i>	Kumamoto MA···	Kumamoto- <i>shi</i>	
	Chiba- <i>shi</i>	Kagoshima MA···	Kagoshima- <i>shi</i>	
	Ku-area of Tokyo			
	Yokohama- <i>shi</i>			
	Kawasaki- <i>shi</i>			
	Sagamihara- <i>shi</i>			
	Niigata MMA···	Niigata- <i>shi</i>		
	Shizuoka · Hamamatsu MMA···	Shizuoka- <i>shi</i>		
		Hamamatsu- <i>shi</i>		
	Chukyo MMA···	Nagoya- <i>shi</i>		
Kinki MMA···	Kyoto- <i>shi</i>			
	Osaka- <i>shi</i>			
	Sakai- <i>shi</i>			
	Kobe- <i>shi</i>			
Okayama MMA···	Okayama- <i>shi</i>			
Hiroshima MMA···	Hiroshima- <i>shi</i>			
Kitakyushu · Fukuoka MMA···	Kitakyushu- <i>shi</i>			
	Fukuoka- <i>shi</i>			

For the municipalities included in these major metropolitan areas and metropolitan areas, see “Reference 7. Names of Shi, Ku, Machi and Mura of Major Metropolitan Areas, Metropolitan Areas and Range of Distance”.

### Changes of the criterion of “Central cities”

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

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

### Range of Distance

“Range of distance” located within every 10 km range of distance divided by concentric circles forming about each municipal office of three major cities, Tokyo (the former metropolitan government office), Osaka and Nagoya. As the radius of the largest concentric circle, a 70 km radius was used for Tokyo while 50 km radius for Osaka and Nagoya respectively.

“Range of distance” consists of basic unit blocks, and each basic unit block is included in the appropriate “Range of distance” according to the distance from each municipal office to the central point of the basic unit block.

For the English presentation of the name of *shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura* included in each range and the maps of ranges of distance from the central cities, see “Reference 7” respectively in this report

### Densely Inhabited Districts

For the statistical presentation of urban and rural areas, “all *shi*” and “all *gun*” (that is, *machi* and *mura*) have generally been employed in Japan. However, after the Town and Village

Merger Acceleration Law was established in 1953, there was considerable enlargement of *shi* areas through absorption of neighbouring *machi* and *mura* as well as an increase in the number of *shi* due to the new incorporation of former *machi* or *mura* into *shi*.

As a consequence, many *shi* came to encompass sparsely inhabited agricultural areas under their jurisdiction. In this sense, “all *shi*” can hardly represent the pure urban area nowadays.

Under these circumstances, the concept of Densely Inhabited District that was developed by the Statistics Bureau has been applied since the 1960 Population Census.

A Densely Inhabited District, which is often referred to as DID and sometimes represented by the symbol “※” in this report, is defined as an area within a *shi*, *ku*, *machi*, or *mura* that is composed of a group of contiguous Basic Unit Blocks each of which has a population density of about 4,000 inhabitants or more per square kilometer and whose total population exceeds 5,000 as of 1 October 2010.

The land areas of DIDs were measured by the Census Mapping System developed by the Statistics Bureau.

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

### **Quasi-Densely Inhabited Districts**

The Quasi-Densely Inhabited Districts (Quasi-DIDs) were established for the first time in the 1970 Population Census with the same definition as DIDs except that Quasi-DIDs contains a population from 3,000 to 4,999 persons. The Quasi-DIDs are not included in the contiguous DIDs even if they are contiguous to each other over the boundary of *ku* and total population is 5,000 or more in the twenty major cities.

### **Contiguous Densely Inhabited Districts**

In the twenty major cities (*ku*-area of Tokyo and the cities designated by the Cabinet Order), DIDs were originally established in each *ku* (ward).

However, a group of contiguous DIDs stretching over two or more *ku* in each of these twenty major cities are counted as one contiguous DID in this report.

### **Kind of City Planning Area (for Table 22-24 which is not publication in the report)**

Based on the kind of city planning area, enumeration districts for this survey were classified as follows. In case an enumeration districts fell into two or more groups of the classification, it was included in the group with the smaller number.

#### A. City planning area

##### I . Urbanization promotion area

##### 1. Industrial area

##### [1] Industrial area A

- (1) Exclusive industrial district
- (2) Exclusive industrial district with others
- (3) Industrial district
- (4) Industrial district with others

##### [2] Industrial area B

- (5) Quasi-industrial district
- (6) Quasi-industrial district with others
- 2. Commercial area
  - [1] Commercial area A
    - (7) Commercial district
    - (8) Commercial district with others
  - [2] Commercial area B
    - (9) Neighborhood commercial district
    - (10) Neighborhood commercial district with others
- 3. Residential area
  - [1] Residential area
    - (11) Quasi-residential district
    - (12) Category II residential district
    - (13) Category I residential district
    - (14) Residential district Category I and Category II
    - (15) Residential district with others
  - [2] Exclusively medium-high residential
    - (16) Category II exclusively medium-high residential
    - (17) Category I exclusively medium-high residential
    - (18) Exclusively medium-high residential Category I and Category II
    - (19) Exclusively medium-high residential with others
  - [3] Exclusively low-story residential
    - (20) Category II exclusively low-story residential
    - (21) Category I exclusively low-story residential
    - (22) Exclusively low-story residential Category I and Category II
- II. Urbanization control areas
- III. Undivided city planning area<sup>\*6</sup>
- B. Non-city planning area