

# CHAPTER I: SIZE AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

## 1. Trends in the Population of Japan

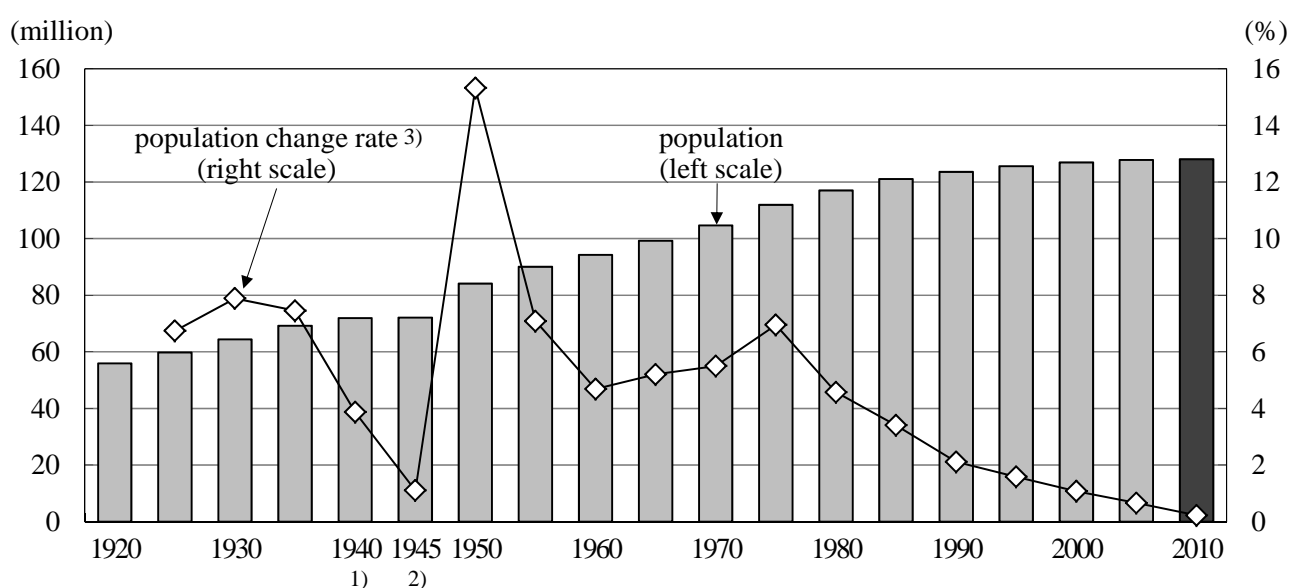
**The population of Japan is 128.1 million, remaining at virtually the same level as 2005.**

The 2010 Population Census shows that the total population of Japan as of October 1, 2010 is 128.1 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 90 years.

Regarding the trends of population change since 1920 over five-year periods, the population change rate remained in the 6% to 7% range between 1925 and 1935, and then the rate declined because of the decline of live birth rate caused by World War II. However, the rate increased significantly and peaked at 15.3% from 1945 to 1950 because of the increase of live birth rate. This is known as the first baby boom.

Afterward, the population change rate continued to decline, excluding 1970 to 1975 due to the second baby boom (7.0%). In 2010, the population of Japan remained at virtually the same level as 2005 (population change rate is 0.2%), which is the lowest change rate since the Population Census started in 1920. (Figure 1.1, Table 1.1)

**Figure 1.1 Trends in the Population and Population Change Rate: 1920 to 2010**



1) Population adjusted by deducting the military and civilian personnel stationed outside Japan from the census population.

2) Based on the result of "Population Survey" in 1945. Adjusted population obtained by adding the estimated 149,000 of military and civilian personnel and foreigners to the population by the Population Survey of 71,998,104 as of November 1 which excludes Okinawa-ken.

3) Population change rates for 1945 and 1950 exclude the population of Okinawa-ken.

**Table 1.1 Trends in the Population, Population Change and Population Density:  
1872 to 2010**

Year	Population <sup>1)</sup> (thousands)	Population Change over five-years		Change rate of annual basis (%)	Population density <sup>2)</sup> (per km <sup>2</sup> )	Population index (1920 = 100)
		Number (thousands)	Rate (%)			
1872	34,806	-	-	-	91	62
1875	35,316	5) 510	5) 1.5	0.49	93	63
1880	36,649	1,333	3.8	0.74	96	65
1885	38,313	1,664	4.5	0.89	100	68
1890	39,902	1,589	4.1	0.82	105	71
1895	41,557	1,655	4.1	0.82	109	74
1900	43,847	2,290	5.5	1.08	115	78
1905	46,620	2,773	6.3	1.23	122	83
1910	49,184	2,564	5.5	1.08	129	88
1915	52,752	3,568	7.3	1.41	138	94
1920	55,963	3,211	6.1	1.19	147	100
1925	59,737	3,774	6.7	1.31	156	107
1930	64,450	4,713	7.9	1.53	169	115
1935	69,254	4,804	7.5	1.45	181	124
1940	3) 71,933	2,679	3.9	0.76	188	129
1945	4) 72,147	6) 780	6) 1.1	6) 0.22	196	129
1950	84,115	6) 11,052	6) 15.3	6) 2.89	226	150
1955	90,077	5,962	7.1	1.38	242	161
1960	94,302	4,225	4.7	0.92	253	169
1965	99,209	4,908	5.2	1.02	267	177
1970	104,665	5,456	5.5	1.08	281	187
1975	111,940	7,274	7.0	1.35	300	200
1980	117,060	5,121	4.6	0.90	314	209
1985	121,049	3,989	3.4	0.67	325	216
1990	123,611	2,562	2.1	0.42	332	221
1995	125,570	1,959	1.6	0.31	337	224
2000	126,926	1,356	1.1	0.21	340	227
2005	127,768	842	0.7	0.13	343	228
2010	128,057	289	0.2	0.05	343	229

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. The figures for 1920 and thereafter refer to the population as of October 1 excluding 1945 (as of November 1).

2) The figures for 1945 and thereafter exclude the areas of Habomai-gunto, Shikotan-to, Kunashiri-to, Etorofu-to and Take-shima.

3) Population adjusted by deducting the military and civilian personnel stationed outside Japan from the census population.

4) Based on the result of "Population Survey" in 1945. Adjusted population obtained by adding the estimated 149,000 of military and civilian personnel and foreigners to the population by the Population Survey of 71,998,104 as of November 1 which excludes Okinawa-ken.

5) Population increase over the three-year period.

6) Excludes Okinawa-ken.

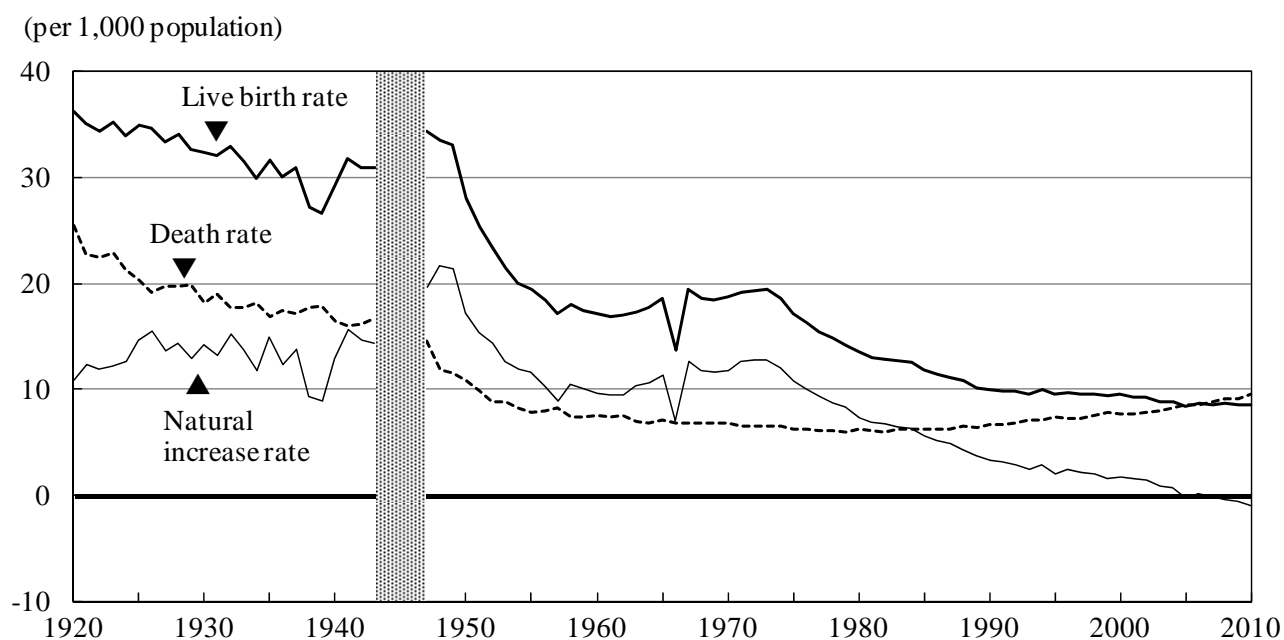
Source: For the figures in and before 1915, "Population of Japan in and after 1872", Statistics Bureau of the Cabinet. For the figures between 1920 and 2010, the results of the Population Census or Population Survey.

## The live birth rate is less than the death rate in 2010.

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 was 16.5 per 1,000 population in 1940, after which the rate continued to decline and fell to 6.0 in 1979. Afterward, the rate remained in the range of 6 for the next ten years and over, however, the rate then went up and continued to rise reaching 7.7 in 2000, 8.6 in 2005 and 9.5 in 2010 as aging society has been progressing.

Meanwhile, regarding the trends in the live birth rate, the rate rose to 33 to 34 births per 1,000 population between 1947 and 1949 leading to the first baby boom. However, the rate dropped sharply in 1950 to 1955, leveling off to around 17 to 18 between 1956 and 1970. The second baby boom from 1971 to 1974 pushed the live birth rate up to 19, but the rate then showed a downtrend, dropping to 8.5 in 2010 which is lower than the death rate. (Figure 1.2, Table 1.2)

**Figure 1.2 Trends in the Live Birth Rate, Death Rate and Natural Increase Rate: 1920 to 2010**



1) The figures between 1944 and 1946 are not reported because of lack of documentations.  
Source: "Vital Statistics", Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

**Table 1.2 Trends in the Live Birth Rate, Death Rate, Natural Increase Rate and Total Fertility Rate: 1920 to 2010**

Year	Live birth rate (per 1,000 population)	Death rate (per 1,000 population)	Natural increase rate (per 1,000 population)	Total fertility rate	Year	Live birth rate (per 1,000 population)	Death rate (per 1,000 population)	Natural increase rate (per 1,000 population)	Total fertility rate
1920	36.2	25.4	10.8	...	1965	18.6	7.1	11.4	2.14
1921	35.1	22.7	12.4	...	1966	13.7	6.8	7.0	1.58
1922	34.3	22.4	11.9	...	1967	19.4	6.8	12.7	2.23
1923	35.2	22.9	12.2	...	1968	18.6	6.8	11.8	2.13
1924	33.9	21.3	12.6	...	1969	18.5	6.8	11.7	2.13
1925	34.9	20.3	14.7	...	1970	18.8	6.9	11.8	2.13
1926	34.6	19.1	15.5	...	1971	19.2	6.6	12.6	2.16
1927	33.4	19.7	13.7	...	1972	19.3	6.5	12.8	2.14
1928	34.1	19.8	14.4	...	1973	19.4	6.6	12.8	2.14
1929	32.7	19.9	12.9	...	1974	18.6	6.5	12.1	2.05
1930	32.4	18.2	14.2	...	1975	17.1	6.3	10.8	1.91
1931	32.1	19.0	13.2	...	1976	16.3	6.3	10.0	1.85
1932	32.9	17.7	15.2	...	1977	15.5	6.1	9.4	1.80
1933	31.5	17.7	13.8	...	1978	14.9	6.1	8.8	1.79
1934	29.9	18.1	11.8	...	1979	14.2	6.0	8.3	1.77
1935	31.6	16.8	14.9	...	1980	13.6	6.2	7.3	1.75
1936	30.0	17.5	12.4	...	1981	13.0	6.1	6.9	1.74
1937	30.9	17.1	13.8	...	1982	12.8	6.0	6.8	1.77
1938	27.2	17.7	9.4	...	1983	12.7	6.2	6.5	1.80
1939	26.6	17.8	8.9	...	1984	12.5	6.2	6.3	1.81
1940	29.4	16.5	12.9	...	1985	11.9	6.3	5.6	1.76
1941	31.8	16.0	15.7	...	1986	11.4	6.2	5.2	1.72
1942	30.9	16.1	14.7	...	1987	11.1	6.2	4.9	1.69
1943	30.9	16.7	14.3	...	1988	10.8	6.5	4.3	1.66
1944 <sup>1)</sup>	...	...	...	...	1989	10.2	6.4	3.7	1.57
1945 <sup>1)</sup>	...	...	...	...	1990	10.0	6.7	3.3	1.54
1946 <sup>1)</sup>	...	...	...	...	1991	9.9	6.7	3.2	1.53
1947	34.3	14.6	19.7	4.54	1992	9.8	6.9	2.9	1.50
1948	33.5	11.9	21.6	4.40	1993	9.6	7.1	2.5	1.46
1949	33.0	11.6	21.4	4.32	1994	10.0	7.1	2.9	1.50
1950	28.1	10.9	17.2	3.65	1995	9.6	7.4	2.1	1.42
1951	25.3	9.9	15.4	3.26	1996	9.7	7.2	2.5	1.43
1952	23.4	8.9	14.4	2.98	1997	9.5	7.3	2.2	1.39
1953	21.5	8.9	12.6	2.69	1998	9.6	7.5	2.1	1.38
1954	20.0	8.2	11.9	2.48	1999	9.4	7.8	1.6	1.34
1955	19.4	7.8	11.6	2.37	2000	9.5	7.7	1.8	1.36
1956	18.4	8.0	10.4	2.22	2001	9.3	7.7	1.6	1.33
1957	17.2	8.3	8.9	2.04	2002	9.2	7.8	1.4	1.32
1958	18.0	7.4	10.5	2.11	2003	8.9	8.0	0.9	1.29
1959	17.5	7.4	10.1	2.04	2004	8.8	8.2	0.7	1.29
1960	17.2	7.6	9.6	2.00	2005	8.4	8.6	-0.2	1.26
1961	16.9	7.4	9.5	1.96	2006	8.7	8.6	0.1	1.32
1962	17.0	7.5	9.5	1.98	2007	8.6	8.8	-0.1	1.34
1963	17.3	7.0	10.3	2.00	2008	8.7	9.1	-0.4	1.37
1964	17.7	6.9	10.7	2.05	2009	8.5	9.1	-0.6	1.37
					2010	8.5	9.5	-1.0	1.39

1) The figures between 1944 and 1946 were not reported because of lack of documentations.

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

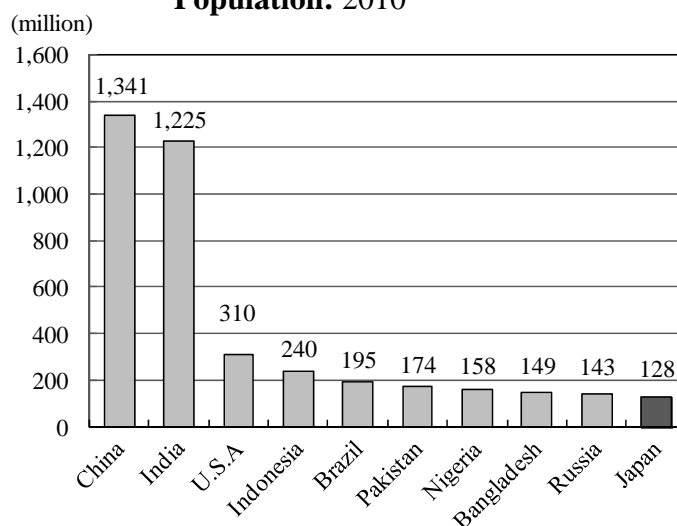
## 2. Japan's Population from a Worldwide Perspective

### **The population of Japan ranks tenth in the world.**

The United Nations (U.N) estimates that the world population is 6.9 billion as of mid-2010, of which the total population of Japan (128.1 million) accounts for 1.9%. According to the population of the respective countries reported in the U.N estimates, China is the most populous country with 1.3 billion people, followed by India (1.2 billion), the United States of America (U.S.A, 310.4 million), Indonesia (239.9 million), Brazil (194.9 million), Pakistan (173.6 million), Nigeria (158.4 million), Bangladesh (148.7 million) and Russia (143.0 million), next to which comes Japan, ranking tenth.

According to the U.N estimates, it is estimated that the ranking of Japan will continue to drop, ranking 13th in 2030 and 23rd in 2060. (Figure 1.3, Table 1.3)

**Figure 1.3 International Comparison of Population: 2010**



Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision*. For Japan, based on the 2010 Population Census.

### **The population density of Japan is 343 per square kilometer, 6.7 times the world population density.**

The population density of Japan as of 2010 is 343 per square kilometer, which is 6.7 times the world population density (51 per km<sup>2</sup>) estimated by U.N. According to the population density of other countries reported in the U.N. estimates, Japan ranks seventh among countries with a population of 10 million or more, following Bangladesh (1,033 per km<sup>2</sup>), Korea (484 per km<sup>2</sup>), Rwanda (403 per km<sup>2</sup>), Netherlands (400 per km<sup>2</sup>), India (373 per km<sup>2</sup>) and Belgium (351 per km<sup>2</sup>). In contrast, among countries with a population of 10 million or more, the country with the lowest population density is Australia (3 per km<sup>2</sup>). (Table 1.4)

**Table 1.3 International Comparison of Population: 2010, 2030 and 2060**

Rank	2010			2030			2060		
	Country	Population (thousands)	Pro-portion (%)	Country	Population (thousands)	Pro-portion (%)	Country	Population (thousands)	Pro-portion (%)
	World	6,895,889	100.0	World	8,321,380	100.0	World	9,615,189	100.0
1	China	1,341,335	19.5	India	1,523,482	18.3	India	1,717,969	17.9
2	India	1,224,614	17.8	China	1,393,076	16.7	China	1,211,538	12.6
3	U.S.A	310,384	4.5	U.S.A	361,680	4.3	Nigeria	462,103	4.8
4	Indonesia	239,871	3.5	Indonesia	279,659	3.4	U.S.A	421,050	4.4
5	Brazil	194,946	2.8	Nigeria	257,815	3.1	Indonesia	290,257	3.0
6	Pakistan	173,593	2.5	Pakistan	234,432	2.8	Pakistan	283,959	3.0
7	Nigeria	158,423	2.3	Brazil	220,492	2.6	Brazil	216,886	2.3
8	Bangladesh	148,692	2.2	Bangladesh	181,863	2.2	Bangladesh	192,384	2.0
9	Russia	142,958	2.1	Russia	136,429	1.6	Tanzania	172,232	1.8
10	<b>Japan</b>	128,057	1.9	Mexico	135,398	1.6	D.R Congo	167,980	1.7
11	Mexico	113,423	1.6	Philippines	126,321	1.5	Philippines	165,507	1.7
12	Philippines	93,261	1.4	Ethiopia	118,515	1.4	Ethiopia	153,420	1.6
13	Viet Nam	87,848	1.3	<b>Japan</b>	116,618	1.4	Mexico	142,775	1.5
14	Ethiopia	82,950	1.2	Egypt	106,498	1.3	Egypt	127,730	1.3
15	Germany	82,302	1.2	D.R Congo	105,956	1.3	Russia	120,761	1.3
16	Egypt	81,121	1.2	Viet Nam	101,483	1.2	Uganda	112,557	1.2
17	Iran	73,974	1.1	Turkey	86,665	1.0	Kenya	112,540	1.2
18	Turkey	72,752	1.1	Iran	84,439	1.0	Sudan	102,055	1.1
19	Thailand	69,122	1.0	Tanzania	81,852	1.0	Viet Nam	100,987	1.1
20	D.R Congo	65,966	1.0	Germany	79,469	1.0	Iraq	97,895	1.0
:							:	:	:
23							<b>Japan</b>	86,737	0.9

Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision*. For Japan, the figure for 2010 is based on the 2010 Population Census and the figures for 2030 and 2060 are based on "Population Projections for Japan (January, 2012)", National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Medium-fertility projection.

**Table 1.4 International Comparison of Population Density: 2010**

Country	Population density (per km <sup>2</sup> )	Country	Population density (per km <sup>2</sup> )	Country	Population density (per km <sup>2</sup> )
World	51				
Bangladesh	1,033	U.K	255	:	:
Korea	484	Germany	231	U.S.A	32
Rwanda	403	Pakistan	218	:	:
Netherlands	400	:	:	Brazil	23
India	373	Italy	201	:	:
Belgium	351	Nigeria	171	Russia	8
<b>Japan</b> <sup>1)</sup>	343	:	:	:	:
Sri Lanka	318	China	140	Canada	3
Philippines	311	:	:	Australia	3
Viet Nam	265	France	114		

Note: Calculates countries with population of 10 million and over.

1) Excludes the areas of Habomai-gunto, Shikotan-to, Kunashiri-to, Etorofu-to and Take-shima.

Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision*.

For Japan, based on the 2010 Population Census.

### 3. International Comparison of Population Projections

**The world population is expected to reach almost 9.6 billion by 2060.**

According to the U.N 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 three billion by 1960, five billion by 1990, and exceeding six billion by 2000. According to the “State of World Population 2011” published by United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in October 2011, it was estimated that the world population reached 7 billion by 31 October 2011.

The U.N estimates show that the world population will reach 7.7 billion by 2020 and almost 9.6 billion by 2060. Observing the trends of the population change rate on an annual basis, the rate is 1.2% in 2010 and will continue to decline. (Table 1.5)

**Table 1.5 Trends in the World  
Population: 1500 to 2060**

Year	Population (millions)	Population change rate of annual basis (%)
1500	500	-
1750	790	0.18
1800	980	0.43
1850	1,260	0.50
1900	1,650	0.54
1950	2,532	0.86
1960	3,038	1.84
1970	3,696	1.98
1980	4,453	1.88
1990	5,306	1.77
2000	6,123	1.44
2010	6,896	1.20
2020	7,657	1.05
2030	8,321	0.84
2040	8,874	0.65
2050	9,306	0.48
2060	9,615	0.33

Source: United Nations, *The World at Six Billion* and  
United Nations, *World Population Prospects*,  
*The 2010 Revision*.

**The total population of Japan is  
estimated to decrease to 86.7 million by 2060.**

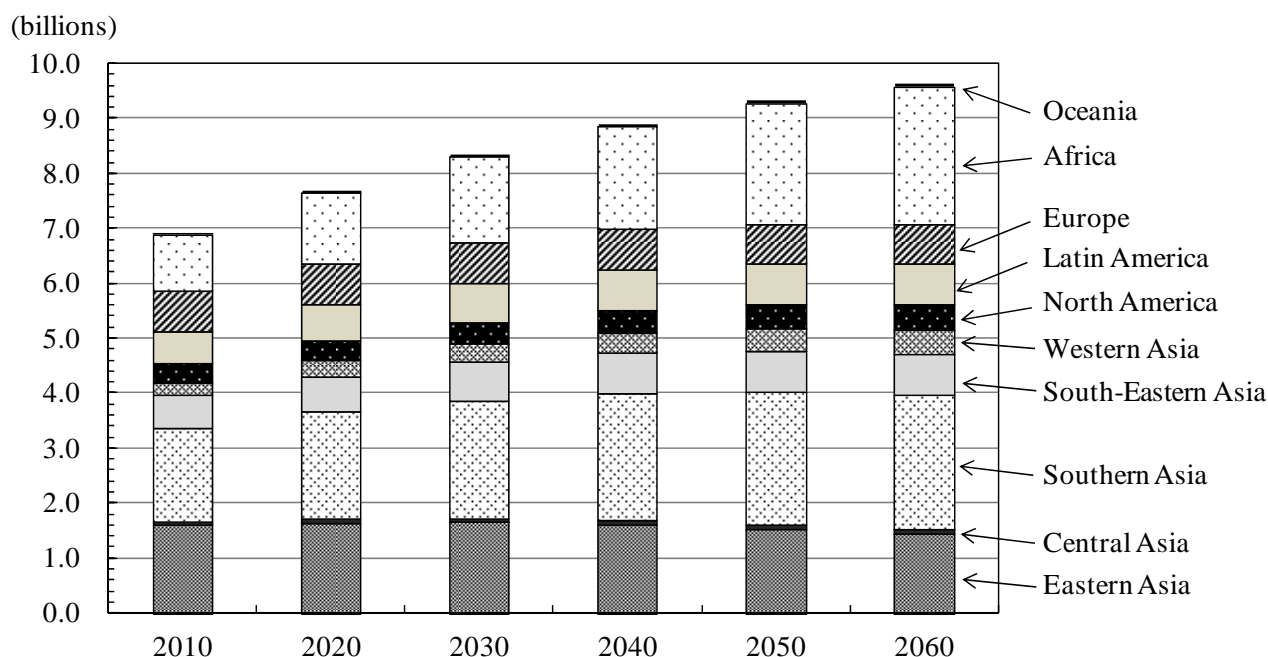
According to the population projections of the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (worked out in January, 2012), the total population of Japan is expected to enter a long phase of decline. It is estimated that the population will drop to 124.1 million by 2020, 107.3 million by 2040 and 86.7 million by 2060, which is equivalent to two thirds of the population in 2010. (Table 1.6)

## Population decreases are estimated in Eastern Asian region including Japan and European region.

Observing the trends in the population projections by region, U.N estimates show that the population of Eastern Asia including Japan will increase until 2030 due to population increases in China, etc. However, the population of Eastern Asia will start to decline from 2030, and will decrease by 9.9% from 2010 to 2060. In the European region, it is estimated that there are many countries with decreasing populations, and the population of Europe will decrease in a similar fashion as that of Eastern Asia (4.9% from 2010 to 2060).

Meanwhile, the population is expected to increase outside these regions, especially in Africa (145.8% from 2010 to 2060). (Figure 1.4, Table 1.6)

**Figure 1.4 Trends in the Population Projections by Region: 2010 to 2060**



Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision*.



**Table 1.6 International Comparison of Population Projections: 2010 to 2060**

Country	Population (thousands)					
	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
<b>World</b>	6,895,889	7,656,528	8,321,380	8,874,041	9,306,128	9,615,189
<b>Asia</b>	4,164,252	4,565,520	4,867,741	5,060,964	5,142,220	5,122,743
<b>Eastern Asia</b>	1,573,970	1,622,681	1,625,463	1,586,456	1,511,963	1,418,104
China	1,341,335	1,387,792	1,393,076	1,360,906	1,295,604	1,211,538
<b>Japan</b>	128,057	124,100	116,618	107,276	97,076	86,737
Korea	48,184	49,810	50,335	49,354	47,050	44,254
<b>Central Asia</b>	60,726	68,104	74,094	78,542	81,799	83,208
Uzbekistan	27,445	30,776	33,375	34,829	35,438	35,054
<b>Southern Asia</b>	1,704,146	1,941,409	2,141,803	2,294,941	2,393,885	2,434,985
Bangladesh	148,692	167,256	181,863	190,934	194,353	192,384
India	1,224,614	1,386,909	1,523,482	1,627,029	1,692,008	1,717,969
Pakistan	173,593	205,364	234,432	257,778	274,875	283,959
<b>South-Eastern Asia</b>	593,415	655,940	705,987	740,898	759,207	762,306
Indonesia	239,871	262,569	279,659	290,223	293,456	290,257
Philippines	93,261	109,742	126,321	141,675	154,939	165,507
Viet Nam	87,848	96,355	101,483	104,047	103,962	100,987
<b>Western Asia</b>	231,995	277,387	320,394	360,127	395,367	424,140
Turkey	72,752	80,753	86,665	90,302	91,617	90,800
<b>Northern America</b>	344,529	374,394	401,657	425,467	446,862	466,270
Canada	34,017	37,163	39,850	41,882	43,642	45,101
U.S.A	310,384	337,102	361,680	383,460	403,101	421,050
<b>Latin America</b>	590,082	652,182	701,606	734,748	750,956	753,236
Argentina	40,412	43,856	46,761	49,019	50,560	51,296
Brazil	194,946	210,433	220,492	224,431	222,843	216,886
Mexico	113,423	125,928	135,398	141,523	143,925	142,775
<b>Europe</b>	738,199	744,177	741,233	731,826	719,257	702,347
France	62,787	65,874	68,467	70,681	72,442	73,953
Germany	82,302	80,988	79,469	77,305	74,781	72,371
Italy	60,551	61,290	60,851	60,182	59,158	57,399
Poland	38,277	38,375	37,835	36,372	34,906	33,554
Russia	142,958	141,022	136,429	131,280	126,188	120,761
U.K	62,036	65,802	69,314	71,525	72,817	73,538
Ukraine	45,448	43,047	40,515	38,100	36,074	34,086
<b>Africa</b>	1,022,234	1,278,199	1,562,047	1,869,561	2,191,599	2,512,188
D.R Congo	65,966	85,054	105,956	127,441	148,523	167,980
Egypt	81,121	94,810	106,498	116,232	123,452	127,730
Ethiopia	82,950	101,046	118,515	133,466	145,187	153,420
Nigeria	158,423	203,869	257,815	320,341	389,615	462,103
South Africa	50,133	52,573	54,711	56,040	56,757	57,120
Uganda	33,425	45,424	59,846	76,438	94,259	112,557
<b>Oceania</b>	36,593	42,056	47,096	51,475	55,233	58,405
Australia	22,268	25,241	27,771	29,768	31,385	32,660
New Zealand	4,368	4,824	5,211	5,483	5,678	5,827

Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision*.

For Japan, the figures before 2010 are based on the Population Census, and figures between 2020 and 2060 are based on "Population Projections for Japan (January, 2012)", National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Medium-fertility projection.

Population change rate (%)					
2010 - 2020	2020 - 2030	2030 - 2040	2040 - 2050	2050 - 2060	(recount) 2010 - 2060
11.0	8.7	6.6	4.9	3.3	39.4
9.6	6.6	4.0	1.6	-0.4	23.0
3.1	0.2	-2.4	-4.7	-6.2	-9.9
3.5	0.4	-2.3	-4.8	-6.5	-9.7
-3.1	-6.0	-8.0	-9.5	-10.7	-32.3
3.4	1.1	-1.9	-4.7	-5.9	-8.2
12.1	8.8	6.0	4.1	1.7	37.0
12.1	8.4	4.4	1.7	-1.1	27.7
13.9	10.3	7.1	4.3	1.7	42.9
12.5	8.7	5.0	1.8	-1.0	29.4
13.3	9.8	6.8	4.0	1.5	40.3
18.3	14.2	10.0	6.6	3.3	63.6
10.5	7.6	4.9	2.5	0.4	28.5
9.5	6.5	3.8	1.1	-1.1	21.0
17.7	15.1	12.2	9.4	6.8	77.5
9.7	5.3	2.5	-0.1	-2.9	15.0
19.6	15.5	12.4	9.8	7.3	82.8
11.0	7.3	4.2	1.5	-0.9	24.8
8.7	7.3	5.9	5.0	4.3	35.3
9.2	7.2	5.1	4.2	3.3	32.6
8.6	7.3	6.0	5.1	4.5	35.7
10.5	7.6	4.7	2.2	0.3	27.6
8.5	6.6	4.8	3.1	1.5	26.9
7.9	4.8	1.8	-0.7	-2.7	11.3
11.0	7.5	4.5	1.7	-0.8	25.9
0.8	-0.4	-1.3	-1.7	-2.4	-4.9
4.9	3.9	3.2	2.5	2.1	17.8
-1.6	-1.9	-2.7	-3.3	-3.2	-12.1
1.2	-0.7	-1.1	-1.7	-3.0	-5.2
0.3	-1.4	-3.9	-4.0	-3.9	-12.3
-1.4	-3.3	-3.8	-3.9	-4.3	-15.5
6.1	5.3	3.2	1.8	1.0	18.5
-5.3	-5.9	-6.0	-5.3	-5.5	-25.0
25.0	22.2	19.7	17.2	14.6	145.8
28.9	24.6	20.3	16.5	13.1	154.6
16.9	12.3	9.1	6.2	3.5	57.5
21.8	17.3	12.6	8.8	5.7	85.0
28.7	26.5	24.3	21.6	18.6	191.7
4.9	4.1	2.4	1.3	0.6	13.9
35.9	31.8	27.7	23.3	19.4	236.7
14.9	12.0	9.3	7.3	5.7	59.6
13.3	10.0	7.2	5.4	4.1	46.7
10.4	8.0	5.2	3.5	2.6	33.4

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

##### The populations of 10 prefectures are over 3 million.

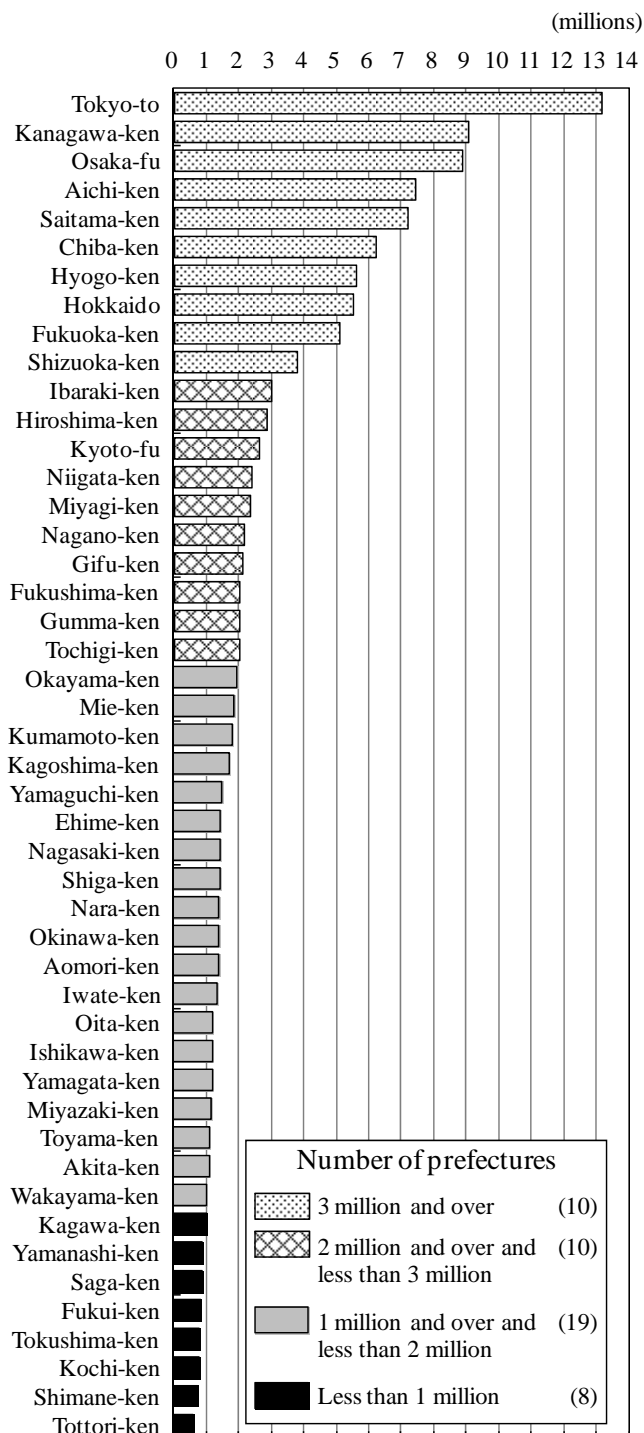
Japan is divided in 47 prefectures. According to the population by prefecture in 2010, the population of Tokyo-to is the largest (13.2million), followed by Kanagawa-ken (9.0 million), Osaka-fu (8.9 million), Aichi-ken (7.4 million), Saitama-ken (7.2 million), Chiba-ken (6.2 million), Hyogo-ken (5.6 million), Hokkaido (5.5 million), Fukuoka-ken (5.1 million) and Shizuoka-ken (3.8 million).

These 10 prefectures have a population of 3 million and over, and the total population of these ten prefectures exceeds 50% of population of Japan.

Observing other prefectures which have a population of less than 3 million, the populations of 10 prefectures are over 2 million, those of 19 prefectures are between 1 and 2 million, and those of other 8 prefectures are less than 1 million.

The population of Tottori-ken is the smallest of all prefectures (589 thousand). (Figure 1.5, Table 1.7)

**Figure 1.5 Population by Prefecture: 2010**



**Table 1.7 Trends in the Population by Prefecture: 1980 to 2010**

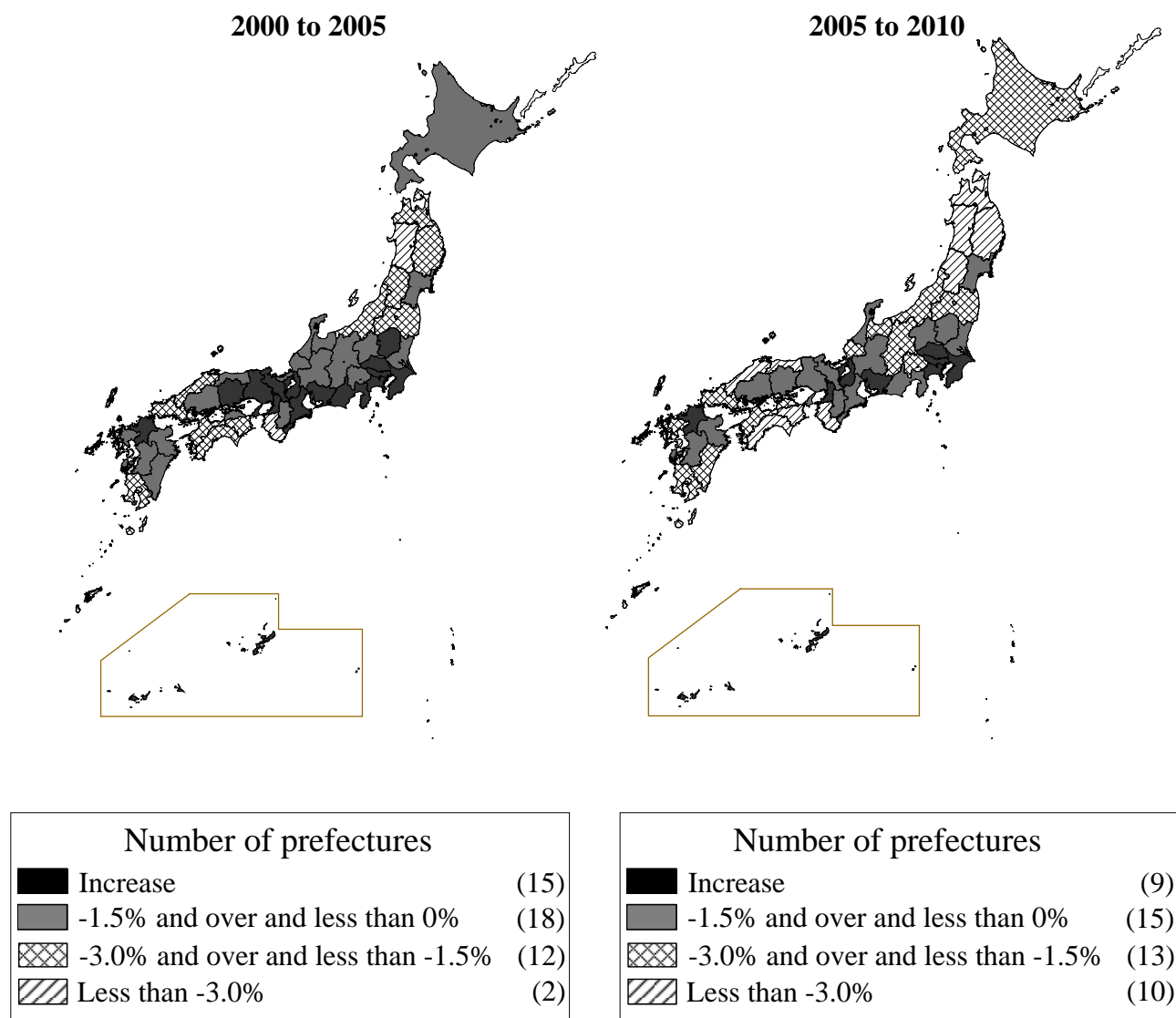
Prefecture	Population (thousands)							Proportion of 2010 (%)
	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	
Japan	117,060	121,049	123,611	125,570	126,926	127,768	128,057	100.0
Hokkaido	5,576	5,679	5,644	5,692	5,683	5,628	5,506	4.3
Aomori-ken	1,524	1,524	1,483	1,482	1,476	1,437	1,373	1.1
Iwate-ken	1,422	1,434	1,417	1,420	1,416	1,385	1,330	1.0
Miyagi-ken	2,082	2,176	2,249	2,329	2,365	2,360	2,348	1.8
Akita-ken	1,257	1,254	1,227	1,214	1,189	1,146	1,086	0.8
Yamagata-ken	1,252	1,262	1,258	1,257	1,244	1,216	1,169	0.9
Fukushima-ken	2,035	2,080	2,104	2,134	2,127	2,091	2,029	1.6
Ibaraki-ken	2,558	2,725	2,845	2,956	2,986	2,975	2,970	2.3
Tochigi-ken	1,792	1,866	1,935	1,984	2,005	2,017	2,008	1.6
Gumma-ken	1,849	1,921	1,966	2,004	2,025	2,024	2,008	1.6
Saitama-ken	5,420	5,864	6,405	6,759	6,938	7,054	7,195	5.6
Chiba-ken	4,735	5,148	5,555	5,798	5,926	6,056	6,216	4.9
Tokyo-to	11,618	11,829	11,856	11,774	12,064	12,577	13,159	10.3
Kanagawa-ken	6,924	7,432	7,980	8,246	8,490	8,792	9,048	7.1
Niigata-ken	2,451	2,478	2,475	2,488	2,476	2,431	2,374	1.9
Toyama-ken	1,103	1,118	1,120	1,123	1,121	1,112	1,093	0.9
Ishikawa-ken	1,119	1,152	1,165	1,180	1,181	1,174	1,170	0.9
Fukui-ken	794	818	824	827	829	822	806	0.6
Yamanashi-ken	804	833	853	882	888	885	863	0.7
Nagano-ken	2,084	2,137	2,157	2,194	2,215	2,196	2,152	1.7
Gifu-ken	1,960	2,029	2,067	2,100	2,108	2,107	2,081	1.6
Shizuoka-ken	3,447	3,575	3,671	3,738	3,767	3,792	3,765	2.9
Aichi-ken	6,222	6,455	6,691	6,868	7,043	7,255	7,411	5.8
Mie-ken	1,687	1,747	1,793	1,841	1,857	1,867	1,855	1.4
Shiga-ken	1,080	1,156	1,222	1,287	1,343	1,380	1,411	1.1
Kyoto-fu	2,527	2,587	2,602	2,630	2,644	2,648	2,636	2.1
Osaka-fu	8,473	8,668	8,735	8,797	8,805	8,817	8,865	6.9
Hyogo-ken	5,145	5,278	5,405	5,402	5,551	5,591	5,588	4.4
Nara-ken	1,209	1,305	1,375	1,431	1,443	1,421	1,401	1.1
Wakayama-ken	1,087	1,087	1,074	1,080	1,070	1,036	1,002	0.8
Tottori-ken	604	616	616	615	613	607	589	0.5
Shimane-ken	785	795	781	771	762	742	717	0.6
Okayama-ken	1,871	1,917	1,926	1,951	1,951	1,957	1,945	1.5
Hiroshima-ken	2,739	2,819	2,850	2,882	2,879	2,877	2,861	2.2
Yamaguchi-ken	1,587	1,602	1,573	1,556	1,528	1,493	1,451	1.1
Tokushima-ken	825	835	832	832	824	810	785	0.6
Kagawa-ken	1,000	1,023	1,023	1,027	1,023	1,012	996	0.8
Ehime-ken	1,507	1,530	1,515	1,507	1,493	1,468	1,431	1.1
Kochi-ken	831	840	825	817	814	796	764	0.6
Fukuoka-ken	4,553	4,719	4,811	4,933	5,016	5,050	5,072	4.0
Saga-ken	866	880	878	884	877	866	850	0.7
Nagasaki-ken	1,591	1,594	1,563	1,545	1,517	1,479	1,427	1.1
Kumamoto-ken	1,790	1,838	1,840	1,860	1,859	1,842	1,817	1.4
Oita-ken	1,229	1,250	1,237	1,231	1,221	1,210	1,197	0.9
Miyazaki-ken	1,152	1,176	1,169	1,176	1,170	1,153	1,135	0.9
Kagoshima-ken	1,785	1,819	1,798	1,794	1,786	1,753	1,706	1.3
Okinawa-ken	1,107	1,179	1,222	1,273	1,318	1,362	1,393	1.1

## The population of 38 prefectures decreased between 2005 and 2010.

Looking at the population change rate between 2005 and 2010 by prefecture, it shows that the rate of Tokyo-to is the largest (4.6%), followed by Kanagawa-ken (2.9%), Chiba-ken (2.6%), Okinawa-ken (2.3%), Shiga-ken (2.2%), etc. Meanwhile, the rate of Akita-ken is the smallest (-5.2%), followed by Aomori-ken (-4.4%), Kochi-ken (-4.0%), Iwate-ken (-4.0%), Yamagata-ken (-3.9%), etc.

Comparing the population change rate between 2005 and 2010 with that between 2000 and 2005, the rate continues to decline and there is an accelerating downtrend in 29 prefectures, the rate shifts to negative, i.e. a population decrease, in 6 prefectures and the rate remains negative in 3 prefectures. As a result, the population of 38 prefectures decreased between 2005 and 2010. (Figure 1.6, Table 1.8)

**Figure 1.6 Population Change Rate by Prefecture: 2000 to 2005, 2005 to 2010**



**Table 1.8 Trends in the Population Change and the Population Change Rate by Prefecture:**  
1980 to 2010

Prefecture	Population change (thousands)						Population change rate (%)					
	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010
Japan	3,989	2,562	1,959	1,356	842	289	3.4	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.2
Hokkaido	103	-36	49	-9	-55	-121	1.9	-0.6	0.9	-0.2	-1.0	-2.2
Aomori-ken	1	-42	-1	-6	-39	-63	0.0	-2.7	-0.1	-0.4	-2.6	-4.4
Iwate-ken	12	-17	3	-3	-31	-55	0.8	-1.2	0.2	-0.2	-2.2	-4.0
Miyagi-ken	94	72	80	37	-5	-12	4.5	3.3	3.6	1.6	-0.2	-0.5
Akita-ken	-3	-27	-14	-24	-44	-60	-0.2	-2.1	-1.1	-2.0	-3.7	-5.2
Yamagata-ken	10	-3	-1	-13	-28	-47	0.8	-0.3	-0.1	-1.0	-2.2	-3.9
Fukushima-ken	45	24	30	-7	-36	-62	2.2	1.1	1.4	-0.3	-1.7	-3.0
Ibaraki-ken	167	120	110	30	-11	-5	6.5	4.4	3.9	1.0	-0.4	-0.2
Tochigi-ken	74	69	49	20	12	-9	4.1	3.7	2.5	1.0	0.6	-0.4
Gumma-ken	73	45	37	21	-1	-16	3.9	2.3	1.9	1.1	-0.0	-0.8
Saitama-ken	443	542	354	179	116	140	8.2	9.2	5.5	2.6	1.7	2.0
Chiba-ken	413	407	242	129	130	160	8.7	7.9	4.4	2.2	2.2	2.6
Tokyo-to	211	26	-82	290	513	583	1.8	0.2	-0.7	2.5	4.2	4.6
Kanagawa-ken	508	548	266	244	302	257	7.3	7.4	3.3	3.0	3.6	2.9
Niigata-ken	27	-4	14	-13	-44	-57	1.1	-0.2	0.6	-0.5	-1.8	-2.3
Toyama-ken	15	2	3	-2	-9	-18	1.4	0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.8	-1.7
Ishikawa-ken	33	12	15	1	-7	-4	3.0	1.1	1.3	0.1	-0.6	-0.4
Fukui-ken	23	6	3	2	-7	-15	2.9	0.7	0.4	0.2	-0.9	-1.9
Yamanashi-ken	29	20	29	6	-4	-21	3.6	2.4	3.4	0.7	-0.4	-2.4
Nagano-ken	53	20	37	21	-19	-44	2.5	0.9	1.7	1.0	-0.9	-2.0
Gifu-ken	68	38	34	7	-0	-26	3.5	1.9	1.6	0.4	-0.0	-1.3
Shizuoka-ken	128	96	67	30	25	-27	3.7	2.7	1.8	0.8	0.7	-0.7
Aichi-ken	234	235	178	175	211	156	3.8	3.6	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.2
Mie-ken	60	45	49	16	10	-12	3.6	2.6	2.7	0.9	0.5	-0.7
Shiga-ken	76	67	65	56	38	30	7.0	5.8	5.3	4.3	2.8	2.2
Kyoto-fu	59	16	27	15	3	-12	2.3	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.1	-0.4
Osaka-fu	195	66	63	8	12	48	2.3	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.5
Hyogo-ken	133	127	-3	149	40	-2	2.6	2.4	-0.1	2.8	0.7	-0.0
Nara-ken	96	71	55	12	-21	-21	7.9	5.4	4.0	0.8	-1.5	-1.4
Wakayama-ken	0	-13	6	-11	-34	-34	0.0	-1.2	0.6	-1.0	-3.2	-3.3
Tottori-ken	12	-0	-1	-2	-6	-18	2.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-1.0	-3.0
Shimane-ken	10	-14	-10	-10	-19	-25	1.3	-1.7	-1.2	-1.3	-2.5	-3.3
Okayama-ken	46	9	25	0	6	-12	2.5	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.3	-0.6
Hiroshima-ken	80	31	32	-3	-2	-16	2.9	1.1	1.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.6
Yamaguchi-ken	15	-29	-17	-28	-35	-41	0.9	-1.8	-1.1	-1.8	-2.3	-2.8
Tokushima-ken	10	-3	1	-8	-14	-24	1.2	-0.4	0.1	-1.0	-1.7	-3.0
Kagawa-ken	23	1	4	-4	-10	-17	2.3	0.1	0.4	-0.4	-1.0	-1.6
Ehime-ken	23	-15	-8	-14	-25	-36	1.5	-1.0	-0.5	-0.9	-1.7	-2.5
Kochi-ken	9	-15	-8	-3	-18	-32	1.0	-1.8	-1.0	-0.3	-2.2	-4.0
Fukuoka-ken	166	92	122	82	34	22	3.6	1.9	2.5	1.7	0.7	0.4
Saga-ken	14	-2	6	-8	-10	-17	1.7	-0.2	0.7	-0.9	-1.2	-1.9
Nagasaki-ken	3	-31	-18	-28	-38	-52	0.2	-1.9	-1.2	-1.8	-2.5	-3.5
Kumamoto-ken	47	3	19	-0	-17	-25	2.6	0.1	1.1	-0.0	-0.9	-1.3
Oita-ken	21	-13	-6	-10	-12	-13	1.7	-1.1	-0.5	-0.8	-0.9	-1.1
Miyazaki-ken	24	-7	7	-6	-17	-18	2.1	-0.6	0.6	-0.5	-1.4	-1.5
Kagoshima-ken	35	-21	-4	-8	-33	-47	1.9	-1.2	-0.2	-0.4	-1.8	-2.7
Okinawa-ken	73	43	51	45	43	31	6.6	3.7	4.2	3.5	3.3	2.3

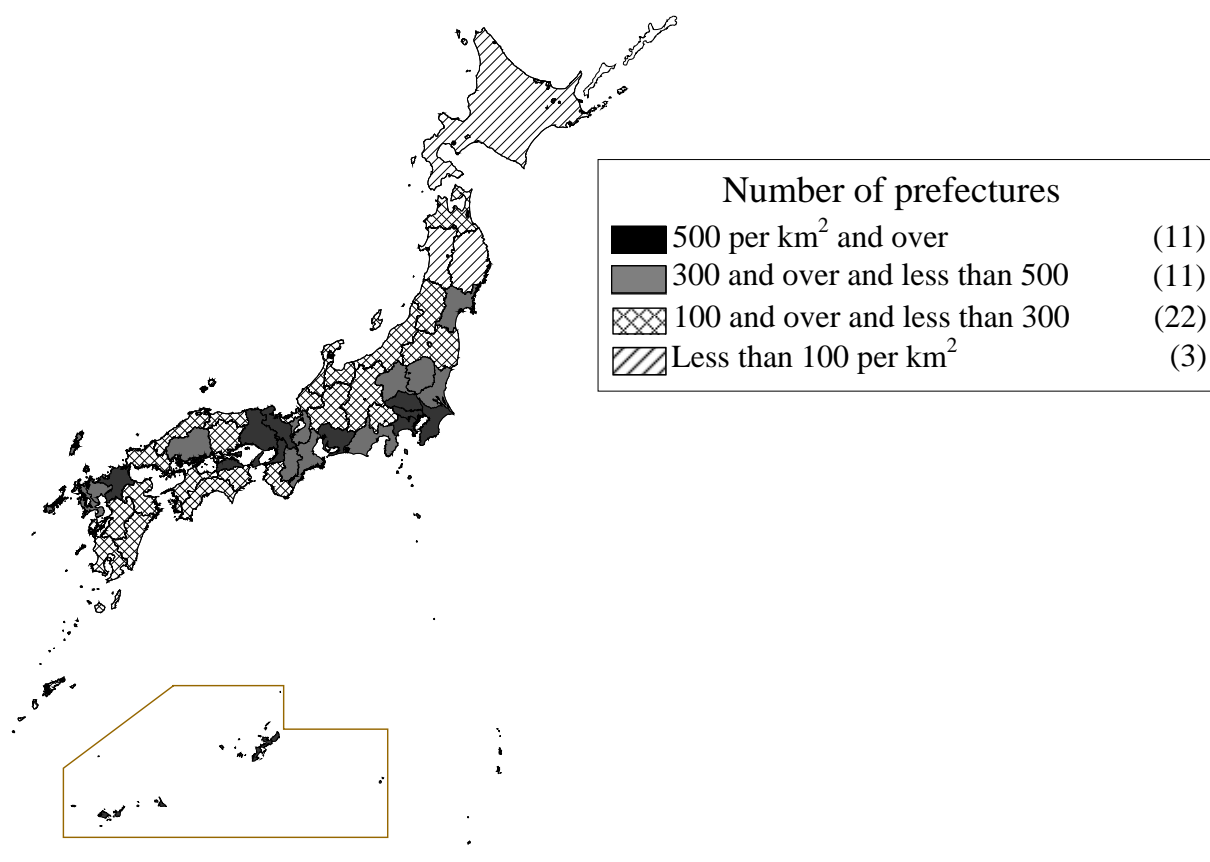
## 5. Population Density by Prefecture

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

As mentioned before the population density of Japan as of 2010 is 343.4 per square kilometer. Comparing the population density by prefecture, the population density of Tokyo-to is the largest (6,015.7 per km<sup>2</sup>), which is over 17 times the national average. This is followed by Osaka-fu (4,669.7 per km<sup>2</sup>), Kanagawa-ken (3,745.4 per km<sup>2</sup>), Saitama-ken (1,894.2 per km<sup>2</sup>), Aichi-ken (1,434.8 per km<sup>2</sup>), Chiba-ken (1,205.5 per km<sup>2</sup>) and Fukuoka-ken (1,019.0 per km<sup>2</sup>). These 7 prefectures each have a population density of over 1,000 per km<sup>2</sup>.

Meanwhile, prefectures with a population density of less than 100 per km<sup>2</sup> are Hokkaido (70.2 per km<sup>2</sup>), Iwate-ken (87.1 per km<sup>2</sup>) and Akita-ken (93.3 per km<sup>2</sup>). The population densities of these 3 prefectures are about one-eighty-sixth, one-sixty-ninth and one-sixty-fourth of the density of Tokyo-to, respectively. (Figure 1.7, Table 1.9)

**Figure 1.7 Population Density by Prefecture: 2010**



**Table 1.9 Area and Population Density by Prefecture: 2010**

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	377,950.1	1) 2) 343.4			
Hokkaido	83,456.9	1) 70.2	Kyoto-fu	4,613.2	571.4
Aomori-ken	9,644.5	142.4	Osaka-fu	1,898.5	4,669.7
Iwate-ken	15,278.9	87.1	Hyogo-ken	8,396.1	665.6
Miyagi-ken	3) 7,285.8	322.3	Nara-ken	3,691.1	379.5
Akita-ken	11,636.3	93.3	Wakayama-ken	4,726.3	212.0
Yamagata-ken	3) 9,323.5	125.4	Tottori-ken	3,507.3	167.8
Fukushima-ken	13,782.8	147.2	Shimane-ken	6,708.0	2) 107.0
Ibaraki-ken	6,095.7	487.2	Okayama-ken	3) 7,113.2	273.5
Tochigi-ken	6,408.3	313.3	Hiroshima-ken	8,479.6	337.4
Gumma-ken	6,362.3	315.6	Yamaguchi-ken	6,114.0	237.4
Saitama-ken	3) 3,798.1	1,894.2	Tokushima-ken	4,146.7	189.4
Chiba-ken	3) 5,156.7	1,205.5	Kagawa-ken	3) 1,876.5	530.7
Tokyo-to	3) 2,187.5	6,015.7	Ehime-ken	5,678.2	252.1
Kanagawa-ken	2,415.9	3,745.4	Kochi-ken	7,105.2	107.6
Niigata-ken	3) 12,583.8	188.7	Fukuoka-ken	3) 4,977.2	1,019.0
Toyama-ken	3) 4,247.6	257.4	Saga-ken	2,439.7	348.3
Ishikawa-ken	4,185.7	279.5	Nagasaki-ken	4,105.3	347.5
Fukui-ken	4,189.8	192.4	Kumamoto-ken	3) 7,404.7	245.4
Yamanashi-ken	3) 4,465.4	193.3	Oita-ken	3) 6,339.7	188.7
Nagano-ken	3) 13,562.2	158.7	Miyazaki-ken	3) 7,736.0	146.7
Gifu-ken	3) 10,621.2	195.9	Kagoshima-ken	3) 9,188.8	185.7
Shizuoka-ken	3) 7,780.4	483.9	Okinawa-ken	2,276.2	611.9
Aichi-ken	3) 5,165.0	1,434.8			
Mie-ken	3) 5,777.3	321.0			
Shiga-ken	3) 4,017.4	351.2			

1) The figures exclude the areas of Habomai-gunto, Shikotan-to, Kunashiri-to, Etorofu-to.

2) The figures exclude the areas of Take-shima.

3) Estimated by the Statistics Bureau of Japan because of the partial uncertainty of boundaries.

Source: Based on the "Survey of the Land Area for Shi, Ku, Machi and Mura of Japan, 2010", Geospatial Information Authority of Japan.



## CHAPTER II: POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

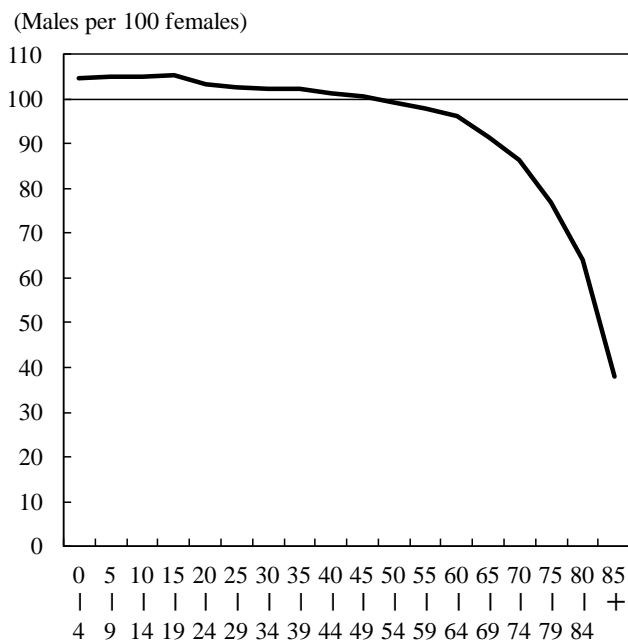
### 1. Sex Ratio in Population

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

Observing the population of Japan by sex as of October 1, 2010 shows that the male population is 62.3 million and the female population is 65.7 million, revealing that women outnumber men by 3.4 million. This brings the sex ratio of the population (the number of men for every 100 women) to 94.8.

According to observations on the sex ratio in population by five-year groups in 2010, the sex ratio is around 105 in all groups under 20, but declines in groups for people aged 20 and over as age advances, and drops below 100 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%. On the other hand, men's death rate is higher than women's death rate in all age groups, with the difference in death rate between the sexes widening as age advances. (Figure 2.1, Tables 2.1 and 2.2)

**Figure 2.1 Sex Ratio in Population by Age  
(Five-Year Groups): 2010**



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

Comparing the sex ratios in population in other countries shows that sex ratios are low in European countries and high in Asian countries. Among European countries, Ukraine (85.2), Russia (86.1), Poland (93.2), Portugal (94.0), Romania (94.3), etc. show low sex ratios. Meanwhile, among Asian countries, Saudi Arabia (124.0), China (108.0), Afghanistan (107.2), India (106.8), and Pakistan (103.4) have high sex ratios. Japan's sex ratio (94.8) is low level for Asian standards. (Table 2.3)

**Table 2.1 Trends in the Population by Sex: 1920 to 2010**

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
2010	62,328	65,730	94.8

1) Excludes Okinawa-ken.

**Table 2.2 Trends in the Sex Ratio in Population by Age (Five-Year Groups): 1920 to 2010**

Age	1920	1950	1975	2005	2010
All ages	100.4	<sup>1)</sup> 96.2	<sup>1)</sup> 96.9	<sup>1)</sup> 95.3	<sup>1)</sup> 94.8
0 - 4 years old	101.3	104.2	105.2	104.8	104.8
5 - 9	102.3	102.7	105.3	105.0	104.9
10-14	102.6	102.4	104.7	105.0	104.9
15-19	103.0	101.5	103.4	105.6	105.3
20-24	101.0	98.5	101.2	104.4	103.4
25-29	104.8	83.8	101.1	102.9	102.5
30-34	103.2	83.0	100.1	102.3	102.4
35-39	100.3	88.8	100.1	101.6	102.4
40-44	102.3	96.1	100.6	101.3	101.4
45-49	101.7	101.4	98.7	100.2	100.6
50-54	100.9	102.7	82.7	99.3	99.3
55-59	98.3	100.4	79.7	98.1	98.0
60-64	94.2	92.7	82.4	94.6	96.2
65-69	88.0	81.5	83.7	91.2	91.5
70-74	80.4	72.8	80.4	84.5	86.3
75-79	69.9	63.9	72.2	75.0	76.9
80-84	60.2	52.9	61.4	55.8	64.0
85 and over	48.1	43.0	45.7	38.3	38.1

1) Includes "Age not reported".

**Table 2.3 International Comparison of Sex Ratio in Population: 2010**

Country	Sex ratio	Country	Sex ratio	Country	Sex ratio
<b>Asia</b>		<b>Northern America</b>			
Afghanistan	107.2	Canada	98.4	Russia	86.1
Bangladesh	102.6	U.S.A	97.4	Spain	97.5
China	108.0			Sweden	99.2
India	106.8	<b>Latin America</b>		U.K	96.8
Indonesia	99.5	Argentina	95.8	Ukraine	85.2
		Brazil	96.9		
Iran	103.0	Colombia	96.8	<b>Africa</b>	
Iraq	100.6	Mexico	97.3	Algeria	101.9
Japan	94.8	Peru	100.4	D.R Congo	98.9
Korea	99.4	Venezuela	100.7	Egypt	100.9
Malaysia	103.0			Ethiopia	99.1
		<b>Europe</b>		Kenya	99.8
Myanmar	97.2	Belgium	96.1		
Nepal	98.4	France	94.8	Morocco	96.2
Pakistan	103.4	Germany	96.1	Nigeria	102.5
Philippines	100.7	Greece	97.9	South Africa	98.1
Saudi Arabia	124.0	Italy	95.7	Sudan	101.5
				Tanzania	99.8
Thailand	96.7	Netherlands	98.5		
Turkey	99.5	Norway	100.1	<b>Oceania</b>	
Uzbekistan	98.8	Poland	93.2	Australia	99.3
Viet Nam	97.7	Portugal	94.0	New Zealand	96.5
Yemen	101.3	Romania	94.3		

Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision*.

For Japan, based on the 2010 Population Census.

## 2. Population Pyramid

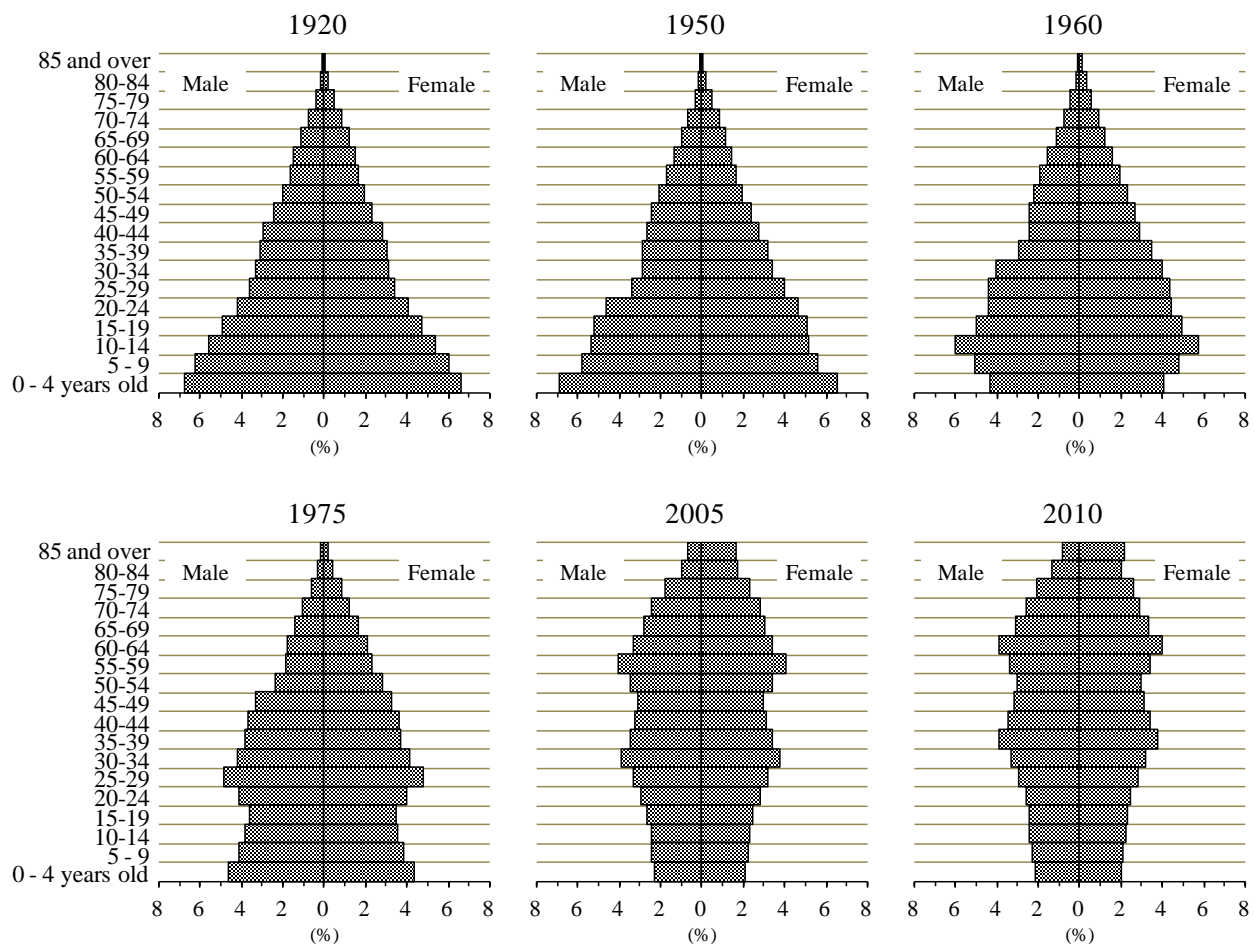
### Gourd-shaped population pyramid

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

The population pyramid of Japan was shaped like Mt. Fuji, with a broad base of younger people in the population before 1950. But, due to the declining number of live births after 1950 related to the end of first baby boom, the population pyramid became pot-shaped in 1960. Afterward, due to a gradual rise in the live birth rate from the 1960s to the early 1970s, which includes the second baby boom, the base of the population pyramid widened, turning the pyramid into a star-shape. The peak of number of live births was reached in 1973, after which 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, the population pyramid of the United States of America (U.S.A) is bell-shaped with a hollow that represents young age groups, and that of Italy is pot-shaped, reflecting a decrease in the population aged under 15 due to the declining live birth rate. The population pyramid of the United Kingdom (U.K) is between the above two shapes. Meanwhile, the population pyramid of India is similar to Mt. Fuji in shape. (Figures 2.2 and 2.3, Table 2.4)

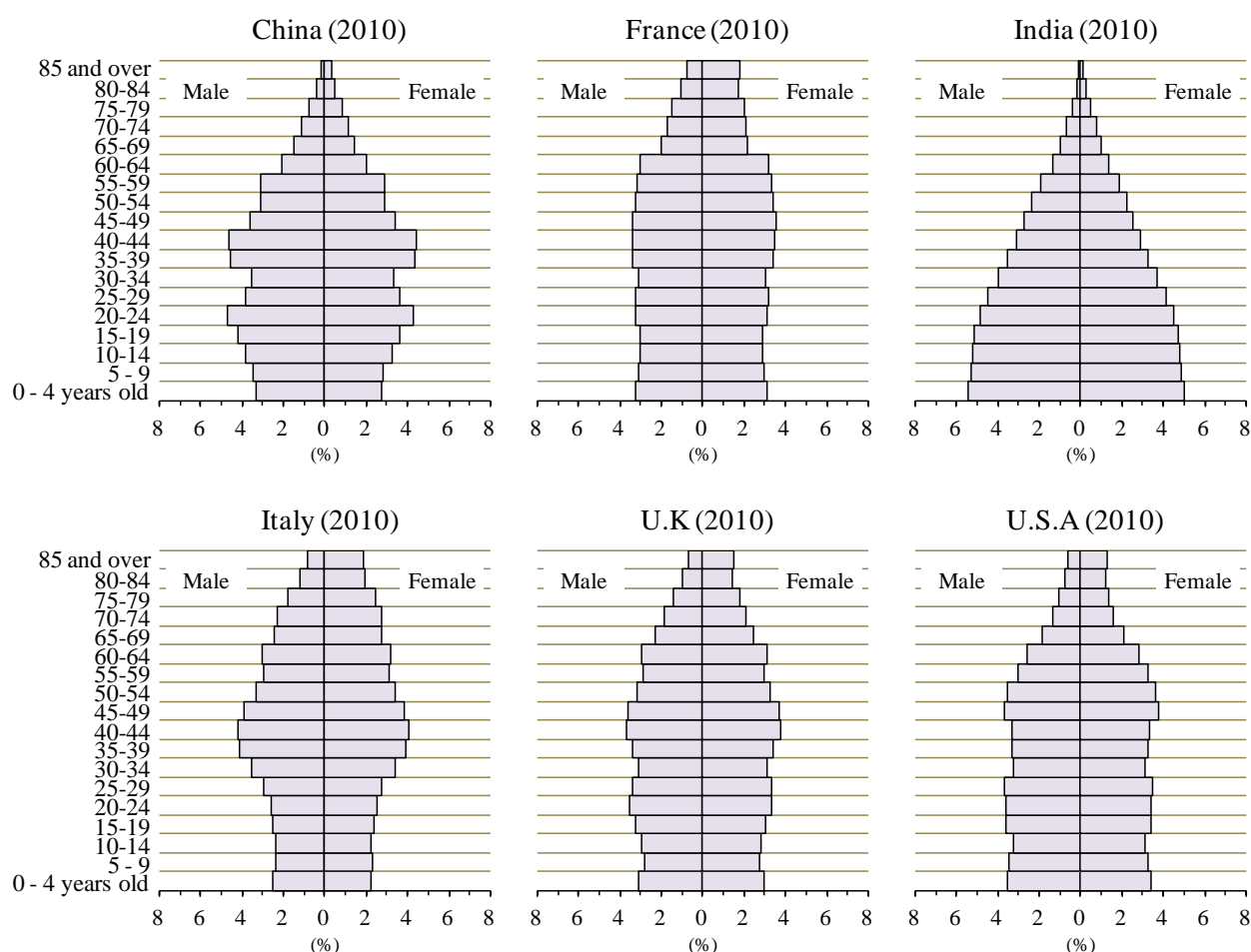
**Figure 2.2 Trends in the Population Pyramid of Japan: 1920 to 2010**



**Table 2.4 Trends in the Population by Age (Five-Year Groups): 1920 to 2010** (%)

Age	1920	1950	1960	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 4 years old	13.3	13.5	8.4	8.5	8.9	7.3	6.2	5.3	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2
5 - 9	12.3	11.4	9.9	7.9	8.0	8.6	7.1	6.1	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.4
10-14	10.9	10.5	11.8	7.6	7.4	7.7	8.3	6.9	6.0	5.2	4.7	4.7
15-19	9.7	10.3	9.9	8.8	7.1	7.1	7.4	8.1	6.8	5.9	5.2	4.8
20-24	8.2	9.3	8.9	10.2	8.1	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.9	6.6	5.8	5.1
25-29	7.0	7.4	8.8	8.7	9.6	7.7	6.5	6.5	7.0	7.7	6.5	5.7
30-34	6.4	6.2	8.0	8.1	8.3	9.2	7.5	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.7	6.6
35-39	6.1	6.1	6.5	7.9	7.5	7.9	8.9	7.3	6.2	6.4	6.9	7.7
40-44	5.8	5.4	5.4	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	8.6	7.2	6.2	6.3	6.9
45-49	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.7	6.6	6.9	6.8	7.3	8.5	7.0	6.1	6.3
50-54	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.6	5.2	6.2	6.6	6.6	7.1	8.2	6.9	6.0
55-59	3.3	3.3	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.8	5.8	6.3	6.3	6.9	8.1	6.8
60-64	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.5	5.5	6.0	6.1	6.7	7.9
65-69	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.5	4.1	5.1	5.6	5.8	6.5
70-74	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.7	4.7	5.2	5.5
75-79	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.6	3.3	4.1	4.7
80-84	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.7	3.4
85 and over	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.3	3.0

**Figure 2.3 Population Pyramids of Other Countries: 2010**



Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision*.

### 3. Population by Three Age Groups

#### **The aged population is approximately 1.7 times the child population.**

The population can be divided in three major age groups. Regarding the population distribution among these three age groups in Japan in 2010, the population aged under 15 (child population) is 16.8 million, the population aged 15 to 64 (productive-age population) is 81.0 million, and the population aged 65 and over (aged population) is 29.2 million, accounting for 13.2%, 63.8%, and 23.0% of the total population, respectively. Comparing these figures with those from 2005 shows that the child population has decreased by 718 thousand (4.1%) and the productive-age population by 3.1 million (3.6%) while, in contrast, the aged population has increased by 3.6 million (13.9%). As a result, the aged population now greatly exceeds the child population, by a factor of 1.7 times.

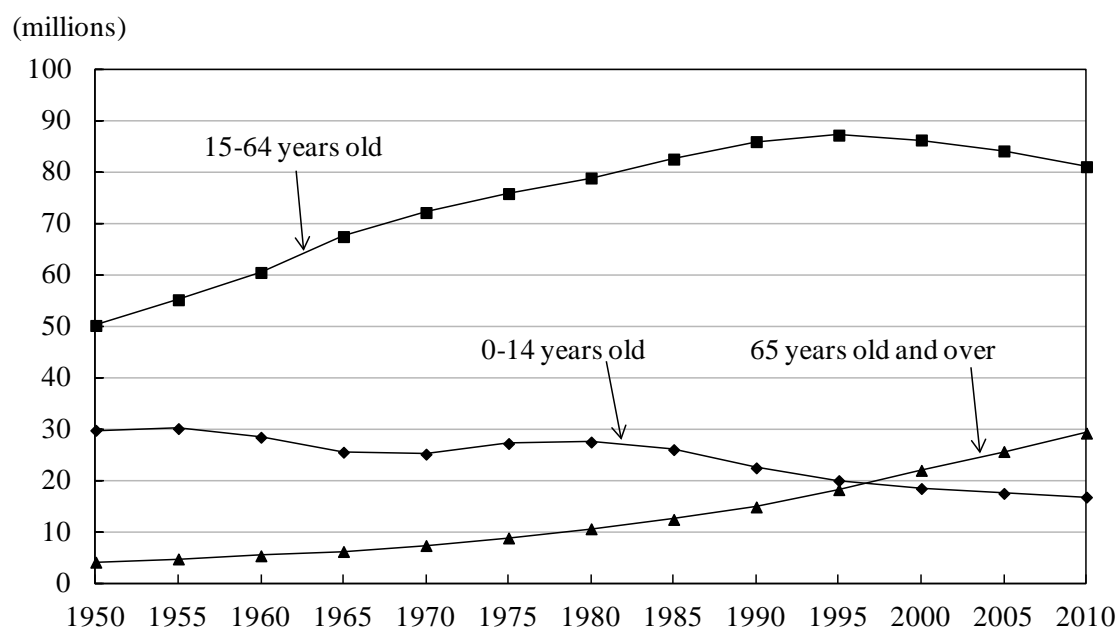
Observing the trends in the proportion of aged population compared to the total population, it shows that the aged population was around 5% before 1955, but gradually increased since then, and reached 10.3% of total population in 1985. After that, the aged population exceeded the 20% mark and reached 20.2% in 2005, and 23.0% in 2010.

It is estimated that the proportion of the aged population to the total population will continue to increase, reaching 29.1% by 2020 and 39.9% by 2060. (Figure 2.4, Tables 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7)

#### **The proportion of the child population is 13.2%.**

The child population was 29.8 million or 35.4% of the total population in 1950, the year immediately after the first baby boom, but dropped to 24.0% in 1970. Afterward, 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 13.8% in 2005, and to 13.2% in 2010. (Figure 2.4, Table 2.5)

**Figure 2.4 Trends in the Distribution of the Population by Age (3 Groups): 1950 to 2010**



**Table 2.5 Trends in the Population by Age (3 Groups): 1920 to 2010**

Year	Population (thousands)					Proportion (%)			
	All ages	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over	Not reported	All ages	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over
1920	55,963	20,416	32,605	2,941	0	100.0	36.5	58.3	5.3
1925	59,737	21,924	34,792	3,021	0	100.0	36.7	58.2	5.1
1930	64,450	23,579	37,807	3,064	0	100.0	36.6	58.7	4.8
1935	69,254	25,545	40,484	3,225	0	100.0	36.9	58.5	4.7
1940 <sup>1)</sup>	73,075	26,369	43,252	3,454	1	100.0	36.1	59.2	4.7
1945 <sup>2)</sup>	71,998	26,477	41,821	3,700	0	100.0	36.8	58.1	5.1
1950	84,115	29,786	50,168	4,155	5	100.0	35.4	59.6	4.9
1955	90,077	30,123	55,167	4,786	1	100.0	33.4	61.2	5.3
1960	94,302	28,434	60,469	5,398	0	100.0	30.2	64.1	5.7
1965	99,209	25,529	67,444	6,236	0	100.0	25.7	68.0	6.3
1970	104,665	25,153	72,119	7,393	0	100.0	24.0	68.9	7.1
1975	111,940	27,221	75,807	8,865	46	100.0	24.3	67.7	7.9
1980	117,060	27,507	78,835	10,647	71	100.0	23.5	67.4	9.1
1985	121,049	26,033	82,506	12,468	41	100.0	21.5	68.2	10.3
1990	123,611	22,486	85,904	14,895	326	100.0	18.2	69.7	12.1
1995	125,570	20,014	87,165	18,261	131	100.0	16.0	69.5	14.6
2000	126,926	18,472	86,220	22,005	229	100.0	14.6	68.1	17.4
2005	127,768	17,521	84,092	25,672	482	100.0	13.8	66.1	20.2
2010	128,057	16,803	81,032	29,246	976	100.0	13.2	63.8	23.0

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

2) Excludes Okinawa-ken.

**Table 2.6 Trends in Population Change by Age (3 Groups): 1920 to 2010**

Year	Number of change (thousands)				Change rate (%)			
	All ages	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over	All ages	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>1)</sup>	3,821	824	2,768	229	5.5	3.2	6.8	7.1
1940 - 1945 <sup>1) 2)</sup>	-502	342	-1,130	286	-0.7	1.3	-2.6	8.4
1945 - 1950 <sup>2)</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
2005 - 2010	289	-718	-3,061	3,574	0.2	-4.1	-3.6	13.9

1) Excludes foreigners residents of nationalities other than those of Korea, Taiwan, Karafuto and Nanyo-gunto, for the figure 1940.

2) Excludes Okinawa-ken.

**Table 2.7 Population Projections by Age (3 Groups): 2020 to 2060**

Age	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Population (thousands)					
All ages	124,100	116,618	107,276	97,076	86,737
0-14 years old	14,568	12,039	10,732	9,387	7,912
15-64	73,408	67,730	57,866	50,013	44,183
65 and over	36,124	36,849	38,678	37,676	34,642
Proportion (%)					
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-14 years old	11.7	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.1
15-64	59.2	58.1	53.9	51.5	50.9
65 and over	29.1	31.6	36.1	38.8	39.9

Source: "Population Projections for Japan (January, 2012)", National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Medium-fertility projection.





#### 4. Age Composition Index

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

The features of the age composition in a 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 was in the low 60s before 1945, but stood at 59.4 in 1950,

dropped sharply after 1950 as the live birth rate declined, reaching 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 20.7 in 2010.

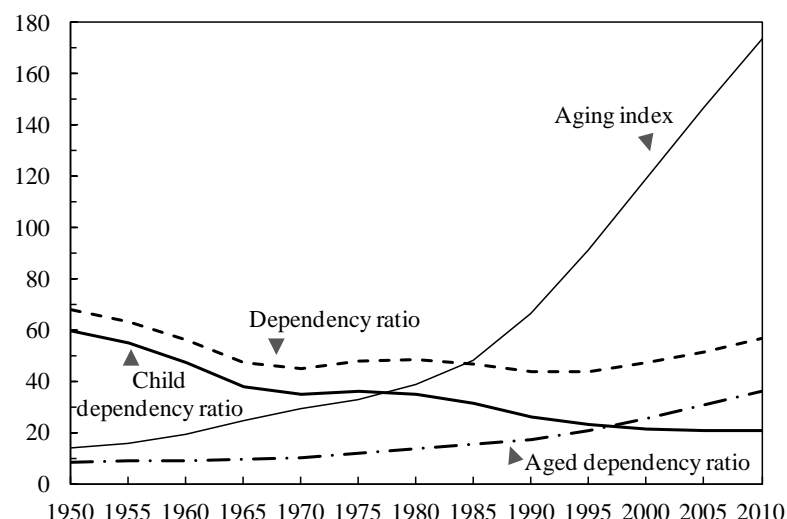
Meanwhile, the aged dependency ratio was between 8 and 9 before 1965, but reached 10.3 that exceeded 10 for the first time in 1970. After that, the aged dependency ratio continued to rise steadily, reaching 30.5 in 2005 and 36.1 in 2010, which means the aged dependency ratio became 15 points higher than the child dependency ratio. (Figure 2.5, Table 2.8)

##### **Aging index climbed to 174.0.**

The aging index (ratio of the aged population to the child population) provides a very sensitive indicator of the progress of population aging. In recent years Japan's aging index continued to rise sharply, with the increase rate of the aged population exceeding that of the child population ever since 1955. As a result, the index was 119.1 in 2000, the first time it exceeded the 100 mark, and climbed further to 146.5 in 2005 and to 174.0 in 2010.

Comparing with other countries, Japan's aging index exceeds that of Germany (151.2), Italy (144.7) and others, and is now the highest in the world. (Figure 2.5, Tables 2.8 and 2.9)

**Figure 2.5 Trends in Indices of Age Composition: 1950 to 2010**



**Table 2.8 Trends in Indices of Age Composition, Average Age and Median Age:**  
1920 to 2010

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
2010	20.7	36.1	56.8	174.0	45.0	45.0

1) Excludes Okinawa-ken.

Notes:

$$\text{Child dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{population aged 0-14}}{\text{population aged 15-64}} \times 100 \quad \text{Aged dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{population aged 65 and over}}{\text{population aged 15-64}} \times 100$$

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

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

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

**Table 2.9 Proportion of Population by Age (3 Groups) and Indices of Age Composition of Other Countries: 2010**

Country	Proportion by age (%)			Child dependency ratio	Aged dependency ratio	Dependency ratio	Aging index
	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over				
Japan	13.2	63.8	23.0	20.7	36.1	56.8	174.0
France	18.4	64.8	16.8	28.3	25.9	54.2	91.4
Germany	13.5	66.1	20.4	20.4	30.8	51.2	151.2
Italy	14.1	65.6	20.4	21.4	31.0	52.5	144.7
Sweden	16.5	65.2	18.2	25.4	28.0	53.3	110.3
U.K	17.4	66.0	16.6	26.3	25.1	51.4	95.5
U.S.A	20.1	66.9	13.1	30.0	19.5	49.6	65.0

Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision*.

For Japan, based on the 2010 Population Census.

## 5. International Comparison of Population by Age

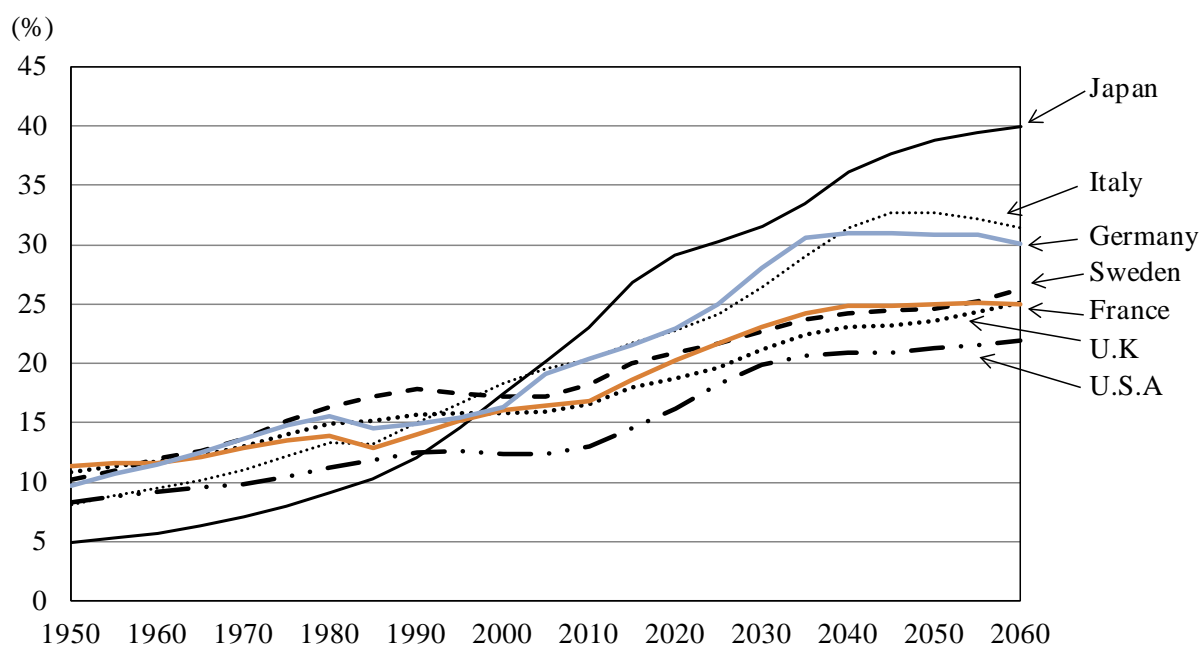
### The age composition of Japan is similar to that of Italy.

Comparing the population of the three age groups of Japan with those of other countries, it shows that the proportion of the child population in Japan is the lowest level while that of the aged population is the highest level in the world. The age composition of Japan is similar to that of Italy. In Japan, the proportions of the child population, the productive-age population and the aged population are 13.2%, 63.8%, and 23.0%, respectively. In comparison, in Italy, the levels stand at 14.1%, 65.6%, and 20.4%, respectively. (Table 2.9)

### Japan is aging more rapidly than other countries.

The periods at which the proportion of the aged population first exceeded 10% in other countries are as follows: 1940 in France, 1950 in Sweden and the U.K, 1955 in Germany, 1965 in Italy, and 1975 in the U.S.A. All these are earlier than 1985, the year when the proportion of the aged population in Japan exceeded 10%. By 2010, however, the proportion of the aged population in Japan reached 23.0%, which was greater than that of the U.S.A (13.1%), the U.K (16.6%), France (16.8%), Sweden (18.2%), Italy (20.4%) and Germany (20.4%). By 2060, these figures are estimated to rise to 21.9% in U.S.A, 25.0% in France, 25.1% in U.K, 26.2% in Sweden, 30.1% in Germany and 31.4% in Italy while in Japan the figure is estimated to reach an extremely high 39.9%. (Figure 2.6, Table 2.10)

**Figure 2.6 Trends in the Proportion of Aged Population in Other Countries: 1950 to 2060**



Source: United Nations, *The Aging of Populations and its Economic and Social implications*, 1956 and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision*.

For Japan, the figures before 2010 are based on the Population Census, and figures between 2015 and 2060 are based on "Population Projections for Japan (January, 2012)", National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Medium-fertility projection.

**Table 2.10 Trends in the Proportion of Aged Population in Other Countries: 1870 to 2060**

(%)

Year	Japan	France	Germany	Italy	Sweden	U.K <sup>1)</sup>	U.S.A
1870	-	(1872) 7.4	-	(1871) 5.1	5.4	(1871) 4.8	-
1880	-	(1881) 8.1	4.7	(1881) 5.1	5.9	(1881) 4.6	-
1890	-	(1891) 8.3	5.1	-	7.7	(1891) 4.8	-
1900	-	(1901) 8.2	4.9	(1901) 6.2	8.4	(1901) 4.7	4.1
1910	-	(1911) 8.4	5.0	(1911) 6.5	8.4	(1911) 5.2	4.3
1920	5.3	(1921) 9.1	(1925) 5.8	(1921) 6.8	8.4	(1921) 6.0	4.7
1930	4.8	(1931) 9.4	(1933) 7.4	-	9.2	(1931) 7.4	5.4
1940	4.7	11.4	-	(1936) 7.4	9.4	(1939) 9.0	6.9
1950	4.9	11.4	9.7	8.1	10.3	10.8	8.3
1955	5.3	11.6	10.7	8.8	10.9	11.3	8.8
1960	5.7	11.6	11.5	9.5	12.0	11.7	9.2
1965	6.3	12.1	12.5	10.1	12.7	12.2	9.5
1970	7.1	12.9	13.7	11.1	13.7	13.0	9.8
1975	7.9	13.5	14.8	12.2	15.1	14.0	10.5
1980	9.1	13.9	15.6	13.4	16.3	14.9	11.3
1985	10.3	12.9	14.6	13.1	17.2	15.1	11.9
1990	12.1	14.0	14.9	14.9	17.8	15.7	12.5
1995	14.6	15.2	15.4	16.7	17.5	15.8	12.6
2000	17.4	16.1	16.3	18.3	17.2	15.8	12.4
2005	20.2	16.4	19.1	19.6	17.3	16.0	12.3
2010	23.0	16.8	20.4	20.4	18.2	16.6	13.1
2020	29.1	20.3	23.0	22.8	20.9	18.7	16.2
2030	31.6	23.1	28.0	26.4	22.6	21.1	19.9
2040	36.1	24.9	31.0	31.4	24.3	23.0	20.9
2050	38.8	24.9	30.9	32.7	24.6	23.6	21.2
2060	39.9	25.0	30.1	31.4	26.2	25.1	21.9

1) Excludes Ireland or Northern Ireland before 1940.

Source: United Nations, *The Aging of Populations and its Economic and Social implications*, 1956 and

United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision*.

For Japan, the figures before 2010 are based on the Population Census, and figures between 2020 and 2060 are based on

"Population Projections for Japan (January, 2012)", National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Medium-fertility projection.

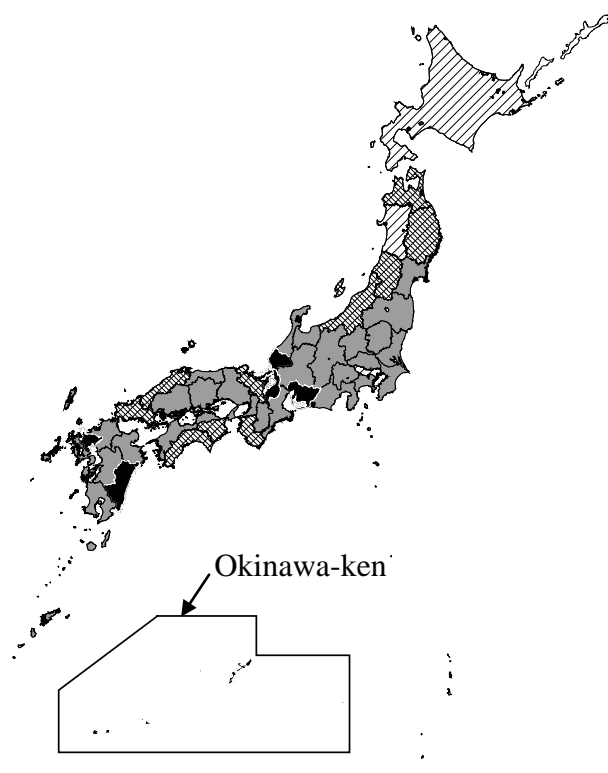
## 6. Proportion of Population in Prefectures by Three Age Groups

**The proportion of the aged population exceeds 20% in all prefectures excluding Okinawa-ken.**

When looking at the child population by prefecture, the highest percentage is in Okinawa-ken with 17.8%, followed by Shiga-ken (15.1%), Saga-ken (14.6%), Aichi-ken (14.5%) and Fukui-ken (14.0%).

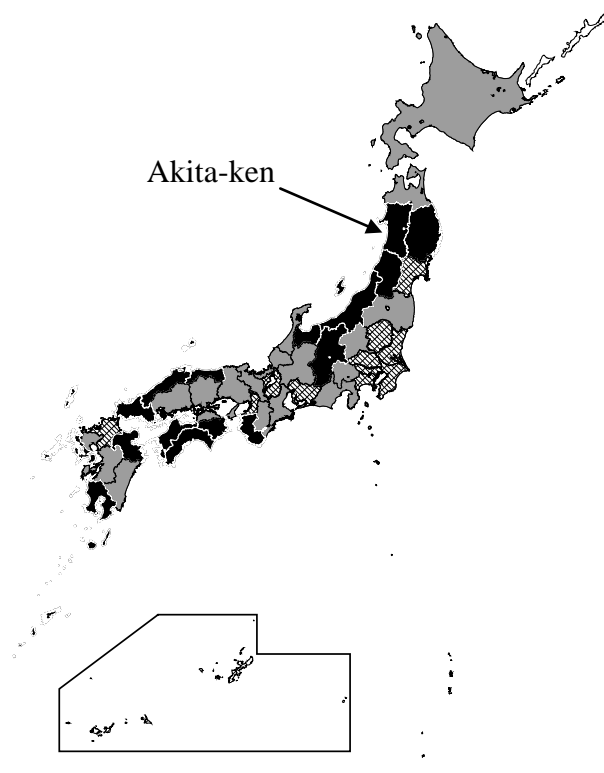
Meanwhile, regarding the aged population by prefecture, the highest percentage is in Akita-ken with 29.6%, followed by Shimane-ken (29.1%), Kochi-ken (28.8%), Yamaguchi-ken (28.0%), and Yamagata-ken (27.6%). As a result, the proportion of the aged population exceeds 20% in all prefectures excluding Okinawa-ken. (Figures 2.7 and 2.8, Table 2.11)

**Figure 2.7 Proportion of the Child Population by Prefecture: 2010**



Number of prefectures	
14% and over	(6)
13% and over and less than 14%	(28)
12% and over and less than 13%	(10)
Less than 12%	(3)

**Figure 2.8 Proportion of the Aged Population by Prefecture: 2010**



Number of prefectures	
26% and over	(16)
23% and over and less than 26%	(19)
20% and over and less than 23%	(11)
Less than 20%	(1)

**Table 2.11 Proportion within the Population and Change Rate by Age (3 Groups) and Prefecture: 2005-2010** (%)

Prefecture	Proportion within the population by age (3 groups)								Population change rate (2005-2010)		
	2010				2005						
	All ages	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over	All ages	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over
Japan	100.0	13.2	63.8	23.0	100.0	13.8	66.1	20.2	-4.1	-3.6	13.9
Hokkaido	100.0	12.0	63.3	24.7	100.0	12.8	65.8	21.5	-8.6	-5.8	12.6
Aomori-ken	100.0	12.6	61.7	25.8	100.0	13.9	63.4	22.7	-13.6	-7.4	8.0
Iwate-ken	100.0	12.7	60.1	27.2	100.0	13.8	61.6	24.6	-11.4	-6.4	6.0
Miyagi-ken	100.0	13.2	64.4	22.3	100.0	13.8	66.2	20.0	-5.4	-3.6	10.7
Akita-ken	100.0	11.4	59.0	29.6	100.0	12.4	60.6	26.9	-12.9	-7.9	4.0
Yamagata-ken	100.0	12.8	59.6	27.6	100.0	13.7	60.8	25.5	-10.1	-6.1	3.8
Fukushima-ken	100.0	13.7	61.3	25.0	100.0	14.7	62.6	22.7	-10.2	-5.5	6.2
Ibaraki-ken	100.0	13.5	64.0	22.5	100.0	14.2	66.4	19.4	-5.5	-4.2	15.4
Tochigi-ken	100.0	13.6	64.4	22.0	100.0	14.2	66.4	19.4	-5.4	-4.1	12.1
Gumma-ken	100.0	13.8	62.7	23.6	100.0	14.4	65.0	20.6	-5.7	-4.8	12.9
Saitama-ken	100.0	13.3	66.3	20.4	100.0	14.0	69.5	16.4	-3.3	-2.9	26.6
Chiba-ken	100.0	13.0	65.4	21.5	100.0	13.6	68.8	17.6	-2.4	-3.5	24.5
Tokyo-to	100.0	11.4	68.2	20.4	100.0	11.5	70.0	18.5	3.7	1.8	15.1
Kanagawa-ken	100.0	13.2	66.6	20.2	100.0	13.5	69.6	16.9	0.3	-1.6	22.9
Niigata-ken	100.0	12.8	61.0	26.3	100.0	13.6	62.4	23.9	-8.7	-4.9	7.0
Toyama-ken	100.0	13.0	60.8	26.2	100.0	13.5	63.3	23.3	-5.1	-5.8	10.4
Ishikawa-ken	100.0	13.7	62.6	23.7	100.0	14.2	64.9	20.9	-4.1	-4.6	12.0
Fukui-ken	100.0	14.0	60.8	25.2	100.0	14.7	62.7	22.6	-7.1	-5.5	8.3
Yamanashi-ken	100.0	13.4	61.9	24.6	100.0	14.4	63.7	21.9	-9.6	-5.5	9.3
Nagano-ken	100.0	13.8	59.7	26.5	100.0	14.4	61.8	23.8	-6.5	-5.5	9.1
Gifu-ken	100.0	14.0	61.9	24.1	100.0	14.5	64.5	21.0	-5.3	-5.5	13.0
Shizuoka-ken	100.0	13.7	62.5	23.8	100.0	14.2	65.3	20.6	-4.7	-5.3	14.5
Aichi-ken	100.0	14.5	65.2	20.3	100.0	14.8	67.9	17.3	-0.4	-2.2	19.5
Mie-ken	100.0	13.7	62.0	24.3	100.0	14.3	64.2	21.5	-5.1	-4.6	11.6
Shiga-ken	100.0	15.1	64.2	20.7	100.0	15.5	66.5	18.1	-1.1	-2.1	15.8
Kyoto-fu	100.0	12.9	63.8	23.4	100.0	13.1	66.7	20.2	-3.1	-5.8	14.2
Osaka-fu	100.0	13.3	64.4	22.4	100.0	13.8	67.5	18.7	-3.8	-4.5	20.1
Hyogo-ken	100.0	13.7	63.3	23.1	100.0	14.3	65.8	19.9	-4.4	-4.1	15.6
Nara-ken	100.0	13.2	62.8	24.0	100.0	13.9	66.1	20.0	-6.7	-6.8	17.7
Wakayama-ken	100.0	12.9	59.9	27.3	100.0	13.8	62.1	24.1	-10.3	-7.4	8.6
Tottori-ken	100.0	13.4	60.3	26.3	100.0	14.0	61.9	24.1	-8.1	-6.2	5.1
Shimane-ken	100.0	12.9	58.0	29.1	100.0	13.6	59.3	27.1	-8.3	-5.8	3.1
Okayama-ken	100.0	13.7	61.1	25.1	100.0	14.1	63.4	22.5	-3.9	-4.7	10.7
Hiroshima-ken	100.0	13.7	62.4	23.9	100.0	14.1	64.9	21.0	-4.1	-5.0	12.7
Yamaguchi-ken	100.0	12.7	59.3	28.0	100.0	13.2	61.8	25.0	-6.4	-6.8	8.4
Tokushima-ken	100.0	12.4	60.6	27.0	100.0	13.1	62.6	24.4	-8.7	-6.9	6.4
Kagawa-ken	100.0	13.4	60.7	25.8	100.0	13.8	62.9	23.3	-5.6	-6.3	7.5
Ehime-ken	100.0	13.0	60.4	26.6	100.0	13.7	62.4	24.0	-7.5	-6.1	7.6
Kochi-ken	100.0	12.2	59.0	28.8	100.0	12.9	61.2	25.9	-9.4	-8.2	5.7
Fukuoka-ken	100.0	13.6	64.1	22.3	100.0	14.0	66.2	19.9	-2.4	-3.0	12.6
Saga-ken	100.0	14.6	60.8	24.6	100.0	15.2	62.1	22.6	-6.5	-4.2	6.1
Nagasaki-ken	100.0	13.6	60.4	26.0	100.0	14.6	61.8	23.6	-10.4	-6.1	5.9
Kumamoto-ken	100.0	13.8	60.5	25.6	100.0	14.3	61.9	23.8	-5.5	-4.0	6.0
Oita-ken	100.0	13.1	60.3	26.6	100.0	13.6	62.1	24.3	-5.4	-4.2	8.2
Miyazaki-ken	100.0	14.0	60.2	25.8	100.0	14.7	61.8	23.5	-6.2	-4.4	7.7
Kagoshima-ken	100.0	13.7	59.8	26.5	100.0	14.4	60.8	24.8	-7.5	-4.7	3.5
Okinawa-ken	100.0	17.8	64.8	17.4	100.0	18.7	65.2	16.1	-3.1	1.1	9.9

## CHAPTER III: MARITAL STATUS

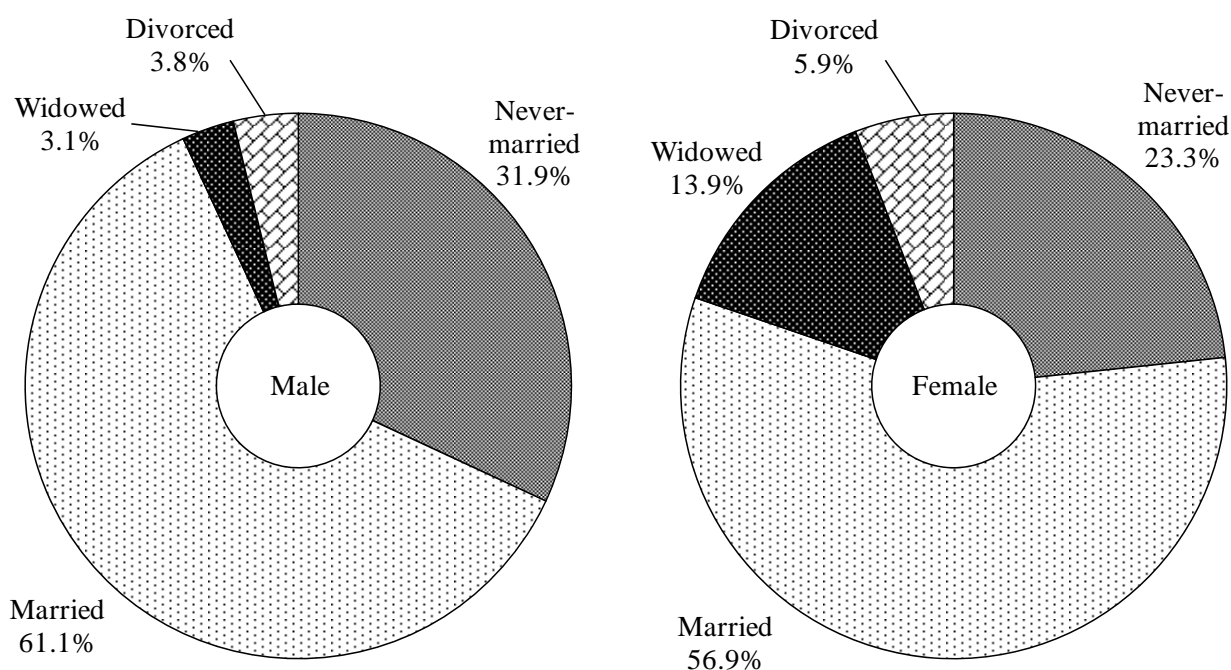
### 1. Proportion by Marital Status

#### **Proportion of never-married men and that of widowed women are high.**

According to the population aged 15 and over (53.2 million men and 57.1 million women) by marital status as reported in the 2010 Population Census, the number of never-married men is 16.6 million and that of never-married women is 13.1 million. The proportion of never-married men to the population of men aged 15 and over (31.9%) is higher than that of never-married women to the population of women aged 15 and over (23.3%). This is mainly because the age at which men get married for the first time is generally higher than that of women, leading to a large proportion of never-married younger men.

Meanwhile, the number of widowed men is 1.6 million and that of widowed women is 7.8 million. The proportion of widowed men to the population of men aged 15 and over (3.1%) is lower than that of widowed women to the population of women aged 15 and over (13.9%). This is mainly because the age of the wife is generally lower than the age of the husband and the life expectancy of women is higher than that of men. (Figure 3.1, Tables 3.1 and 3.2)

**Figure 3.1 Proportion of Population Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Marital Status: 2010**



**Table 3.1 Population by Sex and Marital Status: 2005 to 2010**

Sex and marital status	Population (thousands)		Proportion (%)	
	2010	2005	2010	2005
Both sexes	110,277	109,764	100.0	100.0
Never-married	29,730	29,833	27.5	27.5
Married	63,786	64,583	58.9	59.6
Widowed	9,409	9,176	8.7	8.5
Divorced	5,283	4,701	4.9	4.3
Not reported	2,071	1,472	-	-
Male	53,155	53,086	100.0	100.0
Never-married	16,639	16,686	31.9	32.0
Married	31,859	32,260	61.1	61.8
Widowed	1,608	1,515	3.1	2.9
Divorced	1,999	1,744	3.8	3.3
Not reported	1,049	880	-	-
Female	57,123	56,679	100.0	100.0
Never-married	13,090	13,147	23.3	23.4
Married	31,927	32,323	56.9	57.6
Widowed	7,801	7,660	13.9	13.7
Divorced	3,283	2,957	5.9	5.3
Not reported	1,022	592	-	-

**Table 3.2 Trends in Mean Age at Marriages and in Age Differences between Husbands and Wives: 1975 to 2010**

Year	All marriages		First marriages		Age difference	
	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	All marriages	First marriages
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
2005	31.7	29.4	29.8	28.0	2.3	1.8
2006	32.0	29.6	30.0	28.2	2.4	1.8
2007	32.1	29.8	30.1	28.3	2.3	1.8
2008	32.2	29.9	30.2	28.5	2.3	1.8
2009	32.4	30.1	30.4	28.6	2.3	1.8
2010	32.5	30.3	30.5	28.8	2.2	1.7

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

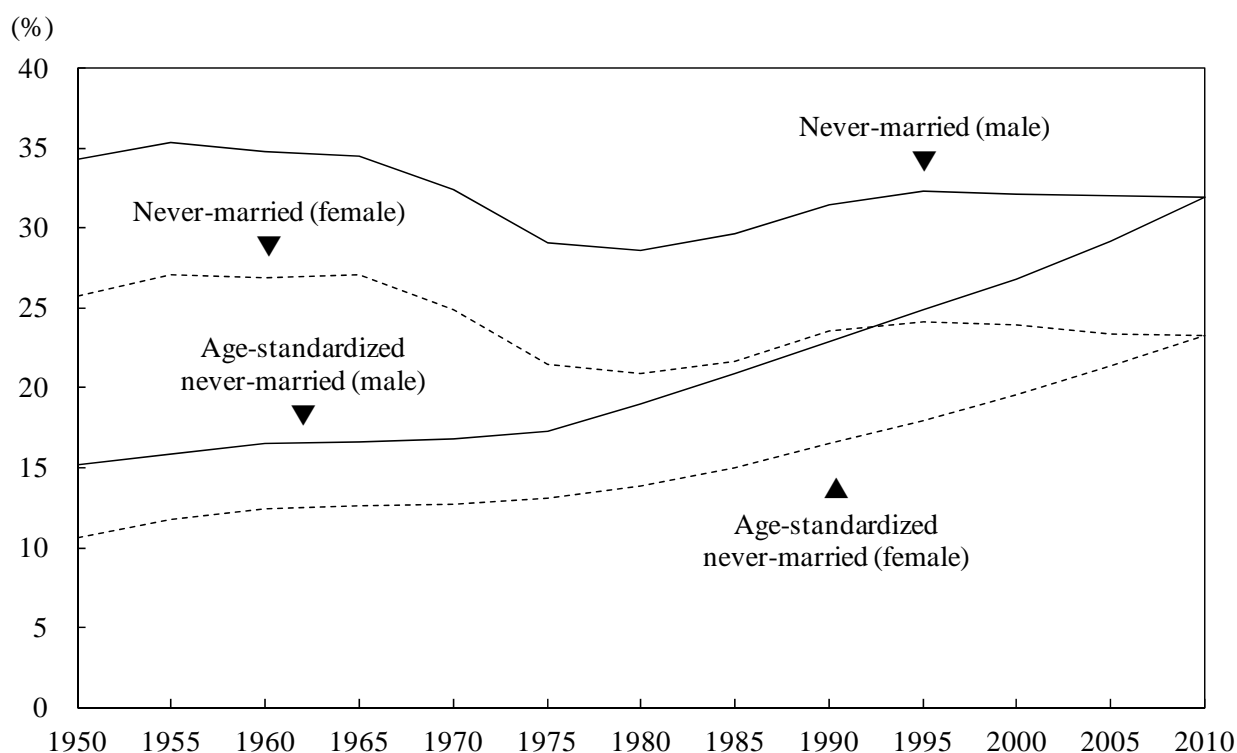


## Proportion of divorced population and that of never-married population are increasing which are standardized for age composition of 2010.

The trends in the proportion of the population aged 15 and over by marital status show that in both men and women, the proportion of never-married population started declining in 2000 and from 1985 onward so did that of married population. On the other hand, the proportion of widowed population had leveled off or slightly declined before 1990, but started rising in 1995. The proportion of divorced population 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.

The trends are influenced by changes in age composition in each year. To exclude these influences, the data for marital status is standardized for age composition of 2010. This standardization is based on the assumption that the age composition of the population of Japan for each year is the same as that of 2010. According to the standardized data for marital status, both men and women, the proportion of the never-married population and that of the divorced population show an upward trend, while that of the widowed population shows a downward trend. (Figure 3.2, Tables 3.3 and 3.4)

**Figure 3.2 Trends in the Proportion of Never-Married Population by Sex: 1950 to 2010**



**Table 3.3 Trends in the Proportion of the Population Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Marital Status: 1950 to 2010** (%)

Sex and year	Proportion by marital status				Proportion by marital status after age-standardization			
	Never-married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Never-married	Married	Widowed	Divorced
Male								
1950	34.3	60.3	4.6	0.9	15.2	71.4	12.4	1.0
1955	35.3	59.7	4.1	0.9	15.9	71.5	11.5	1.1
1960	34.8	60.8	3.5	0.9	16.5	72.2	10.1	1.2
1965	34.5	61.7	3.0	0.8	16.6	73.5	8.8	1.0
1970	32.4	64.1	2.7	0.8	16.8	74.5	7.6	1.1
1975	29.1	67.4	2.6	0.9	17.3	74.9	6.7	1.1
1980	28.6	67.8	2.4	1.2	19.0	74.0	5.7	1.3
1985	29.6	66.3	2.4	1.6	20.9	72.3	5.0	1.7
1990	31.4	64.3	2.4	1.9	22.9	70.8	4.4	1.9
1995	32.3	63.0	2.5	2.2	24.9	68.8	4.0	2.3
2000	32.1	62.5	2.7	2.7	26.8	66.7	3.7	2.8
2005	32.0	61.8	2.9	3.3	29.2	64.0	3.4	3.4
2010	31.9	61.1	3.1	3.8	31.9	61.1	3.1	3.8
Female								
1950	25.7	56.2	16.1	1.9	10.6	51.9	35.6	1.9
1955	27.1	55.7	15.2	2.0	11.8	51.9	34.4	2.0
1960	26.9	56.8	14.2	2.1	12.4	52.9	32.4	2.3
1965	27.1	57.9	13.1	1.9	12.6	54.6	30.7	2.1
1970	24.9	60.2	12.8	2.1	12.7	55.9	29.1	2.3
1975	21.5	63.7	12.7	2.1	13.1	57.5	27.2	2.2
1980	20.9	64.2	12.4	2.5	13.9	58.6	24.9	2.6
1985	21.7	62.6	12.7	3.0	15.0	58.9	23.1	3.0
1990	23.6	60.7	12.4	3.3	16.5	59.5	20.7	3.3
1995	24.1	59.4	12.8	3.7	18.0	59.2	19.1	3.7
2000	23.9	58.7	13.1	4.4	19.6	58.7	17.2	4.4
2005	23.4	57.6	13.7	5.3	21.4	57.7	15.5	5.3
2010	23.3	56.9	13.9	5.9	23.3	56.9	13.9	5.9

Note: The calculation for the standardization was conducted by considering the nationwide population aged 15 and over by sex and age (five-year groups) as of 2010 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 aged 15 and over is assumed to be identical to that of 2010.

**Table 3.4 Trends in the Number of Marriages and Divorces: 1950 to 2010** (thousands)

Item	1950	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Number of marriages	715	866	1,029	775	736	722	792	798	714	700
Number of divorces	84	69	96	142	167	158	199	264	262	251

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

## 2. Proportion of Married Population by Age Group

**The highest proportion of married men and women is found in the 70 to 74 and 55 to 59 age groups respectively.**

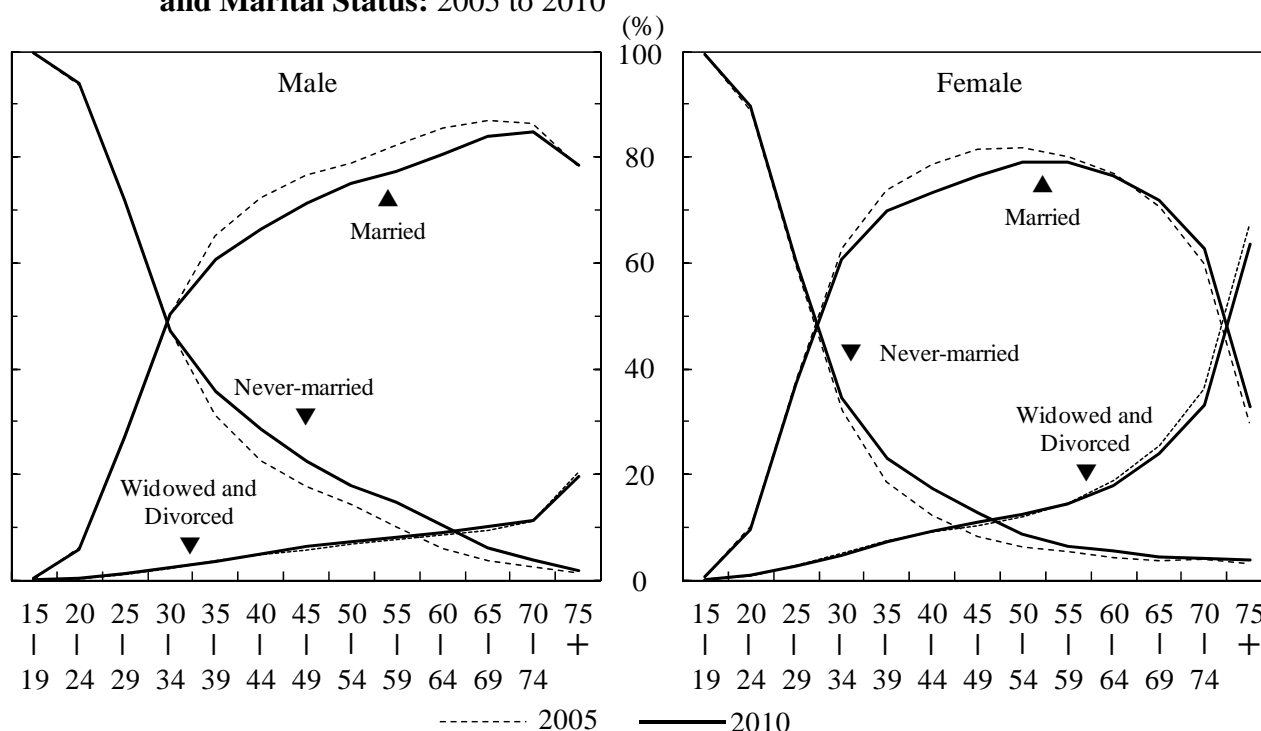
Observing the proportion of married population by age group, it shows that the highest proportion among men is 84.8% (aged 70 to 74), and the highest proportion among women is 79.1% (aged 55 to 59). This is because among the younger population the proportion of unmarried people is large. On the other hand, the proportion of widowed population grows quickly among the aged 70 and over. (Figure 3.3, Table 3.5)

**The proportions of married population around age group 40 to 44 are declining.**

When comparing the married population by age group in 2005 with 2010, two trends appear: the married population around age group 40 to 44 is declining in both men and women while the never-married population is increasing.

Among men, the proportion dropped 3 percentage points (pp) or more in each age group between 35 to 69. For example, the proportion married men aged 40 to 44 decreased 6.0 percentage points from 72.4% in 2005 to 66.4% in 2010, while among men aged 45 to 49 the decrease was 5.4 pp from 76.7% in 2005 to 71.3% in 2010, and so on. Among women, the proportion dropped 3 pp or more in each age group between 35 to 49. For example, the proportion married women aged 40 to 44 decreased 5.5 pp from 78.7% in 2005 to 73.2% in 2010, while among women aged 35 to 39 the decrease was 4.0 pp from 73.8% in 2005 to 69.8% in 2010. (Figure 3.3, Table 3.5)

**Figure 3.3 Proportion of the Population Aged 15 and Over by Sex, Age (Five-Year Groups) and Marital Status: 2005 to 2010**



**Table 3.5 Trends in the Proportion of the Population Aged 15 and Over by Sex, Age (Five-Year Groups) and Marital Status: 2000 to 2010** (%)

Sex and age	Never-married			Married			Widowed			Divorced		
	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010
Male	32.1	32.0	31.9	62.5	61.8	61.1	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.3	3.8
15-19 years old	99.5	99.6	99.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	92.9	93.5	94.0	6.8	6.2	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3
25-29	69.4	71.4	71.8	29.6	27.4	27.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
30-34	42.9	47.1	47.3	55.0	50.6	50.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	2.2	2.2
35-39	26.2	31.2	35.6	70.6	65.1	60.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.0	3.6	3.4
40-44	18.7	22.7	28.6	77.3	72.4	66.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.7	4.6	4.8
45-49	14.8	17.6	22.5	80.1	76.7	71.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	4.4	5.2	5.8
50-54	10.3	14.4	17.8	83.5	78.9	75.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	5.0	5.6	6.3
55-59	6.1	10.1	14.7	86.9	82.3	77.3	2.2	1.9	1.7	4.8	5.8	6.4
60-64	3.9	5.9	10.3	88.5	85.6	80.5	3.6	3.3	2.8	4.1	5.2	6.3
65-69	2.6	3.8	6.1	88.6	86.9	83.9	5.7	5.1	4.7	3.1	4.2	5.4
70-74	1.7	2.4	3.8	87.3	86.5	84.8	8.8	8.0	7.2	2.2	3.0	4.2
75 and over	1.0	1.3	1.9	77.4	78.4	78.5	20.2	18.6	17.6	1.3	1.6	2.1
Female	23.9	23.4	23.3	58.7	57.6	56.9	13.1	13.7	13.9	4.4	5.3	5.9
15-19 years old	99.1	99.2	99.4	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
20-24	88.0	88.7	89.6	11.3	10.4	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.8
25-29	54.0	59.1	60.3	43.5	38.2	37.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	2.6	2.5
30-34	26.6	32.0	34.5	69.0	62.8	60.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.2	5.0	4.5
35-39	13.9	18.7	23.1	79.9	73.8	69.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	5.6	7.0	6.8
40-44	8.6	12.2	17.4	83.9	78.7	73.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	6.3	8.1	8.6
45-49	6.3	8.3	12.6	84.3	81.5	76.4	2.3	2.0	1.6	7.0	8.2	9.5
50-54	5.3	6.2	8.7	83.0	81.8	79.0	4.3	3.7	3.1	7.4	8.2	9.2
55-59	4.3	5.3	6.5	81.1	80.1	79.1	8.2	6.5	5.6	6.5	8.1	8.8
60-64	3.9	4.3	5.5	76.4	77.0	76.6	14.4	12.0	9.6	5.3	6.8	8.4
65-69	4.0	3.8	4.5	68.5	70.5	71.8	23.2	20.3	17.0	4.3	5.3	6.8
70-74	4.0	3.9	4.0	56.8	60.1	62.8	35.3	31.8	27.9	3.9	4.2	5.2
75 and over	2.5	3.2	3.7	25.8	29.7	32.8	68.8	63.9	60.1	2.8	3.2	3.5

## CHAPTER IV: EDUCATION

### 1. Education Status of the Population

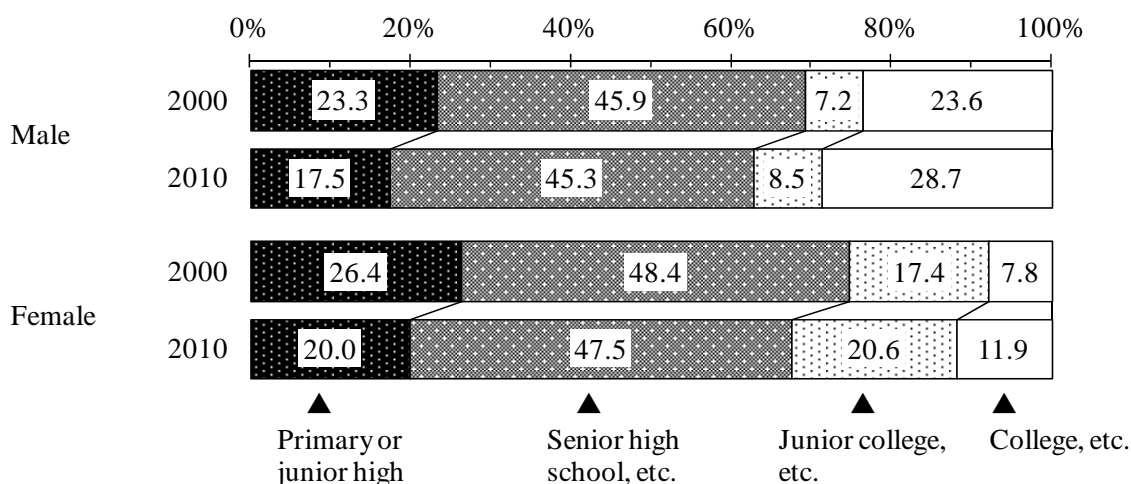
**Proportion of men graduated from “College, university or graduate school” is higher than that of women, while proportion of women graduated from “Junior college or higher professional school” is higher than that of men.**

To clarify education status of the population in Japan, ever since 1960 items concerning education are surveyed every 10 years. According to the education status of the population aged 15 and over (110.3 million) reported in the 2010 Population Census, the number of graduates is 102.4 million and that attending school is 7.7 million, accounting for 92.9% and 7.0% of the population aged 15 and over, respectively.

Comparing male and female graduates aged 15 and over by type of last school completed, the proportion of men graduated from “College, university or graduate school” is higher than that of women, while the proportion of women graduated from “Junior college or higher professional school” is higher than that of men.

Comparing the proportion in 2000 and 2010, the proportion of graduates of “College, university or graduate school” increased in both men and women, accounting for 5.2 percentage points (pp) and 4.1 pp, respectively. The increase of the proportion among men is higher than that of the proportion among women. Meanwhile, the proportion of graduates of “Junior college or higher professional school” increased in both men and women, accounting for 1.3 pp and 3.2 pp, respectively. The increase of the proportion among women is higher than that of the proportion among men. (Figure 4.1, Tables 4.1 and 4.2)

**Figure 4.1 Proportion of Graduates Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Type of Last School Completed: 2000 to 2010**



**Table 4.1 Population Aged 15 and Over by Sex and School Attendance: 1990 to 2010**

Sex and school attendance	Population aged 15 and over (thousands)			Proportion (%)			Differences (percentage point)
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	2000-2010
Both sexes	100,799	108,225	110,277	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Graduated from school	90,263	99,221	102,436	89.5	91.7	92.9	1.2
Attending school	10,318	8,845	7,701	10.2	8.2	7.0	-1.2
Never attended school	218	159	128	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.0
Not reported	0	0	12	-	-	-	-
Male	48,956	52,503	53,155	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Graduated from school	43,393	47,784	49,068	88.6	91.0	92.3	1.3
Attending school	5,492	4,664	4,031	11.2	8.9	7.6	-1.3
Never attended school	71	56	49	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.0
Not reported	0	0	7	-	-	-	-
Female	51,842	55,721	57,123	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Graduated from school	46,870	51,437	53,368	90.4	92.3	93.4	1.1
Attending school	4,825	4,182	3,670	9.3	7.5	6.4	-1.1
Never attended school	147	103	79	0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.0
Not reported	0	0	6	-	-	-	-

**Table 4.2 Number of Graduates Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Type of Last School Completed: 1990 to 2010**

Sex and type of last school completed	Graduates aged 15 and over (thousands)			Proportion (%)			Differences (percentage point)
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	2000-2010
Both sexes	90,263	99,221	102,436	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Primary or junior high	28,615	23,808	16,756	32.2	25.0	18.8	-6.1
Senior high school, etc.	41,050	45,025	41,400	46.2	47.2	46.5	-0.7
Junior college, etc.	8,420	11,924	13,187	9.5	12.5	14.8	2.3
College, etc.	10,752	14,651	17,717	12.1	15.4	19.9	4.5
Not reported	1,426	3,813	13,376	-	-	-	-
Male	43,393	47,784	49,068	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Primary or junior high	13,000	10,692	7,417	30.4	23.3	17.5	-5.8
Senior high school, etc.	18,903	21,032	19,197	44.3	45.9	45.3	-0.6
Junior college, etc.	2,390	3,281	3,580	5.6	7.2	8.5	1.3
College, etc.	8,423	10,789	12,169	19.7	23.6	28.7	5.2
Not reported	677	1,990	6,705	-	-	-	-
Female	46,870	51,437	53,368	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Primary or junior high	15,615	13,116	9,339	33.9	26.4	20.0	-6.4
Senior high school, etc.	22,147	23,993	22,203	48.0	48.4	47.5	-0.8
Junior college, etc.	6,030	8,643	9,607	13.1	17.4	20.6	3.2
College, etc.	2,329	3,862	5,548	5.1	7.8	11.9	4.1
Not reported	749	1,823	6,671	-	-	-	-

Notes: "Primary or junior high" stands for "Primary school or junior high school", "Senior high school, etc." stands for "Senior high school or middle school (under the old system of education)", "Junior college, etc." stands for "Junior college or higher professional school" and "College, etc." stands for "College, university or graduate school".

## 2. Education Status by Age Group

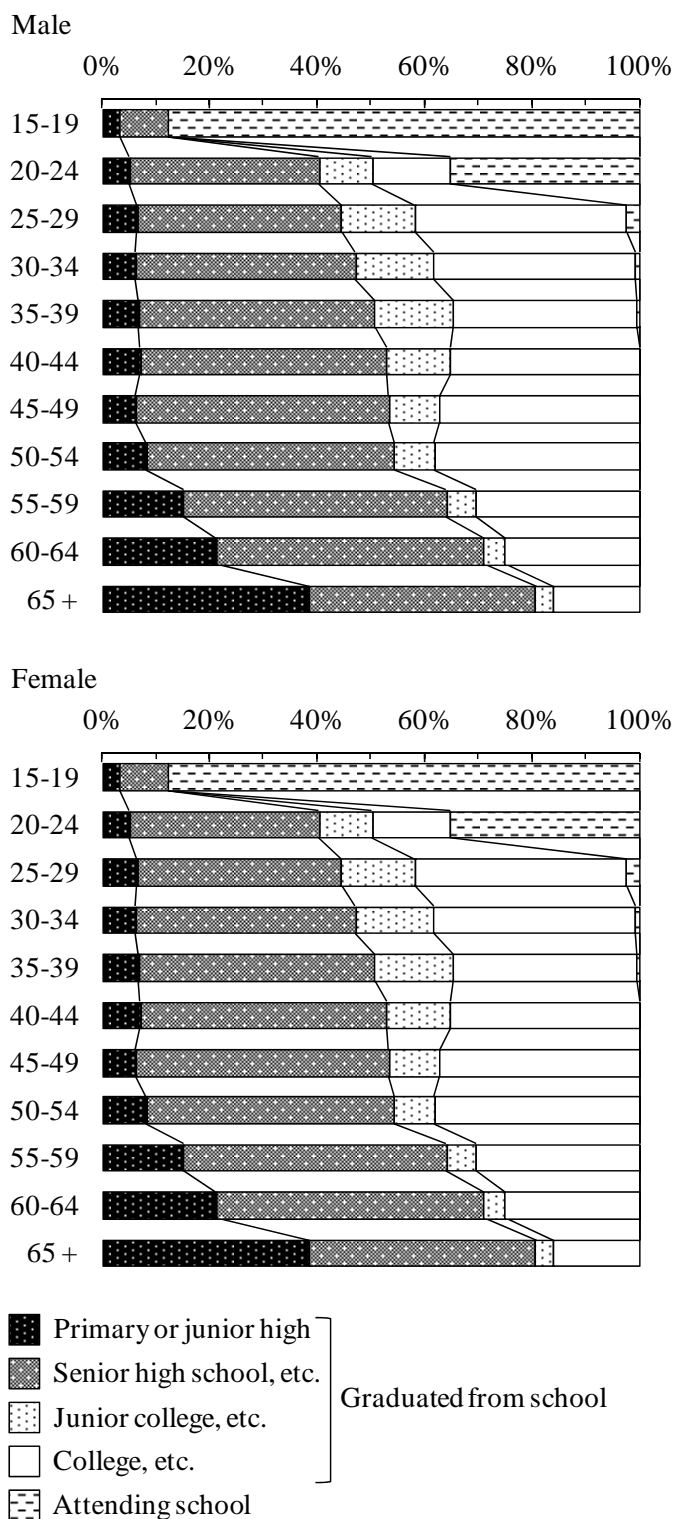
**The proportion of the population graduated from “College, university or graduate school” increases as age decreases with the exception of the 15 to 24 years old age group.**

Observing the proportion of the population by school attendance, type of last school completed and age group, the proportion of the population graduated from “College, university or graduate school” is the highest in 25 to 29 years old age group in both men and women (39.3% and 30.8%, respectively). The trends show that the proportion of the population graduated from “College, university or graduate school” increases as age decreases, with the exception of the 15 to 24 years old age group. This is because a large proportion of this age group is still attending school.

The proportion of the population graduated from “Junior college or higher professional school” is the highest in 35 to 39 years old age group in both men and women (14.7% and 35.8%, respectively).

The trends show that the proportion of the population graduated from “Senior high school or middle school (under the old system of education)” and “Primary school or junior high school” increases as age increases in both men and women. (Figure 4.2, Table 4.3)

**Figure 4.2 Proportion of the Population Aged 15 and Over by School Attendance, Type of Last School Completed, Sex and Age (Five-Year Groups): 2010**



**Table 4.3 Proportion of the Population Aged 15 and Over by School Attendance, Type of Last School Completed, Sex and Age (Five-Year Groups): 2010** (%)

Sex and age	Total	Graduated from school					Attending school	Never attended school
		Total	Primary or junior high	Senior high school, etc.	Junior college, etc.	College, etc.		
Both sexes	100.0	92.9	17.5	43.2	13.8	18.5	7.0	0.1
15-19 years old	100.0	11.2	3.1	8.2	-	-	88.7	0.1
20-24	100.0	68.2	4.9	33.4	15.7	14.2	31.7	0.1
25-29	100.0	98.0	5.6	35.8	21.6	35.0	2.0	0.1
30-34	100.0	99.3	5.1	38.1	24.9	31.3	0.6	0.1
35-39	100.0	99.6	5.5	42.5	25.3	26.3	0.3	0.1
40-44	100.0	99.7	5.7	46.8	22.3	25.0	0.2	0.1
45-49	100.0	99.8	5.1	49.2	20.1	25.3	0.2	0.1
50-54	100.0	99.8	7.1	49.3	17.6	25.8	0.1	0.1
55-59	100.0	99.8	14.3	53.5	12.1	19.8	0.1	0.1
60-64	100.0	99.8	21.4	54.4	8.7	15.4	0.1	0.1
65 and over	100.0	99.7	42.6	44.4	4.4	8.2	0.0	0.2
Male	100.0	92.3	16.2	41.8	7.8	26.5	7.6	0.1
15-19 years old	100.0	12.3	3.3	8.9	-	-	87.6	0.1
20-24	100.0	64.8	5.1	35.3	9.9	14.5	35.2	0.1
25-29	100.0	97.5	6.5	38.0	13.7	39.3	2.4	0.1
30-34	100.0	99.3	6.3	40.9	14.6	37.5	0.7	0.1
35-39	100.0	99.7	6.8	43.9	14.7	34.2	0.3	0.1
40-44	100.0	99.8	7.1	45.9	11.8	35.0	0.2	0.1
45-49	100.0	99.8	6.4	47.0	9.5	37.0	0.1	0.1
50-54	100.0	99.8	8.3	46.1	7.4	38.0	0.1	0.1
55-59	100.0	99.8	15.2	48.9	5.4	30.3	0.1	0.1
60-64	100.0	99.8	21.3	49.7	4.1	24.8	0.1	0.1
65 and over	100.0	99.8	38.5	42.2	3.3	15.9	0.0	0.1
Female	100.0	93.4	18.7	44.4	19.2	11.1	6.4	0.1
15-19 years old	100.0	10.2	2.8	7.3	-	-	89.7	0.1
20-24	100.0	71.8	4.7	31.5	21.5	14.0	28.2	0.1
25-29	100.0	98.5	4.6	33.6	29.5	30.8	1.5	0.1
30-34	100.0	99.4	3.8	35.4	35.0	25.1	0.6	0.1
35-39	100.0	99.6	4.2	41.2	35.8	18.4	0.3	0.1
40-44	100.0	99.7	4.3	47.8	32.6	15.0	0.3	0.1
45-49	100.0	99.7	3.9	51.4	30.6	13.8	0.2	0.1
50-54	100.0	99.8	6.0	52.5	27.5	13.8	0.1	0.1
55-59	100.0	99.8	13.5	58.1	18.7	9.6	0.1	0.1
60-64	100.0	99.8	21.5	58.9	13.1	6.3	0.1	0.1
65 and over	100.0	99.7	45.7	46.1	5.3	2.5	0.0	0.3



## CHAPTER V: LABOUR FORCE STATUS

### 1. Trends in the Labour Force Participation Rate

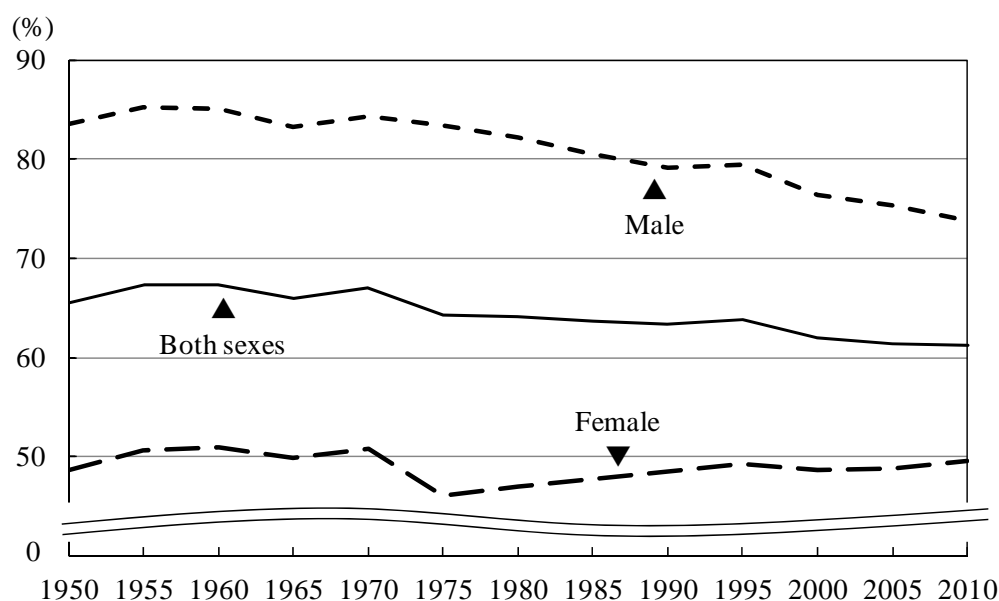
#### **Labour Force Participation Rate of Japan in 2010 is 61.2%.**

According to the status of economic activities of the population aged 15 and over (110.3 million) reported in the 2010 Population Census, the proportion of the population in the labour force among the population aged 15 and over excluding not reported (labour force participation rate) is 61.2%. Comparing the rate of 2005 and 2010, there is a decline of 0.3 percentage points (pp) which is a continued trend since 2000.

Examining the trends in the labour force participation rate by sex shows that the rate among men increased after 1950 and remained in the 84-85% range from 1955 to 1970 with the exception of 1965. The rate among men dropped to 83.4% in 1975, in the wake of the economic slump triggered by the oil crisis in 1973. Afterward, the rate among men continued to decline with the exception of 1995 and the rate among men is 73.8% in 2010.

Meanwhile, the labour force participation rate among women increased after 1950 and remained around 50% from 1955 to 1970, similar to the trend among men. The rate among women significantly dropped to 46.1% in 1975, but afterward, continued to increase slightly with the exception of 2000 which is different from the trends among men, and the rate among women is 49.6% in 2010. (Figure 5.1, Table 5.1)

**Figure 5.1 Trends in the Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex: 1950 to 2010**



**Table 5.1 Trends in the Population Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Labour Force Status: 1950 to 2010**

Sex and year	Population (thousands)						Labour force participation rate (%) <sup>1)</sup>	Differences between 5 years (percentage point)
	Total	Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force	Not reported		
Both sexes								
1950 <sup>2)</sup>	56,158	36,748	36,025	723	19,407	2	65.4	-
1955 <sup>3)</sup>	59,969	40,360	39,590	770	19,609	0	67.3	1.9
1960	65,867	44,384	44,042	342	21,472	12	67.4	0.1
1965	73,680	48,627	47,960	666	25,031	22	66.0	-1.4
1970	79,512	53,321	52,593	728	26,188	4	67.1	1.0
1975	84,673	54,390	53,141	1,249 <sup>4)</sup>	30,283	-	64.2	-2.8
1980	89,482	57,231	55,811	1,420	32,099	152	64.1	-0.2
1985	94,974	60,391	58,357	2,033	34,407	177	63.7	-0.4
1990	100,799	63,595	61,682	1,914	36,786	417	63.4	-0.4
1995	105,426	67,018	64,142	2,876	37,881	526	63.9	0.5
2000	108,225	66,098	62,978	3,120	40,386	1,741	62.1	-1.8
2005	109,764	65,400	61,506	3,894	41,008	3,357	61.5	-0.6
2010	110,277	63,699	59,611	4,088	40,372	6,206	61.2	-0.3
Male								
1950 <sup>2)</sup>	27,041	22,579	22,083	495	4,461	1	83.5	-
1955 <sup>3)</sup>	28,904	24,617	24,072	544	4,287	0	85.2	1.7
1960	31,778	27,018	26,787	231	4,756	4	85.0	-0.1
1965	35,693	29,693	29,235	458	5,993	6	83.2	-1.8
1970	38,512	32,467	31,983	483	6,042	3	84.3	1.1
1975	41,112	34,306	33,415	891 <sup>4)</sup>	6,806	-	83.4	-0.9
1980	43,442	35,647	34,647	999	7,744	51	82.2	-1.3
1985	46,131	37,072	35,679	1,393	8,964	96	80.5	-1.6
1990	48,956	38,523	37,245	1,277	10,183	250	79.1	-1.4
1995	51,239	40,397	38,529	1,868	10,490	352	79.4	0.3
2000	52,503	39,250	37,249	2,001	12,080	1,174	76.5	-2.9
2005	53,086	38,290	35,735	2,555	12,568	2,228	75.3	-1.2
2010	53,155	36,825	34,090	2,735	13,086	3,244	73.8	-1.5
Female								
1950 <sup>2)</sup>	29,117	14,169	13,942	227	14,947	1	48.7	-
1955 <sup>3)</sup>	31,065	15,744	15,518	226	15,322	0	50.7	2.0
1960	34,089	17,367	17,255	112	16,716	7	51.0	0.3
1965	37,987	18,933	18,725	208	19,038	16	49.9	-1.1
1970	41,001	20,854	20,609	245	20,146	1	50.9	1.0
1975	43,561	20,084	19,726	358 <sup>4)</sup>	23,477	-	46.1	-4.8
1980	46,040	21,584	21,164	421	24,355	101	47.0	0.9
1985	48,843	23,319	22,678	641	25,443	81	47.8	0.8
1990	51,842	25,073	24,436	636	26,603	167	48.5	0.7
1995	54,186	26,621	25,613	1,009	27,391	174	49.3	0.8
2000	55,721	26,848	25,729	1,118	28,307	567	48.7	-0.6
2005	56,679	27,110	25,771	1,339	28,440	1,129	48.8	0.1
2010	57,123	26,874	25,522	1,353	27,287	2,962	49.6	0.8

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

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

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

4) Includes "Not reported".

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

**The labour force participation rate by age group among men remains flat in 25 to 59 years old age group, meanwhile the rate among women shows M-shaped curve.**

Observing the labour force participation rate by sex and age group, it shows that the rate among men is 15.5% in the 15 to 19 years old age group. The reason for this is that they are mainly attending school. The rate among men reaches 70.6% in the 20 to 24 years old age group because people in this age group are generally graduated from college or other school and begin to work. The rate among men exceeds 90% in the 25 to 59 years old age groups.

Among women, the labour force participation rate is 15.4% in the 15 to 19 years old age group and reaches to 70.4% in the 20 to 24 years old age group. Afterward, the rate is the highest in 25 to 29 years old age group (78.7%). However, the rate then declines in the 30 to 39 years old age groups because many women leave the labour force because of marriage, childbirth, child care, etc. Then the rate goes up again in the 40 to 44 years old age group and reaches to 75.8% in the 45 to 49 years old age group, which forms the other peak.

These trends show that the labour force participation rate among men remains flat in the 25 to 59 years old age groups, while the rate among women shows an M-shaped curve with two peaks in the 25 to 29 and 45 to 49 years old age groups, and a bottom in the 35 to 39 years old age group. (Figure 5.2, Table 5.2)

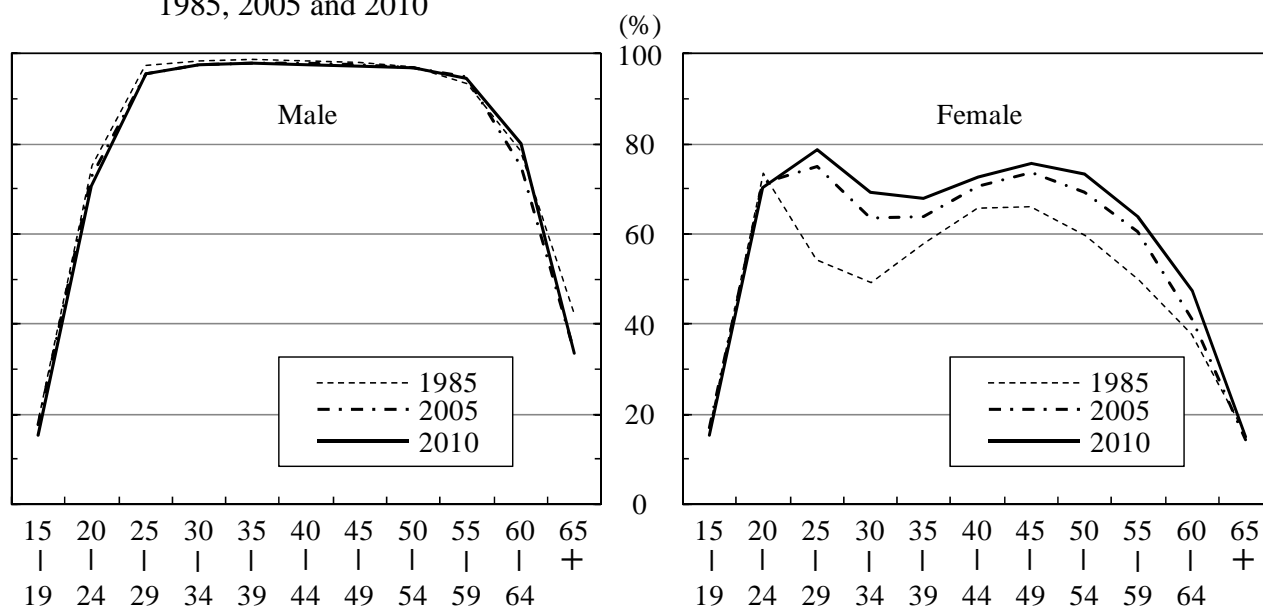
**The labour force participation rate among men decreased or remained flat in each age group with the exception of the 60 to 64 years old age group, while the rate among women increased.**

Comparing the labour force participation rate by sex and age group between 2005 and 2010, it shows that the rate among men rose by 5.0 pp in the 60 to 64 years old age group, while the rate among men in other age groups decreased or remained flat.

Among women, the labour force participation rate increased in each age group with the exception of the 15 to 24 years old age group, especially the rate in the 30 to 34 years old age group (the bottom of the M-shaped curve in 2005) went up from 63.4% to 69.4%. As a result, the bottom of the M-shaped curve shifted from the 30 to 34 years old age group to the 35 to 39 years old age group (68.0%).

Comparing the labour force participation rate among women in 1985, which was just before the enforcement of “Act on Securing, Etc. of Equal Opportunity and Treatment between Men and Women in Employment”, the rate increased in the 25 to 64 years old age group. Especially, the rate in the 25 to 29 years old age group increased by 24.5 pp and became the highest among all age groups. (Figure 5.2, Table 5.2)

**Figure 5.2 Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex and Age (Five-Year Groups):**  
1985, 2005 and 2010



**Table 5.2 Trends in the Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex and Age (Five-Year Groups): 1985 to 2010**

Sex and age	Labour force participation rate (%)						Differences (percentage point)				
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010
Male	80.5	79.1	79.4	76.5	75.3	73.8	-1.4	0.3	-2.9	-1.2	-1.5
15-19 years old	19.3	20.0	18.8	17.5	17.9	15.5	0.8	-1.2	-1.3	0.4	-2.3
20-24	75.0	76.1	76.4	72.9	72.7	70.6	1.1	0.3	-3.5	-0.2	-2.1
25-29	97.5	97.5	96.9	95.4	95.6	95.6	-0.0	-0.5	-1.5	0.2	-0.0
30-34	98.5	98.6	98.3	97.1	97.5	97.5	0.1	-0.2	-1.2	0.4	-0.0
35-39	98.6	98.6	98.5	97.5	97.7	97.7	-0.0	-0.0	-1.0	0.2	-0.1
40-44	98.5	98.5	98.4	97.5	97.8	97.5	-0.0	-0.1	-0.8	0.3	-0.3
45-49	98.1	98.2	98.2	97.0	97.6	97.3	0.2	-0.1	-1.1	0.5	-0.3
50-54	97.1	97.4	97.7	96.5	96.7	96.7	0.3	0.3	-1.2	0.3	-0.0
55-59	93.2	94.3	95.5	94.1	94.8	94.4	1.2	1.2	-1.4	0.7	-0.4
60-64	78.4	76.5	79.5	73.1	75.1	80.1	-1.9	3.0	-6.5	2.1	5.0
65 and over	41.7	39.7	42.1	36.2	34.0	33.5	-2.0	2.4	-5.9	-2.1	-0.5
Female	47.8	48.5	49.3	48.7	48.8	49.6	0.7	0.8	-0.6	0.1	0.8
15-19 years old	17.4	17.4	15.7	15.5	17.1	15.4	0.0	-1.7	-0.2	1.7	-1.7
20-24	73.4	75.9	74.6	72.0	71.2	70.4	2.5	-1.3	-2.6	-0.8	-0.8
25-29	54.2	61.5	66.7	70.7	74.9	78.7	7.3	5.2	4.0	4.2	3.8
30-34	49.3	50.8	53.4	57.6	63.4	69.4	1.5	2.6	4.1	5.8	6.0
35-39	58.0	59.5	59.4	60.5	63.7	68.0	1.5	-0.1	1.0	3.2	4.4
40-44	65.8	66.8	67.5	68.6	70.7	72.5	1.0	0.7	1.1	2.1	1.8
45-49	65.9	68.4	69.3	70.6	73.7	75.8	2.5	0.9	1.3	3.1	2.1
50-54	59.8	63.1	65.2	66.6	69.1	73.2	3.2	2.2	1.4	2.5	4.1
55-59	49.9	51.6	56.0	57.4	60.4	63.9	1.7	4.4	1.5	3.0	3.5
60-64	37.9	37.5	38.9	38.9	40.8	47.5	-0.5	1.4	-0.0	1.9	6.7
65 and over	15.3	15.0	15.8	14.6	14.2	14.9	-0.3	0.8	-1.2	-0.4	0.7

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

**The labour force participation rate among men in the 25 to 64 years old age groups of Japan exceeds the figures of other countries.**

Comparing the labour force participation rate by age group among men in Japan with other countries, it shows that the rate in the 15 to 19 years old age group of Canada, the United Kingdom (U.K) and Germany exceeds 50%, 40%, and 30%, respectively. Meanwhile, the rate of Japan (15.5%) is comparable to France (19.4%) and Italy (13.4%). The rate in the 20 to 24 years old age group of Japan is 70.6%, which is fairly close to the figures of other countries but is still low in comparison with the figures of Canada, U.K, the United States of America (U.S.A) and Germany. However, the rate in the 25 to 64 years old age groups of Japan exceeds the figures of other countries. (Tables 5.3)

**Table 5.3 Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex and Age (Five-Year Groups) of Other Countries**

Sex and age	Japan (2010)	Canada (2008)	France (2008)	Germany (2008)	Italy (2008)	Korea (2007)	U.K <sup>1)</sup> (2008)	U.S.A <sup>1)</sup> (2008)
Male	73.8	72.9	62.2	66.1	60.6	74.0	69.6	73.0
15-19 years old	15.5	54.5	19.4	35.5	13.4	6.5	43.7	40.1
20-24	70.6	80.8	66.5	74.7	57.9	47.3	80.0	78.7
25-29	95.6	90.5	93.1	86.7	80.8	77.7	92.2	90.2
30-34	97.5	92.8	96.4	94.6	91.6	92.2	94.1	92.9
35-39	97.7	93.5	96.3	96.0	93.9	94.8	92.7	92.7
40-44	97.5	92.6	95.9	95.6	93.8	94.6	92.3	91.8
45-49	97.3	91.2	94.3	94.2	93.6	93.0	91.2	89.7
50-54	96.7	88.2	90.5	90.9	89.8	89.7	87.3	86.2
55-59	94.4	77.1	62.0	83.3	62.4	82.6	80.0	78.8
60-64	80.1	55.3	19.1	46.6	30.0	69.5	60.0	59.9
65 and over	33.5	14.2	2.2	5.7	6.3	42.9	10.9	21.5
Female	49.6	62.8	51.4	51.9	38.7	50.2	55.8	59.5
15-19 years old	15.4	57.5	12.7	29.2	8.4	8.1	43.3	40.2
20-24	70.4	76.2	58.1	68.5	42.1	56.5	69.6	70.0
25-29	78.7	81.6	80.9	76.2	63.7	68.2	77.4	75.9
30-34	69.4	81.1	82.9	76.4	69.4	53.7	75.7	74.4
35-39	68.0	82.1	84.7	80.1	68.8	58.6	76.7	75.2
40-44	72.5	83.6	85.0	83.6	66.8	66.6	79.5	77.1
45-49	75.8	84.1	85.3	83.9	63.7	65.0	81.7	77.2
50-54	73.2	79.2	79.8	79.7	57.4	59.3	78.2	74.8
55-59	63.9	66.0	56.5	67.5	36.5	50.6	65.5	67.7
60-64	47.5	41.1	15.0	29.4	11.9	43.9	34.5	48.7
65 and over	14.9	6.8	1.0	2.5	1.3	23.3	4.8	13.3

1) Aged 16 and over.

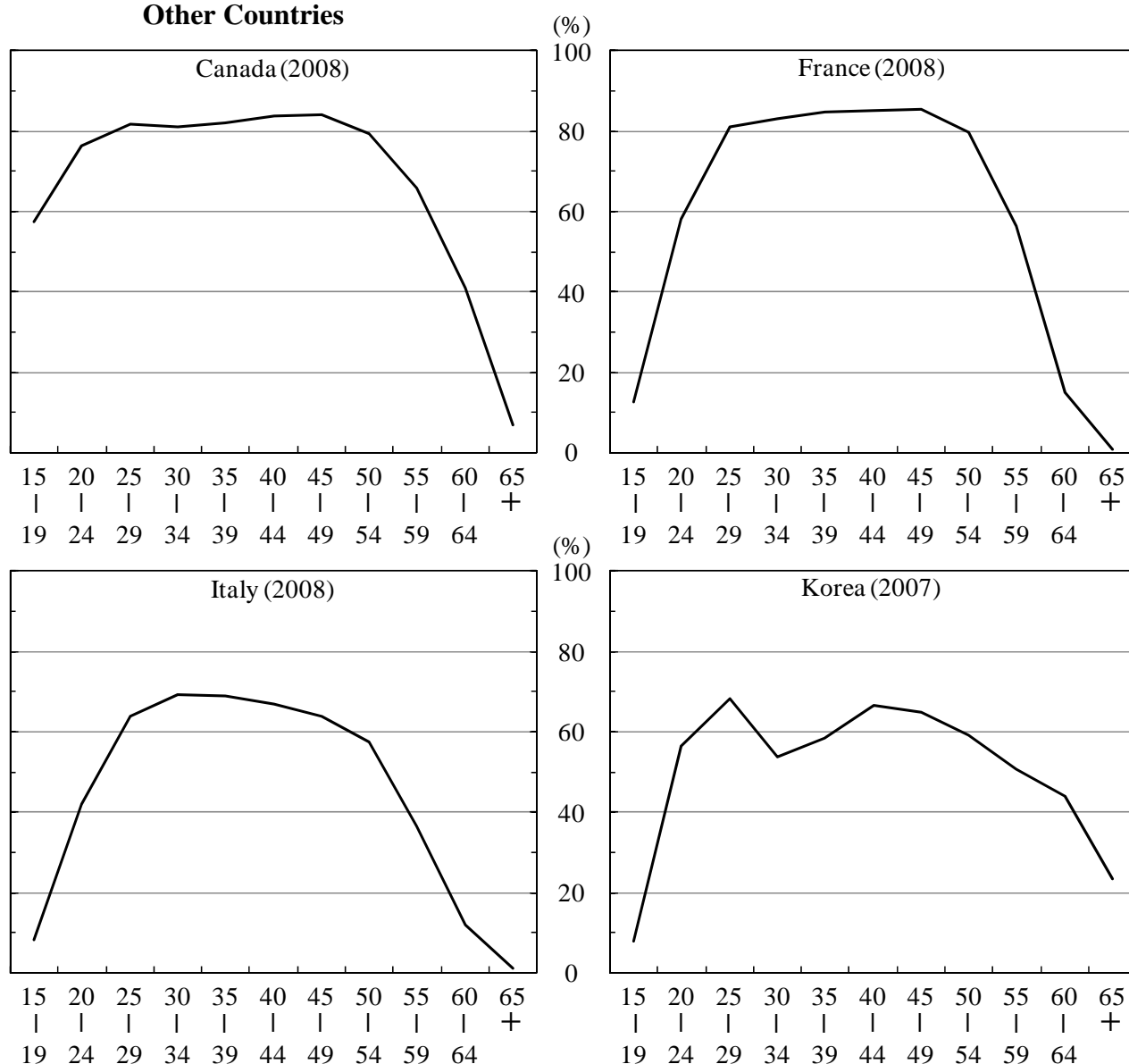
Source: International Labour Organization, *LABORSTA Internet*. For Japan, based on the 2010 Population Census.

**The labour force participation rate among women in the 20 to 29 years old age group of Japan is similar to the figures of other countries.**

Comparing the labour force participation rate by age group among women in Japan with other countries, it shows that the rate in 15 to 19 years old age group of Japan (15.4%) is lower than that of other countries, with the exception of Korea (8.1%), Italy (8.4%) and France (12.7%). However, the rate in the 20 to 24 years old age group of Japan (70.4%) exceeds other countries with the exception of Canada and the rate in the 25 to 29 years old age group of Japan (78.7%) is similar to the figures of other countries.

Referring to the line graphs representing the labour force participation rate by age group among women, the graph of Korea is M-shaped with the bottom at the 30 to 34 years old age group, and is similar to that of Japan. Meanwhile, the graphs of France and Italy are single-peaked. (Figure 5.3, Table 5.3)

**Figure 5.3 Labour Force Participation Rate among Women by Age (Five-Year Groups) of Other Countries**



Source: International Labour Organization, *LABORSTA Internet*.

## CHAPTER VI: EMPLOYMENT STATUS, INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

### 1. Employment Status of Employed Persons

#### **Proportion of employees keeps rising and reaches 86.2% in 2010.**

According to the employment status of employed persons aged 15 and over (59.6 million), the proportion of employees is 86.2%, that of self-employed persons is 9.7% and that of family workers is 4.0%.

Observing the trends in employment status shows that the proportion of employees was 39.3% in 1950, but then the proportion kept rising and exceeded three-fourth of all employed persons aged 15 and over in 1985 (75.4%). Afterward, it kept rising.

Meanwhile, the proportion of self-employed persons was 26.2% in 1950, and then the proportion in 1990 (13.5%) was about half that of 1950, and continued to decline. The proportion of family workers was over one-third of employed persons aged 15 and over in 1950 (34.4%), but continued to decline similar to self-employed persons. (Table 6.1)

**Table 6.1 Trends in the Number of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Employment Status: 1950 to 2010**

Year	Employed persons (thousands)				Proportion (%)			
	Total <sup>1)</sup>	Employees <sup>2)</sup>	Self- <sup>3)</sup> employed	Family workers	Total	Employees <sup>2)</sup>	Self- <sup>3)</sup> employed	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	60.8	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	69.2	17.7	13.1
1980	55,811	39,764	9,543	6,495	100.0	71.3	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
2010	59,611	49,467	5,578	2,322	100.0	86.2	9.7	4.0

1) Includes "Not reported".

2) Includes "Board member of company, etc.".

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

4) Employed persons aged 14 and over excluding Japanese who have legal residence in mainland Japan and foreigners in Okinawa-ken.

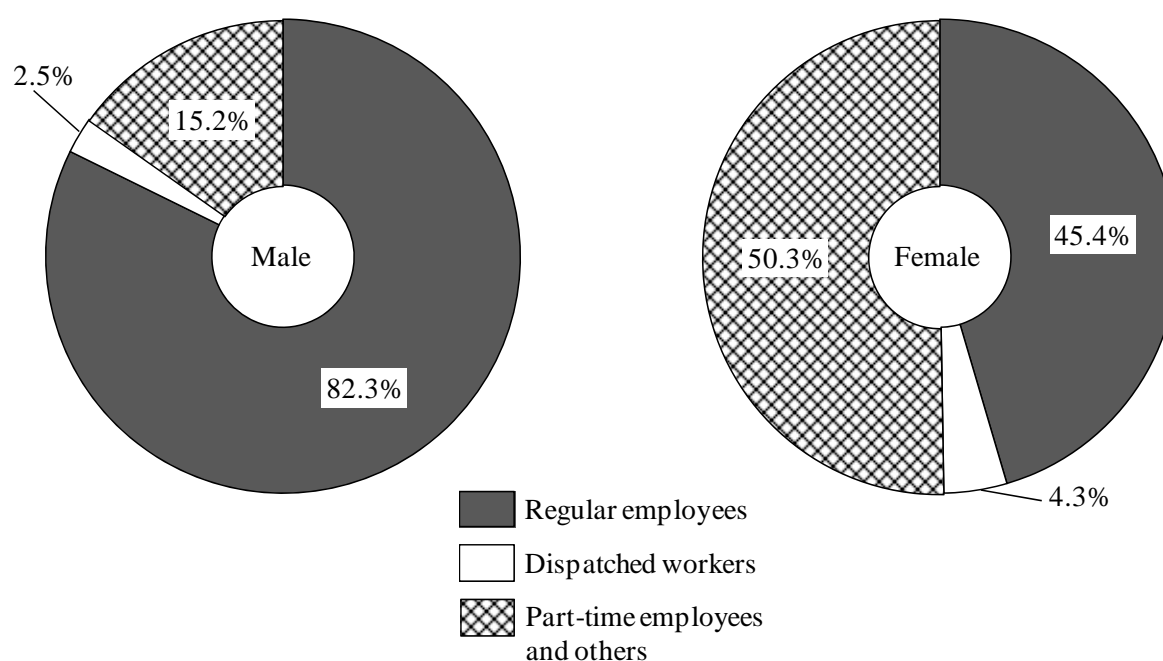
5) The figures for Okinawa-ken are employed persons aged 14 and over, and are based on the results of sample tabulation.

**Over 80% of employees among men are “Regular employees”, while about 50% of employees among women are “Part-time employees and others”.**

Regarding the breakdown of employment status among employees aged 15 and over, the proportion of “Regular employees” is 65.8%, that of “Part-time employees and others” is 30.9% and that of “Dispatched workers” is 3.3%.

Observing these figures by sex, the proportion of “Regular employees” is the highest among men (82.3%), while that of “Part-time employees and others” is the highest among women (50.3%). (Figure 6.1, Table 6.2)

**Figure 6.1 Proportion of Employees by Employment Status and Sex: 2010**



**Table 6.2 Number of Employees by Employment Status and Sex: 2010**

Employment status of employees	Number (thousands)			Proportion (%)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Employees	46,287	25,525	20,761	100.0	100.0	100.0
Regular employees	30,436	21,002	9,434	65.8	82.3	45.4
Dispatched workers	1,531	639	891	3.3	2.5	4.3
Part-time employees and others	14,320	3,883	10,436	30.9	15.2	50.3



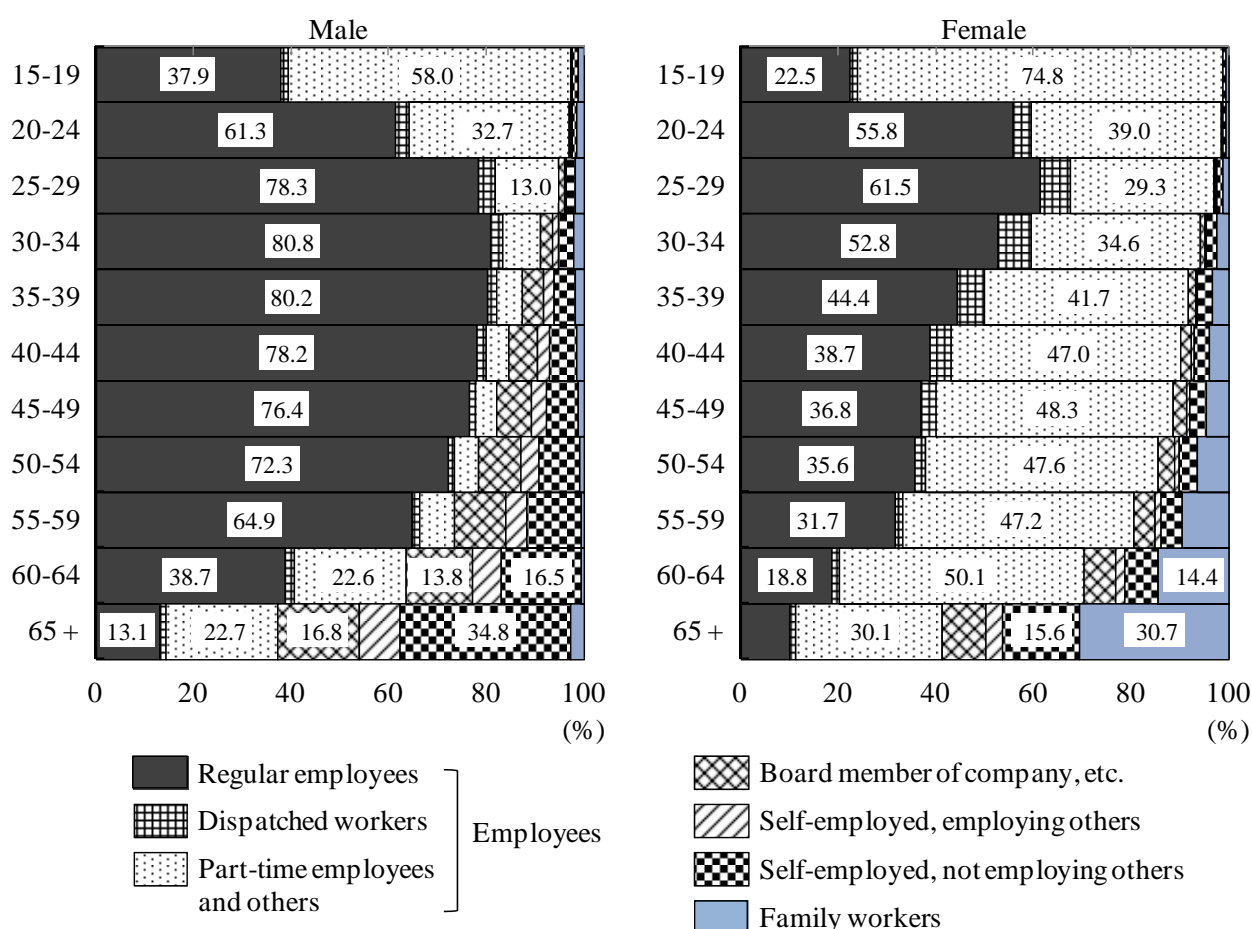
**Proportion of “Part-time employees and others” is higher than that of “Regular employees” among women aged 40 and over.**

Comparing the proportion of employed persons aged 15 and over by employment status, sex and age group, it shows that the proportion of “Regular employees” among men exceeds 50% in each group between 20 to 59. However, among women it is lower than 50% in each group aged 35 and over, while it is higher than 50% among women in each group aged 20 to 34.

The proportion of “Dispatched workers” among men is the highest in the 25 to 29 years old age group (3.5%), which is still lower than 5%. Meanwhile, the proportion among women is the highest in the 30 to 34 years old age group (6.7%), followed by the 25 to 29 years old age group (6.2%) and the 35 to 39 years old age group (5.5%), all of which exceed 5%.

The proportion of “Part-time employees and others” among men is lower than 10% in each group aged 30 to 59. However, among women it is mostly higher than 30% and it is higher than that of “Regular employees” in the 15 to 19 years old age group and in all groups aged 40 and over. (Figure 6.2, Table 6.3)

**Figure 6.2 Proportion of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Employment Status, Sex and Age (Five-Year Groups): 2010**



**Table 6.3 Number of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Employment Status, Sex and Age (Five-Year Groups): 2010**

Sex and age	Total <sup>1)</sup>	Employees	Regular employees	Dispatched workers	Part-time employees and others	Board member of company, etc.	Self-employed, employing others	Self- <sup>2)</sup> employed, not employing others	Family workers
Number (thousands)									
Male	34,090	25,525	21,002	639	3,883	2,434	1,097	3,194	489
15-19 years old	401	370	144	5	220	1	0	4	5
20-24	1,908	1,746	1,104	53	589	6	2	18	27
25-29	2,896	2,573	2,126	96	352	29	13	46	53
30-34	3,508	3,021	2,682	90	250	84	44	104	69
35-39	4,205	3,512	3,220	81	211	172	82	176	73
40-44	3,751	3,035	2,812	62	161	211	95	201	54
45-49	3,475	2,755	2,565	48	142	243	102	221	38
50-54	3,300	2,522	2,323	40	159	277	119	269	27
55-59	3,600	2,583	2,283	45	255	367	156	391	22
60-64	3,406	2,108	1,287	70	752	458	191	547	22
65 and over	3,640	1,300	456	50	793	586	294	1,216	99
Female	25,522	20,761	9,434	891	10,436	747	240	1,047	1,833
15-19 years old	392	367	83	5	278	0	0	3	2
20-24	1,905	1,792	1,016	66	711	3	1	13	11
25-29	2,418	2,230	1,414	142	673	8	3	30	29
30-34	2,499	2,246	1,259	160	827	20	7	55	59
35-39	2,919	2,574	1,247	156	1,172	42	13	83	98
40-44	2,825	2,466	1,060	119	1,288	58	18	85	111
45-49	2,776	2,398	998	91	1,309	76	22	86	129
50-54	2,611	2,187	912	57	1,218	91	26	90	168
55-59	2,614	2,062	812	41	1,209	113	33	112	243
60-64	2,250	1,541	411	33	1,096	137	44	150	315
65 and over	2,312	899	222	21	655	199	73	340	668
Proportion (%)									
Male	100.0	78.0	64.2	2.0	11.9	7.4	3.4	9.8	1.5
15-19 years old	100.0	97.3	37.9	1.4	58.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	1.4
20-24	100.0	97.0	61.3	3.0	32.7	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.5
25-29	100.0	94.8	78.3	3.5	13.0	1.1	0.5	1.7	2.0
30-34	100.0	91.0	80.8	2.7	7.5	2.5	1.3	3.1	2.1
35-39	100.0	87.5	80.2	2.0	5.3	4.3	2.0	4.4	1.8
40-44	100.0	84.4	78.2	1.7	4.5	5.9	2.6	5.6	1.5
45-49	100.0	82.0	76.4	1.4	4.2	7.2	3.0	6.6	1.1
50-54	100.0	78.5	72.3	1.2	4.9	8.6	3.7	8.4	0.8
55-59	100.0	73.4	64.9	1.3	7.2	10.4	4.4	11.1	0.6
60-64	100.0	63.4	38.7	2.1	22.6	13.8	5.7	16.5	0.6
65 and over	100.0	37.2	13.1	1.4	22.7	16.8	8.4	34.8	2.8
Female	100.0	84.3	38.3	3.6	42.4	3.0	1.0	4.3	7.4
15-19 years old	100.0	98.7	22.5	1.4	74.8	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.5
20-24	100.0	98.5	55.8	3.6	39.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.6
25-29	100.0	97.0	61.5	6.2	29.3	0.4	0.1	1.3	1.3
30-34	100.0	94.1	52.8	6.7	34.6	0.8	0.3	2.3	2.5
35-39	100.0	91.6	44.4	5.5	41.7	1.5	0.5	2.9	3.5
40-44	100.0	90.1	38.7	4.3	47.0	2.1	0.7	3.1	4.0
45-49	100.0	88.4	36.8	3.4	48.3	2.8	0.8	3.2	4.8
50-54	100.0	85.4	35.6	2.2	47.6	3.5	1.0	3.5	6.5
55-59	100.0	80.5	31.7	1.6	47.2	4.4	1.3	4.4	9.5
60-64	100.0	70.5	18.8	1.5	50.1	6.3	2.0	6.9	14.4
65 and over	100.0	41.2	10.2	1.0	30.1	9.1	3.4	15.6	30.7

1) Includes "Not reported".

2) Includes "Persons doing home handicraft".

## 2. Industrial Composition of Employed Persons

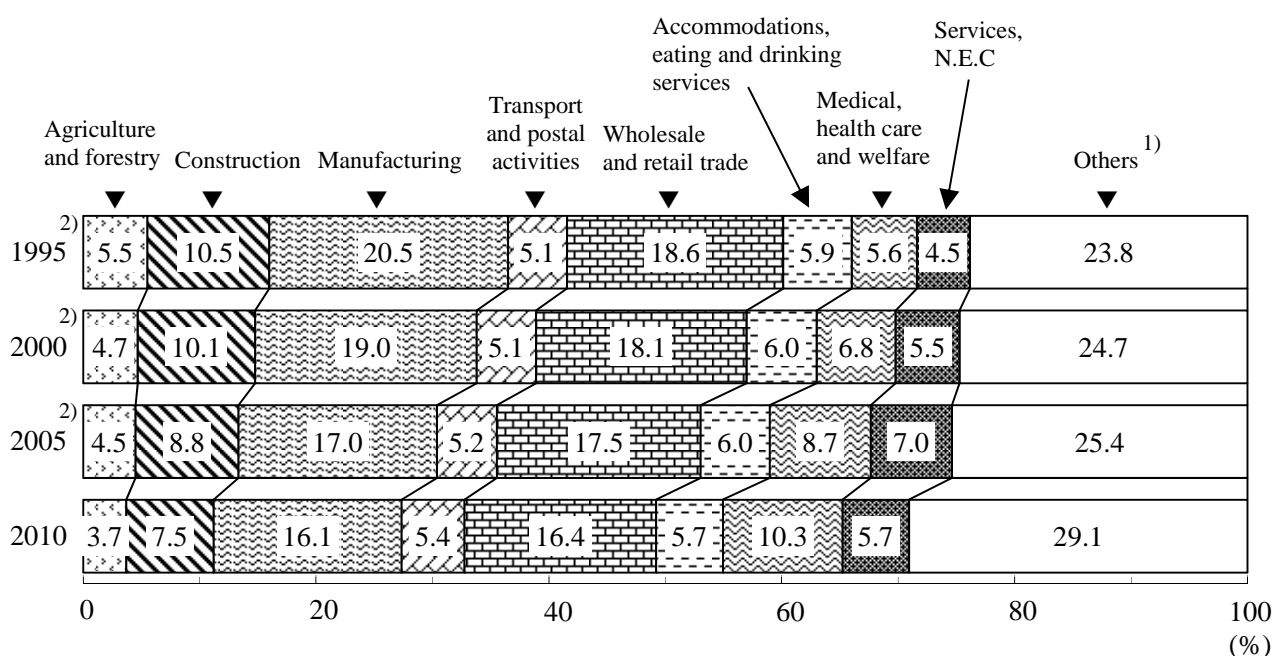
**The proportion of employed persons in “Wholesale and retail trade” is the highest.**

Separating employed persons aged 15 and over by industry (major groups), it shows that “Wholesale and retail trade” is the highest (16.4%), followed by “Manufacturing” (16.1%), “Medical, health care and welfare” (10.3%), “Construction” (7.5%), etc. (Figure 6.3, Table 6.4)

**The proportion of employed persons in “Medical, health care and welfare” increased 1.6 percentage points and exceeded 10%.**

Comparing the proportion of employed persons by industry (major groups) in 2005 and 2010, that of “Medical, health care and welfare” increased 1.6 percentage points (pp), from 8.7% to 10.3%. Meanwhile, “Construction” decreased 1.3 pp, which was the largest decrease, followed by “Services, N.E.C” (-1.3 pp), “Wholesale and retail trade” (-1.0 pp), “Manufacturing” (-0.9 pp), etc. (Figure 6.3, Table 6.4)

**Figure 6.3 Trends in the Proportion of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Industry (Major Groups): 1995 to 2010**



1) Includes "Fisheries", "Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel", "Electricity, gas, heat supply and water", "Information and communications", "Finance and insurance", "Real estate and goods rental and leasing", "Scientific research, professional and technical services", "Living-related and personal services and amusement services", "Education, learning support", "Compound services", "Government, except elsewhere classified" and "Industries unable to classify".

2) "Dispatched workers" in 2010 are included in respective industries to which they are dispatched, but during 1995 to 2005, included in the industrial classification of "Worker dispatching services" in "Services, N.E.C" of major groups.

**Table 6.4 Trends in the Number of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Industry (Major Groups): 1995 to 2010**

Industry	Employed persons aged 15 and over (thousands)				Proportion (%)				Differences (percentage point)
	1995	2000	2005	2010	1995	2000	2005	2010	2005-2010
Total	64,182	63,032	61,530	59,611	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
A Agriculture and forestry	3,543	2,955	2,767	2,205	5.5	4.7	4.5	3.7	-0.8
B Fisheries	305	253	214	177	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	-0.1
C Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel	59	46	31	22	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.0
D Construction	6,711	6,346	5,441	4,475	10.5	10.1	8.8	7.5	-1.3
E Manufacturing	13,166	11,999	10,486	9,626	20.5	19.0	17.0	16.1	-0.9
F Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	354	338	295	284	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.0
G Information and communications	1,307	1,555	1,613	1,627	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.7	0.1
H Transport and postal activities	3,250	3,218	3,171	3,219	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4	0.2
I Wholesale and retail trade	11,918	11,394	10,760	9,804	18.6	18.1	17.5	16.4	-1.0
J Finance and insurance	1,974	1,751	1,514	1,513	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.5	0.1
K Real estate and goods rental and leasing	1,043	1,065	1,118	1,114	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.1
L Scientific research, professional and technical services	1,963	1,974	1,910	1,902	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	0.1
M Accommodations, eating and drinking services	3,778	3,803	3,664	3,423	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.7	-0.2
N Living-related and personal ser- vices and amusement services	2,424	2,404	2,330	2,199	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	-0.1
O Education, learning support	2,630	2,606	2,675	2,635	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	0.1
P Medical, health care and welfare	3,591	4,274	5,332	6,128	5.6	6.8	8.7	10.3	1.6
Q Compound services	698	695	668	377	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	-0.5
R Services, N.E.C <sup>1)</sup>	2,919	3,452	4,289	3,405	4.5	5.5	7.0	5.7	-1.3
S Government, except elsewhere classified	2,152	2,142	2,085	2,016	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	-0.0
T Industries unable to classify (Recount) <sup>2)</sup>	395	761	1,168	3,460	0.6	1.2	1.9	5.8	3.9
Primary industry	3,848	3,208	2,981	2,381	6.0	5.2	4.9	4.2	-0.7
Secondary industry	19,936	18,392	15,957	14,123	31.3	29.5	26.4	25.2	-1.3
Tertiary industry	40,004	40,671	41,425	39,646	62.7	65.3	68.6	70.6	2.0

1) "Dispatched workers" in 2010 are included in respective industries to which they are dispatched, but during 1995 to 2005, included in the industrial classification of "Worker dispatching services" in "Services, N.E.C" of major groups.

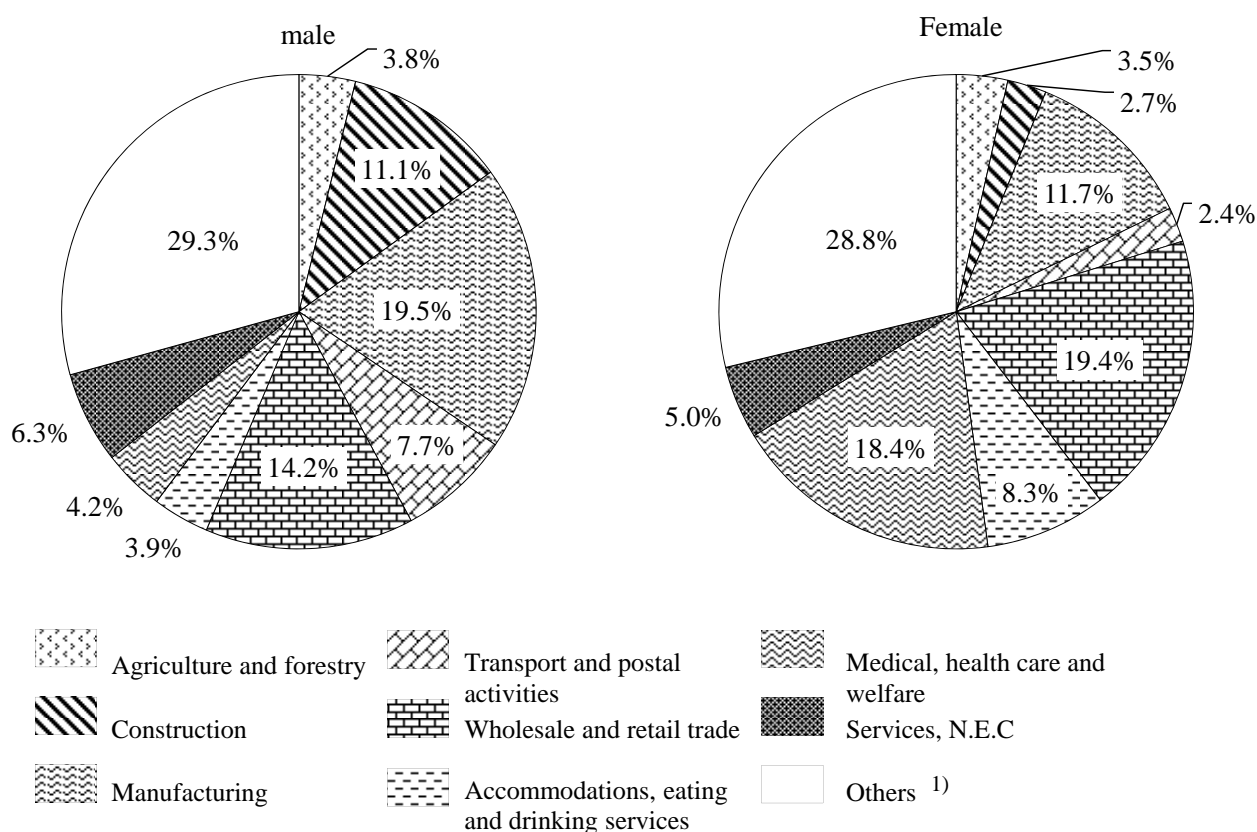
2) "Primary industry" Includes A to B of major groups, "Secondary industry" includes C to E of major groups and "Tertiary industry" includes F to S of major groups. These proportions are excluded "Industries unable to classify".

**The proportion of “Manufacturing” is the highest among men (19.5%) and that of “Wholesale and retail trade” is the highest among women (19.4%).**

Separating the industrial composition of employed persons aged 15 and over by sex, it shows that among men, the proportion of “Manufacturing” is the highest (19.5%), followed by “Wholesale and retail trade” (14.2%), “Construction” (11.1%), etc. Meanwhile, among women, “Wholesale and retail trade” is the highest (19.4%), followed by “Medical, health care and welfare” (18.4%), “Manufacturing” (11.7%), etc.

Examining the sex composition of employed persons aged 15 and over by industry, it shows that the proportion of men exceeds 80% in 4 groups, “Electricity, gas, heat supply and water” (86.0%), “Construction” (84.9%), “Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel” (84.4%) and “Transport and postal activities” (81.3%). Meanwhile, the proportion of women exceeds that of men in six groups, “Medical, health care and welfare” (76.5%), “Accommodations, eating and drinking services” (61.5%), “Living-related and personal services and amusement services” (59.5%), etc. (Figure 6.4, Table 6.5)

**Figure 6.4 Proportion of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Industry (Major Groups): 2010**



1) Includes "Fisheries", "Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel", "Electricity, gas, heat supply and water", "Information and communications", "Finance and insurance", "Real estate and goods rental and leasing", "Scientific research, professional and technical services", "Living-related and personal services and amusement services", "Education, learning support", "Compound services", "Government, except elsewhere classified" and "Industries unable to classify".

**Table 6.5 Number of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Industry (Major Groups): 2010**

Industry	Employed persons aged 15 and over (thousands)			Industrial composition by sex (%)			Sex composition by industry (%)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	59,611	34,090	25,522	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	57.2	42.8
A Agriculture and forestry	2,205	1,311	894	3.7	3.8	3.5	100.0	59.5	40.5
B Fisheries	177	134	43	0.3	0.4	0.2	100.0	75.8	24.2
C Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel	22	19	3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	84.4	15.6
D Construction	4,475	3,798	677	7.5	11.1	2.7	100.0	84.9	15.1
E Manufacturing	9,626	6,646	2,980	16.1	19.5	11.7	100.0	69.0	31.0
F Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	284	245	40	0.5	0.7	0.2	100.0	86.0	14.0
G Information and communications	1,627	1,179	447	2.7	3.5	1.8	100.0	72.5	27.5
H Transport and postal activities	3,219	2,618	601	5.4	7.7	2.4	100.0	81.3	18.7
I Wholesale and retail trade	9,804	4,847	4,957	16.4	14.2	19.4	100.0	49.4	50.6
J Finance and insurance	1,513	688	825	2.5	2.0	3.2	100.0	45.5	54.5
K Real estate and goods rental and leasing	1,114	683	431	1.9	2.0	1.7	100.0	61.3	38.7
L Scientific research, professional and technical services	1,902	1,284	619	3.2	3.8	2.4	100.0	67.5	32.5
M Accommodations, eating and drinking services	3,423	1,316	2,107	5.7	3.9	8.3	100.0	38.5	61.5
N Living-related and personal services and amusement services	2,199	890	1,309	3.7	2.6	5.1	100.0	40.5	59.5
O Education, learning support	2,635	1,162	1,473	4.4	3.4	5.8	100.0	44.1	55.9
P Medical, health care and welfare	6,128	1,437	4,690	10.3	4.2	18.4	100.0	23.5	76.5
Q Compound services	377	216	161	0.6	0.6	0.6	100.0	57.2	42.8
R Services, N.E.C	3,405	2,133	1,272	5.7	6.3	5.0	100.0	62.6	37.4
S Government, except elsewhere classified	2,016	1,494	522	3.4	4.4	2.0	100.0	74.1	25.9
T Industries unable to classify	3,460	1,990	1,471	5.8	5.8	5.8	100.0	57.5	42.5

### 3. International Comparison of Employment Status and Industrial Composition

#### **The proportion of “Tertiary industry” of Japan is similar to that of Germany.**

Comparing the proportion of employed persons aged 15 and over by the three industrial groups (primary, secondary and tertiary industry) with other industrialized countries, it shows that the proportion of “Primary industry” is big in Russia (8.6%), while the proportion is low in United Kingdom (U.K) (1.5%) and the United States of America (U.S.A) (1.5%). The proportion of Japan (4.2%) is similar to that of Italy (3.8%).

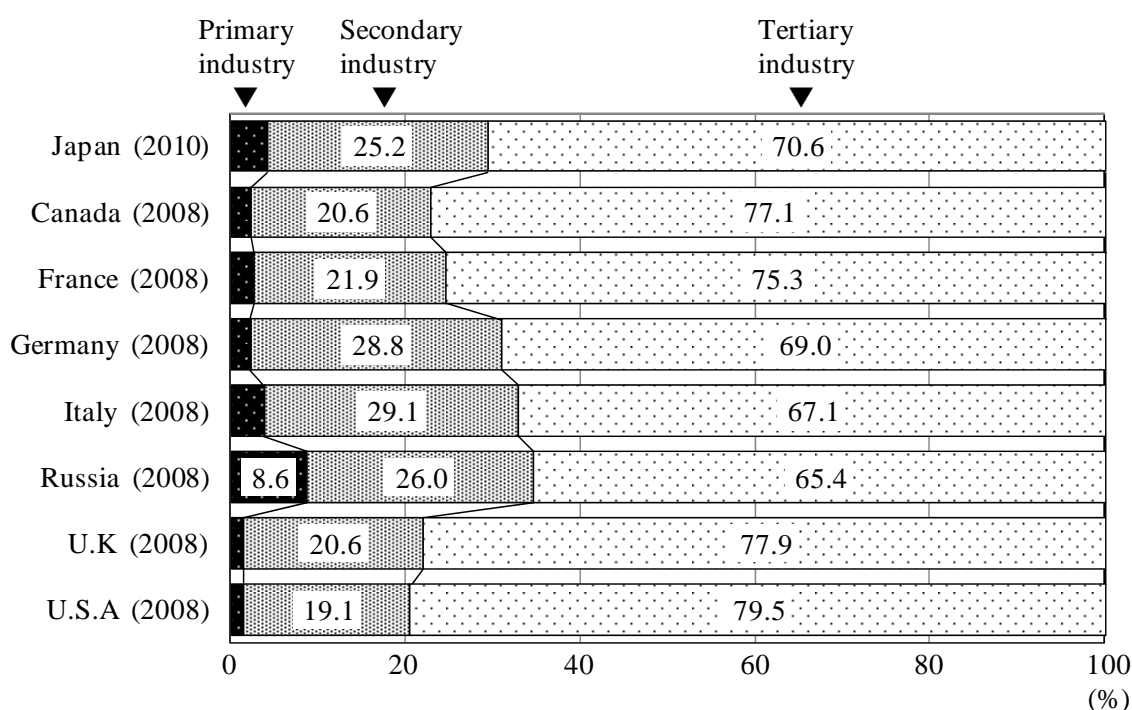
The proportion of “Secondary industry” is big in Italy (29.1%), Germany (28.8%) and Russia (26.0%). These figures exceed the proportion of Japan (25.2%).

The proportion of “Tertiary industry” is big in U.S.A (79.5%), U.K (77.9%), Canada (77.1%), etc. The proportion of Japan (70.6%) is similar to that of Germany (69.0%). (Figure 6.5, Table 6.6)

#### **The proportion of employees of Japan is similar to that of U.K.**

Comparing the proportion of employed persons aged 15 and over by employment status with other countries, the proportion of employees of Japan (86.2%) is similar to that of U.K (86.7%) and the proportion of self-employed persons of Japan (9.7%) is similar to that of France (9.9%). However, the proportion of family workers of Japan (4.0%) is higher than other countries. (Table 6.7)

**Figure 6.5 International Comparison of the Proportion of Employed Persons by Industry (Three Groups)**



Source: International Labour Organization, *LABORSTA Internet*. For Japan, based on the 2010 Population Census.

**Table 6.6 International Comparison of the Proportion of Employed Persons by Industry (Three Groups)**

(%)

Country (Year)		Employed persons	Primary industry	Secondary industry	Tertiary industry
Japan	(2010) <sup>1)</sup>	100.0	4.2	25.2	70.6
Canada	(2008) <sup>2) 3)</sup>	100.0	2.3	20.6	77.1
France	(2008)	100.0	2.7	21.9	75.3
Germany	(2008)	100.0	2.3	28.8	69.0
Italy	(2008)	100.0	3.8	29.1	67.1
Russia	(2008) <sup>4)</sup>	100.0	8.6	26.0	65.4
U.K	(2008) <sup>5)</sup>	100.0	1.5	20.6	77.9
U.S.A	(2008) <sup>2) 5)</sup>	<sup>6)</sup> 100.0	1.5	19.1	<sup>6)</sup> 79.5

1) Excludes "Industries unable to classify".

2) Excludes military personnel (of full-time members in Canada).

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

4) 15 to 72 years old.

5) Aged 16 and over.

6) Includes "Establishments not adequately described".

Source: International Labour Organization, *LABORSTA Internet* . For Japan, based on the 2010 Population Census.

**Table 6.7 International Comparison of the Proportion of Employed Persons by Employment Status**

(%)

Country (Year)		Employed persons	Employees	Self-employed	Family workers
Japan	(2010)	100.0	<sup>5)</sup> 86.2	<sup>6)</sup> 9.7	4.0
Canada	(2008) <sup>1) 2)</sup>	100.0	84.6	15.2	0.1
France	(2008)	100.0	89.5	9.9	0.6
Germany	(2008)	100.0	88.4	10.7	0.9
Italy	(2008)	100.0	76.1	22.2	1.8
Russia	(2008) <sup>3)</sup>	100.0	92.7	7.2	0.1
U.K	(2008) <sup>4)</sup>	100.0	86.7	12.9	0.4
U.S.A	(2008) <sup>1) 3)</sup>	100.0	93.0	6.9	0.1

1) Excludes military personnel (of full-time members in Canada).

2) Excludes residents of the TerritoriesI and indigenous persons living on reserves.

3) 15 to 72 years old.

4) Aged 16 and over.

5) Includes "Board member of company, etc.".

6) Includes "Persons doing home handicraft".

Source: International Labour Organization, *LABORSTA Internet* . For Japan, based on the 2010 Population Census.



#### 4. Occupational Composition of Employed Persons

**The proportion of employed persons in “Clerical workers” is the highest.**

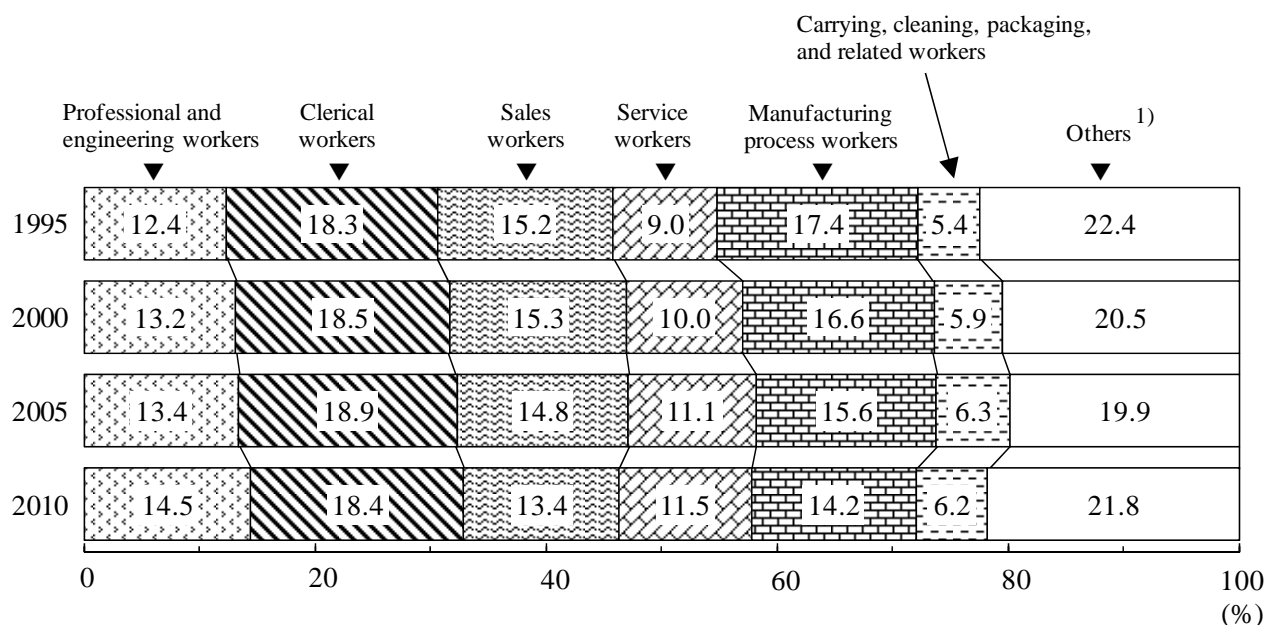
Looking at the proportion of employed persons aged 15 and over by occupation (major groups), that of “Clerical workers” is the highest (18.4%), followed by “Professional and engineering workers” (14.5%), “Manufacturing process workers” (14.2%), etc. (Figure 6.6, Table 6.8)

**The proportion of employed persons in “Professional and engineering workers” increased 1.0 percentage points.**

Comparing the proportion of employed persons by occupation (major groups) in 2005 and 2010, it shows that “Professional and engineering workers” increased the most of all major groups (1.0 percentage points (pp)), followed by that of “Service workers” (0.4 pp). The proportions of these two groups have been increasing since 1995.

Meanwhile, the proportion of “Manufacturing process workers” decreased 1.4 pp, which was the largest decrease, followed by “Sales workers” (-1.4 pp), “Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers” (-0.9 pp), etc. (Figure 6.6, Table 6.8)

**Figure 6.6 Trends in the Proportion of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Occupation (Major Groups): 1995 to 2010**



1) Includes "Administrative and managerial workers", "Security workers", "Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers", "Transport and machine operation workers", "Construction and mining workers" and "Workers not classifiable by occupation".

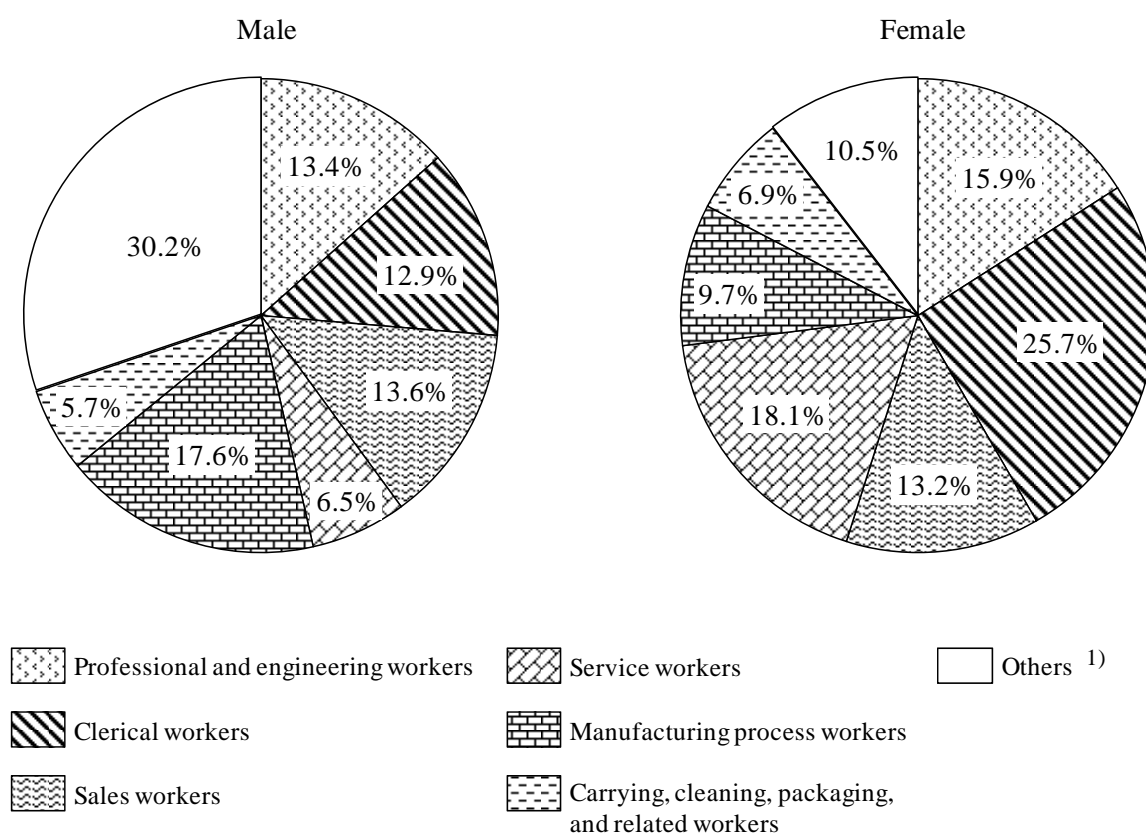
**Table 6.8 Trends in the Number of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Occupation (Major Groups): 1995 to 2010**

Occupation	Employed persons aged 15 and over (thousands)				Proportion (%)				Defferences (percentage point)
	1995	2000	2005	2010	1995	2000	2005	2010	2005-2010
Total	64,182	63,032	61,530	59,611	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
A Administrative and managerial workers	2,717	1,857	1,497	1,420	4.2	2.9	2.4	2.4	-0.1
B Professional and engineering workers	7,932	8,299	8,272	8,634	12.4	13.2	13.4	14.5	1.0
C Clerical workers	11,733	11,654	11,614	10,981	18.3	18.5	18.9	18.4	-0.5
D Sales workers	9,768	9,662	9,118	8,004	15.2	15.3	14.8	13.4	-1.4
E Service workers	5,786	6,306	6,810	6,845	9.0	10.0	11.1	11.5	0.4
F Security workers	956	1,014	1,064	1,065	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	0.1
G Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers	3,835	3,199	2,963	2,328	6.0	5.1	4.8	3.9	-0.9
H Manufacturing process workers	11,143	10,462	9,609	8,471	17.4	16.6	15.6	14.2	-1.4
I Transport and machine operation workers	2,725	2,576	2,334	2,088	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.5	-0.3
J Construction and mining workers	3,769	3,543	3,223	2,676	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.5	-0.7
K Carrying, cleaning, packag- ing, and related workers	3,435	3,719	3,893	3,706	5.4	5.9	6.3	6.2	-0.1
L Workers not classifiable by occupation	384	742	1,133	3,392	0.6	1.2	1.8	5.7	3.8

**The proportion of “Manufacturing process workers” is the highest among men (17.6%) and that of “Clerical workers” is the highest among women (25.7%).**

Looking at the occupational composition of employed persons aged 15 and over by sex, it shows that among men, the proportion of “Manufacturing process workers” is the highest (17.6%), followed by “Sales workers” (13.6%), “Professional and engineering workers” (13.4%), etc. Meanwhile, among women, the proportion of “Clerical workers” is the highest (25.7%), followed by “Service workers” (18.1%), “Professional and engineering workers” (15.9%), etc. (Figure 6.7, Table 6.9)

**Figure 6.7 Proportion of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Occupation (Major Groups): 2010**



1) Includes "Administrative and managerial workers", "Security workers", "Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers", "Transport and machine operation workers" and "Workers not classifiable by occupation".

**The proportion of women exceeds that of men in “Service workers” and “Clerical workers”.**

Looking at the sex composition of employed persons aged 15 and over by occupation, it shows that the proportion of men exceeds 90% in “Construction and mining workers” (97.9%), “Transport and machine operation workers” (97.1%) and “Security workers” (94.4%). Meanwhile, the proportion of women exceeds that of men in “Service workers” (67.5%) and Clerical workers (59.8%). (Table 6.9)

**Table 6.9 Number of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Occupation (Major Groups): 2010**

Occupation	Employed persons aged 15 and over (thousands)			Occupational composition by sex (%)			Sex composition by occupation (%)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	59,611	34,090	25,522	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	57.2	42.8
A Administrative and managerial workers	1,420	1,222	198	2.4	3.6	0.8	100.0	86.0	14.0
B Professional and engineering workers	8,634	4,567	4,066	14.5	13.4	15.9	100.0	52.9	47.1
C Clerical workers	10,981	4,412	6,570	18.4	12.9	25.7	100.0	40.2	59.8
D Sales workers	8,004	4,633	3,370	13.4	13.6	13.2	100.0	57.9	42.1
E Service workers	6,845	2,227	4,618	11.5	6.5	18.1	100.0	32.5	67.5
F Security workers	1,065	1,005	60	1.8	2.9	0.2	100.0	94.4	5.6
G Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers	2,328	1,451	877	3.9	4.3	3.4	100.0	62.3	37.7
H Manufacturing process workers	8,471	6,002	2,469	14.2	17.6	9.7	100.0	70.9	29.1
I Transport and machine operation workers	2,088	2,028	61	3.5	5.9	0.2	100.0	97.1	2.9
J Construction and mining workers	2,676	2,621	55	4.5	7.7	0.2	100.0	97.9	2.1
K Carrying, cleaning, packaging, and related workers	3,706	1,955	1,752	6.2	5.7	6.9	100.0	52.7	47.3
L Workers not classifiable by occupation	3,392	1,967	1,424	5.7	5.8	5.6	100.0	58.0	42.0

## CHAPTER VII: DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE FIVE YEARS AGO

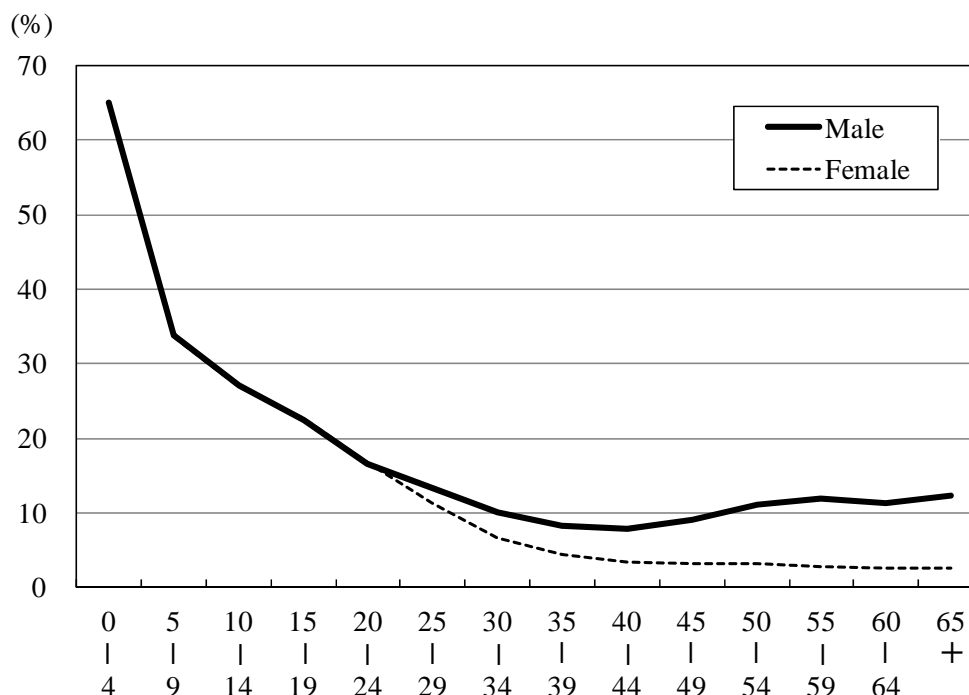
### 1. Duration of Residence

**About 90% of the population moved residence at least once after they were born.**

Observing the proportion by duration of residence at the current domicile, the proportion of “Since birth” is 12.9%, “Less than 1 year” is 6.4%, “1 to less than 5 years” is 17.8%, “5 to less than 10 years” is 14.3%, “10 to less than 20 years” is 17.7% and “More than 20 years” is 30.9%. The total of these figures excluding “Since birth” is about 90%. This shows that the overwhelming majority of the population moved residence at least once after they were born.

According to the proportion of “Since birth” by sex and age group, the proportion among men is nearly equal to the proportion among women in each group aged 0 to 24. However, the proportion among men is higher than the proportion among women in each group aged 25 and over, and the trends show that these differences between men and women increases generally as age increases. (Figure 7.1, Table 7.1)

**Figure 7.1 Proportion of "Since birth" by Sex and Age (Five-Year Groups): 2010**



**Table 7.1 Proportion of the Population by Duration of Residence, Sex and Age (Five-Year Groups): 2010** (%)

Sex and age	Total	Since birth	Moved after birth				
			Less than 1 year	1 to less than 5 years	5 to less than 10 years	10 to less than 20 years	More than 20 years
Both sexes	100.0	12.9	6.4	17.8	14.3	17.7	30.9
0 - 4 years old	100.0	64.9	12.0	23.0	-	-	-
5 - 9	100.0	33.8	7.1	31.2	27.9	-	-
10-14	100.0	27.1	4.3	17.4	28.8	22.4	-
15-19	100.0	22.6	8.7	13.9	16.7	38.1	-
20-24	100.0	16.7	13.2	26.6	9.7	22.1	11.9
25-29	100.0	12.3	16.3	34.7	10.6	11.2	14.9
30-34	100.0	8.4	13.2	38.9	18.6	8.1	12.8
35-39	100.0	6.3	8.7	30.9	26.9	15.5	11.7
40-44	100.0	5.7	5.9	21.4	25.2	29.1	12.7
45-49	100.0	6.1	4.3	14.5	18.6	35.1	21.4
50-54	100.0	7.1	3.5	10.8	12.9	30.1	35.6
55-59	100.0	7.3	2.8	9.0	10.0	22.3	48.6
60-64	100.0	6.9	2.4	7.8	8.8	17.1	57.1
65 and over	100.0	6.8	2.9	7.3	6.8	10.9	65.3
Male	100.0	16.1	6.7	18.2	14.2	17.3	27.5
0 - 4 years old	100.0	65.0	12.0	23.0	-	-	-
5 - 9	100.0	33.8	7.0	31.2	27.9	-	-
10-14	100.0	27.2	4.2	17.2	28.9	22.5	-
15-19	100.0	22.5	9.2	14.1	16.5	37.7	-
20-24	100.0	16.6	12.8	27.4	9.8	21.6	11.8
25-29	100.0	13.3	15.9	33.4	10.2	11.4	15.8
30-34	100.0	10.1	13.1	37.4	16.5	8.2	14.7
35-39	100.0	8.3	9.1	30.9	24.7	12.9	14.1
40-44	100.0	7.9	6.5	22.5	24.6	23.8	14.7
45-49	100.0	9.1	5.0	15.9	19.0	31.9	19.0
50-54	100.0	11.1	4.2	12.0	13.4	30.2	29.2
55-59	100.0	11.9	3.3	9.8	10.3	23.2	41.6
60-64	100.0	11.3	2.7	8.5	8.9	17.4	51.2
65 and over	100.0	12.4	2.5	6.2	6.5	11.2	61.3
Female	100.0	10.0	6.1	17.4	14.4	18.2	34.0
0 - 4 years old	100.0	64.9	12.0	23.0	-	-	-
5 - 9	100.0	33.7	7.1	31.3	28.0	-	-
10-14	100.0	27.0	4.3	17.5	28.8	22.4	-
15-19	100.0	22.8	8.3	13.7	16.9	38.4	-
20-24	100.0	16.7	13.5	25.8	9.6	22.6	11.9
25-29	100.0	11.3	16.6	36.1	11.0	10.9	14.1
30-34	100.0	6.6	13.2	40.5	20.7	8.1	10.9
35-39	100.0	4.4	8.3	30.8	29.2	18.0	9.3
40-44	100.0	3.5	5.2	20.3	25.9	34.4	10.8
45-49	100.0	3.1	3.6	13.1	18.2	38.3	23.7
50-54	100.0	3.2	2.8	9.7	12.3	30.1	41.8
55-59	100.0	2.9	2.4	8.2	9.8	21.5	55.3
60-64	100.0	2.6	2.0	7.1	8.8	16.8	62.7
65 and over	100.0	2.6	3.2	8.1	7.0	10.8	68.3

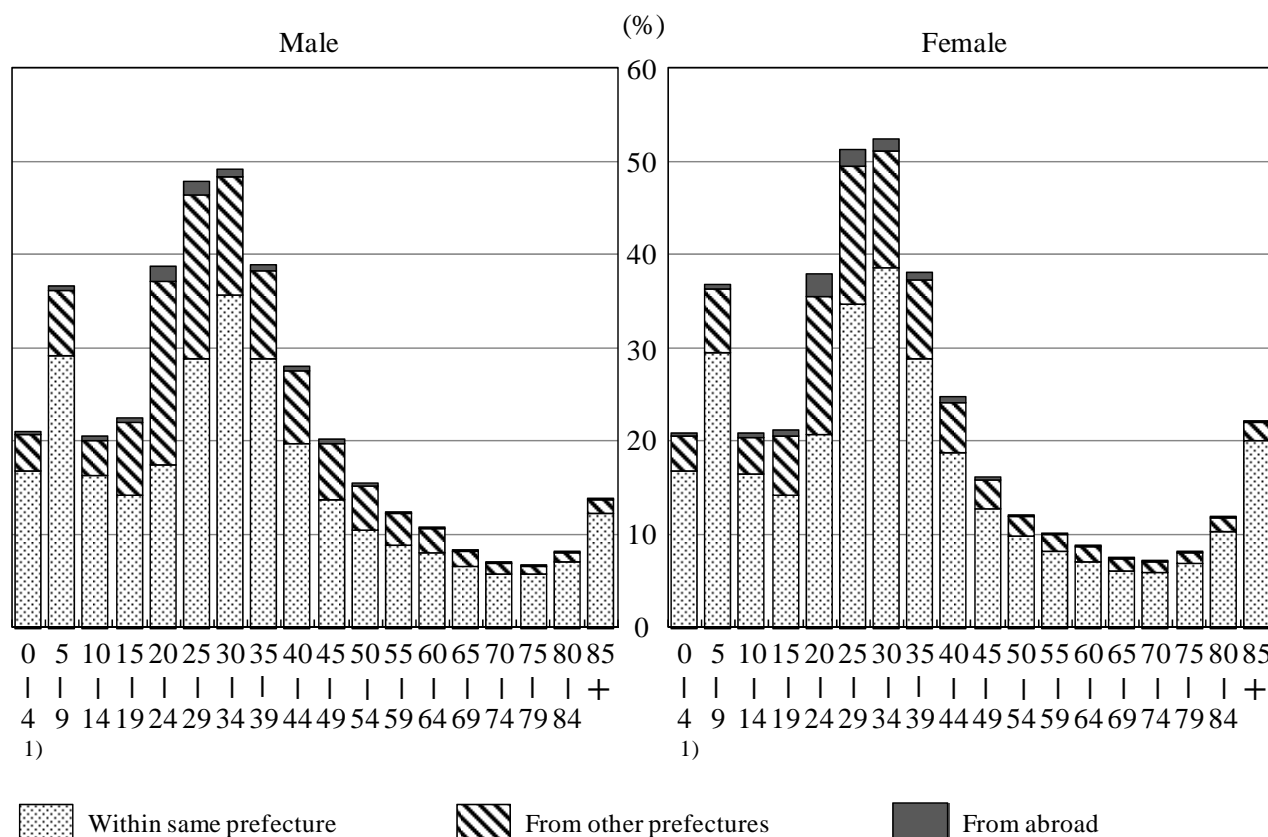
## 2. Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago

**The proportion of “Moved (current residence differs from residence five years ago)” exceeds 20%.**

According to the proportion by place of usual residence with five years ago, the proportion of “Moved (current residence differs from residence five years ago)” (i.e. moved persons) exceeds 20% (22.8%). Breaking down by origin shows that “Within same prefecture” is the highest (16.5%), followed by “From other prefectures” (5.7%) and “From abroad” (0.5%).

Regarding the proportion of moved persons by sex and age group, the proportion is the highest in 30 to 34 years old age group in both men and women (49.3% and 52.4%, respectively), and the proportion of “From other prefectures” is also the highest level around this age group. However, the proportion of moved persons decreases as age increases in the 40 to 74 years old age group. (Figure 7.2, Table 7.2)

**Figure 7.2 Proportion of the Moved Persons among the Population by Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago, Sex and Age (Five-Year Groups): 2010**



1) Calculates about the residence that they usually lived after they were born.

**Table 7.2 Proportion of the Population by Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago, Sex and Age (Five-Year Groups): 2010** (%)

Sex and age	Total	Current residence	Moved (current residence differs from residence five years ago)				
				Within Japan	Within same prefecture	From other prefectures	From abroad
Both sexes	100.0	77.2	22.8	22.3	16.5	5.7	0.5
0 - 4 years old <sup>1)</sup>	100.0	79.0	21.0	20.7	16.8	3.9	0.3
5 - 9	100.0	63.2	36.8	36.2	29.4	6.8	0.5
10-14	100.0	79.2	20.8	20.3	16.5	3.8	0.5
15-19	100.0	78.1	21.9	21.3	14.3	7.0	0.5
20-24	100.0	61.6	38.4	36.4	19.2	17.2	2.0
25-29	100.0	50.4	49.6	48.0	31.9	16.1	1.6
30-34	100.0	49.2	50.8	49.8	37.2	12.6	1.0
35-39	100.0	61.4	38.6	37.9	28.9	9.0	0.7
40-44	100.0	73.5	26.5	25.9	19.4	6.5	0.6
45-49	100.0	81.8	18.2	17.8	13.4	4.5	0.4
50-54	100.0	86.1	13.9	13.6	10.2	3.4	0.2
55-59	100.0	88.7	11.3	11.2	8.6	2.6	0.1
60-64	100.0	90.3	9.7	9.7	7.5	2.1	0.1
65-69	100.0	92.1	7.9	7.8	6.4	1.4	0.0
70-74	100.0	93.0	7.0	7.0	5.9	1.1	0.0
75-79	100.0	92.5	7.5	7.5	6.5	1.0	0.0
80-84	100.0	89.6	10.4	10.4	9.1	1.3	0.0
85 and over	100.0	80.3	19.7	19.7	17.9	1.8	0.0
Male	100.0	76.6	23.4	22.9	16.4	6.5	0.5
0 - 4 years old <sup>1)</sup>	100.0	79.0	21.0	20.7	16.9	3.9	0.3
5 - 9	100.0	63.3	36.7	36.2	29.3	6.8	0.5
10-14	100.0	79.4	20.6	20.2	16.4	3.8	0.5
15-19	100.0	77.5	22.5	22.0	14.3	7.7	0.5
20-24	100.0	61.1	38.9	37.2	17.6	19.6	1.6
25-29	100.0	52.1	47.9	46.4	29.0	17.5	1.5
30-34	100.0	50.7	49.3	48.4	35.8	12.6	0.9
35-39	100.0	61.0	39.0	38.4	28.9	9.5	0.6
40-44	100.0	71.8	28.2	27.6	19.8	7.7	0.6
45-49	100.0	79.7	20.3	19.8	13.9	6.0	0.4
50-54	100.0	84.4	15.6	15.3	10.6	4.7	0.3
55-59	100.0	87.4	12.6	12.4	9.0	3.4	0.2
60-64	100.0	89.2	10.8	10.6	8.0	2.6	0.1
65-69	100.0	91.7	8.3	8.2	6.6	1.6	0.1
70-74	100.0	93.1	6.9	6.9	5.8	1.1	0.0
75-79	100.0	93.3	6.7	6.7	5.8	0.9	0.0
80-84	100.0	91.8	8.2	8.2	7.1	1.0	0.0
85 and over	100.0	86.2	13.8	13.8	12.4	1.4	0.0
Female	100.0	77.8	22.2	21.7	16.7	5.0	0.5
0 - 4 years old <sup>1)</sup>	100.0	79.0	21.0	20.7	16.8	3.9	0.3
5 - 9	100.0	63.1	36.9	36.3	29.5	6.9	0.5
10-14	100.0	79.1	20.9	20.5	16.6	3.8	0.5
15-19	100.0	78.8	21.2	20.6	14.3	6.4	0.6
20-24	100.0	62.0	38.0	35.6	20.8	14.8	2.4
25-29	100.0	48.6	51.4	49.6	34.8	14.8	1.8
30-34	100.0	47.6	52.4	51.2	38.6	12.6	1.2
35-39	100.0	61.8	38.2	37.4	28.9	8.5	0.8
40-44	100.0	75.2	24.8	24.2	18.9	5.3	0.6
45-49	100.0	83.8	16.2	15.8	12.9	3.0	0.4
50-54	100.0	87.8	12.2	12.0	9.9	2.1	0.2
55-59	100.0	89.8	10.2	10.1	8.3	1.8	0.1
60-64	100.0	91.2	8.8	8.7	7.1	1.6	0.1
65-69	100.0	92.5	7.5	7.4	6.2	1.3	0.0
70-74	100.0	92.9	7.1	7.1	6.0	1.1	0.0
75-79	100.0	91.8	8.2	8.1	7.0	1.1	0.0
80-84	100.0	88.1	11.9	11.9	10.4	1.5	0.0
85 and over	100.0	78.0	22.0	22.0	20.1	2.0	0.0

1) Calculates about the residence that they usually lived after they were born.



## CHAPTER VIII: COMMUTING POPULATION

### 1. Proportion by Place of Work or Schooling

**The proportion of “Working in other municipality” among men is higher than the proportion among women.**

Observing the trends in the proportion by place of work or schooling, it shows that the proportion of “Working or attending school in other municipality” increased 1.0 percentage points (pp), from 23.6% in 2005 to 24.6% in 2010. Meanwhile, the proportion of “Working or attending school in same municipality” decreased 1.8 pp, from 39.5% in 2005 to 37.6% in 2010.

Examining the proportion of employed persons aged 15 and over by place of work, it sex and age group, it shows that the proportion of “Working in other municipality” among men exceeds 50% in each group aged 25 to 54, and the proportion of men is higher than that of women in each group aged 25 and over. As a result, the proportion of “Working in other municipality” among men is higher than the proportion among women. (Figure 8.1, Tables 8.1 and 8.2)

**Table 8.1 Trends in the Number of Population and Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Place of Work or Schooling: 2000 to 2010**

Place of work or schooling	Number (thousands)			Proportion (%)			Differences (percentage point)	
	2000 <sup>1)</sup>	2005 <sup>1)</sup>	2010	2000	2005	2010	2000- 2005	2005- 2010
Total	126,697	127,286	128,057	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-
Working or attending school	81,532	78,232	74,222	65.2	63.1	62.3	-2.1	-0.9
In same municipality	50,893	48,929	44,877	40.7	39.5	37.6	-1.2	-1.8
At home	8,785	7,722	6,224	7.0	6.2	5.2	-0.8	-1.0
Not at home	42,108	41,207	38,653	33.7	33.3	32.4	-0.4	-0.8
In other municipality <sup>2)</sup>	30,639	29,303	29,345	24.5	23.6	24.6	-0.9	1.0
Same prefecture <sup>3)</sup>	24,677	23,427	21,950	19.7	18.9	19.6	-0.8	0.7
Other prefecture <sup>3)</sup>	5,962	5,876	5,563	4.8	4.7	5.0	-0.0	0.2
Not working or attending school	43,425	45,697	44,998	34.8	36.9	37.7	2.1	0.9
Not reported	1,741	3,357	8,838	-	-	-	-	-
(Recount)								
Employed (aged 15 and over) <sup>4)</sup>	62,978	61,506	59,611	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-
In same municipality	36,635	35,959	32,628	58.2	58.5	56.2	0.3	-2.3
At home	8,785	7,722	6,224	13.9	12.6	10.7	-1.4	-1.8
Not at home	27,850	28,237	26,404	44.2	45.9	45.4	1.7	-0.5
In other municipality <sup>2)</sup>	26,343	25,547	25,475	41.8	41.5	43.8	-0.3	2.3
Same prefecture <sup>3)</sup>	21,236	20,461	19,200	33.7	33.3	35.0	-0.5	1.8
Other prefecture <sup>3)</sup>	5,108	5,086	4,832	8.1	8.3	8.8	0.2	0.5

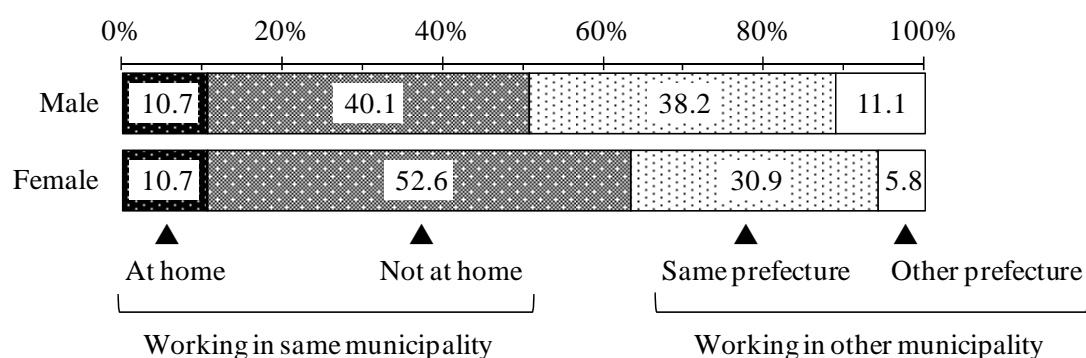
1) Excludes "Age not reported".

2) Includes "Name of municipality not reported".

3) The calculation for proportion is excluded "Not reported".

4) Includes "Place of work not reported".

**Figure 8.1 Proportion of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Place of Work and Sex: 2010**



**Table 8.2 Proportion of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Place of Work, Sex and Age (Five-Year Groups): 2010** (%)

Sex and age	Total	Working in same municipality			Working in other municipality		
		Total	At home	Not at home	Total	Same prefecture	Other prefecture
Both sexes	100.0	56.2	10.7	45.4	43.8	35.0	8.8
15-19 years old	100.0	59.0	1.1	57.9	41.0	34.6	6.4
20-24	100.0	51.4	1.4	49.9	48.6	39.5	9.1
25-29	100.0	47.1	2.5	44.6	52.9	42.5	10.4
30-34	100.0	47.8	3.9	43.9	52.2	41.9	10.3
35-39	100.0	49.6	5.1	44.5	50.4	40.3	10.1
40-44	100.0	51.4	6.1	45.4	48.6	38.5	10.1
45-49	100.0	53.7	7.1	46.6	46.3	36.7	9.6
50-54	100.0	57.1	9.2	47.9	42.9	34.4	8.6
55-59	100.0	60.1	12.3	47.8	39.9	31.8	8.1
60-64	100.0	64.2	18.2	46.0	35.8	28.4	7.5
65 and over	100.0	77.6	39.7	37.8	22.4	17.7	4.7
Male	100.0	50.7	10.7	40.1	49.3	38.2	11.1
15-19 years old	100.0	59.0	1.5	57.5	41.0	34.8	6.2
20-24	100.0	52.4	1.9	50.5	47.6	38.8	8.8
25-29	100.0	47.1	2.9	44.2	52.9	42.5	10.4
30-34	100.0	45.1	4.1	41.1	54.9	43.5	11.4
35-39	100.0	44.0	5.0	39.1	56.0	43.6	12.3
40-44	100.0	43.5	6.1	37.4	56.5	43.0	13.5
45-49	100.0	44.6	7.2	37.4	55.4	41.8	13.6
50-54	100.0	48.2	9.1	39.1	51.8	39.5	12.3
55-59	100.0	51.7	11.8	39.9	48.3	36.9	11.4
60-64	100.0	56.7	17.0	39.7	43.3	33.0	10.3
65 and over	100.0	73.4	37.0	36.5	26.6	20.4	6.2
Female	100.0	63.3	10.7	52.6	36.7	30.9	5.8
15-19 years old	100.0	59.0	0.7	58.3	41.0	34.5	6.6
20-24	100.0	50.3	1.0	49.3	49.7	40.3	9.4
25-29	100.0	47.1	1.9	45.2	52.9	42.5	10.4
30-34	100.0	51.5	3.6	47.8	48.5	39.6	8.9
35-39	100.0	57.5	5.2	52.3	42.5	35.6	7.0
40-44	100.0	61.8	6.0	55.8	38.2	32.6	5.6
45-49	100.0	64.9	7.0	57.9	35.1	30.5	4.6
50-54	100.0	68.2	9.3	59.0	31.8	27.9	3.9
55-59	100.0	71.6	13.0	58.6	28.4	25.0	3.5
60-64	100.0	75.4	19.9	55.5	24.6	21.4	3.1
65 and over	100.0	84.0	44.1	40.0	16.0	13.7	2.3

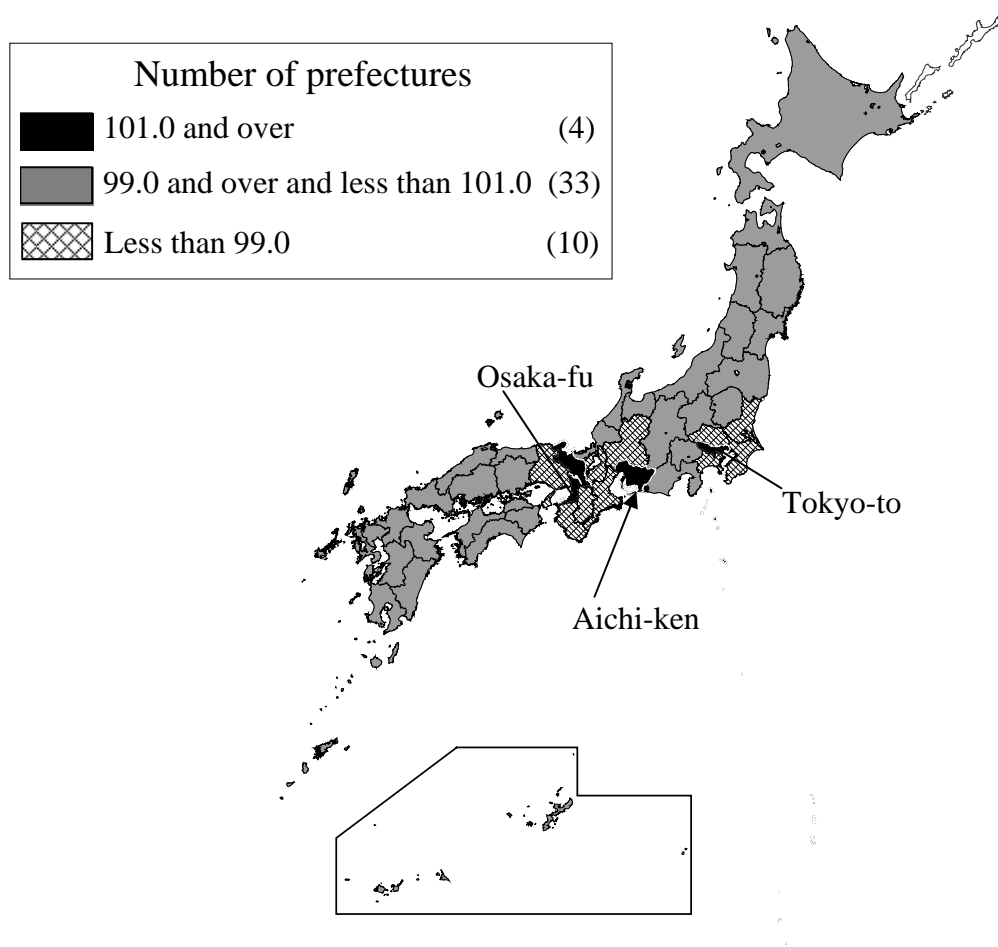
## 2. Ratio of Daytime Population to Nighttime Population

**The ratios of daytime population to nighttime population of Tokyo-to, Osaka-fu and Aichi-ken are high, meanwhile, neighboring prefectures show low ratios.**

According to the daytime population by prefecture, the daytime population of Tokyo-to is the largest (15.6 million), followed by Osaka-fu (9.3 million), Kanagawa-ken (8.3 million), Aichi-ken (7.5 million), Saitama-ken (6.4 million), etc.

Regarding the ratio of daytime population to nighttime population (daytime population per 100 nighttime population) by prefecture, the ratio of Tokyo-to is the highest (118.4), followed by Osaka-fu (104.7) and Aichi-ken (101.5). Meanwhile, neighboring prefectures of these three prefectures show low ratios, such as Saitama-ken (88.6), Chiba-ken (89.5) and Kanagawa-ken (91.2) (adjacent to Tokyo-to), Nara-ken (89.9) and Hyogo-ken (95.7) (adjacent to Osaka-fu) and Gifu-ken (96.0) (adjacent to Aichi-ken). (Figure 8.2, Table 8.3)

**Figure 8.2 Ratio of Daytime Population to Nighttime Population by Prefecture: 2010**



Note: Daytime population is calculated as follows:

Daytime population of A = (Population of A)

+ (Number of persons *not* living in A but working or attending school in A)

- (Number of persons living in A but working or attending school *not* in A)

**Table 8.3 Trends in the Daytime Population, Nighttime Population and Ratio of Daytime Population to Nighttime Population by Prefecture: 2000 to 2010**

Prefecture	Daytime population (thousands)			Nighttime population (thousands)			Ratio of Daytime population to Nighttime population		
	2000 <sup>1)</sup>	2005 <sup>1)</sup>	2010	2000 <sup>1)</sup>	2005 <sup>1)</sup>	2010	2000	2005	2010
Japan	126,697	127,286	128,057	126,697	127,286	128,057	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hokkaido	5,655	5,619	5,504	5,657	5,621	5,506	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aomori-ken	1,476	1,435	1,374	1,475	1,436	1,373	100.1	99.9	100.0
Iwate-ken	1,411	1,377	1,326	1,416	1,381	1,330	99.7	99.7	99.7
Miyagi-ken	2,366	2,357	2,352	2,364	2,354	2,348	100.1	100.1	100.2
Akita-ken	1,187	1,144	1,085	1,189	1,145	1,086	99.9	99.9	99.9
Yamagata-ken	1,243	1,215	1,167	1,244	1,216	1,169	99.9	99.9	99.8
Fukushima-ken	2,122	2,082	2,021	2,126	2,090	2,029	99.8	99.6	99.6
Ibaraki-ken	2,892	2,886	2,887	2,985	2,973	2,970	96.9	97.0	97.2
Tochigi-ken	1,993	1,998	1,990	2,004	2,013	2,008	99.4	99.3	99.1
Gumma-ken	2,018	2,021	2,005	2,020	2,023	2,008	99.9	99.9	99.9
Saitama-ken	5,985	6,159	6,373	6,925	7,036	7,195	86.4	87.5	88.6
Chiba-ken	5,182	5,340	5,560	5,915	6,034	6,216	87.6	88.5	89.5
Tokyo-to	14,667	14,978	15,576	12,017	12,416	13,159	122.0	120.6	118.4
Kanagawa-ken	7,634	7,905	8,254	8,475	8,753	9,048	90.1	90.3	91.2
Niigata-ken	2,474	2,428	2,375	2,473	2,426	2,374	100.0	100.1	100.0
Toyama-ken	1,117	1,108	1,091	1,120	1,111	1,093	99.7	99.7	99.8
Ishikawa-ken	1,180	1,177	1,172	1,176	1,173	1,170	100.3	100.3	100.2
Fukui-ken	831	821	807	829	820	806	100.3	100.2	100.1
Yamanashi-ken	881	876	855	888	884	863	99.2	99.1	99.0
Nagano-ken	2,213	2,193	2,149	2,212	2,195	2,152	100.1	99.9	99.9
Gifu-ken	2,027	2,019	1,998	2,109	2,106	2,081	96.1	95.9	96.0
Shizuoka-ken	3,763	3,783	3,760	3,767	3,787	3,765	99.9	99.9	99.9
Aichi-ken	7,131	7,341	7,521	7,016	7,219	7,411	101.6	101.7	101.5
Mie-ken	1,811	1,824	1,820	1,857	1,865	1,855	97.6	97.8	98.1
Shiga-ken	1,290	1,327	1,363	1,342	1,379	1,411	96.1	96.2	96.6
Kyoto-fu	2,643	2,651	2,668	2,630	2,631	2,636	100.5	100.8	101.2
Osaka-fu	9,308	9,241	9,281	8,789	8,759	8,865	105.9	105.5	104.7
Hyogo-ken	5,276	5,299	5,348	5,547	5,570	5,588	95.1	95.1	95.7
Nara-ken	1,262	1,259	1,260	1,441	1,419	1,401	87.6	88.7	89.9
Wakayama-ken	1,046	1,012	983	1,070	1,035	1,002	97.8	97.8	98.1
Tottori-ken	614	607	589	612	606	589	100.2	100.2	100.0
Shimane-ken	760	741	718	761	741	717	99.9	99.9	100.0
Okayama-ken	1,949	1,949	1,943	1,950	1,950	1,945	99.9	99.9	99.9
Hiroshima-ken	2,886	2,872	2,869	2,876	2,863	2,861	100.3	100.3	100.3
Yamaguchi-ken	1,518	1,482	1,444	1,528	1,491	1,451	99.4	99.4	99.5
Tokushima-ken	822	808	783	824	810	785	99.8	99.7	99.7
Kagawa-ken	1,025	1,013	998	1,022	1,011	996	100.2	100.2	100.2
Ehime-ken	1,494	1,469	1,433	1,493	1,467	1,431	100.1	100.1	100.1
Kochi-ken	812	795	763	813	796	764	99.9	99.9	99.9
Fukuoka-ken	5,014	5,030	5,078	5,006	5,026	5,072	100.2	100.1	100.1
Saga-ken	873	866	852	877	866	850	99.6	100.0	100.2
Nagasaki-ken	1,513	1,474	1,423	1,516	1,478	1,427	99.8	99.7	99.8
Kumamoto-ken	1,851	1,833	1,810	1,858	1,840	1,817	99.6	99.6	99.6
Oita-ken	1,220	1,207	1,197	1,220	1,206	1,197	100.0	100.1	100.0
Miyazaki-ken	1,169	1,152	1,136	1,170	1,152	1,135	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kagoshima-ken	1,784	1,752	1,704	1,785	1,753	1,706	99.9	100.0	99.9
Okinawa-ken	1,309	1,361	1,392	1,309	1,361	1,393	100.0	100.0	100.0

1) Excludes "Age not reported".

## CHAPTER IX: HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSING STATUS

### 1. Type and Size of Household

**The number of households is 52.0 million, exceeding 50 million for the first time.**

The 2010 Population Census shows that the number of households of Japan as of October 1, 2010 is 52.0 million, exceeding 50 million for the first time.

According to the number of households and household members by type of household, the number of private households is 51.8 million and that of private household members is 125.5 million. Comparing these figures between 2005 and 2010, it shows that the number of private households increased by 2.8 million (5.7%) while that of private household members slightly increased by 572 thousand (0.5%).

Meanwhile, the number of institutional households is 108 thousand and that of institutional household members is 2.5 million. Comparing these figures between 2005 and 2010, the number of institutional households increased by 8 thousand (7.9%) and that of institutional household members increased by 199 thousand (8.6%). Especially, regarding the breakdown of the number of institutional household members, the number of inmates of social institutions such as an aged people's home increased by 380 thousand (35.5%) which contributed greatly to the increase of the number of institutional household members. (Table 9.1)

**Table 9.1 Trends in the Number of Households and Household Members by Type of Household: 1995 to 2010**

Type of household	Number (thousands)				Change (thousands)	Change rate (%)		
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2005- 2010	1995- 2000	2000- 2005	2005- 2010
Households								
Total <sup>1)</sup>	44,108	47,063	49,566	51,951	2,384	6.7	5.3	4.8
Private households	43,900	46,782	49,063	51,842	2,780	6.6	4.9	5.7
Institutional households	101	102	100	108	8	0.8	-1.3	7.9
Household members								
Total <sup>1)</sup>	125,570	126,926	127,768	128,057	289	1.1	0.7	0.2
Private households	123,646	124,725	124,973	125,546	572	0.9	0.2	0.5
Institutional households (Recount)	1,794	1,973	2,312	2,512	199	10.0	17.2	8.6
Inmates of social Institutions	525	701	1,070	1,450	380	33.7	52.6	35.5

1) Figures between 1995 and 2005 include "Not reported".

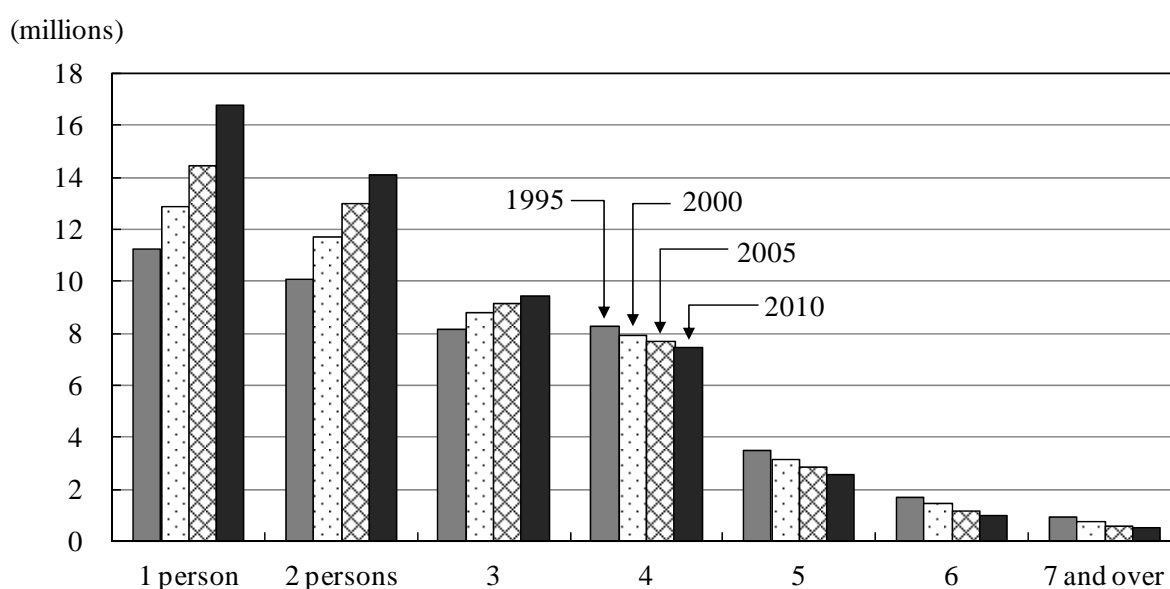
Note: "Institutional households" consists of households of "Students in school dormitories", "Inpatients of hospitals", "Inmates of social institutions", "Persons in camps of Self-Defence Forces", "Inmates of reformatory institutions", etc.

**The number of one-person households is the largest (16.8 million) and exceeded 30% among private households.**

Regarding the number of private households by size of household, one-person households is the largest category (16.8 million), accounting for 32.4 % of the number of private households. The number of households declines as the size of household becomes larger.

Comparing the number of private households by size of household between 2005 and 2010, it shows that the change rate of number of private households becomes higher as the size of household becomes smaller, and the number of households with 3 persons or less shows an upward trend while the number of household with 4 persons and over shows a downward trend since 1995. As a result, the number of members per household declined, from 2.55 in 2005 to 2.42 in 2010. (Figure 9.1, Table 9.2)

**Figure 9.1 Trends in the Number of Private Households by Size of Household: 1995 to 2010**



**Table 9.2 Trends in the Number of Private Households by Size of Household: 1995 to 2010**

Size of household	Number of private households (thousands)				Proportion (%)		Change rate (%)	
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2005	2010	2000-2005	2005-2010
Total	43,900	46,782	49,063	51,842	100.0	100.0	4.9	5.7
1 person	11,239	12,911	14,457	16,785	29.5	32.4	12.0	16.1
2 persons	10,080	11,743	13,024	14,126	26.5	27.2	10.9	8.5
3	8,131	8,810	9,196	9,422	18.7	18.2	4.4	2.5
4	8,277	7,925	7,707	7,460	15.7	14.4	-2.7	-3.2
5	3,512	3,167	2,848	2,572	5.8	5.0	-10.1	-9.7
6	1,713	1,449	1,208	985	2.5	1.9	-16.6	-18.5
7 and over	948	776	623	493	1.3	1.0	-19.7	-20.8
Members per household (persons)	2.82	2.67	2.55	2.42	-	-	-	-

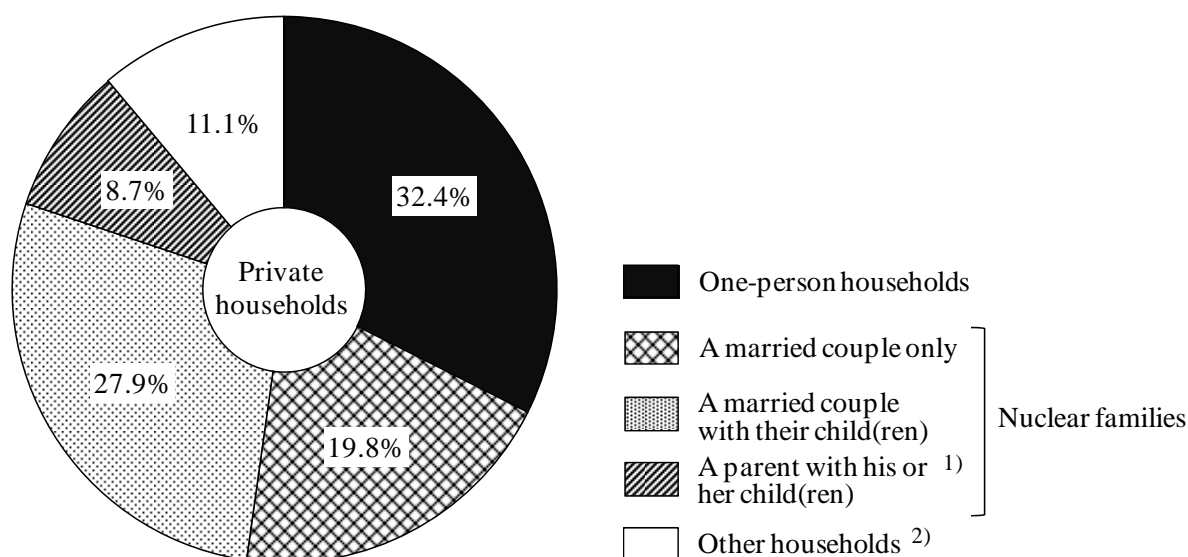
**The number of “A married couple only” is increasing while that of “A married couple with their child(ren)” is decreasing.**

According to the number of private households by family type of household, the number of “Relatives households”, consisting of the household head and relatives of the household head, is 34.5 million (66.7%) and “One-person households” is 16.8 million (32.4%). Meanwhile, the number of “Households including non-relatives”, which has two and more members and exists of non-relatives of the household head, is 456 thousand (0.9%).

Regarding the breakdown of “Relatives households”, the number of “Nuclear families” is 29.2 million, accounting for 56.4% of the number of private households, and the breakdown of “Nuclear families” shows that the number of “A married couple with their child(ren)” is the largest (14.4 million, 27.9% of the number of private households), followed by “A married couple only” (10.2 million, 19.8% of the number of private households), etc.

However, observing the trends in these figures shows that the number of “A married couple only” and “One-person households” is increasing while that of “A married couple with their child(ren)” is decreasing. These trends indicate that the decreasing size of households is caused by the increase of “One-person households” and “A married couple only” and so on. (Figure 9.2, Table 9.3)

**Figure 9.2 Proportion of Private Households by Family Type of Household: 2010**



**Table 9.3 Trends in the Number of Private Households by Family Type of Household:  
2000 to 2010**

Family type of household	Number (thousands)			Proportion (%)			Change rate (%)	
	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010	2000-2005	2005-2010
Total <sup>1)</sup>	46,782	49,063	51,842	100.0	100.0	100.0	4.9	5.7
A Relatives households	33,595	34,246	34,516	71.8	69.8	66.7	1.9	0.8
I. Nuclear families	27,273	28,327	29,207	58.3	57.7	56.4	3.9	3.1
(1) A married couple only	8,823	9,625	10,244	18.9	19.6	19.8	9.1	6.4
(2) A married couple with their child(ren)	14,904	14,631	14,440	31.9	29.8	27.9	-1.8	-1.3
(3) Father with his child(ren)	535	605	664	1.1	1.2	1.3	13.2	9.8
(4) Mother with her child(ren)	3,011	3,465	3,859	6.4	7.1	7.5	15.1	11.4
II. Relatives households excluding nuclear families	6,322	5,919	5,309	13.5	12.1	10.3	-6.4	-10.3
(5) A couple with their parents	238	246	232	0.5	0.5	0.4	3.5	-5.9
(6) A couple with their parent	697	737	731	1.5	1.5	1.4	5.7	-0.8
(7) A couple with their child(ren) and parents	1,438	1,177	920	3.1	2.4	1.8	-18.1	-21.9
(8) A couple with their child(ren) and parent	2,079	1,819	1,516	4.4	3.7	2.9	-12.5	-16.7
(9) A couple with relative(s) other than child(ren) and parent(s)	122	124	122	0.3	0.3	0.2	2.1	-2.1
(10) A couple with their child(ren) and relative(s) other than parent(s)	369	411	431	0.8	0.8	0.8	11.3	4.9
(11) A couple with their parent(s) and relative(s) other than child(ren)	119	113	106	0.3	0.2	0.2	-5.2	-6.0
(12) A couple with their child(ren), parent(s) and other relative(s)	460	414	350	1.0	0.8	0.7	-10.1	-15.4
(13) Brothers or sisters only	290	307	316	0.6	0.6	0.6	5.9	3.0
(14) Relatives households excluding nuclear families n.e.c	511	571	586	1.1	1.2	1.1	11.7	2.7
B Households including non-relatives	276	360	456	0.6	0.7	0.9	30.2	26.9
C One-person households	12,911	14,457	16,785	27.6	29.5	32.4	12.0	16.1

1) Includes "Family type not classified".

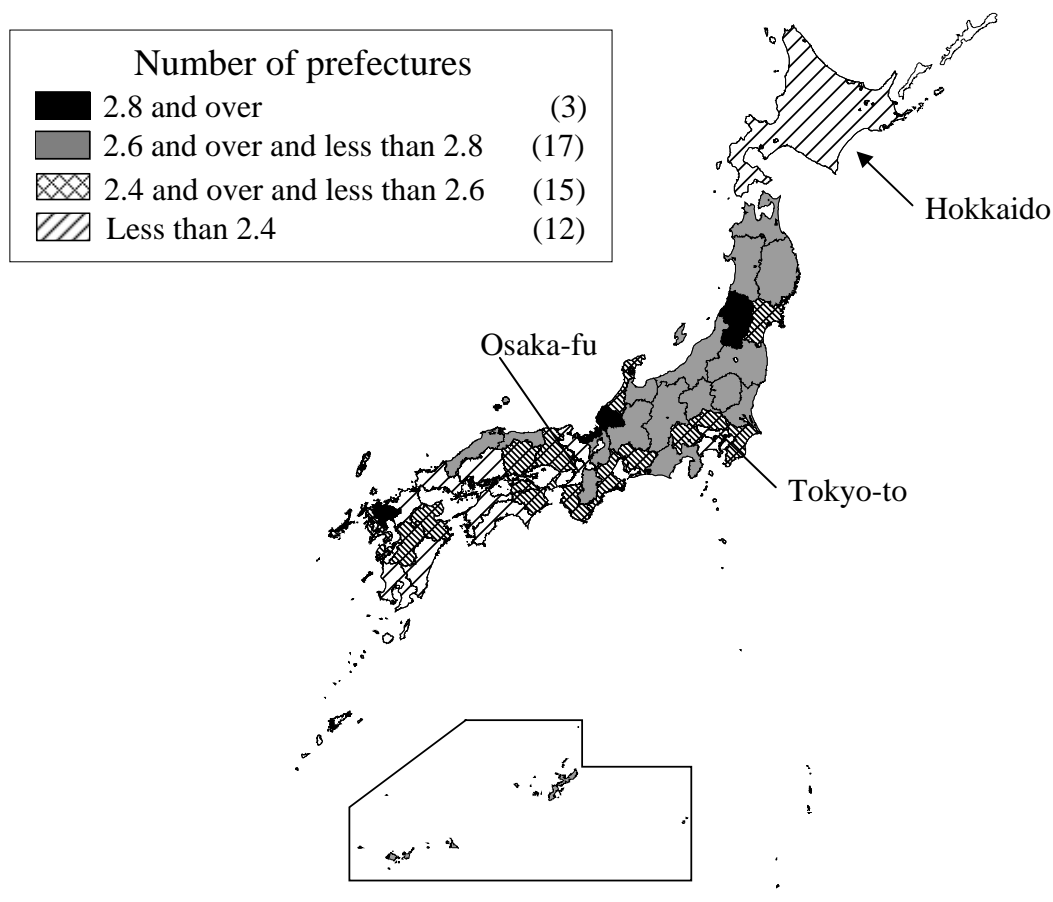


## The number of private households increased in 45 of 47 prefectures.

According to the number of private households by prefecture, the number of households is the largest in Tokyo-to (6.4 million) same as the population, followed by Kanagawa-ken (3.8 million), Osaka-fu (3.8 million), Aichi-ken (2.9 million), Saitama-ken (2.8 million), Chiba-ken (2.5 million), Hyogo-ken (2.3 million) and Fukuoka-ken (2.1 million). These 8 prefectures have a number of private households of 2 million and over. Comparing the number of private households by prefecture in 2005 and 2010, the number of private households increased in 45 of 47 prefectures.

Regarding the members per household of private households by prefecture, the members per household is low in Tokyo-to (2.03), Hokkaido (2.21), Osaka-fu (2.28) etc. because these prefectures have a large city and the proportion of one-person households tends to be high in large cities. Moreover, geographical distribution shows that the number of members per household in western Japan is relatively low. (Figure 9.3, Table 9.4)

**Figure 9.3 Members per Household of Private Households by Prefecture: 2010**



**Table 9.4 Trends in the Number of Private Households and Members per Household by Prefecture: 2000 to 2010**

Prefecture	Number (thousands)			Change between 2005 and 2010(thousands)		Members per household (persons)		
	2000	2005	2010	Number (thousands)	Rate (%)	2000	2005	2010
Japan	46,782	49,063	51,842	2,780	5.7	2.67	2.55	2.42
Hokkaido	2,278	2,369	2,418	49	2.1	2.42	2.31	2.21
Aomori-ken	504	509	511	2	0.5	2.86	2.75	2.61
Iwate-ken	475	479	483	4	0.7	2.92	2.82	2.69
Miyagi-ken	832	859	900	42	4.9	2.80	2.70	2.56
Akita-ken	388	391	389	-2	-0.6	3.00	2.85	2.71
Yamagata-ken	376	385	388	2	0.6	3.25	3.09	2.94
Fukushima-ken	686	707	719	12	1.7	3.05	2.91	2.76
Ibaraki-ken	984	1,029	1,087	57	5.6	2.99	2.84	2.68
Tochigi-ken	666	705	744	39	5.5	2.97	2.81	2.65
Gumma-ken	691	724	754	30	4.2	2.88	2.75	2.61
Saitama-ken	2,470	2,631	2,838	207	7.9	2.78	2.64	2.50
Chiba-ken	2,164	2,304	2,512	208	9.0	2.70	2.58	2.44
Tokyo-to	5,371	5,747	6,382	635	11.0	2.21	2.13	2.03
Kanagawa-ken	3,318	3,550	3,830	280	7.9	2.53	2.43	2.33
Niigata-ken	792	813	837	25	3.0	3.07	2.93	2.77
Toyama-ken	356	370	382	12	3.3	3.09	2.93	2.79
Ishikawa-ken	407	423	440	17	4.0	2.83	2.70	2.58
Fukui-ken	258	267	275	7	2.8	3.14	3.00	2.86
Yamanashi-ken	308	320	327	7	2.2	2.84	2.71	2.58
Nagano-ken	756	778	793	15	1.9	2.89	2.77	2.66
Gifu-ken	678	710	736	26	3.6	3.07	2.92	2.78
Shizuoka-ken	1,279	1,347	1,397	50	3.7	2.91	2.77	2.65
Aichi-ken	2,523	2,724	2,930	205	7.5	2.75	2.62	2.49
Mie-ken	635	673	703	31	4.6	2.88	2.73	2.59
Shiga-ken	439	478	517	39	8.2	3.02	2.85	2.69
Kyoto-fu	1,015	1,064	1,120	57	5.3	2.55	2.43	2.31
Osaka-fu	3,455	3,591	3,823	233	6.5	2.51	2.40	2.28
Hyogo-ken	2,035	2,129	2,253	124	5.8	2.69	2.58	2.44
Nara-ken	485	501	523	22	4.3	2.93	2.78	2.63
Wakayama-ken	380	383	393	10	2.5	2.77	2.65	2.50
Tottori-ken	200	209	211	3	1.4	3.00	2.83	2.71
Shimane-ken	257	259	261	2	0.6	2.90	2.78	2.66
Okayama-ken	690	724	753	28	3.9	2.77	2.63	2.52
Hiroshima-ken	1,096	1,131	1,183	52	4.6	2.57	2.47	2.36
Yamaguchi-ken	582	589	596	7	1.3	2.56	2.46	2.36
Tokushima-ken	288	298	302	4	1.3	2.78	2.64	2.52
Kagawa-ken	364	376	390	14	3.7	2.75	2.63	2.49
Ehime-ken	565	581	590	9	1.5	2.59	2.47	2.37
Kochi-ken	319	323	321	-2	-0.7	2.47	2.38	2.30
Fukuoka-ken	1,907	1,985	2,107	122	6.1	2.57	2.47	2.35
Saga-ken	278	286	294	8	2.8	3.08	2.94	2.80
Nagasaki-ken	543	552	557	5	1.0	2.71	2.59	2.47
Kumamoto-ken	645	664	686	22	3.3	2.81	2.69	2.57
Oita-ken	452	465	480	15	3.3	2.64	2.52	2.41
Miyazaki-ken	437	449	459	10	2.2	2.61	2.50	2.40
Kagoshima-ken	714	723	727	4	0.6	2.43	2.35	2.27
Okinawa-ken	440	487	519	32	6.6	2.91	2.74	2.63

## 2. Tenure of Dwelling and Type of Building

**The proportion of “Owned houses” is 61.9%.**

According to the number of private households living in the number of private households living in “Owned houses” is the largest (31.6 million), accounting for 61.9% of the private households living in dwelling houses. This is followed by the number of “Rented houses owned by private company” (1.4 million), “Rented houses owned by local governments” (2.2 million), etc., accounting for 28.1% and 4.2%, respectively.

Comparing the proportion of “Owned houses” between 2005 and 2010, the proportion remained virtually the same at 62.1% in 2005 versus 61.9% in 2010. (Table 9.5)

**Table 9.5 Trends in the Number of Private Households Living in Dwelling Houses by Tenure of Dwelling: 1995 to 2010**

Year	Total	Owned houses	Rented houses, etc.					
			Total	Owned by local governments	Owned by UR, etc.	Owned by private company	Issued houses	Rented rooms
Number (thousands)								
1995	42,614	25,633	16,981	2,111	902	11,618	1,975	374
2000	45,693	27,905	17,788	2,190	952	12,298	1,799	549
2005	48,168	29,927	18,241	2,173	1,001	13,005	1,527	536
2010	51,055	31,594	19,461	2,153	917	14,371	1,442	577
Proportion (%)								
1995	100.0	60.2	39.8	5.0	2.1	27.3	4.6	0.9
2000	100.0	61.1	38.9	4.8	2.1	26.9	3.9	1.2
2005	100.0	62.1	37.9	4.5	2.1	27.0	3.2	1.1
2010	100.0	61.9	38.1	4.2	1.8	28.1	2.8	1.1
Change rate (%)								
1995 - 2000	7.2	8.9	4.8	3.7	5.6	5.8	-8.9	46.7
2000 - 2005	5.4	7.2	2.5	-0.8	5.1	5.7	-15.1	-2.5
2005 - 2010	6.0	5.6	6.7	-0.9	-8.4	10.5	-5.6	7.8

Notes: "Owned by UR, etc." stands for "Owned by Urban Renaissance agency and housing corporations".

## 83.6% of private households in “Owned houses” live in “Detached houses”.

Observing the number of private households living in dwelling houses by type of building, the number of “Detached houses” is the largest (28.4 million), followed by “Apartments, etc.” (21.2 million), etc. Moreover, regarding the breakdown of “Apartments, etc.” by stories of building, the number of “3-5 stories” is the largest (8.2 million).

According to the proportion of private households in “Owned houses” by type of building, 83.6% of private households live in “Detached houses”. Meanwhile, the proportion of private households in “Rented houses, etc.” by type of building shows that the proportion of “Apartments, etc.” in each group of “Rented houses, etc.” exceeds 80%, excluding “Rented rooms”. (Table 9.6)

**Table 9.6 Number of Private Households Living in Dwelling Houses by Type of Building and Tenure of Dwelling: 2010**

Type of building	Total	Owned houses	Rented houses, etc.					
			Total	Owned by local governments	Owned by UR, etc.	Owned by private company	Issued houses	Rented rooms
Number (thousands)								
Total <sup>1)</sup>	51,055	31,594	19,461	2,153	917	14,371	1,442	577
Detached houses	28,425	26,425	2,000	50	0	1,458	138	354
Tenement houses	1,302	306	996	265	2	662	46	22
Apartments, etc.								
Total <sup>2)</sup>	21,225	4,822	16,403	1,838	915	12,216	1,241	194
1-2 stories	5,975	149	5,826	52	2	5,441	250	81
3-5	8,154	1,075	7,079	1,276	489	4,555	690	68
6 and over	7,096	3,598	3,498	510	424	2,220	300	44
Others	100	41	59	0	-	34	16	8
Proportion (%)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Detached houses	55.7	83.6	10.3	2.3	0.0	10.1	9.6	61.2
Tenement houses	2.6	1.0	5.1	12.3	0.2	4.6	3.2	3.8
Apartments, etc.								
Total	41.6	15.3	84.3	85.4	99.8	85.0	86.1	33.5
1-2 stories <sup>3)</sup>	11.7	0.5	29.9	2.4	0.2	37.9	17.4	14.0
3-5 <sup>3)</sup>	16.0	3.4	36.4	59.3	53.4	31.7	47.9	11.8
6 and over <sup>3)</sup>	13.9	11.4	18.0	23.7	46.2	15.4	20.8	7.7
Others	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	-	0.2	1.1	1.5

Notes: "Owned by UR, etc." stands for "Owned by Urban Renaissance agency and housing corporations" and "Apartments, etc" stands for "Apartments houses and flats".

1) Includes "Type of building not reported".

2) Includes "Stories of building not reported".

3) The calculation for proportion is excluded "Stories of building not reported".

## CHAPTER X: POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER

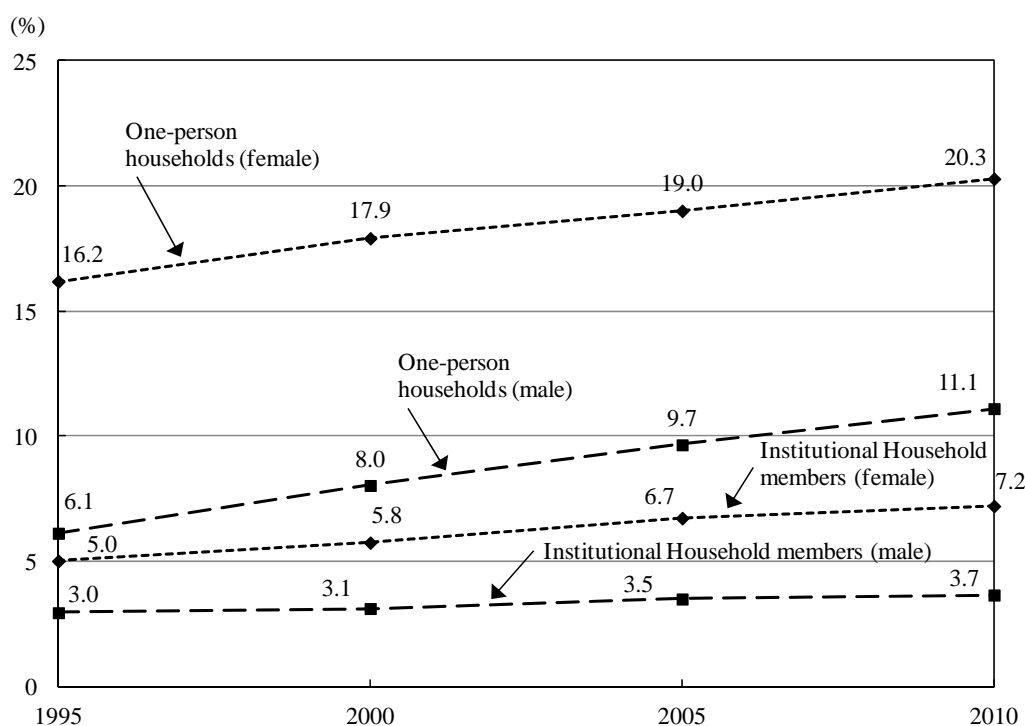
**In the population aged 65 and over, one in ten males and one in five females are living alone.**

Observing the household members aged 65 and over by type of household, it shows that the number of “One-person household” is 4.8 million, accounting for 16.4% of the total population aged 65 and over (29.2 million). This number continues to increase and is more than twice the number of 1995 (2.2 million).

Regarding the proportion of “One-person households” within the population aged 65 and over by sex, the proportion is 11.1% among men and 20.3% among women, meaning that approximately one in five women aged 65 and over are living alone.

The number of household members of "Inmates of social institutions" is 1.2 million, accounting for 4.1% of the total population aged 65 and over. This is approximately 1.5 times the number of 2005. Otherwise, the number of "Inpatients of hospitals" is 449 thousand, accounting for 1.5% and declined from 2005. (Figure 10.1, Table 10.1)

**Figure 10.1 Trends in the Proportion of Household Members Aged 65 and Over by Type of Household and Sex: 1995 to 2010**



**Table 10.1 Trends in the Number of Household Members of Population Aged 65 and Over by Type of Household and Sex: 1995 to 2010**

Sex and year	Population aged 65 and over	Private household members	One-person households	Institutional Household members	Inmates of social institutions	Inpatients of hospitals
Number (thousands)						
Both sexes						
1995	18,261	17,498	2,202	762	326	429
2000	22,005	20,981	3,032	1,024	485	528
2005	25,672	24,294	3,865	1,378	826	539
2010	29,246	27,578	4,791	1,668	1,201	449
Male						
1995	7,504	7,282	460	222	81	134
2000	9,222	8,934	742	288	113	164
2005	10,875	10,494	1,051	381	192	177
2010	12,470	12,014	1,386	457	280	161
Female						
1995	10,757	10,216	1,742	540	244	295
2000	12,783	12,047	2,290	736	371	364
2005	14,797	13,801	2,814	997	634	362
2010	16,775	15,564	3,405	1,211	921	287
Proportion (%)						
Both sexes						
1995	100.0	95.8	12.1	4.2	1.8	2.3
2000	100.0	95.3	13.8	4.7	2.2	2.4
2005	100.0	94.6	15.1	5.4	3.2	2.1
2010	100.0	94.3	16.4	5.7	4.1	1.5
Male						
1995	100.0	97.0	6.1	3.0	1.1	1.8
2000	100.0	96.9	8.0	3.1	1.2	1.8
2005	100.0	96.5	9.7	3.5	1.8	1.6
2010	100.0	96.3	11.1	3.7	2.2	1.3
Female						
1995	100.0	95.0	16.2	5.0	2.3	2.7
2000	100.0	94.2	17.9	5.8	2.9	2.8
2005	100.0	93.3	19.0	6.7	4.3	2.4
2010	100.0	92.8	20.3	7.2	5.5	1.7

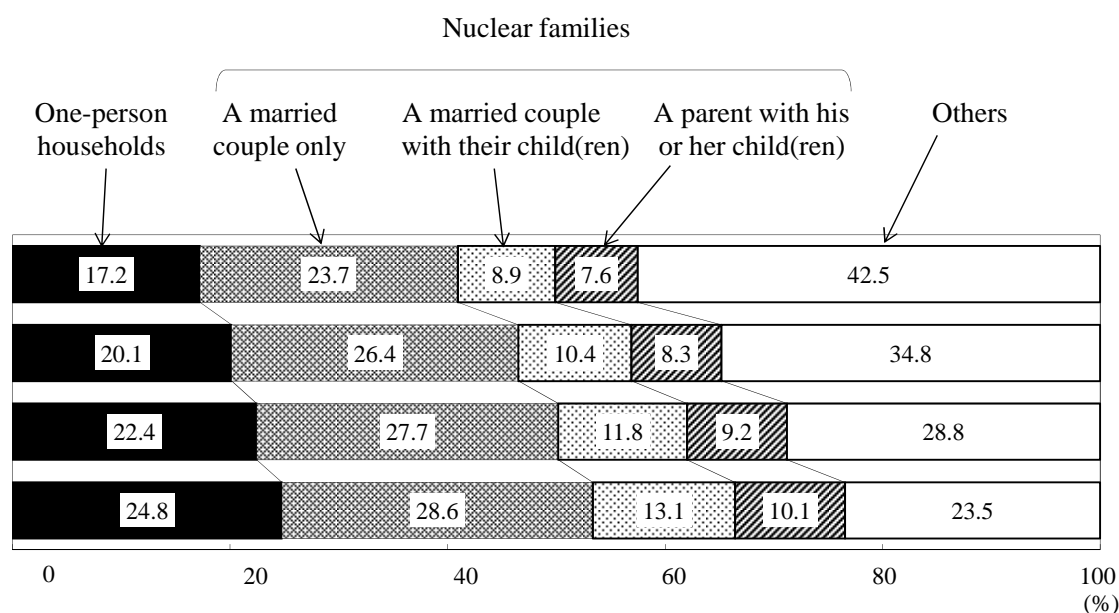
## Half of aged person live “Comprising only household members aged 65 and over”.

The number of private households with household members aged 65 and over is 19.3 million in 2010, accounting for 37.3% of the total number of private households. It is a 12.3% increase from the number in 2005.

Regarding the private households with household members aged 65 and over by family type of household, the number of “One-person households” increased by 24.0%, from 3.9 million in 2005 to 4.8 million in 2010, and the number of “Nuclear families” also increased by 19.2%, from 8.4 million to 10.0 million. Otherwise, the number of other households (including “Three-generation households”) declined by 8.5% from 5.0 million to 4.5 million. (Figure 10.2, Table 10.2)

Regarding the proportion of private household members aged 65 and over by type of household by presence of aged household members, the number of private household members of households comprising only household members aged 65 and over is 14.2 million, accounting for 51.4%. Especially, households consisting of one or two person(s) account for 17.4% and 32.6% respectively. As a result, half of private household members aged 65 and over live alone or with another aged person. (Table 10.3)

**Figure 10.2 Trends in the Proportion of Private Households with Household Members Aged 65 and Over by Family Type of Household: 1995 to 2010**



**Table 10.2 Trends in the Number of Private Households with Household Members Aged 65 and Over by Family Type of Household: 1995 to 2010**

Family type of household	Households with household members aged 65 and over				Change rate (%)
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2005-2010
Number (thousands)					
Total	12,790	15,057	17,220	19,338	12.3
One-person households	2,202	3,032	3,865	4,791	24.0
Nuclear families	5,149	6,783	8,398	10,011	19.2
A married couple only	3,036	3,972	4,774	5,525	15.7
A married couple with their child(ren)	1,143	1,566	2,039	2,532	24.2
A parent with his or her child(ren)	970	1,246	1,586	1,954	23.3
Others	5,439	5,241	4,956	4,536	-8.5
(Special count) Total private households	43,900	46,782	49,063	51,842	
Proportion (%)					
Total	100.0 (29.1)	100.0 (32.2)	100.0 (35.1)	100.0 (37.3)	-
One-person households	17.2	20.1	22.4	24.8	-
Nuclear families	40.3	45.1	48.8	51.8	-
A married couple only	23.7	26.4	27.7	28.6	-
A married couple with their child(ren)	8.9	10.4	11.8	13.1	-
A parent with his or her child(ren)	7.6	8.3	9.2	10.1	-
Others	42.5	34.8	28.8	23.5	-

Note: Number included ( ) shows proportion of "Households with household members aged 65 and over"among "Total private households".

**Table 10.3 Number of Private Household Members Aged 65 and Over by Type of Household by Presence of Aged Household Members: 2010**

Type of household by presence of aged household members	Number (thousands)	Proportion (%)
Households with household members aged 65 and over	27,578	100.0
Households comprising only household members aged 65 and over	14,172	51.4
Household consisting of one person	4,791	17.4
Household consisting of two persons	8,995	32.6
Household consisting of three and over persons	386	1.4
Households with household members aged under 65	13,406	48.6



## CHAPTER XI: POPULATION OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS

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

**The population of foreign residents is 1.6 million, a 5.9% increase.**

The 2010 Population Census shows that the population of foreign residents usually living in Japan is 1.6 million (1.3% of the total population), which is an increase of 5.9% from the population of foreign residents in 2005.

Trends in the population of foreign residents since 1950 indicate that the population of foreigners residing in Japan continued to increase with the exception of 1960. (Table 11.1)

**Number of Chinese nationals exceeds that of Korean nationals for the first time.**

According to the population of foreign residents in 2010 by nationality, the number of Chinese is the largest (460 thousand), followed by that of Koreans (423 thousand), Brazilians (153 thousand), Filipinos (146 thousand), etc.

A comparison of proportion of foreign residents by nationality in 2010 with that in 2005 reveals that the proportion of nationality of Korea, Brazil, Peru and the United States of America (U.S.A) decreased by 4.7 percentage points (pp), 4.6 pp, 0.4 pp and 0.2 pp respectively, while the proportion of Chinese and Filipino nationals increased by 5.2 pp and 0.7 pp, respectively. (Table 11.2)

**Table 11.1 Trends in the Total Population, the Number of Foreigners and the Number of Japanese: 1950 to 2010**

Year	Number (thousands)						Sex ratio of foreigners	foreigners growth (%)	Proportion of foreigners (%)
	Total Population	Foreigners			Japan	Not reported			
		Both sexes	Male	Female					
1950	84,115	529	299	230	...	...	129.6	-	0.6
1955	90,077	598	328	270	...	...	121.7	13.1	0.7
1960	94,302	579	312	266	...	...	117.4	-3.3	0.6
1965	99,209	596	317	279	...	...	113.7	3.1	0.6
1970	104,665	604	319	285	104,061	-	112.1	1.3	0.6
1975	111,940	642	335	307	111,252	46	109.2	6.2	0.6
1980	117,060	669	344	325	116,320	71	105.8	4.2	0.6
1985	121,049	720	364	356	120,287	41	102.3	7.7	0.6
1990	123,611	886	445	441	122,398	326	101.0	23.1	0.7
1995	125,570	1,140	567	574	124,299	131	98.8	28.6	0.9
2000	126,926	1,311	621	689	125,387	229	90.1	14.9	1.0
2005	127,768	1,556	727	829	125,730	482	87.7	18.7	1.2
2010	128,057	1,648	742	906	125,359	1,050	82.0	5.9	1.3

Observing the trends in the foreign residents by nationality shows that Koreans made up the bulk of foreign residents between 1955 and 1985 (about 80-90%), afterward, there has been a decline since 1990, reaching 25.7% in 2010. Meanwhile, the number of Chinese residents has been increasing since 1980, reaching 27.9% in 2010.

As a result, Chinese residents outnumber Koreans for the first time since 1950. (Table 11.2)

**Table 11.2 Trends in the Number of Foreigners by Nationality: 1950 to 2010**

Year	Total	China	Korea	U.S.A	Others				
					Total	Brazil	Peru	Philippines	Others <sup>1)</sup>
Number (thousand)									
1950	529	40	464	5	20	-	-	-	-
1955 <sup>2)</sup>	597 <sup>1)</sup>	41	540	8	9	-	-	-	-
1960	579	41	516 <sup>2)</sup>	11	11 <sup>1) 6)</sup>	-	-	-	-
1965 <sup>3)</sup>	593	44	520 <sup>2)</sup>	14	15 <sup>6)</sup>	-	-	-	-
1970	604	45	520	18	22	-	-	-	-
1975	642	40	559	19	25	-	-	-	-
1980	669 <sup>1)</sup>	44	558	19	30	-	-	-	-
1985	720 <sup>1)</sup>	61	571	25	49	-	-	-	-
1990	886	109	568	33	176	42	6	36	92
1995	1,140	176	560	39	365	134	27	68	136
2000 <sup>4)</sup>	1,311	253	529	39	489	188	34	94	174
2005 <sup>4)</sup>	1,556	353	473	39	691	215	40	126	308
2010	1,648	460	423	38	726	153	37	146	390
Proportion (%) <sup>5)</sup>									
1950	100.0	7.6	87.8	0.9	3.7	-	-	-	-
1955 <sup>2)</sup>	100.0 <sup>1)</sup>	6.8	90.3	1.3	1.6	-	-	-	-
1960	100.0	7.0	89.2 <sup>2)</sup>	1.8	1.9 <sup>1) 6)</sup>	-	-	-	-
1965 <sup>3)</sup>	100.0	7.4	87.8 <sup>2)</sup>	2.3	2.5 <sup>6)</sup>	-	-	-	-
1970	100.0	7.4	86.1	2.9	3.6	-	-	-	-
1975	100.0	6.2	87.1	2.9	3.9	-	-	-	-
1980	100.0 <sup>1)</sup>	6.5	83.4	2.8	4.4	-	-	-	-
1985	100.0 <sup>1)</sup>	8.4	79.3	3.5	6.8	-	-	-	-
1990	100.0	12.3	64.0	3.8	19.9	4.8	0.7	4.1	10.3
1995	100.0	15.4	49.1	3.4	32.0	11.7	2.4	6.0	11.9
2000 <sup>4)</sup>	100.0	19.3	40.4	3.0	37.3	14.4	2.6	7.1	13.2
2005 <sup>4)</sup>	100.0	22.7	30.4	2.5	44.4	13.9	2.6	8.1	19.8
2010	100.0	27.9	25.7	2.3	44.1	9.3	2.2	8.9	23.7
Differences (percentage point)									
2005-2010	-	5.2	-4.7	-0.2	-0.4	-4.6	-0.4	0.7	3.8

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

2) Excludes Okinawa-ken.

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

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

5) Calculated with "Name of country not reported"

6) Includes Korean living in Okinawa-ken.

## 2. Foreign Residents by Sex and Age

**The sex ratio in population of foreign residents is 82.0, and varies greatly by nationality.**

Regarding the population of foreign residents by sex, the male population is 742 thousand while the female population is 906 thousand, showing that female foreigners outnumber male foreigners by 164 thousand leading to a sex ratio of 82.0. This ratio is 12.9 points lower than that of the Japanese population of 94.9, and varies greatly by nationality.

Regarding the sex ratio by nationality, the ratio of United Kingdom (U.K) (296.8), Indonesia (191.4), U.S.A (186.3) etc., are higher than that of Japan. Meanwhile, the ratios of the Philippines (26.5), Thailand (29.9), China (64.9) and Korea (81.2) are lower than that of Japan. (Tables 11.1 and 11.3)

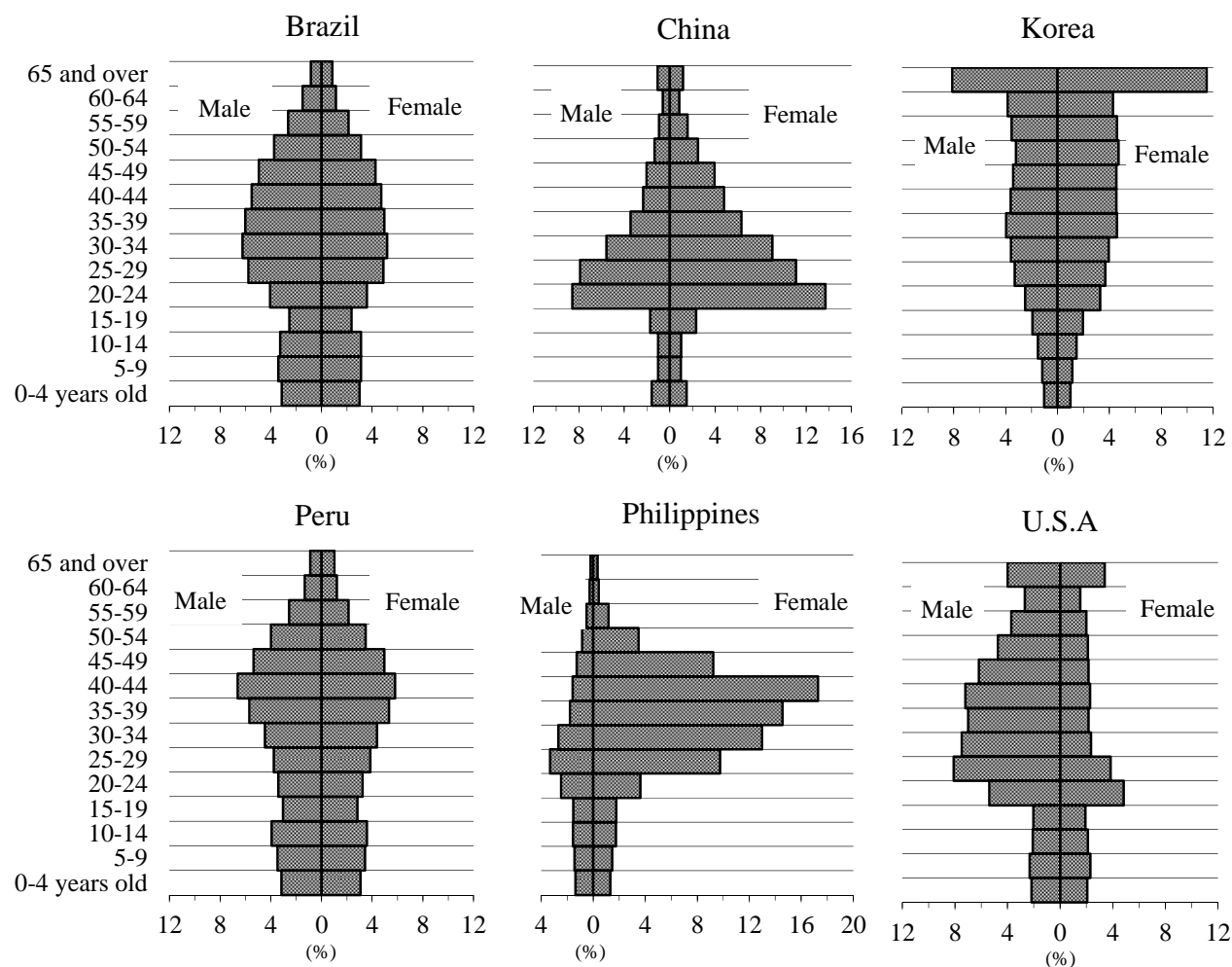
**The proportion of the productive-age population is high among foreigners of Southeast Asian nationalities.**

Regarding the proportions within the population of foreign residents among three age groups, the proportion of population aged under 15 (child population) is 9.6%, the proportion of population aged 15 to 64 (productive-age population) is 83.5% and the proportion of population aged 65 and over (aged population) is 7.0%. The proportion of productive-age population is higher than Japanese one. Meanwhile, the proportion of child population and aged population are lower than Japanese ones.

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 Thai, Indonesian, Filipino and U.K nationals, The proportion of the child population is high among Peruvian (20.7%) and Brazilian (19.1%) nationals, while the proportion of aged population is high among Korean nationals (19.6%).

In this way, because composition by age and sex vary considerably between nationalities, shapes of population pyramid are also different in each nationality. (Figure 11.1, Table 11.3)

**Figure 11.1 Population Pyramids by Nationality: 2010**



**Table 11.3 Foreigners by Nationality and Age (3 Groups): 2010**

Nationality	Population					Proportion (%)				Sex ratio
	Total	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over	Not reported	Total	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over	
Total	1,648,037	149,744	1,305,507	108,926	83,860	100.0	9.6	83.5	7.0	82.0
Brazil	153,166	29,134	120,977	2,558	497	100.0	19.1	79.2	1.7	116.5
China	460,459	32,564	415,265	10,282	2,348	100.0	7.1	90.6	2.2	64.9
Indonesia	18,539	1,326	17,053	81	79	100.0	7.2	92.4	0.4	191.4
Korea	423,273	31,014	308,518	82,817	924	100.0	7.3	73.0	19.6	81.2
Peru	36,776	7,590	28,429	699	58	100.0	20.7	77.4	1.9	107.9
Philippines	145,950	12,941	131,867	786	356	100.0	8.9	90.6	0.5	26.5
Thailand	29,716	1,510	27,941	192	73	100.0	5.1	94.3	0.6	29.9
U.K	9,872	627	8,876	349	20	100.0	6.4	90.1	3.5	296.8
U.S.A	38,327	4,986	30,456	2,819	66	100.0	13.0	79.6	7.4	186.3
Viet Nam	29,843	3,661	25,691	366	125	100.0	12.3	86.4	1.2	109.1
Others 1)	302,116	24,391	190,434	7,977	79,314	100.0	10.9	85.5	3.6	132.8
(reference)										
Japan (thousands)	125,359	16,633	79,200	29,021	506	100.0	13.3	63.4	23.2	94.9

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

## **Reference1. Outline of the 2010 Population Census of Japan**

### **History**

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

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

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

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

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

The large-scale censuses (1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010) covered questions on dwellings, internal migration and education in addition to the basic and economic characteristics of the population.

The simplified censuses (1955, 1965, 1975, 1985, 1995 and 2005) covered questions on the basic and economic characteristics of the population and dwellings.

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

### **Date of the Census**

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

### **Legal Basis of the Census**

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

### **Area Coverage of the Census**

The 2010 Population Census covered the whole territory of Japan excluding the

following islands in accordance with the Regulation for the Execution of the Population Census mentioned above.

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

### **Population Enumerated in the Census**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Topics to be surveyed

The 2010 Population Census covered the following topics.

For household members:

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

For households:

- (1) Type of household
- (2) Number of household members
- (3) Type and tenure of dwelling
- (4) Area of floor space of dwelling
- (5) Type of building and number of stories

## Method of the Census

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

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

Enumeration was done as follows. About 700,000 enumerators who were specially appointed for the 2010 Population Census by Director-General of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications delivered questionnaires to each household and requested the household head to fill out each item. Respondents had basically two

options for submitting filled out questionnaires, namely, enumerators' pickup and mail-back to municipalities. In addition, the Internet response option was available in Tokyo-to.

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

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

## **Tabulation and Publication**

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

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

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

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

### **(2) Preliminary Sample Tabulation**

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

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

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

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

At first, the results of this tabulation for Iwate-ken, Miyagi-ken, Fukushima-ken were released in 27 July 2011. These statistics will be utilized as grasping of the situation of



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

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

#### **(4) Basic Complete Tabulation on Industries**

The tabulation at this stage includes basic statistics on labour force status of population and industry of employed persons for the whole country, prefectures and municipalities.

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

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

#### **(5) Basic Complete Tabulation on Occupations**

The tabulation at this stage includes basic statistics on occupational structure of employed persons for the whole country, prefectures and municipalities.

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

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

#### **(6) Detailed Sample Tabulation**

The detailed sample tabulation is carried out to provide more detailed tables for the

whole country, prefectures and municipalities. In this tabulation included are statistics based on detailed classifications of industry and occupation of employed persons.

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

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

## **(7) Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **(8) Tabulation on Internal Migration**

The tabulation on internal migration is scheduled to provide statistics concerning the number, direction and characteristics of those who changed usual place of residence.

The tabulation on internal migration will be carried out in three stages.

### **(i) Tabulation on Internal Migration for Population**

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

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

### **(ii) Tabulation on Internal Migration for Industries**

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

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

### **(iii) Tabulation on Internal Migration for Occupations**

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

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

## **(9) Tabulation for Small Areas**

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

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

## Reference2. Explanation of Terms

### Population

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

### Age

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

### Average Age

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

### Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

### Education

#### <School Attendance>

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

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

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

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

Schools mentioned above refer to regular schools such as primary schools, junior and senior high schools, colleges and universities and the like, irrespective of whether they are governmental, public or private schools. Schools also include both day and night Schools and schools of both current and old systems. However, those non-regular

schools such as preparatory schools, dress-making schools, cooking schools, English conversation schools, training centers for the employees, etc. are not included in “school” here.

### <Type of Last School Completed>

Graduates are classified into the following categories:

- **Primary school, junior high school ...** (Current); Primary School, Junior High School, Primary and Junior High Courses of School for the Handicapped (Old); Primary School , Primary and Advanced Course of National School, Higher Elementary School, General Course of Communication School
- **Senior high school or middle school (under the old system of education)...** (Current); Senior High School , Senior High Course of School for the Handicapped (Old); Middle School, Girls’ High School , Business School, Military Preparatory School
- **Junior college or higher professional school...** (Current); Junior College, Higher Professional School, Industrial Professional School (Old); High School, Preparatory Course of College, Professional School, Higher Normal School, Military Academy, Naval Academy
- **College, university or graduate school ...** (Current); College, University, Graduate Course

### Nationality

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

Persons with dual citizenship were treated as follows:

1. Those who reported both Japanese nationality and foreign one - Japanese
2. Those who reported two or more foreign nationalities other than Japanese one -  
The nationality entered in the column “Nationality” of the questionnaire.

### Type of Household

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

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

- (1) A group of persons sharing living quarters and living expenses or a person who lived by himself/herself occupying a dwelling house. The live-in single employee who lived with the household of their employer are included in the household of the employer regardless of the number of the live-in single employees.
- (2) A person residing together with the household (1) above but keeping a separate

budget, or a person residing in a boarding house.

- (3) Each person who lived in a dormitory for unmarried employees of a company, corporation, store, government, etc.

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

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

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

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

"Household members" refer to individual persons constituting a household.

## **Family Type of Household**

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

**A. Relatives households...** Households consist of the head of household and related

member(s).

**I. Nuclear families**

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

**II. Relatives households excluding nuclear families**

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

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

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

**Three-generation households**

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

or mother of spouse of head”, or “Grandfather or grandmother” / “Grandfather or grandmother of spouse of head”. Therefore, four-generation households or more are included. And also the following household are included: the household which “Head of household”, “Father”, and “Grandson” live together without “Son”, that is, without intermediate generations. On the other hand, three-generation households in a collateral line are not included: the household which only “Head of household”, “Son”, and “Uncle of head” live together is not included.

## **Kind of Residence**

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

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

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

## **Tenure of Dwelling**

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

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

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

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

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

**Rented houses owned by private company...** Households living in privately



owned dwelling houses rented by them, other than “Rented houses owned by the urban renaissance agency and public corporation”, “Rented houses owned by public corporation” or “Issued houses”.

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

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

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

## **Type of Building**

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

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

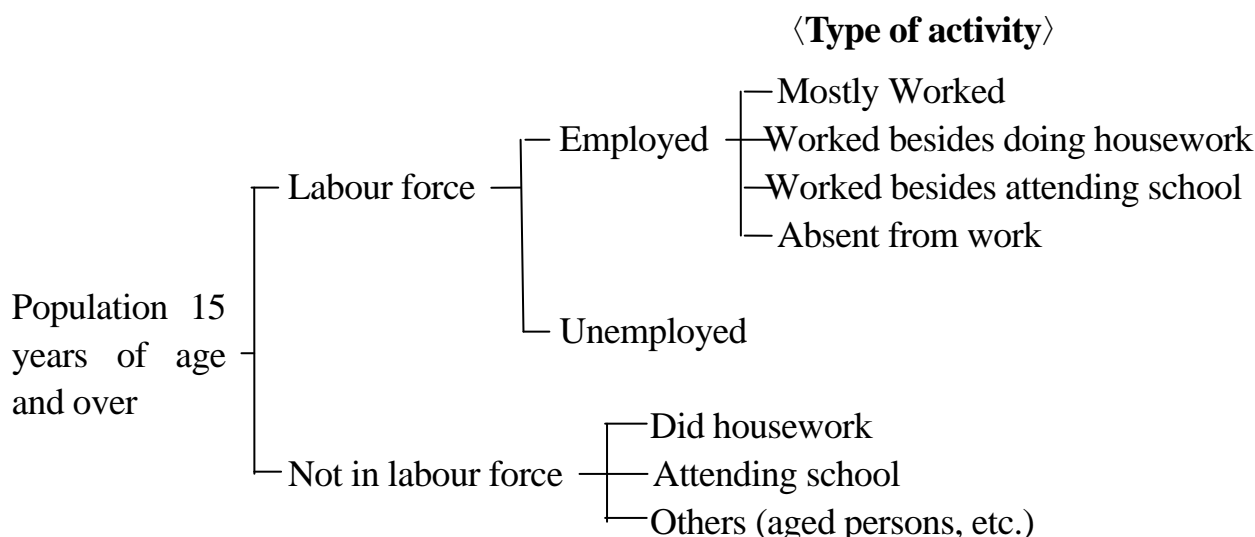
**Tenement houses...**Buildings consisting of two or more dwelling units connected with each other by walls but having independent doors to the street (directly or via gardens or grounds). Also included here are what are known as terrace houses.

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

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

## **Labour Force Status**

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



The specifications of the main categories are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Employment Status

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

following six categories:

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

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

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

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

**Board member of company, etc...** Directors of a company or a corporation including managing directors.

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

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

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

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

## Industry

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

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

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

Primary industry:

A AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

B FISHERIES

Secondary industry:

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

Tertiary industry:

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

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

## **Occupation**

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

The major groups of the occupational classification are as follows:

- A ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS
- B PROFESSIONAL AND ENGINEERING WORKERS
- C CLERICAL WORKERS
- D SALES WORKERS
- E SERVICE WORKERS
- F SECURITY WORKERS

- 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

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

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

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

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

They are classified into the following categories.

**Current Residence:** those who didn’t move are included in this category.

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

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

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

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

### **Place of Work or Schooling**

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

#### **Working or Schooling in the Same Municipality...**

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

#### **At Home...**

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

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

#### **Not At Home...**

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

#### **Working or Schooling in Other Municipality...**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**(Daytime Population and Nighttime Population)**

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

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

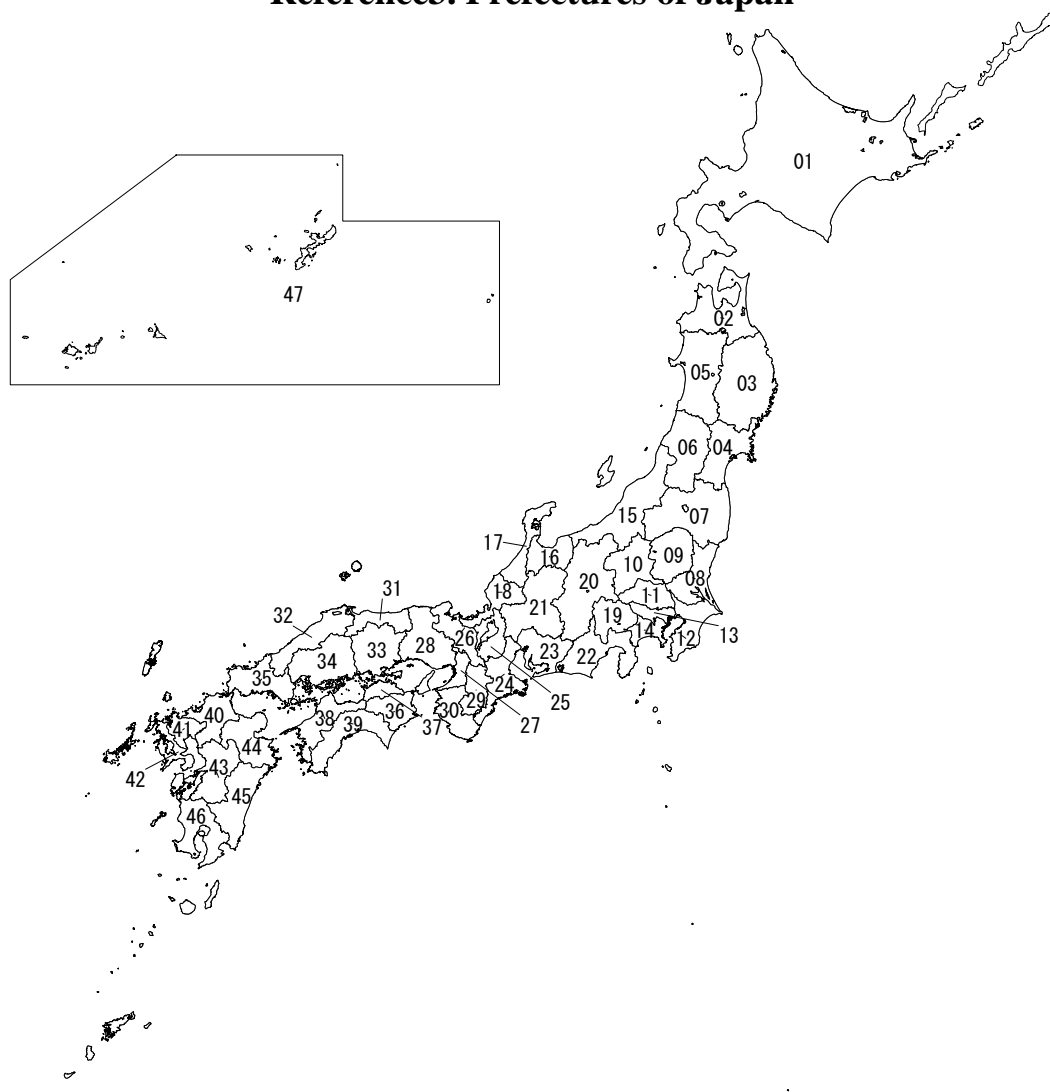
Daytime population is calculated as follows:

Daytime population of A = (Population of A)

+ (Number of persons not living in A but working or attending school in A)

- (Number of persons living in A but working or attending school not in A)

### Reference3. Prefectures of Japan



<b>01 Hokkaido</b>	<b>13 Tokyo-to</b>	<b>25 Shiga-ken</b>	<b>37 Kagawa-ken</b>
<b>02 Aomori-ken</b>	<b>14 Kanagawa-ken</b>	<b>26 Kyoto-fu</b>	<b>38 Ehime-ken</b>
<b>03 Iwate-ken</b>	<b>15 Niigata-ken</b>	<b>27 Osaka-fu</b>	<b>39 Kochi-ken</b>
<b>04 Miyagi-ken</b>	<b>16 Toyama-ken</b>	<b>28 Hyogo-ken</b>	<b>40 Fukuoka-ken</b>
<b>05 Akita-ken</b>	<b>17 Ishikawa-ken</b>	<b>29 Nara-ken</b>	<b>41 Saga-ken</b>
<b>06 Yamagata-ken</b>	<b>18 Fukui-ken</b>	<b>30 Wakayama-ken</b>	<b>42 Nagasaki-ken</b>
<b>07 Fukushima-ken</b>	<b>19 Yamanashi-ken</b>	<b>31 Tottori-ken</b>	<b>43 Kumamoto-ken</b>
<b>08 Ibaraki-ken</b>	<b>20 Nagano-ken</b>	<b>32 Shimane-ken</b>	<b>44 Oita-ken</b>
<b>09 Tochigi-ken</b>	<b>21 Gifu-ken</b>	<b>33 Okayama-ken</b>	<b>45 Miyazaki-ken</b>
<b>10 Gumma-ken</b>	<b>22 Shizuoka-ken</b>	<b>34 Hiroshima-ken</b>	<b>46 Kagoshima-ken</b>
<b>11 Saitama-ken</b>	<b>23 Aichi-ken</b>	<b>35 Yamaguchi-ken</b>	<b>47 Okinawa-ken</b>
<b>12 Chiba-ken</b>	<b>24 Mie-ken</b>	<b>36 Tokushima-ken</b>	



#### Reference4. Publication Schedule of the Reports of the 2010 Population Census of Japan

The tabulation results are released in Internet.

(URL : <http://www.stat.go.jp/english/index.htm>)

Reports become available in publication after the release.

Title of Publication		Date of release
<b>Population census reports</b>		
Volume 1	Total Population and Households	March 2012
	Results of Basic Complete Tabulation on Population and Households	March 2012
Volume 2-1	Japan	
Volume 2-2	Prefectures and municipalities (12 separate books)	
	Results of Basic Complete Tabulation on Industries	August 2012
Volume 3-1	Japan	
Volume 3-2	Prefectures and municipalities (12 separate books)	
	Results of Basic Complete Tabulation on Occupations	March 2013
Volume 4-1	Japan	
Volume 4-2	Prefectures and municipalities (12 separate books)	
	Results of Detailed Sample Tabulation	February 2014
Volume 5-1	Japan	
Volume 5-2	Prefectures and municipalities (12 separate books)	
Volume 6-1	Results of Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling for Population and Industries	October 2012
Part1	Japan	
Part2	Prefectures and municipalities (12 separate books)	
Volume 6-2	Results of Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling for Occupations (6 separate books)	July 2013
Volume 6-3	Results of Detailed Sample Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling (6 separate books)	January 2014
Volume 7-1	Results of Tabulation on Internal Migration for Population (12 separate books)	May 2012
Volume 7-2	Results of Tabulation on Internal Migration for Industries (12 separate books)	October 2012
Volume 7-3	Results of Tabulation on Internal Migration for Occupations	July 2013

Notes) Volume2-2,3-2,4-2,5-2,6-1part2,7-1 and 7-2 are compiled for 12 separate books:  
Hokkaido・Tohoku I ,Tohoku II ,Kanto I ,Kanto II ,Chubu I , Chubu II ,Kinki I ,Kinki II ,  
Chugoku,Shikoku,Kyusyu I ,and Kyusyu II •Okinawa.

Notes) Volume6-2 and 6-3 are compiled for 6 separate books:Hokkaido・Tohoku,Kanto,Chubu,  
Kinki,Chugoku・Shikoku, and Kyushu・Okinawa.

Title of Publication	Date of release
<b>Results of preliminary sample tabulation</b> Using sample households with the sampling ratio of approximately one to one hundred, this report provides preliminary results on sex, age, and marital status of population, industry and occupation of employed persons, and structure of households , etc. for the nation, prefectures, and municipalities with a population of 200,000 or more.	September 2011
<b>Explanation series</b> No.1 Population and Households of Japan at a glance No.2 Overview of Population and Households of Japan POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS OF JAPAN Final Report Population and households of Japan	March 2011 December 2012 July 2013 June 2014
<b>For kids</b> Population and Households of Japan by life stage	March 2012
<b>Map series</b> Densely Inhabited Districts Atlas of 2010 Population Census of Japan Statistical Maps on Grid Square Basis	March 2012 From 2012 From 2013
<b>User's guide</b> This guidebook shows how to use the results of the 2010 Population Census.	March 2011

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

These contain statistical results for main items by such subdivision as *cho* and *aza* for each municipality.

The results can be accessed by Home Page.

(Available main statistical items)

- Sex and age of the population, number of households
- Basic tabulation results on structure and housing conditions of households, and on elderly residents



This is an English translation of the Japanese questionnaire form. Please fill out the form referring to "How to fill out a questionnaire form". You need to use a black pencil or a mechanical pencil for filling out the form. If you fail to fill out correctly, erase it using a gum eraser. A completed form will be mechanically handled, so please do not soil the form.

For every member of your household	<b>1. Name and sex</b> • Write the names of all persons who make up your household.	<b>1</b> (Name) _____ Male <input type="radio"/> Female <input type="radio"/>
	<b>2. Relationship to the householder</b> • Mark "Grandparent(s)" for the grandparent(s) of the householder's wife or husband. • Mark "brother/sister(s)" for the brother(s)/sister(s) of the householder's wife or husband. • Mark "grandchild(ren)" for the grandchild(ren)'s wife(wives) or husband(s). • Mark "brother(s)/sister(s)" for the wife(wives) or husband(s) of your brother(s) and sister(s).	Head or representative of household <input type="radio"/> Spouse of householder <input type="radio"/> Child(ren) <input type="radio"/> Spouse(s) of child(ren) <input type="radio"/> Parent(s) of householder <input type="radio"/> Parent(s) of householder's spouse <input type="radio"/> Grandchild(ren) <input type="radio"/> Grandparent(s) <input type="radio"/> Brother(s)/sister(s) <input type="radio"/> Other relative(s) <input type="radio"/> Live-in employee(s) <input type="radio"/> Others <input type="radio"/>
	<b>3. Year and month of birth</b> • After marking Christian Year, enter the year (in 4 digit) and the month.	Meiji <input type="radio"/> Taisho <input type="radio"/> Showa <input type="radio"/> Heisei <input type="radio"/> Christian Year <input type="radio"/> □□□□ Year □□ Month
	<b>4. Marital status</b> • Indicate the marital status regardless of whether or not it is officially	Never got married (Including small children) <input type="radio"/> Married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/>
	<b>5. Nationality</b> • If other than Japanese, write the name of the country.	Japan <input type="radio"/> Others <input type="radio"/> (Name of country) _____
	<b>6. Period of living at the present domicile</b> • If you have been living at the present domicile since your birth, mark "Since birth" only.	Since birth <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 year <input type="radio"/> 1 to less than 5 years <input type="radio"/> 5 to less than 10 years <input type="radio"/> 10 to less than 20 years <input type="radio"/> 20 years or more <input type="radio"/>
	<b>7. Where did you live five years ago (as of October 1, 2005)?</b> • A person born after October 1, 2005, should mark the place at which he/she lived after his/her birth. • If you have marked "Another place within the same municipality" or "Another municipality", write the name of the prefecture and municipality. (If you live in Tokyo Metropolitan area or ordinance-designated cities, write the name of the ward as well.) • "Ordinance-designated cities" refers to the following cities: Sapporo, Sendai, Saitama, Chiba, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Sagami-hara, Niigata, Shizuoka, Hamamatsu, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Sakai, Kobe, Okayama, Hiroshima, Kitakyushu, Fukuoka	Enter the location at which you lived 5 years ago. Same as present <input type="radio"/> Another place within the same municipality <input type="radio"/> Another municipality <input type="radio"/> Outside of Japan <input type="radio"/> (Specify the location.) Prefecture: □□□□ City/local county: □□□□ Ward/town/village: □□□□
<b>About your household (When using two or more questionnaire forms, fill out (1) to (4) on the first.)</b>		
Household	<b>(1) Number of household members</b> Total <input type="text"/> persons Male <input type="text"/> persons Female <input type="text"/> persons	<b>(3) Type of building</b> Detached house <input type="radio"/> Tenement house (including terrace house) <input type="radio"/> Apartment house or flat <input type="radio"/> Others <input type="radio"/> Total number of floors: □□ floors The floor on which you live: □□ floor
	<b>(2) Kind of housing</b> Owned house <input type="radio"/> Rented house owned by prefectural and municipal corporations <input type="radio"/> Rented house owned by the Urban Renaissance Agency and housing corporations <input type="radio"/> Rented house owned by private company <input type="radio"/> Housing for company employee and civil servant <input type="radio"/> Rented room <input type="radio"/> Housing for bachelors apartment and dormitory <input type="radio"/> Others <input type="radio"/> Proceed to (3) • (4) Proceed to the back side	<b>(4) Total area of floor space</b> • Total area covers living room entrance, kitchen, toilet, bathroom and corridor. • Areas used for business use or occupied by other households should not be included. Less than 20m <sup>2</sup> <input type="radio"/> 20 to less than 30m <sup>2</sup> <input type="radio"/> 30 to less than 40m <sup>2</sup> <input type="radio"/> 40 to less than 50m <sup>2</sup> <input type="radio"/> 50 to less than 60m <sup>2</sup> <input type="radio"/> 60 to less than 70m <sup>2</sup> <input type="radio"/> 70 to less than 80m <sup>2</sup> <input type="radio"/> 80 to less than 90m <sup>2</sup> <input type="radio"/> 90 to less than 100m <sup>2</sup> <input type="radio"/> 100 to less than 120m <sup>2</sup> <input type="radio"/> 120 to less than 150m <sup>2</sup> <input type="radio"/> 150 to less than 200m <sup>2</sup> <input type="radio"/> 200 to less than 250m <sup>2</sup> <input type="radio"/> 250m <sup>2</sup> or more <input type="radio"/>
<b>The following sections should be left blank.</b>		
世帯の種類 <input type="radio"/> 一般世帯 (一人世帯 会社等の独身寮の入居者を含む) <input type="radio"/> 学校の寮・寄宿舎の学生・生徒 <input type="radio"/> 病院・療養所の入院者 <input type="radio"/> 老人ホーム等の社会施設の入所者 <input type="radio"/> その他 <input type="radio"/>		
市区町村コード □□□□□□ 調査区番号 □□□□□ - □□ - □□□□ 世帯番号 □□□□□ この世帯の調査票 枚のうち □□□□ 枚目 翻訳 <input type="radio"/>		
Continued overleaf (Page 2). →		

1																																
Every household member	<b>8. Schooling</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mark your schooling status by following the arrow.</li> <li>Select the school you are in if you are attending school. If you are no longer in school, select the school you graduated from. (If you dropped out from school, select the last school you graduated from.)</li> </ul>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div> <p>In school      Graduated</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; width: 150px;"> <p>Primary/ junior high school</p> <p>High school</p> <p>Junior/technical college</p> <p>University Graduate school</p> </div> </div> <div> <p>Preschool</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; width: 150px;"> <p>Kindergarten</p> <p>Nursery Daycare center</p> <p>Infant Others</p> </div> </div> </div>																														
	<b>9. Did you do any work during the week from 24th to 30th of September?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"Work" refers to any work you did for profit such as salary.</li> <li>Assisting family business (farming, stores, etc.), working at piece rates and doing part-time job are also included here.</li> <li>"Attended school" includes attending technical schools such as officially registered Japanese language schools.</li> </ul> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div> <p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>Engaged in work      Did housework, etc.      Attended school and worked</p> <p>Proceed to 10 to 14.</p> </div> <div> <p><b>No</b></p> <p>Absent from work      Looked for work      Did Housework      Attended school      Others (Infant, aged, etc.)</p> <p>Proceed to 10 to 14.      End of questionnaire      Write 10 and 11 only.      End of questionnaire</p> </div> </div>																															
Persons who work or attend school	<b>10. Place of work or schooling</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you both work and attend school, mark the place of work.</li> <li>If you have marked "Within the same municipality" or "Another municipality", enter the name of the prefecture and municipality. (If the place of work or schooling is located in Tokyo Metropolitan area or ordinance-designated cities, write the name of the ward as well.)</li> <li>"Ordinance-designated cities" refers to the following cities: Sapporo, Sendai, Saitama, Chiba, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Sagami-hara, Niigata, Shizuoka, Hamamatsu, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Sakai, Kobe, Okayama, Hiroshima, Kitakyushu, Fukuoka</li> </ul>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div> <p>Home including live-in employees</p> <p>Proceed to 12.</p> </div> <div> <p>Within the same municipality</p> <p>Another municipality</p> <p>(Write place of work or schooling.)</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 15%;"> <p>Prefecture</p> <p>City/Local county</p> <p>Ward/town/Village</p> </div> <div style="width: 85%;"> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> </div> </div>																														
<b>11. Means of transportation to your place of work or schooling</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When using two or more means of transportation, select them all.</li> </ul>	<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <p>On foot</p> <p>Private car</p> </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <p>Train</p> <p>Taxi/limousine</p> <p>Motorcycle</p> <p>Bicycle</p> <p>Others</p> </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <p>Bus</p> <p>Bus owned/rented by company/school</p> </div> </div>																															
Persons who work	<b>12. Employed or self-employed</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contracted employees and non-regular employees are included in the category of "Part-time employees and others".</li> <li>"Self-employed" refers to persons who run businesses on their own or who work on free-lance basis.</li> </ul>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div> <p>Employed</p> <p>Regular employee</p> <p>Temporary employee</p> <p>Part-time employee and others</p> <p>Board member of company, etc.</p> </div> <div> <p>Self-employed</p> <p>Employing others</p> <p>Not employing others</p> <p>Family employees</p> <p>Piece rate work</p> </div> </div>																														
	<b>13. Name of workplace and kind of business</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Write the name of workplace at which you worked (head office, branch office, sales office, factory, store, etc.)</li> <li>Describe in detail the kind of business occurring at the workplace.</li> <li>If you are a temporary worker, write about the workplace to which you are sent off.</li> </ul>	<div style="display: flex;"> <div style="width: 20%;"> <p>Name of workplace</p> <p>Kind of business</p> </div> <div style="width: 80%;"> <p>Refer to Page 8 of "How to fill out a questionnaire form" and write in detail.</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 100px;"></div> </div> </div>																														
<b>14. Description of work</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe in detail the duties you are assigned to perform.</li> </ul>		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 100px;"></div>																														

Thank you for your cooperation.

## **Dissemination of the Results**

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

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

### **1. Internet website**

<http://www.stat.go.jp/english/data/kokusei/index.htm>

### **2. Reports and population map**

National Statistics Center

19-1, Wakamatsu-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-8668

Tel: +81-3-5273-1200

<http://www.nstac.go.jp/en/index.html>

### **3. Electromagnetic media (CD-R, etc.)**

Statistical Information Institute for Consulting and Analysis (Sinfonica),

Nogakushorin-building 5F, 3-6, Kanda-Jimbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0051

Tel: +81-3-3234-7471 Fax: +81-3-3234-7472

<http://www.sinfonica.or.jp/> (Japanese only)

All the tabulated results of the 2010 Population Census are available in the library of the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications:

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