

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.

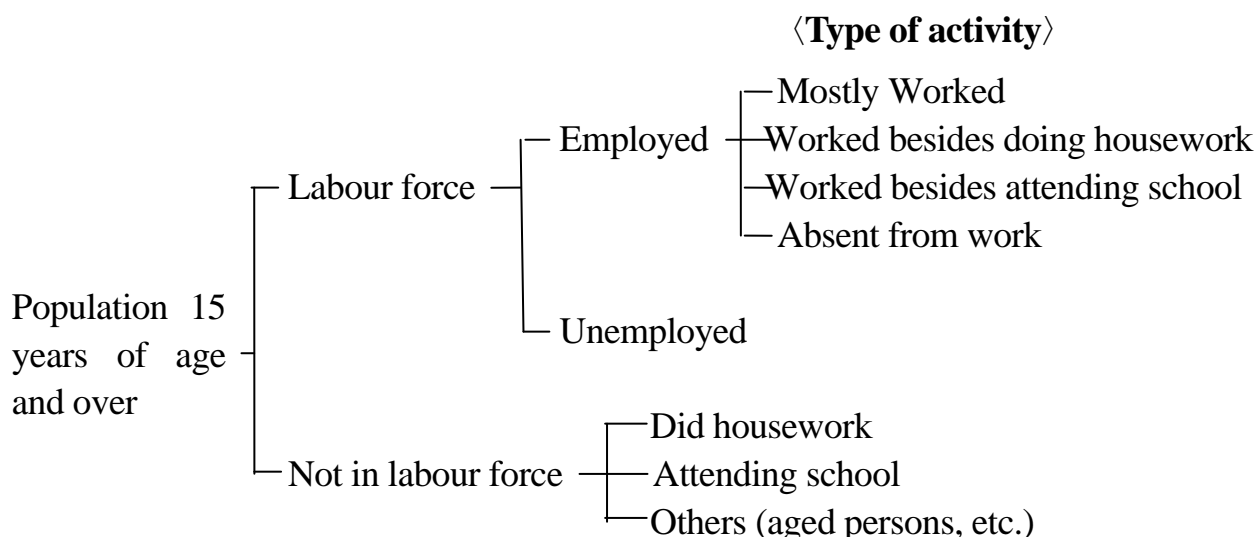
Tenement houses...Buildings consisting of two or more dwelling units connected with each other by walls but having independent doors to the street (directly or via gardens or grounds). Also included here are what are known as terrace houses.

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



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

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
Population census reports		
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
Results of preliminary sample tabulation 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
Explanation series 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
For kids Population and Households of Japan by life stage	March 2012
Map series Densely Inhabited Districts Atlas of 2010 Population Census of Japan Statistical Maps on Grid Square Basis	March 2012 From 2012 From 2013
User's guide 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	1. Name and sex • Write the names of all persons who make up your household.	1 (Name) _____ Male <input type="radio"/> Female <input type="radio"/>
	2. Relationship to the householder • 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"/>
	3. Year and month of birth • 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
	4. Marital status • 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"/>
	5. Nationality • If other than Japanese, write the name of the country.	Japan <input type="radio"/> Others <input type="radio"/> (Name of country) _____
	6. Period of living at the present domicile • 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"/>
	7. Where did you live five years ago (as of October 1, 2005)? • 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: □□□□□□
About your household (When using two or more questionnaire forms, fill out (1) to (4) on the first.)		
Household	(1) Number of household members Total <input type="text"/> persons Male <input type="text"/> persons Female <input type="text"/> persons	(3) Type of building 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 <input type="text"/> floors The floor on which you live <input type="text"/> floor
	(2) Kind of housing 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	(4) Total area of floor space • 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 ² <input type="radio"/> 20 to less than 30m ² <input type="radio"/> 30 to less than 40m ² <input type="radio"/> 40 to less than 50m ² <input type="radio"/> 50 to less than 60m ² <input type="radio"/> 60 to less than 70m ² <input type="radio"/> 70 to less than 80m ² <input type="radio"/> 80 to less than 90m ² <input type="radio"/> 90 to less than 100m ² <input type="radio"/> 100 to less than 120m ² <input type="radio"/> 120 to less than 150m ² <input type="radio"/> 150 to less than 200m ² <input type="radio"/> 200 to less than 250m ² <input type="radio"/> 250m ² or more <input type="radio"/>
The following sections should be left blank.		
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 <input type="text"/> 調査区番号 <input type="text"/> 世帯番号 <input type="text"/> この世帯の調査票 <input type="text"/> 枚のうち <input type="text"/> 枚目 <input type="radio"/> 翻訳 <input type="radio"/>		
Continued overleaf (Page 2). →		

		1
Every household member	8. Schooling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mark your schooling status by following the arrow. 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.) 	
	9. Did you do any work during the week from 24th to 30th of September? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Work" refers to any work you did for profit such as salary. Assisting family business (farming, stores, etc.), working at piece rates and doing part-time job are also included here. "Attended school" includes attending technical schools such as officially registered Japanese language schools. 	
Persons who work or attend school	10. Place of work or schooling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you both work and attend school, mark the place of work. 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.) "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 	
	11. Means of transportation to your place of work or schooling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When using two or more means of transportation, select them all. 	
Persons who work	12. Employed or self-employed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contracted employees and non-regular employees are included in the category of "Part-time employees and others". "Self-employed" refers to persons who run businesses on their own or who work on free-lance basis. 	
	13. Name of workplace and kind of business <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write the name of workplace at which you worked (head office, branch office, sales office, factory, store, etc.) Describe in detail the kind of business occurring at the workplace. If you are a temporary worker, write about the workplace to which you are sent off. 	<div> <div>Name of workplace</div> <div>Kind of business</div> </div> <p>Refer to Page 8 of "How to fill out a questionnaire form" and write in detail.</p>
14. Description of work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe in detail the duties you are assigned to perform. 		<div></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:

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

Tel: +81-3-5273-2020