

CHAPTER I: SIZE AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

1. Trends in the Population of Japan

The population of Japan as of October 1, 2015, was 127,094,745.

This was the first decline since the Population Census was begun in 1920.

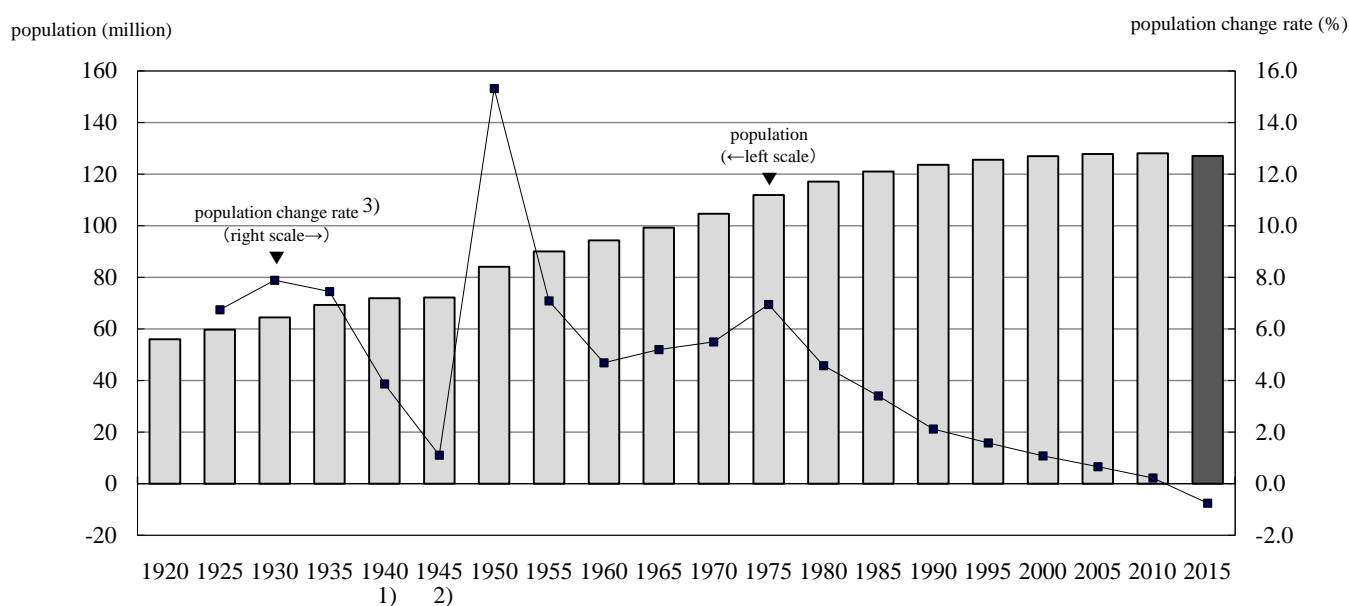
The population of Japan as of October 1, 2015, was 127,094,745 a decline of 962,607 (0.8%) from 2010, or 0.15% on an annual basis.

Broken down by sex, the male and female population numbered 61,841,738 and 65,253,007, respectively, and the sex ratio was 94.8. There were 3,411,269 more females than males.

The population of Japanese citizens was 124,283,901 (98.6% of the total population), a decline of 1,074,953 (0.9%) from 2010, or 0.17% on an annual basis.

The population of foreign residents usually living in Japan was 1,752,368 (1.4% of the total population), an increase of 104,331 (6.3%) from 2010, or 1.24% on an annual basis. (Figure 1.1, Table 1.1)

Figure 1.1 Trends in the Population and Population Change Rate: 1920 to 2015



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 2015**

Year	Population ¹⁾ (thousands)	Population Change over five-years		Change rate of annual basis (%)	Population density ²⁾ (per km ²)	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
2015	127,095	-963	-0.8	-0.15	341	227

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.

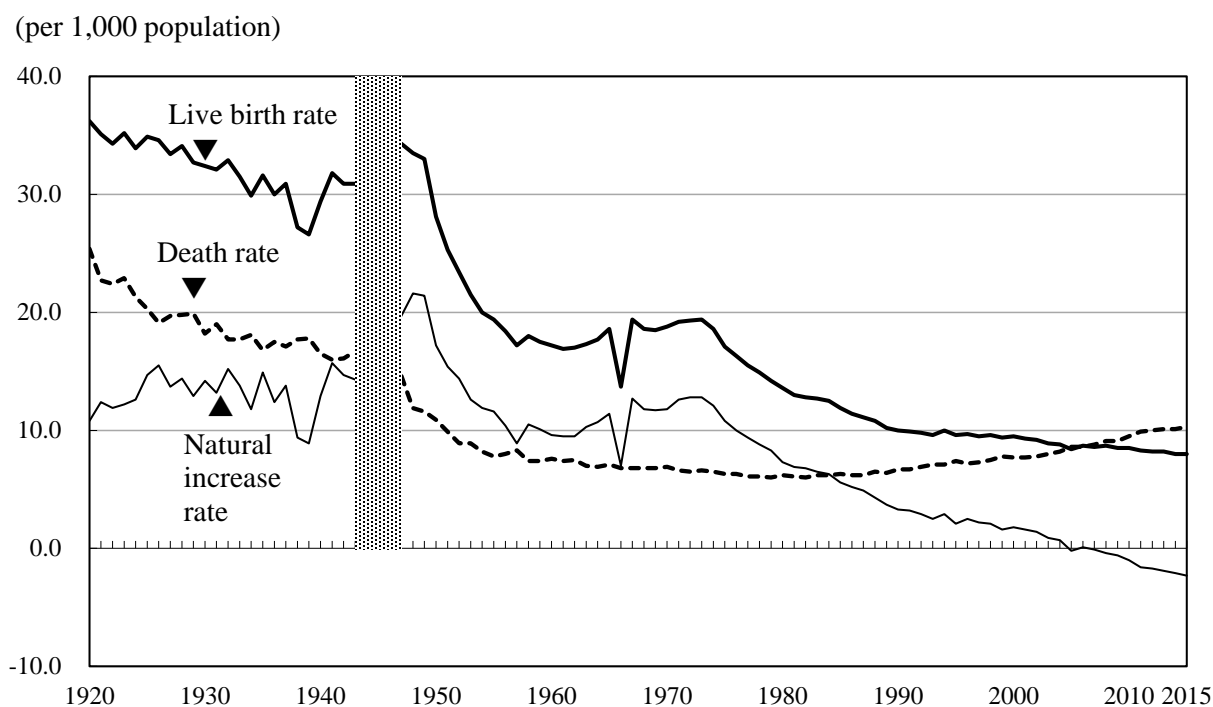
Source: For the figures in and before 1915, "Population of Japan in and after 1872", Statistics Bureau of the Cabinet. For the figures between 1920 and 2015, the results of the Population Census or Population Survey.

The live birth rate is less than the death rate in 2015.

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 8.6 in 2005, 9.5 in 2010 and 10.3 in 2015 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 8.0 in 2015 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 2015



Note: 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 2015

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	-	1970	18.8	6.9	11.8	2.13
1921	35.1	22.7	12.4	-	1971	19.2	6.6	12.6	2.16
1922	34.3	22.4	11.9	-	1972	19.3	6.5	12.8	2.14
1923	35.2	22.9	12.2	-	1973	19.4	6.6	12.8	2.14
1924	33.9	21.3	12.6	-	1974	18.6	6.5	12.1	2.05
1925	34.9	20.3	14.7	-	1975	17.1	6.3	10.8	1.91
1926	34.6	19.1	15.5	-	1976	16.3	6.3	10.0	1.85
1927	33.4	19.7	13.7	-	1977	15.5	6.1	9.4	1.80
1928	34.1	19.8	14.4	-	1978	14.9	6.1	8.8	1.79
1929	32.7	19.9	12.9	-	1979	14.2	6.0	8.3	1.77
1930	32.4	18.2	14.2	-	1980	13.6	6.2	7.3	1.75
1931	32.1	19.0	13.2	-	1981	13.0	6.1	6.9	1.74
1932	32.9	17.7	15.2	-	1982	12.8	6.0	6.8	1.77
1933	31.5	17.7	13.8	-	1983	12.7	6.2	6.5	1.80
1934	29.9	18.1	11.8	-	1984	12.5	6.2	6.3	1.81
1935	31.6	16.8	14.9	-	1985	11.9	6.3	5.6	1.76
1936	30.0	17.5	12.4	-	1986	11.4	6.2	5.2	1.72
1937	30.9	17.1	13.8	-	1987	11.1	6.2	4.9	1.69
1938	27.2	17.7	9.4	-	1988	10.8	6.5	4.3	1.66
1939	26.6	17.8	8.9	-	1989	10.2	6.4	3.7	1.57
1940	29.4	16.5	12.9	-	1990	10.0	6.7	3.3	1.54
1941	31.8	16.0	15.7	-	1991	9.9	6.7	3.2	1.53
1942	30.9	16.1	14.7	-	1992	9.8	6.9	2.9	1.50
1943	30.9	16.7	14.3	-	1993	9.6	7.1	2.5	1.46
1947	34.3	14.6	19.7	4.54	1994	10.0	7.1	2.9	1.50
1948	33.5	11.9	21.6	4.40	1995	9.6	7.4	2.1	1.42
1949	33.0	11.6	21.4	4.32	1996	9.7	7.2	2.5	1.43
1950	28.1	10.9	17.2	3.65	1997	9.5	7.3	2.2	1.39
1951	25.3	9.9	15.4	3.26	1998	9.6	7.5	2.1	1.38
1952	23.4	8.9	14.4	2.98	1999	9.4	7.8	1.6	1.34
1953	21.5	8.9	12.6	2.69	2000	9.5	7.7	1.8	1.36
1954	20.0	8.2	11.9	2.48	2001	9.3	7.7	1.6	1.33
1955	19.4	7.8	11.6	2.37	2002	9.2	7.8	1.4	1.32
1956	18.4	8.0	10.4	2.22	2003	8.9	8.0	0.9	1.29
1957	17.2	8.3	8.9	2.04	2004	8.8	8.2	0.7	1.29
1958	18.0	7.4	10.5	2.11	2005	8.4	8.6	-0.2	1.26
1959	17.5	7.4	10.1	2.04	2006	8.7	8.6	0.1	1.32
1960	17.2	7.6	9.6	2.00	2007	8.6	8.8	-0.1	1.34
1961	16.9	7.4	9.5	1.96	2008	8.7	9.1	-0.4	1.37
1962	17.0	7.5	9.5	1.98	2009	8.5	9.1	-0.6	1.37
1963	17.3	7.0	10.3	2.00	2010	8.5	9.5	-1.0	1.39
1964	17.7	6.9	10.7	2.05	2011	8.3	9.9	-1.6	1.39
1965	18.6	7.1	11.4	2.14	2012	8.2	10.0	-1.7	1.41
1966	13.7	6.8	7.0	1.58	2013	8.2	10.1	-1.9	1.43
1967	19.4	6.8	12.7	2.23	2014	8.0	10.1	-2.1	1.42
1968	18.6	6.8	11.8	2.13	2015	8.0	10.3	-2.3	1.45
1969	18.5	6.8	11.7	2.13					

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

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

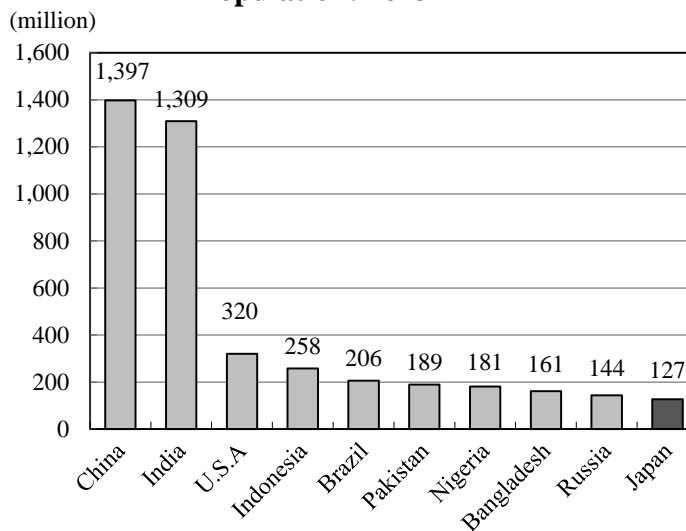
2. Japan's Population from a Worldwide Perspective

The population of Japan ranks tenth in the world.

The United Nations (U.N) estimates that the world population is 7.4 billion as of mid-2015, of which the total population of Japan (127 million) accounts for 1.7%. According to the population of the respective countries reported in U.N estimates, China is the most populous country with 1.4 billion people, followed by India (1.3 billion), the United States of America (U.S.A, 319.9 million), Indonesia (258.2 million), Brazil (206 million), Pakistan (189.4 million), Nigeria (181.1 million), Bangladesh (161.2 million) and Russia (143.9 million), after which comes Japan, ranking tenth.

According to the U.N estimates, it is estimated that the ranking of Japan will continue to drop, ranking 17th in 2045 and 27rd in 2065. (Figure 1.3, Table 1.3)

Figure 1.3 International Comparison of Population: 2015



Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2017 Revision*. For Japan, based on the 2015 Population Census.

The population density of Japan is 341 per square kilometer, 6 times the world population density.

The population density of Japan as of 2015 is 341 per square kilometer, which is 6 times the world population density (57 per km²) estimated by the U.N. According to the population density of other countries reported in the U.N. estimates, Japan ranks 10 among countries with a population of 10 million or more, following Bangladesh (1,238 per km²), Korea (520 per km²), Netherlands (502 per km²), Rwanda (471 per km²), India (440 per km²) and Burundi (397 per km²). In contrast, among countries with a population of 10 million or more, the country with the lowest population density is Australia (3 per km²). (Table 1.4)

Table 1.3 International Comparison of Population: 2015, 2045 and 2065

Rank	2015			2045			2065		
	Country	Population (thousands)	Pro-portion (%)	Country	Population (thousands)	Pro-portion (%)	Country	Population (thousands)	Pro-portion (%)
	World	7,383,009	100.0	World	9,504,210	100.0	World	10,409,808	100.0
1	China	1,397,029	18.9	India	1,636,496	17.2	India	1,675,744	16.1
2	India	1,309,054	17.7	China	1,394,361	14.7	China	1,248,118	12.0
3	U.S.A	319,929	4.3	U.S.A	382,059	4.0	Nigeria	534,359	5.1
4	Indonesia	258,162	3.5	Nigeria	371,119	3.9	U.S.A	412,055	4.0
5	Brazil	205,962	2.8	Indonesia	317,732	3.3	Pakistan	337,006	3.2
6	Pakistan	189,381	2.6	Pakistan	293,003	3.1	Indonesia	324,575	3.1
7	Nigeria	181,182	2.5	Brazil	232,724	2.4	D.R Congo	260,012	2.5
8	Bangladesh	161,201	2.2	Bangladesh	199,744	2.1	Brazil	226,037	2.2
9	Russia	143,888	1.9	Ethiopia	178,818	1.9	Ethiopia	221,318	2.1
10	Japan	127,095	1.7	D.R Congo	176,961	1.9	Bangladesh	201,527	1.9
11	Mexico	125,891	1.7	Mexico	161,436	1.7	Tanzania	186,861	1.8
12	Philippines	101,716	1.4	Philippines	145,665	1.5	Egypt	172,964	1.7
13	Ethiopia	99,873	1.4	Egypt	145,576	1.5	Mexico	167,250	1.6
14	Egypt	93,778	1.3	Russia	134,127	1.4	Philippines	164,427	1.6
15	Viet Nam	93,572	1.3	Tanzania	123,174	1.3	Uganda	141,153	1.4
16	Germany	81,708	1.1	Viet Nam	113,145	1.2	Russia	127,958	1.2
17	Iran	79,360	1.1	Japan	106,421	1.1	Viet Nam	115,323	1.1
18	Turkey	78,271	1.1	Turkey	94,561	1.0	Kenya	114,980	1.1
19	D.R Congo	76,197	1.0	Uganda	94,407	1.0	Iraq	104,690	1.0
20	Thailand	68,658	0.9	Iran	93,045	1.0	Angola	104,371	1.0
:							:	:	:
27							Japan	88,077	0.8

Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2017 Revision*. For Japan, the figure for 2015 is based on the 2015 Population Census and the figures for 2045 and 2065 are based on "Population Projections for Japan (January, 2017)", National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Medium-fertility projection.

Table 1.4 International Comparison of Population Density: 2015

Country	Population density (per km ²)	Country	Population density (per km ²)	Country	Population density (per km ²)
World	56.8				
Bangladesh	1,238.4	U.K	270.3	France	117.7
Korea	520.4	Pakistan	245.7	:	:
Netherlands	502.3	Germany	234.4	U.S.A	35.0
Rwanda	471.4	:	:	:	:
India	440.3	Italy	202.3	Brazil	24.6
Burundi	397.2	Nigeria	198.9	:	:
Haiti	388.6	:	:	Russia	362.5
Belgium	372.8	China	148.8	:	:
Philippines	341.1	:	:	Canada	4.0
Japan ¹⁾	340.8	Indonesia	142.5	Australia	3.1

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 2017 Revision*.

For Japan, based on the 2015 Population Census.

3. International Comparison of Population Projections

The world population of 2015 is 7.4 billion.

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. The world population of 2015 is 7.4 billion.

(Table 1.5)

The total population of Japan is estimated to decrease to 88 million by 2065.

According to the population projections of the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (worked out in 2017), the total population of Japan is expected to enter a long phase of decline. It is estimated that the population will drop to 122.5 million by 2025, 106.4 million by 2045 and 88 million by 2065. (Table 1.6)

**Table 1.5 Trends in the World
Population: 1500 to 2015**

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	2,536	0.86
1960	3,033	1.81
1970	3,701	2.01
1980	4,458	1.88
1990	5,331	1.80
2000	6,145	1.43
2010	6,958	1.25
2015	7,383	1.19

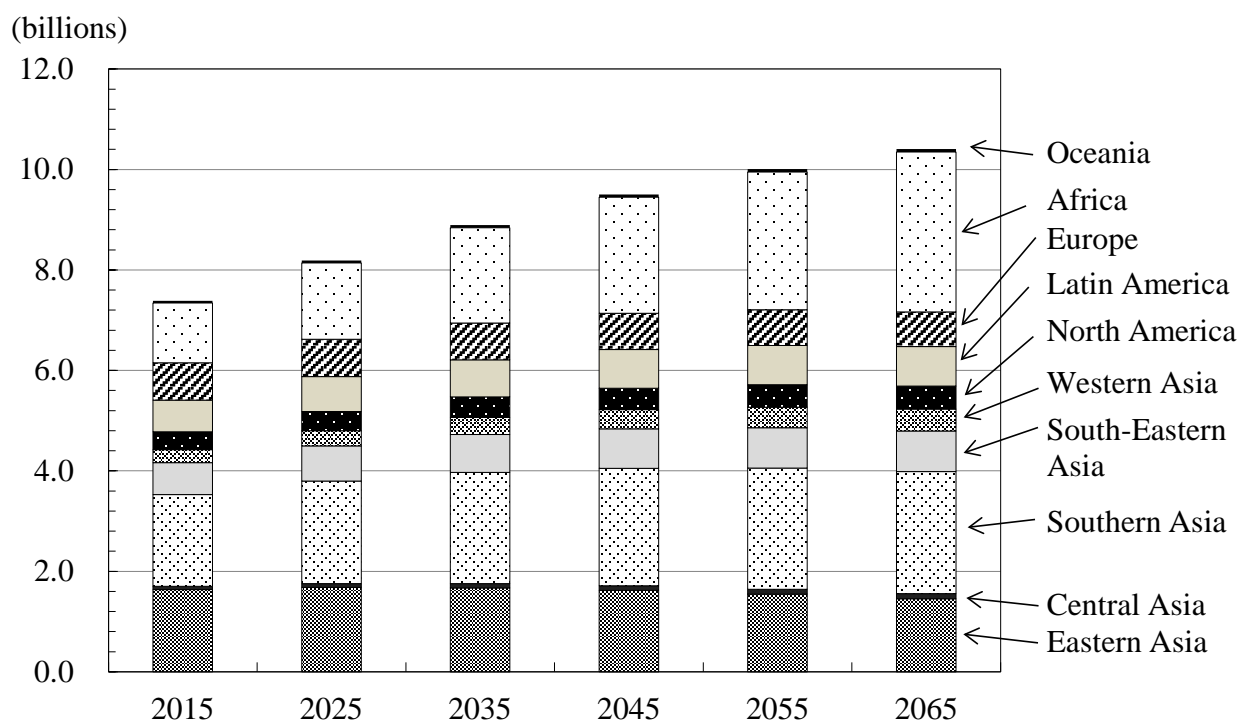
Source: United Nations, *The World at Six Billion* and
United Nations, *World Population Prospects*,
The 2017 Revision.

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 2025 due to population increases in China, etc. However, the population of Eastern Asia will start to decline from 2025, and will decrease by 11.1% from 2015 to 2065. 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 (6.9% from 2015 to 2065).

Meanwhile, the population is expected to increase outside these regions, especially in Africa (166.3% from 2015 to 2065). (Figure 1.4, Table 1.6)

Figure 1.4 Trends in the Population Projections by Region: 2015 to 2065



Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2017 Revision*.

Table 1.6 International Comparison of Population Projections: 2015 to 2065

Country	Population (thousands)					
	2015	2025	2035	2045	2055	2065
World	7,383,009	8,185,614	8,892,702	9,504,210	10,011,171	10,409,808
Asia	4,419,898	4,799,910	5,064,480	5,218,558	5,269,932	5,230,800
Eastern Asia	1,635,150	1,677,633	1,668,496	1,621,232	1,545,497	1,454,308
Korea	50,594	52,219	52,806	51,586	49,132	46,315
China	1,397,029	1,438,836	1,433,509	1,394,361	1,328,501	1,248,118
Japan	127,095	122,544	115,216	106,421	97,441	88,077
Central Asia	68,705	78,223	85,406	91,800	96,474	99,058
Uzbekistan	30,976	35,147	38,059	40,238	41,358	41,434
Southern Asia	1,823,308	2,040,509	2,215,862	2,339,299	2,411,088	2,430,216
India	1,309,054	1,451,829	1,564,570	1,636,496	1,673,078	1,675,744
Pakistan	189,381	226,768	261,093	293,003	318,888	337,006
Bangladesh	161,201	178,263	191,601	199,744	202,902	201,527
South-Eastern Asia	634,610	700,417	751,433	786,163	805,462	811,277
Indonesia	258,162	284,751	304,759	317,732	323,791	324,575
Philippines	101,716	117,665	132,668	145,665	156,342	164,427
Viet Nam	93,572	102,764	108,988	113,145	115,518	115,323
Western Asia	258,124	303,128	343,283	380,065	411,411	435,942
Turkey	78,271	86,125	90,915	94,561	96,182	95,793
Northern America	356,004	382,553	407,044	426,188	442,935	459,609
U.S.A	319,929	343,256	365,034	382,059	397,018	412,055
Canada	35,950	39,173	41,888	44,011	45,805	47,447
Latin America	632,381	693,282	739,736	770,374	785,523	785,838
Colombia	48,229	51,854	54,055	54,834	54,361	52,985
Brazil	205,962	220,371	229,203	232,724	231,538	226,037
Mexico	125,891	141,132	153,061	161,436	166,206	167,250
Europe	740,814	742,544	734,559	722,641	707,628	689,365
U.K	65,397	69,074	71,897	74,301	76,272	77,590
Italy	59,504	58,623	57,534	56,071	53,933	51,506
Ukraine	44,658	42,453	39,896	37,513	35,315	33,061
Germany	81,708	82,455	81,730	80,269	78,064	75,953
France	64,457	66,842	68,861	70,212	70,930	71,561
Romania	19,877	18,927	17,974	16,935	15,855	14,767
Russia	143,888	142,607	138,076	134,127	131,310	127,958
Africa	1,194,370	1,522,250	1,896,704	2,311,561	2,745,926	3,181,161
Egypt	93,778	111,471	128,264	145,576	160,546	172,964
Ethiopia	99,873	126,121	153,036	178,818	202,083	221,318
D.R Congo	76,197	104,221	138,153	176,961	218,220	260,012
Tanzania	53,880	72,681	95,862	123,174	153,731	186,861
Nigeria	181,182	233,692	297,323	371,119	451,311	534,359
South Africa	55,291	61,790	66,880	71,046	74,195	76,287
Oceania	39,543	45,075	50,179	54,887	59,229	63,035
Australia	23,800	26,857	29,526	31,982	34,330	36,411

Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2017 Revision*.

For Japan, the figures before 2015 are based on the Population Census, and figures between 2025 and 2065 are based on

"Population Projections for Japan (January, 2017)", National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Medium-fertility projection.

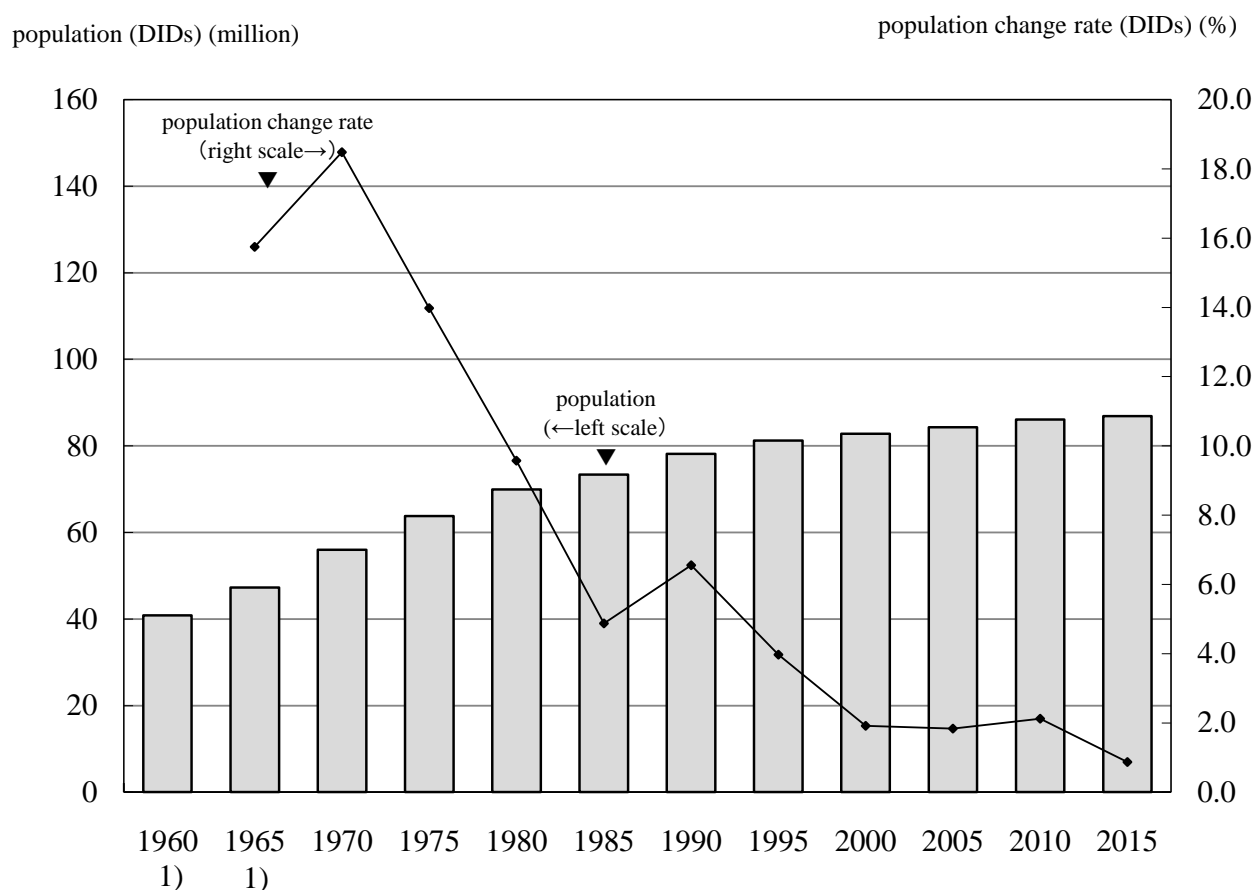
Population change rate (%)					
2015-2025	2025-2035	2035-2045	2045-2055	2055-2065	population change rate 2015-2065
10.9	8.6	6.9	5.3	4.0	41.0
8.6	5.5	3.0	1.0	-0.7	18.3
2.6	-0.5	-2.8	-4.7	-5.9	-11.1
3.2	1.1	-2.3	-4.8	-5.7	-8.5
3.0	-0.4	-2.7	-4.7	-6.1	-10.7
-3.6	-6.0	-7.6	-8.4	-9.6	-30.7
13.9	9.2	7.5	5.1	2.7	44.2
13.5	8.3	5.7	2.8	0.2	33.8
11.9	8.6	5.6	3.1	0.8	33.3
10.9	7.8	4.6	2.2	0.2	28.0
19.7	15.1	12.2	8.8	5.7	78.0
10.6	7.5	4.2	1.6	-0.7	25.0
10.4	7.3	4.6	2.5	0.7	27.8
10.3	7.0	4.3	1.9	0.2	25.7
15.7	12.8	9.8	7.3	5.2	61.7
9.8	6.1	3.8	2.1	-0.2	23.2
17.4	13.2	10.7	8.2	6.0	68.9
10.0	5.6	4.0	1.7	-0.4	22.4
7.5	6.4	4.7	3.9	3.8	29.1
7.3	6.3	4.7	3.9	3.8	28.8
9.0	6.9	5.1	4.1	3.6	32.0
9.6	6.7	4.1	2.0	0.0	24.3
7.5	4.2	1.4	-0.9	-2.5	9.9
7.0	4.0	1.5	-0.5	-2.4	9.7
12.1	8.5	5.5	3.0	0.6	32.9
0.2	-1.1	-1.6	-2.1	-2.6	-6.9
5.6	4.1	3.3	2.7	1.7	18.6
-1.5	-1.9	-2.5	-3.8	-4.5	-13.4
-4.9	-6.0	-6.0	-5.9	-6.4	-26.0
0.9	-0.9	-1.8	-2.7	-2.7	-7.0
3.7	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	11.0
-4.8	-5.0	-5.8	-6.4	-6.9	-25.7
-0.9	-3.2	-2.9	-2.1	-2.6	-11.1
27.5	24.6	21.9	18.8	15.9	166.3
18.9	15.1	13.5	10.3	7.7	84.4
26.3	21.3	16.8	13.0	9.5	121.6
36.8	32.6	28.1	23.3	19.2	241.2
34.9	31.9	28.5	24.8	21.6	246.8
29.0	27.2	24.8	21.6	18.4	194.9
11.8	8.2	6.2	4.4	2.8	38.0
14.0	11.3	9.4	7.9	6.4	59.4
12.8	9.9	8.3	7.3	6.1	53.0

4. Densely Inhabited District

The population of the DIDs of the whole country amounted to 86,868 people or 68.3 percent of the total population.

The population of the DIDs of the whole country amounted to 86,868 thousand people or 68.3 percent of the total population (127,095 thousand people). However, the aggregate area of the DIDs (12,786 km²) occupied only 3.4 percent of the total area of Japan (377,971 km²). The population of the DIDs in *shi* areas was 84,430 thousand people or 72.7 percent, and the population of the DIDs in *machi* and *mura* areas was 2,438 thousand people or 22.2 percent. The area of the DIDs expanded by 0.3 percent, or 42 km², from the previous Census. (Figure 1.5, Table 1.7)

Figure 1.5 Population and Population Density of DIDs: 1960 to 2015



**Table 1.7 Population, Area and Population Density of DIDs
– Japan, All Shi and All Gun 1960 to 2015**

Census year	Population		Area		Population density (per km ²)		Change rate of annual basis (%)		The ratio of DID to total population (%)
	DIDs	Non-DIDs	DIDs	Non-DIDs	DIDs	Non-DIDs	DIDs	Non-DIDs	
1960 1)									
Japan	40,829,991	2) 52,588,510	3,865.2	370,897.7	10,563	144	-	-	43.7
All shi	38,648,657	2) 20,684,514	3,555.7	79,105.3	10,869	262	-	-	65.1
All gun	2,181,334	2) 31,902,723	309.5	290,346.0	7,048	112	-	-	6.4
1965 1)									
Japan	47,261,455	51,013,506	4,604.9	370,274.1	10,263	140	15.8	-3.0	48.1
All shi	44,605,261	22,313,360	4,228.3	83,941.0	10,549	266	15.4	7.9	66.7
All gun	2,656,194	28,700,146	376.6	284,908.2	7,053	103	21.8	-10.0	8.5
1970									
Japan	55,996,885	48,668,286	6,444.1	370,864.6	8,690	133	18.5	-4.6	53.5
All shi	52,704,136	22,724,524	5,896.5	89,486.3	8,938	254	18.2	1.8	69.9
All gun	3,292,749	25,943,762	547.6	280,145.9	6,013	94	24.0	-9.6	11.3
1975									
Japan	63,822,648	48,116,995	8,275.4	369,259.6	7,712	132	14.0	-1.1	57.0
All shi	60,972,323	23,994,946	7,737.4	94,672.4	7,880	254	15.7	5.6	71.8
All gun	2,850,325	24,122,049	538.0	273,425.2	5,298	90	-13.4	-7.0	10.6
1980									
Japan	69,934,854	47,125,542	10,014.7	367,693.4	6,983	130	9.6	-2.1	59.7
All shi	66,358,923	22,828,486	9,276.5	93,374.1	7,153	245	8.8	-4.9	74.4
All gun	3,575,931	24,297,056	738.2	273,159.1	4,844	91	25.5	0.7	12.8
1985									
Japan	73,344,121	47,704,802	10,570.7	367,230.4	6,938	132	4.9	1.2	60.6
All shi	69,587,510	23,301,726	9,796.1	93,256.0	7,104	250	4.9	2.1	74.9
All gun	3,756,611	24,403,076	774.6	272,851.7	4,850	91	5.1	0.4	13.3
1990									
Japan	78,152,452	45,458,715	11,732.2	366,004.9	6,661	126	6.6	-4.7	63.2
All shi	73,839,118	21,804,403	10,800.6	93,081.1	6,837	235	6.1	-6.4	77.2
All gun	4,313,334	23,654,312	931.6	271,590.4	4,630	89	14.8	-3.1	15.4
1995									
Japan	81,254,670	44,315,576	12,260.5	365,568.9	6,627	123	4.0	-2.5	64.7
All shi	76,774,349	21,234,758	11,339.9	93,752.2	6,770	227	4.0	-2.6	78.3
All gun	4,480,321	23,080,818	920.6	270,537.9	4,867	87	3.9	-2.4	16.3
2000									
Japan	82,809,682	44,116,161	12,457.4	365,415.7	6,647	122	1.9	-0.4	65.2
All shi	78,510,281	21,355,008	11,573.1	94,426.4	6,784	226	2.3	0.6	78.6
All gun	4,299,401	22,761,153	884.3	269,897.4	4,862	86	-4.0	-1.4	15.9
2005									
Japan	84,331,415	43,436,579	12,560.58	365,354.20	6,714	121	1.8	-1.5	66.0
All shi	81,025,567	29,238,757	11,882.96	169,909.41	6,819	172	3.2	36.9	73.5
All gun	3,305,848	14,197,822	677.63	194,348.03	4,879	75	-23.1	-37.6	18.9
2010									
Japan	86,121,462	41,935,890	12,744.40	365,205.70	6,758	116	2.1	-3.5	67.3
All shi	83,520,146	32,636,485	12,218.62	203,990.65	6,836	160	3.1	11.6	71.9
All gun	2,601,316	9,299,405	525.78	161,129.16	4,948	60	-21.3	-34.5	21.9
2015									
Japan	86,868,176	40,226,569	12,786.32	365,184.43	6,794	112	0.9	-4.1	68.3
All shi	84,430,197	31,707,035	12,292.89	204,680.87	6,868	155	1.1	-2.8	72.7
All gun	2,437,979	8,519,534	493.43	160,419.34	4,941	55	-6.3	-8.4	22.2

Note : As for the area of Non-DIDs, the area of lakes and marshes whose boundaries on the water are uncertain among several prefectures or among several municipalities is included in "Japan", but not included in "All shi" nor "All gun". See "Appendix 6" for detail.

The area of all shi and all gun of Non-DIDs from 1960 to 2010 was Communications, because of the partial uncertainty of boundaries.

1) Excludes the figures for Okinawa-ken because DIDs were not yet established in Okinawa-ken.

2) The population of the area in dispute of the boundary between Nagano-ken and Gifu-ken (73 persons) and that of the reclaimed Kojima-wan in Okayama-ken (1,200 persons) is included in "Japan", but not included in "All shi" nor "All gun".

CHAPTER II: POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

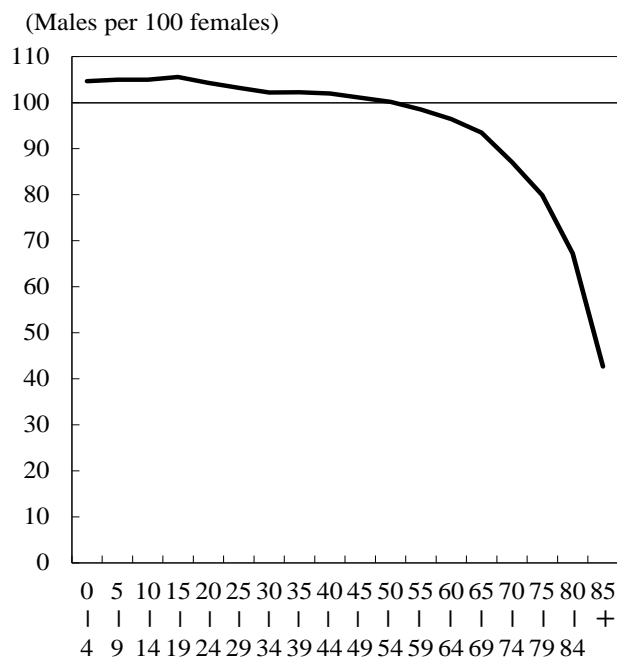
1. Sex Ratio in Population

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

Observing the population of Japan by sex as of October 1, 2015, shows that the male population is 61.8 million and the female population is 65.3 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 2015, 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 55 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): 2015



Sex ratios are low in Europe and 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 (85.9), Russia (86.8), Portugal (90.0), Hungary (90.6), Poland (93.4), etc. show low sex ratios. Meanwhile, among Asian countries, Saudi Arabia (130.9), India (107.6), Malaysia (106.9), Afghanistan (106.4), and China (106.3) 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 2015

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 ¹⁾	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
2015	61,842	65,253	94.8

1) Excludes Okinawa-ken.

Table 2.2 Trends in the Sex Ratio in Population by Age (Five-Year Groups): 1920 to 2015

Age	1920	1950	1975	2010	2015
All ages	100.4	¹⁾ 96.2	¹⁾ 96.9	¹⁾ 94.8	¹⁾ 94.8
0 - 4 years old	101.3	104.2	105.2	104.8	104.7
5 - 9	102.3	102.7	105.3	104.9	105.0
10-14	102.6	102.4	104.7	104.9	105.0
15-19	103.0	101.5	103.4	105.3	105.6
20-24	101.0	98.5	101.2	103.4	104.3
25-29	104.8	83.8	101.1	102.5	103.2
30-34	103.2	83.0	100.1	102.4	102.2
35-39	100.3	88.8	100.1	102.4	102.2
40-44	102.3	96.1	100.6	101.4	102.0
45-49	101.7	101.4	98.7	100.6	101.1
50-54	100.9	102.7	82.7	99.3	100.2
55-59	98.3	100.4	79.7	98.0	98.5
60-64	94.2	92.7	82.4	96.2	96.5
65-69	88.0	81.5	83.7	91.5	93.5
70-74	80.4	72.8	80.4	86.3	87.1
75-79	69.9	63.9	72.2	76.9	79.9
80-84	60.2	52.9	61.4	64.0	67.2
85 and over	48.1	43.0	45.7	38.1	42.7

1) Includes "Age not reported".

Table 2.3 International Comparison of Sex Ratio in Population: 2015

Country	Sex ratio	Country	Sex ratio	Country	Sex ratio
Asia					
Afghanistan	106.4	Northern America	U.S.A	Belgium	96.7
Yemen	102.1		Canada	Poland	93.4
Iraq	102.4			Portugal	90.0
Iran	101.3	Latin America	Argentina	Romania	94.0
India	107.6		Colombia	Russia	86.8
			Brazil		
Indonesia	101.5		Venezuela	Africa	
Uzbekistan	99.3		Peru	Algeria	102.0
Korea	100.2		Mexico	Uganda	98.9
Saudi Arabia	130.9	Europe		Egypt	102.2
Thailand	95.4		U.K	Ethiopia	99.7
			Italy	Kenya	98.8
China	106.3		Ukraine		
Turkey	96.8		Netherlands	D.R Congo	99.5
Japan	94.8		Greece	Sudan	99.8
Nepal	94.2			Tanzania	97.7
Pakistan	105.6			Nigeria	102.6
				South Africa	96.5
Bangladesh	101.9				
Philippines	101.5			Oceania	
Viet Nam	97.9			Australia	99.4
Malaysia	106.9				
Myanmar	95.5				

Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2017 Revision*.

For Japan, based on the 2015 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 the 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.

(Figures 2.2 and 2.3, Table 2.4)

Figure 2.2 Trends in the Population Pyramid of Japan: 1920 to 2015

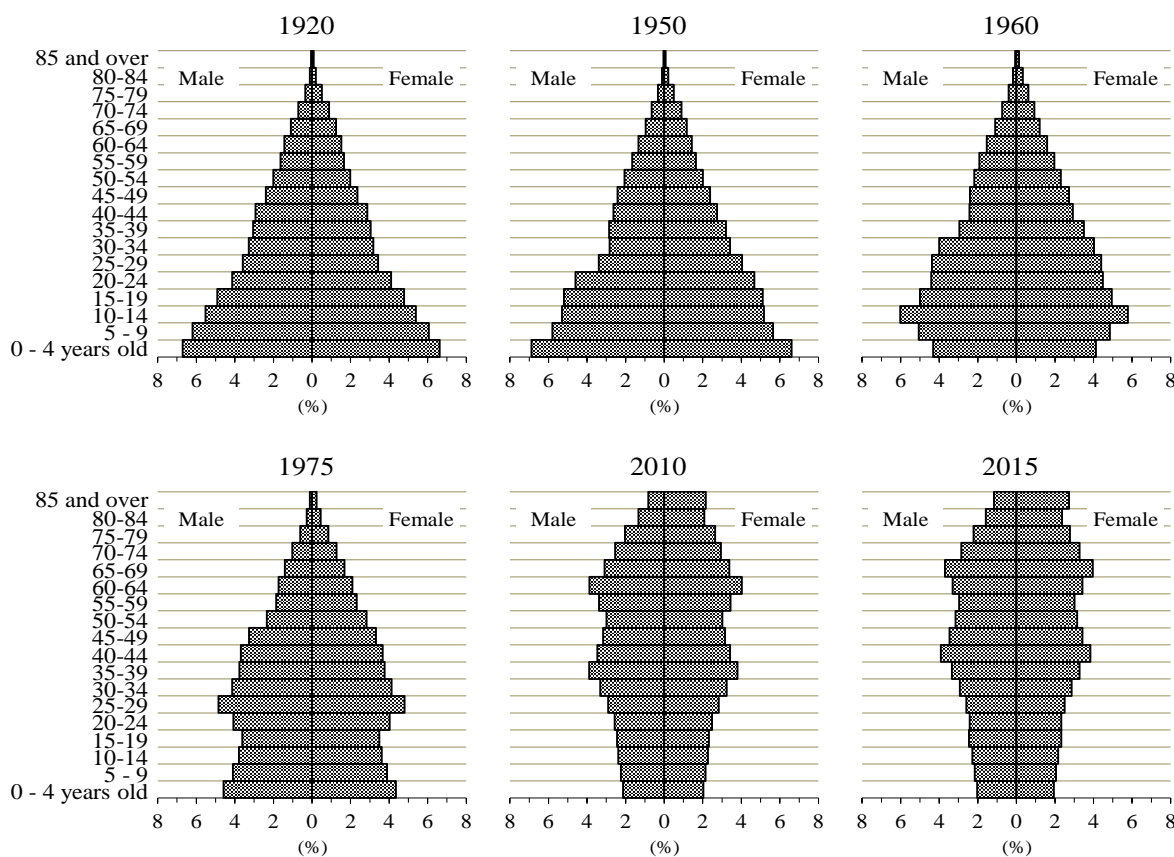
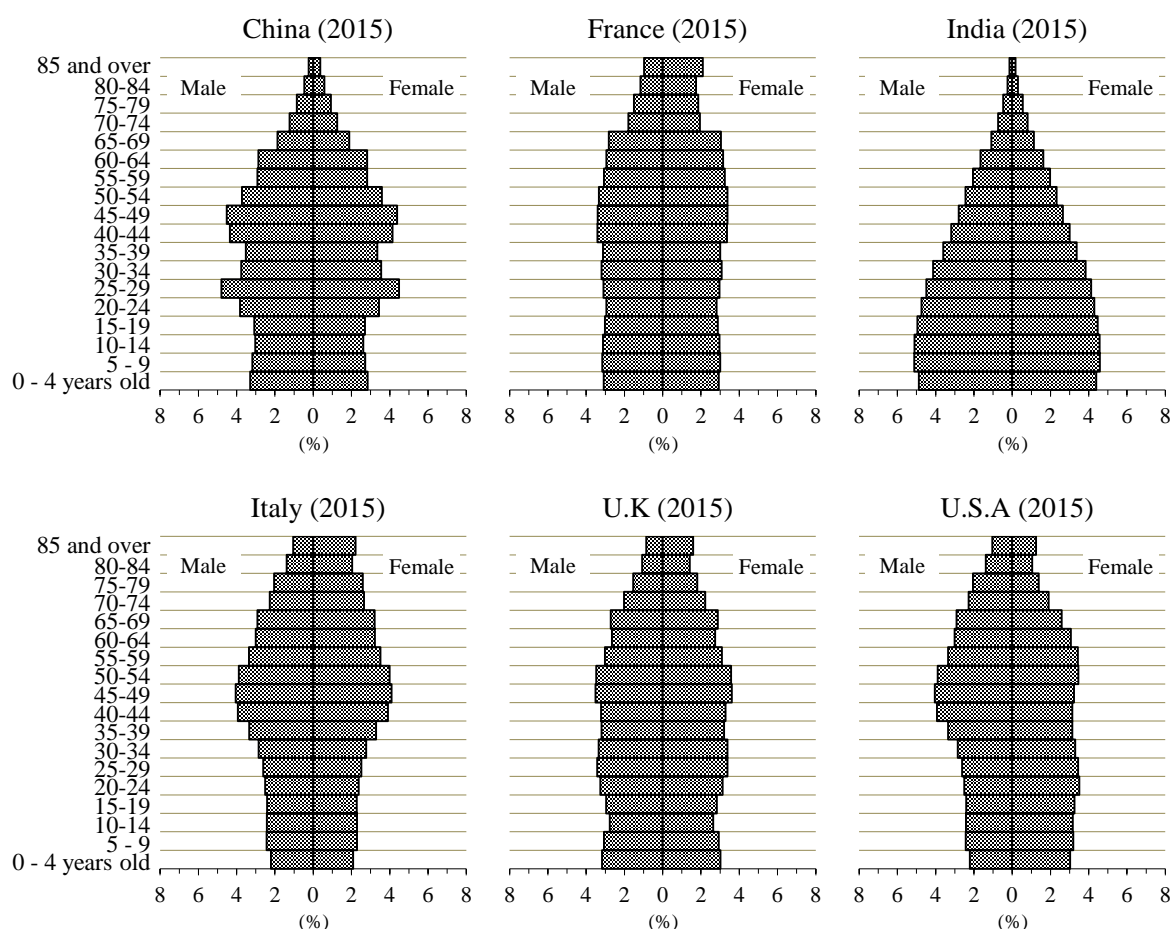


Table 2.4 Trends in the Population by Age (Five-Year Groups): 1920 to 2015

	(%)												
Age	1920	1950	1960	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
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	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	4.0
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	4.2
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	4.5
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	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	4.8
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	5.1
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	5.8
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	6.6
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	7.7
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	6.9
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	6.3
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	6.0
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	6.7
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	7.7
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	6.1
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	5.0
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	3.9
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	3.9

Figure 2.3 Population Pyramids of Other Countries: 2015

Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2017 Revision*.
 For Japan, based on the 2015 Population Census.

3. Population by Three Age Groups

The aged population is approximately 2.1 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 2015, the population aged under 15 (child population) is 15.9 million, the population aged 15 to 64 (productive-age population) is 76.3 million, and the population aged 65 and over (aged population) is 33.5 million, accounting for 12.6%, 60.7%, and 26.6% of the total population, respectively. Comparing these figures with those from 2010 shows that the child population has decreased by 917 thousand (5.5%) and the productive-age population by 4.7 million (5.9%) while, in contrast, the aged population has increased by 4.2 million (14.4%). As a result, the aged population now greatly exceeds the child population, by a factor of 2.1 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 the total population in 1985. After that, the aged population exceeded the 20% mark and reached 20.2% in 2005, and 26.6% in 2015.

It is estimated that the proportion of the aged population to the total population will continue to increase, reaching 28.9% by 2020 and 38.1% by 2060. (Figure 2.4, Tables 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7)

The proportion of the child population is 12.6%.

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 13.2% in 2010, and to 12.6% in 2015. (Figure 2.4, Table 2.5)

Figure 2.4 Trends in the Distribution of the Population by Age (3 Groups): 1950 to 2015

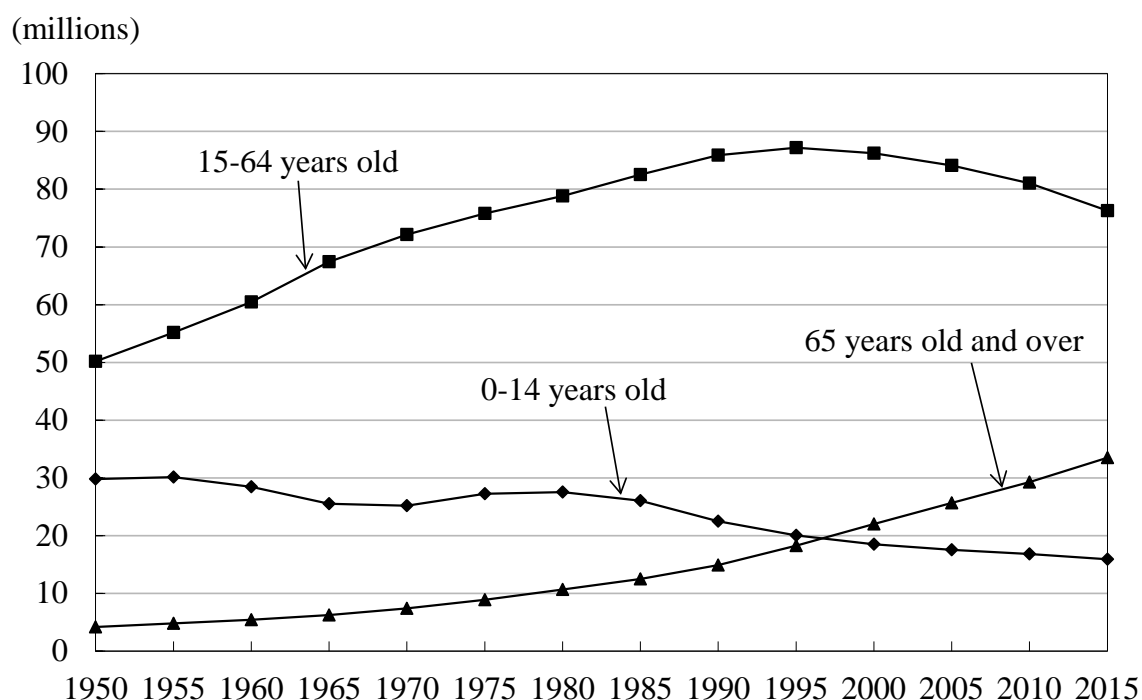


Table 2.5 Trends in the Population by Age (3 Groups): 1920 to 2015

Year	Population (thousands)					Proportion (%)			
	All ages ⁴⁾	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 ¹⁾	73,075	26,369	43,252	3,454	1	100.0	36.1	59.2	4.7
1945 ^{2) 3)}	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
2015	127,095	15,887	76,289	33,465	1,454	100.0	12.6	60.7	26.6

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

2) Based on the result of "Population Survey".

3) Excludes Okinawa-ken.

4) Includes "Age not reported" in 1940, 1950 to 1965 and 1980 to 2015.

Table 2.6 Trends in Population Change by Age (3 Groups): 1920 to 2015

Year	Number of change (thousands)				Change rate (%)			
	All ages ⁴⁾	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 ¹⁾	3,821	824	2,768	229	5.5	3.2	6.8	7.1
1940 - 1945 ^{1) 2) 3)}	-502	342	-1,130	286	-0.7	1.3	-2.6	8.4
1945 - 1950 ^{2) 3)}	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
2010 - 2015	-963	-917	-4,743	4,220	-0.8	-5.5	-5.9	14.4

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

2) Based on the result of "Population Survey".

3) Excludes Okinawa-ken.

4) Includes "Age not reported" in 1940, 1950 to 1965 and 1980 to 2015.

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

Age	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Population (thousands)					
All ages	125,325	119,125	110,919	101,923	92,840
0-14 years old	15,075	13,212	11,936	10,767	9,508
15-64	74,058	68,754	59,777	52,750	47,928
65 and over	36,192	37,160	39,206	38,406	35,403
Proportion (%)					
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-14 years old	12.0	11.1	10.8	10.6	10.2
15-64	59.1	57.7	53.9	51.8	51.6
65 and over	28.9	31.2	35.3	37.7	38.1

Source: "Population Projections for Japan (January, 2017)", 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 20.8 in 2015.

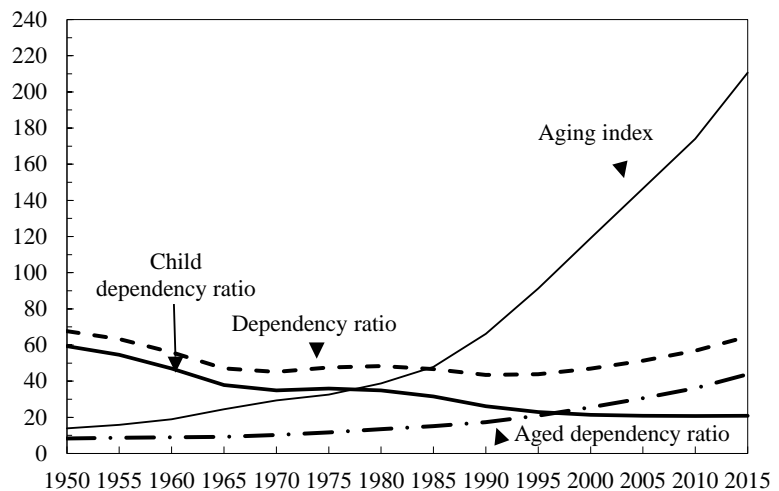
Meanwhile, the aged dependency ratio was between 8 and 9 before 1965, but reached 10.3 exceeding 10 for the first time in 1970. After that, the aged dependency ratio continued to rise steadily, reaching 36.1 in 2010 and 43.9 in 2015, which means the aged dependency ratio became 23 points higher than the child dependency ratio. (Figure 2.5, Table 2.8)

Aging index climbed to 210.6.

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 174.0 in 2010 and to 210.6 in 2015.

Comparing with other countries, Japan's aging index exceeds that of Italy (162.9), Germany (161.0) 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 2015



**Table 2.8 Trends in Indices of Age Composition, Average Age and Median Age:
1920 to 2015**

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 ¹⁾²⁾	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
2015	20.8	43.9	64.7	210.6	46.4	46.7

1) Based on the result of "Population Survey".

2) 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: 2015**

Country	Proportion by age (%)			Child dependency ratio	Aged dependency ratio	Dependency ratio	Aging index
	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over				
Japan	12.6	60.7	26.6	20.8	43.9	64.7	210.6
Canada	16.0	67.9	16.1	23.5	23.8	47.3	101.1
France	18.3	62.8	18.9	29.1	30.2	59.2	103.7
Germany	13.1	65.8	21.1	19.9	32.1	52.1	161.0
Italy	13.7	63.9	22.4	21.5	35.0	56.5	162.9
Republic of Korea	13.9	73.1	13.0	19.0	17.7	36.7	93.2
U.K	17.6	64.3	18.1	27.4	28.2	55.5	103.1
U.S.A	19.2	66.1	14.6	29.0	22.1	51.2	76.2

Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2017 Revision*.

For Japan, based on the 2015 Population Census.

5. International Comparison of Population by Age

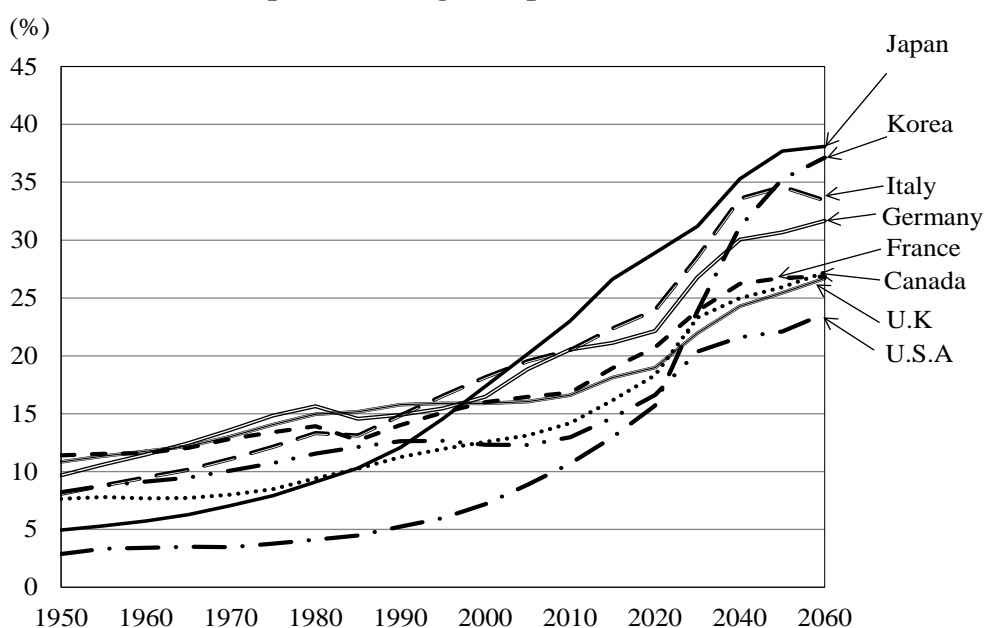
The age composition of Japan is similar to that of Italy.

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 12.6%, 60.7%, and 26.6%, respectively. In comparison, in Italy, the levels stand at 13.7%, 63.9%, and 22.4%, respectively. (Table 2.9)

Japan is aging more rapidly than other countries.

The periods in which the proportion of the aged population first exceeded 10% in other countries are as follows: 1950 in U.K, 1955 in Germany, 1965 in Italy, and 1970 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 2015, however, the proportion of the aged population in Japan reached 26.6%, which was greater than that of Korea (13.0%), the U.S.A (14.6%), Canada (16.1%), the U.K (18.1%), France (18.9%), Germany (21.1%), and Italy (22.4%). By 2060, these figures are estimated to rise to 23.6% in the U.S.A, 26.7% in the U.K, 26.9% in France, 27.2% in Canada, 31.7% in Germany, 33.4% in Italy and 37.1% in Korea, while in Japan the figure is estimated to reach an extremely high 38.1%. (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 2017 Revision*.
For Japan, the figures before 2015 are based on the Population Census, and figures between 2020 and 2060 are based on "Population Projections for Japan (January, 2017)", 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	U.S.A	Canada	U.K ¹⁾	France	Germany	Italy	Korea
1870	-	-	-	(1871) 4.8	(1872) 7.4	-	(1871) 5.1	-
1880	-	-	-	(1881) 4.6	(1881) 8.1	4.7	(1881) 5.1	-
1890	-	-	-	(1891) 4.8	(1891) 8.3	5.1	-	-
1900	-	4.1	(1901) 5.1	(1901) 4.7	(1901) 8.2	4.9	(1901) 6.2	-
1910	-	4.3	(1911) 4.7	(1911) 5.2	(1911) 8.4	5.0	(1911) 6.5	-
1920	5.3	4.7	(1921) 4.8	(1921) 6.0	(1921) 9.1	(1925) 5.8	(1921) 6.8	-
1930	4.8	5.4	(1931) 5.6	(1931) 7.4	(1931) 9.4	(1933) 7.4	-	-
1940	4.7	6.9	(1941) 6.7	(1939) 9.0	-	-	(1936) 7.4	-
1950	4.9	8.2	7.6	10.8	11.4	9.7	8.1	2.9
1955	5.3	8.8	7.8	11.3	11.5	10.6	8.8	3.3
1960	5.7	9.1	7.7	11.8	11.6	11.5	9.5	3.4
1965	6.3	9.5	7.7	12.2	12.1	12.5	10.2	3.5
1970	7.1	10.1	8.0	13.0	12.8	13.6	11.1	3.5
1975	7.9	10.7	8.5	14.1	13.4	14.9	12.2	3.8
1980	9.1	11.6	9.4	15.0	13.9	15.6	13.3	4.1
1985	10.3	12.1	10.3	15.2	12.7	14.6	13.1	4.5
1990	12.1	12.6	11.3	15.8	14.0	14.9	14.9	5.2
1995	14.6	12.7	12.0	15.9	15.1	15.5	16.6	6.0
2000	17.4	12.3	12.6	15.9	16.0	16.5	18.1	7.2
2005	20.2	12.3	13.1	16.0	16.5	18.9	19.5	8.9
2010	23.0	13.0	14.2	16.6	16.8	20.5	20.5	10.7
2015	26.6	14.6	16.1	18.1	18.9	21.1	22.4	13.0
2020	28.9	16.6	18.3	19.0	20.7	22.2	23.9	15.7
2030	31.2	20.4	23.3	22.0	23.9	26.8	28.5	23.9
2040	35.3	21.6	25.0	24.3	26.2	30.0	33.6	31.1
2050	37.7	22.1	25.9	25.4	26.7	30.7	34.6	35.3
2060	38.1	23.6	27.2	26.7	26.9	31.7	33.4	37.1

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 2017 Revision*.

For Japan, the figures before 2015 are based on the Population Census, and figures between 2020 and 2060 are based on

"Population Projections for Japan (January, 2017)", National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Medium-fertility projection.

CHAPTER III: MARITAL STATUS

1. Proportion by Marital Status

Proportions of never-married men and that of widowed women are high.

According to the population aged 15 and over (52.9 million men and 56.9 million women) by marital status as reported in the 2015 Population Census, the number of never-married men is 16.3 million and that of never-married women is 12.9 million. The proportion of never-married men to the population of men aged 15 and over (31.8%) is higher than that of never-married women to the population of women aged 15 and over (23.2%). 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 1.7 million and that of widowed women is 7.9 million. The proportion of widowed men to the population of men aged 15 and over (3.2%) is lower than that of widowed women to the population of women aged 15 and over (14.2%). 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: 2015

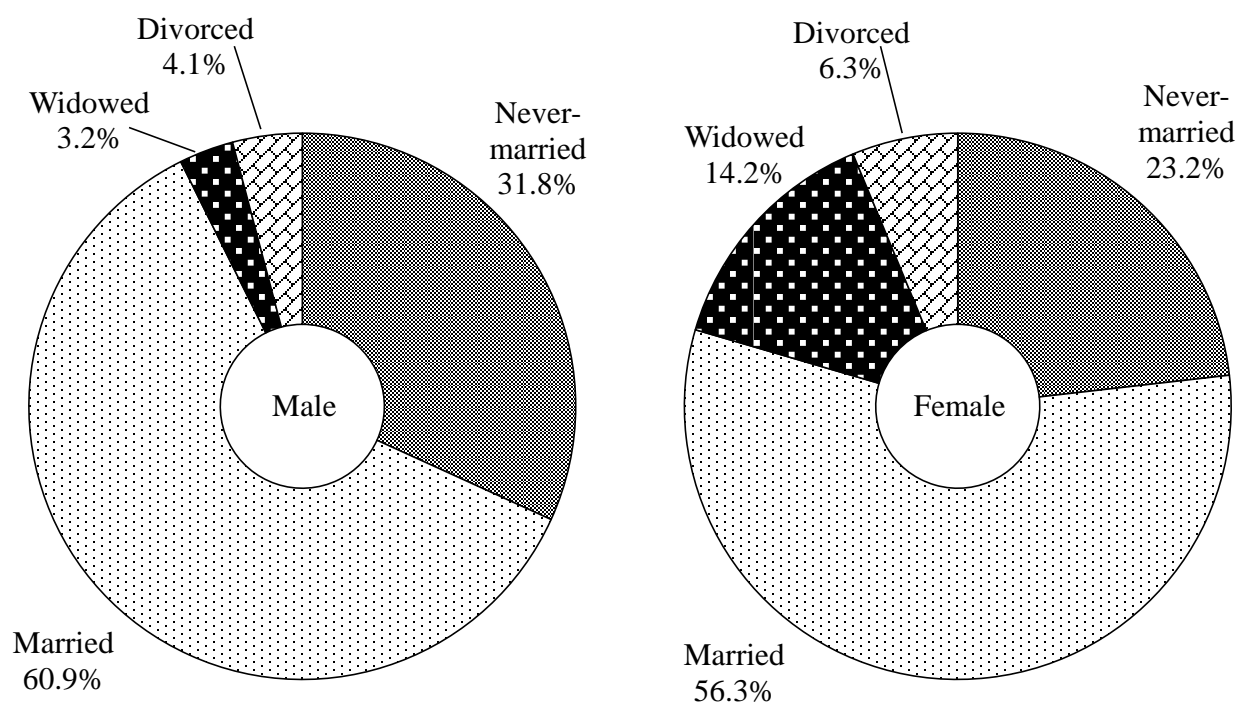


Table 3.1 Population by Sex and Marital Status: 2010 to 2015

Sex and marital status	Population (thousands)		Proportion (%)	
	2015	2010	2015	2010
Both sexes	109,754	110,277	100.0	100.0
Never-married	29,242	29,730	27.3	27.5
Married	62,625	63,786	58.5	58.9
Widowed	9,579	9,409	8.9	8.7
Divorced	5,596	5,283	5.2	4.9
Not reported	2,713	2,071	-	-
Male	52,880	53,155	100.0	100.0
Never-married	16,324	16,639	31.8	31.9
Married	31,236	31,859	60.9	61.1
Widowed	1,656	1,608	3.2	3.1
Divorced	2,109	1,999	4.1	3.8
Not reported	1,555	1,049	-	-
Female	56,874	57,123	100.0	100.0
Never-married	12,918	13,090	23.2	23.3
Married	31,389	31,927	56.3	56.9
Widowed	7,923	7,801	14.2	13.9
Divorced	3,487	3,283	6.3	5.9
Not reported	1,158	1,022	-	-

Table 3.2 Trends in Mean Age at Marriages and in Age Differences between Husbands and Wives: 1975 to 2015

Year	(Age)					
	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
2010	32.5	30.3	30.5	28.8	2.2	1.7
2011	32.7	30.5	30.7	29.0	2.2	1.7
2012	32.9	30.7	30.8	29.2	2.2	1.7
2013	33.0	30.8	30.9	29.3	2.2	1.7
2014	33.2	30.9	31.1	29.4	2.2	1.7
2015	33.3	31.1	31.1	29.4	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 2015.

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 as 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 the age composition of 2015. 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 2015. 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 2015

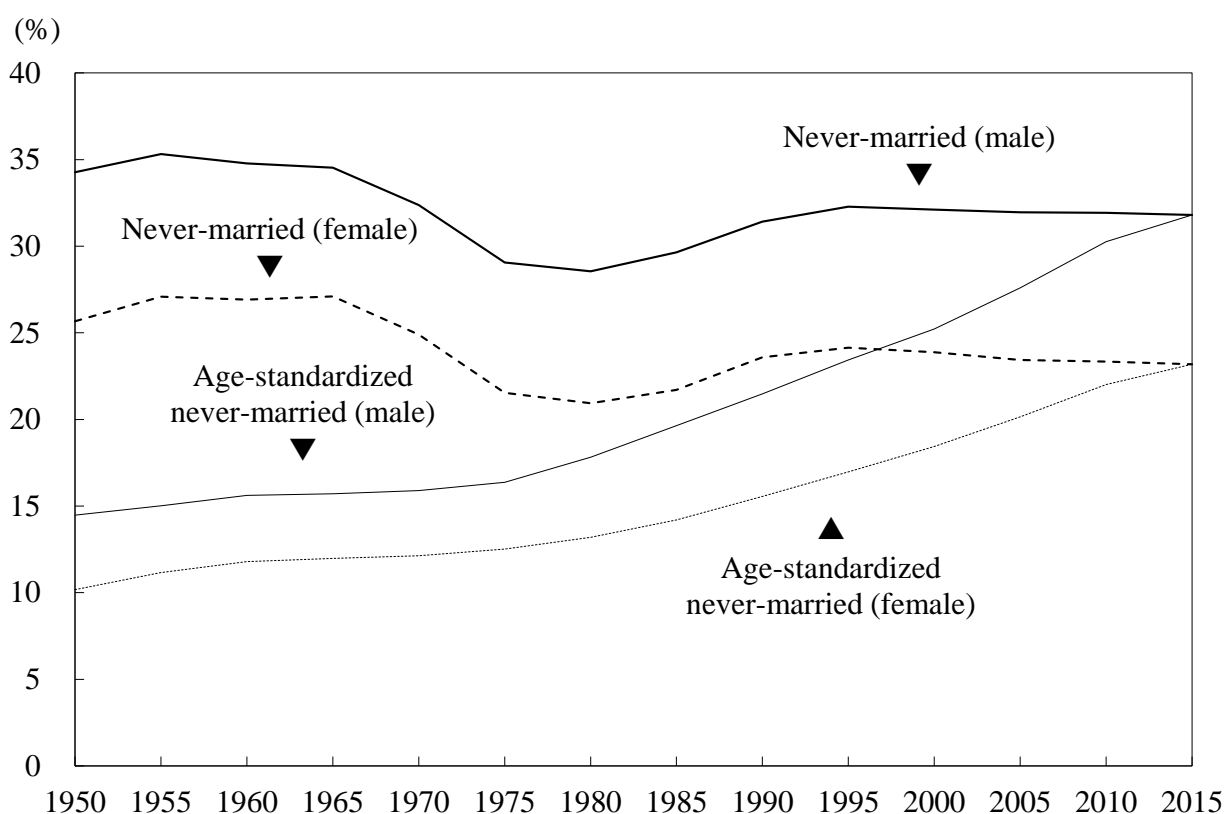


Table 3.3 Trends in the Proportion of the Population Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Marital Status: 1950 to 2015

(%)

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	14.5	70.8	13.7	1.0
1955	35.3	59.7	4.1	0.9	15.0	70.9	12.9	1.1
1960	34.8	60.8	3.5	0.9	15.6	71.7	11.5	1.2
1965	34.5	61.7	3.0	0.8	15.7	73.2	10.1	1.0
1970	32.4	64.1	2.7	0.8	15.9	74.3	8.7	1.1
1975	29.1	67.4	2.6	0.9	16.4	74.8	7.7	1.1
1980	28.6	67.8	2.4	1.2	17.8	74.2	6.7	1.3
1985	29.6	66.3	2.4	1.6	19.6	72.8	5.9	1.7
1990	31.4	64.3	2.4	1.9	21.5	71.5	5.1	1.9
1995	32.3	63.0	2.5	2.2	23.4	69.6	4.7	2.3
2000	32.1	62.5	2.7	2.7	25.2	67.7	4.3	2.8
2005	32.0	61.8	2.9	3.3	27.6	65.1	3.9	3.4
2010	31.9	61.1	3.1	3.8	30.3	62.3	3.6	3.9
2015	31.8	60.9	3.2	4.1	31.8	60.9	3.2	4.1
Female								
1950	25.7	56.2	16.1	1.9	10.2	50.1	37.9	1.8
1955	27.1	55.7	15.2	2.0	11.2	50.1	36.9	1.9
1960	26.9	56.8	14.2	2.1	11.8	51.0	34.9	2.3
1965	27.1	57.9	13.1	1.9	12.0	52.8	33.2	2.1
1970	24.9	60.2	12.8	2.1	12.1	54.1	31.5	2.3
1975	21.5	63.7	12.7	2.1	12.5	55.8	29.5	2.2
1980	20.9	64.2	12.4	2.5	13.2	57.0	27.3	2.6
1985	21.7	62.6	12.7	3.0	14.2	57.3	25.5	3.0
1990	23.6	60.7	12.4	3.3	15.5	58.1	23.0	3.3
1995	24.1	59.4	12.8	3.7	17.0	58.1	21.2	3.7
2000	23.9	58.7	13.1	4.4	18.4	57.9	19.3	4.4
2005	23.4	57.6	13.7	5.3	20.2	57.1	17.4	5.3
2010	23.3	56.9	13.9	5.9	22.0	56.4	15.7	5.8
2015	23.2	56.3	14.2	6.3	23.2	56.3	14.2	6.3

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 2015 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 2015.

Table 3.4 Trends in the Number of Marriages and Divorces: 1950 to 2015

(thousands)

Item	1950	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Number of marriages	715	866	1,029	775	736	722	792	798	714	700	635
Number of divorces	84	69	96	142	167	158	199	264	262	251	226

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

2. Proportion of Married Population by Age Group

The highest proportions of married men and women are 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 83.2% (aged 70 to 74), and the highest proportion among women is 77.3% (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 the widowed population grows quickly among the aged 70 and over. (Figure 3.3, Table 3.5)

Comparing the proportion between 2010 and 2015, the proportions of married men aged 45 and over are declining.

When comparing the married population by age group in 2010 with 2015, two trends appear: the married population around the age group 40 to 44 is declining in both men and women while the never-married population is increasing.

Among men, the proportion dropped 2 percentage points (pp) or more in each age group between 45 to 69. For example, the proportion of married men aged 50 to 54 decreased 3.4 percentage points from 75.1% in 2010 to 71.7% in 2015, also among men aged 45 to 49 the decrease was 3.3 pp from 71.3% in 2010 to 68.0% in 2015, and so on. Among women, the proportion dropped 3 pp or more in each age group between 45 to 54. For example, the proportion of married women aged 50 to 54 decreased 3.9 pp from 79.0% in 2010 to 75.1% in 2015, while among women aged 45 to 49, the decrease was 3.7 pp from 76.4% in 2010 to 72.7% in 2015.

(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: 2010 to 2015

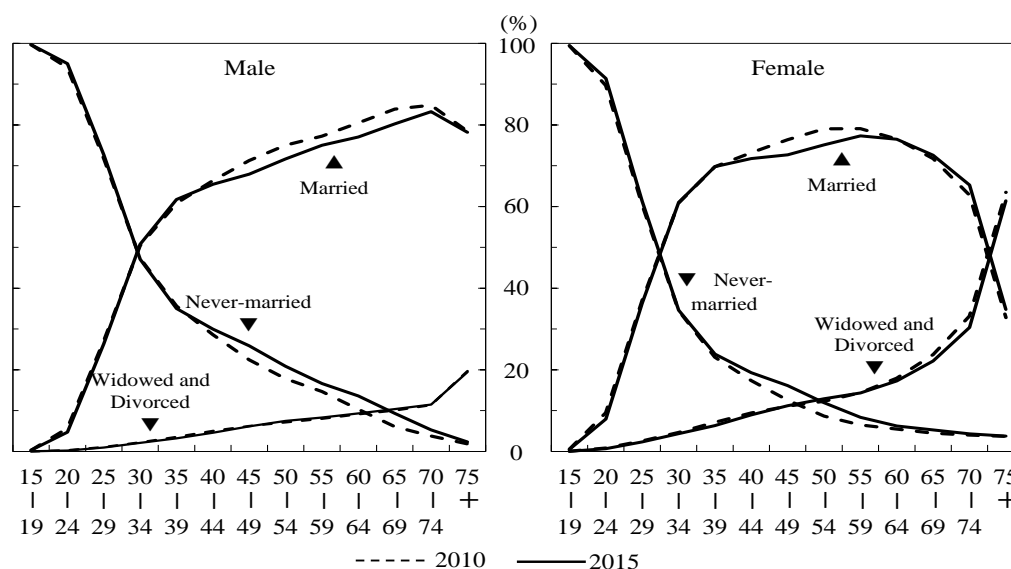


Table 3.5 Trends in the Proportion of the Population Aged 15 and Over by Sex, Age (Five-Year Groups) and Marital Status: 2005 to 2015

(%)

Sex and age	Never-married			Married			Widowed			Divorced		
	2005	2010	2015	2005	2010	2015	2005	2010	2015	2005	2010	2015
Male	32.0	31.9	31.8	61.8	61.1	60.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.8	4.1
15-19 years old	99.6	99.7	99.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	93.5	94.0	95.0	6.2	5.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2
25-29	71.4	71.8	72.7	27.4	27.1	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.9
30-34	47.1	47.3	47.1	50.6	50.4	50.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.2	2.2	2.0
35-39	31.2	35.6	35.0	65.1	60.8	61.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.6	3.4	3.1
40-44	22.7	28.6	30.0	72.4	66.4	65.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	4.6	4.8	4.4
45-49	17.6	22.5	25.9	76.7	71.3	68.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	5.2	5.8	5.8
50-54	14.4	17.8	20.9	78.9	75.1	71.7	1.1	0.9	0.7	5.6	6.3	6.7
55-59	10.1	14.7	16.7	82.3	77.3	75.0	1.9	1.7	1.4	5.8	6.4	7.0
60-64	5.9	10.3	13.6	85.6	80.5	77.1	3.3	2.8	2.5	5.2	6.3	6.9
65-69	3.8	6.1	9.3	86.9	83.9	80.3	5.1	4.7	4.0	4.2	5.4	6.4
70-74	2.4	3.8	5.3	86.5	84.8	83.2	8.0	7.2	6.5	3.0	4.2	5.0
75 and over	1.3	1.9	2.4	78.4	78.5	78.2	18.6	17.6	16.8	1.6	2.1	2.7
Female	23.4	23.3	23.2	57.6	56.9	56.3	13.7	13.9	14.2	5.3	5.9	6.3
15-19 years old	99.2	99.4	99.4	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
20-24	88.7	89.6	91.4	10.4	9.5	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.6
25-29	59.1	60.3	61.3	38.2	37.1	36.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.6	2.5	2.3
30-34	32.0	34.5	34.6	62.8	60.8	61.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	5.0	4.5	4.2
35-39	18.7	23.1	23.9	73.8	69.8	69.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	7.0	6.8	6.1
40-44	12.2	17.4	19.3	78.7	73.2	71.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	8.1	8.6	8.3
45-49	8.3	12.6	16.1	81.5	76.4	72.7	2.0	1.6	1.3	8.2	9.5	9.9
50-54	6.2	8.7	12.0	81.8	79.0	75.1	3.7	3.1	2.5	8.2	9.2	10.4
55-59	5.3	6.5	8.3	80.1	79.1	77.3	6.5	5.6	4.7	8.1	8.8	9.7
60-64	4.3	5.5	6.2	77.0	76.6	76.5	12.0	9.6	8.3	6.8	8.4	9.0
65-69	3.8	4.5	5.3	70.5	71.8	72.6	20.3	17.0	13.8	5.3	6.8	8.3
70-74	3.9	4.0	4.3	60.1	62.8	65.3	31.8	27.9	23.9	4.2	5.2	6.5
75 and over	3.2	3.7	3.8	29.7	32.8	34.8	63.9	60.1	57.6	3.2	3.5	3.8

CHAPTER IV: LABOUR FORCE STATUS

1. Trends in the Labour Force Participation Rate

Labour Force Participation Rate of Japan in 2015 is 60.0%.

According to the status of economic activities of the population aged 15 and over (109.8 million) reported in the 2015 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 60.0%. Comparing the rate of 2010 and 2015, there is a decline of 1.2 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 70.9% in 2015.

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 50.0% in 2015. (Figure 4.1, Table 4.1)

Figure 4.1 Trends in the Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex: 1950 to 2015

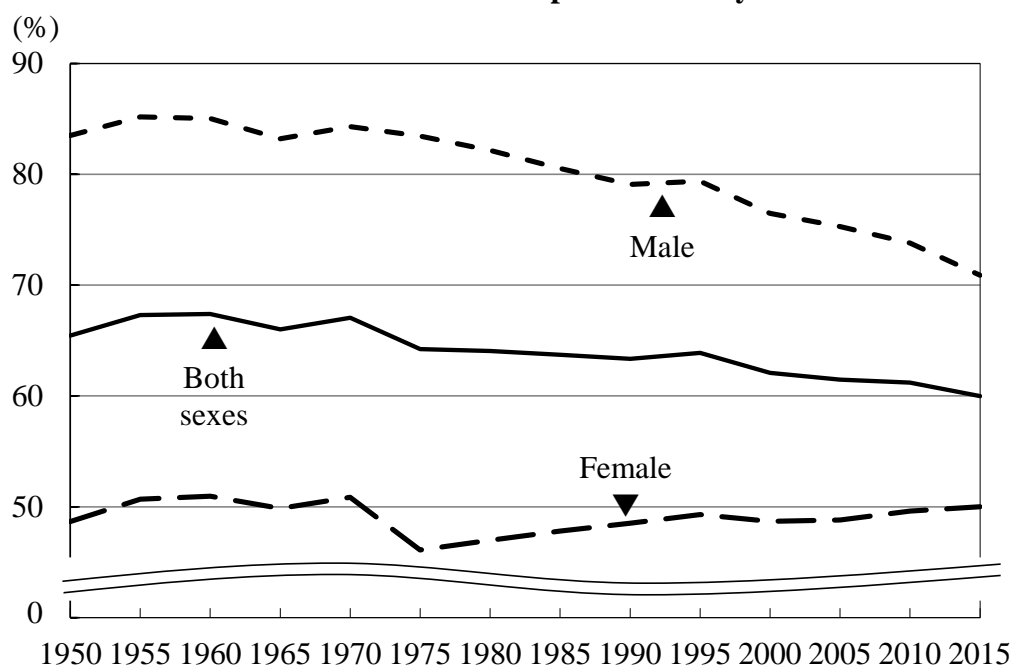


Table 4.1 Trends in the Population Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Labour Force Status: 1950 to 2015

Sex and year	Population (thousands)						Labour force participation rate (%) ¹⁾	Differences between 5 years (percentage point)
	Total	Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force	Not reported		
Both sexes								
1950 ²⁾	56,158	36,748	36,025	723	19,407	2	65.4	-
1955 ³⁾	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.
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 ⁴⁾	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
2015	109,754	61,523	58,919	2,604	41,022	7,208	60.0	-1.2
Male								
1950 ²⁾	27,041	22,579	22,083	495	4,461	1	83.5	-
1955 ³⁾	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 ⁴⁾	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
2015	52,880	34,772	33,078	1,694	14,284	3,824	70.9	-2.9
Female								
1950 ²⁾	29,117	14,169	13,942	227	14,947	1	48.7	-
1955 ³⁾	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 ⁴⁾	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
2015	56,874	26,751	25,841	910	26,739	3,384	50.0	0.4

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 69.3% in the 20 to 24 years old age group because people in this age group 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 14.7% in the 15 to 19 years old age group and reaches 69.5% in the 20 to 24 years old age group. Afterward, the rate is the highest in the 25 to 29 years old age group (81.4%). 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 77.9% 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 4.2, Table 4.2)

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 2010 and 2015, it shows that the rate among men rose by 0.7 pp in the 60 to 64 years old age group rose and by 0.3 pp in the 65 and over 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 35 to 39 years old age group (the bottom of the M-shaped curve in 2015) went up from 68.0% to 72.7%.

Comparing the labour force participation rate among women in 1985, which was just before the enforcement of the “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 27.2 pp and became the highest among all age groups. (Figure 4.2, Table 4.2)

Figure 4.2 Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex and Age (Five-Year Groups): 1985 and 2015

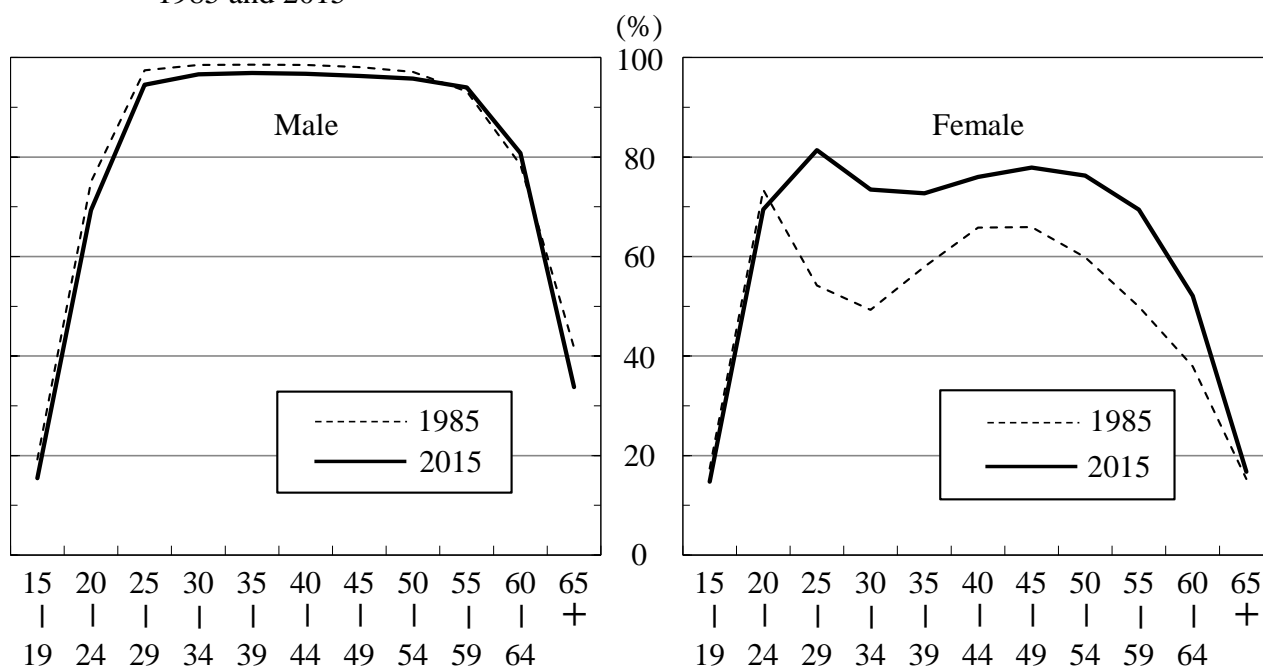


Table 4.2 Trends in the Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex and Age (Five-Year Groups): 1985 to 2015

Sex and age	Labour force participation rate (%)							Differences (percentage point)					
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015
Male	80.5	79.1	79.4	76.5	75.3	73.8	70.9	-1.4	0.3	-2.9	-1.2	-1.5	-2.9
15-19 years old	19.3	20.0	18.8	17.5	17.9	15.5	15.5	0.8	-1.2	-1.3	0.4	-2.3	-0.1
20-24	75.0	76.1	76.4	72.9	72.7	70.6	69.3	1.1	0.3	-3.5	-0.2	-2.1	-1.3
25-29	97.5	97.5	96.9	95.4	95.6	95.6	94.5	-0.0	-0.5	-1.5	0.2	-0.0	-1.0
30-34	98.5	98.6	98.3	97.1	97.5	97.5	96.6	0.1	-0.2	-1.2	0.4	-0.0	-0.8
35-39	98.6	98.6	98.5	97.5	97.7	97.7	96.9	-0.0	-0.0	-1.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.7
40-44	98.5	98.5	98.4	97.5	97.8	97.5	96.8	-0.0	-0.1	-0.8	0.3	-0.3	-0.7
45-49	98.1	98.2	98.2	97.0	97.6	97.3	96.3	0.2	-0.1	-1.1	0.5	-0.3	-1.0
50-54	97.1	97.4	97.7	96.5	96.7	96.7	95.7	0.3	0.3	-1.2	0.3	-0.0	-1.0
55-59	93.2	94.3	95.5	94.1	94.8	94.4	94.0	1.2	1.2	-1.4	0.7	-0.4	-0.4
60-64	78.4	76.5	79.5	73.1	75.1	80.1	80.8	-1.9	3.0	-6.5	2.1	5.0	0.7
65 and over	41.7	39.7	42.1	36.2	34.0	33.5	33.8	-2.0	2.4	-5.9	-2.1	-0.5	0.3
Female	47.8	48.5	49.3	48.7	48.8	49.6	50.0	0.7	0.8	-0.6	0.1	0.8	0.4
15-19 years old	17.4	17.4	15.7	15.5	17.1	15.4	14.7	0.0	-1.7	-0.2	1.7	-1.7	-0.6
20-24	73.4	75.9	74.6	72.0	71.2	70.4	69.5	2.5	-1.3	-2.6	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9
25-29	54.2	61.5	66.7	70.7	74.9	78.7	81.4	7.3	5.2	4.0	4.2	3.8	2.7
30-34	49.3	50.8	53.4	57.6	63.4	69.4	73.5	1.5	2.6	4.1	5.8	6.0	4.1
35-39	58.0	59.5	59.4	60.5	63.7	68.0	72.7	1.5	-0.1	1.0	3.2	4.4	4.7
40-44	65.8	66.8	67.5	68.6	70.7	72.5	76.0	1.0	0.7	1.1	2.1	1.8	3.5
45-49	65.9	68.4	69.3	70.6	73.7	75.8	77.9	2.5	0.9	1.3	3.1	2.1	2.1
50-54	59.8	63.1	65.2	66.6	69.1	73.2	76.2	3.2	2.2	1.4	2.5	4.1	3.1
55-59	49.9	51.6	56.0	57.4	60.4	63.9	69.4	1.7	4.4	1.5	3.0	3.5	5.5
60-64	37.9	37.5	38.9	38.9	40.8	47.5	52.1	-0.5	1.4	-0.0	1.9	6.7	4.6
65 and over	15.3	15.0	15.8	14.6	14.2	14.9	16.7	-0.3	0.8	-1.2	-0.4	0.7	1.8

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 rates in the 15 to 19 years old age group of Canada, the United Kingdom (U.K) and the U.S.A exceeds 40%, 30%, and 30%, respectively. Meanwhile, the rate of Japan (15.5%) is comparable to France (16.0%). The rate in the 20 to 24 years old age group of Japan is 69.3%, which is fairly close to the figures of other countries but is still low in comparison with the figures of the U.K, Canada, the U.S.A and Germany. However, the rates in the 25 to 64 years old age groups of Japan exceed the figures of other countries. (Tables 4.3)

Table 4.3 Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex and Age (Five-Year Groups) of Other Countries

Sex and age	Japan (2015)	Canada (2015)	France (2015)	Germany (2015)	Italy (2015)	Korea (2015)	U.K (2015)	U.S.A ¹⁾ (2015)
Male	70.9	70.6	60.9	65.9	58.9	73.8	68.6	69.1
15-19 years old	15.5	48.5	16.0	29.4	8.5	7.7	37.3	34.2
20-24	69.3	77.3	66.7	70.3	51.0	46.1	80.0	73.0
25-29	94.5	89.0	90.9	86.2	74.3	77.1	91.6	87.4
30-34	96.6	92.5	93.7	93.8	87.4	93.1	93.7	90.3
35-39	96.9	92.8	94.3	94.7	90.5	94.5	93.4	90.3
40-44	96.8	92.6	94.0	94.3	91.5	94.5	93.1	90.3
45-49	96.3	91.0	91.7	94.1	90.3	93.7	91.0	87.9
50-54	95.7	88.0	90.1	91.6	88.5	91.4	89.1	84.0
55-59	94.0	79.7	78.4	86.1	78.6	86.7	80.7	77.1
60-64	80.8	60.2	30.4	62.7	46.2	74.7	60.7	61.5
65 and over	33.8	18.1	3.7	8.6	6.6	42.2	14.2	23.4
Female	50.0	61.2	51.6	54.7	39.8	51.8	57.2	56.7
15-19 years old	14.7	51.4	10.8	25.8	5.3	9.9	38.9	34.4
20-24	69.5	75.4	57.9	66.5	36.9	56.3	72.7	68.3
25-29	81.4	80.9	78.8	79.4	60.3	72.9	78.6	73.8
30-34	73.5	80.4	80.9	79.9	67.3	61.8	77.9	72.9
35-39	72.7	82.0	83.4	81.6	68.9	55.8	79.2	73.6
40-44	76.0	83.3	86.3	84.0	69.1	64.8	80.5	75.0
45-49	77.9	84.0	85.0	85.8	66.5	70.4	82.4	74.5
50-54	76.2	81.7	81.2	83.3	62.1	67.4	80.4	72.5
55-59	69.4	68.6	70.9	76.2	51.6	58.6	71.5	66.3
60-64	52.1	48.0	29.0	50.2	26.4	48.2	42.3	49.8
65 and over	16.7	9.5	2.0	4.1	1.7	23.4	7.7	15.3

1) Aged 16 and over.

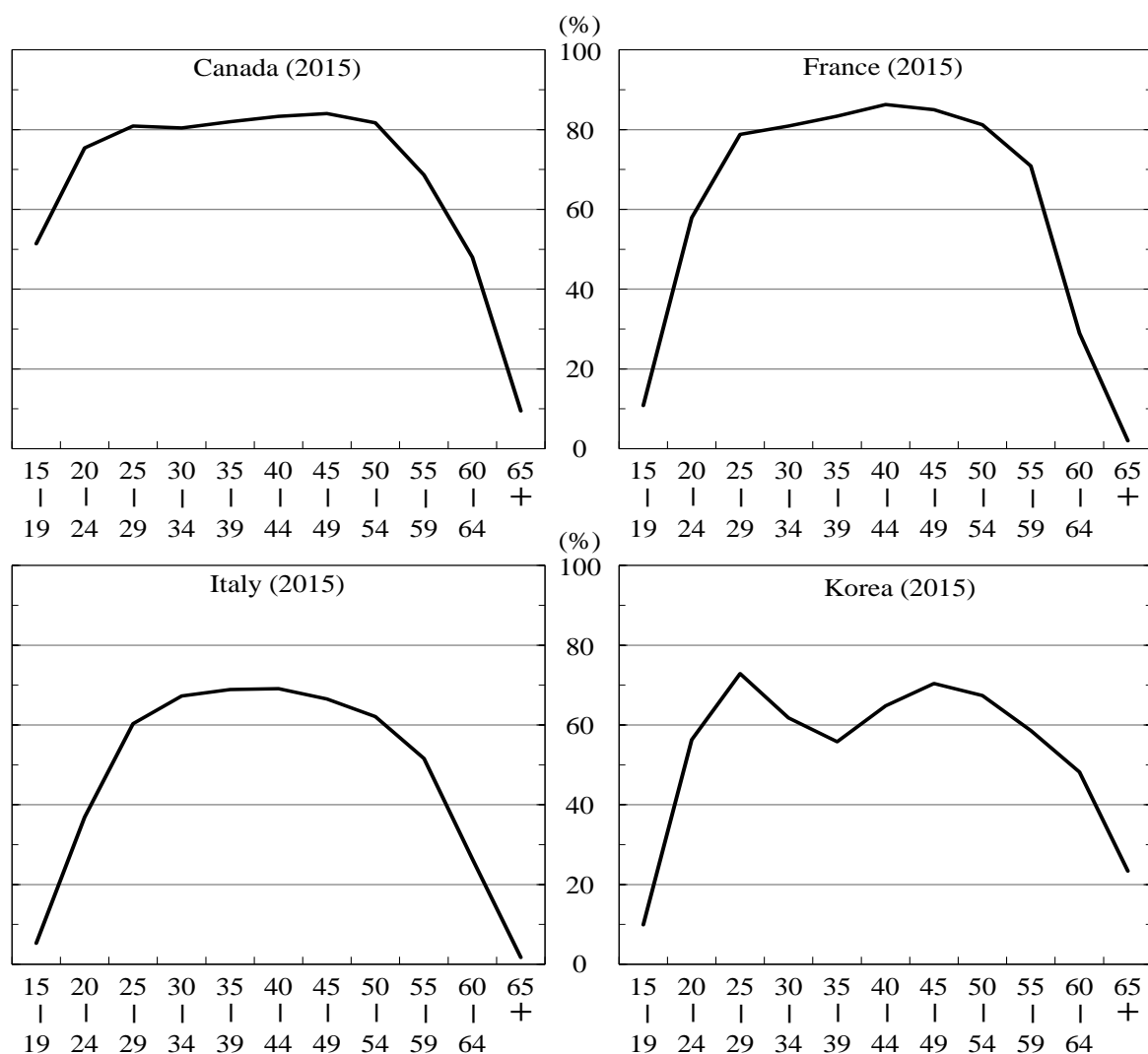
Source: International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT Database. For Japan, based on the 2015 Population Census.

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 the 15 to 19 years old age group of Japan (14.7%) is lower than that of other countries, with the exception of Italy (5.3%) Korea (9.9%), and France (10.8%). However, the rate in the 20 to 24 years old age group of Japan (69.5%) exceeds other countries with the exception of Canada and the U.K. The rate in the 25 to 29 years old age group of Japan (81.4%) 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 35 to 39 years old age group, and is similar to that of Japan. Meanwhile, the graphs of France and Italy are single-peaked. (Figure 4.3, Table 4.3)

Figure 4.3 Labour Force Participation Rate among Women by Age (Five-Year Groups) of Other Countries



Source: International Labour Organization, *LABORSTA Internet*.

CHAPTER V: EMPLOYMENT STATUS, INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

1. Employment Status of Employed Persons

Proportion of employees keeps rising and reaches 87.4% in 2015.

According to the employment status of employed persons aged 15 and over (58.9 million), the proportion of employees is 87.4%, that of self-employed persons is 9.2% and that of family workers is 3.4%.

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-fourths 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 5.1)

Table 5.1 Trends in the Number of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Employment Status: 1950 to 2015

Year	Employed persons (thousands)				Proportion (%)			
	¹⁾ Total	²⁾ Employees	³⁾ Self-employed	Family workers	Total	²⁾ Employees	³⁾ Self-employed	Family workers
1950 ⁴⁾	36,025	14,159	9,446	12,395	100.0	39.3	26.2	34.4
1955 ⁵⁾	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
2015	58,919	49,489	5,196	1,947	100.0	87.4	9.2	3.4

1) Includes "Not reported".

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

3) Includes "Piece rate work" (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.

Employees (including "Board member of company, etc.") by both sex and 15 to 44 age group exceed 90%.

Observing the proportion of employed persons by employment status, It shows that the proportion of the Employees (including "Board member of company, etc.") by sex and age (five-year age group), exceeded 90% of men in the 15 to 44 age group.

The proportion of Self-employed (including "Piece rate work") by sex and age group, increases as age increases.

(Figure 5.1, Table 5.2)

Figure 5.1 Proportion of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Employment Status, Sex and Age (Five-Year Groups): 2015

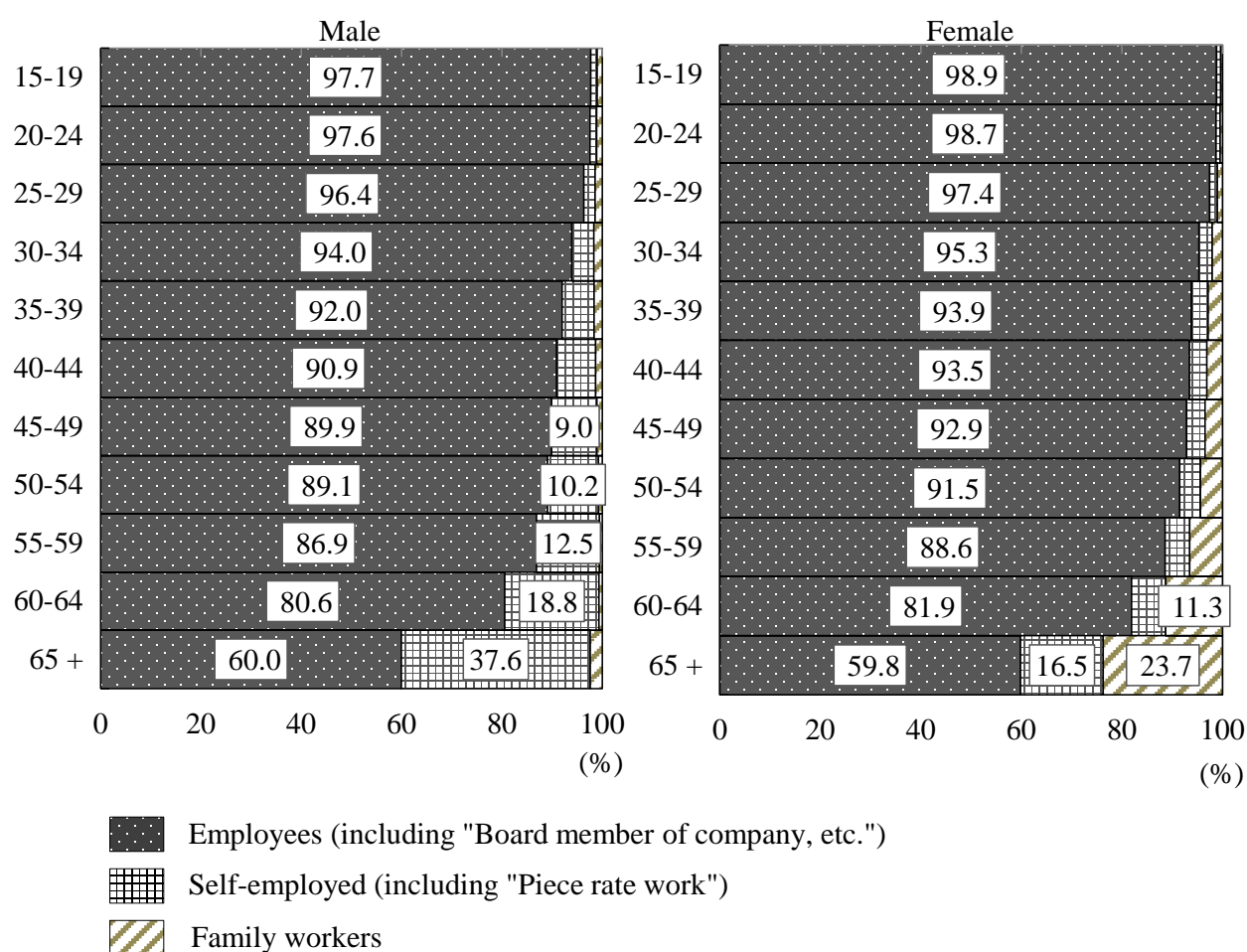


Table 5.2 Number of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Employment Status, Sex and Age (Five-Year Groups): 2015

Sex and age	Total ¹⁾	Employees (including "Board member of company, etc.")	Self-employed (including "Piece rate work")	Family workers
Number (thousands)				
Male	33,078	27,341	3,947	413
15-19 years old	408	391	5	4
20-24	1,731	1,597	22	18
25-29	2,506	2,263	52	33
30-34	2,978	2,637	123	47
35-39	3,504	3,068	213	54
40-44	4,153	3,615	308	53
45-49	3,683	3,179	320	38
50-54	3,399	2,930	334	25
55-59	3,177	2,687	388	18
60-64	3,030	2,380	554	20
65 and over	4,510	2,594	1,627	104
Female	25,841	22,148	1,250	1,534
15-19 years old	376	365	3	1
20-24	1,711	1,613	14	7
25-29	2,152	1,987	32	20
30-34	2,283	2,068	57	44
35-39	2,636	2,376	84	72
40-44	3,273	2,962	109	98
45-49	3,031	2,737	108	102
50-54	2,786	2,492	113	118
55-59	2,463	2,139	117	157
60-64	2,114	1,692	141	233
65 and over	3,016	1,716	473	680
Proportion (%)				
Male	100.0	86.2	12.4	1.3
15-19 years old	100.0	97.7	1.3	1.0
20-24	100.0	97.6	1.4	1.1
25-29	100.0	96.4	2.2	1.4
30-34	100.0	94.0	4.4	1.7
35-39	100.0	92.0	6.4	1.6
40-44	100.0	90.9	7.7	1.3
45-49	100.0	89.9	9.0	1.1
50-54	100.0	89.1	10.2	0.8
55-59	100.0	86.9	12.5	0.6
60-64	100.0	80.6	18.8	0.7
65 and over	100.0	60.0	37.6	2.4
Female	100.0	88.8	5.0	6.2
15-19 years old	100.0	98.9	0.8	0.3
20-24	100.0	98.7	0.9	0.4
25-29	100.0	97.4	1.5	1.0
30-34	100.0	95.3	2.6	2.0
35-39	100.0	93.9	3.3	2.8
40-44	100.0	93.5	3.4	3.1
45-49	100.0	92.9	3.7	3.5
50-54	100.0	91.5	4.1	4.3
55-59	100.0	88.6	4.9	6.5
60-64	100.0	81.9	6.8	11.3
65 and over	100.0	59.8	16.5	23.7

1) Includes "Not reported".

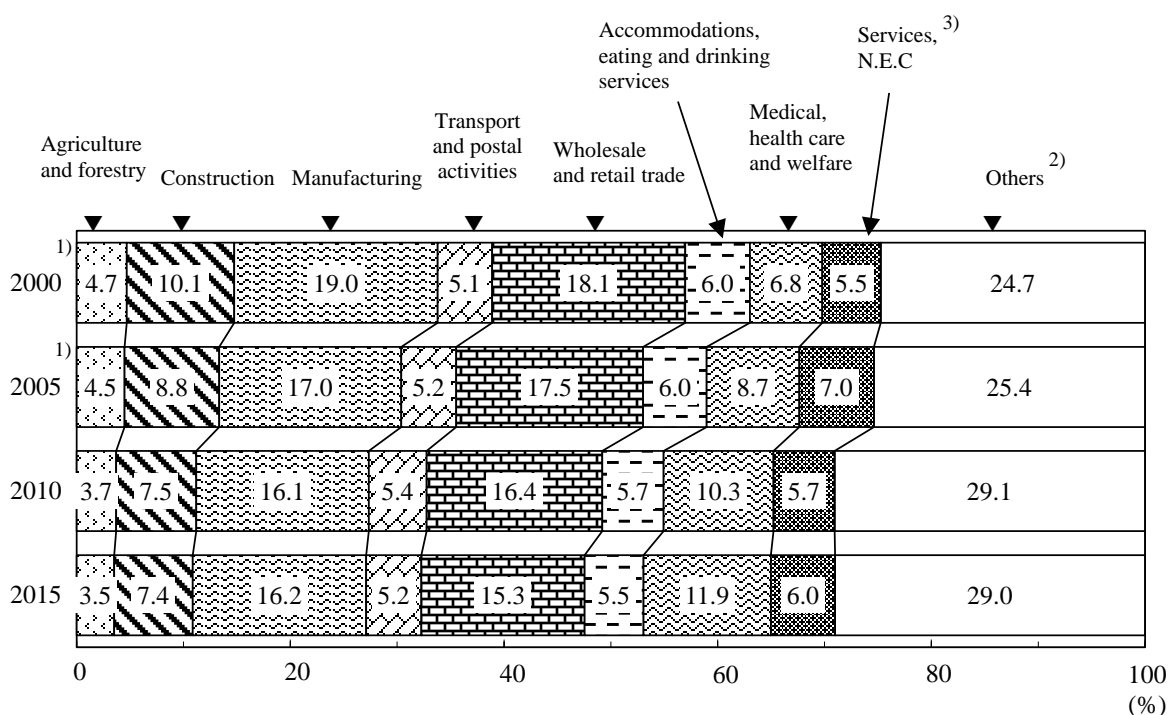
2. Industrial Composition of Employed Persons

The proportion of employed persons in “Manufacturing” is the highest.

Separating employed persons aged 15 and over by industry (major groups), it shows that “Manufacturing” is the highest (16.2%), followed by “Wholesale and retail trade” (15.3%), “Medical, health care and welfare” (11.9%), etc.

Also “Medical, health care and welfare” rose by 1.6 percentage points from 2010, thus accounting for the largest increase in percentage as classified by Industry (Major Groups). (Figure 5.2, Table 5.3)

Figure 5.2 Trends in the Proportion of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Industry (Major Groups): 2000 to 2015



1) Industrial classification is revised each census year. The industrial classifications of the previous census years are tabulated as restructured into the latest revised industrial classification.

Estimates and tables are based on the tabulation of extracted details by extracting some questionnaires. They therefore do not correspond to the fundamental statistics (statistics incorporating all the questionnaires).

2) 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".

3) "Dispatched workers" in 2010 and 2015 are included in respective industries to which they are dispatched, but during 2000 to 2005, included in the industrial classification of "Worker dispatching services" in "Services, N.E.C" of major groups.

Table 5.3 Trends in the Number of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Industry (Major Groups): 2000 to 2015

Industry	Employed persons aged 15 and over (thousands)				Proportion (%)				Differences (percentage point)
	2000 ¹⁾	2005 ¹⁾	2010	2015	2000 ¹⁾	2005 ¹⁾	2010	2015	2010-2015
Total	63,032	61,530	59,611	58,919	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
A Agriculture and forestry	2,955	2,767	2,205	2,068	4.7	4.5	3.7	3.5	-0.2
B Fisheries	253	214	177	154	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.0
C Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel	46	31	22	22	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
D Construction	6,346	5,441	4,475	4,341	10.1	8.8	7.5	7.4	-0.1
E Manufacturing	11,999	10,486	9,626	9,557	19.0	17.0	16.1	16.2	0.1
F Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	338	295	284	283	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0
G Information and communications	1,555	1,613	1,627	1,680	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	0.1
H Transport and postal activities	3,218	3,171	3,219	3,045	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.2	-0.2
I Wholesale and retail trade	11,394	10,760	9,804	9,001	18.1	17.5	16.4	15.3	-1.2
J Finance and insurance	1,751	1,514	1,513	1,429	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	-0.1
K Real estate and goods rental and leasing	1,065	1,118	1,114	1,198	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	0.2
L Scientific research, professional and technical services	1,974	1,910	1,902	1,919	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	0.1
M Accommodations, eating and drinking services	3,803	3,664	3,423	3,249	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	-0.2
N Living-related and personal ser- vices and amusement services	2,404	2,330	2,199	2,072	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	-0.2
O Education, learning support	2,606	2,675	2,635	2,662	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	0.1
P Medical, health care and welfare	4,274	5,332	6,128	7,024	6.8	8.7	10.3	11.9	1.6
Q Compound services	695	668	377	483	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.2
R Services, N.E.C. ²⁾	3,452	4,289	3,405	3,544	5.5	7.0	5.7	6.0	0.3
S Government, except elsewhere classified	2,142	2,085	2,016	2,026	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.1
T Industries unable to classify (Recount) ³⁾	761	1,168	3,460	3,162	1.2	1.9	5.8	5.4	-0.4
Primary industry	3,208	2,981	2,381	2,222	5.2	4.9	4.2	4.0	-0.3
Secondary industry	18,392	15,957	14,123	13,921	29.5	26.4	25.2	25.0	-0.2
Tertiary industry	40,671	41,425	39,646	39,615	65.3	68.6	70.6	71.0	0.4

1) Industrial classification is revised each census year. The industrial classifications of the previous census years are tabulated as restructured into the latest revised industrial classification.

Estimates and tables are based on the tabulation of extracted details by extracting some questionnaires. They therefore do not correspond to the fundamental statistics (statistics incorporating all the questionnaires).

2) "Dispatched workers" in 2010 and 2015 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.

3) "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".

3. International Comparison of Employment Status and Industrial Composition

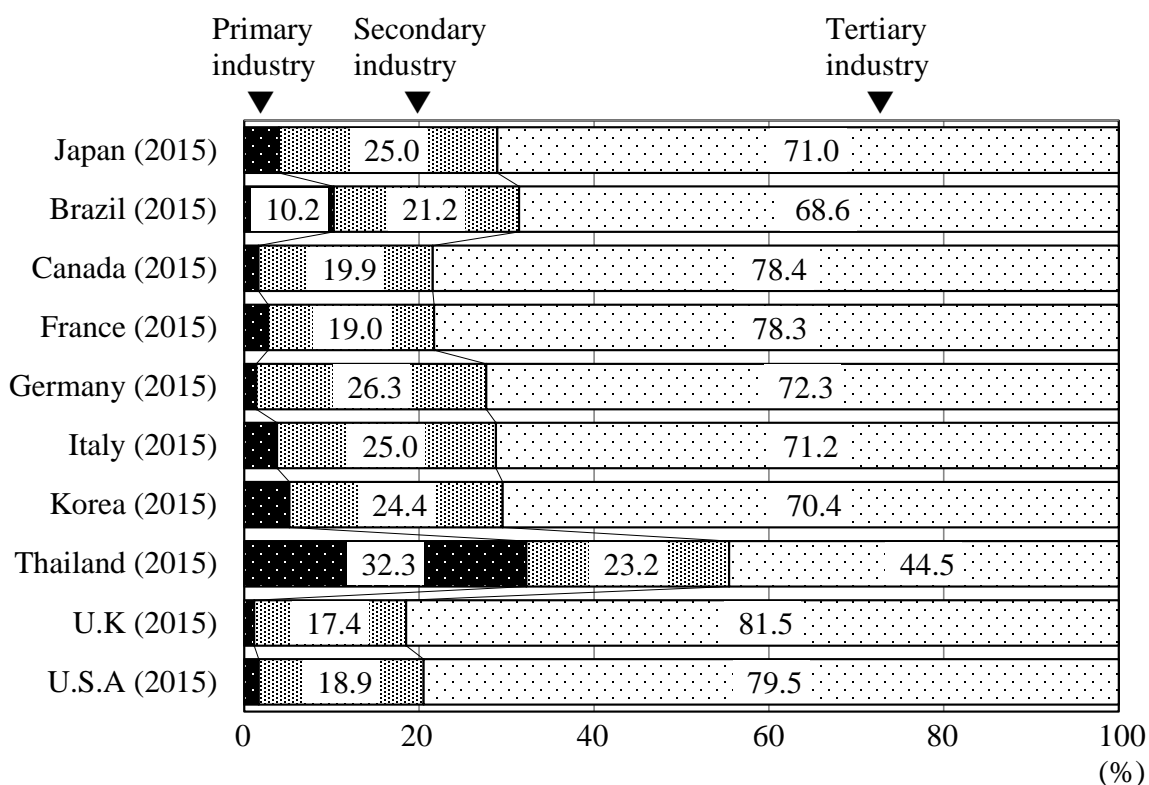
The proportion of “Tertiary industry” of Japan is similar to that of Italy.

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 Thailand (32.3%), while the proportion is low in the United Kingdom (U.K) (1.1%) and Germany (1.4%). The proportion of Japan (4.0%) is similar to that of Italy (3.8%).

The proportion of “Secondary industry” is big in Germany (26.3%). These figures exceed the proportion of Japan (25.0%).

The proportion of “Tertiary industry” is big in the U.K (81.5%), the U.S.A (79.5%), Canada (78.4%), etc. The proportion of Japan (71.0%) is similar to that of Italy (71.2%). (Figure 5.3, Table 5.4)

Figure 5.3 International Comparison of the Proportion of Employed Persons by Industry (Three Groups): 2015



Source: International Labour Organization, *LABORSTA Internet*. For Japan, based on the 2015 Population Census.

Table 5.4 International Comparison of the Proportion of Employed Persons by Industry (Three Groups): 2015

(%)

Country (Year)		Employed persons	Primary industry	Secondary industry	Tertiary industry
Japan	(2015)	100.0	4.0	25.0	71.0
Brazil	(2015)	100.0	10.2	21.2	68.6
Canada	(2015)	100.0	1.6	19.9	78.4
France	(2015)	100.0	2.7	19.0	78.3
Germany	(2015)	100.0	1.4	26.3	72.3
Italy	(2015)	100.0	3.8	25.0	71.2
Korea	(2015) ¹⁾	100.0	3) 5.2	4) 5) 24.4	6) 70.4
Thailand	(2015)	100.0	32.3	4) 23.2	6) 44.5
U.K	(2015)	100.0	1.1	17.4	81.5
U.S.A	(2015) ²⁾	100.0	1.7	18.9	79.5

1) Excludes Military personnel and Selective service. 2) Aged 16 and over.

3) Excludes "Forestry" and "Fisheries".

4) Excludes "Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air conditioning supply industry" and "Water supply industry, Sewage treatment, Waste Management, Cleanup activities".

5) Including "Forestry" and "Fisheries".

6) Including "Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air conditioning supply industry" and "Water supply industry, Sewage treatment, Waste Management, Cleanup activities".

4. Occupational Composition of Employed Persons

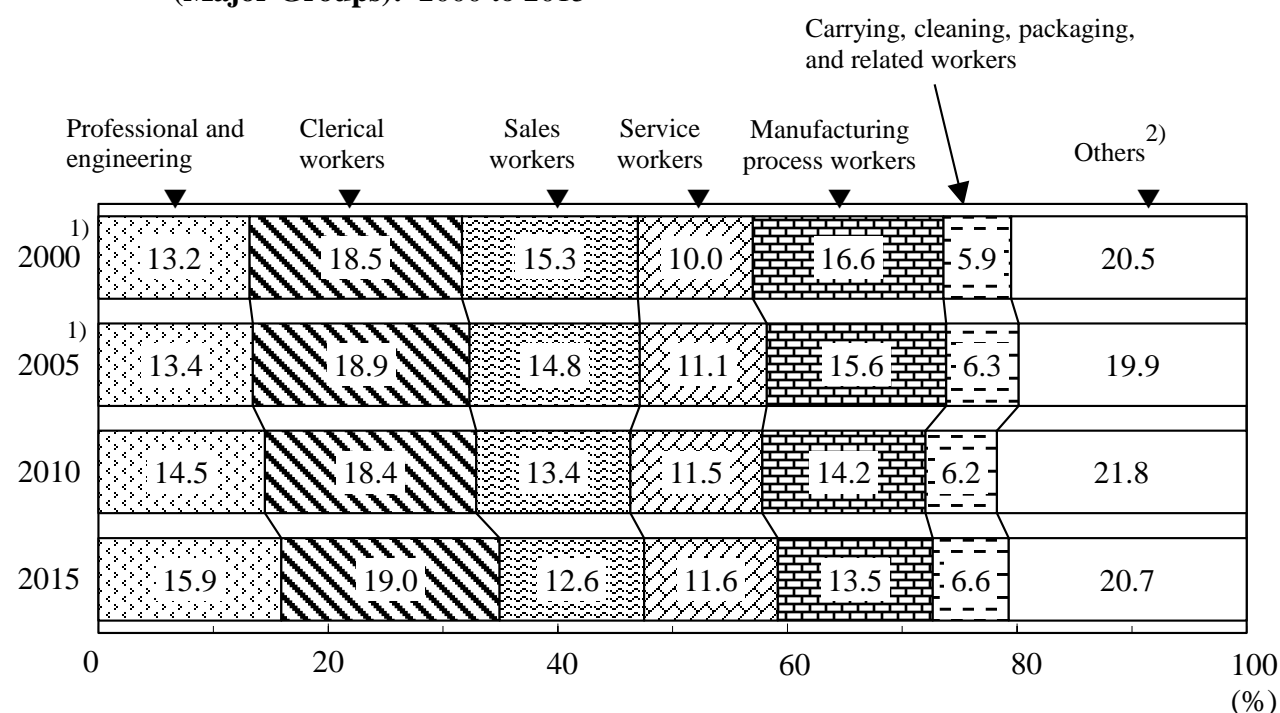
The proportion of employed persons in “Clerical workers” is the highest.

Looking at the proportion of employed persons aged 15 and over by occupation (major groups), that of “Clerical workers” is the highest (19.0%), followed by “Professional and engineering workers” (15.9%), “Manufacturing process workers” (13.5%), etc. (Figure 5.4, Table 5.5)

The proportion of employed persons in “Professional and engineering workers” increased 1.4 percentage points.

Comparing the proportion of employed persons by occupation (major groups) in 2010 and 2015, it shows that “Professional and engineering workers” increased the most among all major groups (1.4 percentage points (pp)), followed by that of “Clerical workers” (0.6 pp).

Figure 5.4 Trends in the Proportion of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Occupation (Major Groups): 2000 to 2015



1) Occupational classification is revised each census year. The occupational classifications of the previous census years are tabulated as restructured into the latest revised occupational classification.

Estimates and tables are based on the tabulation of details extracted from some questionnaires. They therefore do not correspond to the fundamental statistics (statistics incorporating all the questionnaires).

2) 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 5.5 Trends in the Number of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Occupation (Major Groups): 2000 to 2015

Occupation	Employed persons aged 15 and over (thousands)				Proportion (%)				Defferences (percentage point)
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2000	2005	2010	2015	2010-2015
Total	63,032	61,530	59,611	58,919	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
A Administrative and managerial workers	1,857	1,497	1,420	1,395	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	-0.0
B Professional and engineering workers	8,299	8,272	8,634	9,380	13.5	13.4	14.5	15.9	1.4
C Clerical workers	11,654	11,614	10,981	11,206	18.9	18.9	18.4	19.0	0.6
D Sales workers	9,662	9,118	8,004	7,411	15.7	14.8	13.4	12.6	-0.8
E Service workers	6,306	6,810	6,845	6,857	10.2	11.1	11.5	11.6	0.2
F Security workers	1,014	1,064	1,065	1,086	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.1
G Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers	3,199	2,963	2,328	2,145	5.2	4.8	3.9	3.6	-0.3
H Manufacturing process workers	10,462	9,609	8,471	7,960	17.0	15.6	14.2	13.5	-0.7
I Transport and machine operation workers	2,576	2,334	2,088	2,009	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.4	-0.1
J Construction and workers	3,543	3,223	2,676	2,591	5.8	5.2	4.5	4.4	-0.1
K Carrying, cleaning, ing, and related	3,719	3,893	3,706	3,897	6.0	6.3	6.2	6.6	0.4
L Workers not classifiable by occupation	742	1,133	3,392	2,981	1.2	1.8	5.7	5.1	-0.6

CHAPTER VI: DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE FIVE YEARS AGO

1. 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 five years ago, the proportion of “Moved (current residence differs from residence five years ago)” (i.e. moved persons) exceeds 20% (21.9%). Breaking down by origin shows that “Within same prefecture” is the highest (16.0%), followed by “From other prefectures” (5.4%) and “From abroad” (0.4%).

Regarding the proportion of moved persons by sex and age group, the proportion is the highest in the 30 to 34 years old age group in both men and women (49.7% and 53.0%, 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 6.1, Table 6.1)

Figure 6.1 Proportion of the Moved Persons among the Population by Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago, Sex and Age (Five-Year Groups): 2015

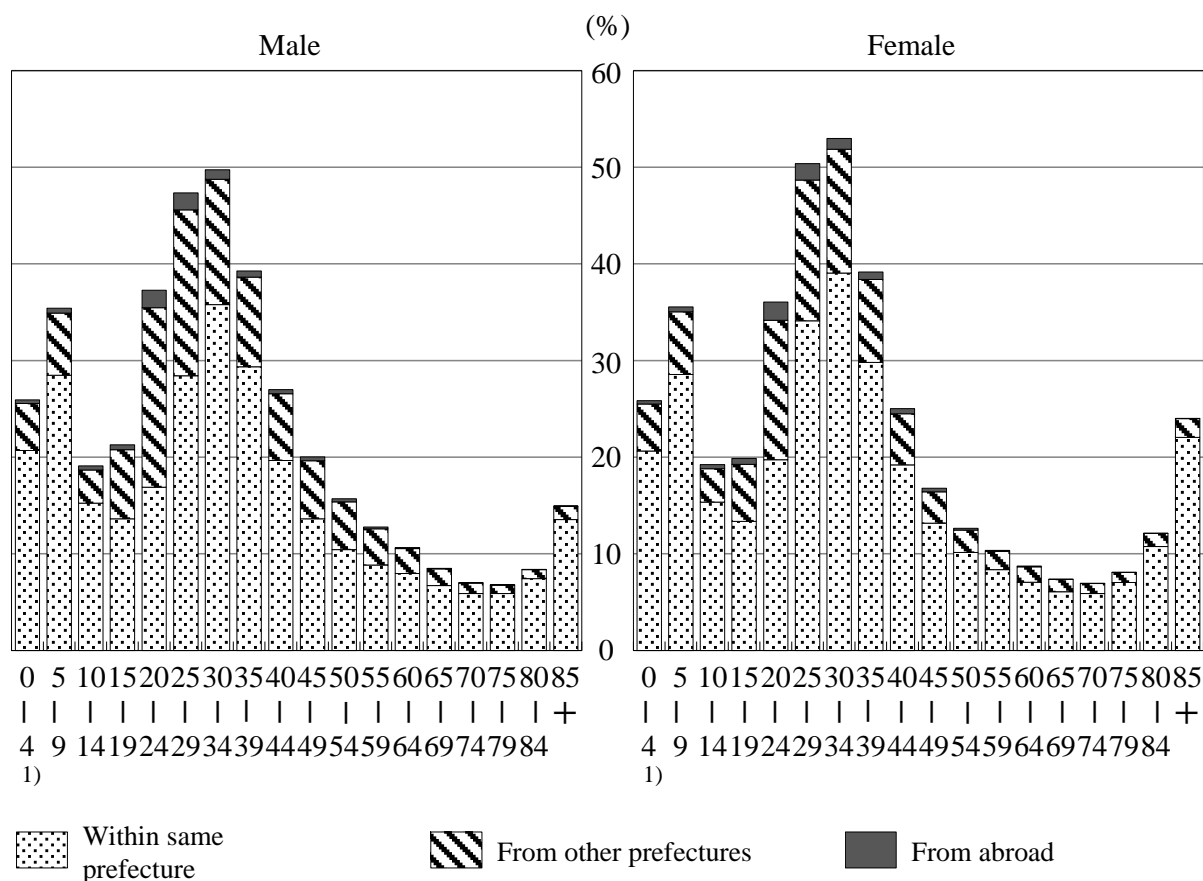


Table 6.1 Proportion of the Population by Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago, Sex and Age (Five-Year Groups): 2015

(%)

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	78.1	21.9	21.4	16.0	5.4	0.4
0 - 4 years old ¹⁾	100.0	74.1	25.9	25.5	20.7	4.9	0.4
5 - 9	100.0	64.5	35.5	35.0	28.5	6.4	0.5
10-14	100.0	80.8	19.2	18.7	15.3	3.4	0.4
15-19	100.0	79.4	20.6	20.0	13.5	6.5	0.6
20-24	100.0	63.3	36.7	34.8	18.3	16.5	1.8
25-29	100.0	51.1	48.9	47.1	31.3	15.9	1.7
30-34	100.0	48.7	51.3	50.3	37.4	12.9	1.1
35-39	100.0	60.8	39.2	38.5	29.6	8.9	0.7
40-44	100.0	74.0	26.0	25.5	19.4	6.1	0.5
45-49	100.0	81.6	18.4	18.0	13.4	4.6	0.4
50-54	100.0	85.8	14.2	13.9	10.3	3.6	0.2
55-59	100.0	88.5	11.5	11.4	8.6	2.8	0.1
60-64	100.0	90.3	9.7	9.6	7.5	2.1	0.1
65-69	100.0	92.1	7.9	7.9	6.4	1.5	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	89.4	10.6	10.6	9.4	1.2	0.0
85 and over	100.0	78.7	21.3	21.3	19.5	1.8	0.0
Male	100.0	77.7	22.3	21.9	15.8	6.1	0.5
0 - 4 years old ¹⁾	100.0	74.1	25.9	25.6	20.7	4.9	0.4
5 - 9	100.0	64.6	35.4	34.9	28.5	6.4	0.5
10-14	100.0	80.9	19.1	18.7	15.3	3.4	0.4
15-19	100.0	78.7	21.3	20.8	13.6	7.1	0.5
20-24	100.0	62.7	37.3	35.5	16.9	18.6	1.8
25-29	100.0	52.6	47.4	45.6	28.4	17.2	1.8
30-34	100.0	50.3	49.7	48.7	35.8	13.0	1.0
35-39	100.0	60.7	39.3	38.6	29.4	9.3	0.6
40-44	100.0	73.0	27.0	26.6	19.7	6.9	0.4
45-49	100.0	80.0	20.0	19.6	13.6	6.0	0.4
50-54	100.0	84.3	15.7	15.4	10.4	4.9	0.3
55-59	100.0	87.2	12.8	12.6	8.8	3.7	0.2
60-64	100.0	89.3	10.7	10.5	8.0	2.6	0.1
65-69	100.0	91.5	8.5	8.4	6.7	1.7	0.1
70-74	100.0	93.0	7.0	7.0	5.9	1.1	0.0
75-79	100.0	93.2	6.8	6.8	5.9	0.9	0.0
80-84	100.0	91.6	8.4	8.4	7.4	0.9	0.0
85 and over	100.0	85.1	14.9	14.9	13.5	1.4	0.0
Female	100.0	78.6	21.4	21.0	16.3	4.7	0.4
0 - 4 years old ¹⁾	100.0	74.1	25.9	25.5	20.6	4.8	0.4
5 - 9	100.0	64.5	35.5	35.0	28.6	6.5	0.5
10-14	100.0	80.8	19.2	18.8	15.4	3.5	0.4
15-19	100.0	80.1	19.9	19.3	13.4	5.9	0.6
20-24	100.0	64.0	36.0	34.2	19.7	14.4	1.9
25-29	100.0	49.6	50.4	48.7	34.1	14.6	1.7
30-34	100.0	47.0	53.0	51.8	39.0	12.8	1.1
35-39	100.0	60.8	39.2	38.4	29.8	8.6	0.8
40-44	100.0	75.0	25.0	24.5	19.2	5.3	0.5
45-49	100.0	83.2	16.8	16.4	13.2	3.3	0.4
50-54	100.0	87.4	12.6	12.5	10.1	2.3	0.2
55-59	100.0	89.6	10.4	10.3	8.4	1.9	0.1
60-64	100.0	91.3	8.7	8.7	7.1	1.6	0.1
65-69	100.0	92.6	7.4	7.4	6.1	1.3	0.0
70-74	100.0	93.0	7.0	6.9	5.9	1.0	0.0
75-79	100.0	91.9	8.1	8.1	7.0	1.0	0.0
80-84	100.0	87.9	12.1	12.1	10.7	1.4	0.0
85 and over	100.0	76.0	24.0	24.0	22.0	1.9	0.0

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

CHAPTER VII: COMMUTING POPULATION

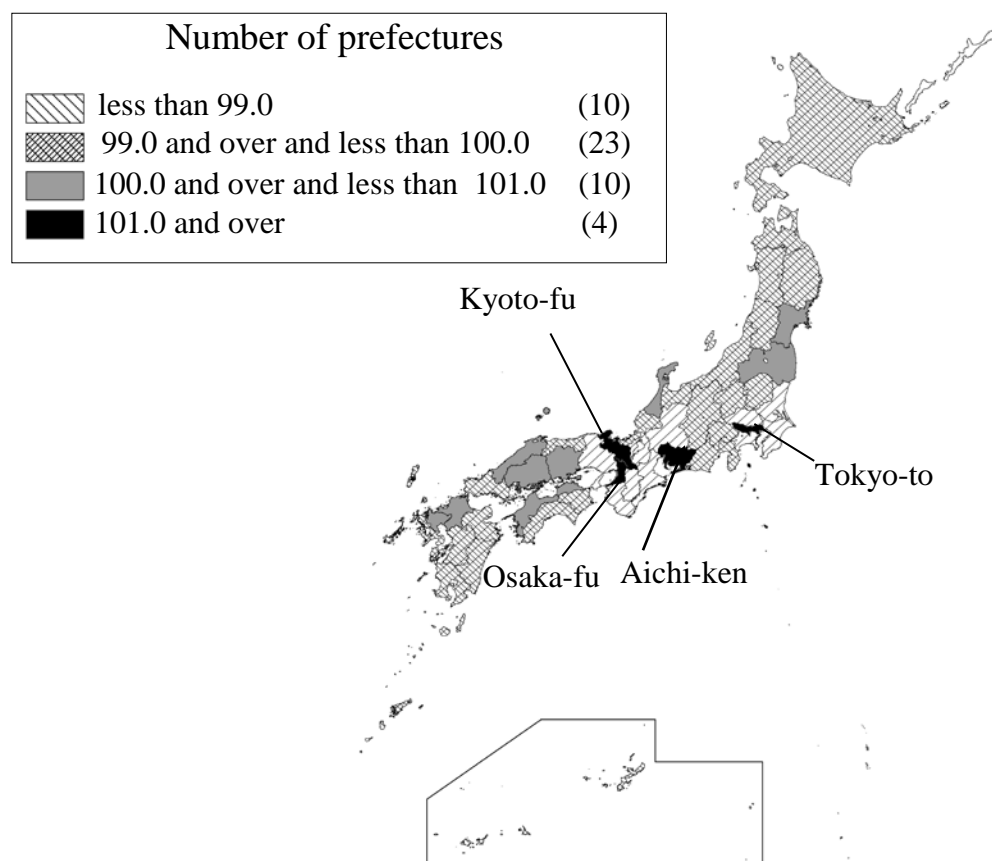
Ratio of Daytime Population to Nighttime Population

The ratios of daytime population to nighttime population of Tokyo-to, Osaka-fu, Kyoto-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 (15.9 million), followed by Osaka-fu (9.2 million), Kanagawa-ken (8.3 million), Aichi-ken (7.6 million), Saitama-ken (6.5 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 (117.8), followed by Osaka-fu (104.4), Kyoto-fu (101.8), and Aichi-ken (101.4). Meanwhile, neighboring prefectures of these three prefectures show low ratios, such as Saitama-ken (88.9), Chiba-ken (89.7) and Kanagawa-ken (91.2) (adjacent to Tokyo-to), Nara-ken (90.0) and Hyogo-ken (95.7) (adjacent to Osaka-fu and Kyoto-fu) and Gifu-ken (96.1) (adjacent to Aichi-ken). (Figure 7.1, Table 7.1)

Figure 7.1 Ratio of Daytime Population to Nighttime Population by Prefecture: 2015



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 7.1 Trends in the Daytime Population, Nighttime Population and Ratio of Daytime Population to Nighttime Population by Prefecture: 2010 to 2015

Prefecture	Daytime population (thousands)		Nighttime population (thousands)		Ratio of Daytime population to Nighttime population	
	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010
Japan	127,095	128,057	127,095	128,057	100.0	100.0
Hokkaido	5,379	5,504	5,382	5,506	99.9	100.0
Aomori-ken	1,306	1,374	1,308	1,373	99.8	100.0
Iwate-ken	1,277	1,326	1,280	1,330	99.8	99.7
Miyagi-ken	2,340	2,352	2,334	2,348	100.3	100.2
Akita-ken	1,021	1,085	1,023	1,086	99.8	99.9
Yamagata-ken	1,120	1,167	1,124	1,169	99.7	99.8
Fukushima-ken	1,918	2,021	1,914	2,029	100.2	99.6
Ibaraki-ken	2,843	2,887	2,917	2,970	97.5	97.2
Tochigi-ken	1,955	1,990	1,974	2,008	99.0	99.1
Gumma-ken	1,970	2,005	1,973	2,008	99.8	99.9
Saitama-ken	6,456	6,373	7,267	7,195	88.9	88.6
Chiba-ken	5,582	5,560	6,223	6,216	89.7	89.5
Tokyo-to	15,920	15,576	13,515	13,159	117.8	118.4
Kanagawa-ken	8,323	8,254	9,126	9,048	91.2	91.2
Niigata-ken	2,302	2,375	2,304	2,374	99.9	100.0
Toyama-ken	1,064	1,091	1,066	1,093	99.8	99.8
Ishikawa-ken	1,157	1,172	1,154	1,170	100.2	100.2
Fukui-ken	787	807	787	806	100.0	100.1
Yamanashi-ken	828	855	835	863	99.2	99.0
Nagano-ken	2,094	2,149	2,099	2,152	99.8	99.9
Gifu-ken	1,953	1,998	2,032	2,081	96.1	96.0
Shizuoka-ken	3,692	3,760	3,700	3,765	99.8	99.9
Aichi-ken	7,586	7,521	7,483	7,411	101.4	101.5
Mie-ken	1,785	1,820	1,816	1,855	98.3	98.1
Shiga-ken	1,364	1,363	1,413	1,411	96.5	96.6
Kyoto-fu	2,656	2,668	2,610	2,636	101.8	101.2
Osaka-fu	9,224	9,281	8,839	8,865	104.4	104.7
Hyogo-ken	5,294	5,348	5,535	5,588	95.7	95.7
Nara-ken	1,228	1,260	1,364	1,401	90.0	89.9
Wakayama-ken	946	983	964	1,002	98.2	98.1
Tottori-ken	573	589	573	589	99.9	100.0
Shimane-ken	695	718	694	717	100.1	100.0
Okayama-ken	1,922	1,943	1,922	1,945	100.0	99.9
Hiroshima-ken	2,850	2,869	2,844	2,861	100.2	100.3
Yamaguchi-ken	1,399	1,444	1,405	1,451	99.6	99.5
Tokushima-ken	753	783	756	785	99.6	99.7
Kagawa-ken	979	998	976	996	100.2	100.2
Ehime-ken	1,385	1,433	1,385	1,431	100.0	100.1
Kochi-ken	728	763	728	764	99.9	99.9
Fukuoka-ken	5,105	5,078	5,102	5,072	100.1	100.1
Saga-ken	835	852	833	850	100.2	100.2
Nagasaki-ken	1,374	1,423	1,377	1,427	99.8	99.8
Kumamoto-ken	1,777	1,810	1,786	1,817	99.5	99.6
Oita-ken	1,166	1,197	1,166	1,197	99.9	100.0
Miyazaki-ken	1,103	1,136	1,104	1,135	99.9	100.0
Kagoshima-ken	1,646	1,704	1,648	1,706	99.9	99.9
Okinawa-ken	1,433	1,392	1,434	1,393	100.0	100.0

CHAPTER VIII: HOUSEHOLD STATUS

Type and Size of Household

The number of households is 53.4 million, continuous increase.

The 2015 Population Census shows that the number of households in Japan as of October 1, 2015 is 53.4 million.

According to the number of households and household members by type of household, the number of private households is 53.3 million and that of private household members is 124.2 million. Comparing these figures between 2010 and 2015, it shows that the number of private households increased by 1.5 million (2.9%) while that of private household members slightly decreased by 1,249 thousand (1.0%).

Meanwhile, the number of institutional households is 117 thousand and that of institutional household members is 2.8 million. Comparing these figures between 2010 and 2015, the number of institutional households increased by 9 thousand (8.0%) and that of institutional household members increased by 287 thousand (11.4%). Especially, regarding the breakdown of the number of institutional household members, the number of inmates of social institutions such as aged people's homes increased by 380 thousand (26.2%) which contributed greatly to the increase in the number of institutional household members. (Table 8.1)

Table 8.1 Trends in the Number of Households and Household Members by Type of Household: 1995 to 2015

Type of household	Number (thousands)					Change (thousands)	Change rate (%)			
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2010- 2015	1995- 2000	2000- 2005	2005- 2010	2010- 2015
Households										
Total ¹⁾	44,108	47,063	49,566	51,951	53,449	1,498	6.7	5.3	4.8	2.9
Private households	43,900	46,782	49,063	51,842	53,332	1,489	6.6	4.9	5.7	2.9
Institutional households	101	102	100	108	117	9	0.8	-1.3	7.9	8.0
Household members										
Total ¹⁾	125,570	126,926	127,768	128,057	127,095	-963	1.1	0.7	0.2	-0.8
Private households	123,646	124,725	124,973	125,546	124,296	-1,249	0.9	0.2	0.5	-1.0
Institutional households (Recount)	1,794	1,973	2,312	2,512	2,798	287	10.0	17.2	8.6	11.4
Inmates of social institutions	525	701	1,070	1,450	1,830	380	33.7	52.6	35.5	26.2

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 (18.4 million) and exceeded 30% among private households.

Regarding the number of private households by size of household, one-person households is the largest category (18.4 million), accounting for 34.5% 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 2010 and 2015, it shows that the change rate of the number of private households becomes higher as the size of household becomes smaller, and the number of households with 2 persons or less shows an upward trend while the number of household with 3 persons or over shows a downward trend since 2000. As a result, the number of members per household declined, from 2.42 in 2010 to 2.33 in 2015. (Figure 8.1, Table 8.2)

Figure 8.1 Trends in the Number of Private Households by Size of Household: 2000 to 2015

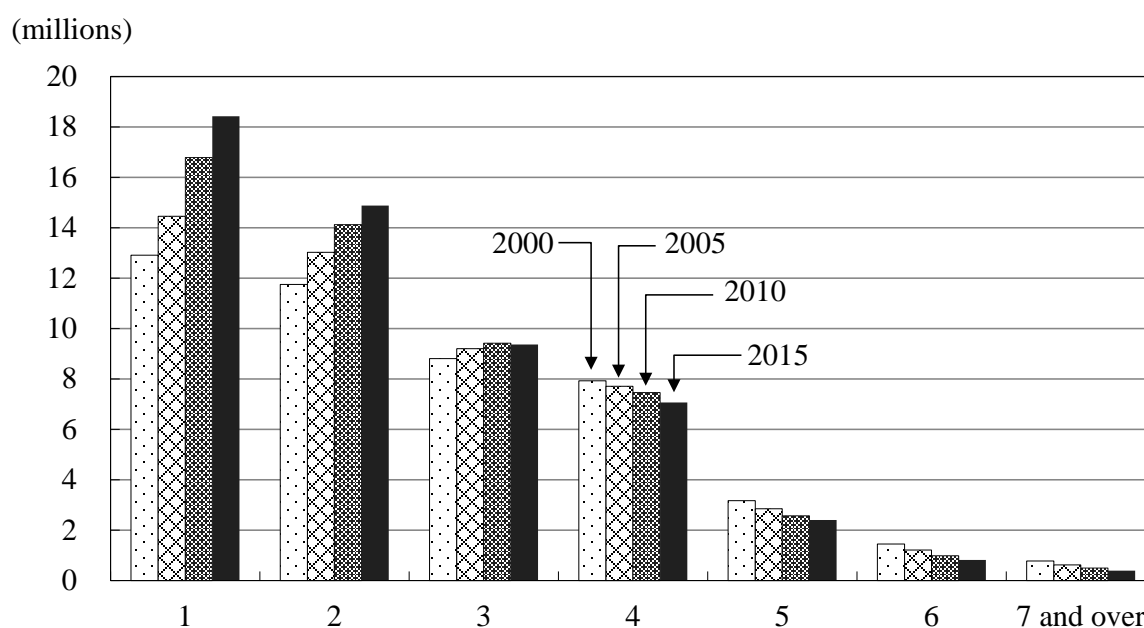


Table 8.2 Trends in the Number of Private Households by Size of Household: 2000 to 2015

Size of household	Number of private households (thousands)				Proportion (%)		Change rate (%)	
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2010	2015	2005-2010	2010-2015
Total	46,782	49,063	51,842	53,332	100.0	100.0	5.7	2.9
1	12,911	14,457	16,785	18,418	32.4	34.5	16.1	9.7
2	11,743	13,024	14,126	14,877	27.2	27.9	8.5	5.3
3	8,810	9,196	9,422	9,365	18.2	17.6	2.5	-0.6
4	7,925	7,707	7,460	7,069	14.4	13.3	-3.2	-5.2
5	3,167	2,848	2,572	2,403	5.0	4.5	-9.7	-6.6
6	1,449	1,208	985	812	1.9	1.5	-18.5	-17.6
7 and over	776	623	493	389	1.0	0.7	-20.8	-21.2
Members per household	2.67	2.55	2.42	2.33	-	-	-	-

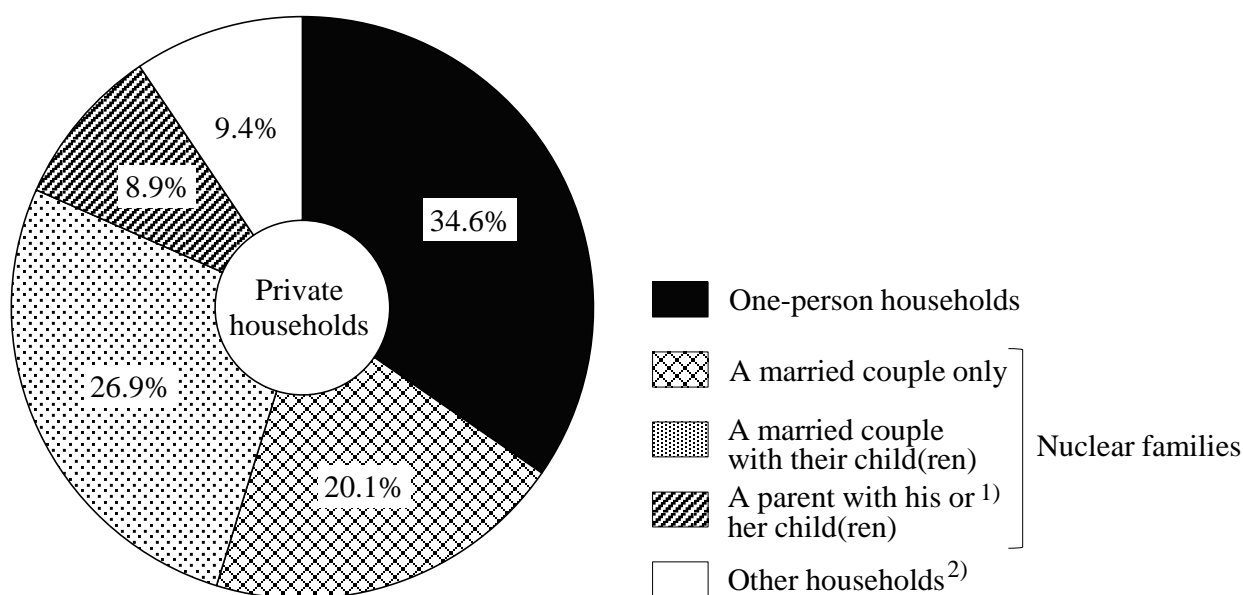
The number of “A married couple only” is increasing while that of “A married couple with child(ren)” is decreasing.

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 34.3 million (64.5%) and “One-person households” is 18.4 million (34.6%). Meanwhile, the number of “Households including non-relatives”, which has two and more members and consists of non-relatives of the household head, is 464 thousand (0.9%).

Regarding the breakdown of “Relatives households”, the number of “Nuclear families” is 29.8 million, accounting for 55.9% of the number of private households, and the breakdown of “Nuclear families” shows that the number of “A married couple with child(ren)” is the largest (14.3 million, 26.9% of the number of private households), followed by “A married couple only” (10.7 million, 20.1% 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 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 8.2, Table 8.3)

Figure 8.2 Proportion of Private Households by Family Type of Household: 2015



1) Includes "Father with his child(ren)" and "Mother with her child(ren)".

2) Includes "Relatives households excluding nuclear families" and "Households including non-relatives".

**Table 8.3 Trends in the Number of Private Households by Family Type of Household:
2005 to 2015**

Family type of household	Number (thousands)			Proportion (%)			Change rate (%)	
	2005	2010	2015	2005	2010	2015	2005-2010	2010-2015
Total ¹⁾	49,063	51,842	53,332	100.0	100.0	100.0	5.7	2.9
A Relatives households	34,246	34,516	34,315	69.8	66.7	64.5	0.8	-0.6
I. Nuclear families	28,327	29,207	29,754	57.7	56.4	55.9	3.1	1.9
(1) A married couple only	9,625	10,244	10,718	19.6	19.8	20.1	6.4	4.6
(2) A married couple with their child(ren)	14,631	14,440	14,288	29.8	27.9	26.9	-1.3	-1.0
(3) Father with his child(ren)	605	664	703	1.2	1.3	1.3	9.8	5.8
(4) Mother with her child(ren)	3,465	3,859	4,045	7.1	7.5	7.6	11.4	4.8
II. Relatives households excluding nuclear families	5,919	5,309	4,561	12.1	10.3	8.6	-10.3	-14.1
(5) A couple with their parents	246	232	191	0.5	0.4	0.4	-5.9	-17.6
(6) A couple with their parent	737	731	676	1.5	1.4	1.3	-0.8	-7.6
(7) A couple with their child(ren) and parents	1,177	920	710	2.4	1.8	1.3	-21.9	-22.8
(8) A couple with their child(ren) and parent	1,819	1,516	1,214	3.7	2.9	2.3	-16.7	-19.9
(9) A couple with relative(s) other than child(ren) and parent(s)	124	122	113	0.3	0.2	0.2	-2.1	-6.9
(10) A couple with their child(ren) and relative(s) other than parent(s)	411	431	410	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.9	-4.9
(11) A couple with their parent(s) and relative(s) other than child(ren)	113	106	86	0.2	0.2	0.2	-6.0	-18.5
(12) A couple with their child(ren), parent(s) and other relative(s)	414	350	273	0.8	0.7	0.5	-15.4	-22.0
(13) Brothers or sisters only	307	316	323	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.0	2.3
(14) Relatives households excluding nuclear families n.e.c	571	586	565	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.7	-3.6
B Households including non-relatives	360	456	464	0.7	0.9	0.9	26.9	1.6
C One-person households	14,457	16,785	18,418	29.5	32.4	34.6	16.1	9.7

1) Includes "Family type not classified".

CHAPTER IX: POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER

In the population aged 65 and over, one in six are living alone.

Observing the household members aged 65 and over by type of household, it shows that the number of “One-person households” is 5.9 million, accounting for 17.7% of the total population aged 65 and over (33.5 million). This number continues to increase and is about 2 times the number of 2000 (3.0 million).

Regarding the proportion of “One-person households” within the population aged 65 and over by sex, the proportion is 17.7%, meaning that approximately one in six aged 65 and over is living alone.

The number of household members of "Inmates of social institutions" is 1.6 million, accounting for 4.7% of the total population aged 65 and over. This increased 0.6 points compared with 2010. Otherwise, the number of "Inpatients of hospitals" is 409 thousand, accounting for 1.2% and declined from 2010. (Figure 9.1, Table 9.1)

Figure 9.1 Trends in the Proportion of Household Members Aged 65 and Over by Type of Household and Sex: 2000 to 2015

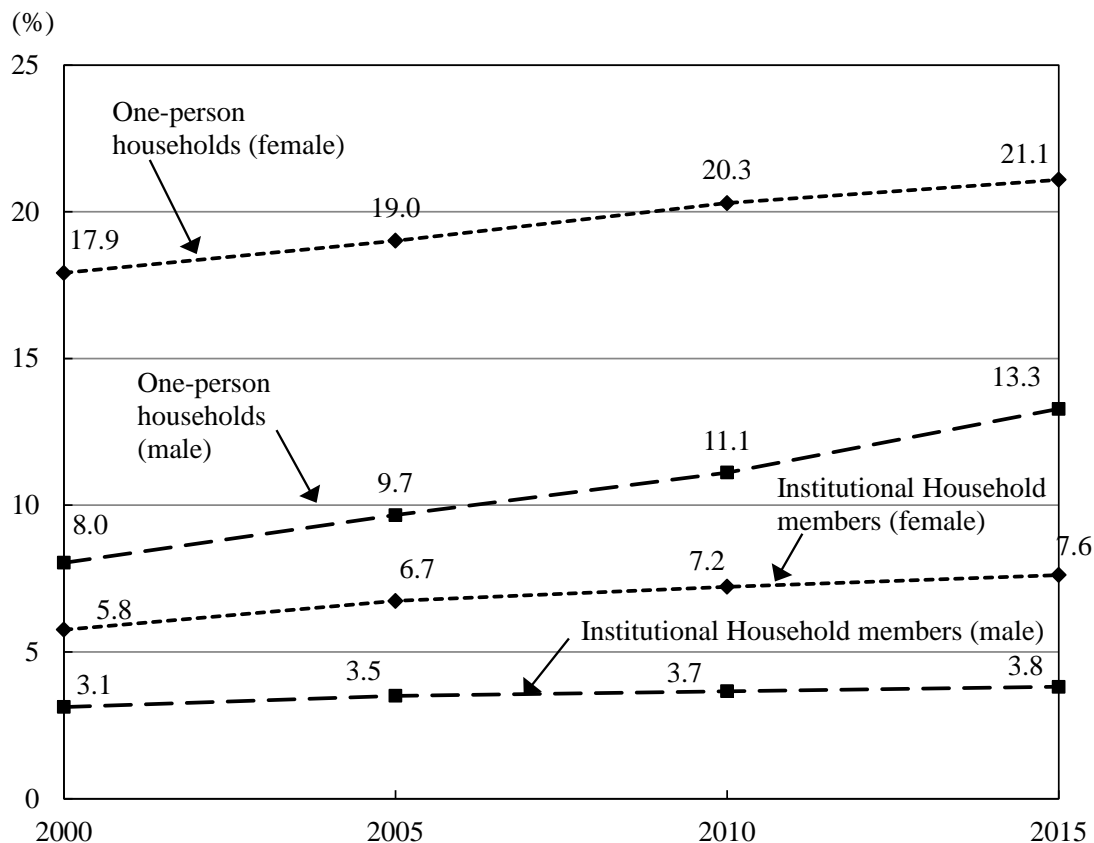


Table 9.1 Trends in the Number of Household Members of Population Aged 65 and Over by Type of Household and Sex: 2000 to 2015

Sex and year	Population aged 65 and over	Private		Institutional Household members	Inmates of social institutions	Inpatients of hospitals
		household members	One-person households			
Number (thousands)						
Both sexes						
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
2015	33,465	31,467	5,928	1,999	1,572	409
Male						
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
2015	14,485	13,933	1,924	552	386	150
Female						
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
2015	18,980	17,534	4,003	1,446	1,186	258
Proportion (%)						
Both sexes						
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
2015	100.0	94.0	17.7	6.0	4.7	1.2
Male						
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
2015	100.0	96.2	13.3	3.8	2.7	1.0
Female						
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
2015	100.0	92.4	21.1	7.6	6.2	1.4

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

The number of private households with household members aged 65 and over is 21.7 million in 2015, accounting for 40.7% of the total number of private households. It is a 12.3% increase from the number in 2010.

Regarding the private households with household members aged 65 and over by family type of household, the number of “One-person households” increased by 23.7%, from 4.8 million in 2010 to 5.9 million in 2015, and the number of “Nuclear families” also increased by 17.3%, from 10.0 million to 11.7 million. Otherwise, the number of other households (including “Three-generation households”) declined by 10.8% from 4.5 million to 4.0 million. (Figure 9.2, Table 9.2)

Figure 9.2 Trends in the Proportion of Private Households with Household Members Aged 65 and Over by Family Type of Household: 2000 to 2015

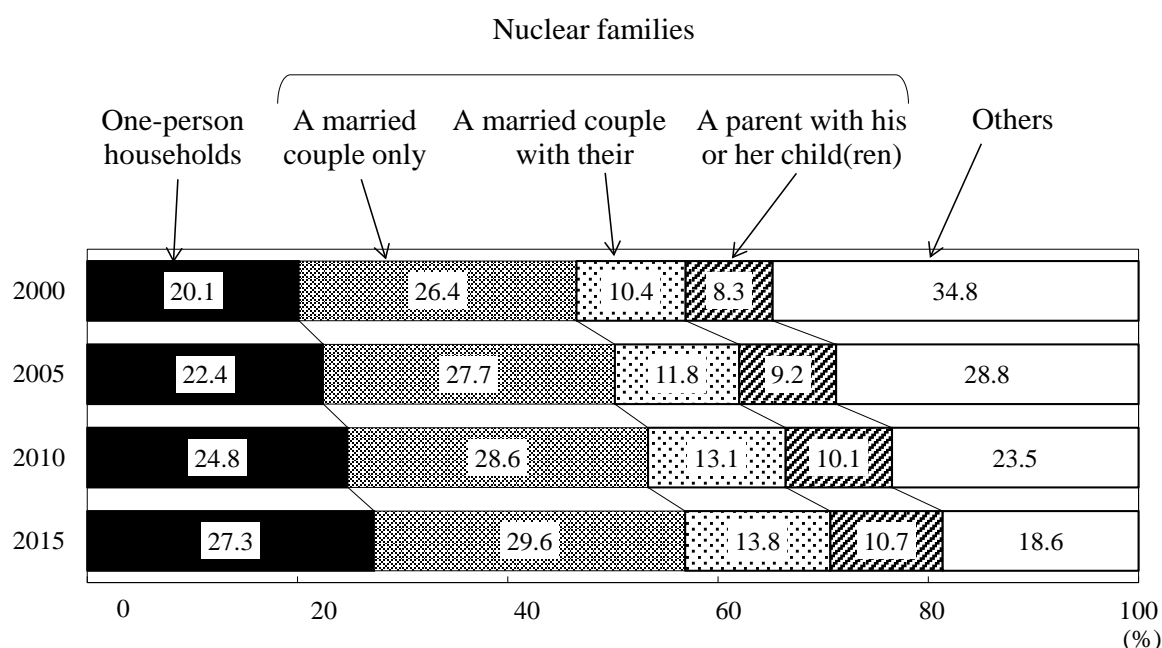


Table 9.2 Trends in the Number of Private Households with Household Members Aged 65 and Over by Family Type of Household: 2000 to 2015

Family type of household	Households with household members aged 65 and over				Change rate (%)
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2010-2015
Number (thousands)					
Total	15,057	17,220	19,338	21,713	12.3
One-person households	3,032	3,865	4,791	5,928	23.7
Nuclear families	6,783	8,398	10,011	11,740	17.3
A married couple only	3,972	4,774	5,525	6,420	16.2
A married couple with their	1,566	2,039	2,532	2,998	18.4
A parent with his or her child(ren)	1,246	1,586	1,954	2,322	18.8
Others	5,241	4,956	4,536	4,045	-10.8
(Special count) Total private households	46,782	49,063	51,842	53,332	2.9
Proportion (%)					
Total	100.0 (32.2)	100.0 (35.1)	100.0 (37.3)	100.0 (40.7)	-
One-person households	20.1	22.4	24.8	27.3	-
Nuclear families	45.1	48.8	51.8	54.1	-
A married couple only	26.4	27.7	28.6	29.6	-
A married couple with their	10.4	11.8	13.1	13.8	-
A parent with his or her child(ren)	8.3	9.2	10.1	10.7	-
Others	34.8	28.8	23.5	18.6	-

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

CHAPTER X: POPULATION OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS

1. Trends in the Population of Foreign Residents and Nationalities

The population of foreign residents is 1.75 million, a 6.3% increase.

The 2015 Population Census shows that the population of foreign residents usually living in Japan is 1.75 million (1.4% of the total population), which is an increase of 6.3% from the population of foreign residents in 2010.

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 10.1)

Number of Chinese nationals occupies about 30 percent of foreigners.

According to the population of foreign residents in 2015 by nationality, the number of Chinese is the largest (511 thousand), followed by that of Koreans (377 thousand), Filipinos (172 thousand), Brazilians (126 thousand), etc.

A comparison of the proportion of foreign residents by nationality in 2015 with that in 2010 reveals that the proportions of nationality of Korea and Brazil decreased by 4.2 percentage points (pp) and 2.1 pp respectively, while the proportion of Vietnam and Chinese nationals increased by 3.2 pp and 1.2 pp, respectively. (Table 10.2)

Table 10.1 Trends in the Total Population, the Number of Foreigners and the Number of Japanese: 1950 to 2015

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
2015	127,095	1,752	807	945	124,284	1,058	85.4	6.3	1.4

Observing the trends in the foreign residents by nationality shows that Koreans made up the bulk of foreign residents between 1950 and 1985 (about 80-90%), but afterward, there has been a decline since 1990, reaching 21.5% in 2015. Meanwhile, the number of Chinese residents has been increasing since 1980, reaching 29.2% in 2015. (Table 10.2)

Table 10.2 Trends in the Number of Foreigners by Nationality: 1950 to 2015

Year	Total	China	Korea	U.S.A	Others					
					Total	Brazil	Peru	Philippines	Vietnam	Others ¹⁾
Number (thousand)										
1950	529	40	464	5	20	-	-	-	-	-
1955 ²⁾	¹⁾ 597	41	540	8	9	-	-	-	-	-
1960	579	41	²⁾ 516	11	^{1) 5)} 11	-	-	-	-	-
1965 ³⁾	593	44	²⁾ 520	14	⁵⁾ 15	-	-	-	-	-
1970	604	45	520	18	22	-	-	-	-	-
1975	642	40	559	19	25	-	-	-	-	-
1980	¹⁾ 669	44	558	19	30	-	-	-	-	-
1985	¹⁾ 720	61	571	25	49	-	-	-	-	-
1990 ⁴⁾	886	109	568	33	176	42	6	36	5	92
1995 ⁴⁾	1,140	176	560	39	365	134	27	68	8	136
2000 ⁴⁾	1,311	253	529	39	489	188	34	94	13	174
2005 ⁴⁾	1,556	353	473	39	691	215	40	126	21	308
2010	1,648	460	423	38	726	153	37	146	30	390
2015	1,752	511	377	41	823	126	35	172	87	403
Proportion (%)										
1950	100.0	7.6	87.8	0.9	3.7	-	-	-	-	-
1955 ²⁾	¹⁾ 100.0	6.8	90.3	1.3	1.6	-	-	-	-	-
1960	100.0	7.0	²⁾ 89.2	1.8	^{1) 5)} 1.9	-	-	-	-	-
1965 ³⁾	100.0	7.4	²⁾ 87.8	2.3	⁵⁾ 2.5	-	-	-	-	-
1970	100.0	7.4	86.1	2.9	3.6	-	-	-	-	-
1975	100.0	6.2	87.1	2.9	3.9	-	-	-	-	-
1980	¹⁾ 100.0	6.5	83.4	2.8	4.4	-	-	-	-	-
1985	¹⁾ 100.0	8.4	79.3	3.5	6.8	-	-	-	-	-
1990 ⁴⁾	100.0	12.3	64.0	3.8	19.9	4.8	0.7	4.1	0.6	10.3
1995 ⁴⁾	100.0	15.4	49.1	3.4	32.0	11.7	2.4	6.0	0.7	11.9
2000 ⁴⁾	100.0	19.3	40.4	3.0	37.3	14.4	2.6	7.1	1.0	13.2
2005 ⁴⁾	100.0	22.7	30.4	2.5	44.4	13.9	2.6	8.1	1.3	19.8
2010	100.0	27.9	25.7	2.3	44.1	9.3	2.2	8.9	1.8	23.7
2015	100.0	29.2	21.5	2.4	47.0	7.2	2.0	9.8	5.0	23.0
Differences (percentage point)										
2010-2015	-	1.2	-4.2	0.0	2.9	-2.1	-0.3	1.0	3.2	-0.7

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) Includes Korean living in Okinawa-ken.

2. Foreign Residents by Sex and Age

The sex ratio in the population of foreign residents is 85.4, and varies greatly by nationality.

Regarding the population of foreign residents by sex, the male population is 807 thousand while the female population is 945 thousand, showing that female foreigners outnumber male foreigners by 1.75 million leading to a sex ratio of 85.4. This ratio is 9.4 points lower than that of the Japanese population of 94.8, and varies greatly by nationality.

Regarding the sex ratio by nationality, the ratio of the U.K (310.8), the U.S.A. (198.4), Indonesia (190.7) etc., are higher than that of Japan. Meanwhile, the ratios of the Philippines (33.2), Thailand (33.5), China (68.7) and Korea (82.9) are lower than that of Japan. (Tables 10.1 and 10.3)

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 9.2%, the proportion of population aged 15 to 64 (productive-age population) is 83.2% and the proportion of population aged 65 and over (aged population) is 7.6%. The proportion of productive-age population is higher than the Japanese one. Meanwhile, the proportion of the child population and the aged population are lower than the 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 Thailand, Indonesian and Viet Nam nationals, and the proportion of the child population is high among Peru (18.6%), India (18.2%) and Brazilian (18.1%) nationals, while the proportion of the aged population is high among Korean nationals (24.6%).

In this way, because composition by age and sex vary considerably between nationalities, the shapes of the population pyramid are also different for each nationality. (Figure 10.1, Table 10.3)

Figure 10.1 Population Pyramids by Nationality: 2015

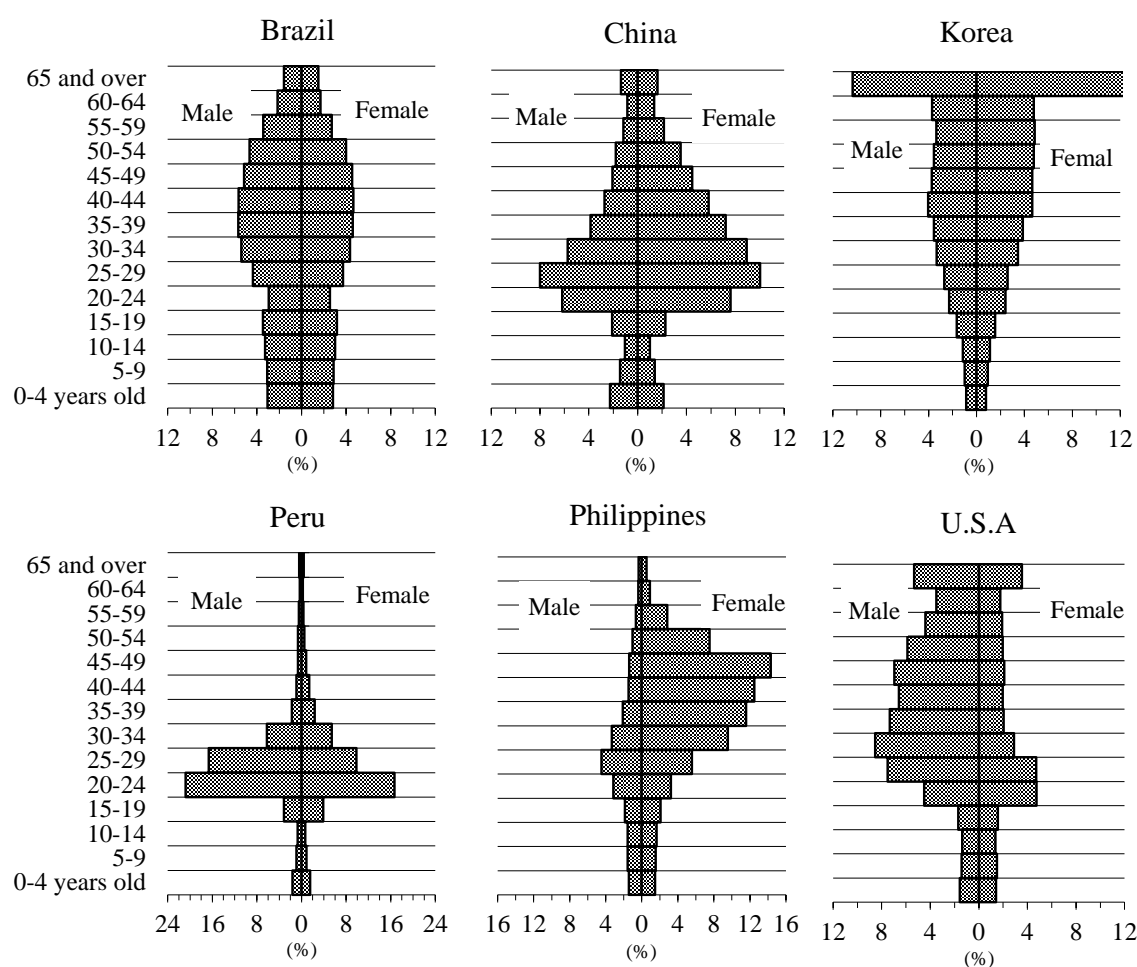


Table 10.3 Foreigners by Nationality and Age (3 Groups): 2015

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	1,752,368	159,574	1,436,193	131,237	25,364	100	9.2	83.2	7.6	85.4
Brazil	126,091	22,725	98,902	3,859	605	100	18.1	78.8	3.1	116.8
China	511,118	46,777	443,626	15,197	5,518	100	9.3	87.7	3.0	68.7
India	16,492	2,983	13,154	250	105	100	18.2	80.3	1.5	188.3
Indonesia	25,516	1,613	23,549	166	188	100	6.4	93.0	0.7	190.7
Korea	376,954	21,901	260,764	92,266	2,023	100	5.8	69.5	24.6	82.9
Peru	34,575	6,405	26,849	1,191	130	100	18.6	77.9	3.5	108.0
Philippines	172,457	15,873	154,340	1,483	761	100	9.2	89.9	0.9	33.2
Thailand	33,843	1,189	32,030	449	175	100	3.5	95.1	1.3	33.5
U.K	11,055	508	9,858	636	53	100	4.6	89.6	5.8	310.8
U.S.A	41,405	3,559	33,979	3,664	203	100	8.6	82.5	8.9	198.4
Viet Nam	87,109	5,435	80,081	684	909	100	6.3	92.9	0.8	123.5
Others ¹⁾	315,753	30,606	259,061	11,392	14,694	100	10.2	86.0	3.8	131.3
(reference) Japan (thousands)	124,284	15,693	74,395	33,230	966	100	12.7	60.3	26.9	94.8

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

Reference

Reference 1. Outline of the 2015 Population Census of Japan

History of the Census

In order to clarify the state of Japan's population and households, the population census has been conducted in Japan almost every five years since 1920, with the 2015 Population Census being the twentieth 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 2015 Population Census was conducted as a simplified 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, 2005 and 2015) 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 2015 Population Census was taken as of 0:00 a.m., 1 October 2015.

Legal Basis of the Census

The 2015 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 2015 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 2015 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 and 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.
- (3) Crews aboard ships, except ships of the Self-Defense Forces, were enumerated at their residential places on land.
- (4) Residents in the camps of the Self-Defense Forces were enumerated in the camps. Crews aboard ships of the Self-Defense 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 2015 Population Census covered the following topics.

In this census, the census items of “duration of residency at the current domicile” and “place of 5 years previous residence,” which had been surveyed in the large-scale census were added in order to grasp the influence of the “Great East Japan Earthquake” at the point of duration of residency and move of residence.

While on the other hand, “area of floor space of dwelling” was removed from the item to reduce the burden of respondents in the small-scale census.

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) Type of activity
- (10) Name of establishment and kind of business (Industry)
- (11) Kind of work (Occupation)
- (12) Employments status
- (13) Place of work or location of school

For households:

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

Method of the Census

The 2015 Population Census was conducted through the following channel: Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications — Prefectures (*To, Do, Fu* and *Ken*) — Municipalities (*Shi, Ku, Machi* and *Mura*) — Super-visors — Enumerators — Households.

The Population Census enumerators appointed by the minister of the MIC distributed “Guide for online response.” For the households who did not answer online, paper questionnaires were delivered and then the households chose whether to submit their completed questionnaires by enumerator or mail.

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 approximately five month after the release.

The tabulation and publication are scheduled as shown in the following chart.

Tabulation and Release of the 2015 Population Census Results

Tabulation type		Content	Industry	Occupation	Population	Tabulated area	Scheduled release timing for national results
Preliminary tabulation	Preliminary counts of the population and households <div style="border: 1px solid blue; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">based on summary sheets</div>	Early release of population by sex and household counts	—	—	Complete	Whole nation, prefectures, municipalities	February 2016
	Preliminary sample tabulation	Early release of major results on all topics surveyed	Minor group	Minor group	About 1/100	Whole nation, prefectures, cities with 200,000 or more persons	June 2016
Basic complete tabulation	Basic Complete Tabulation on Population and Households	Results on population, households and housing conditions; and on foreigners, elderly persons households, etc.	—	—	Complete	Whole nation, prefectures, municipalities	October 2016
	Basic Complete Tabulation on Labour force	Results on labour force status of population, and on industry and occupation of employed persons and of households of parents and child(ren) etc.	Major group	Major group			April 2017
	Basic Complete Tabulation on Households and Families	Results on mother-child(ren) households, father-child(ren) households and parent-child(ren) households, etc.	Major group	Major group			September 2017
Detailed Sample Tabulation		Detailed results on industry and occupation of employed persons etc.	Minor group	Minor group	Sample	Whole nation, prefectures, municipalities	December 2017
Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling	Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling for Population and Labour force	Results on basic characteristics of population, and on industry and occupation of employed persons by place of work or schooling	Major group	Major group	Complete	Whole nation, prefectures, municipalities	June 2017
	Detailed Sample Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling	Detailed results on industry and occupation of employed persons by place of work	Medium group	Medium group	Sample	Whole nation, prefectures, cities with 100,000 or more persons	December 2017
Tabulation on Internal Migration	Tabulation on Internal Migration for Population	Results on mobility of population, i.e. change in usual place of residence	—	—	Complete	Whole nation, prefectures, municipalities	January 2017
	Tabulation on Internal Migration for Labour force	Results on population on internal migration by labour force status, industry and occupation	Major group	Major group		Whole nation, prefectures, municipalities	July 2017
Tabulation for Small Areas	Basic Complete Tabulation on Population and Households	Fundamental results on population, households and housing conditions	—	—	Complete	Cho/aza etc., basic unit block, area mesh	Promptly released with confidentiality editing after the corresponding basic complete tabulations etc. are released.
	Basic Complete Tabulation on Labour force	Fundamental results on labour force status of population, and on industry and occupation of employed persons	Major group	Major group			
	Basic Complete Tabulation on Households and Families	Fundamental results on households and families	—	—			
	Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling for Population and Labour force	Fundamental results on place of work or schooling by usual place of residence	—	—			
	Tabulation on Internal Migration	Fundamental results on usual place of residence five years ago	—	—			

1. The entries in the "industry" and "occupation" columns show that corresponding tabulation results are available.
2. The "tabulated area" column shows the areas for which results are available for the corresponding tabulation types.
However, not all of the results cover the whole area.

Reference 2. Explanation of Terms

Population

Population presented in this report is what is known as *de jure* population as described in “Population Enumerated in the Census” in “Outline of the 2015 Population Census of Japan”.

Age

Age refers to the age at the last birthday before 1 October 2015. For an infant who was born at 0:00 a.m. of 1 October 2015, his/her age is regarded as zero year old.

Age not reported...In case of those whose age was unknown due to non-response, etc.

Average Age

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

Median Age

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

Sex Ratio

Number of males per 100 females.

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

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.

Marital status not reported...In case of those whose marital status was unknown due to non-response, etc.

Japanese

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

Nationality

“Nationality” refers to the country of citizenship and is classified into thirteen categories, that is, “Japan”, “Korea”, “China”, “Philippines”, “Thailand”, “Indonesia”, “Viet Nam”, “India”, “U.K.”, “U.S.A.”, “Brazil”, “Peru” 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-Defense Forces...** Persons residing in a camp or crew of a ship of the Self-Defense Forces.
- (5) **Inmates of reformatory institutions...** Persons residing in a prison or a detention house whose penalties had been fixed, or persons in a reformatory or a women’s guidance home.
- (6) **Others...** Persons who had no usual living places or crews who had no usual living places on land.

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”, “one-person households” and “family type of household not reported”. “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. 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).

1. 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)
2. Relative 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) Relative households excluding nuclear families not elsewhere classified

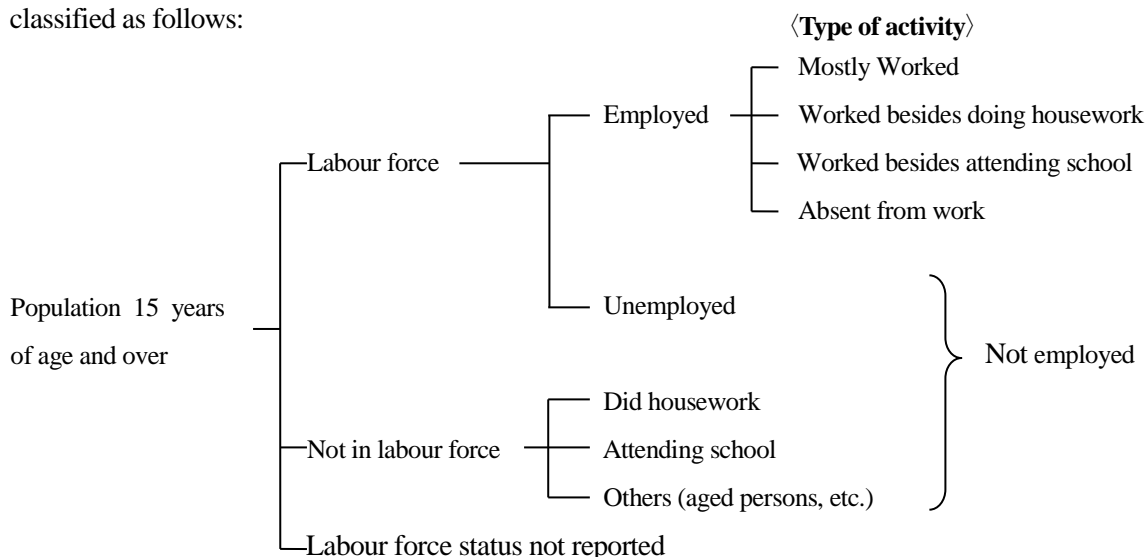
B. Households including non-relatives... Households consisting of the head of household, related member(s) and those who are not related to them.

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

Family type of household not reported...Households whose household types were unknown.

Labour Force Status

According to the type of activities during the week from September 24-30, 2015, all persons 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.

Labour force status not reported... In cases where labour force status was unknown due to non-response, etc.

Labour Force Participation Rate in this report is calculated as follows:

[Labour Force Participation Rate (%)]

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

Employment Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment status not reported... In cases where employment status was unknown due to non-response, etc.

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 2015 Population Census is based on the Standard Industrial Classification for Japan, revised in October 2013, with some arrangements to be suited for the 2015 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 SERVICES
- 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 2015 Population Census is based on “Japan Standard Occupational Classification”, established in December 2009, with some arrangements to be suited for the 2015 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 categories: “since birth”, “under 1 year”, “1 to under 5 years”, “5 to under 10 years”, “10 to under 20 years”, “20 years and over” and “duration of residency at the current domicile not reported.”

Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago

“Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago” refers to the place where usually lived five years ago, and in the 2015 Population Census, it was sought for the usual place of residence before and after 1 October 2010 (based on place of usual residence after birth for persons under 5 years old).

They are classified into the following categories.

Persons usually live	(a)	Those who usually lived in the areas as of the Census date are included in this category. $(a)=(b)+(c)+(d)+(e)+(f)+(g)+(h)+(i)$
Present address	(b)	Those who didn't move are included in this category.
In Japan		Those who moved within Japan are included in this category.
The same <i>shi, ku, machi</i> or <i>mura</i>	(c)	Those who moved within the same <i>shi, ku, machi</i> or <i>mura</i> as present are included in this category.
Other <i>ku</i> of the same <i>shi</i>	(d)	Those who moved within each of the 21 major cities, crossing the boundaries of <i>ku</i> in the same <i>shi</i> are included in this category.
Other <i>shi, ku, machi</i> or <i>mura</i> of the same prefecture	(e)	Those who moved into their present houses from other <i>shi, ku, machi</i> or <i>mura</i> within the same prefecture are included in this category.
Other Prefecture	(f)	Those who moved into their present houses from other prefectures are included in this category.
In-migration	(g)	Those who moved into their present houses from abroad are included in this category.
<i>Shi, ku, machi</i> or <i>mura</i> of usual residence five years ago not reported	(h)	Those who moved into their houses from another <i>shi, ku, machi</i> or <i>mura</i> but did not report which one, are included in this category.
Migration status not reported	(i)	Those whose place of residence five years ago was unknown are included in this category.
In-migration	(j)	Those who moved into their present houses from other areas are included in this category. Japan (j)=(g) Prefectures (j)=(f)+(g)
Out-migration		Those who usually lived in one of the following areas five years ago but moved to another of the areas are included in this category.

Place of Working or Schooling

“Place of working” 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 attended is located.

They are classified into the following categories.

Nighttime population (Population based on place of usual residence)	(a)	Population usually residing in the area concerned at the time of the census. $(a)=(b)+(c)+(d)+(e)+(j)$
Neither working nor attending school	(b)	Those whose labour force status was “Unemployed”, “Did housework” and “Others” are included in this category.
Working at home	(c)	Those who work at home or a store, workshop, etc. attached to their house are included in this category. 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.
Working or schooling in the same <i>shi</i>, <i>ku</i>, <i>machi</i> or <i>mura</i> (excluding working at home)	(d)	Those whose place of working or schooling was located in the same <i>shi</i> , <i>machi</i> or <i>mura</i> and different from home are included in this category. (same “ <i>ku</i> ” in case of any of the 21 major cities)
Working or schooling in other <i>shi</i>, <i>ku</i>, <i>machi</i> or <i>mura</i>	(e)	Those whose place of working or schooling was located in other <i>shi</i> , <i>machi</i> or <i>mura</i> are included in this category. (another “ <i>ku</i> ” in case of any of the 21 major cities)
Working or schooling in other <i>ku</i> of the same <i>shi</i>	(f)	Those who usually lived within each of the 21 major cities, and whose place of working or schooling was located in another <i>ku</i> of the same <i>shi</i> are included in this category.
Working or schooling in other <i>shi</i>, <i>ku</i>, <i>machi</i> or <i>mura</i> of the same prefecture	(g)	Those whose place of working or schooling was located in other <i>shi</i> , <i>machi</i> or <i>mura</i> of the same prefecture are included in this category.
Working or schooling in other prefecture	(h)	Those whose place of working or schooling was located in other prefectures are included in this category.
<i>Shi</i>, <i>ku</i>, <i>machi</i> or <i>mura</i> of working or schooling is not reported or outside	(i)	Those whose place of working or schooling was located in other <i>shi</i> , <i>machi</i> or <i>mura</i> (another “ <i>ku</i> ” in case of any of the 21 major cities) but did not report which one or abroad, are included in this category.

	Japan	
	Place of working or schooling not reported (j)	Those whose place of working or schooling was unknown are included in this category. Including “Labour force status not reported”.
	Daytime population (Population based on place of working or schooling) (k)	Population which reduced the number of people commuting or attending school to other areas from the nighttime population in the area, and added those who commuting or attending school from other areas. City A, as an example: [Daytime population of City A] = [Nighttime population of City A] – [Outflow population from City A] + [Inflow population to City A] Japan and <i>ku</i> (k)=(b)+(c)+(d)+(i)+(j)+(l)+(m)+(n) Prefectures (k)=(b)+(c)+(d)+(f)+(g)+(i)+(j)+(n) <i>Shi, machi</i> and <i>mura</i> (k)=(b)+(c)+(d)+(f)+(i)+(j)+(m)+(n)
	Residing in other <i>ku</i> of the same <i>shi</i> (l)	Those whose place of working or schooling was within each of the 21 major cities, and usually lived in another <i>ku</i> of the same <i>shi</i> are included in this category.
	Residing in other <i>shi, ku, machi</i> or <i>mura</i> of the same prefecture (m)	Those who usually lived in other <i>shi, machi</i> or <i>mura</i> of the same prefecture are included in this category.
	Residing in other prefecture (n)	Those who usually lived in the prefecture different from place of working or schooling.
	Outflow population (o)	Population commuting or attending school from the area to anothers. Prefectures (o)=(h) <i>Shi, machi</i> and <i>mura</i> (o)=(g)+(h) <i>Ku</i> (o)=(f)+(g)+(h)
	Inflow population (p)	Population commuting or attending school from other areas to the area. Prefectures (p)=(n) <i>Shi, machi</i> and <i>mura</i> (p)=(m)+(n) <i>Ku</i> (p)=(l)+(m)+(n)
	Ratio of daytime population to nighttime population (q)	Ratio of daytime population per 100 nighttime population [Ratio of daytime population to nighttime population] = $\frac{[\text{Daytime population}]}{[\text{Nighttime population}]} \times 100$ (q)=(k)÷(a)×100

“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.

Daytime population is calculated by the above 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.

Prefectures and Municipalities

(1) Prefectures

Prefectures are each area divided by the boundaries as of the Census date (October 1, 2015).

(2) Municipalities

Municipalities are each area divided by the boundaries as of the Census date (October 1, 2015), such as *shi* (cities), *machi* (towns), and *mura* (villages), *ku* in the Tokyo 23 special districts, and government-designated cities.

***Shi* (cities) and *Gun* (rural counties)**

Japan is administratively divided into 47 prefectures of which 43 carry the suffix *ken* and the remaining four are known as *to*, *do* or *fu*. Each prefectures is further divided into *shi* (cities) and *gun* (rural counties).

The *gun* are subdivided into *machi* or *cho* (towns) and *mura* or *son* (villages).

Major Cities

The 21 major cities (Sapporo-*shi*, Sendai-*shi*, Saitama-*shi*, Chiba-*shi*, the *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*, Kitakyushu-*shi*, Fukuoka-*shi* and Kumamoto-*shi*) are divided into *ku* (wards), which are the smallest administrative units under the supervision of a mayor or governor.

Densely Inhabited Districts

For the statistical presentation of urban and rural areas, “all *shi*” and “all *gun*” (that is, *machi* and *mura*) have generally been employed in Japan. However, after the Town and Village Merger Acceleration Law was established in 1953, there was considerable enlargement of *shi* areas through absorption of neighbouring *machi* and *mura* as well as an increase in the number of *shi* due to the new incorporation of former *machi* or *mura* into *shi*.

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

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

A Densely Inhabited District, which is often referred to as DID and sometimes represented by the symbol “*” in this report, is defined as an area within a *shi*, *ku*, *machi* or *mura* that is composed of a group of contiguous Basic Unit Blocks each of which has a population density of about 4,000 inhabitants or more per square kilometer and whose total population exceeds 5,000 as of 1 October 2015.

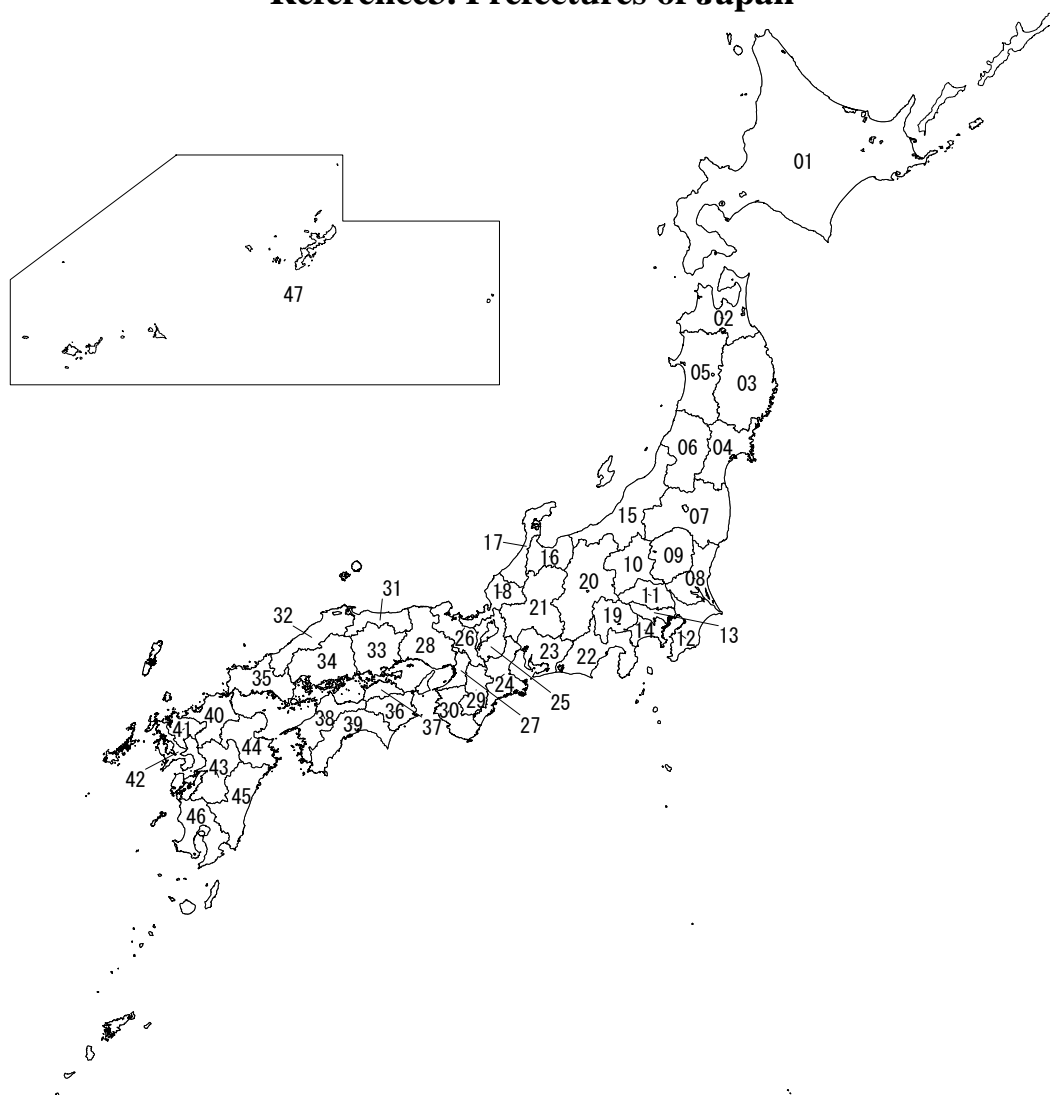
In case, there are two or more DIDs in a municipality, the respective DIDs are distinguished by Roman numerals (I, II, III, and so forth).

【Reference】 Correspondence relation between census items and tabulation results

The census items of the questionnaire are related to the tabulation results as follows;

Census items (questionnaire)		Tabulation results	
(1) For household members		(1) For household members	
1	Name and Sex	Sex	
2	Relationship to the householder	Relationship to head of household	
3	Year and month of birth	Age	
4	Marital status	Marital status	
5	Nationality	Nationality	
6	Period of living at the present domicile	Duration of residency at the current domicile	
7	Where did you live five years ago (as of October 1, 2010)?	Place of usual residence five years ago	
8	Did you do any work during the week from 24th to 30th of September?	Labour force status	
9	Place of work or schooling	Place of working or schooling	
10	Employed or self-employed	Employment status	
11	Name of workplace and kind of business	Industry	
12	Description of work	Occupation	
(2) For households		(2) For households	
1	Type of household	Type of household	
2	Number of household members	Household members	
3	Kind of housing	Kind of residence	
4	Type of building	Type of building	

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	

Reference 4. Publication Schedule of the Reports of the 2015

Population Census of Japan

The tabulation results are released in Internet.

(<https://www.stat.go.jp/english/index.html>)

Reports become available in publication about three to five month after the release.

Title of Publication		Date of release	Title of Publication		Date of release
Population Census Reports			Results of Preliminary Sample Tabulation		September 2016
Volume 1	Total Population and Households	March 2017	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 Japan, prefectures, and municipalities with a population of 500,000 or more, etc.		
	Results of Basic Complete Tabulation on Population and Households	March 2017			
Volume 2-1	Japan				
Volume 2-2	Prefectures and Municipalities (12 separate books)				
	Results of Basic Complete Tabulation on Labour force	September 2017			
Volume 3-1	Japan		Explanation series		
Volume 3-2	Prefectures and Municipalities (12 separate books)		Population and Households of Japan by Life Stage		March 2017
	Results of Basic Complete Tabulation on Households and Families	January 2018	Overview of Population and Households of Japan		March 2018
Volume 4-1	Japan		POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS OF JAPAN		July 2018
Volume 4-2	Prefectures and Municipalities (6 separate books)		Map series		
	Results of Detailed Sample Tabulation	July 2018	Densely Inhabited Districts		March 2017
Volume 5-1	Japan		Atlas of 2015 Population Census of Japan		March 2018
Volume 5-2	Prefectures and Municipalities (6 separate books)		User's guide		March 2016
	Results of Detailed Sample Tabulation	July 2018	This guidebook shows how to use the results of the 2015 Population Census.		
Volume 6-1	Results of Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling for Population and Labour force	October 2017			
Part1	Japan		Results of Tabulation for Small Areas		
Part2	Prefectures and Municipalities (6 separate books)		These contain statistical results for main items by such subdivision as <i>cho</i> and <i>aza</i> for each municipality. The results can be accessed by Home Page.		
Volume 6-2	Results of Detailed Sample Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling Japan and Prefectures	July 2018	(Available main statistical items)		
	Results of Tabulation on Internal Migration	November 2017	· Sex and age of the population, number of households		
Volume 7-1	Japan		· Basic tabulation results on structure and housing conditions of households, and on elderly residents		
Volume 7-2	Prefectures and Municipalities (6 separate books)				
Final Report	Population and Households of Japan	December 2018			

Notes) Volume2-2 and 3-2 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,Kyushu I ,and Kyushu II・Okinawa.

Volume4-2,5-2,6-1part2 and 7-2 are compiled for 6 separate books:Hokkaido・Tohoku,Kanto,Chubu,Kinki,Chugoku・Shikoku, and Kyushu・Okinawa.

Population Census for the Year 2015

調査票の対訳(英語) 第1面



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.



Household (Fill out the first form only for section 1 and 2, if you need two questionnaire forms or more)			
1. Number of household members • Write down the number of all household members. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div>Total persons <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/></div> <div>Male persons <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/></div> <div>Female persons <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/></div> </div>	2. Kind of housing <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: 0.8em;"> <div>Owned house <input type="radio"/></div> <div>Rented house owned by prefectural and municipal corporations <input type="radio"/></div> <div>Rented house owned by the Urban Renaissance Agency and housing corporations <input type="radio"/></div> <div>Rented house owned by private company <input type="radio"/></div> <div>Housing for company employee and civil servant <input type="radio"/></div> <div>Rented room <input type="radio"/></div> <div>Housing for bachelors apartment and dormitory <input type="radio"/></div> <div>Others <input type="radio"/></div> </div>		
For every member of your household (Fill out per household member)			
3. Name and sex • Write the names of all persons who make up your household.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> 1 (Name) </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div>Male <input type="radio"/></div> <div>Female <input type="radio"/></div> </div>		
4. Relationship to the householder • Mark "Grandparent(s)" for the grandparent(s) of the householder's wife or husband. • Mark "brother(s)/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).	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: 0.8em;"> <div>Head or representative of household <input type="radio"/></div> <div>Spouse of householder <input type="radio"/></div> <div>Child(ren) <input type="radio"/></div> <div>Spouse(s) of child(ren) <input type="radio"/></div> <div>Parent(s) of householder <input type="radio"/></div> <div>Parent(s) of householder's spouse <input type="radio"/></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: 0.8em; margin-top: 5px;"> <div>Grandchild(ren) <input type="radio"/></div> <div>Grandparent(s) <input type="radio"/></div> <div>Brother(s)/sister(s) <input type="radio"/></div> <div>Other relative(s) <input type="radio"/></div> <div>Live-in employee(s) <input type="radio"/></div> <div>Others <input type="radio"/></div> </div>		
5. Year and month of birth • After marking Christian Year, enter the year (in 4 digit) and the month.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: 0.8em;"> <div>Meiji <input type="radio"/></div> <div>Taisho <input type="radio"/></div> <div>Showa <input type="radio"/></div> <div>Heisei <input type="radio"/></div> <div>Christian Year <input type="radio"/></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: 0.8em; margin-top: 5px;"> <div><input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> Year</div> <div><input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> Month</div> </div>		
6. Marital status • Indicate the marital status regardless of whether or not it is officially registered.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: 0.8em;"> <div>Never got married (including small children) <input type="radio"/></div> <div>Married <input type="radio"/></div> <div>Widowed <input type="radio"/></div> <div>Divorced <input type="radio"/></div> </div>		
7. Nationality • If other than Japanese, write the name of the country.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: 0.8em;"> <div>Japan <input type="radio"/></div> <div>Others <input type="radio"/></div> <div>(Name of country) </div> </div>		
8. Period of living at the present domicile • If you have been living at the present domicile since your birth, mark "Since birth" only.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: 0.8em;"> <div>Since birth <input type="radio"/></div> <div>Other than "Since birth"</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: 0.8em; margin-top: 5px;"> <div>Less than 1 year <input type="radio"/></div> <div>1 to less than 5 years <input type="radio"/></div> <div>5 to less than 10 years <input type="radio"/></div> <div>10 to less than 20 years <input type="radio"/></div> <div>20 years or more <input type="radio"/></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: 0.8em; margin-top: 5px;"> <div>To the back</div> <div>To section 9</div> <div>To the back</div> </div>		
9. Where did you live five years ago (as of October 1, 2010)? • A person born after October 1, 2010, 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, Kumamoto	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: 0.8em;"> <div>Same as present <input type="radio"/></div> <div>Another place within the same municipality <input type="radio"/></div> <div>Another municipality <input type="radio"/></div> <div>Outside of Japan <input type="radio"/></div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: 0.8em;"> <div>(Specify the location.)</div> <div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px dashed black; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px dashed black; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px dashed black; width: 100%;"></div> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: 0.8em; margin-top: 5px;"> <div>Prefecture</div> <div>City</div> <div>Local county</div> <div>Ward/town/village</div> </div> </div>		
The following sections should be left blank.			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: 0.8em;"> <div>住宅の建て方</div> <div> <input type="radio"/> 一戸建 <input type="radio"/> 長屋建 (テラスハウスを含む) <input type="radio"/> 共同住宅 <input type="radio"/> その他 </div> <div>この世帯の住宅が <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> 階 建物全体の階数 <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> 階建</div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: 0.8em;"> <div>Phone No. </div> <div>(You may be contacted for additional information if necessary.)</div> <div>To the back (Page 2) ➡</div> </div>		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: 0.8em;"> <div>世帯の種類</div> <div> <input type="radio"/> 一般世帯 (一人世帯、会社等の独身者の入居者を含む) <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 </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: 0.8em;"> <div>市区町村コード <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/></div> <div>調査区番号 <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> - <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> - <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/></div> <div>世帯番号 <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/></div> <div>この世帯の調査票 <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> 枚のうち <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> 枚目</div> </div>		

10. Did you do any work during the week from 24th to 30th of September?

- "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.

Engaged in work
Did housework, etc.
Attended school and worked

Proceed to 11.

No

Absent from work
Looked for work
Did Housework
Attended school
Others
(Children, the elderly, etc.)

Proceed to 11.
End of questionnaire
Proceed to 11.
End of questionnaire

Persons who work or attend school

(If you marked "Absent from work" in section 10, write down the work from which you were absent in section 11 to 12.)

11. Place of work or schooling

- 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, Kumamoto

Home including live-in employees Within the same municipality Another municipality

Write place of work or schooling.

Prefecture

City local county

Ward town Village

Persons who work (Those who marked "Attended school" in section 10 do not need to mark section 12 to 14.)**12. Employed or self-employed**

- 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.

Employed

Regular employee Temporary employee Part-time employee and others

Self-employed

Board member of company, etc. Employing others Not employing others

Family employees Piece rate work

13. Name of workplace and kind of business

- 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.

Name of workplace

Kind of business

Refer to Page 7 of "How to fill out a questionnaire form" and write in detail.

14. Description of work

- Describe in detail the duties you are assigned to perform.