

## 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>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

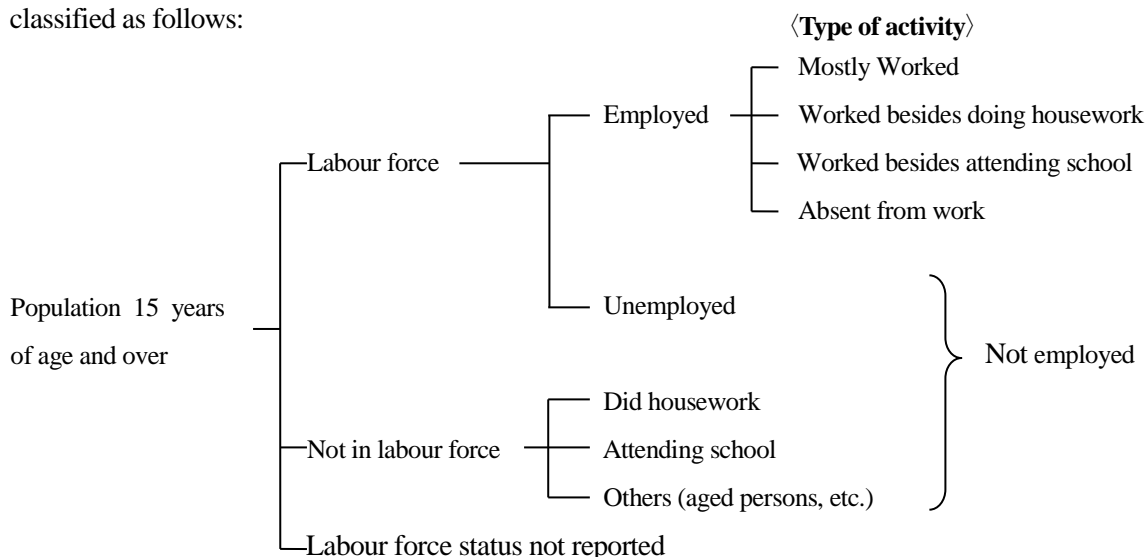
**B. Households including non-relatives...** Households consisting of the head of household, related member(s) and those who are not related to them.

**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.

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

<b>Nighttime population</b> <b>(Population based on place of usual residence)</b>	(a)	Population usually residing in the area concerned at the time of the census. $(a)=(b)+(c)+(d)+(e)+(j)$
<b>Neither working nor attending school</b>	(b)	Those whose labour force status was “Unemployed”, “Did housework” and “Others” are included in this category.
<b>Working at home</b>	(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.
<b>Working or schooling in the same <i>shi</i>, <i>ku</i>, <i>machi</i> or <i>mura</i> (excluding working at home)</b>	(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)
<b>Working or schooling in other <i>shi</i>, <i>ku</i>, <i>machi</i> or <i>mura</i></b>	(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)
<b>Working or schooling in other <i>ku</i> of the same <i>shi</i></b>	(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.
<b>Working or schooling in other <i>shi</i>, <i>ku</i>, <i>machi</i> or <i>mura</i> of the same prefecture</b>	(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.
<b>Working or schooling in other prefecture</b>	(h)	Those whose place of working or schooling was located in other prefectures are included in this category.
<b><i>Shi</i>, <i>ku</i>, <i>machi</i> or <i>mura</i> of working or schooling is not reported or outside</b>	(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.

	<b>Japan</b>	
	<b>Place of working or schooling not reported</b> (j)	Those whose place of working or schooling was unknown are included in this category. Including “Labour force status not reported”.
	<b>Daytime population (Population based on place of working or schooling)</b> (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)
	<b>Residing in other <i>ku</i> of the same <i>shi</i></b> (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.
	<b>Residing in other <i>shi, ku, machi</i> or <i>mura</i> of the same prefecture</b> (m)	Those who usually lived in other <i>shi, machi</i> or <i>mura</i> of the same prefecture are included in this category.
	<b>Residing in other prefecture</b> (n)	Those who usually lived in the prefecture different from place of working or schooling.
	<b>Outflow population</b> (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)
	<b>Inflow population</b> (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)
	<b>Ratio of daytime population to nighttime population</b> (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).

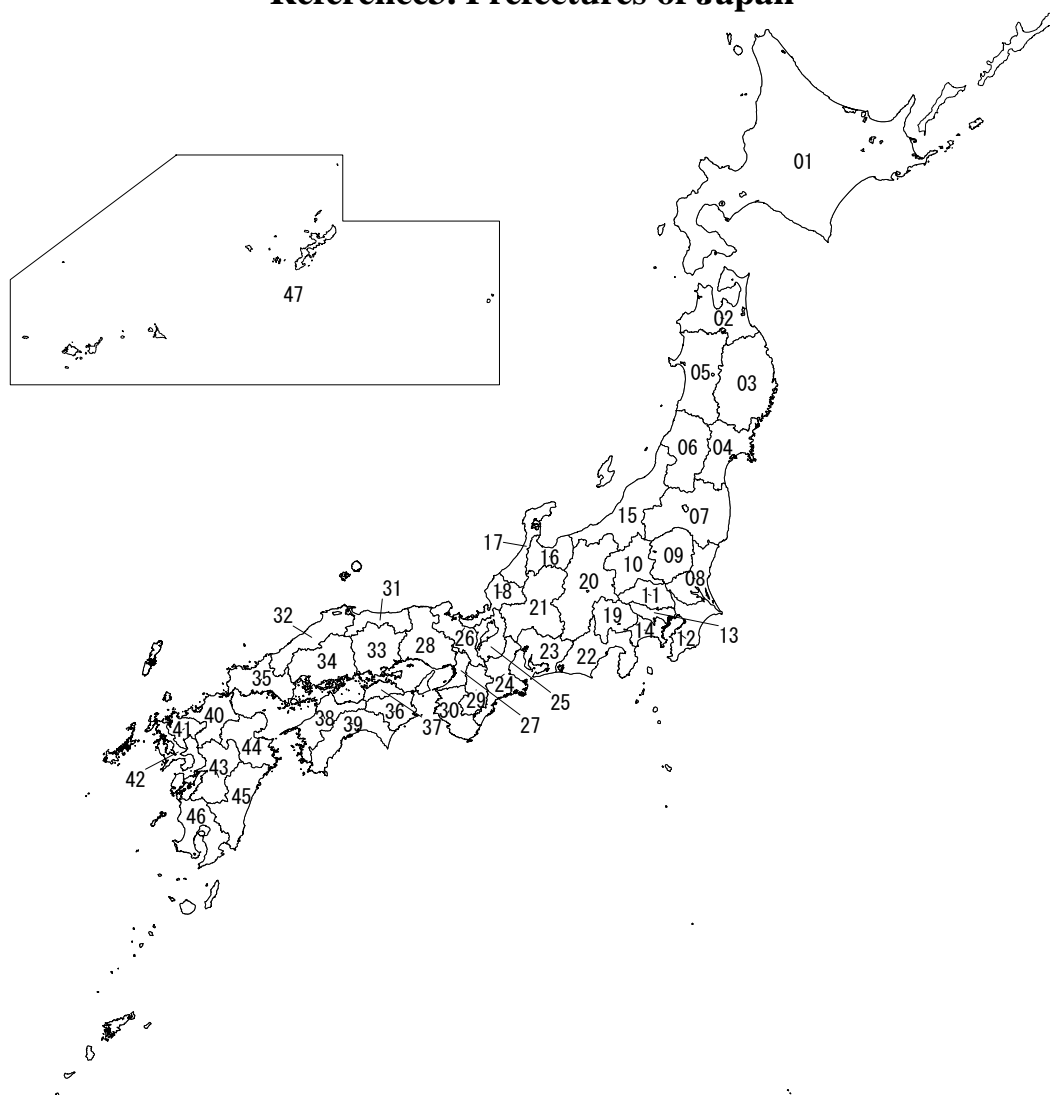
### 【Reference】 Correspondence relation between census items and tabulation results

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



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

## 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
<b>Population Census Reports</b>			<b>Results of Preliminary Sample Tabulation</b>		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		<b>Explanation series</b>		
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)		<b>Map series</b>		
	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)		<b>User's guide</b>		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		<b>Results of Tabulation for Small Areas</b>		
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	<b>(Available main statistical items)</b>		
	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)			
<b>1. Number of household members</b> • Write down the number of all household members. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;">Total persons [ ] [ ] [ ]</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Male persons [ ] [ ] [ ]</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Female persons [ ] [ ] [ ]</div> </div>		<b>2. Kind of housing</b> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: small;"> <div style="text-align: center;">Owned house ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Rented house owned by prefectural and municipal corporations ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Rented house owned by the Urban Renaissance Agency and housing corporations ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Rented house owned by private company ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Housing for company employee and civil servant ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Rented room ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Housing for bachelors apartment and dormitory ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Others ○</div> </div>	
For every member of your household (Fill out per household member)			
<b>3. Name and sex</b> • 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 style="text-align: center;">Male ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Female ○</div> </div>	
<b>4. Relationship to the householder</b> • 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: small;"> <div style="text-align: center;">Head or representative of household ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Spouse of householder ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Child(ren) ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Spouse(s) of child(ren) ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Parent(s) of householder ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Parent(s) of householder's spouse ○</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: small; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">Grandchild(ren) ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Grandparent(s) ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Brother(s)/sister(s) ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Other relative(s) ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Live-in employee(s) ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Others ○</div> </div>	
<b>5. Year and month of birth</b> • After marking Christian Year, enter the year (in 4 digit) and the month.		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: small;"> <div style="text-align: center;">Meiji ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Taisho ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Showa ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Heisei ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Christian Year ○</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] Year</div> <div style="text-align: center;">[ ] [ ] Month</div> </div>	
<b>6. Marital status</b> • Indicate the marital status regardless of whether or not it is officially registered.		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: small;"> <div style="text-align: center;">Never got married (including small children) ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Married ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Widowed ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Divorced ○</div> </div>	
<b>7. Nationality</b> • If other than Japanese, write the name of the country.		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: small;"> <div style="text-align: center;">Japan ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Others ○ →</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; font-size: x-small;">(Name of country)</div> </div>	
<b>8. Period of living at the present domicile</b> • If you have been living at the present domicile since your birth, mark "Since birth" only.		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">Since birth ○ To the back</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Other than "Since birth"</div> <div style="text-align: center;">To section 9</div> <div style="text-align: center;">To the back</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: x-small; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">Less than 1 year ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">1 to less than 5 years ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">5 to less than 10 years ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">10 to less than 20 years ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">20 years or more ○</div> </div>	
<b>9. Where did you live five years ago (as of October 1, 2010)?</b> • 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: small;"> <div style="text-align: center;">Same as present ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Another place within the same municipality ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Another municipality ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Outside of Japan ○</div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: right; font-size: x-small;">             Prefecture City Local county Ward/town/village           </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; flex-grow: 1;"> <div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">(Specify the location.)</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 20%;">[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]</div> <div style="width: 20%;">[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]</div> <div style="width: 20%;">[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]</div> <div style="width: 20%;">[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 20%;">[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]</div> <div style="width: 20%;">[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]</div> <div style="width: 20%;">[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]</div> <div style="width: 20%;">[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]</div> </div> </div> </div> </div>	
<b>The following sections should be left blank.</b>		<b>Phone No.</b> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center; font-size: small;">             (You may be contacted for additional information if necessary.)           </div>	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: x-small;"> <div style="text-align: center;">住宅の建て方 ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">一戸建 ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">長屋建 (テラスハウスを含む) ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">共同住宅 ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">その他 ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">この世帯の住宅が [ ] [ ] 階</div> <div style="text-align: center;">建物全体の階数 [ ] [ ] 階建</div> </div>		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: x-small;"> <div style="text-align: center;">世帯の種類 ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">一般世帯 (一人世帯、会社等の 独身者の入居者を含む) ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">学校の寮・ 寄宿舎の 学生・生徒 ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">病院・療養所 の入院者 ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">老人ホーム等 の社会施設の 入所者 ○</div> <div style="text-align: center;">その他 ○</div> </div>	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: x-small;"> <div style="text-align: center;">市区町村コード [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]</div> <div style="text-align: center;">調査区番号 [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] - [ ] - [ ] [ ]</div> <div style="text-align: center;">世帯番号 [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]</div> <div style="text-align: center;">この世帯の調査票 枚のうち [ ] [ ] [ ] 枚目</div> </div>		<div style="text-align: center; font-size: x-small;">事務使用欄 [ ]</div>	

This is the back side. Please start with the front side.

1

調査票の対訳(英語) 第2面

### 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.

2

Thank you for your cooperation.