# Summary of the Results

Notes

1   The figures in this report are obtained by rounding. In computing the various calculated values, such as percentages and ratios, figures less than the unit are used.
2   Ratios are calculated without "unknown" or calculated by the results with imputation.
3   For the results with imputation, see "Reference 3. The Calculation Method of the Imputed Values."
*   For the detailed results, refer to the following website.
    <https://www.stat.go.jp/english/data/kokusei/2020/summary.html>

1. Basic Complete Tabulation on Population and Households

> The population of Japan as of October 1, 2020, was 126,146 thousand.
> This was a consecutive decline from 2015.
> (0.7% decrease from 2015, 0.15% decrease on an annual basis)

○ The population of Japan as of October 1, 2020, was 126,146 thousand, a decline of 949 thousand (0.7%) from 2015, or 0.15% on an annual basis.

○ Broken down by sex, the male and female populations numbered 61,350 thousand and 64,797 thousand, respectively, and the sex ratio was 94.7. There were 3,447 thousand more females than males.

Figure 1. Population and population change rate (1920 to 2020)
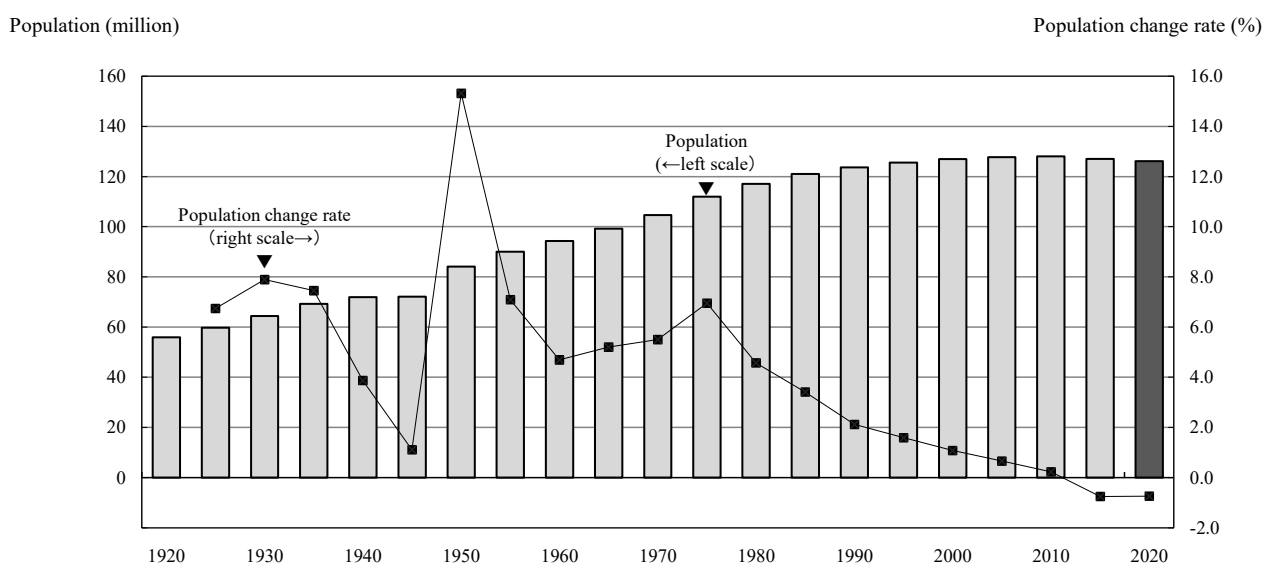
Table 1. Population by sex (1920 to 2020)

Year	Population			Population Change over five-years		Change rate of annual basis (%)	Sex ratio
	Total	Male	Female	Number	Rate (%)		
1920	55,963,053	28,044,185	27,918,868	—	—	—	100.4
1925	59,736,822	30,013,109	29,723,713	3,773,769	6.7	1.31	101.0
1930	64,450,005	32,390,155	32,059,850	4,713,183	7.9	1.53	101.0
1935	69,254,148	34,734,133	34,520,015	4,804,143	7.5	1.45	100.6
1940	1) 71,932,987	1) 35,387,350	1) 36,545,637	2,678,839	3.9	0.76	100.0
1945	2) 72,147,291	33,894,059	38,104,045	3) 779,765	3) 1.1	3) 0.22	89.0
1950	84,114,574	41,241,192	42,873,382	3) 11,052,346	3) 15.3	3) 2.89	96.2
1955	90,076,594	44,242,657	45,833,937	5,962,020	7.1	1.38	96.5
1960	94,301,623	46,300,445	48,001,178	4,225,029	4.7	0.92	96.5
1965	99,209,137	48,692,138	50,516,999	4,907,514	5.2	1.02	96.4
1970	104,665,171	51,369,177	53,295,994	5,456,034	5.5	1.08	96.4
1975	111,939,643	55,090,673	56,848,970	7,274,472	7.0	1.35	96.9
1980	117,060,396	57,593,769	59,466,627	5,120,753	4.6	0.90	96.9
1985	121,048,923	59,497,316	61,551,607	3,988,527	3.4	0.67	96.7
1990	123,611,167	60,696,724	62,914,443	2,562,244	2.1	0.42	96.5
1995	125,570,246	61,574,398	63,995,848	1,959,079	1.6	0.31	96.2
2000	126,925,843	62,110,764	64,815,079	1,355,597	1.1	0.21	95.8
2005	127,767,994	62,348,977	65,419,017	842,151	0.7	0.13	95.3
2010	128,057,352	62,327,737	65,729,615	289,358	0.2	0.05	94.8
2015	127,094,745	61,841,738	65,253,007	-962,607	-0.8	-0.15	94.8
2020	126,146,099	61,349,581	64,796,518	-948,646	-0.7	-0.15	94.7

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

2) Based on the results of special census in 1945. Adjusted population obtained by adding the estimated military and civilian personnel and foreigners to the population by the Population Survey as of November 1 which excludes Okinawa-ken.

3) Excludes Okinawa-ken.

The population increased in 8 prefectures including Tokyo-to, Kanagawa-ken and Saitama-ken, while it decreased in 39 prefectures.

○ Japan is divided into 47 prefectures. Looking at the population by prefecture in 2020, the population of Tokyo-to is the largest (14,048 thousand). The total population of the top 8 prefectures is 63,984 thousand, accounting for 50.7% of the total population of Japan.

○ The population of the Tokyo Metropolitan Area including Tokyo-to, Kanagawa-ken, Saitama-ken and Chiba-ken is 36,914 thousand, accounting for approximately 30% (29.3%) of the total population of Japan.

○ Among the 47 prefectures, the population increased in 8 prefectures (Tokyo-to marked the highest increase rate [3.9%], followed by Okinawa-ken [2.4%] and Kanagawa-ken [1.2%]), while it decreased in 39 prefectures. The decrease range has expanded in 33 prefectures.

Figure 2. Population by prefecture (2020)

Population (million)
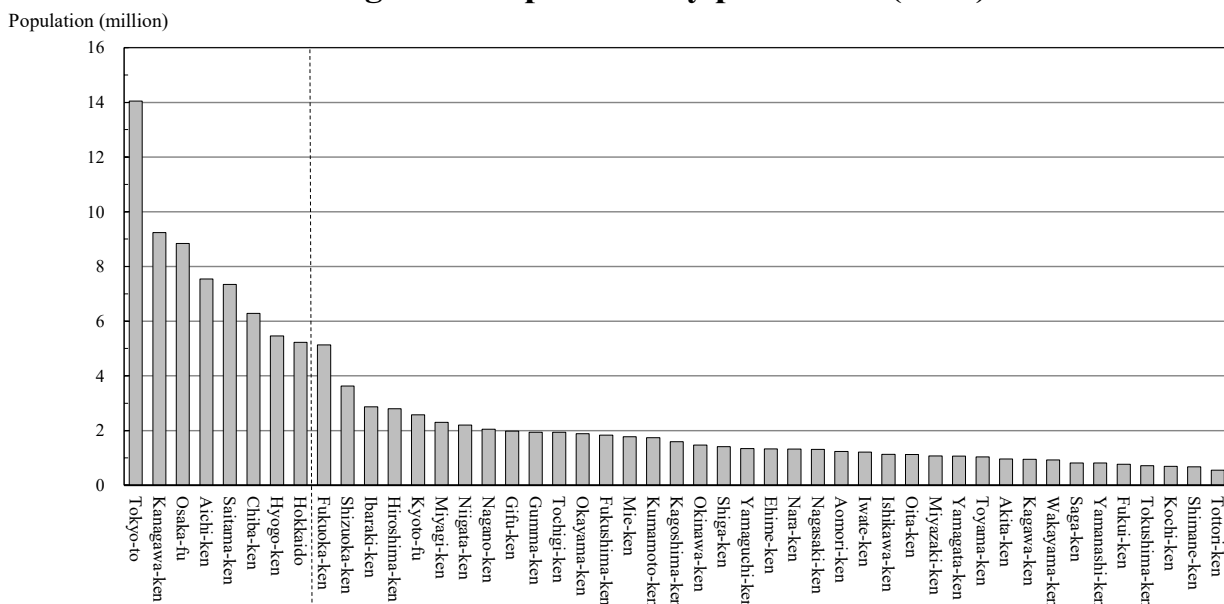
Figure 3. Population change rate by prefecture (2010 to 2015, 2015 to 2020)

Population change rate (%)
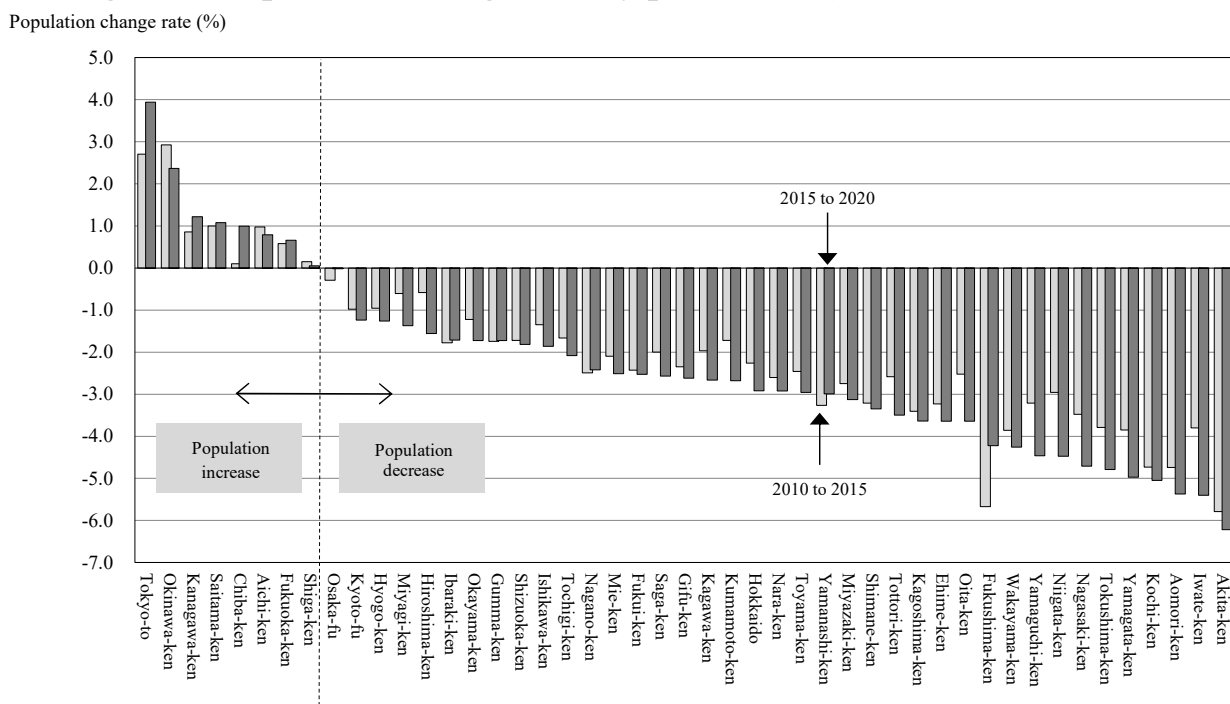
Among 1,719 municipalities, the population decreased in 1,419 municipalities (82.5% of municipalities).

○   The population decreased in 1,419 municipalities, which is more than 80% (82.5%) of all municipalities. Of those municipalities, more than half of the municipalities (51.3%) saw a decrease of 5% or more.

○   The Tokyo-to Ku-area marked the highest number of increase (461 thousand), followed by Fukuoka-ken Fukuoka-shi (74 thousand) and Kanagawa-ken Kawasaki-shi (63 thousand).

○   Fukuoka-ken Kitakyushu-shi marked the highest number of decrease (22 thousand), followed by Niigata-ken Niigata-shi (21 thousand) and Nagasaki-ken Nagasaki-shi (20 thousand).

Table 2. Proportion of municipalities by population change rate (2005 to 2020)

Population change rate	Municipalities					Proportion (%)				
	2005 to 2010	2010 to 2015	2015 to 2020[1]			2005 to 2010	2010 to 2015	2015 to 2020[1]		
			Total	shi	machi, mura			Total	shi	machi, mura
Total	1,728	1,719	1,719	793	926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Population increase	407	300	298	188	110	23.6	17.5	17.3	23.7	11.9
20.0% and over	1	1	4	0	4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4
10.0% and over but less than 20.0%	17	10	6	3	3	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3
5.0% and over but less than 10.0%	70	31	30	12	18	4.1	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.9
2.5% and over but less than 5.0%	107	78	85	60	25	6.2	4.5	4.9	7.6	2.7
0.0% and over but less than 2.5%	212	180	170	113	57	12.3	10.5	9.9	14.2	6.2
Population decrease	1,321	1,419	1,419	605	814	76.4	82.5	82.5	76.3	87.9
0.0% and over but less than 2.5%	280	265	247	166	81	16.2	15.4	14.4	20.9	8.7
2.5% and over but less than 5.0%	331	321	290	171	119	19.2	18.7	16.9	21.6	12.9
5.0% and over but less than 10.0%	560	603	636	242	394	32.4	35.1	37.0	30.5	42.5
10.0% and over but less than 20.0%	146	214	243	26	217	8.4	12.4	14.1	3.3	23.4
20.0% and over	4	16	3	0	3	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.3

(Notice) Tokyo-to Ku-area is calculated as one Municipality.
  1) Fukushima-ken Tomioka-machi, Fukushima-ken Okuma-machi and Fukushima-ken Namie-machi, which had zero population in 2015, are included only
   in the total number of population change rate and the total number of population increase. Also, Fukushima-ken Futaba-machi, which had a population
   of 0 in both 2015 and 2020, and Nagano-ken Oshika-mura, which had a population of 1,023 in both 2015 and 2020, are included only in the total number
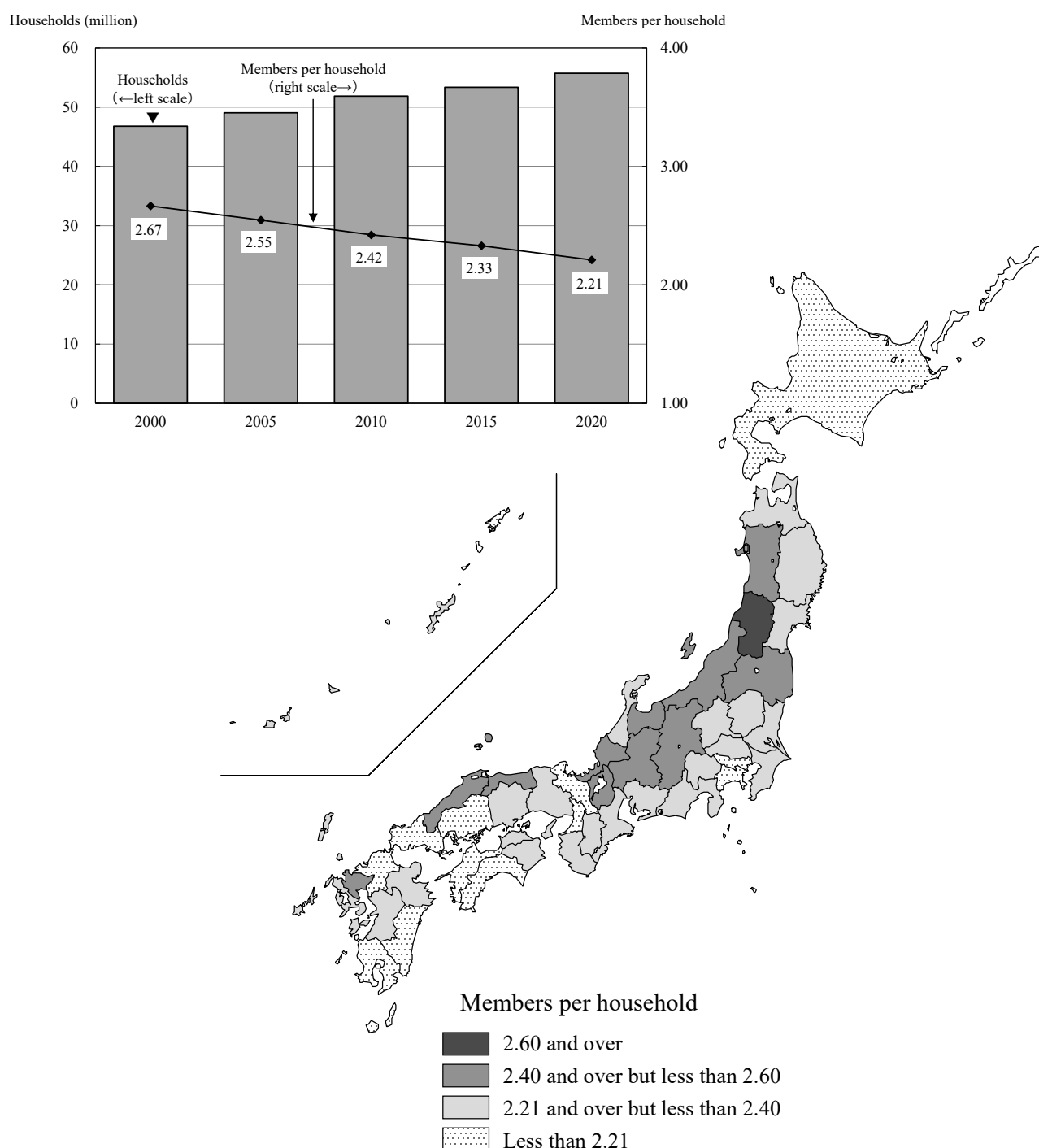   of population change rate.

Table 3. Population and population change by municipality (2015 to 2020)

Ranking	Top 20 Municipalities of population increase		Population (2020)	Number of population increase (2015 to 2020)	Top 20 Municipalities of population decrease		Population (2020)	Number of population decrease (2015 to 2020)
1	Ku-area	(Tokyo-to)	9,733,276	460,536	Kitakyushu-shi	(Fukuoka-ken)	939,029	-22,257
2	Fukuoka-shi	(Fukuoka-ken)	1,612,392	73,711	Niigata-shi	(Niigata-ken)	789,275	-20,882
3	Kawasaki-shi	(Kanagawa-ken)	1,538,262	63,049	Nagasaki-shi	(Nagasaki-ken)	409,118	-20,390
4	Osaka-shi	(Osaka-fu)	2,752,412	61,227	Yokosuka-shi	(Kanagawa-ken)	388,078	-18,508
5	Saitama-shi	(Saitama-ken)	1,324,025	60,046	Iwaki-shi	(Fukushima-ken)	332,931	-17,306
6	Yokohama-shi	(Kanagawa-ken)	3,777,491	52,647	Hakodate-shi	(Hokkaido)	251,084	-14,895
7	Nagoya-shi	(Aichi-ken)	2,332,176	36,538	Kure-shi	(Hiroshima-ken)	214,592	-13,960
8	Nagareyama-shi	(Chiba-ken)	199,849	25,476	Shimonoseki-shi	(Yamaguchi-ken)	255,051	-13,466
9	Sapporo-shi	(Hokkaido)	1,973,395	21,039	Sakai-shi	(Osaka-fu)	826,161	-13,149
10	Funabashi-shi	(Chiba-ken)	642,907	20,017	Aomori-shi	(Aomori-ken)	275,192	-12,456
11	Kawaguchi-shi	(Saitama-ken)	594,274	16,162	Sasebo-shi	(Nagasaki-ken)	243,223	-12,216
12	Ichikawa-shi	(Chiba-ken)	496,676	14,944	Kobe-shi	(Hyogo-ken)	1,525,152	-12,120
13	Matsudo-shi	(Chiba-ken)	498,232	14,752	Shizuoka-shi	(Shizuoka-ken)	693,389	-11,600
14	Tsukuba-shi	(Ibaraki-ken)	241,656	14,693	Fukushima-shi	(Fukushima-ken)	282,693	-11,554
15	Sendai-shi	(Miyagi-ken)	1,096,704	14,545	Kyoto-shi	(Kyoto-fu)	1,463,723	-11,460
16	Chofu-shi	(Tokyo-to)	242,614	13,553	Kochi-shi	(Kochi-ken)	326,545	-10,645
17	Fujisawa-shi	(Kanagawa-ken)	436,905	13,011	Otaru-shi	(Hokkaido)	111,299	-10,625
18	Kashiwa-shi	(Chiba-ken)	426,468	12,514	Hitachi-shi	(Ibaraki-ken)	174,508	-10,546
19	Suita-shi	(Osaka-fu)	385,567	11,099	Asahikawa-shi	(Hokkaido)	329,306	-10,299
20	Akashi-shi	(Hyogo-ken)	303,601	10,192	Kushiro-shi	(Hokkaido)	165,077	-9,665

> The number of private households was 55,705 thousand.
> The number of members per private household was 2.21, which was a decline following 2015.

○ The number of private households was 55,705 thousand as of October 1, 2020, an increase of 2,373 thousand from 2015.

○ Private household members were 123,163 thousand. The members per private household stood at 2.21, consecutively declining from 2015.

○ The members per private household by prefecture decreased in all 47 prefectures, with Yamagata-ken having the largest number of persons at 2.61 and Tokyo-to having the smallest number at 1.92.

Figure 4. The number of private households and the members per private household (2000 to 2020), the members per private household by prefecture (2020)

Members per household

■ 2.60 and over
▓ 2.40 and over but less than 2.60
░ 2.21 and over but less than 2.40
⠿ Less than 2.21

The percentage of the population aged 65 years old and over increased from 26.6% to 28.6%.

○ The population under 15 years old was 15,032 thousand (11.9% of the total population), those aged 15 to 64 totaled 75,088 thousand (59.5%), and those aged 65 years old and over numbered 36,027 thousand (28.6%).

Figure 5. Percentage of population composition by age group (among 3 groups) (1920 to 2020)

Percentage to the total population (%)
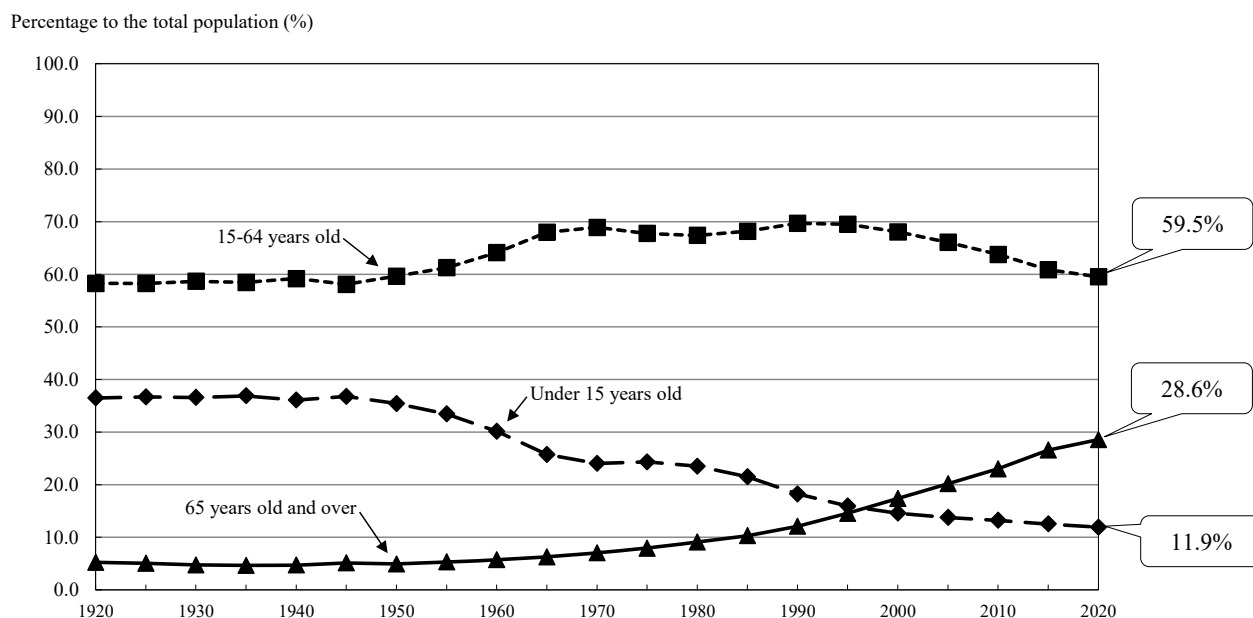
(Notice) Figures for 2015 and 2020 are calculated based on the results with imputation, while figures before 2010 are calculated based on the original figures without "unknown."

> The percentage of the population under 15 years old was the lowest level in the world, and that of the population aged 65 years old and over was the highest level in the world.

○ The percentage of the population under 15 years old in Japan is 11.9%, which is the lowest in the world, followed by Korea (12.5%) and Italy (13.0%).

○ The percentage of the population aged 65 years old and over in Japan is 28.6%, which is the highest in the world, followed by Italy (23.3%) and Germany (21.7%).

Figure 6. Percentage of population under 15 years old and aged 65 years old and over (1950 to 2020)

Percentage of population under 15 years old (%)

Percentage of population aged 65 years old and over (%)
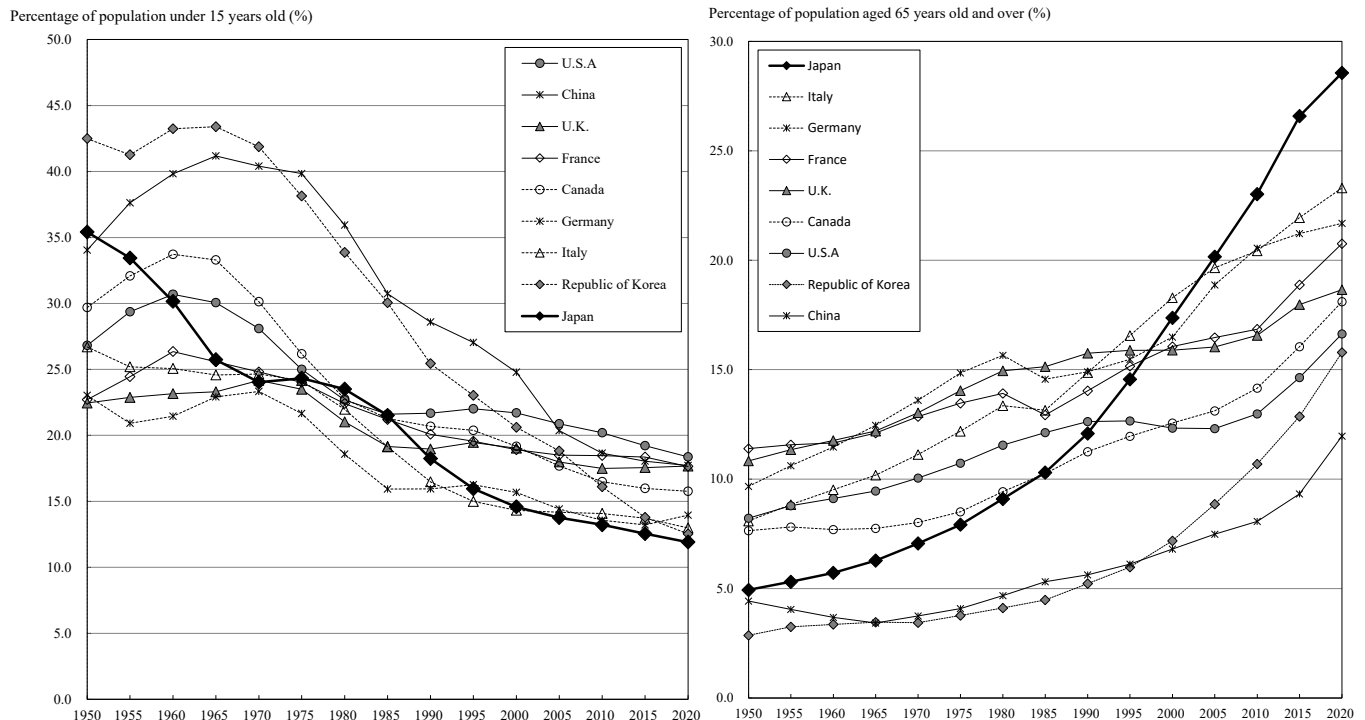

Source: United Nations, World Population Prospects, The 2019 Revision. For Japan, the figures are based on the Population Census of Japan.

(Notice) Figures for Japan for 2015 and 2020 are calculated based on the results with imputation, while figures of Japan before 2010 are calculated based on the original figures without "unknown."

The population of Japanese citizens was 123,399 thousand.
(1.4% decrease from 2015, 0.29% decrease on an annual basis.)
The population of foreign residents usually living in Japan was 2,747 thousand.
(43.6% increase from 2015, 7.51% increase on an annual basis.)

○   The population of Japanese citizens was 123,399 thousand (97.8% of the total population), a decline of 1,783 thousand (1.4%) from 2015, or 0.29% on an annual basis.

○   The population of foreign residents usually living in Japan was 2,747 thousand (2.2% of the total population), an increase of 835 thousand (43.6%) from 2015, or 7.51% on an annual basis.

Figure 7. The population and population change rate of Japanese citizens (1975 to 2020)
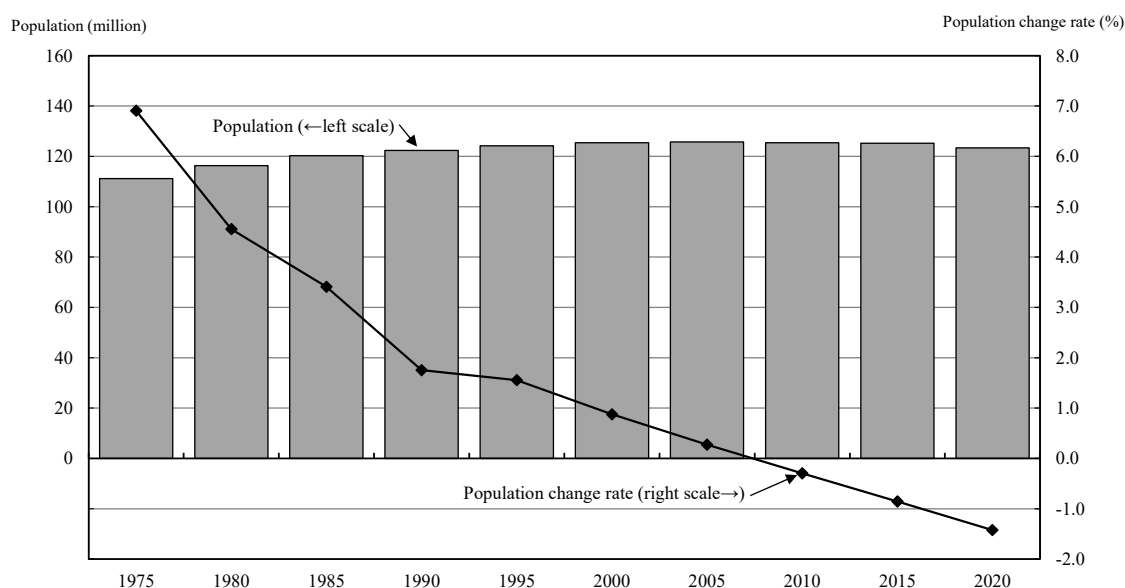
(Notice) Population for 2015 and 2020 are based on the results with imputation.
Population change rate in 2020 is calculated based on results with imputation, while population change rates before 2015 are calculated based on original figures.

Figure 8. The population and population change rate of foreign residents (1975 to 2020)
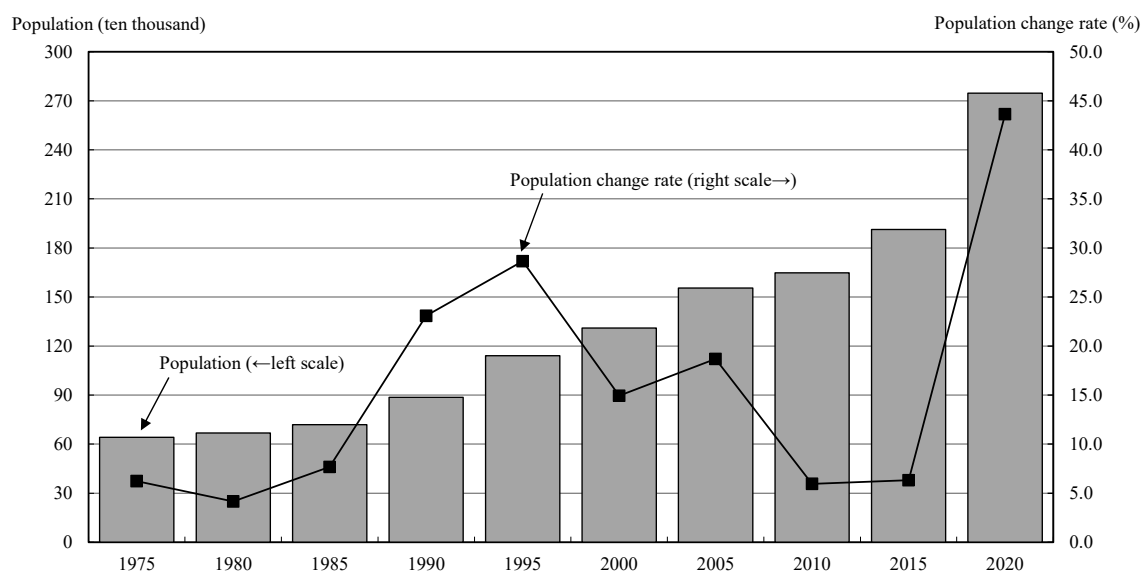
(Notice) Population for 2015 and 2020 are based on the results with imputation.
Population change rate in 2020 is calculated based on results with imputation, while population change rates before 2015 are calculated based on original figures.

2. Basic Complete Tabulation on Labour Force

Labour Force Status

> The labour force participation rate rose to 72.4% for male and to 54.2% for female from 2015.
> The labour force participation rate for female rose in all age groups.

Figure 1. Labour force participation rate by age (five-year groups) and sex – Japan(1985, 2015, 2020)

Male

Female
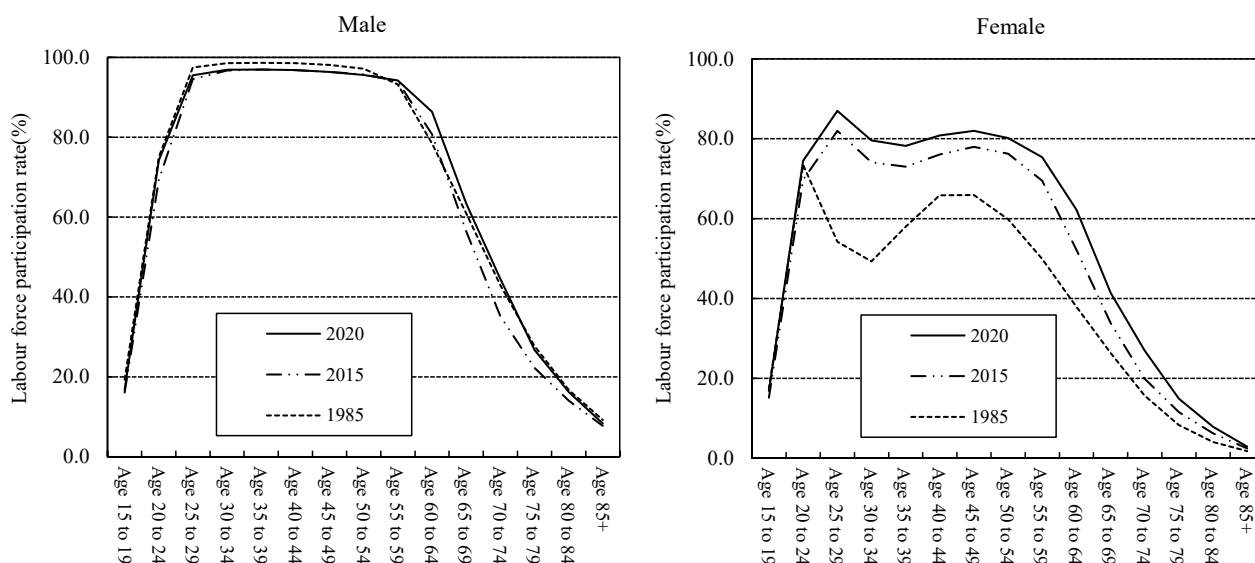
(Notice) The above figures for 2015 and 2020 are based on the results with imputation.

(Notice) The above figures for 2015 and 2020 are based on the results with imputation.

Table. Labour force participation rate by age (five-year groups) and sex – Japan(1985, 2015, 2020)

(%)

Sex, Year	Total	Age 15 to 19	Age 20 to 24	Age 25 to 29	Age 30 to 34	Age 35 to 39	Age 40 to 44	Age 45 to 49	Age 50 to 54	Age 55 to 59	Age 60 to 64	Age 65 to 69	Age 70 to 74	Age 75 to 79	Age 80 to 84	Age 85+
Male																
1985	80.5	19.3	75.0	97.5	98.5	98.6	98.5	98.1	97.1	93.2	78.4	60.9	42.9	27.7	16.7	9.2
2015	71.5	16.0	69.4	94.5	96.7	96.9	96.8	96.3	95.7	93.9	80.7	56.4	35.1	22.2	14.0	7.7
2020	72.4	16.8	74.2	95.5	96.9	96.9	96.8	96.3	95.6	94.2	86.3	63.4	44.5	26.7	16.2	8.3
Female																
1985	47.8	17.4	73.4	54.2	49.3	58.0	65.8	65.9	59.8	49.9	37.9	26.4	15.7	8.3	4.0	1.8
2015	50.7	15.2	69.7	82.0	74.1	73.0	76.1	77.9	76.3	69.5	52.2	33.9	19.9	11.6	6.2	2.5
2020	54.2	16.9	74.5	87.0	79.6	78.2	80.8	82.0	80.2	75.3	62.2	41.4	27.0	14.9	7.9	2.9

(Notice) The above figures for 2015 and 2020 are based on the results with imputation.

Industry and Occupation

The percentage of those engaged in "medical, health care and welfare" rose the most, by 1.0 percentage points.

Figure 2. Percentage of employed persons (aged 15 and over) by industry (major groups) – Japan (2015 to 2020)

	(a)	Construction	Manufacturing	(b)	Wholesale and retail trade	(c)	Education, learning support	Medical, health care and welfare	Services, n.e.c.	Others
2015	3.4	7.7	16.9	5.5	16.1	5.9	4.8	12.4	6.5	20.8
2020	3.0	7.4	15.9	5.6	15.8	5.6	5.1	13.5	6.9	21.1

(a)Agriculture and forestry (b)Transport and postal activities (c)Accommodations, eating and drinking services
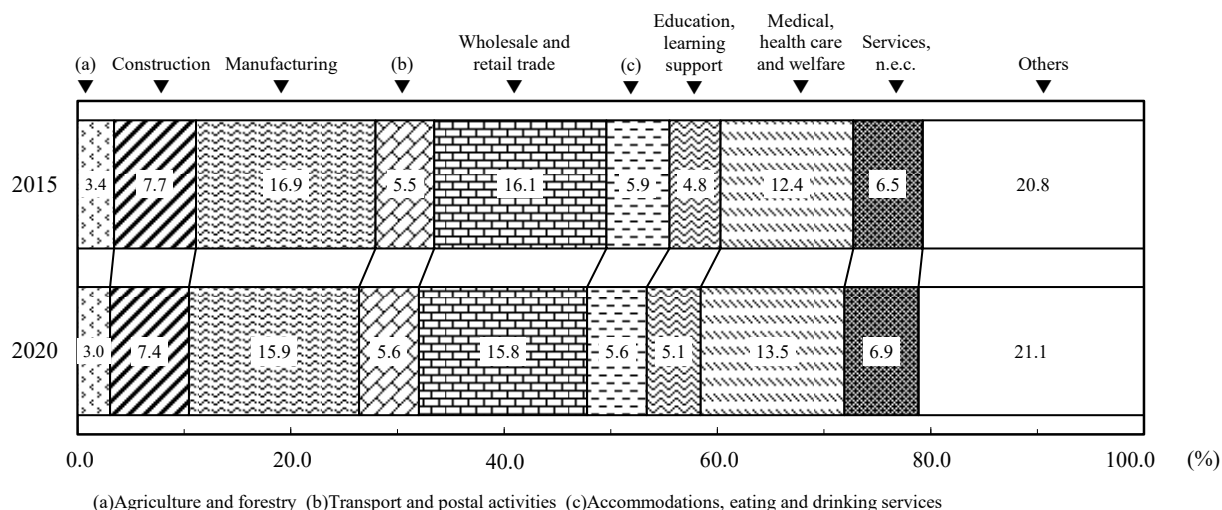
(Notice) The above figures are based on the results with imputation.
"Others" - "Fisheries", "Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel", "Electricity, gas, heat supply and water",
"Information and communications", "Finance and insurance", "Real estate and goods rental and leasing",
"Scientific research, professional and technical services",
"Living-related and personal services and amusement services",
"Compound services" and "Government, except elsewhere classified"

The percentage of "professional and engineering workers" rose the most, by 1.5 percentage points.

Figure 3. Percentage of employed persons (aged 15 and over) by occupation (major groups) – Japan (2015 to 2020)

	Professional and engineering workers	Clerical workers	Sales workers	Service workers	(a)	Manufacturing process workers	(b)	Others
2015	17.2	20.2	13.4	12.3	3.5	13.9	6.9	12.6
2020	18.7	21.0	12.4	12.1	3.1	13.4	7.5	11.8

(a)Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers (b)Carrying, cleaning, packaging and related workers
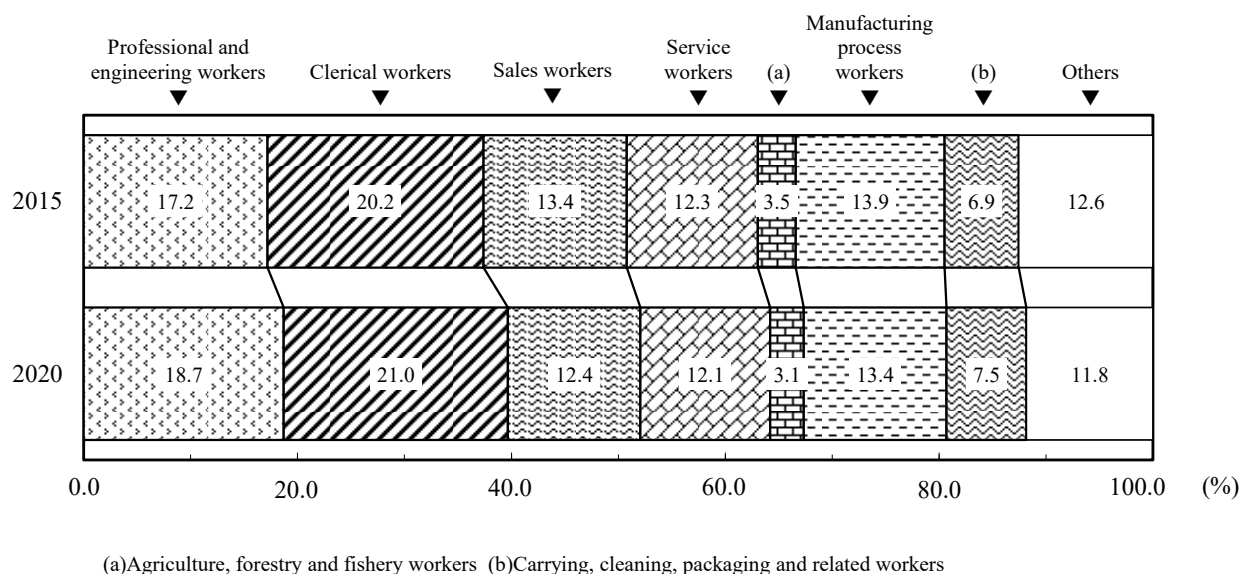
(Notice) The above figures are based on the results with imputation.
"Others" - "Administrative and managerial workers", "Security workers",
"Transport and machine operation workers" and "Construction and mining workers"
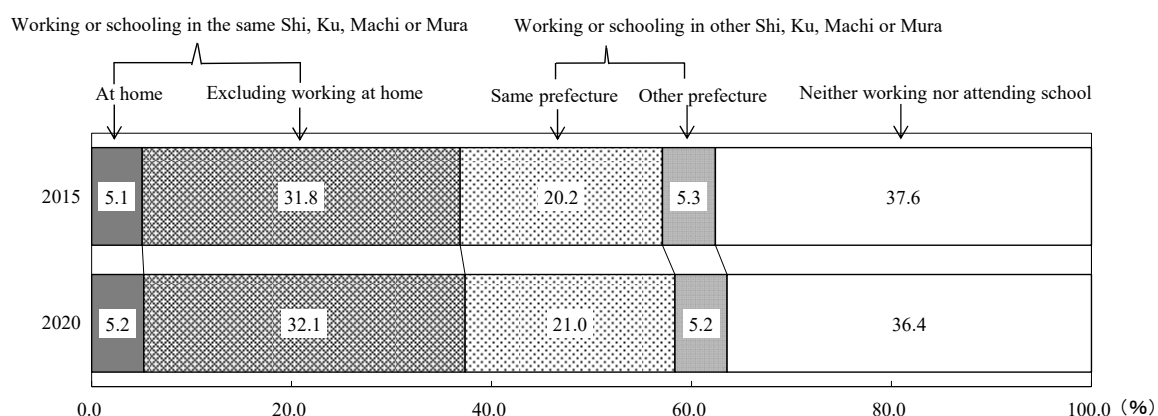
3. Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling for Population and Labour Force

Population by Place of Work or School

The percentages of those going to work or school increased.

○   Examining the percentages of those working or schooling to the total population, we find that "Working or schooling in the same Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura" accounted for 37.4%, "Working or schooling in other Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura" accounted for 26.2%, and those who "Neither working nor attending school" accounted for 36.4%.

○   From 2015, "Working or schooling in the same Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura" increased by 0.5 percentage points, "Working or schooling in other Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura" increased by 0.7 percentage points, thus the percentages of those going to work or school increased. On the other hand, those who "Neither working nor attending school" decreased by 1.2 percentage points.

Figure 1. Population by place of work or school – Japan (2015 to 2020)

(Notice) The above figures are based on the results with imputation.

Table 1. Population and employed persons by place of work or school – Japan (2015, 2020)

Place of work or schooling	Number		Change Number	Proportion (%)		Differences (percentage point)
	2015	2020	2015-2020	2015	2020	2015-2020
Total	127,094,745	126,146,099	-948,646	100.0	100.0	0.0
Neither working nor attending school 1)	47,812,586	45,971,683	-1,840,903	37.6	36.4	-1.2
Working or schooling in the same Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura	46,853,438	47,123,163	269,725	36.9	37.4	0.5
At home	6,420,597	6,577,533	156,936	5.1	5.2	0.2
Excluding working at home	40,432,841	40,545,630	112,789	31.8	32.1	0.3
Working or schooling in other Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura	32,428,721	33,051,253	622,532	25.5	26.2	0.7
Same prefecture	25,709,821	26,470,349	760,528	20.2	21.0	0.8
Other prefecture	6,718,900	6,580,904	-137,996	5.3	5.2	-0.1
Employed persons	63,409,191	64,995,224	1,586,033	100.0	100.0	0.0
Working or schooling in the same Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura	35,010,736	35,686,132	675,396	55.2	54.9	-0.3
At home	6,420,597	6,577,533	156,936	10.1	10.1	-0.0
Excluding working at home	28,590,139	29,108,599	518,460	45.1	44.8	-0.3
Working or schooling in other Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura	28,398,455	29,309,092	910,637	44.8	45.1	0.3
Same prefecture	22,575,091	23,493,685	918,594	35.6	36.1	0.5
Other prefecture	5,823,364	5,815,407	-7,957	9.2	8.9	-0.2

(Notice) The above figures are based on the results with imputation.
1) Labour force status: "Unemployed," "Did housework," and "Others".

Ratio of Daytime Population to Nighttime Population by Prefecture

> The ratio of daytime population to nighttime population was highest in Tokyo-to (119.2) and lowest in Saitama-ken (87.6).

○   Daytime population by prefecture was as follows: Tokyo-to had the most people (16,752 thousand), followed by Osaka-fu (9,228 thousand) and Kanagawa-ken (8,306 thousand) .

○   The ratio of daytime population to nighttime population by prefecture were as follows: Tokyo-to had 119.2, the highest, followed by Osaka-fu (104.4) and Kyoto-fu (102.0). In 16 prefectures, there were more people during the day than during the night. On the other hand, Saitama-ken had 87.6, the lowest, followed by Chiba-ken (88.3), and Kanagawa-ken (89.9).

○   From 2015, Nara-ken increased the most, by 0.5 percentage points, Tokyo-to decreased the most, by 0.9 percentage points.

Figure 2. Ratio of daytime population to nighttime population – prefecture (2020)

■	101.0 and over
▨	100.0 and over but less than 101.0
▢	99.0 and over but less than 100.0
▦	Less than 99.0

(Notice) The above figures are based on the results with imputation.
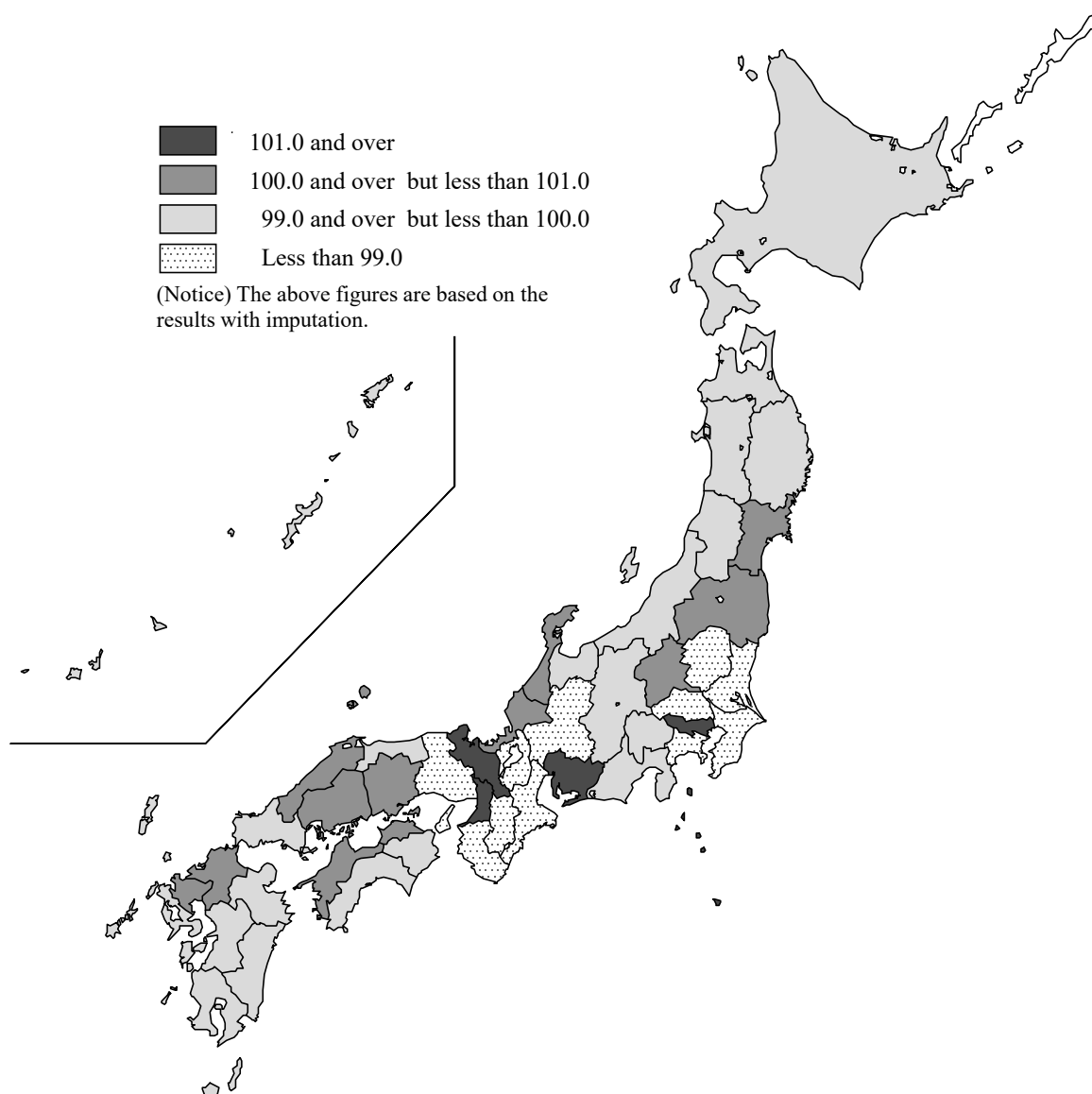
Table 2. Daytime population and nighttime population, and ratio of daytime population to nighttime population – prefecture (2015, 2020)

Prefectures	Daytime population		Nighttime population		Ratio of daytime population to nighttime population				Differences (percentage point)
	2015	2020	2015	2020	2015	Rank	2020	Rank	2015-2020
Japan	127,094,745	126,146,099	127,094,745	126,146,099	100.0	—	100.0	—	0.0
Hokkaido	5,378,574	5,223,011	5,381,733	5,224,614	99.9	16	100.0	17	0.0
Aomori-ken	1,306,221	1,236,694	1,308,265	1,237,984	99.8	25	99.9	23	0.1
Iwate-ken	1,277,109	1,208,267	1,279,594	1,210,534	99.8	27	99.8	28	0.0
Miyagi-ken	2,340,238	2,303,524	2,333,899	2,301,996	100.3	6	100.1	14	-0.2
Akita-ken	1,020,663	957,802	1,023,119	959,502	99.8	31	99.8	26	0.1
Yamagata-ken	1,120,463	1,065,256	1,123,891	1,068,027	99.7	32	99.7	30	0.0
Fukushima-ken	1,918,157	1,834,783	1,914,039	1,833,152	100.2	8	100.1	12	-0.1
Ibaraki-ken	2,841,612	2,798,933	2,916,976	2,867,009	97.4	40	97.6	40	0.2
Tochigi-ken	1,954,842	1,913,612	1,974,255	1,933,146	99.0	37	99.0	37	-0.0
Gumma-ken	1,971,205	1,939,475	1,973,115	1,939,110	99.9	21	100.0	16	0.1
Saitama-ken	6,352,309	6,434,818	7,266,534	7,344,765	87.4	47	87.6	47	0.2
Chiba-ken	5,486,015	5,549,636	6,222,666	6,284,480	88.2	46	88.3	46	0.1
Tokyo-to	16,243,403	16,751,563	13,515,271	14,047,594	120.2	1	119.2	1	-0.9
Kanagawa-ken	8,196,565	8,305,714	9,126,214	9,237,337	89.8	44	89.9	45	0.1
Niigata-ken	2,302,596	2,200,535	2,304,264	2,201,272	99.9	19	100.0	18	0.0
Toyama-ken	1,064,187	1,032,879	1,066,328	1,034,814	99.8	28	99.8	27	0.0
Ishikawa-ken	1,156,324	1,134,490	1,154,008	1,132,526	100.2	10	100.2	7	-0.0
Fukui-ken	786,997	768,409	786,740	766,863	100.0	14	100.2	6	0.2
Yamanashi-ken	829,417	804,590	834,930	809,974	99.3	36	99.3	36	-0.0
Nagano-ken	2,094,478	2,042,473	2,098,804	2,048,011	99.8	29	99.7	31	-0.1
Gifu-ken	1,950,497	1,906,495	2,031,903	1,978,742	96.0	42	96.3	42	0.4
Shizuoka-ken	3,693,931	3,627,009	3,700,305	3,633,202	99.8	26	99.8	25	0.0
Aichi-ken	7,590,559	7,637,684	7,483,128	7,542,415	101.4	4	101.3	4	-0.2
Mie-ken	1,783,804	1,742,174	1,815,865	1,770,254	98.2	38	98.4	38	0.2
Shiga-ken	1,363,816	1,366,079	1,412,916	1,413,610	96.5	41	96.6	41	0.1
Kyoto-fu	2,659,386	2,629,414	2,610,353	2,578,087	101.9	3	102.0	3	0.1
Osaka-fu	9,245,167	9,227,865	8,839,469	8,837,685	104.6	2	104.4	2	-0.2
Hyogo-ken	5,272,203	5,209,889	5,534,800	5,465,002	95.3	43	95.3	43	0.1
Nara-ken	1,224,103	1,195,079	1,364,316	1,324,473	89.7	45	90.2	44	0.5
Wakayama-ken	946,239	907,795	963,579	922,584	98.2	39	98.4	39	0.2
Tottori-ken	572,563	552,250	573,441	553,407	99.8	24	99.8	29	-0.1
Shimane-ken	694,964	672,099	694,352	671,126	100.1	11	100.1	9	0.1
Okayama-ken	1,922,577	1,890,186	1,921,525	1,888,432	100.1	12	100.1	11	0.0
Hiroshima-ken	2,850,046	2,803,893	2,843,990	2,799,702	100.2	9	100.1	8	-0.1
Yamaguchi-ken	1,399,191	1,337,227	1,404,729	1,342,059	99.6	34	99.6	34	0.0
Tokushima-ken	752,867	716,553	755,733	719,559	99.6	33	99.6	35	-0.0
Kagawa-ken	978,862	951,414	976,263	950,244	100.3	7	100.1	10	-0.1
Ehime-ken	1,385,333	1,335,909	1,385,262	1,334,841	100.0	15	100.1	13	0.1
Kochi-ken	727,443	690,651	728,276	691,527	99.9	23	99.9	24	-0.0
Fukuoka-ken	5,103,248	5,136,448	5,101,556	5,135,214	100.0	13	100.0	15	-0.0
Saga-ken	836,717	817,005	832,832	811,442	100.5	5	100.7	5	0.2
Nagasaki-ken	1,374,174	1,308,735	1,377,187	1,312,317	99.8	30	99.7	32	-0.1
Kumamoto-ken	1,777,601	1,732,343	1,786,170	1,738,301	99.5	35	99.7	33	0.1
Oita-ken	1,165,478	1,123,167	1,166,338	1,123,852	99.9	20	99.9	20	0.0
Miyazaki-ken	1,103,353	1,068,556	1,104,069	1,069,576	99.9	18	99.9	22	-0.0
Kagoshima-ken	1,646,565	1,586,860	1,648,177	1,588,256	99.9	22	99.9	21	0.0
Okinawa-ken	1,432,683	1,466,856	1,433,566	1,467,480	99.9	17	100.0	19	0.0

(Notice) The above figures are based on the results with imputation.

4. Tabulation on Internal Migration for Population

Migration throughout the Country

> Some 20 percent of the total population (persons usually live) move within five years.

○   A close look at the persons usually live (126,146 thousand) by place of residence five years before (hereinafter, "place of usual residence five years ago") indicates that those who live at the same place (hereinafter, "present address") as five years before numbered 97,474 thousand (77.3% of the persons usually live).

○   On the other hand, those who lived elsewhere than their present address and "migrated" (hereinafter, "Migrants") numbered 28,672 thousand (22.7%), of which those who had moved "From the same Shi, Machi or Mura" numbered 13,707 thousand (10.9%), those who had moved "From other Shi, Machi or Mura of the same prefecture" numbered 6,140 thousand (4.9%), those who had moved "From other prefecture" numbered 7,789 thousand (6.2%), and those who had moved "From outside Japan" numbered 1,035 thousand (0.8%). Thus, 20 percent of the persons usually live have changed address in the last five years.

○   As compared with 2015,"From outside Japan" increased by 377 thousand (increase by 57.3% from 2015, increasing by 0.3 points). On the other hand, "From the same Shi, Machi or Mura" decreased by 1,193 thousand (decrease by 8.0% from 2015, decreasing by 0.9 points).

○   The number of migrants by sex numbered the following: for male, 14,433 thousand (23.5% of persons usually live); and for female, 14,239 thousand (22.0%).

Figure 1. Population by place of usual residence five years ago – Japan (2015, 2020)
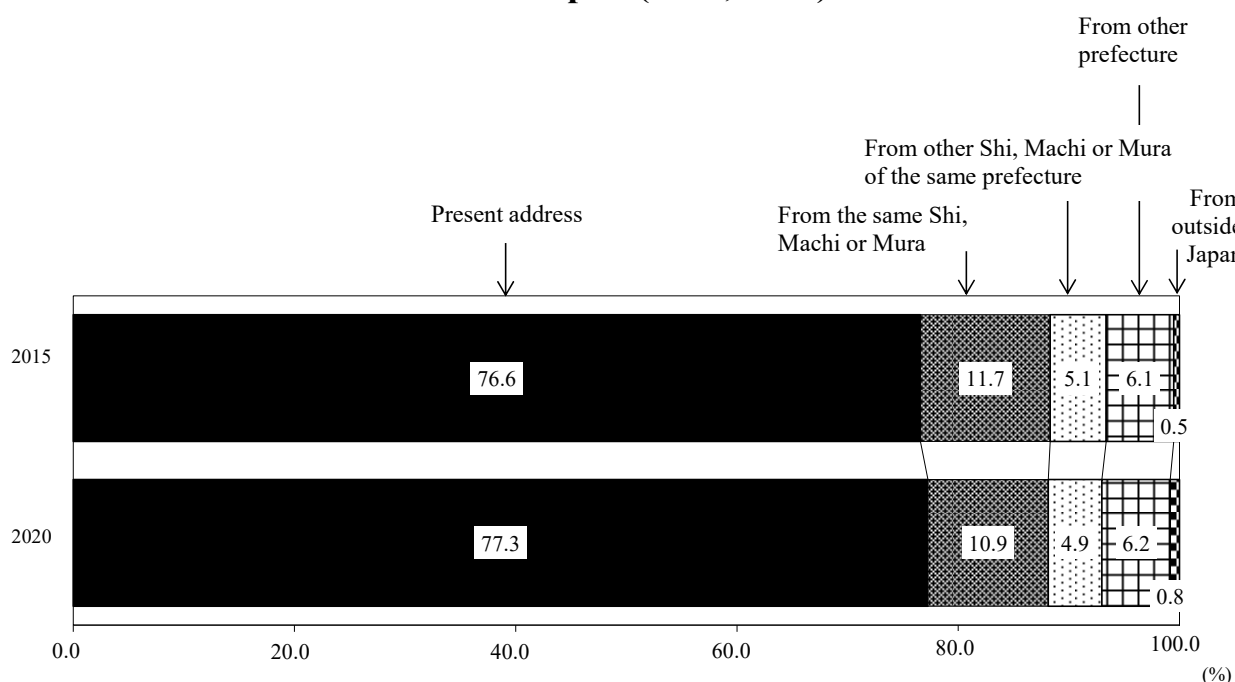
(Notice) The above figures are based on the results with imputation.

Table 1. Population by place of usual residence five years ago and sex – Japan (2015, 2020)
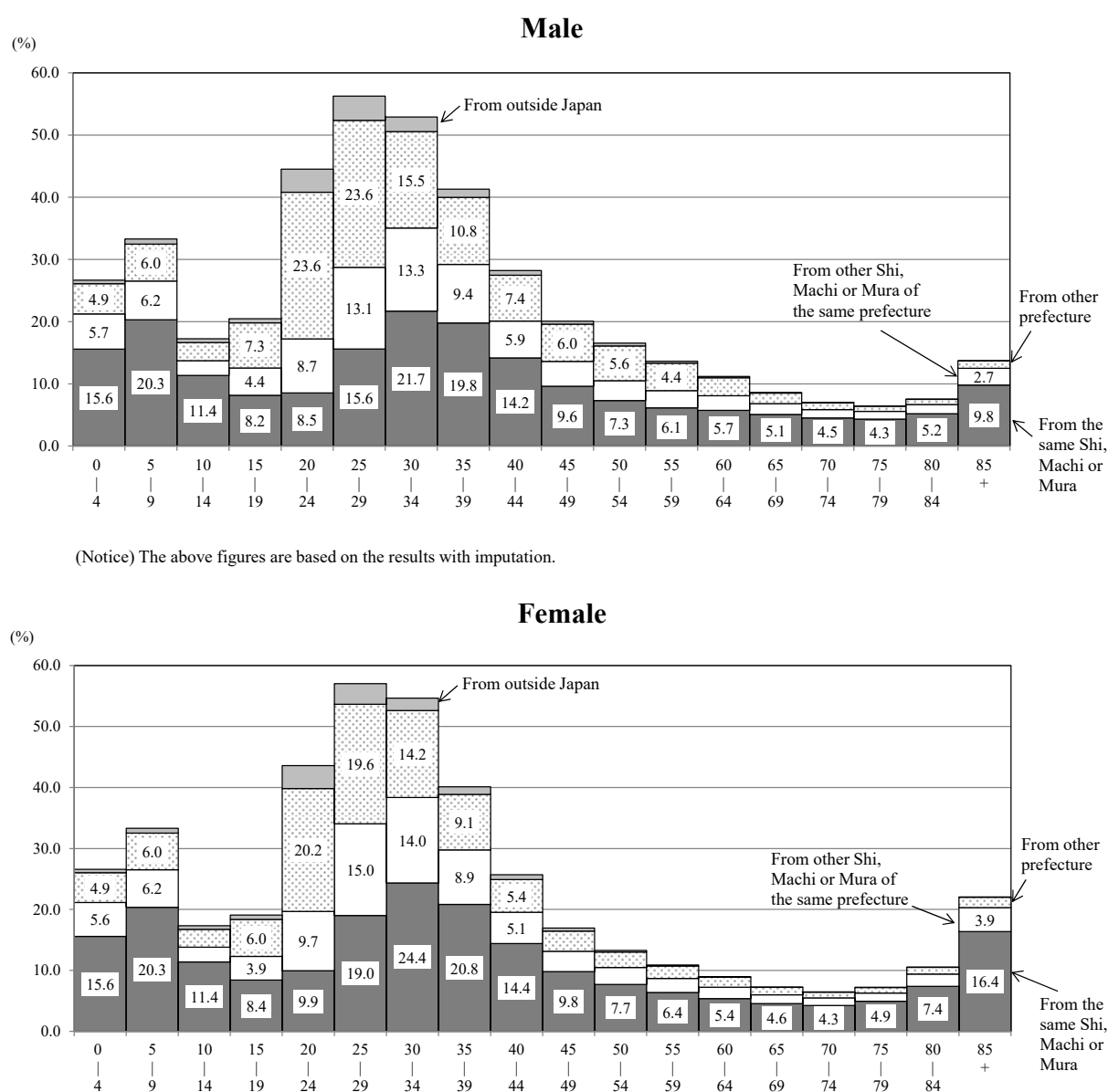
Year and sex			Persons usually live	Present address	Other than present residence (Migrants)	From in Japan	From the same Shi, Machi or Mura	From other Shi, Machi or Mura of the same prefecture	From other prefecture	From outside Japan
Total	Number	2015	127,094,745	97,340,587	29,754,158	29,096,109	14,900,163	6,454,415	7,741,531	658,049
		2020	126,146,099	97,474,410	28,671,689	27,636,396	13,707,048	6,140,086	7,789,262	1,035,293
	Change Number	2015-2020	-948,646	133,823	-1,082,469	-1,459,713	-1,193,115	-314,329	47,731	377,244
	Change Rate(%)	2015-2020	-0.7	0.1	-3.6	-5.0	-8.0	-4.9	0.6	57.3
	Proportion(%)	2015	100.0	76.6	23.4	22.9	11.7	5.1	6.1	0.5
		2020	100.0	77.3	22.7	21.9	10.9	4.9	6.2	0.8
	Differences (percentage point)	2015-2020	0.0	0.7	-0.7	-1.0	-0.9	-0.2	0.1	0.3
Male	Number	2015	61,841,738	46,868,076	14,973,662	14,637,516	7,070,422	3,207,652	4,359,442	336,146
		2020	61,349,581	46,916,591	14,432,990	13,884,318	6,450,358	3,063,591	4,370,369	548,672
	Change Number	2015-2020	-492,157	48,515	-540,672	-753,198	-620,064	-144,061	10,927	212,526
	Change Rate(%)	2015-2020	-0.8	0.1	-3.6	-5.1	-8.8	-4.5	0.3	63.2
	Proportion(%)	2015	100.0	75.8	24.2	23.7	11.4	5.2	7.0	0.5
		2020	100.0	76.5	23.5	22.6	10.5	5.0	7.1	0.9
	Differences (percentage point)	2015-2020	0.0	0.7	-0.7	-1.0	-0.9	-0.2	0.1	0.4
Female	Number	2015	65,253,007	50,472,511	14,780,496	14,458,593	7,829,741	3,246,763	3,382,089	321,903
		2020	64,796,518	50,557,819	14,238,699	13,752,078	7,256,690	3,076,495	3,418,893	486,621
	Change Number	2015-2020	-456,489	85,308	-541,797	-706,515	-573,051	-170,268	36,804	164,718
	Change Rate(%)	2015-2020	-0.7	0.2	-3.7	-4.9	-7.3	-5.2	1.1	51.2
	Proportion(%)	2015	100.0	77.3	22.7	22.2	12.0	5.0	5.2	0.5
		2020	100.0	78.0	22.0	21.2	11.2	4.7	5.3	0.8
	Differences (percentage point)	2015-2020	0.0	0.7	-0.7	-0.9	-0.8	-0.2	0.1	0.3

(Notice) The above figures are based on the results with imputation.

Rate of migration highest among those aged 25 to 29 at 56.6%

○ The rate of migration to population by age (five-year groups) is 56.6% for those aged 25 to 29, the highest; followed by 30 to 34 (53.8%) and 20 to 24 (44.1%).

○ As observed by sex, too, those aged 25 to 29 accounted for the highest percentages (56.3% for male, 57.0% for female), followed by 30 to 34 (52.9% for male, 54.7% for female) and 20 to 24 (44.5% for male, 43.6% for female).

○ The breakdown of the rate of migration by sex and age (five-year groups) shows that for both male and female, those aged 20 to 24 and 25 to 29 accounted for the highest percentages in the category "From other prefecture," while other age groups accounted for the highest percentage in the category "From the same Shi, Machi or Mura."

Figure 2. Rate of migration by place of usual residence five years ago, age group (five-year age group) and sex – Japan(2020)

Male

(%)

From outside Japan
From other Shi, Machi or Mura of the same prefecture
From other prefecture
From the same Shi, Machi or Mura

Age	From the same Shi, Machi or Mura	From other Shi, Machi or Mura of the same prefecture	From other prefecture
0–4	15.6	5.7	4.9
5–9	20.3	6.2	6.0
10–14	11.4	4.4	7.3
15–19	8.2		
20–24	8.5	8.7	23.6
25–29	15.6	13.1	23.6
30–34	21.7	13.3	15.5
35–39	19.8	9.4	10.8
40–44	14.2	5.9	7.4
45–49	9.6	6.0	
50–54	7.3	5.6	
55–59	6.1	4.4	
60–64	5.7		
65–69	5.1		
70–74	4.5		
75–79	4.3		
80–84	5.2		
85+	9.8	2.7	

(Notice) The above figures are based on the results with imputation.

Female

(%)

From outside Japan
From other Shi, Machi or Mura of the same prefecture
From other prefecture
From the same Shi, Machi or Mura

Age	From the same Shi, Machi or Mura	From other Shi, Machi or Mura of the same prefecture	From other prefecture
0–4	15.6	5.6	4.9
5–9	20.3	6.2	6.0
10–14	11.4	3.9	6.0
15–19	8.4		
20–24	9.9	9.7	20.2
25–29	19.0	15.0	19.6
30–34	24.4	14.0	14.2
35–39	20.8	8.9	9.1
40–44	14.4	5.1	5.4
45–49	9.8		
50–54	7.7		
55–59	6.4		
60–64	5.4		
65–69	4.6		
70–74	4.3		
75–79	4.9		
80–84	7.4		
85+	16.4	3.9	

(Notice) The above figures are based on the results with imputation.

Table 2. Rate of migration by place of usual residence five years ago, age group (five-year age group) and sex – Japan(2020)

Sex and age	Number								Proportion(%)							
	Persons usually live	Present address	Other than present residence (Migrants)	From in Japan	From the same Shi, Machi or Mura	From other Shi, Machi or Mura of the same prefecture	From other prefecture	From outside Japan	Persons usually live	Present address	Other than present residence (Migrants)	From in Japan	From the same Shi, Machi or Mura	From other Shi, Machi or Mura of the same prefecture	From other prefecture	From outside Japan
Total	126,146,099	97,474,410	28,671,689	27,636,396	13,707,048	6,140,086	7,789,262	1,035,293	100.0	77.3	22.7	21.9	10.9	4.9	6.2	0.8
0-4 years old 1)	4,547,478	3,336,160	1,211,318	1,185,315	707,803	255,615	221,897	26,003	100.0	73.4	26.6	26.1	15.6	5.6	4.9	0.6
5-9	5,124,772	3,418,496	1,706,276	1,665,531	1,041,943	317,643	305,945	40,745	100.0	66.7	33.3	32.5	20.3	6.2	6.0	0.8
10-14	5,385,067	4,453,865	931,202	898,242	612,666	129,058	156,518	32,960	100.0	82.7	17.3	16.7	11.4	2.4	2.9	0.6
15-19	5,677,262	4,554,020	1,123,242	1,084,301	471,293	234,112	378,896	38,941	100.0	80.2	19.8	19.1	8.3	4.1	6.7	0.7
20-24	6,252,439	3,497,653	2,754,786	2,522,708	576,339	575,396	1,370,973	232,078	100.0	55.9	44.1	40.3	9.2	9.2	21.9	3.7
25-29	6,413,586	2,780,953	3,632,633	3,398,615	1,107,696	901,410	1,389,509	234,018	100.0	43.4	56.6	53.0	17.3	14.1	21.7	3.6
30-34	6,768,442	3,130,126	3,638,316	3,489,372	1,556,067	925,581	1,007,724	148,944	100.0	46.2	53.8	51.6	23.0	13.7	14.9	2.2
35-39	7,557,248	4,479,884	3,077,364	2,979,864	1,533,860	694,220	751,784	97,500	100.0	59.3	40.7	39.4	20.3	9.2	9.9	1.3
40-44	8,521,928	6,223,830	2,298,098	2,232,783	1,217,604	471,461	543,718	65,315	100.0	73.0	27.0	26.2	14.3	5.5	6.4	0.8
45-49	9,902,650	8,068,055	1,834,595	1,787,114	961,395	363,733	461,986	47,481	100.0	81.5	18.5	18.0	9.7	3.7	4.7	0.5
50-54	8,751,145	7,445,434	1,305,711	1,275,836	656,670	262,208	356,958	29,875	100.0	85.1	14.9	14.6	7.5	3.0	4.1	0.3
55-59	7,924,245	6,952,688	971,557	952,992	495,943	202,167	254,882	18,565	100.0	87.7	12.3	12.0	6.3	2.6	3.2	0.2
60-64	7,415,507	6,669,546	745,961	735,135	411,353	156,086	167,696	10,826	100.0	89.9	10.1	9.9	5.5	2.1	2.3	0.1
65-69	8,186,505	7,538,780	647,725	642,028	394,493	129,103	118,432	5,697	100.0	92.1	7.9	7.8	4.8	1.6	1.4	0.1
70-74	9,132,939	8,519,275	613,664	610,351	401,131	116,067	93,153	3,313	100.0	93.3	6.7	6.7	4.4	1.3	1.0	0.0
75-79	7,030,835	6,547,797	483,038	481,484	328,812	91,724	60,948	1,554	100.0	93.1	6.9	6.8	4.7	1.3	0.9	0.0
80-84	5,394,997	4,894,032	500,965	500,115	349,947	96,864	53,304	850	100.0	90.7	9.3	9.3	6.5	1.8	1.0	0.0
85 and over	6,159,054	4,963,816	1,195,238	1,194,610	882,033	217,638	94,939	628	100.0	80.6	19.4	19.4	14.3	3.5	1.5	0.0
Male	61,349,581	46,916,591	14,432,990	13,884,318	6,450,358	3,063,591	4,370,369	548,672	100.0	76.5	23.5	22.6	10.5	5.0	7.1	0.9
0-4 years old 1)	2,327,221	1,706,229	620,992	607,535	362,228	131,545	113,762	13,457	100.0	73.3	26.7	26.1	15.6	5.7	4.9	0.6
5-9	2,625,761	1,751,903	873,858	853,075	533,473	163,079	156,523	20,783	100.0	66.7	33.3	32.5	20.3	6.2	6.0	0.8
10-14	2,760,285	2,283,989	476,296	459,284	313,448	65,354	80,482	17,012	100.0	82.7	17.3	16.6	11.4	2.4	2.9	0.6
15-19	2,911,034	2,315,726	595,308	576,616	238,070	126,951	211,595	18,692	100.0	79.5	20.5	19.8	8.2	4.4	7.3	0.6
20-24	3,176,799	1,762,602	1,414,197	1,297,097	270,767	276,214	750,116	117,100	100.0	55.5	44.5	40.8	8.5	8.7	23.6	3.7
25-29	3,285,853	1,437,221	1,848,632	1,720,412	512,913	431,624	775,875	128,220	100.0	43.7	56.3	52.4	15.6	13.1	23.6	3.9
30-34	3,464,231	1,632,112	1,832,119	1,751,012	751,195	462,470	537,347	81,107	100.0	47.1	52.9	50.5	21.7	13.3	15.5	2.3
35-39	3,847,776	2,258,427	1,589,349	1,538,475	761,240	362,291	414,944	50,874	100.0	58.7	41.3	40.0	19.8	9.4	10.8	1.3
40-44	4,332,244	3,110,458	1,221,786	1,189,530	613,548	256,865	319,117	32,256	100.0	71.8	28.2	27.5	14.2	5.9	7.4	0.7
45-49	5,019,834	4,012,381	1,007,453	983,121	482,120	200,760	300,241	24,332	100.0	79.9	20.1	19.6	9.6	4.0	6.0	0.5
50-54	4,406,578	3,678,415	728,163	710,089	321,843	141,168	247,078	18,074	100.0	83.5	16.5	16.1	7.3	3.2	5.6	0.4
55-59	3,961,541	3,421,295	540,246	528,027	242,710	110,672	174,645	12,219	100.0	86.4	13.6	13.3	6.1	2.8	4.4	0.3
60-64	3,664,583	3,254,963	409,620	402,261	209,712	85,891	106,658	7,359	100.0	88.8	11.2	11.0	5.7	2.3	2.9	0.2
65-69	3,975,002	3,633,355	341,647	337,915	201,820	68,227	67,868	3,732	100.0	91.4	8.6	8.5	5.1	1.7	1.7	0.1
70-74	4,310,134	4,008,572	301,562	299,524	195,288	56,634	47,602	2,038	100.0	93.0	7.0	6.9	4.5	1.3	1.1	0.0
75-79	3,131,092	2,929,543	201,549	200,716	136,122	38,637	25,957	833	100.0	93.6	6.4	6.4	4.3	1.2	0.8	0.0
80-84	2,223,851	2,056,976	166,875	166,508	115,270	33,073	18,165	367	100.0	92.5	7.5	7.5	5.2	1.5	0.8	0.0
85 and over	1,925,762	1,662,424	263,338	263,121	188,591	52,136	22,394	217	100.0	86.3	13.7	13.7	9.8	2.7	1.2	0.0
Female	64,796,518	50,557,819	14,238,699	13,752,078	7,256,690	3,076,495	3,418,893	486,621	100.0	78.0	22.0	21.2	11.2	4.7	5.3	0.8
0-4 years old 1)	2,220,257	1,629,931	590,326	577,780	345,575	124,070	108,135	12,546	100.0	73.4	26.6	26.0	15.6	5.6	4.9	0.6
5-9	2,499,011	1,666,593	832,418	812,456	508,470	154,564	149,422	19,962	100.0	66.7	33.3	32.5	20.3	6.2	6.0	0.8
10-14	2,624,782	2,169,876	454,906	438,958	299,218	63,704	76,036	15,948	100.0	82.7	17.3	16.7	11.4	2.4	2.9	0.6
15-19	2,766,228	2,238,294	527,934	507,685	233,223	107,161	167,301	20,249	100.0	80.9	19.1	18.4	8.4	3.9	6.0	0.7
20-24	3,075,640	1,735,051	1,340,589	1,225,611	305,572	299,182	620,857	114,978	100.0	56.4	43.6	39.8	9.9	9.7	20.2	3.7
25-29	3,127,733	1,343,732	1,784,001	1,678,203	594,783	469,786	613,634	105,798	100.0	43.0	57.0	53.7	19.0	15.0	19.6	3.4
30-34	3,304,211	1,498,014	1,806,197	1,738,360	804,872	463,111	470,377	67,837	100.0	45.3	54.7	52.6	24.4	14.0	14.2	2.1
35-39	3,709,472	2,221,457	1,488,015	1,441,389	772,620	331,929	336,840	46,626	100.0	59.9	40.1	38.9	20.8	8.9	9.1	1.3
40-44	4,189,684	3,113,372	1,076,312	1,043,253	604,056	214,596	224,601	33,059	100.0	74.3	25.7	24.9	14.4	5.1	5.4	0.8
45-49	4,882,816	4,055,674	827,142	803,993	479,275	162,973	161,745	23,149	100.0	83.1	16.9	16.5	9.8	3.3	3.3	0.5
50-54	4,344,567	3,767,019	577,548	565,747	334,827	121,040	109,880	11,801	100.0	86.7	13.3	13.0	7.7	2.8	2.5	0.3
55-59	3,962,704	3,531,393	431,311	424,965	253,233	91,495	80,237	6,346	100.0	89.1	10.9	10.7	6.4	2.3	2.0	0.2
60-64	3,750,924	3,414,583	336,341	332,874	201,641	70,195	61,038	3,467	100.0	91.0	9.0	8.9	5.4	1.9	1.6	0.1
65-69	4,211,503	3,905,425	306,078	304,113	192,673	60,876	50,564	1,965	100.0	92.7	7.3	7.2	4.6	1.4	1.2	0.0
70-74	4,822,805	4,510,703	312,102	310,827	205,843	59,433	45,551	1,275	100.0	93.5	6.5	6.4	4.3	1.2	0.9	0.0
75-79	3,899,743	3,618,254	281,489	280,768	192,690	53,087	34,991	721	100.0	92.8	7.2	7.2	4.9	1.4	0.9	0.0
80-84	3,171,146	2,837,056	334,090	333,607	234,677	63,791	35,139	483	100.0	89.5	10.5	10.5	7.4	2.0	1.1	0.0
85 and over	4,233,292	3,301,392	931,900	931,489	693,442	165,502	72,545	411	100.0	78.0	22.0	22.0	16.4	3.9	1.7	0.0

(Notice) The above figures are based on the results with imputation.
1) For those under 5 years of age, figures are based on place inhabited after birth.