

# **POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS OF JAPAN 2020**

Overview of the Results of the 2020 Population Census



**Statistics Bureau  
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications  
Japan**



## PREFACE

The Population Census of Japan has been conducted almost every five years since 1920, the 2020 Population Census being the twenty-first and marking a milestone of the 100th anniversary. The statistics obtained through the Population Census provide the state of Japan's population to be used for a variety of administrative and analytical purposes.

This report presents major findings on the structure and distribution of the population of Japan and their changes observed through the results of the 2020 Population Census.

These statistics will be utilized as basic data in many fields of policy making including social welfare, employment, and prevention of disasters etc., which are essential factors for the prosperous society in the 21st century.

Also, the 2020 Population Census was conducted during the pandemic of COVID-19. On the occasion of the publication of this report, I wish to express my deep appreciation to all of those who cooperated in the census-taking despite the difficult circumstances.

March 2024

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# POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS OF JAPAN 2020

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## Summary of the Results

### Notes

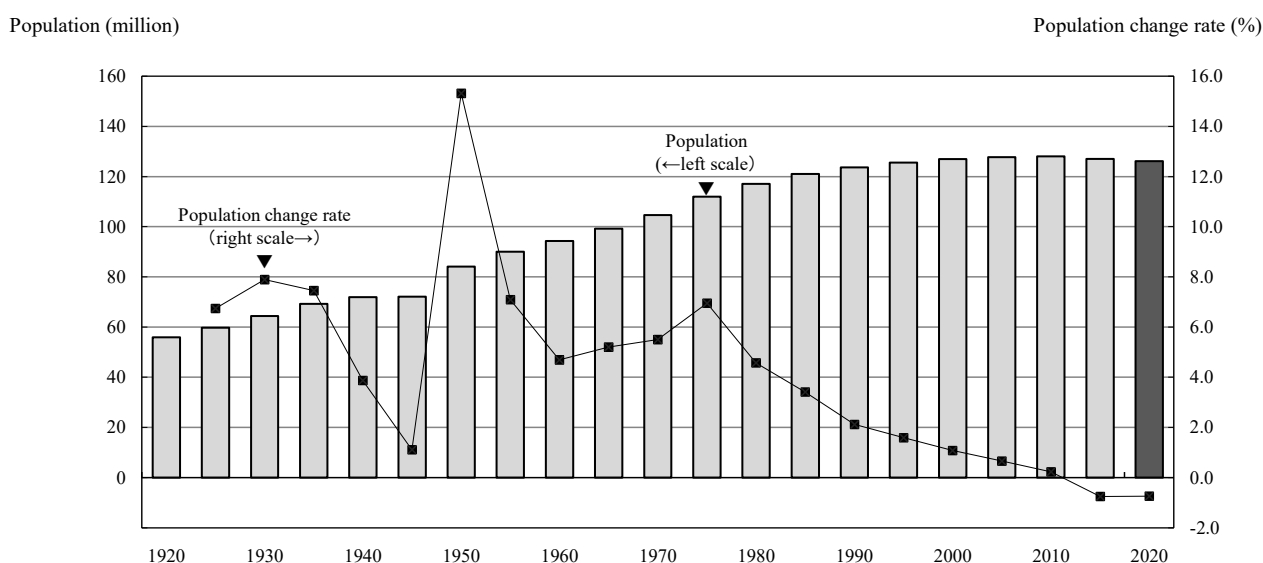
- 1 The figures in this report are obtained by rounding. In computing the various calculated values, such as percentages and ratios, figures less than the unit are used.
  - 2 Ratios are calculated without "unknown" or calculated by the results with imputation.
  - 3 For the results with imputation, 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.

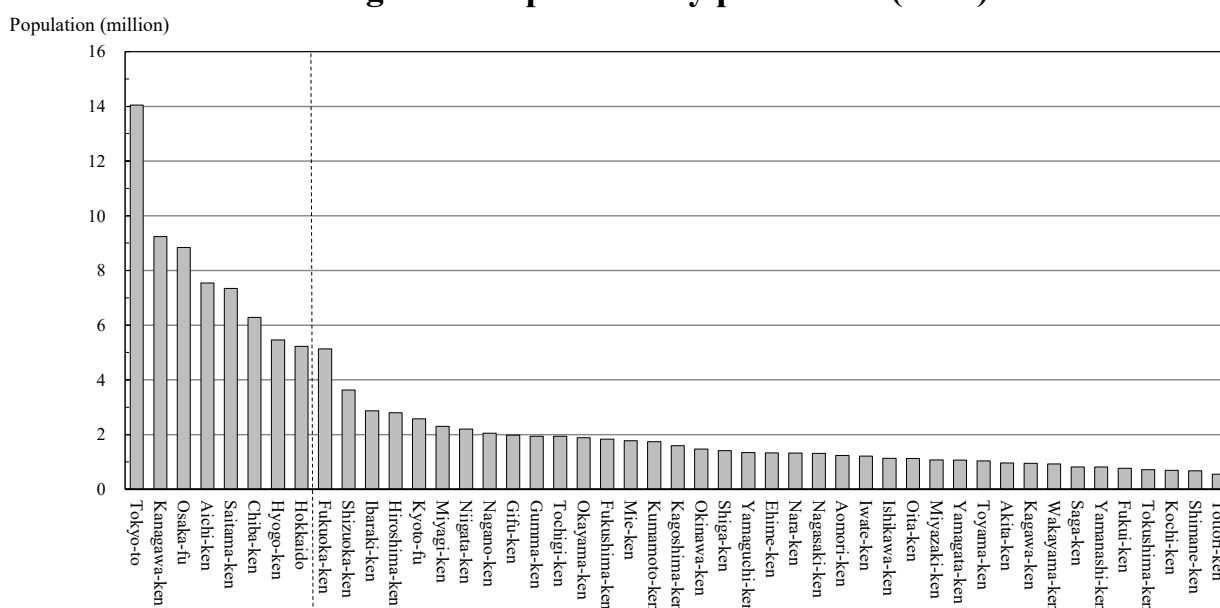
2) Based on the results of special census in 1945. Adjusted population obtained by adding the estimated military and civilian personnel and foreigners to the population by the Population Survey as of November 1 which excludes Okinawa-ken.

3) Excludes Okinawa-ken.

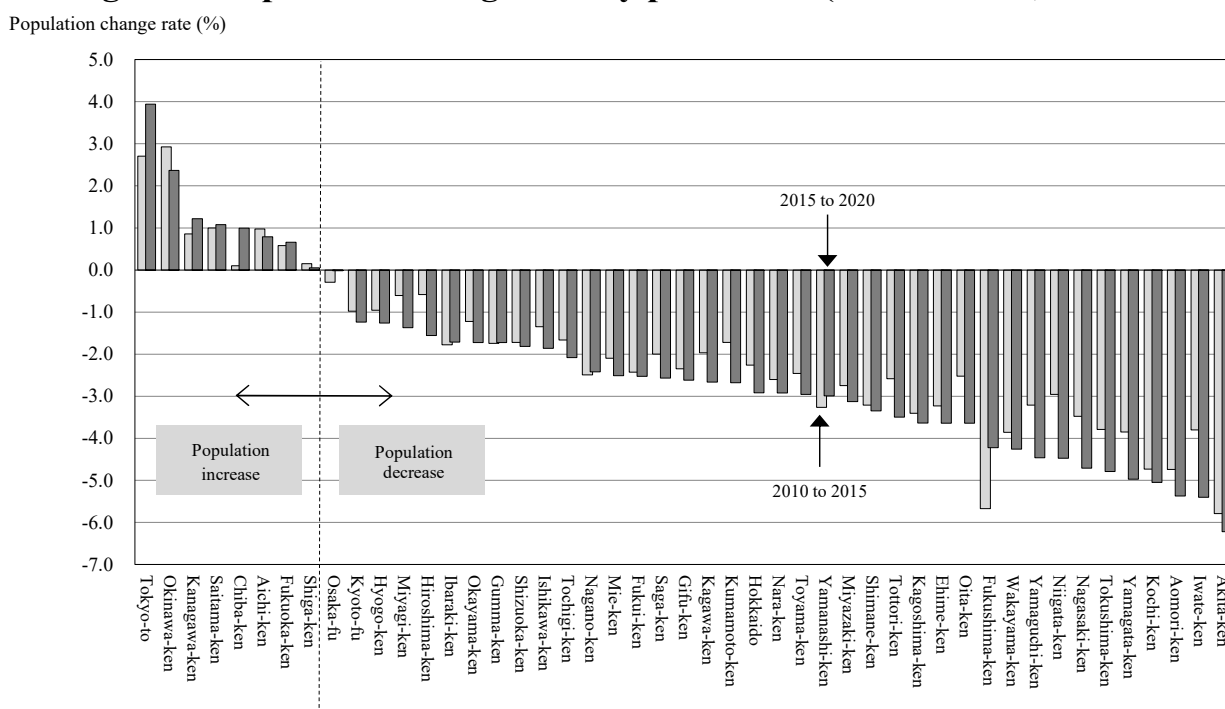
The population increased in 8 prefectures including Tokyo-to, Kanagawa-ken and Saitama-ken, while it decreased in 39 prefectures.

- 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)**



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



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 <sup>1)</sup> |     |             | 2005 to 2010   | 2010 to 2015 | 2015 to 2020 <sup>1)</sup> |       |             |
|                                    |                |              | 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)**

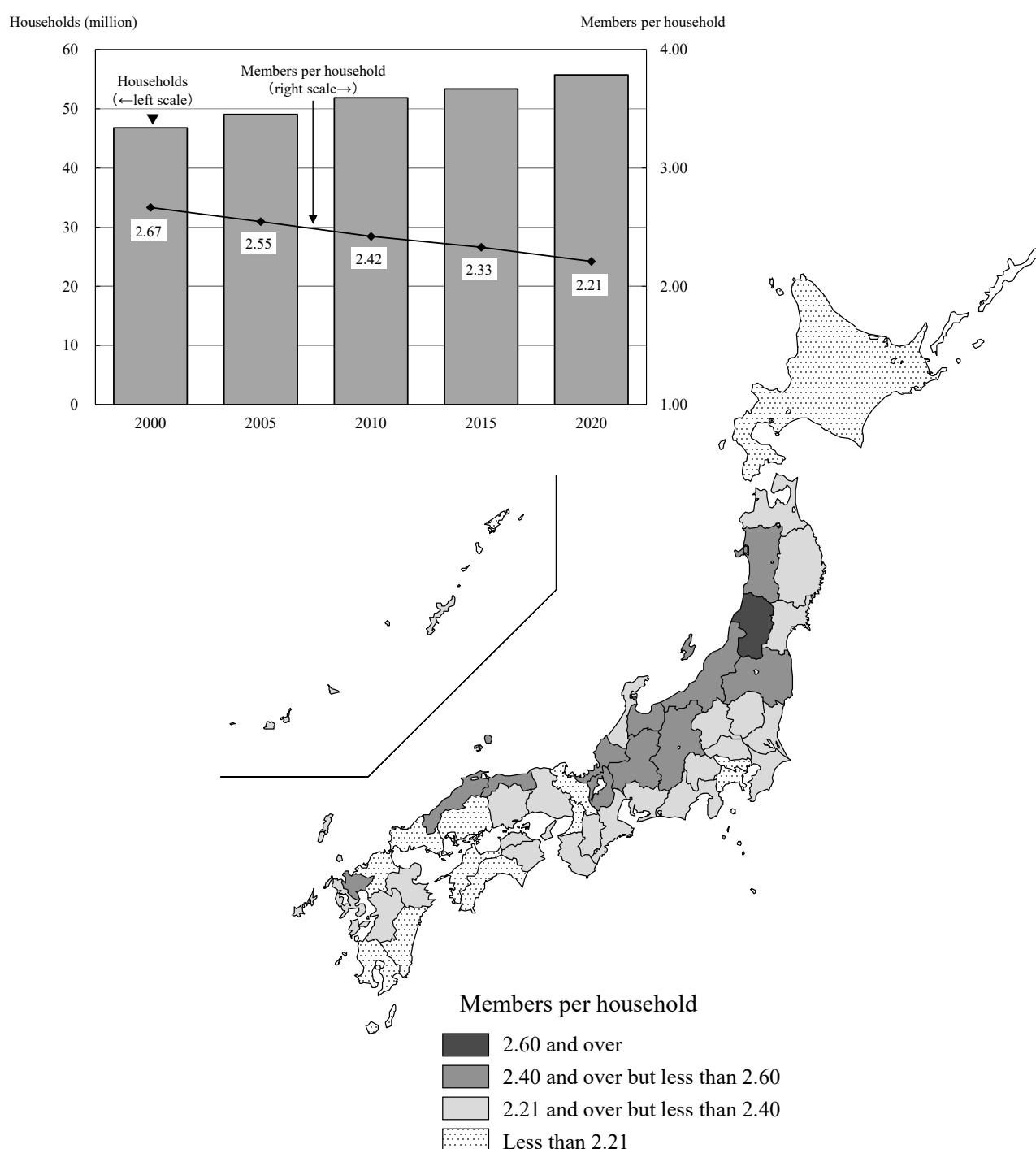
| Ranking | Top 20 Municipalities of population increase |                | Population (2020) | Number of population increase (2015 to 2020) | Top 20 Municipalities of population decrease |                 | Population (2020) | Number of population decrease (2015 to 2020) |
|---------|--|----------------|-------------------|--|--|-----------------|-------------------|--|
|         |  |                |                   |  |  |                 |                   |  |
| 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.

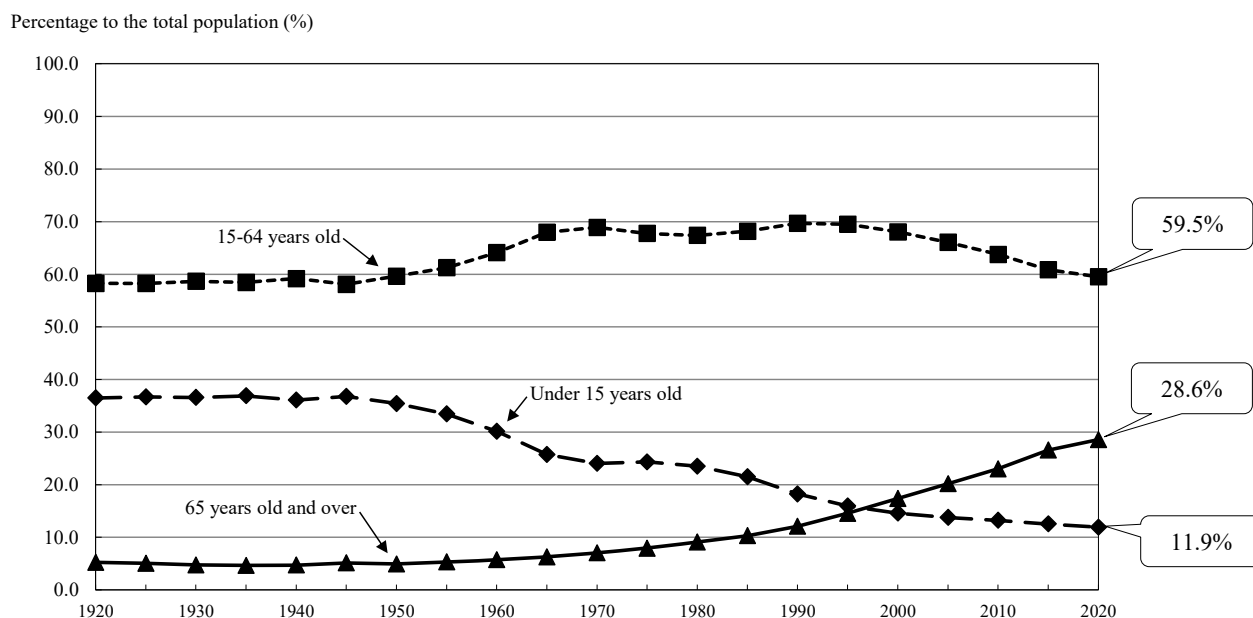
**Figure 4. The number of private households and the members per private household (2000 to 2020), the members per private household by prefecture (2020)**



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)**

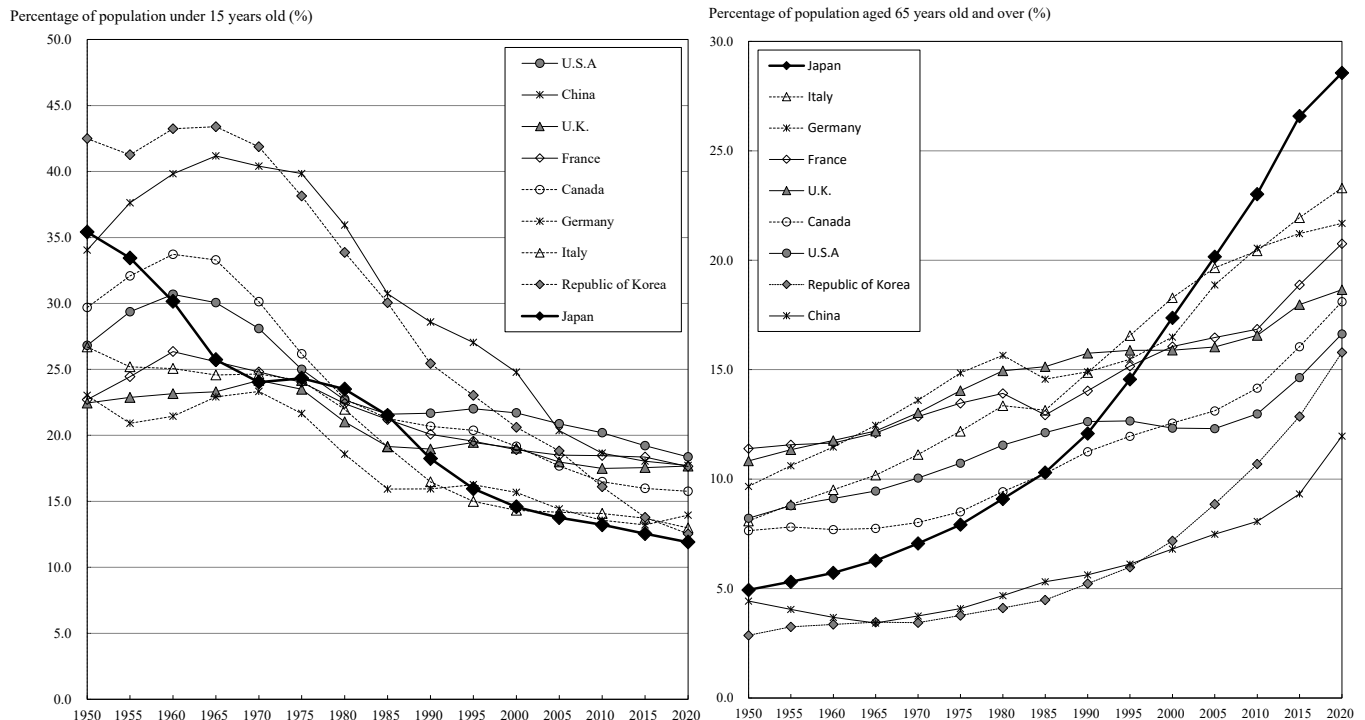


(Notice) Figures for 2015 and 2020 are calculated based on the results with imputation, while figures before 2010 are calculated based on the original figures without "unknown."

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)**



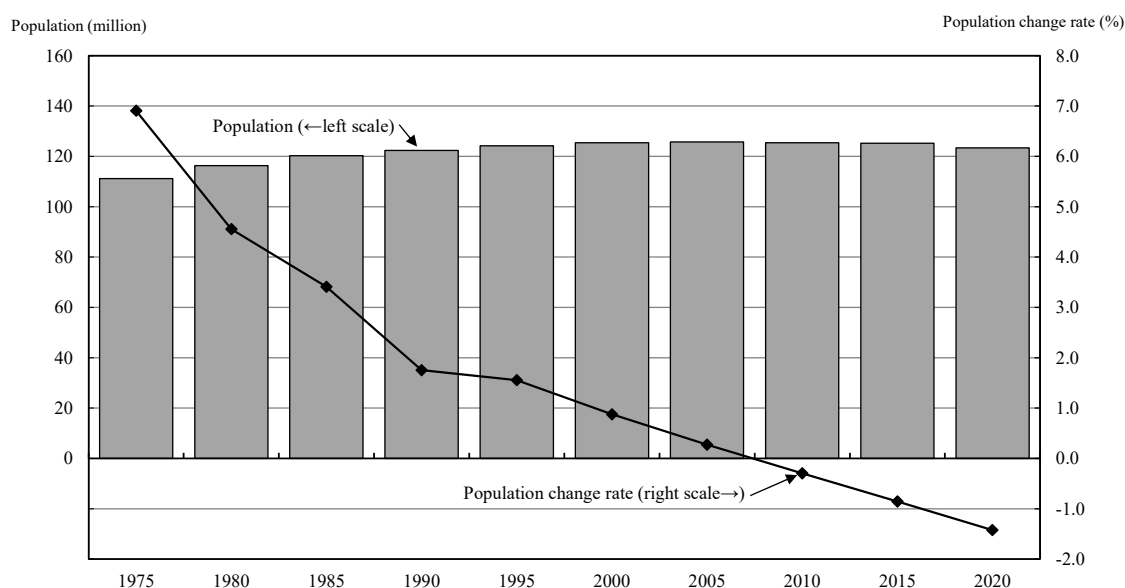
Source: United Nations, World Population Prospects, The 2019 Revision. For Japan, the figures are based on the Population Census of Japan.

(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.)

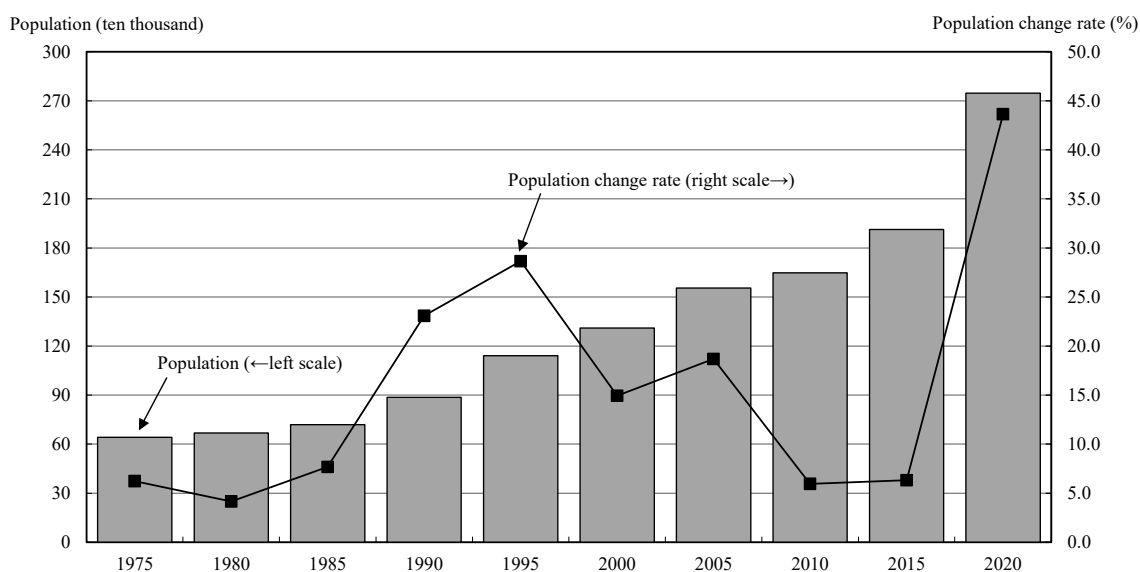
- The population of Japanese citizens was 123,399 thousand (97.8% of the total population), a decline of 1,783 thousand (1.4%) from 2015, or 0.29% on an annual basis.
- The population of foreign residents usually living in Japan was 2,747 thousand (2.2% of the total population), an increase of 835 thousand (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.

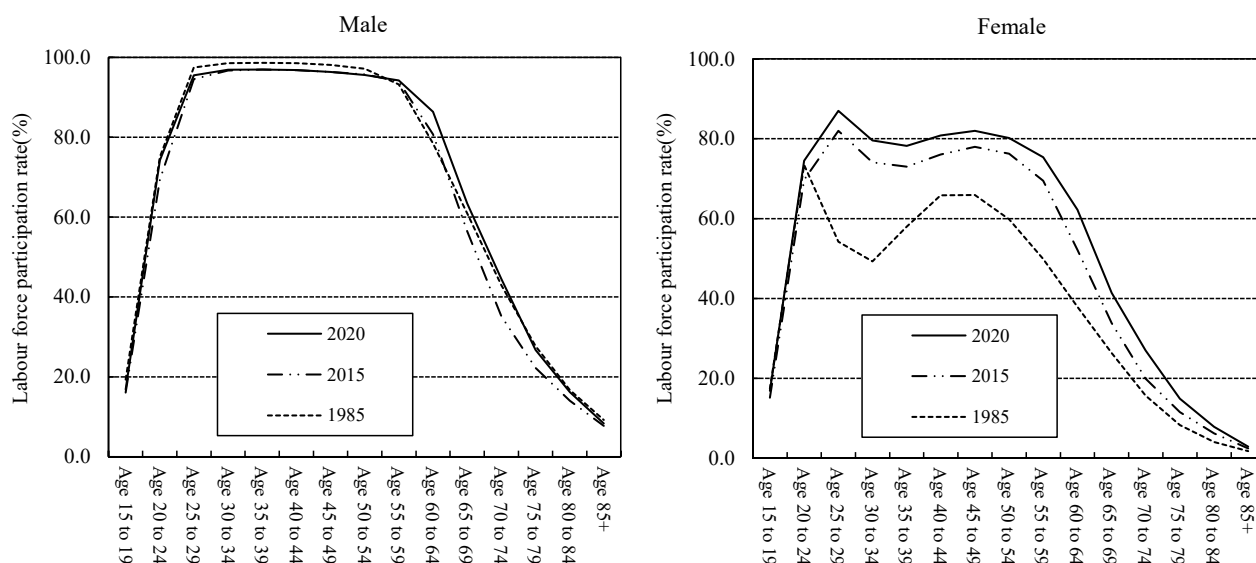
## 2. Basic Complete Tabulation on Labour Force

### 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)**



(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)**

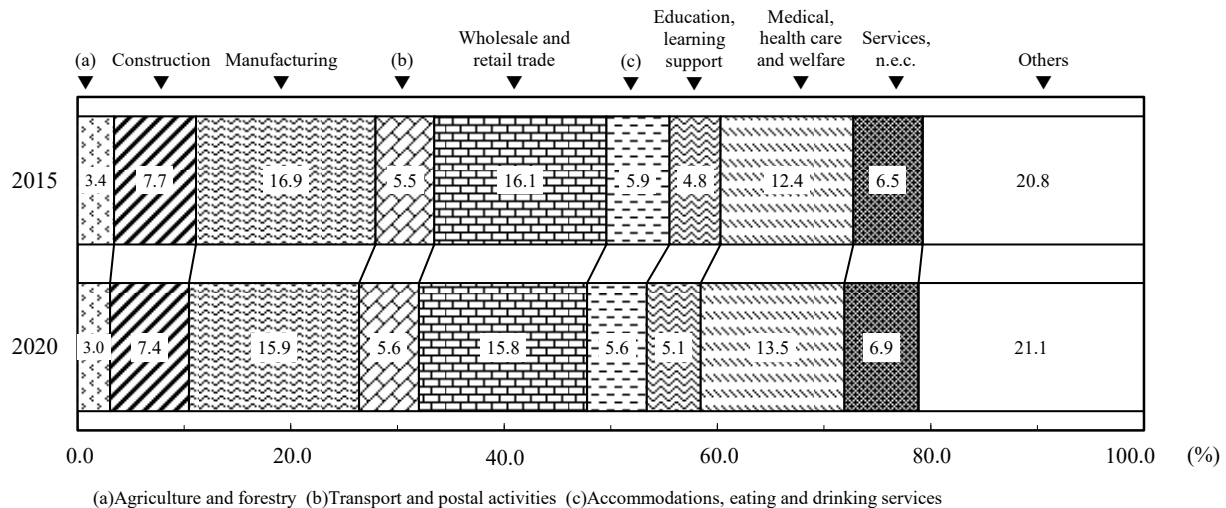
|           |       | (%)             |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |            |
|-----------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| Sex, Year | Total | Age<br>15 to 19 | Age<br>20 to 24 | Age<br>25 to 29 | Age<br>30 to 34 | Age<br>35 to 39 | Age<br>40 to 44 | Age<br>45 to 49 | Age<br>50 to 54 | Age<br>55 to 59 | Age<br>60 to 64 | Age<br>65 to 69 | Age<br>70 to 74 | Age<br>75 to 79 | Age<br>80 to 84 | Age<br>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)**

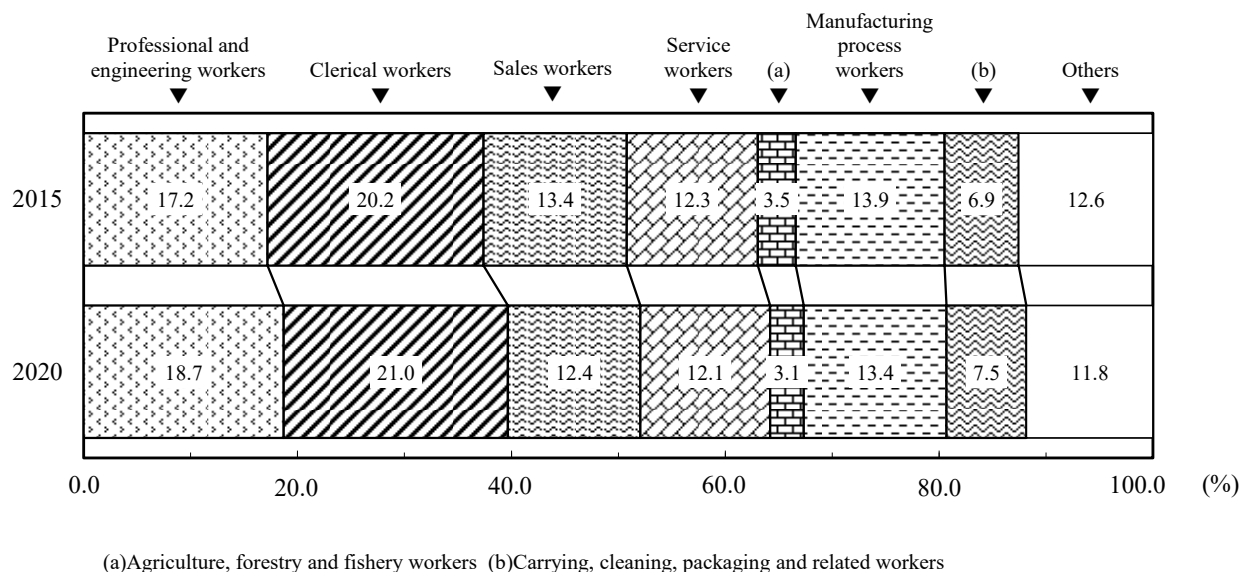


(Notice) The above figures are based on the results with imputation.

"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)**



(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"

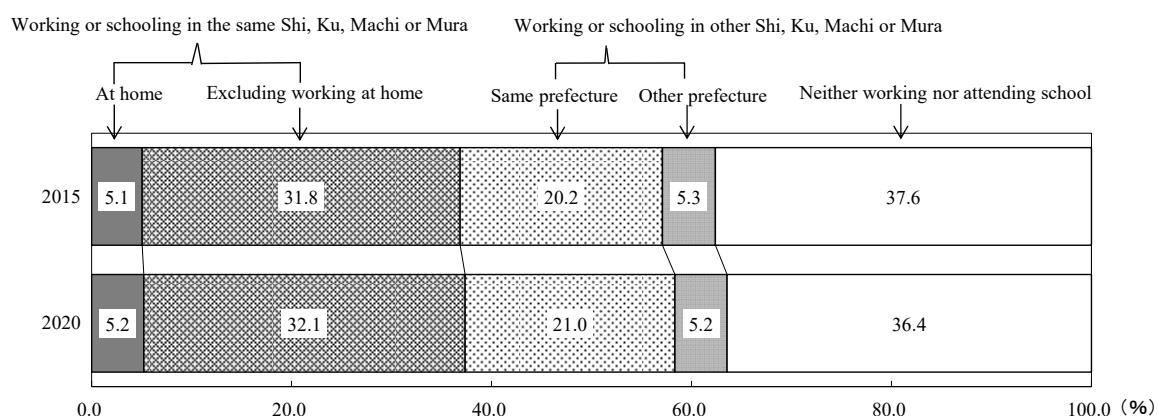
### 3. Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling for Population and Labour Force

#### 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<br>2015-2020 | Proportion (%) |       | Differences<br>(percentage point)<br>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.

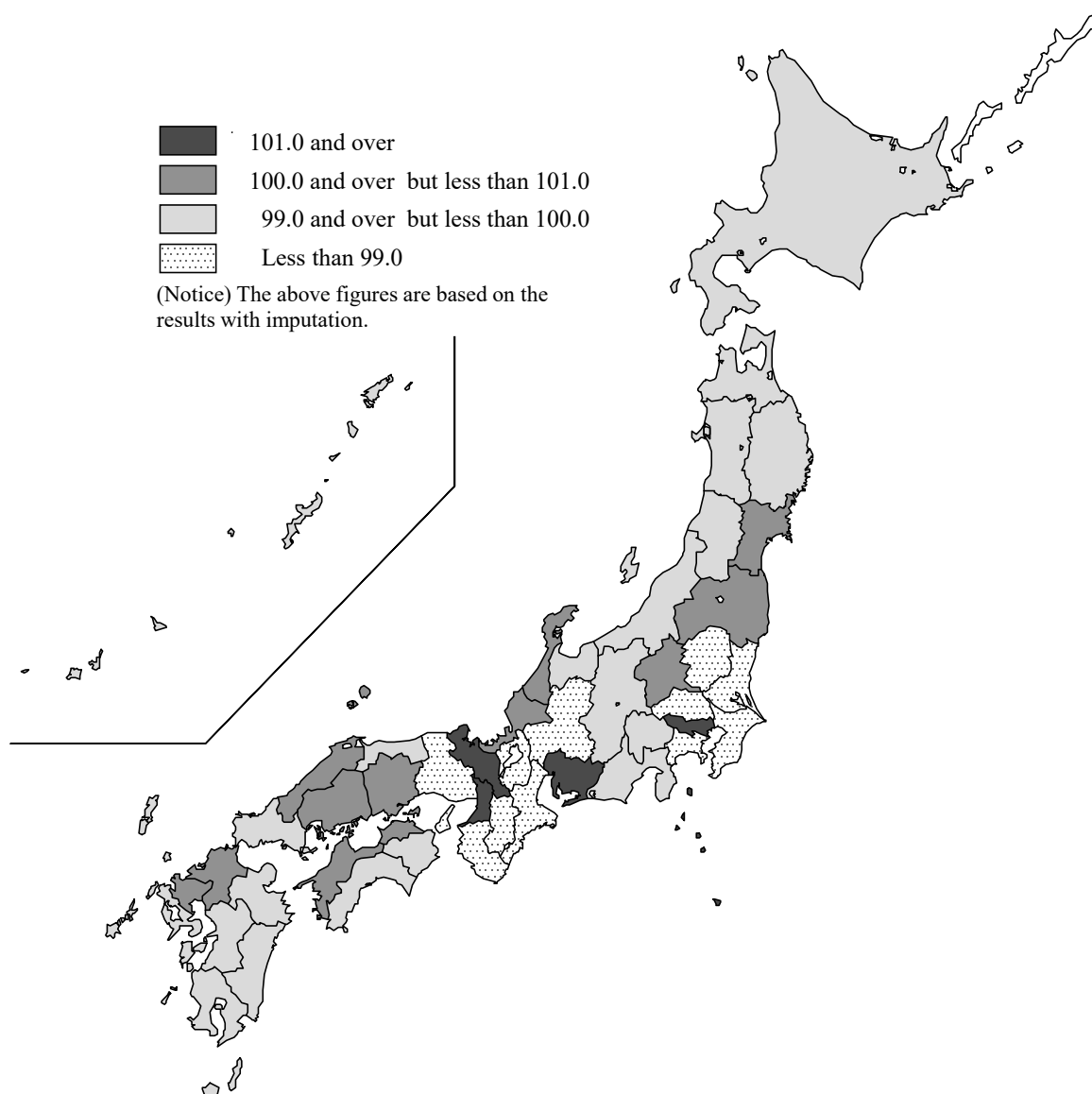
1) Labour force status: “Unemployed,” “Did housework,” and “Others”.

## 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)**





**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<br>(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.

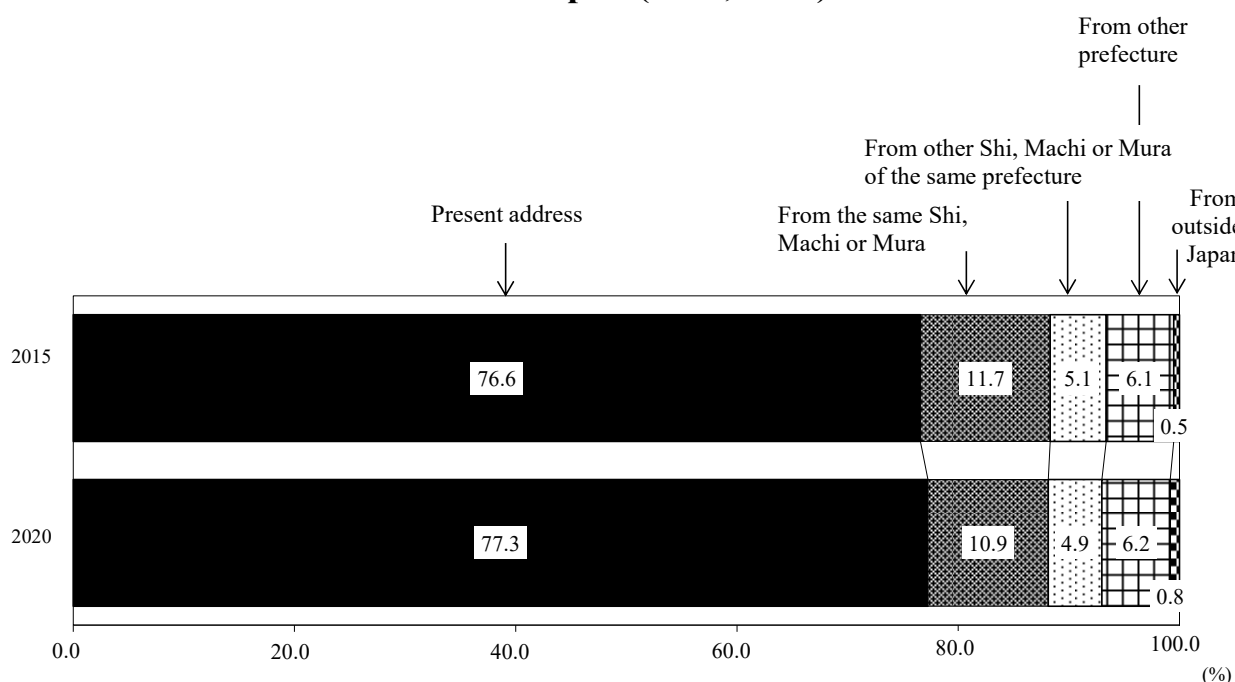
## 4. Tabulation on Internal Migration for Population

### 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)**

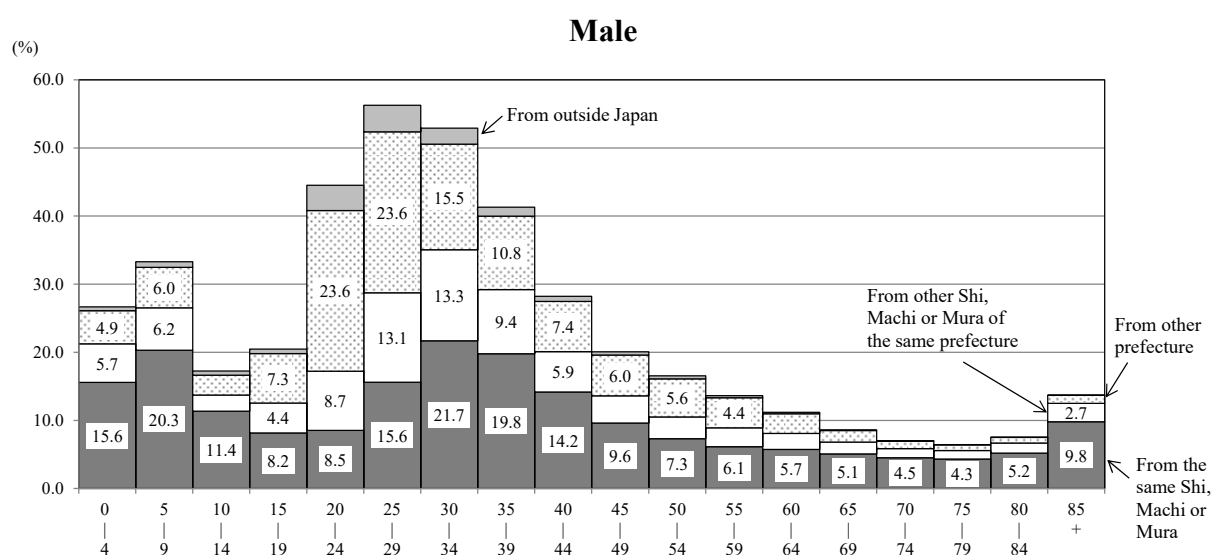
| Year and sex |                                |           | Persons usually live | Present address | Other than present residence (Migrants) | From in Japan | From the same Shi, Machi or Mura | From other Shi, Machi or Mura of the same prefecture | From other prefecture | From outside Japan |
|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------------|---|---------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 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.

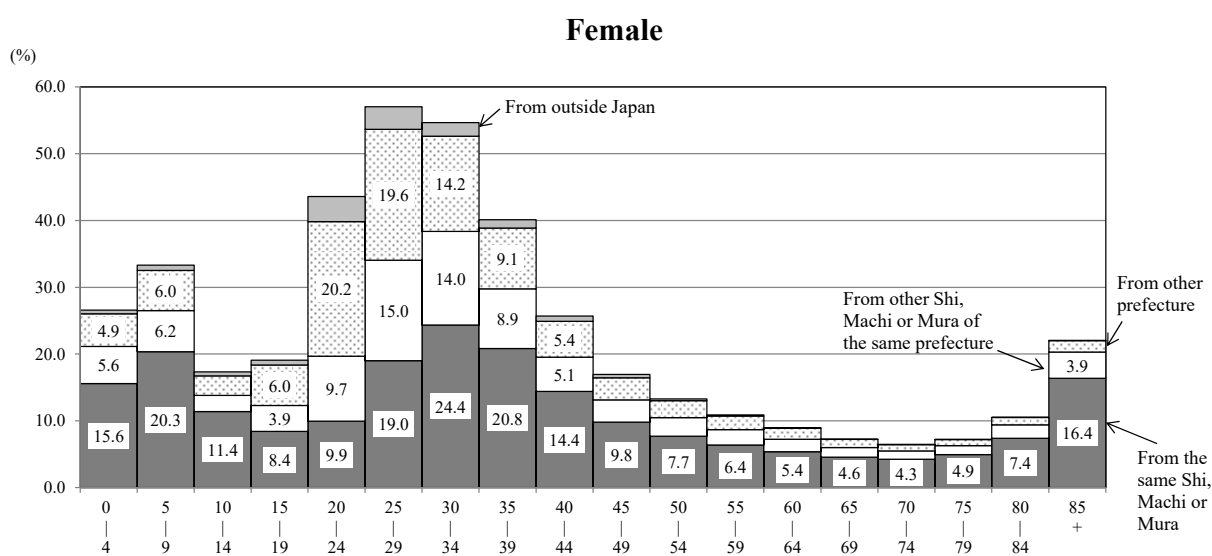
## Rate of migration highest among those aged 25 to 29 at 56.6%

- 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)**



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



(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 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 |
|                  |                      |                 |   | From in Japan | From the same Shi, Machi or Mura | From other Shi, Machi or Mura of the same prefecture | From other prefecture |                    |                      |                 |   |               |                                  |  |                       |                    |
| 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.



## Reference

## Reference 1. Outline of the 2020 Population Census of Japan

### History

The population census is the most fundamental statistical survey of Japan for the purpose of clarifying the actual conditions of the population, households, industrial structure, etc. of Japan, and obtaining basic data on various administrative measures in the national and local governments. The population census has been conducted in Japan almost every five years since 1920, with the 2020 Population Census being the twenty-first. It is a survey at a turning point in its 100th anniversary.

In addition to these regular censuses, special censuses were taken in 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1948 due to the particular administrative needs of the respective time.

Names and dates of these censuses are:

|                                     |                   |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1920Population Census               | 1 October 1920    |
| 1925Population Census               | 1 October 1925    |
| 1930Population Census               | 1 October 1930    |
| 1935Population Census               | 1 October 1935    |
| 1940Population Census               | 1 October 1940    |
| (1944Population Census              | 22 February 1944) |
| (1945Population Census              | 1 November 1945)  |
| (1946Population Census              | 26 April 1946)    |
| 1947Extraordinary Population Census | 1 October 1947    |
| (1948Population Census              | 1 August 1948)    |
| 1950Population Census               | 1 October 1950    |
| 1955Population Census               | 1 October 1955    |
| 1960Population Census               | 1 October 1960    |
| 1965Population Census               | 1 October 1965    |
| 1970Population Census               | 1 October 1970    |
| 1975Population Census               | 1 October 1975    |
| 1980Population Census               | 1 October 1980    |
| 1985Population Census               | 1 October 1985    |
| 1990Population Census               | 1 October 1990    |
| 1995Population Census               | 1 October 1995    |
| 2000Population Census               | 1 October 2000    |
| 2005Population Census               | 1 October 2005    |
| 2010Population Census               | 1 October 2010    |
| 2015Population Census               | 1 October 2015    |
| 2020Population Census               | 1 October 2020    |

The first census was conducted in 1920 in conformity with “the Act Concerning the Population Census” (Act No.49, 1902)

After the first census, which was taken in 1920, by the amendment of the Act Concerning the Population Census in 1922, the population censuses came to be conducted every five years, with the large-scale census and the simplified census



alternately.

The prewar censuses were conducted in conformity with the Act Concerning the Population Census. The 1925 and 1935 censuses were simplified censuses, and the 1920, 1930 and 1940 censuses were large-scale censuses.

The 1945 simplified census was not taken because of World War II.

After the War, “Statistics Act” (Act No.18, 1947) was enacted and provisions on the population census were established. The Statistics Act also aims at regulating the designated statistics which, according to the Statistics Act, have been prepared or sponsored by the Government or the local public entity and designated and notified to the public by the Director of the Management and coordination Agency. The population census was designated as “Designated Statistics No.1” by the “Designation of the Population Census” (Cabinet Notification No.21, 2 May 1947). The Extraordinary Population Census was conducted in 1947 in conformity with the provisions of the Statistics Act. In this act, it was provided that the census should be conducted every five years.

But after the 1950 census, this act was amended in 1954 to conduct the census every ten years and the simplified census in the fifth year after the census, and the 1955 census was conducted as a simplified census.

Since then, in 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000, the large-scale censuses were conducted and in 1965, 1975, 1985, 1995 and 2005 the simplified census were conducted.

After then the population census was designated as “Fundamental Statistics Survey” by the “Statistics Act” (Act No.53, 2007) revised in 2007. Based on it, the 2010 census was conducted as large-scale census, the 2015 census was conducted as simplified census. The 2020 census was conducted as large-scale census.

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

After the War, the scale of census-taking has generally been 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 basic and economic characteristics of the population.

The simplified censuses (1955, 1965, 1975, 1985, 1995, 2005 and 2015) covered questions on economic characteristics and dwelling besides basic characteristics of the population.

### **Population Censuses of Okinawa-ken**

Okinawa-ken reverted to Japan on May 15, 1972, and has been covered from the 1975 Population Census. Before reversion, the census had been conducted by the U.S. Military Government in the Ryukyu Islands or Government of the Ryukyu Island five

times in Okinawa-ken.

Names and dates of these censuses are:

|                                   |                 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1950Population Census             | 1 December 1950 |
| 1955Provisional Population Census | 1 December 1955 |
| 1960Population Census             | 1 December 1960 |
| 1965Provisional Population Census | 1 October 1965  |
| 1970Population Census             | 1 October 1970  |

The 1950 census was conducted in conformity with the U.S. Military Government in the Ryukyu Island Order (Act No.25 enacted on 18 October 1950), and the 1955, 1960 and 1965 censuses were conducted in conformity with Articles 5 of the Statistics Act established by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands (Act No.43 enacted on 14 September 1954).

The 1970 census was conducted in conformity with the recommendation of the Japan- America- Ryukyu Consultative Committee (No.32, 11 March 1969). This was the first census that was carried out in Okinawa at the same time and by the same method as in Japan proper.

### **Date of the Census**

The 2020 Population Census was taken as of 0:00 a.m., October 1, 2020. This date has been kept unchanged throughout regular censuses since 1920.

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

The 2020 Population Census was conducted in conformity with the provisions of Article 5, Clause 2 of the Statistics Act, the 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).

Therefore, the population census is subject to provisions related to Fundamental Statistics Survey in the Statistics Act and in the Cabinet Order for the Enforcement of the Statistics Act, such as obligation to report, field investigation, safeguard of secrecy and publication of results.

Cabinet Order for the Population Census provides date and coverage of census, enumeration items, method of survey, and so on.

The Rules for the Execution of the Population Census provides documents relate to the survey and the forms of questionnaires.

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

The 2020 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 Islands, Shikotan Island, Kunashiri Island and Etorofu Island
- (2) Takeshima in Okinoshima-cho, Oki-gun Shimane-ken

There are considerable differences in the area coverage between the prewar and the postwar censuses.

- (1) The censuses of prewar time covered Korea, Taiwan and other areas which were removed from the Japanese territory according to the Peace Treaty, after the War. These areas have, of course, been excluded from the coverage of censuses since 1945.
- (2) After the War, Tokara Islands (*Toshima-mura* in *Oshima-gun*, *Kagoshima-ken*) and Amami Islands (major portions of *Oshima-gun*) which were returned to Japan in 1952 and 1953 respectively have been included in the censuses since 1955. The Ogasawara Islands returned in 1968 and *Okinawa-ken* returned in 1972 have been included in the censuses since 1970 and 1975 respectively.

The population and land areas covered in each census are presented in “Comparison of Population and Area Covered in Each Population Census of Japan (1920 to 2020)” on Part2 Appendix.

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

The 2020 Population Census used what is known as the *de jure* population concept for enumerating the people. That is, a person was enumerated at the place where he or she usually lives, and was counted in 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 on 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 at hospitals were enumerated in the hospitals (only those with facilities for hospitalization of patients) only when they had been hospitalized for three months or more at the census date. Otherwise, they were enumerated at their homes even if they were expected to be in the hospital for three months or more.
- (3) Crews aboard ships, except ships of the Self-Defense Forces, were enumerated at their residential places on land, if any. Otherwise, they were enumerated on the ships if the ships were of the Japanese flag and were at anchor at a port of Japan at the census date, or if the ships left a port of Japan before the census date and entered a port of Japan within five days after the census date without calling at any foreign ports.
- (4) Residents in the camps of the Self-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 suites and their dependents
- (2) Foreign military personnel including both military corps and civilians, and their dependents

The persons indicated in the group (1) numbered 7,529, (2) numbered 108,866 as of 1 October 2020.

Among Japanese who were living or traveling abroad, those who were expected to be absent from home for less than three months around the date of the census were enumerated at their homes in Japan, but others were excluded from the enumeration.

Among Japanese who were staying in foreign countries, those who were staying for more than three months numbered 827,916 as of 1 October 2020, according to the Annual Report of Statistics on Japanese Nationals Overseas (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan), Permanent residents who had Japanese nationality numbered 529,808 and the total number of overseas residents reached 1,357,724.

### **Topics to be surveyed**

In the 2020 Population Census, 15 items related to household members, such as sex, year and month of birth, etc., and 4 items related to households, such as type of household, number of household members, etc., were surveyed for a total of 19 items.

“area of floor space of dwelling” was removed from the item to reduce the burden of respondents.

For household members:

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

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

### Census Organization

The 2020 Population Census was conducted through the following flow: the Statistics Bureau, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications — Prefectures (*To*, *Do*, *Fu* and *Ken*) — Municipalities (*Shi*, *Machi* and *Mura*) — Supervisors — Enumerators (or private office undertaking enumerators' field work) — Households.

The Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications was in charge of the planning, arrangement of materials and documents and supervision for census work of prefectures and municipalities.

The statistics sections of prefectural governments took responsibility for census operations in each prefecture. Census work, including distribution of reserve census documents to municipal governments, supervision of field work, scrutinizing of the census documents which were submitted to the prefecture, and so forth, had been performed through the statistics sections of prefectural governments.

*Shi* (city), *Machi* (town) and *Mura* (village) offices performed such work as the establishment of enumeration districts, the selection and training of supervisors and enumerators, and scrutinizing of the census documents which were submitted from enumerators.

The field work was carried out by about 700,000 enumerators specially appointed for this census. Moreover, about 100,000 supervisors were appointed to take the responsibility of training and supervising enumerators, of scrutinizing the entries on the census questionnaires, and so forth. These enumerators and supervisors were appointed by the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications.

These census data were tabulated by the National Statistics Center and the results are released by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

### Method of the Census

#### 1. Enumeration Districts

Before the census-taking, the whole area to be covered by the census was divided into enumeration districts and accurately mapped.

There were three types of enumeration districts; Ordinary Enumeration Districts, Special Enumeration Districts, Water Enumeration Districts.

Ordinary Enumeration Districts were set up in the areas where residents were comparatively concentrated; they were delineated to comprise 50 households per enumeration district on the average utilizing geographically apparent features for their boundaries.

Special Enumeration Districts were established in the areas which were broad but thinly populated or in the areas where special population groups formed their communities such as social institutions and large hospitals.

Water Enumeration Districts were set up on the all port area of international tactics port, international hub port and major port, which Port and Harbor Act designates as such, and the districts where people were living in boats or ships of local port which Port and Harbor Act designates as such, and those of the fishing ports and around the mouths of rivers or canals, which Act on Development of Fishing ports and Grounds designates as such were set up.

Enumeration districts of each type is as follows:

- (1) Ordinary Enumeration Districts
- (2) Special Enumeration Districts
  - Mountains, forests, prairies, etc.
  - Areas of large factories and schools, etc.
  - Social institutions and large hospitals
  - Prisons, detention houses and reformatory institutions
  - Camps of the Self-Defense Forces
  - Areas exclusively used by foreign military forces
  - Dormitories of boarding houses having 50 single persons or more
- (3) Water Enumeration Districts

The enumeration districts were demarcated on the basis of “Basic Unit Blocks”, which had been introduced since 1990 improve small area statistics.

These enumeration districts are useful not only as a basis of census field work to ensure enumerators for confirmation of their assigned enumeration districts, but also as sampling frames to be used for various kinds of subsequent sample surveys later.

## **2. Enumeration Procedure**

The census was conducted from September 14, 2020, with enumerators visiting households and simultaneously distributing paper questionnaires and documents for responding via the internet.

There were three ways to respond to the census: online, by mail, or by submitting the questionnaire to the enumerator. Online response could be made prior to mailed submission and submission to the enumerator.

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

## **3. Enumeration Documents**

The questionnaire for the 2020 Population Census was designed with A4 wide size and double-sided OCRs type mark and number entry. The questionnaire could accommodate up to 4 persons. We also prepared the following auxiliary questionnaires in order to be read and filled in easily by aged persons or foreigners. Enlarged Character Questionnaires which was printed out with enlarged characters were for aged persons or amblyopic persons. Multilingual Documents in which the questionnaire was translated into 27 languages were for foreigners who were not able to understand Japanese.

All the survey items were filled out by households except “Type of Households” and “Type of building and number of stories” , which were filled out by enumerators through interviews.

Enumerators prepared “Household Listing Sheet” by Basic Unit Block, entering the family name of the head, the address and the number of questionnaires they distributed to each household. It underlay “Preliminary Counts of the Population and Households”, which had been released at the end of June 2021.

Municipalities made “Municipal Summary Sheets of Population and Households” based on the entry of “Household Listing Sheet” . Prefectural government made “Prefectural Summary Sheets of Population and Households” base on the “Municipal Summary Sheets of Population and Households” which was submitted by the municipalities.

“Summary Map of the Enumeration District” was also prepared by enumerators to prevent households from being omitted or double-enumerated, which contained boundaries among EDs and Basic Unit Blocks, locations of residences, etc.

### **Method of Tabulation**

After being accepted and sorted, questionnaires were read using OCR (Optical Character Reader) and coded by category (industry, occupation, etc.)

Based on input data, blanks, erroneous entries, and conflicting entries in the questionnaires were checked and corrected in case of necessity automatically, and data that had been completely checked were then compiled and tabulated.

### **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 months after the release.

For the tabulation and release, see "Tabulation and Release of the 2020 Population Census Results" (the following chart).

## Tabulation and Release of the 2020 Population Census Results

| Tabulation type                          |  | Content  | Industry    | Occupation  | Population | Tabulated area                             | Scheduled release timing for results |                                     |
|--|--|--|-------------|-------------|------------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Preliminary tabulation                   | Preliminary Counts of the Population and Households<br><br>( based on summary sheets ) | Early release of population by sex and household counts  | —           | —           | Complete   | Whole nation, prefectures, municipalities  | June 25, 2021<br>8:30 a.m.           |                                     |
| Basic complete tabulation                | Basic Complete Tabulation on Population and Households                                 | Results on population, households and housing conditions; and on foreigners, elderly persons households, mother-child(ren) households, father-child(ren) households and parent-child(ren) households, etc. | —           | —           | Complete   | Whole nation, prefectures, municipalities  | November 30, 2021<br>2:30 p.m.       |                                     |
|  | 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 |            |  | May 27, 2022<br>2:00 p.m.            |                                     |
| Detailed Sample Tabulation               |  | Detailed results on industry and occupation of employed persons etc.   | Minor group | Minor group | Sample     | Whole nation, prefectures, municipalities  | December 27, 2022<br>2:00 p.m.       |                                     |
| 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  | July 22, 2022<br>2:00 p.m.           |                                     |
| 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  | February 28, 2022<br>2:00 p.m.       |                                     |
|  | 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  | August 31, 2022<br>2:00 p.m.         |                                     |
| 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* | February 10, 2022<br>2:00 p.m.       | *<br>July 27, 2022<br>2:00 p.m.     |
|  | 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 |            |  | July 6, 2022<br>2:00 p.m.            | *<br>December 13, 2022<br>2:00 p.m. |
|  | 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  | —           | —           |            |  | August 31, 2022<br>2:00 p.m.         |                                     |
|  | Tabulation on Internal Migration   | Fundamental results on usual place of residence five years ago   | —           | —           |            |  | April 6, 2022<br>2:00 p.m.           |                                     |

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 : Dealing with the impact of COVID-19**

The spread of COVID-19 caused heavy damage to Japan's socio-economy and people lives. And it also did serious impact on the preparations of the 2020 Population Census.

Based on the assumption that the Census was going to be conducted on October 1, 2020, the following actions were taken as the preparations for the case the Census was conducted with fewer enumerators than planned in advance, considering the possibility of the pandemic of COVID-19 during the enumeration period.

In consideration of the implementation of these actions, the timing of the release of each aggregation category was postponed from the initially planned schedule such as the release of the Preliminary Counts of the Population and Households postponed by four months and the release of the Basic Complete Tabulation on Population and Households postponed by two months (see "Release of the 2020 Population Census Results" for details).

### **1. Introduction of non-contact enumeration methods**

In order to prevent the pandemic and spread of COVID-19, a non-contact enumeration method (distribution of enumeration documents and collection of questionnaires), in which households and enumerators do not face each other, was introduced in consideration of the circumstances of each district.

### **2. Extension of the period for distribution of enumeration documents**

The period for distributing enumeration documents, which had been scheduled for seven days from September 14 to 20, was flexibly extended. As a result, the distribution period was extended at a maximum of 17 days from September 14 to 30.

### **3. Easing the number of revisits to absent households**

The number (3 times) of revisits, which were required if households were absent, was eased depending on the number of enumeration districts which enumerators were assigned.

### **4. Extension of the enumeration period (period for collecting questionnaires)**

The enumeration deadline (deadline for collecting questionnaires), which was set on October 20, was extended to November 20 in some districts.

### **5. Extension of the check period**

The check period for municipalities was extended at a maximum of 2 months, in consideration of the circumstances of each district.

## **Pilot Surveys**

In the 2020 Population Census, pilot surveys were taken three times, prior to the execution of the Census in order to evaluate the adequacy of census schemes.

The first pilot survey was taken in July 2017 in the cities; Sendai-shi・Rifu-cho of Miyagi-ken, Minato-ku・Kita-ku of Tokyo-to, Toyama-shi・Nyuzen-machi of Toyama-ken, Hamamatsu-shi・Oyama-cho of Shizuoka-ken, Higashiomi-shi・Hino-cho of Shiga-ken, Kyoto-shi・Seika-cho of Kyoto-fu, Okayama-shi・Yakage-cho of Okayama-ken, and Miyazaki-shi・Hyuga-shi of Miyazaki-ken. This survey mainly tested the methods on the Census, working load involved in operating the Census.

The second pilot survey was taken in June 2018 in the cities; Kuroishi-shi of Aomori-ken, Kasama-shi of Ibaraki-ken, Taito-ku • Setagaya-ku of Tokyo-to, Nagoya-shi of Aichi-ken, Osaka-shi of Osaka-fu, Kochi-shi of Kochi-ken, and Naha-shi of Okinawa-ken. Based on the last survey results, this survey mainly tested the methods on the Census, working load involved in operating the Census, setting of the topics to be surveyed.

The third pilot survey was taken in June 2019 in all prefectural capitals and the cities designated by the Cabinet Order, aiming at providing local governments. Based on previous survey results, this survey mainly tested the methods on the Census, working load involved in operating the Census, and design of the census questionnaire.

Through the pilot surveys, the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications finalized the operational plan, evaluating the way of establishing EDs, the form and design of the questionnaire, the enumeration methods, the tabulating procedure, etc.

### Post-Enumeration Survey

For the purpose of verifying the appropriateness of the Population Census method and the identification of the coverage to be surveyed as well as obtaining reference data for the plan of the future Censuses, Post-Enumeration Surveys were conducted after the previous Censuses. However, the Post-Enumeration Survey of the 2020 Population Census was not conducted because of dealing with COVID-19.

### Budget for the 2020 Population Census

The budget appropriated for the 2020 Population Census totaled 80 billion yen for seven years from 2017 fiscal year, as is shown in Table.

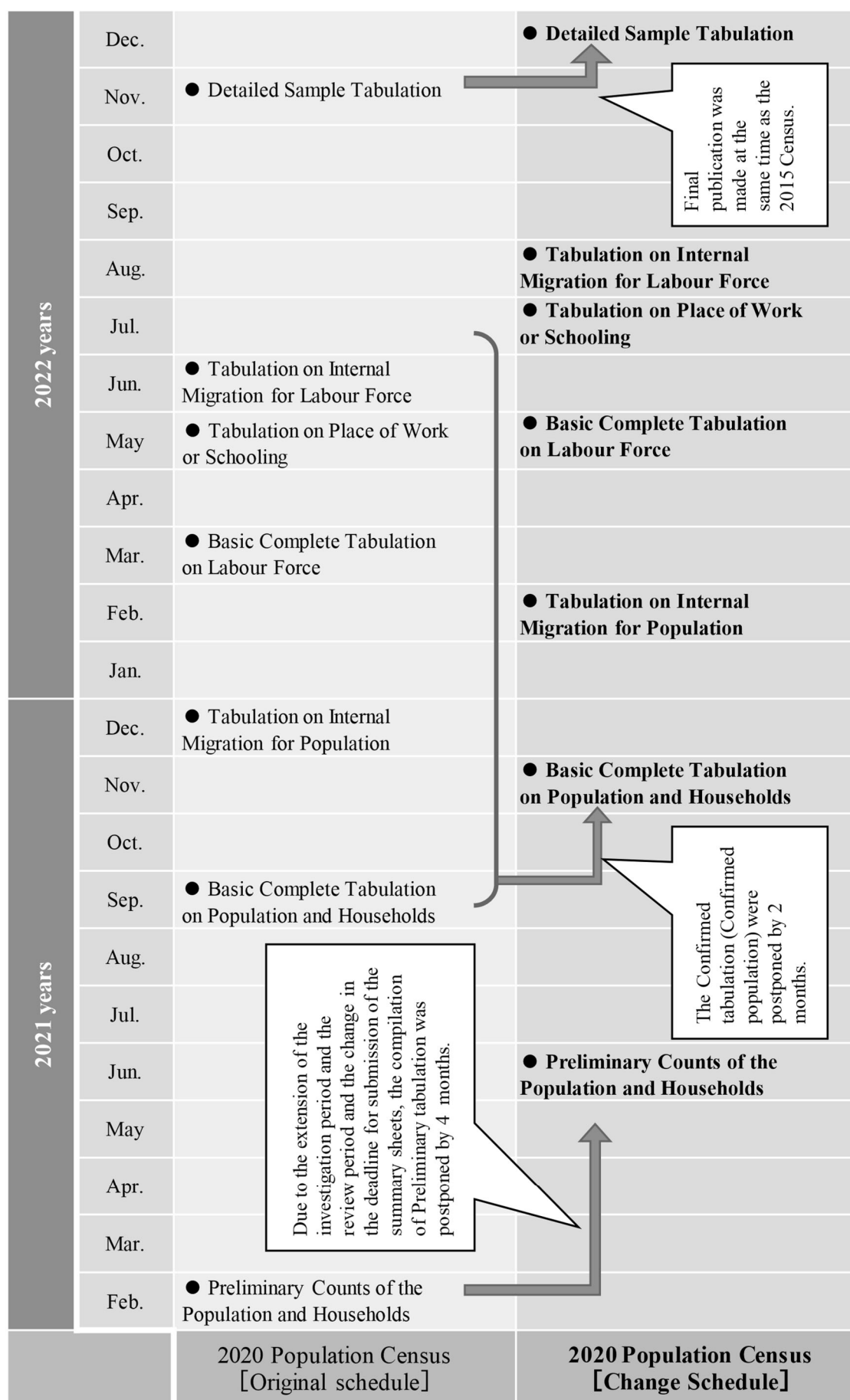
It is noted that the budgets appropriated for three years from 2017 fiscal year were the cost required for establishing enumeration districts and for conducting pilot surveys as the preliminary undertaking of the 2020 Population Census. For the 2020 budget, nearly all were the cost for the central government and the cost entrusted to local governments to carry out the census operation including fieldwork. A part of the 2020 budget and the budgets following 2021 fiscal year were the cost required for tabulation, releases of the results and preparation of the publications.

Table Budget for the 2020 Population Census of Census by Fiscal year

|  | 2017    | 2018    | 2019      | 2020       | 2021      | 2022    | 2023 <sup>1)</sup> | Total      |
|--|---------|---------|-----------|------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|------------|
| Total                                    | 123,963 | 416,455 | 2,508,897 | 74,896,204 | 1,439,904 | 161,712 | 22,652             | 79,569,787 |
| Total expenses for central governments   | 99,184  | 385,864 | 1,653,414 | 14,222,683 | 1,382,822 | 161,712 | 22,652             | 17,928,331 |
| for Statistics Bureau                    | 99,184  | 385,864 | 1,653,414 | 13,571,027 | 52,143    | 22,657  | 22,652             | 15,806,941 |
| for the National Statistics Center       | —       | —       | —         | 651,656    | 1,330,679 | 139,055 | —                  | 2,121,390  |
| Entrusted expenses for local governments | 24,779  | 30,591  | 855,483   | 60,673,521 | 57,082    | —       | —                  | 61,641,456 |

1) Initial budget

# Release of the 2020 Population Census Results



Appendix. Comparison of Population and Area Covered in Each

Part 1 Population

| Area  | 1920<br>Oct. 1 | 1925<br>Oct. 1 | 1930<br>Oct. 1 | 1935<br>Oct. 1 | 1940<br>Oct. 1 | 1945<br>Nov. 1 | 1947<br>Oct. 1 | 1950<br>Oct. 1         | 1955<br>Oct. 1 | 1960<br>Oct. 1            |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Hokkaido  | 2,359,183      | 2,498,679      | 2,812,335      | 3,068,282      | 3,272,718      | 3,518,389      | 3,852,821      | 4,295,567              | 4,773,087      | 5,039,206                 |
| Uruppu-gun, Shinshiru-gun and Shumushu-gun  | 3,115          | 500            | 459            | 2,881          | 1,933          | ※              | ※              | ※                      | ※              | ※                         |
| Etorofu Island (Shana-mura, Rubetsu-mura and Shibetoro-mura)                                    | 4,949          | 5,184          | 6,363          | 6,109          | 5,121          | —              | —              | —                      | —              | —                         |
| Kunashiri Island (Tomari-mura, Ruyobetsu-mura)  | 6,530          | 8,252          | 7,386          | 8,547          | 8,996          | —              | —              | —                      | —              | —                         |
| Shikotan Island (Shikotan-mura)   | 542            | 857            | 911            | 1,177          | 1,499          | —              | —              | —                      | —              | —                         |
| Nemuro-shi <sup>1)</sup>  | 24,770         | 28,890         | 29,986         | 32,012         | 35,554         | 26,801         | 26,047         | 29,934                 | 35,799         | 42,740                    |
| Habomai Islands (Suisho Island, Yuri Island, Akiyuri Island, Shibotsu Island and Taraku Island) | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | —              | —              | —                      | —              | —                         |
| Other areas   | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | 26,801         | 26,047         | 29,934                 | 35,799         | 42,740                    |
| Other areas   | 2,319,277      | 2,454,996      | 2,767,230      | 3,017,556      | 3,219,615      | 3,491,588      | 3,826,774      | 4,265,633              | 4,737,288      | 4,996,466                 |
| Tokyo-to  | 3,699,428      | 4,485,144      | 5,408,678      | 6,369,919      | 7,354,971      | 3,488,284      | 5,000,777      | 6,277,500              | 8,037,084      | 9,683,802                 |
| Ogasawara-mura <sup>2)</sup>  | 5,425          | 5,780          | 5,742          | 6,729          | 7,361          | —              | —              | —                      | —              | —                         |
| Other areas   | 3,694,003      | 4,479,364      | 5,402,936      | 6,363,190      | 7,347,610      | 3,488,284      | 5,000,777      | 6,277,500              | 8,037,084      | 9,683,802                 |
| Shimane-ken   | 714,712        | 722,402        | 739,507        | 747,119        | 740,940        | 860,275        | 894,267        | 912,551                | 929,066        | 888,886                   |
| Oki-gun <sup>3)</sup>   | 36,539         | 34,580         | 34,134         | 32,750         | 31,794         | 39,663         | 42,400         | 44,842                 | 43,814         | 41,639                    |
| Okinoshima-cho <sup>4)</sup>  | 3,522          | 3,330          | 3,175          | 3,006          | 2,853          | 3,699          | 3,748          | 4,091                  | 3,969          | 3,693                     |
| Takeshima   | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | —              | —              | —                      | —              | —                         |
| Other areas   | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | 3,699          | 3,748          | 4,091                  | 3,969          | 3,693                     |
| Other areas   | 33,017         | 31,250         | 30,959         | 29,744         | 28,941         | 35,964         | 38,652         | 40,751                 | 39,845         | 37,946                    |
| Other areas   | 678,173        | 687,822        | 705,373        | 714,369        | 709,146        | 820,612        | 851,867        | 867,709                | 885,252        | 847,247                   |
| Kagoshima-ken   | 1,415,582      | 1,472,193      | 1,556,690      | 1,591,466      | 1,589,467      | 1,538,466      | 1,746,305      | 1,804,118              | 2,044,112      | 1,963,104                 |
| Amami Islands <sup>5)</sup>   |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                        |                |                           |
| (Amami-shi and Oshima-gun)  | 210,511        | 203,912        | 204,062        | 200,973        | 181,495        | —              | —              | <sup>11)</sup> 205,363 | 196,483        |                           |
| Kagoshima-gun <sup>6)</sup>   | 16,258         | 16,602         | 17,915         | 17,788         | 17,242         | 18,220         | 18,919         | 19,206                 | 21,252         | 19,925                    |
| Mishima-mura (includes Iojima Island, Takeshima Island and Kuroshima Island) <sup>7)</sup>      | 3,338          | 3,340          | 3,723          | 3,667          | 3,564          | —              | 1,304          | 1,484                  | 1,352          | 1,363                     |
| Toshima-mura and Yokoatejima Island <sup>8)</sup> (Tokara Islands)                              |                |                |                |                |                | —              | 0              | 0                      | 2,658          | 2,602                     |
| Other areas <sup>9)</sup>   | 12,920         | 13,262         | 14,192         | 14,121         | 13,678         | 18,220         | 17,615         | 17,722                 | 17,242         | 15,960                    |
| Other areas   | 1,188,813      | 1,251,679      | 1,334,713      | 1,372,705      | 1,390,730      | 1,520,246      | 1,727,386      | 1,784,912              | 1,817,497      | 1,746,696                 |
| Okinawa-ken <sup>10)</sup>  | 571,572        | 557,622        | 577,509        | 592,494        | 574,579        | —              | —              | (914,937)              | (801,065)      | (883,122)                 |
| Remaining 42 prefectures  | 47,202,576     | 50,000,782     | 53,355,286     | 56,884,868     | 59,581,633     | 62,592,690     | 66,607,303     | 69,909,901             | 73,492,180     | 75,843,430                |
| Japan   | 55,963,053     | 59,736,822     | 64,450,005     | 69,254,148     | 73,114,308     | 71,998,104     | 78,101,473     | 84,114,574             | 90,076,594     | 94,301,623 <sup>12)</sup> |

• The symbol [-] indicates the areas not to be enumerated.

The symbol [...] indicates "Unknown".

The symbol [\*] indicates the areas which are not included in the territory of Japan.

• The population in the 1940 census and the preceding censuses do not include those of Karafuto, Korea, Taiwan, Kantoshu and Nanyo-gunto.

1) On 1 August 1957, both Nemuro-cho and Wada-mura in Nemuro-shicho were amalgamated into Nemuro-shi, and on 1 April 1959 Nemuro-shi was reestablished comprising Habomai-mura in Nemuro-shicho.

2) The Nampo-shoto (the Ogasawara Islands, Nishinoshima Island and Kazan Islands) located at the southern part of sofu-gan, Okinotorishima Island and Minamitorishima Island were restored to the Japanese Administration on 26 June 1968, and the population census for those islands were taken by Tokyo-to as of 30 July 1968. (Population:378)

3) The old name Oki-to was changed to Oki-gun as of 1 April 1969.

4) On 1 October 2004, Saigo-cho, Fuse-mura, Goka-mura, Tsuma-mura were amalgamated into Okinosima-cho. The population in 2000 census and the preceding censuses do not include the other area besides Goka-mura. The symbol ( ) after 2005 indicates the areas of Goka-mura. In addition, the area of Goka-mura after 2005 shows the area as of 2000.

5) These areas locate to the south of lat.29°North in Kagoshima-ken and they consist of Amami-shi and Ohima-gun.

On 20 March 2006, Naze-shi, Oshima-gun Sumiyu-son, Kasari-cho, were amalgamated into Amami-shi. The population in 2005 census and the preceding censuses do not include the other area besides Naze-shi, Oshima-gun.

The areas, which had been under the administrative authority of the Allied Powers for Japan, were reverted to the Japanese Administration on 25 December 1953 in accordance with "Agreement between Japan and the United States of America concerning the Amami Islands" becoming effective. The population census for those areas was conducted as of 1 March 1954 by the Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's Office (Population:201,132)

6) Both Mishima-mura and Toshima-mura in Oshima-gun were included in Kagoshima-gun as of 1 April 1973.

7) These areas in Jutto-son of then Oshima-gun which are located to the north of lat.30°North (excluding Kuchinoshima Island) were incorporated as Mishima-mura as of 10 February 1952.

**Population Census of Japan (1920 to 2020)**

| 1965<br>Oct. 1   | 1970<br>Oct. 1   | 1975<br>Oct. 1   | 1980<br>Oct. 1   | 1985<br>Oct. 1   | 1990<br>Oct. 1   | 1995<br>Oct. 1   | 2000<br>Oct. 1   | 2005<br>Oct. 1      | 2010<br>Oct. 1      | 2015<br>Oct. 1      | 2020<br>Oct. 1      |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 5, 171, 800<br>※ | 5, 184, 287<br>※ | 5, 338, 206<br>※ | 5, 575, 989<br>※ | 5, 679, 439<br>※ | 5, 643, 647<br>※ | 5, 692, 321<br>※ | 5, 683, 062<br>※ | 5, 627, 737<br>※    | 5, 506, 419<br>※    | 5, 381, 733<br>※    | 5, 224, 614<br>※    |
| —                | —                | —                | —                | —                | —                | —                | —                | —                   | —                   | —                   | —                   |
| —                | —                | —                | —                | —                | —                | —                | —                | —                   | —                   | —                   | —                   |
| —                | —                | —                | —                | —                | —                | —                | —                | —                   | —                   | —                   | —                   |
| 45, 149          | 45, 381          | 45, 817          | 42, 880          | 40, 675          | 36, 912          | 34, 934          | 33, 150          | 31, 202             | 29, 201             | 26, 917             | 24, 636             |
| —                | —                | —                | —                | —                | —                | —                | —                | —                   | —                   | —                   | —                   |
| 45, 149          | 45, 381          | 45, 817          | 42, 880          | 40, 675          | 36, 912          | 34, 934          | 33, 150          | 31, 202             | 29, 201             | 26, 917             | 24, 636             |
| 5, 126, 651      | 5, 138, 906      | 5, 292, 389      | 5, 533, 109      | 5, 638, 764      | 5, 606, 735      | 5, 657, 387      | 5, 649, 912      | 5, 596, 535         | 5, 477, 218         | 5, 354, 816         | 5, 199, 978         |
| 10, 869, 244     | 11, 408, 071     | 11, 673, 554     | 11, 618, 281     | 11, 829, 363     | 11, 855, 563     | 11, 773, 605     | 12, 064, 101     | 12, 576, 601        | 13, 159, 388        | 13, 515, 271        | 14, 047, 594        |
| —                | 782              | 1, 507           | 1, 879           | 2, 303           | 2, 361           | 2, 809           | 2, 824           | 2, 723              | 2, 785              | 3, 022              | 2, 929              |
| 10, 869, 244     | 11, 407, 289     | 11, 672, 047     | 11, 616, 402     | 11, 827, 060     | 11, 853, 202     | 11, 770, 796     | 12, 061, 277     | 12, 573, 878        | 13, 156, 603        | 13, 512, 249        | 14, 044, 665        |
| 821, 620         | 773, 575         | 768, 886         | 784, 795         | 794, 629         | 781, 021         | 771, 441         | 761, 503         | 742, 223            | 717, 397            | 694, 352            | 671, 126            |
| 36, 185          | 31, 214          | 29, 767          | 29, 478          | 28, 841          | 27, 493          | 26, 074          | 25, 239          | 23, 696             | 21, 688             | 20, 603             | 19, 122             |
| 2, 924           | 2, 394           | 2, 305           | 2, 328           | 2, 298           | 2, 276           | 2, 247           | 2, 173           | 16, 904<br>(2, 063) | 15, 521<br>(1, 920) | 14, 608<br>(1, 771) | 13, 433<br>(1, 604) |
| —                | —                | —                | —                | —                | —                | —                | —                | —                   | —                   | —                   | —                   |
| 2, 924           | 2, 394           | 2, 305           | 2, 328           | 2, 298           | 2, 276           | 2, 247           | 2, 173           | 16, 904             | 15, 521             | 14, 608             | 13, 433             |
| 33, 261          | 28, 820          | 27, 462          | 27, 150          | 26, 543          | 25, 217          | 23, 827          | 23, 066          | 6, 792              | 6, 167              | 5, 995              | 5, 689              |
| 785, 435         | 742, 361         | 739, 119         | 755, 317         | 765, 788         | 753, 528         | 745, 367         | 736, 264         | 718, 527            | 695, 709            | 673, 749            | 652, 004            |
| 1, 853, 541      | 1, 729, 150      | 1, 723, 902      | 1, 784, 623      | 1, 819, 270      | 1, 797, 824      | 1, 794, 224      | 1, 786, 194      | 1, 753, 179         | 1, 706, 242         | 1, 648, 177         | 1, 588, 256         |
| 183, 471         | 164, 114         | 155, 879         | 156, 074         | 153, 062         | 142, 834         | 135, 791         | 132, 315         | 126, 483            | 118, 773            | 110, 147            | 104, 281            |
| 17, 385          | 15, 864          | 15, 239          | 15, 038          | 15, 309          | 16, 362          | 17, 376          | 17, 670          | 1, 135              | 1, 075              | 1, 163              | 1, 145              |
| 874              | 655              | 628              | 619              | 552              | 503              | 513              | 500              | 462                 | 418                 | 407                 | 405                 |
| 1, 848           | 1, 407           | 1, 120           | 903              | 787              | 790              | 776              | 756              | 673                 | 657                 | 756                 | 740                 |
| 14, 663          | 13, 802          | 13, 491          | 13, 516          | 13, 970          | 15, 069          | 16, 087          | 16, 414          | —                   | —                   | —                   | —                   |
| 1, 652, 685      | 1, 549, 172      | 1, 552, 784      | 1, 613, 511      | 1, 650, 899      | 1, 638, 628      | 1, 641, 057      | 1, 636, 929      | 1, 625, 561         | 1, 586, 394         | 1, 536, 867         | 1, 482, 830         |
| (934, 176)       | (945, 111)       | 1, 042, 572      | 1, 106, 559      | 1, 179, 097      | 1, 222, 398      | 1, 273, 440      | 1, 318, 220      | 1, 361, 594         | 1, 392, 818         | 1, 433, 566         | 1, 467, 480         |
| 79, 558, 756     | 84, 624, 977     | 91, 392, 523     | 96, 190, 149     | 99, 747, 125     | 102, 310, 714    | 105, 265, 215    | 105, 312, 763    | 105, 706, 660       | 105, 575, 088       | 104, 421, 646       | 103, 147, 029       |
| 99, 209, 137     | 104, 665, 171    | 111, 939, 643    | 117, 060, 396    | 121, 048, 923    | 123, 611, 167    | 125, 570, 246    | 126, 925, 843    | 127, 767, 994       | 128, 057, 352       | 127, 094, 745       | 126, 146, 099       |

8) These are the areas in Jutto-son of then Oshima-gun which are located to the south of lat.30° North (including Kuchinoshima Island).

The areas, which had been under the administrative authority of the Allied Powers for Japan, were reverted to Japanese Administration on 5 December 1951, in accordance with “Governmental and Administrative Separation of Certain Outlying Areas from Japan” going into effect.

The Population census for Toshima-mura was taken by the Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's Office as of 1 May 1952. (Population:2,968)

9) On 1 November 2004, both Yoshida-cho and Sakurajima-cho in Kagoshima-gun were incorporated into Kagoshima-shi

10) Ito-Torishima Island, Iheyajima Island and Nansei-shoto (including Daito Island) located to the south of lat.27° North which had been under the administrative authority of the Allied Powers for Japan since 2 September 1945 were reverted to the Japanese Administration on 15 May 1972 in accordance with “Agreement between Japan and the United States of America concerning the Ryukyu Islands and the Daito Islands” going into effect.

The figures in parentheses indicate population and area based on the population censuses taken and issued by the Ryukyu Government. Those parenthesized figures for 1950, 1955 and 1960 are as of 1 December of each census year. Among those censuses, the 1950 Population Census was carried out by the Headquarters of the Ryukyu Islands's Military Government, which results were published by the Headquarters including the Amami Islands (Population :216,110; Area:1237.05km<sup>2</sup>) The area for 1945 of Okinawa-ken in this table is the area as of the 1950 Population Census excluding Amami Islands.

11) The Amami Islands were not included in Kagoshima-ken in the 1950 Population Census because were enumerated as a part of Okinawa-ken by the Ryukyu Island's Military Government.

12) The figure includes the population (73 persons) in the area whose boundaries between Nagano-ken and Gifu-ken were in a dispute.

# Appendix. Comparison of Population and Area Covered in Each

Part 2 Area (square kilometers)

| Area  | 1940         | 1945              | 1960              | 1965              | 1970              | 1975              | 1980              |
|---|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Hokkaido  | 88, 775. 04  | 83, 455. 43       | 83, 504. 43       | 83, 507. 36       | 83, 509. 04       | 83, 512. 87       | 83, 516. 57       |
| Uruppu-gun, Shinshiru-gun and Shumushu-gun                                | 5, 319. 61   | ※                 | ※                 | ※                 | ※                 | ※                 | ※                 |
| Etorofu-to (Shana-mura, Rubetsu-mura and Shibetoro-mura)                  | 3, 139. 00   | <i>3, 139. 00</i> | <i>3, 139. 00</i> | <i>3, 139. 00</i> | <i>3, 139. 00</i> | <i>3, 139. 00</i> | <i>3, 139. 00</i> |
| Kunashiri-to (Tomari-mura and Ruyobetsu-mura)                             | 1, 500. 04   | <i>1, 500. 04</i> | <i>1, 500. 04</i> | <i>1, 500. 04</i> | <i>1, 500. 04</i> | <i>1, 500. 04</i> | <i>1, 500. 04</i> |
| Shikotan-to (Shikotan-mura)   | 255. 12      | <i>255. 12</i>    | <i>255. 12</i>    | <i>255. 12</i>    | <i>255. 12</i>    | <i>255. 12</i>    | <i>255. 12</i>    |
| Nemuro-shi <sup>1)</sup>  | 536. 88      | 536. 88           | 504. 82           | 504. 89           | 518. 53           | 518. 82           | 518. 91           |
| Habomai-gunto (Suisho-to, Yuri-to, Akiyuri-to, Shibotsu-to and Taraku-to) | 101. 60      | <i>101. 60</i>    | <i>101. 60</i>    | <i>101. 60</i>    | <i>101. 60</i>    | <i>101. 60</i>    | <i>101. 60</i>    |
| Other areas   | 435. 28      | 435. 28           | 403. 22           | 403. 29           | 416. 93           | 417. 22           | 417. 31           |
| Other areas   | 78, 024. 39  | 78, 024. 39       | 78, 105. 45       | 78, 108. 31       | 78, 096. 35       | 78, 099. 89       | 78, 103. 50       |
| Tokyo-to <sup>11)</sup>   | 2, 144. 80   | 2, 148. 00        | 2, 133. 03        | 2, 135. 11        | 2, 141. 11        | 2, 145. 38        | 2, 156. 35        |
| Ogasawara-mura <sup>2)</sup>  | 102. 94      | <i>106. 14</i>    | <i>106. 14</i>    | <i>106. 14</i>    | 106. 14           | 106. 14           | 106. 14           |
| Other areas   | 2, 041. 86   | 2, 041. 86        | 2, 026. 89        | 2, 028. 97        | 2, 034. 97        | 2, 039. 24        | 2, 050. 21        |
| Shimane-ken   | 6, 624. 60   | 6, 624. 60        | 6, 625. 26        | 6, 625. 95        | 6, 626. 12        | 6, 626. 80        | 6, 627. 41        |
| Okigun <sup>3)</sup>  | 348. 03      | 348. 03           | 347. 94           | 347. 94           | 347. 97           | 348. 15           | 348. 23           |
| Okinoshima-cho <sup>4)</sup>  | 51. 86       | 51. 86            | 51. 80            | 51. 80            | 51. 80            | 51. 97            | 51. 98            |
| Take-shima  | 0. 23        | <i>0. 23</i>      | <i>0. 23</i>      | <i>0. 23</i>      | <i>0. 23</i>      | <i>0. 23</i>      | <i>0. 23</i>      |
| Other areas   | 51. 63       | 51. 63            | 51. 57            | 51. 57            | 51. 57            | 51. 74            | 51. 75            |
| Other areas   | 296. 17      | 296. 17           | 296. 14           | 296. 14           | 296. 17           | 296. 18           | 296. 25           |
| Other areas   | 6, 276. 57   | 6, 276. 57        | 6, 277. 32        | 6, 278. 01        | 6, 278. 15        | 6, 278. 65        | 6, 279. 18        |
| Kagoshima-ken   | 9, 103. 81   | 9, 170. 97        | 9, 140. 17        | 9, 141. 58        | 9, 144. 97        | 9, 153. 38        | 9, 162. 81        |
| Amami-gunto <sup>5)</sup>   |              |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| (Amami-shi and Oshima-gun)  | 1, 270. 61   | <i>1, 237. 05</i> | 1, 237. 05        | 1, 237. 13        | 1, 237. 82        | 1, 238. 30        | 1, 238. 83        |
| Kagoshima-gun <sup>6)</sup>   | 105. 59      | 206. 31           | 205. 61           | 205. 61           | 205. 61           | 205. 61           | 205. 61           |
| Mishima-mura <sup>7)</sup>  |              | <i>31. 61</i>     | 31. 61            | 31. 61            | 31. 61            | 31. 61            | 31. 61            |
| (includes Iwo-shima, Take-Shima and Kuro-shima)                           | 18. 43       |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| Toshima-mura and Yokoate-shima <sup>8)</sup>                              |              | <i>87. 54</i>     | 87. 54            | 87. 54            | 87. 54            | 87. 54            | 87. 54            |
| (Tokara-retto)  |              |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| Other areas <sup>9)</sup>   | 87. 16       | 87. 16            | 86. 46            | 86. 46            | 86. 46            | 86. 46            | 86. 46            |
| Other areas   | 7, 727. 61   | 7, 727. 61        | 7, 697. 51        | 7, 698. 84        | 7, 701. 54        | 7, 709. 47        | 7, 718. 37        |
| Okinawa-ken <sup>10)</sup>  | 2, 386. 24   | <i>2, 388. 22</i> | (2, 388. 22)      | (2, 388. 22)      | (2, 239. 22)      | 2, 245. 87        | 2, 249. 91        |
| Remaining 42 prefectures  | 273, 510. 93 | 273, 510. 93      | 273, 359. 98      | 273, 468. 96      | 273, 648. 23      | 273, 850. 69      | 273, 995. 04      |
| Japan   | 382, 545. 42 | 377, 298. 15      | 377, 151. 09      | 377, 267. 18      | 377, 308. 69      | 377, 534. 99      | 377, 708. 09      |

- The symbol “※” indicates the area which are not included in the territory of Japan.
- The area in the 1940 census and the preceding censuses do not include those of Karafuto, Korea, Taiwan, Kantoshu and Nanyo-gunto.
- The figures in italics in this Table are the areas which were excluded in calculating the population density.
- Figures for the years 1920 to 1935, 1947, 1950 and 1955 are omitted.

1) } See "Part 1 Population".

10) }

11) Excludes Minamitorishima Island.

12) Excludes Torishima Island in Shimajiri-gun.

Population Census of Japan (1920 to 2020) - Continued

| 1985           | 1990           | 1995           | 2000           | 2005              | 2010              | 2015              | 2020              |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 83,519.22<br>※ | 83,408.35<br>※ | 83,451.59<br>※ | 83,453.04<br>※ | 83,455.73<br>※    | 83,456.87<br>※    | 83,424.31<br>※    | 83,424.44<br>※    |
| 3,139.00       | 3,139.00       | 3,184.04       | 3,184.04       | 3,184.04          | 3,184.04          | 3,167.75          | 3,167.74          |
| 1,500.04       | 1,500.04       | 1,498.83       | 1,498.83       | 1,498.83          | 1,498.83          | 1,489.90          | 1,489.91          |
| 255.12         | 255.12         | 253.33         | 253.33         | 253.33            | 253.33            | 250.57            | 250.57            |
| 519.03         | 514.21         | 512.62         | 512.64         | 512.60            | 512.72            | 506.25            | 506.25            |
| 101.60         | 101.60         | 99.94          | 99.94          | 99.94             | 99.94             | 94.84             | 94.84             |
| 417.43         | 412.61         | 412.68         | 412.70         | 412.66            | 412.78            | 411.41            | 411.41            |
| 78,106.03      | 77,999.98      | 78,002.77      | 78,004.20      | 78,006.93         | 78,007.95         | 78,009.84         | 78,009.97         |
| 2,162.34       | 2,183.26       | 2,186.62       | 2,186.90       | 2,186.96          | 2,187.50          | 2,190.93          | 2,194.03          |
| 106.18         | 104.41         | 104.41         | 104.41         | 104.41            | 104.41            | 104.35            | 106.88            |
| 2,056.16       | 2,078.85       | 2,082.21       | 2,082.49       | 2,082.55          | 2,083.09          | 2,086.58          | 2,087.15          |
| 6,628.42       | 6,626.24       | 6,706.70       | 6,707.29       | 6,707.56          | 6,707.95          | 6,708.24          | 6,707.89          |
| 348.42         | 345.88         | 345.97         | 346.04         | 346.19            | 346.22            | 345.93            | 345.93            |
| 51.98          | 52.39          | 52.39          | 52.39          | 242.97<br>(52.39) | 242.95<br>(52.39) | 242.83<br>(52.39) | 242.82<br>(52.39) |
| 0.23           | 0.23           | 0.23           | 0.23           | 0.23              | 0.21              | 0.20              | 0.20              |
| 51.75          | 52.16          | 52.16          | 52.16          | 242.74            | 242.74            | 242.63            | 242.62            |
| 296.44         | 293.49         | 293.58         | 293.65         | 103.22            | 103.27            | 103.10            | 103.11            |
| 6,280.00       | 6,280.36       | 6,360.73       | 6,361.25       | 6,361.37          | 6,361.73          | 6,362.31          | 6,361.96          |
| 9,165.03       | 9,183.26       | 9,185.99       | 9,186.71       | 9,187.69          | 9,188.78          | 9,186.94          | 9,187.06          |
| 1,239.38       | 1,238.66       | 1,239.79       | 1,240.02       | 1,240.23          | 1,240.39          | 1,240.18          | 1,240.24          |
| 205.63         | 219.69         | 219.70         | 219.70         | 132.71            | 132.71            | 132.54            | 132.53            |
| 31.61          | 31.36          | 31.36          | 31.36          | 31.36             | 31.36             | 31.40             | 31.39             |
| 87.54          | 101.35         | 101.35         | 101.35         | 101.35            | 101.36            | 101.14            | 101.14            |
| 86.48          | 86.98          | 86.99          | 86.99          | —                 | —                 | —                 | —                 |
| 7,720.02       | 7,724.91       | 7,726.50       | 7,726.99       | 7,814.75          | 7,815.68          | 7,814.22          | 7,814.29          |
| 2,254.17       | 2,264.00       | 2,266.04       | 2,271.30       | 2,274.59          | 2,276.15          | 2,281.12          | 2,282.59          |
| 274,071.96     | 274,072.00     | 274,032.47     | 274,067.82     | 274,102.25        | 274,132.85        | 274,179.21        | 274,180.40        |
| 377,801.14     | 377,737.11     | 377,829.41     | 377,873.06     | 377,914.78        | 377,950.10        | 377,970.75        | 377,976.41        |

## Reference 2. Explanation of Terms

### Introduction

This chapter is intended to explain the terms used in the 2020 Population Census and compare with the terms and definitions used in the past censuses.

The population and number of households presented in this report are based on the geographical coverage of the censuses indicated in “Area Coverage of the Census” on “Reference 1. Outline of the 2020 Population Census of Japan”. The results of the population censuses for Okinawa-ken, where those were conducted by the then Ryukyu Government before its reversion to the Japanese Administration, are included in the counts for the whole of Japan so far as possible, with some explanatory notes about the terms and definitions used for the censuses in Okinawa-ken if there were any differences from corresponding censuses in Japan.

### Population

Population presented in this report based on the results of the population censuses conducted as of 0:00 a.m. on October 1 in each census year. (Only 1945 Population Census conducted as of 0:00 a.m. on November 1.). The census after 1955 was conducted on the *de jure basis*. (See “Reference 1. Outline of the 2020 Population Census of Japan”).

The coverage of the population enumerated in each census is as follows:

#### 1950

The 1950 census was conducted on the *de jure* basis.

The “persons usually living” were defined as those persons who had resided or were going to reside for six months or more at their respective households at the census date.

However, inpatients of mental hospitals, sanatoriums for tuberculosis or leper houses were enumerated regardless of the duration of hospitalization.

Crewmen aboard ships not having their residential places on land were enumerated on the ships, if the ships had left ports Japan prior to the census date but entered ports of Japan within three days after the census date, being assumed that they were present there at the census date.

In this census, the *de facto* population was also enumerated and tabulated.

#### 1920-1947

The censuses were conducted on the *de facto* basis. The population based on the *de facto* basis was obtained by enumerating at the places they were present at the census date.

All foreigners living in Japan were enumerated, covering diplomatic personnel and others.

Crewmen aboard ships were enumerated at the port of arrival, if the ships had left ports of Japan prior to the census date but entered ports of Japan within four days (1945 and 1947 census: two days.) after the census date, being assumed that they were present there at the census date.



In the 1940 census, all military personnel stationed in prewar territory were enumerated at the place where their family members were living at the census date.

The 1945 census did not cover foreigners except persons formerly classified as extraterritoriales, i.e., Koreans, Formosans, etc., and persons in camps or ships of the army and navy at the census date.

The persons excluded from the enumeration of the 1947 Extraordinary Population Census and thereafter are as follows:

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

### **Population of Okinawa-ken**

Okinawa-ken reverted to Japan on May 15, 1972, and has been covered from the 1975 Population Census.

Population censuses were also taken in Okinawa-ken before reversion to the Japanese administration five times from 1950 to 1970, either by the United States Military Government of the Ryukyu Islands or the Ryukyu Government. The population surveyed is that as of 0:00 am. on October 1 for the 1965 and 1970 censuses, and as of 0:00 am. on December 1 for the 1950, 1955 and 1960 censuses.

The definition of population in Okinawa-ken from 1950 to 1970 is as follows.

### **The 1955-1970 censuses in Okinawa-ken**

The censuses were taken on the *de jure* basis. The criteria for *de jure* population were the same as those of Japan, except the 1955 census in which the “persons usually living” were defined as those persons who had resided or were going to reside for four months or more at their respective households at the census date.

The coverage of population that was not enumerated was as follows:

- (1) U.S. Military personnel, civilians and their dependents;
- (2) Those who reside in the Ryukyu Islands on official duties of foreign government and their dependents;
- (3) Foreigners living in the military institutions and their dependents.

### **The 1950 census in Okinawa-ken**

The census was taken on the *de facto* basis.

The persons excluded from the enumeration were as follows:

- (1) Officers, servicemen and civilian employees or their associates of the Allied Forces and their dependents;
- (2) Members of those missions appointed or approved by the Supreme Commander of the Allied Force and their dependents;
- (3) Those who reside in the Ryukyu Island on official duties of the Governments of the Allied Powers or their associates and their dependents.

### **Center of Population**

It assumes that each person has the same weight, and “the center of population” is the point where the population in the area can keep balance as whole.

Up to the 2000 Population Census, it was assumed that the population of *shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura* (municipality) was concentrated in place with municipality offices and halls to calculate the center of population. However, from the 2005 Population Census, considering the progress of municipality mergers, it was assumed that the population of the basic unit block was concentrated in the center of the graphic figure of the basic unit block to calculate the center of population for municipalities, prefectures, and for Japan, from the perspective of ensuring further accurate calculation.

It assumes that the center of each basic unit block is equilibrium point, and the center of population of the *shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura* (municipality), is calculated from equilibrium points in the municipality.

< The center of population for municipality Calculation formula >

$$x = \frac{\sum w_i x_i \cos(y_i)}{\sum w_i \cos(y_i)} \quad y = \frac{\sum w_i y_i}{\sum w_i}$$

$x$ ,  $y$  : Longitude and latitude of the center of population

$x_i$ ,  $y_i$  : Longitude and latitude of the central point of the  $i$ th basic unit block

$w_i$  : Population of the  $i$ th basic unit block

Note) The latitude and longitude of the basic unit used in the above calculation are based on “the 2020 Population Census - the boundary information of the basic unit block” that is published on “Portal Site of Official Statistics of Japan (e-Stat)” (<https://www.e-stat.go.jp/>).

< The center of population for prefecture >

The center of population of the prefecture is calculated in the same formula using longitude ( $x_i$ ) and latitude ( $y_i$ ) of the center of population of the municipality and population of it ( $w_i$ ).

< The center of population for Japan >

The center of population for Japan is calculated in the same formula using longitude ( $x_i$ ) and latitude ( $y_i$ ) of the center of population of the prefecture and population of it ( $w_i$ ).

Note) - Basic unit block is the regional unit based on the residential block or the region equivalent to the residential block (about two million units throughout Japan).

- The World Geodetic System(JGD2000) is used for the determination of longitude and latitude of the center of population and the center of the graphic figure of the basic unit block.
- The direction and the distance of the movement of the center of population are calculated according to the calculation formula of the surveying calculation website of the Geospatial Information Authority of Japan (<https://vldb.gsi.go.jp/sokuchi/surveycalc/main.html>).

## Land Area

The land areas of administrative divisions as of 2020 presented in this report are based on “The Report of Statistical reports on the land area by prefectures and municipalities in Japan in 2020” prepared by the Geospatial Information Authority of Japan, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (hereinafter, “GSI”).

Until 2010, the land areas of some municipalities where their areas were not released in the results of the survey due to undefinable boundaries were estimated by the

Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. Therefore, these municipalities area do not always correspond to result of GSI. However, the GSI started to calculate the areas of municipalities with undefinable boundaries from 2014. Accordingly, the areas announced officially by GSI are used for the Population Census in 2015 and 2020.

As for the land areas for the 1920 to 2020 Population Census, in this report presented were the land areas of the territory of Japan (excluding the areas of Kafaruto, Chosen, and Taiwan of the former territory, and Kantoshu and Nanyo-shoto) covered in each population census. (See “Appendix Comparison of Population and Area covered in Each Population Census of Japan: 1920 to 2020”).

The sources of the areas included in this report for each year are as follows:

1920 : Cabinet Statistics Bureau

1925 : Cabinet Statistics Bureau

1930 : Cabinet Statistics Bureau

1935-1947 : Cabinet Statistics Bureau

1950 : Geographical Survey Institute under Ministry of Construction (current GSI) and Statistics Bureau of Prime Minister’s Agency (current Statistics Bureau)

1955 : Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister

After 1960 : Geographical Survey Institute under Ministry of Construction (current GSI)

Among the above, the area in 1920 was based on the survey by the Land Survey Department of the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff Office, and the areas in 1925 and 1930 were the areas of the fundamental map surveyed as of 1920, with revisions and corrections added.

The area in 1935 is the result of a survey as of March 31, 1935, conducted jointly by the Land Survey Department and the Cabinet Statistics Bureau under the instructions of the Land Survey Department, based on a topographical map on a scale of 1:50,000 issued by the Department. Thereafter, areas in 1940, 1945, 1947, and 1950 are based on the area in 1935, with corrections added according to the movement of the surveyed area, reorganization of municipalities, and changes in boundaries.

However, as for the area in 1950, areas were resurveyed for municipalities found as necessary for review, regardless of the movement of boundaries. Municipalities where the there was a notable change in the coastal line after 1935 were also resurveyed.

The area in 1955 is the area according to the boundaries as of October 1, 1955, that had been newly surveyed on a topographical map on a scale of 1:50,000 corrected after the war (emergency correction edition) by the Geographical Survey Institute under the Ministry of Construction (current GSI) and Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister (current Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and COmmunications). Areas in the censuses from 1960 to 1985 are based on the area in 1955, with corrections added according to the reorganization of surveyed areas and changes in boundaries.

Areas in the censuses from 1990 to 2010 are areas according to boundaries as of October 1 of each year of survey, based on the value of area according to the borders as of October 1, 1988, newly surveyed by GSI on a topographical map on a scale of

1:25,000 (issued by GSI) as of October 1, 1988, with changes thereafter taken into consideration.

Areas in 2015 and 2020 are areas as of October 1 of each year of survey, surveyed by GSI by directly using the coordinate values of the electronic national basic map.

<Important notes>

Municipality areas include the areas of Furen-ko (59.01km<sup>2</sup>), a part of the Hachiro-gata Regulating Reservoir (21.97km<sup>2</sup>), reclaimed land in the Port of Nagoya (2.57km<sup>2</sup>), reclaimed land in the mouth of Port Kinuura (0.48km<sup>2</sup>), Hashima (0.01km<sup>2</sup>) and reclaimed land near the boundary between Uruma-shi and Kin-cho in Okinawa-ken (0.18km<sup>2</sup>).

### **Land Area of Municipalities as of 2000**

The area used for the tabulation of 2000 Population Census (based on the Municipalities Area Statistics of Japan in 2000 and areas assumed by the Statistic Bureau for areas with undefinable boundaries) is used as the municipality area in 2000 (municipalities as of October 1, 2000, for merged municipalities). Therefore, the total area of these municipalities in 2000 does not correspond to the area of the current municipalities (after merger).

### **Land Area of Densely Inhabited Districts**

The area of densely inhabited districts is calculated by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. However, the area of municipalities where their entire area is a densely inhabited district is based on the “Municipalities Area Statistics of Japan” mentioned above.

### **Land Area of Okinawa-ken**

The area of Okinawa-ken is based on the report of population censuses conducted by the United States Military Government of the Ryukyu Islands for 1950 and by the Ryukyu Government for 1955 to 1970.

### **Population Density**

Population density is the population per 1km<sup>2</sup> area. The density is calculated as follows using the area mentioned above.

$$\text{Population Density} = \frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Land Area}^{1)}$$

- 1) The population density was calculated by excluding the areas of lands which were not covered according to the Cabinet Orders established for each population census (Habomai Islands, Shikotan Island, Kunashiri Island, Etorofu Island, and Takeshima for the 2020 Population Census). However, the population densities for 1950 to 1970 were calculated by including the area of Okinawa-ken.

### **Sex Ratio**

Number of males per 100 females.

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

## Age

Age refers to the age at the last birthday before October 1, 2020 (For an infant who was born on October 1 of the year before the surveyed year, his/her age is regarded as zero years old).

For an infant who was born at 0:00 a.m. on October 1, 2020, his/her age is regarded as zero year old.

Up to the 1960 Population Census, age refers to the age as of the surveyed date. (For an infant who was born on October 1 of the year before the surveyed year, his/her age is regarded as one year old.) As for censuses on 1940 and 1947, age based on the traditional Japanese age reckoning system was also tabulated.

## Average Age

$$= \frac{\Sigma (\text{Single years of age} \times \text{Population by single years of age})}{\text{Total Population by single years of age (excluding "Age not reported")}} + 0.5^{1)}$$

- 1) 0.5 is added to the average age because the age as of September 30 is used for the tabulation of the Population Census (age reckoning by adding one on one's birthday every year). That is, a person of X year and 0 days old and a person of X year and 364 days old as of September 30 are both tabulated as X years old. Therefore, when calculating average age, half a year (0.5 years old) is added as an average, considering that there are persons X years and 0 days old to X years and 364 days old.

## 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.

## 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.

## Nationality

Nationality in the 2020 Population Census is classified, apart from “Japanese” as follows:

**12 countries ...**“Republic of Korea”, “People's Republic of China”, “Republic of the Philippines”, “Kingdom of Thailand”, “Republic of Indonesia”, “Socialist Republic of Viet Nam”, “India”, “Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal”, “United Kingdom of Great Britain and

Northern Ireland”, “United States of America”, “Federative Republic of Brazil”, “Republic of Peru” and “Others”.

**28 countries and a region...** Countries with 2,000 or more persons of that nationality in the last three times (2005-2015 census)

**195 countries...** Countries approved by Japan as of October 1, 2020.

|                          | Complete Tabulation   | Special Tabulation on Foreigners <sup>1)</sup>                         |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| The 2015 Census          | 11 countries:<br>“Korea”, “China”, “Philippines”,<br>“Thailand”, “Indonesia”, “Viet Nam”,<br>“India”, “U.K.”, “U.S.A.”, “Brazil”,<br>“Peru”, “Others”<br>28 countries and a region <sup>2)</sup><br>195 countries | -  |
| The 2010 Census          | 10 countries:<br>“Korea”, “China”, “Philippines”,<br>“Thailand”, “Indonesia”, “Viet Nam”,<br>“U.K.”, “U.S.A.”, “Brazil”, “Peru”,<br>“Others”  | 28 countries and a region <sup>2)</sup><br>189 countries <sup>4)</sup> |
| The 2005 Census          | 10 countries:<br>“Korea”, “China”, “Philippines”,<br>“Thailand”, “Indonesia”, “Viet Nam”,<br>“U.K.”, “U.S.A.”, “Brazil”, “Peru”,<br>“Others”  | 27 countries and a region <sup>2)</sup><br>185 countries <sup>4)</sup> |
| The 2000 Census          | 8 countries and a region:<br>“Korea”, “China”, “Philippines”,<br>“Thailand”, “Other Countries in<br>Southeast Asia and South Asia”, “U.K.”,<br>“U.S.A.”, “Brazil”, “Peru”, “Others”                               | 37 countries <sup>3)</sup><br>185 countries <sup>4)</sup>              |
| The 1995 Census          |   | 34 countries <sup>3)</sup><br>179 countries <sup>4)</sup>              |
| The 1990 Census          | 4 countries and a region:<br>“Korea”, “China”, “U.S.A.”,<br>“Philippines”, “Other Countries in<br>Southeast Asia and South Asia”, “Others”  | 24 countries and a region <sup>3)</sup><br>150 countries <sup>4)</sup> |
| Before the 1985 Censuses | 3 countries:<br>“Korea”, “China”, “U.S.A.”, “Others”  | -  |

1) Before 2005, segmentalized nationality was tabulated in the Special Tabulation.

2) In the case where there were 2,000 persons or more of said nationality.

3) In the case where there were 1,000 persons or more of said nationality.

4) In the case where there was more than one person of said nationality.

5) In the censuses in Okinawa-ken in 1960 and 1965, “Korea” is included in “others.”

Persons having two or more nationalities are handled as follows.

|                         | Nationality  |
|-------------------------|--|
| After the 1980 Censuses | (1) A person having the nationalities of Japan and other countries is classified as “Japanese.”<br>(2) A person having two or more nationalities of countries other than Japan is classified as the nationality of the country given in the column answering the country in the questionnaire sheet. |

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| The 1955 Census-<br>The 1975 Census | Country entered first in the column answering the country in the questionnaire sheet.<br><Exception in 1965><br>When the following countries are given on the questionnaire sheet:<br>(1) When Korea is given: “Korea”<br>(2) When Korea is not given and China is given: “China” |
| The 1950 Census                     | “Others”  |

## Education

### School Attendance

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

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

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

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

Schools mentioned above refer to regular schools such as elementary schools, junior and senior high schools, colleges and universities and the like, irrespective of whether they are governmental, public or private schools. Schools also include both day and night Schools and schools of both current and old systems. However, those non-regular schools such as preparatory schools, dress-making schools, cooking schools, English conversation schools, training centers for the employees, etc. are not included in “school” here.

### Type of Last School Completed

Graduates are classified into the following categories.

As for a person who left school before graduating, the school graduated from before that is regarded as his/her last school completed.

**Primary school**... (New); Elementary school, School for special needs education (Elementary department) (Old); Elementary course of national school

**Junior high school**... (New); Junior high school, School for special needs education (Junior high school department) (Old); Higher elementary school, Advanced course of national school, General course of communication school

**High school**... (New); Senior high school, School for special needs education (Senior high school department) (Old); Middle school, Girls’ high school, Business school, Military preparatory school

**Junior/technical college**... (New); Junior college, Technical college, Industrial professional school (Old); High school, Preparatory course of college, Professional school, Higher normal school

**University**<sup>1)</sup>... College, University

**Graduate school**... Graduate school, Graduate course

1) Including those who passed the examination based on the Regulations on Entrance for University Qualification Examination (Order No. 13, 1951, of the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture).

Specialized training colleges and miscellaneous schools are classified according to entrance requirements and course terms as follows.

| Specialized Training College and Miscellaneous School   |   | Category                 |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| Specialized Training College for Postsecondary Course (Professional Training College)                 | Those with course terms of four years or longer which require having newly graduated from high school as an entrance requirement <sup>1)</sup>              | University               |
|   | Those with course terms of two years or longer and shorter than four years which require having newly graduated from high school as an entrance requirement | Junior/technical college |
| Specialized Training College for Upper Secondary Course (Upper Secondary Specialized Training School) | Those with course terms of three years or longer which require having graduated from junior high school as an entrance requirement                          | High school              |
| Miscellaneous School  | Those with course terms of two years or longer which require having newly graduated from high school as an entrance requirement                             | Junior/technical college |
|   | Those with course terms of three years or longer which require having graduated from junior high school as an entrance requirement                          | High school              |

1) Those who graduated in March 2006 and before are classified as “Junior/technical college.”

<Important notes>

High school, junior college and university include evening courses and correspondence education courses by which graduation eligibility can be obtained.

Graduate school is regarded as “graduated” when a master's degree course (including a course equivalent to a master's degree course) or further advanced course is completed. However, even if a master's degree is obtained, if the person continues to be in a doctor's course of a university, it is regarded as “Persons attending school.”

Schools abroad are classified as equivalent schools according to their course terms, etc

### **School level of persons attending school and type of persons never attended school**

Persons attending school are classified according to “Primary school,” “Junior high school,” “High school,” “Junior/technical college,” “University,” and “Graduated school” used to categorize “Type of Last School Completed” above, as well as “Kindergarten,” “Nursery,” “Certified child center,” and “Others.”



## Type of Household

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

### After 1985

After the 1985 Censuses, 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.

### 1980

Households are composed of the ordinary households and the quasi-households.

**Ordinary household...** An ordinary household is defined as a group of persons sharing living quarters and living expenses as well as a person who lives by himself/herself occupying a dwelling house. The living-in employees who live in with the ordinary household of the employer are included in the ordinary household of the employer regardless of their number.

**Quasi-household...** A quasi-household refers to a person or a group of persons who do not belong to the ordinary household and includes the following :

**Single persons in boardinghouses or rented rooms...** A person residing together

with an ordinary household keeping a separate budget, or a person residing in a boardinghouse is treated as separate quasi-households.

- (1) **Single persons in company's dormitories for unmarried employees...** Each person who lives in a dormitory for unmarried employees of a company/government is treated as a separate quasi-household.
- (2) **Students in school dormitories...** Those students who live in a school dormitory are treated together as one quasi-household per building.
- (3) **Inpatients of hospitals...** A group of inpatients of a hospital is treated as a quasi-household per hospital.
- (4) **Inmates of social institutions...** A group of inmates of a social institution such as an aged people's home, etc. is treated together as one quasi-household per building.
- (5) **Persons in camps of Self-Defense Forces...** A group of persons residing in a camp and crew of ship of the Self-Defense Forces are treated together as one quasi-household per unit of enumeration.
- (6) **Inmates of reformatory institutions...** A group of persons residing in a prison or detention house whose penalties have been fixed, and persons in a reformatory or a women's guidance home are treated together as one quasi-household per unit of enumeration.
- (7) **Others...** Persons who have no usual place of living of whose usual place of living are unknown are treated as a separate quasi-household.

A correspondence between the categories of the private households and institutional households used after the 1985 Censuses and those of ordinary households and quasi-households used in the Censuses prior to 1980 is summarized as follows:

|                     | Private households   | Institutional households   |
|---------------------|--|--|
| Ordinary households | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A group of persons sharing living quarters and living expenses</li> <li>• A person who lives by himself/herself occupying a dwelling house</li> </ul> |  |
| Quasi-households    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person residing in a boardinghouse</li> <li>• Each person residing in a dormitory for unmarried employees of a company, etc.</li> </ul>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Students in school dormitories</li> <li>• Inpatients of households</li> <li>• Inmates of social institutions</li> <li>• Persons in camps of Self-Defense Forces</li> <li>• Inmates of reformatory institutions</li> <li>• Others</li> </ul> |

## 1960-1975

Households are composed of the ordinary households and the quasi-households. However, the differences from the 1980 definition of households are as follows:

- (1) The living-in employees for business are included in the ordinary household of the employer so far as their number does not exceed five, but they are

treated as a separate quasi-household if their number reaches six or more.

- (2) A group of single persons who live in a dormitory for unmarried employees of a company/government is treated together as one quasi-household per building.

However, a single person who live in a dormitory in cases where each dormitory room meets the requirements of a residence and where an ordinary household of a family other than management personnel and a single person (regardless of the number of residents in a room) lives in the same building, each person is regarded as an ordinary household, as was in the 1980 Population Census. In the case where two or more single persons live in the same room, one person is counted as an ordinary household living in an “issued house,” and each of the others is counted as a quasi-household “residing in a boardinghouse.”

Note) - Because the breakdown of quasi-households is not surveyed in the 1965 Population Census, it cannot be divided into private households and institutional households.

### **1955 and preceding censuses**

Households for the 1955 Census were classified into ordinary households and quasi-households. However, the differences of the definition of households for the 1955 Census from that for the 1960 to the 1975 Censuses are as follows:

- (1) All living-in employees for business were included in the ordinary households of their employers.
- (2) One-person residing in a boardinghouse was included in a quasi-household together with other roomers of boarders residing in the house.

The definitions of households for the 1947 Census and previous censuses are almost the same as that for the 1955 Census. In the 1950 Census, however, ordinary households and one-person quasi-households were presented as “private households”, and quasi-households of two or more persons were presented as “quasi-households”. In this report, therefore, private households are treated as ordinary households, and quasi-households of two or more persons are presented as quasi-households.

### **Household of Okinawa-ken**

The definitions of households for the censuses of Okinawa-ken are the same as those of Japan proper, except for the 1960 Census. The difference for those years is as follows:

- (1) Each lodger residing together with an ordinary household keeping a separate budget was distinguished as another ordinary household.
- (2) Each person of a group comprising less than five boarders or living-in employees residing together with an ordinary household keeping a separate budget was distinguished as another ordinary household.
- (3) Quasi-households in terms of the censuses of Japan proper were presented as “Other households” in which domestic servants and groups comprising more than four boarders of living-in employees residing together with an ordinary household keeping a separate budget were included.

## 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

Family type of household classifies the private households as follows according to the relationship to the household head among household members.

| Items                                  | Details   |
|--|---|
| A - Relatives households               | Multi-person households consisting of the head and his/her related member(s) (households consisting only the “head of household,” “spouse of the head of household,” “children,” “spouses of children,” “father or mother of head of household,” “father or mother of spouse,” “grandchildren,” “grandparents,” “brothers of sisters,” and “other relatives” in terms of the surveyed topic “relationship to the household head”) |
| B - Households including non-relatives | Multi-person households consisting of those who are not related to the head of the household (households consisting “live-in employees” and “other” in terms of the surveyed topic “relationship to the household head”)  |
| C - One-person households              | Households consisting of only one person  |
| Family type of household not reported  | Households whose household types were unknown   |

### <Important notes>

Censuses in 2005 and before include cases where there are non-relatives living together with relative households (live-in employees, housework helper, etc.) in relative households. For example, “(1) A married couple only” in the following table includes households of married couple only and households of a married couple and live-in housework helpers.

Relative households are classified as follows according to the relationship of a couple of the youngest generation among such relatives to other household members as a general rule.

### A. Relatives households

#### I. Nuclear families

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

#### II. 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<sup>1)</sup>
- 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<sup>1)</sup>
- 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)
- Ex) A household consisting of the head of household couple and the head of household's grandmother
- (10) A couple with their child(ren) and relative(s) other than parent(s)
- Ex) A household consisting of the head of household couple, the head of household's children without a spouse, and the head of household's grandmother<sup>2)</sup>
- (11) A couple with their parent(s) and relative(s) other than child(ren)<sup>1)</sup>
- ① A couple with husband's parent(s) and relative(s) other than child(ren)
- Ex) A household consisting of the head of household couple, a parent of the head of household and siblings of the head of household
- 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)<sup>1)</sup>
- ① A couple with their child(ren), husband's parent(s) and other relative(s)
- Ex) A household consisting of the head of household, the head of household's children without a spouse, the head of household's parents, and the head of household's grandmother<sup>2)</sup>
- ② A couple with their child(ren), wife's parent(s) and other relative(s)
- (13) Brothers or sisters only
- Ex) A household consisting of the head of household without a spouse and the head of household's brother<sup>2)</sup>
- (14) Relatives households excluding nuclear families not elsewhere classified
- Ex) A household consisting of the head of household without a spouse and the grandmother of the head of household<sup>2)</sup>

1) Cases where it cannot be identified whether one is a parent of the husband or the wife

2) “without a spouse” here means that there is no member in the household who is the spouse of another member.

<Important notes>

There are several definitions of “children” used in the tabulation of the 2020 Population Census, presented as follows.

| Items   | Details  |
|---|--|
| Child(ren)  | A member of the household who is a “child(ren)” of a youngest “couple” among the relatives   |
| Child(ren)<br>*Mother-child(ren) /<br>Father-child(ren)<br>households | In the case of a mother-child(ren) household or a father-child(ren) household, a member of the household under 20 years of age who is a “child(ren)” of the mother or the father |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Own child(ren)  | A member of the household under 20 years of age who is living together with a household member who is his/her “mother”  |
| Child<br>*Relationship to head of household           | A member of the household who is a “child(ren)” of the “household head” (including both natural child and adopted child)  |
| Child<br>* Type of living with child(ren) / parent(s) | A household member living together with a household member who is his/her “parent”  |
| Child(ren)<br>(Never-married relative (s))            | Never-married relative (excluding the member of the household who is of the “oldest generation” in the household or is “other relatives”)<br>Note) Member of the household who is of the “oldest generation” in the household or is “other relatives” is included until 2015. |

### Three-generation household

Three-generation household is defined as follows: a household which more than three generations out of five generations in a direct line live together, regardless of the presence of other household members. The five generations in a direct line refer to the household members whose relationship to the head of household is “Head of household” / “Spouse of head”, “Son or daughter” / “Spouse of son or daughter”, “Grandson or granddaughter” / “Spouse of grandson or granddaughter”, “Father or mother” / “Father or mother of spouse of head”, or “Grandfather or grandmother” / “Grandfather or grandmother of spouse of head”. Therefore, four-generation households or more are included. And also the following households are included: the household which “Head of household”, “Father”, and “Grandson” live together without “Son”, that is, without intermediate generations. On the other hand, three-generation households in a collateral line are not included: the household which only “Head of household”, “Son”, and “Uncle of head” live together is not included.

The items of “Family Type of Household” consisting of “Three-generation households” are listed below.

#### A. Relatives households

- (7) A couple with their child(ren) and parents
- (8) A couple with their child(ren) and parent
- (9) A couple with relative(s) other than child(ren) and parent(s) <sup>1)</sup>
- (10) A couple with their child(ren) and relative(s) other than parent(s) <sup>1)</sup>
- (11) A couple with their parent(s) and relative(s) other than child(ren) <sup>1)</sup>
- (12) A couple with their child(ren), parent(s) and other relative(s)
- (14) Relative households excluding nuclear families not elsewhere classified <sup>1)</sup>

#### B. Households including non-relatives <sup>1)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup> Excluding households with less than three generations.

### Mother(Father)-Child(ren) Households

Mother-child(ren) households refer to the private households consisting of only a never married, widowed or divorced mother and never married child(ren) under 20 years of age.

Father-child(ren) households refer to the private households consisting of only a never married, widowed or divorced father and never married child(ren) under 20 years

of age.

### **Mother(Father)-Child(ren) Households(including households with other household members)**

A private household including private households consisting of a never-married, widowed or divorced mother (father), never-married child(ren) under 20 years of age of the mother (father), and other members of household (excluding a child(ren) over 20 years of age), judged by the parent of the youngest generation in the household and his/her child(ren). For example, a household with a divorced “household head” 45 years of age, never-married “child” 18 years of age, and never-married “grandchild” 1 year of age is regarded as a mother-child(ren) household in terms of the relationship between the “child” and the “grandchild.”

Note) Although mother-child(ren) households and father-child(ren) households are tabulated from the 1980 Population Census, mothers and fathers of mother-child(ren) households and father-child(ren) households in the 1980 Population Census and 1985 Population Census do not include those who were never married.

### **One-person households aged 65 or older and Households consisting of a husband aged 65 or older and a wife aged 60 or older only**

“One-person households aged 65 or older” refer to private households consisting of one person 65 years of age and over only.

“Households consisting of a husband aged 65 or older and a wife aged 60 or older only” refer to private households consisting of a husband 65 years of age and over and his wife 60 years of age and over.

Up to 2015, “One-person households aged 65 or older” was presented as “Aged-single-person households” and “Households consisting of a husband aged 65 or older and a wife aged 60 or older only” was presented as “Aged-couple households.” Although aged-single-person households and aged-couple households are tabulated from 1980, their definitions differ slightly for each survey as shown below.

| Items                         | Year          | Details  |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--|
| Aged-single-person households | 1980 and 1985 | Households consisting of one person 60 years of age and over only<br>Households consisting of one person 60 years of age and over and those never married of under 18 years of age   |
|                               | 1990          | Private households consisting of only one couple in which either the husband or the wife is 65 years of age and over   |
| Aged-couple households        | 1980 and 1985 | Households consisting of only one couple in which either the husband or the wife is 60 years of age and over<br>Households consisting of one couple in which either the husband or the wife is 60 years of age and over and those never married of under 18 years of age (however, in the case where a member never-married or under 18 years of age is the household head, households where the couple in which either the husband or the wife is 60 years of age and over are the parents or the grandparents of the household head) |
|                               |               |  |

### **Type of Household with Foreigner**

Type of household with foreigner is classified into the following categories.

“Foreigners” here include those without nationalities or those with nationalities unknown.

| Items  |   | Details   |
|--|---|---|
| Foreign members only                         |   | Households where all the members are foreigners   |
| Households with foreign and Japanese members |   | Households with foreign and Japanese members  |
|  | Households with Japanese related members          | Households with foreign and Japanese members, with Japanese members within the relative household   |
|  | Households with foreign related members           | Households with foreign and Japanese members, with both Japanese and foreign members within the relative household  |
|  | Households without foreign related members        | Households with foreign and Japanese members, with only Japanese members within the relative household In other words, households without any foreign members within the relative household     |
|  | Presence of foreign related members not reported  | Households with foreign and Japanese members, with Japanese members within the relative households, and it cannot be determined whether there is a foreign member within the relative household |
|  | Households without Japanese related members       | Households with foreign and Japanese members, with no Japanese members within the relative household; that is, households with only foreign members within the relative household               |
|  | Presence of Japanese related members not reported | Households with foreign and Japanese members and it cannot be determined whether there is a Japanese member within the relative household   |
| Type of household with Japanese not reported |   | Households with foreign members and it cannot be determined whether there is a Japanese member within the household   |

## Economic Type of Household

Private households are classified into the following groups according to labour force status, industry and employment status of the main employed person in a household and the related household members. This classification is made without referring to the characteristics of those who are not related to the head of household.

As for employment status of the main employed person below, “Self-employed”, include “family workers” and “persons doing home handicraft”, and “employees” include “directors”.

### **I. Agricultural workers households...**Households in which all employed persons were engaged in agriculture, forestry or fishery

- (1) Agricultural self-employed households...Households with the main employed person who was self-employed in agriculture, forestry or fishery
- (2) Agricultural employees households...Households with the main employed person who was an employee in agriculture, forestry or fishery

### **II. Agricultural and non-agricultural workers mixed households...**Households consisting of both agricultural and non-agricultural workers

- (3) Agricultural self-employed mixed households...Households with the main employed person who was self-employed in agriculture, forestry or fishery



- (4) Agricultural employees mixed households...Households with the main employed person who was an employee in agriculture, forestry or fishery
- (5) Non-agricultural self-employed mixed households...Households with the main employed person who was self-employed in non-agricultural industry
- (6) Non-agricultural employees mixed households...Households with the main employed person who was an employee in non-agricultural industry

**III. Non-agricultural workers households...**Households in which all employed persons were engaged in non-agricultural industries

- (7) Non-agricultural self-employed households...Households with the main employed person who was self-employed in non-agricultural industry and no employee in related members
- (8) Non-agricultural employees households...Households with the main employed person who was an employee in non-agricultural industry and no self-employed in related members
- (9) Non-agricultural self-employed and employees households (with the main employed person who was a self-employed person)...Households with the main employed person who was self-employed in non-agricultural industry and with employee(s) in related members
- (10) Non-agricultural self-employed and employees households (with the main employed person who was an employee)...Households with the main employed person who was an employee in non-agricultural industry and with self-employed in related members

**IV. Households without worker**

**V. Households whose economic type is no classifiable**

In this classification of economic type, the “main employed person” refers to the head of household when he/she was an employed person. If he/she was not an employed person, the “main employed person” refers to the related employed person who was entered in the nearest column to the head of household in the questionnaire.

<Important notes>

In this classification, household members with “Labour force status not reported” are treated as “Not employed”.

**Kind of Residence**

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

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

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

**Kind of residence not reported...** In cases where the residence types were unknown due to non-response, etc.

## **Tenure of Dwelling**

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

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

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

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

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

**Privately rented housing ...** Households living in privately owned dwelling houses rented by them, other than “Rented houses owned by the urban renaissance agency and public corporation”, “Rented houses owned by public corporation” or “Issued houses”.

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

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

In the 1950, 1955, 1960 and 1965 censuses, only “Rented house” was included in the questionnaire instead of “Rented houses owned by local governments”, “Rented houses owned by public corporation” and “Rented houses owned privately”. It should be noted that the 1970 and 1975 Censuses did not include “Rented house owned by local government” and “Rented house owned by public corporation” in the questionnaires as optical categories but used one category “Rented houses owned by local government and public corporation”. In the 2005 Census, “Rented houses owned by public corporation” was altered to “Rented houses owned by Urban Renaissance Agency and public corporation”.

Rate of owned houses in this report is calculated as follows :

**Rate of owned houses (%)**

$$= \frac{\begin{matrix} \text{[Number of owned house]} \\ \text{(no. of households)} \end{matrix}}{\begin{matrix} \text{[Number of private households} \\ \text{living in dwelling]} \end{matrix}} \times 100$$

**Type of Building**

In the 1980 Population Census and thereafter, the way the residence in which the household is living was built is classified as follows.

Living quarters are classified into the following four types. For apartment houses or flats, the number of stories of the building and the floor on which the dwelling of a household was located were also enumerated. The number of stories is grouped into “1 or 2 stories”, “3 to 5 stories”, “6 to 10 stories”, “11 to 14 stories” and “15 stories or more”, and the floor on which the dwelling of a household was located is grouped into “1st or 2nd floor”, “3rd to 5th floor”, “6th to 10th floor”, “11th to 14th floor” and “15th floor or above”. Before the 2000 Census, they were classified into such four categories as “1 to 2 stories”, “3 to 5 stories”, “6 to 10 stories”, “11 stories or more”.

**Detached houses...**Buildings of one dwelling unit. This includes dwelling houses with a store or workshop attached to them, if a single building is for single dwelling.

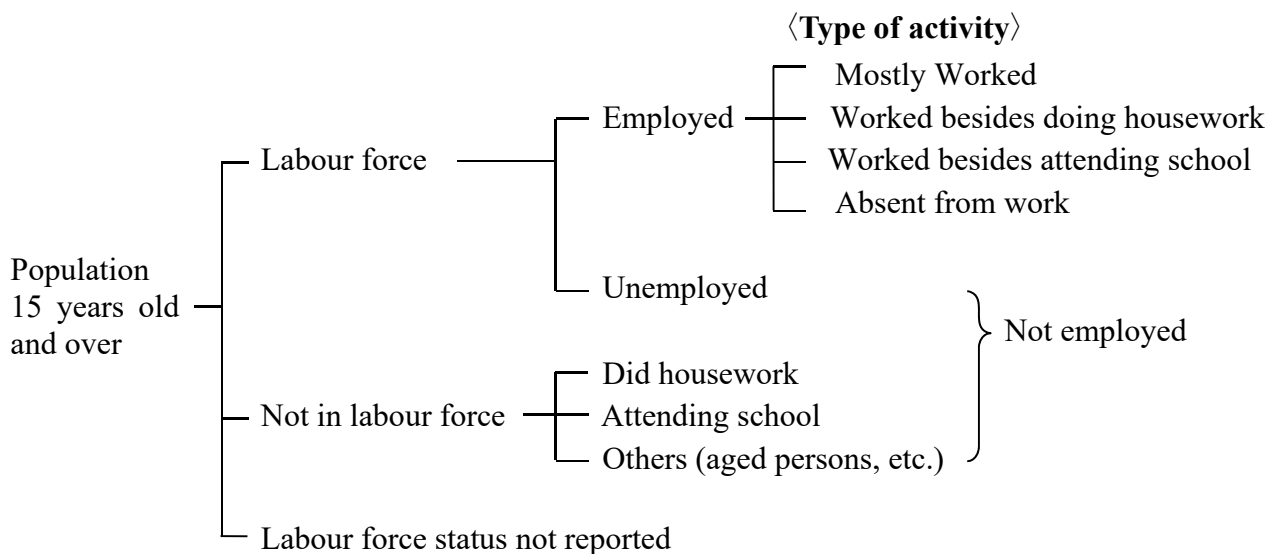
**Tenement houses...**Buildings consisting of two or more dwelling units connected with each other by walls but having independent doors to the street (directly or via gardens or grounds). Also included here is what is known as terrace houses.

**Apartment...**Buildings consisting of two or more dwelling units of which passages, galleries, staircases, and so on were used jointly. In the case where two or more dwellings were built one above another, they were also included in this category. This includes buildings where the 1st floor is a store and the 2nd floor and above are residence. The buildings are also classified into “1 or 2 stories”, “3 to 5 stories”, “6 to 10 stories”, “11 to 14 stories” and “15 stories or more” according to the number of stories of the building and the floor on which the dwelling of a household was located.

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

## Labour Force Status

According to the type of activities during the week from September 24-30, 2020, all persons 15 years of age and over are classified as follows:



The specifications of the 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 are included in “Employed” only when one of the following conditions is satisfied:

- (1) Employees absent from work because of leave, illness, etc. but who are expected to receive wage or salary, or expected to receive the basic childcare leave benefits or nursing care leave benefits based on the Employment Insurance Act.
- (2) Self-employed workers whose absence from work because of leave, illness, etc. 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.

**Mostly worked...** Mostly engaged in work at employed place or for one's own business

**Worked besides doing housework...** Mainly engaged in housework, but being engaged in any work for pay even if only slightly, for example a part-time job, helping someone's own business, paid work, etc.

**Worked besides attending school...** Mainly attending school, but being engaged in any work for pay even if only slightly, for example a part-time job

**Absent from work...**

- (1) Employees absent from work because of leave, illness, etc. but who are expected to receive wage or salary, or expected to receive the basic childcare leave benefits or nursing care leave benefits based on the Employment Insurance Act
- (2) Those who are running business whose absence from work because of illness, leave, etc. did not extend over 30 days up to the census date

**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...** Persons who were not engaged in work for pay at all, other than those “absent from work or “unemployed” (except for those who fall under “labour force status not reported”)

**Did housework...** Mainly doing housework such as cooking and child-rearing at one's home

**Attending school...**Mainly attending school

**Other...**Do not fall under any of the above. For example, infants and those who are not engaged in any work due to age or illness

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

- Note) - In the 1950 Population Census and thereafter, there are no differences in the definitions of “employees,” “totally unemployed,” and “not in labour force” mentioned above.
- In this report, as for the population aged 15 years and over, those who have an occupation are considered as labour force and those who do not have an occupation as not in the labour force, and the results are compared.

## &lt;Important notes&gt;

“Attending school” includes those who attend primary school, junior high school, high school, technical college, junior college, university, graduate school, miscellaneous category schools including university preparatory schools and dressmaking school. However, those attending kindergarten, nursery, and certified child center are not included.

Censuses in 1920, 1930 and 1945 are based on the “occupation method” where those who have an occupation and those who do not have an occupation are classified according to whether one has regular work or not. As for the censuses from 1950 to 1965, although there are no differences in the definitions of “employees,” “totally unemployed,” and “not in labour force” mentioned above, there are slight differences in their breakdown. The changes are as follows. However, the results of 1950 and 1955 in Okinawa-ken are tabulations of the population aged 14 years and over.

| The Census year | Labour force  |            | Not in labour force   |
|-----------------|---|------------|---|
|                 | Employed  | Unemployed |   |
| 1965            | Working mainly <sup>1)</sup><br>Working subsidiarily <sup>1)</sup><br>Not at work <sup>1)</sup> | -          | Keeping house <sup>1)</sup><br>Attending school <sup>1)</sup><br>Others <sup>1)</sup> |
| 1960            | Working mainly<br>Working subsidiarily<br>Not at work   | -          | Keeping house<br>Attending school<br>Old age or illness<br>Others                     |

|      |  |   |   |
|------|--|---|---|
| 1955 | At work<br>Working mainly <sup>1)</sup><br>Keeping house mainly <sup>1)</sup><br>Attending school mainly <sup>1)</sup><br>Others <sup>1)</sup><br>Not at work<br>Keeping house mainly <sup>1)</sup><br>Attending school mainly <sup>1)</sup><br>Others <sup>1)</sup> | Keeping house mainly <sup>1)</sup><br>Attending school mainly <sup>1)</sup><br>Others <sup>1)</sup> | Keeping house <sup>1)</sup><br>Attending school <sup>1)</sup><br>Others <sup>1)</sup>   |
| 1950 | At work <sup>2)</sup><br>Not at work <sup>2)</sup>   | -   | Attending school <sup>2)</sup><br>Keeping house <sup>2)</sup><br>Unable to work <sup>2)</sup><br>Other and not reported <sup>2)</sup> |

Note) Cases where there is no breakdown are shown with the symbol “-” (although there is a classification shown at the top of the table).

1) The breakdown above is presented for the result of 1% sampling tabulation.

2) The breakdown above is presented for the result of 10% sampling tabulation.

### Labour force participation rate

“Labour force participation rate” is the percentage of labour force among the population aged 15 years and over (excluding the “labour force status not reported”).

$$\text{Labour force participation rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Labour force}}{\text{Labour force} + \text{Not in labour force}} \times 100$$

### Employment Status

“Employment status” is the classification of employed persons according to the employment status such as running business or being employed during the surveyed period as follows.

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

“Contracted employees” employed based on contracts with the purpose of being engaged in a professional type of job, and those referred to as “temporary employees” at their workplaces, regardless of their work conditions and employment period.

**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...**Proprietors of private shops, factories, farms, etc., medical practitioners, lawyers, writers, housekeepers, etc. who ran business on their own or only with their family

**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.

The classification of “employment status” differs slightly in each census. The change is as follows.

From the 1940 Population Census, it is possible to make a time-series comparison in three classifications.

Also, in Okinawa-ken from 1950 to 1970, the “employment status” was surveyed with the same definition as mainland Japan, and it is possible to make a time-series comparison in three classifications.

| Census year   | Categories   | 3 categories  |  |                  |
|---------------|--------------|---|--|------------------|
|               |              | Self-employed   | Employees  | Family employees |
| After 2010    | 6 categories | Self-employed, employing others<br>Self-employed, not employing others<br>Piece rate work               | Employees<br>Regular employees<br>Temporary employees<br>Part-time employees and others<br>Board member of company, etc. | Family employees |
| 2000 and 2005 | 6 categories | Self-employed, employing others<br>Self-employed, not employing others<br>Persons doing home handicraft | Employees<br>Regular employees<br>Temporary employees<br>Directors   | Family workers   |
| 1975-1995     | 6 categories | Self-employed, employing others<br>Self-employed, not employing others<br>Persons doing home handicraft | Employees<br>Directors   | Family workers   |

|               |              |   |   |                       |
|---------------|--------------|---|---|-----------------------|
| 1970          | 6 categories | Employers<br>Self-employed persons<br>Home handcraft job                                  | Employees<br>Directors  | Family workers        |
| 1965          | 5 categories | Self-employed workers or employers<br>Persons doing home handcraft                        | Employees<br>Company or public corporation directors                              | Family workers        |
| 1960          | 7 categories | Employers<br>Workers on own account<br>Home handcraft job                                 | Government employees<br>Employees in private business<br>Directors of corporation | Family workers        |
| 1955          | 5 categories | Employers<br>Workers on own account   | Government employees<br>Employees in private business                             | Unpaid family workers |
| 1950          | 5 categories | Self-employed workers with paid employees<br>Self-employed workers without paid employees | Private wage and salary workers<br>Government workers                             | Unpaid family workers |
| 1947          | 4 categories | Owner of industrial enterprise  | Dir. or man. of corporate body<br>Hired employee                                  | Family workers        |
| 1940          | 3 categories | Business proprietors  | Other employed persons  | Family-helpers        |
| 1920 and 1930 | 2 categories | Employers   | Others  |                       |

## 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.

The industrial classification used for the 2020 Population Census is based on Japan Standard Industrial Classification, revised in October 2013, with some arrangements to be suited for the 2020 Population Census. It consists of 253 minor groups, 82 medium groups and 20 major groups.

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

Primary industry:

- A. Agriculture and forestry
- B. Fisheries

Secondary industry:

- C. Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel
- D. Construction
- E. Manufacturing

Tertiary industry:

- F. Electricity, gas, heat supply and water



- G. Information and communications
- H. Transport and postal activities
- I. Wholesale and retail trade
- J. Finance and insurance
- K. Real estate and goods rental and leasing
- L. Scientific research, professional and technical services
- M. Accommodations, eating and drinking services
- N. Living-related and personal services and amusement services
- O. Education, learning support
- P. Medical, health care and welfare
- Q. Compound services
- R. Services, n.e.c.
- S. Government, except elsewhere classified

The remaining major group is “T. Industries unable to classify ”.

Note) - Among the major groups of the industrial classification, “T. Industries unable to classify” are not included any of the three groups above.

- For further details on definitions and examples, please refer to the Japan Standard Industry Classification.  
([https://www.soumu.go.jp/toukei\\_toukatsu/index/seido/sangyo/index.htm](https://www.soumu.go.jp/toukei_toukatsu/index/seido/sangyo/index.htm))

<Reference> (Particular kind of reorganization)

As for medium group “Nonstore retailers” under the “I. Wholesale and retail trade,” retailers are classified according to the items sold, and there is no discrimination between whether the store exists or not. As for minor group “Establishments engaged in administrative or ancillary economic activities,” the establishments are classified as the same as the major economic activity engaged in by the establishment it does the administrative or ancillary activities for.

<Important notes>

If an employed person worked in two or more establishments, “industry” is decided by that of the establishment where he/she worked most.

Those who work by being dispatched from worker dispatch business establishments are classified according to the type of major business of the establishments they are dispatched to.

## 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 2020 Population Census is based on “Japan Standard Occupational Classification”, established in December 2009, with some arrangements to be suited for the 2020 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

Note) For further details on definitions and examples, please refer to the Japan Standard Occupation Classification.  
([https://www.soumu.go.jp/toukei\\_toukatsu/index/seido/shokgyou/21index.htm](https://www.soumu.go.jp/toukei_toukatsu/index/seido/shokgyou/21index.htm))

## Socio-Economic Groups

“Socio-Economic Groups” are the classification for classifying persons according to their social and economic characteristics. This classification takes account of labour force status and age for all persons, and occupation and employment status for employed persons.

Details are shown in the table below.

| Socio-Economic Groups     | Age                   | Labour force status<br>1) | Occupation   |  |  | Employment status<br>2)                                      |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|
|                           |                       |                           | Major Groups   | Medium Groups                                | Minor Groups   |  |
| 1. Agricultural workers   | 15 years old and over | 1~4                       | G. Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers   | 46<br>47<br>48                               | 461,462,469<br>(471~479)<br>(481~489)  | 4~7<br>4~7<br>4~7  |
| 2. Agricultural employees | 15 years old and over | 1~4                       | G. Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers   | 46<br>47<br>48                               | 461,462,469<br>(471~479)<br>(481~489)  | 1,2,3<br>1,2,3<br>1,2,3                                      |
| 3. Directors              | 15 years old and over | 1~4                       | A. Administrative and managerial workers   | 02   | (021,02a)  | 4  |
| 4. Shop proprietors       | 15 years old and over | 1~4                       | D. Sales workers<br>E. Service workers   | 32<br>40                                     | 321,322<br>401   | 4~7<br>4~7   |
| 5. Factory proprietors    | 15 years old and over | 1~4                       | H. Manufacturing process workers<br><br><br><br><br><br><br>J. Construction and mining workers | 49<br>50<br>51<br>55<br>56<br>58<br>59<br>65 | (49a~49j)<br>(50a~50j)<br>(51a~51f)<br>(551~555)<br>(56a~579)<br>(581~585)<br>59n,592<br>651,653,662,<br>665~68a | 4, 5<br>4, 5<br>4, 5<br>4, 5<br>4, 5<br>4, 5<br>4, 5<br>4, 5 |

| Socio-Economic Groups                 | Age                   | Labour force status<br>1) | Occupation   |               |                  | Employment status<br>2) |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------|------------------|-------------------------|
|                                       |                       |                           | Major Groups   | Medium Groups | Minor Groups     |                         |
| 6. Service shop and other proprietors | 15 years old and over | 1~4                       | A. Administrative and managerial workers             | 03            | 049              | 5                       |
|                                       |                       |                           | B. Professional and engineering workers              | 17            | 179              | 5                       |
|                                       |                       |                           |  | 21            | 212              | 5                       |
|                                       |                       |                           | C. Clerical workers                                  | 25            | (25a~25c)        | 5                       |
|                                       |                       |                           |  | 26            | (26a)            | 5                       |
|                                       |                       |                           |  | 27            | (27a)            | 5                       |
|                                       |                       |                           |  | 28            | (28a)            | 5                       |
|                                       |                       |                           |  | 29            | (291~299)        | 5                       |
|                                       |                       |                           |  | 30            | (30a,303)        | 5                       |
|                                       |                       |                           |  | 31            | (311~31a)        | 5                       |
|                                       |                       |                           | D. Sales workers                                     | 32            | 324~326          | 5                       |
|                                       |                       |                           |  | 33            | (331~33a)        | 5                       |
|                                       |                       |                           |  | 34            | (343~34c)        | 5                       |
|                                       |                       |                           | E. Service workers                                   | 35            | 359              | 5                       |
|                                       |                       |                           |  | 36            | 361              | 5                       |
|                                       |                       |                           |  | 38            | (381~38a)        | 5                       |
|                                       |                       |                           |  | 39            | (391,392)        | 5                       |
|                                       |                       |                           |  | 40            | 402~407          | 5                       |
|                                       |                       |                           |  | 41            | (41a~414)        | 5                       |
|                                       |                       |                           |  | 42            | (421~429)        | 5                       |
|                                       |                       |                           | F. Security workers                                  | 43            | 452~459          | 4, 5                    |
|                                       |                       |                           | H. Manufacturing process workers                     | 59            | 59p              | 4, 5                    |
|                                       |                       |                           | I. Transport and machine operation workers           | 61            | (61a)            | 4, 5                    |
|                                       |                       |                           |  | 62            | 623              | 4, 5                    |
|                                       |                       |                           |  | 63            | 63a,63c          | 4, 5                    |
|                                       |                       |                           |  | 64            | (641~64a)        | 4, 5                    |
|                                       |                       |                           | J. Construction and mining workers                   | 65            | 652,661,663, 664 | 4, 5                    |
|                                       |                       |                           |  | 67            | (67a~679)        | 4, 5                    |
|                                       |                       |                           |  | 69            | (693,69a)        | 4, 5                    |
|                                       |                       |                           | K. Carrying, cleaning, packaging and related workers | 70            | 702~706          | 4, 5                    |
|                                       |                       |                           |  | 71            | 711,71a,71c 712  | 4, 5<br>5               |
|                                       |                       |                           |  | 72            | (721)            | 4, 5                    |
|                                       |                       |                           |  | 73            | (739)            | 4, 5                    |
|                                       |                       |                           | L. Workers not classifiable by occupation            | 99            | (999)            | 4, 5                    |
| 7. Professional workers               | 15 years old and over | 1~4                       | B. Professional and engineering workers              | 05            | (051,052)        | 1~7                     |
|                                       |                       |                           |  | 12            | 121~124          | 1~7                     |
|                                       |                       |                           |  | 17            | 17a, 17c         | 1~6                     |

| Socio-Economic Groups                 | Age                   | Labour force status<br>1) | Occupation   |  |  | Employment status<br>2)  |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|
|                                       |                       |                           | Major Groups   | Medium Groups  | Minor Groups   |  |
|                                       |                       |                           |  | 18<br>19   | (181~18a)<br>19c   | 1~7<br>1~4   |
| 8. Technical workers                  | 15 years old and over | 1~4                       | B. Professional and engineering workers<br>E. Service workers<br>I. Transport and machine operation workers                              | 06<br>12<br>37<br>62                                     | (06a~11a)<br>131~15a<br>(371,37a)<br>62a<br>624  | 1~7<br>1~7<br>1~4,7<br>1~7<br>1~4  |
| 9. Teachers and religious workers     | 15 years old and over | 1~4                       | B. Professional and engineering workers  | 16<br>19<br><br>20<br>24                                 | (163,16a)<br>191<br>192~196<br>199<br>(201)<br>24s,24t   | 1~7<br>1~5,7<br>1~4<br>1~7<br>1,3~7<br>1~7   |
| 10. Authors, artists and entertainers | 15 years old and over | 1~4                       | B. Professional and engineering workers  | 21<br>22<br>23<br>24                                     | 211<br>(22a~225)<br>(231,23a)<br>24a~24r,245,<br>24c   | 1~6<br>1~7<br>1~7<br>1~7   |
| 11. Managers and officials            | 15 years old and over | 1~4                       | A. Administrative and managerial workers   | 01<br>03   | (01a)<br>(03a,049)   | 1<br>1,3,7   |
| 12. Clerical workers                  | 15 years old and over | 1~4                       | B. Professional and engineering workers<br>C. Clerical workers<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>I. Transport and machine operation workers | 17<br>21<br>25<br>26<br>27<br>28<br>29<br>30<br>31<br>63 | 179<br>212<br>(25a~25c)<br>(26a)<br>(27a)<br>(28a)<br>292,299<br>(30a,303)<br>(311~31a)<br>631 | 1,3,4,6<br>1~4,6<br>1~4,6,7<br>1~4,6,7<br>1~4,6,7<br>1~4,6,7<br>1~4,6,7<br>1~4,6,7<br>1~4,6,7<br>1,2,3,6 |
| 13. Sales workers                     | 15 years old and over | 1~4                       | C. Clerical workers<br>D. Sales workers  | 29<br>32<br><br>33<br>34                                 | 291<br>321,322<br>323<br>324~326<br>(331~33a)<br>(343~34c)                                     | 1~4,6,7<br>1,2,3<br>1~4,7<br>1~4,6,7<br>1~4,6,7<br>1~4,6,7   |
| 14. Skilled workers                   | 15 years old and over | 1~4                       | B. Professional and engineering workers<br>G. Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers  | 24<br>46   | 246<br>463   | 1,2,3<br>1~7   |

| Socio-Economic Groups          | Age                   | Labour force status<br><br>1) | Occupation   |  |   | Employment status<br><br>2)  |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
|                                |                       |                               | Major Groups   | Medium Groups  | Minor Groups  |  |
|                                |                       |                               | H. Manufacturing process workers<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>I. Transport and machine operation workers<br><br><br><br><br><br><br>J. Construction and mining workers<br><br><br><br><br><br><br>K. Carrying, cleaning, packaging and related workers | 49<br>50<br>51<br>55<br>56<br>58<br>59<br>60<br>61<br>62<br>63<br>64<br>65<br>67<br>72 | (49a~49j)<br>(50a~50j)<br>(51a~51f)<br>(551~555)<br>(56a~579)<br>(581~585)<br>(59n~592)<br>(60a)<br>(61a)<br>623<br>63a,63c<br>(641~64a)<br>652~664,666<br>665,68a<br>67a,674<br>679<br>(721) | 1,2,3,6,7<br>1,2,3,6,7<br>1,2,3,6,7<br>1,2,3,6,7<br>1,2,3,6,7<br>1,2,3,6,7<br>1,2,3,6,7<br>1,2,3<br>1,2,3,6,7<br>1,2,3,6,7<br>1,2,3,6,7<br>1,2,3,6,7<br>1,2,3,6,7<br>1,3,6,7<br>1,2,3,6,7<br>1,3,6,7<br>1,2,3,6,7<br>1,2,3,6,7 |
| 15. Labourers                  | 15 years old and over | 1~4                           | J. Construction and mining workers<br><br>K. Carrying, cleaning, packaging and related workers   | 65<br>69<br>70<br>71<br>73   | 651,681,682<br>(693,69a)<br>701<br>702~706<br>711,71a,71c<br>(739)  | 1,3,6,7<br>1,2,3,6,7<br>1~7<br>1,2,3,6,7<br>1,2,3,6,7<br>1,2,3,6,7   |
| 16. Service workers            | 15 years old and over | 1~4                           | E. Service workers<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>F. Security workers<br>K. Carrying, cleaning, packaging and related workers  | 35<br>36<br>38<br>39<br>40<br><br>41<br>42<br>43<br>71                                 | (351,359)<br>(361,362)<br>(381~38a)<br>(391,392)<br>401<br>402~407<br>(41a~414)<br>(421~429)<br>453,459<br>712  | 1~4,6<br>1~4,6,7<br>1~4,6,7<br>1~4,6,7<br>1,2,3<br>1~4,6,7<br>1~4,6,7<br>1~4,6,7<br>6,7<br>1~4,6,7   |
| 17. Protective service workers | 15 years old and over | 1~4                           | F. Security workers  | 43   | (43a~459)   | 1,2,3  |
| 18. Home handicraft            | 15 years old and over | 1~3                           | C. Clerical workers<br>H. Manufacturing process workers  | 25<br>49<br>50   | 25c<br>49j<br>50c~50j   | 8<br>8<br>8  |

| Socio-Economic Groups                                 | Age                   | Labour force status<br>1) | Occupation   |                            |   | Employment status<br>2) |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|-------------------------|
|   |                       |                           | Major Groups   | Medium Groups              | Minor Groups  |                         |
|   |                       |                           |  | 51<br>56<br>58<br>59<br>72 | (51a~51f)<br>(56a~579)<br>(581~585)<br>59n,592<br>(721) | 8<br>8<br>8<br>8<br>8   |
|   |                       |                           | K. Carrying, cleaning, packaging and related workers |                            |   |                         |
|   |                       |                           | L. Workers not classifiable by occupation            | 99                         | (999)   | 8                       |
| 19. Students and pupils                               | 15 years old and over | 7                         | -  | -                          | -   | -                       |
| 20. Houseworkers                                      | 15 years old and over | 6                         | -  | -                          | -   | -                       |
| 21. Other non-active persons 15 years of age and over | 15 years old and over | 5,8                       | -  | -                          | -   | -                       |
| 22. Persons under 15 years of age                     | Under 15 years old    | -                         | -  | -                          | -   | -                       |
| 23. Unclassifiable socio-economic groups              | 15 years old and over | 1~4                       | L. Workers not classifiable by occupation            | 99                         | (999)   | 1,2,3,6,7               |

Note) - “Age not reported”, “Labour force status not reported” or “Employment status not reported” are

“23. Unclassifiable socio-economic groups”

- ( ) :all of the “Minor groups” including in the applicable “Medium groups”

1) Labour force status

1:Mostly worked 2:Worked besides doing housework 3:Worked besides attending school  
4:Absent from work 5:Unemployed 6:Did housework 7:Attending school 8:Others

2) Employment status

1:Regular employees 2:Temporary employees 3:Part-time employees and others  
4:Board member of company, etc. 5:Self-employed, employing others  
6:Self-employed, not employing others 7:Family employees 8:Piece rate work

## Commuting Employed Persons and Persons Attending School

“Commuting employed persons” refers to those persons whose place of work and place of usual residence (home) are different. “Persons attending school” refers to persons who attended school during the census week among those classified not in labour force. In this case, the term “school” includes primary school, junior high school, high school, junior college, technical college, university, graduate school, miscellaneous category schools including university preparatory schools and dressmaking school. However, those attending kindergarten, nursery, and certified child center are not included.

Attendants to these schools, however, are not included in this category if they were classified in labour force according to the type of activities during the census week.

### Place of Work 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.

| Items   |     | Details   |
|---|-----|---|
| Population based on place of usual residence (Nighttime population)                 |     | (a) Population usually residing in the area concerned<br>(a)=(b)+(c)+(f)+(k)  |
| Neither working nor attending school  | (b) | Among the persons usually live in, those whose labour force status was “unemployed”, “did housework,” or “others”   |
| Working or schooling in the same Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura                             | (c) | Among the persons usually live in, those who work at “home” or those whose place of work/attending school is in the “same <i>ku</i> , <i>shi</i> , <i>machi</i> , or <i>mura</i> ”<br>(c)=(d)+(e)   |
| Working at home   | (d) | Among the persons usually live in, those who work at “home”   |
| Working or schooling in the same Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura (excluding working at home) | (e) | Among the persons usually live in, those whose place of work/attending school is in the “same <i>ku</i> , <i>shi</i> , <i>machi</i> , or <i>mura</i> ”  |
| Working or schooling in other Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura                                | (f) | Among the persons usually live in, those whose place of work/attending school is in “another <i>ku</i> , <i>shi</i> , <i>machi</i> , or <i>mura</i> ”<br>(f)=(g)+(h)+(i)+(j)  |
| Working or schooling in other Ku of the same Shi                                    | (g) | Among those who usually live in any of the 21 major cities, those whose place of work/attending school is in “another <i>ku</i> , <i>shi</i> , <i>machi</i> , or <i>mura</i> ” but within the same <i>shi</i> as their usual place of residence |
| Working or schooling in other Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura of the same prefecture         | (h) | Among the persons usually live in, those whose place of work/attending school is in “another <i>ku</i> , <i>shi</i> , <i>machi</i> , or <i>mura</i> ” but within the same prefecture as their usual place of residence                          |

|  |  |     |  |
|--|--|-----|--|
|  | Working or schooling in other prefecture   | (i) | Among the persons usually live in, those whose place of work/attending school is in “another <i>ku</i> , <i>shi</i> , <i>machi</i> , or <i>mura</i> ” and in a prefecture other than that one usually lives in   |
|  | Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura of working or schooling is not reported or outside Japan                | (j) | Among the persons usually live in, those whose place of work/attending school is in “another <i>ku</i> , <i>shi</i> , <i>machi</i> , or <i>mura</i> ” and the place ( <i>shi</i> , <i>ku</i> , <i>machi</i> , or <i>mura</i> ) of work/attending school is not reported or is overseas   |
|  | Place of working or schooling not reported   | (k) | Among the persons usually live in, those whose place of work/attending school is unknown (including those whose “labour force status not reported”)  |
|  | (Recount) Outflow population   | (l) | Those who commute or attend school from the area concerned to another area<br><br>Prefectures (l)=(i)<br>Shi, Machi or Mura (l)=(h)+(i)<br>Ku (l)=(g)+(h)+(i)  |
| Population based on place of working or schooling (Daytime population) |  | (m) | “Population based on the usual place of residence” subtracting the “outflow population” and adding “inflow population”<br><br>Japan, Ku (m)=(b)+(c)+(j)+(k)+(o)+(p)+(q)<br>Prefectures (m)=(b)+(c)+(g)+(h)+(j)+(k)+(q)<br>Shi, Machi or Mura (m)=(b)+(c)+(g)+(j)+(k)+(p)+(q)   |
|  | Residing in other Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura   | (n) | Among those who commute or attend school, those whose usual place of residence is in a different <i>shi</i> , <i>ku</i> , <i>machi</i> , or <i>mura</i> from that of their place of work/school<br>(n)=(o)+(p)+(q)   |
|  | Residing in other Ku of the same Shi   | (o) | Among those who usually live in any of the 21 major cities, those whose usual place of residence is in a different ku of the same shi from that of their place of work/school  |
|  | Residing in other Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura of the same prefecture                                | (p) | Among those who commute or attend school, those whose usual place of residence is in a different <i>shi</i> , <i>ku</i> , <i>machi</i> , or <i>mura</i> of the same prefecture from that of their place of work/school   |
|  | Residing in other prefecture   | (q) | Among those who commute or attend school, those whose usual place of residence is in a different prefecture from that of their place of work/school  |
|  | Place of working or schooling is not reported or outside Japan with residing in the above area | (r) | Among those whose place or work/school is not reported (including those whose “labour force status not reported”), or those whose place of work/attending school is in “another <i>ku</i> , <i>shi</i> , <i>machi</i> , or <i>mura</i> ,” those whose place ( <i>shi</i> , <i>ku</i> , <i>machi</i> , or <i>mura</i> ) of work/attending school is not reported or overseas and who usually live in the area concerned |



|   |        |     |  |
|---|--------|-----|--|
| (Recount)<br>population                             | Inflow | (s) | Population commuting or attending school from other areas to the area concerned<br><br>Prefectures (s)=(q)<br>Shi, Machi or Mura (s)=(p)+(q)<br>Ku (s)=(o)+(p)+(q) |
| Ratio of daytime population to nighttime population |        | (t) | Ratio of daytime population per 100 nighttime population<br>$(m)/(a) \times 100$   |

Note) 21 major cities are cities designated by the Cabinet Order and the Ku-area of Tokyo.

#### <Important notes>

- Place of work refers to a place where employed persons work. However, in the case of an employed person working outside such as a sales representative or a driver, the shi, ku, machi, or mura where the establishment he/she belonged to was situated is regarded as the place of work, and in the case of a crew (employed person) of a ship, the shi, ku, machi, or mura where the base port for the ship is located is regarded as the place of work.
- Those who work or attend school at nighttime are also included in the daytime population, regarded as working or attending school daytime, as a matter of convenience. Traveling from one place to another for shopping, etc. in daytime, however, are not taken into account as a daytime population.
- In the 1955 Population Census, the location of the establishment (place of work) is surveyed only for employed persons, and the place of attending school is not surveyed. As for censuses in 1960 and thereafter, both the place of work and attending school are surveyed. However, in the censuses in 1960 and 1965, those who work at home and those who work within the same shi, ku, machi, or mura as their home are not discriminated.
- While the daytime population is surveyed from the 1960 Population Census, the calculation of the inflow and outflow of those who attend school is limited to those aged 15 years and over for censuses in 1960 and 1965. From the 1980 Population Census to the 2005 Population Census, those whose age is unknown are excluded from the tabulation of the place of work/attending school. In the 2010 Population Census and thereafter, those whose age is unknown are also included in the tabulation.

### Commuting Status of Household Members

“Commuting status of household members” classifies the members of private households according to the status of working/attending school. The classification is established from the 1985 Population Census. Private households are first classified into “households consisting of commuting employed persons and persons attending school only” and “other households (remaining household members excluding commuting employed persons and persons attending school).” Then, they are further classified as follows according to the difference of commuting or attending school for the “households consisting of commuting employed persons and persons attending school only,” and according to the member(s) staying at home after the commuting member goes to work/school for “other households (remaining household members excluding commuting employed persons and persons attending school).”

| Items  |  | Details   | Remarks  |
|--|--|---|--|
| Households consisting of commuting employed persons and persons attending school only                            |  | Households consisting of members commuting or attending school only   |  |
|  | Commuting employed persons only  | Households consisting of members commuting only   | These three classifications are used from the 1990 Population Census         |
|  | Persons attending school only  | Households consisting of members attending school only  |  |
|  | Households with commuting employed persons and persons attending school        | Households consisting of both members commuting and members attending school  |  |
| Other households (remaining household members excluding commuting employed persons and persons attending school) |  |   |  |
|  | Household members aged 65 and over only  | Households consisting of persons aged 65 years of age and over only   |  |
|  | Household members aged 65 and over, children aged under 6 years only           | Households consisting of persons aged 65 years of age and over and child(ren) under 6 years of age only                             |  |
|  | Household members aged 65 and over, children aged under 6 years and women only | Households consisting of persons aged 65 years of age and over, child(ren) under 6 years of age and women 6 to 64 years of age only |  |
|  | Household members aged 65 and over, women only                                 | Households consisting of persons aged 65 years of age and over and women 6 to 64 years of age only                                  |  |
|  | Children aged under 6 years only   | Households consisting of child(ren) under 6 years of age only   | This type of household is included in “other” in the Population Census 1985. |
|  | Children aged under 6 years and women only                                     | Households consisting of child(ren) under 6 years of age and women 6 to 64 years of age only  |  |
|  | Women only (except for those aged under 6 and over 65 years)                   | Households consisting of women 6 to 64 years of age only  |  |
|  | Other  | Other than above  |  |

## Means of Transport

"Means of transport" refer to those which are usually used to go to work or to attend school and are classified into the following categories.

For persons who are employed while attending school, the means of commuting to their working places (only one way) were regarded as their means of transport; for persons who use two or more means of transport (excluding commuting on foot), all the means of transport were regarded as their means of transport; for persons who use different means of transport day by day, the means of transport most frequently used were regarded as their means of transport; and for persons who use different means of transport for going and returning, the means for going were regarded as their means of transport.

| Items                                  | Details  |
|--|--|
| Only on foot                           | Commuting or attending school only by foot   |
| Train, subway, tram, public or private | Using trains, subways, trams, monorails, etc.  |
| Bus                                    | Using buses (including a trolley bus)  |
| Company's or school bus                | Using the private bus of the company or the school<br>This includes the case where the company hires a bus for the commuting of employees. |
| Private car                            | Using a private car (including a car also used for business)<br>This includes the case where one uses the car of the company.              |
| Taxi                                   | Using a taxi<br>This includes the case where the company hires a taxi.   |
| Motorcycle                             | Using motorcycles  |
| Bicycle                                | Using bicycles   |
| Other means                            | Using means of transportation other than above, including ships and ropeways   |

## 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.”

In the case where there is a period absent from the current domicile for three months or more after starting to live in the current place due to job relocation or travel, the duration of residency will be the period after returning to the current domicile.

## Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago

“Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago” refers to the municipality where the member of the household usually lived five years ago.

In the 2020 Population Census, the municipality one usually lived in as of 1 October 2015 (at the time of the previous survey) was surveyed, and the state of moving in to the area between five years ago and at the time of survey is classified as follows.

Those who usually lived in the area five years ago but moved out and were usually living in other areas at the time of the 2020 Population Census are presented as “those who usually lived in five years before” in the result table of the area concerned.

Although in the censuses in 2000 and before, only those aged 5 years and over were tabulated, those of 5 years age or under are also tabulated by surveying the usual place of residence at the time of birth from the 2010 census.

| Items                            |     | Details  |
|----------------------------------|-----|--|
| Total (Persons usually live)     | (a) | Population usually residing in the area concerned<br>(a)=(b)+(e)+(h)+(i)+(j)+(k)+(l)   |
| Present address                  | (b) | Among the persons usually live in, those whose usual place of residence five years ago was the “same as the current place.”  |
| Migration                        | (c) | Among the persons usually live in, other than those whose usual place of residence five years ago was the “same as the current place.”   |
| From in Japan                    | (d) | Among the persons usually live in, those whose usual place of residence five years ago was “another place in the same ku, shi, machi or mura,” or “another ku, shi, machi or mura.”  |
| From the same Shi, Machi or Mura | (e) | Among the persons usually live in, those whose usual place of residence five years ago was “another place in the same ku, shi, machi or mura,” as well as those who usually live in any of the 21 major cities whose usual place of residence five years ago was “another ku, shi, machi or mura” and the place they lived in was in the same shi as the current usual place of residence. |
| From the same Ku                 | (f) | Those who usually live in any of the 21 major cities whose usual place of residence five years ago was the “same ku, shi, machi or mura”   |
| From other Ku of the same Shi    | (g) | Among those who usually live in any of the 21 major cities, those whose usual place of residence five years ago was “another ku, shi, machi or mura” and the place they lived in was in the same shi as the current usual place of residence   |

|  |   |     |  |
|--|---|-----|--|
|  | From other Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura of the same prefecture              | (h) | Among the persons usually live in, those whose usual place of residence five years ago was “another ku, shi, machi or mura” and the place they lived in was another shi, machi or mura within the same prefecture as the current place of residence  |
|  | From other prefecture   | (i) | Among the persons usually live in, those whose usual place of residence five years ago was “another ku, shi, machi or mura” and the place they lived in was a different prefecture from the current place of residence   |
|  | From outside Japan  | (j) | Among the persons usually live in, those whose usual place of residence five years ago was “abroad”  |
|  | Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura of usual residence five years ago not reported | (k) | Among the persons usually live in, those whose usual place of residence five years ago was “another ku, shi, machi or mura” and the place they lived in was unreported   |
|  | Migration status not reported   | (l) | Among the persons usually live in, those whose usual place of residence five years ago was unreported  |
|  | (Recount) In-migration  | (m) | Those who usually live in another area five years ago but now usually live in the area concerned<br>Japan (m)=(j)<br>Prefectures (m)=(i)+(j)<br>Shi, Machi or Mura (m)=(h)+(i)+(j)<br>Ku (m)=(g)+(h)+(i)+(j)   |
|  | Persons usually lived five years ago                                  | (n) | Population usually lived in the area five years ago (do not include those whose usual place of residence five years ago was “abroad”)<br>Japan (n)=(b)+(e)+(h)+(i)+(k)<br>Prefectures (n)=(b)+(e)+(h)+(r)<br>Shi, Machi or Mura (n)=(b)+(e)+(q)+(r)<br>Ku (n)=(b)+(f)+(p)+(q)+(r)  |
|  | Migration in Japan  | (o) | Among the persons usually live in, other than those whose usual place of residence five years ago was the “same as the current place” (those whose usual place of residence five years ago differs from the current address)<br>Japan (o)=(e)+(h)+(i)+(k)<br>Prefectures (o)=(e)+(h)+(r)<br>Shi, Machi or Mura (o)=(e)+(q)+(r)<br>Ku (o)=(f)+(p)+(q)+(r) |
|  | To other Ku of the same Shi   | (p) | Among those who usually live in any of the 21 major cities, those whose usual place of residence now is in the same shi as five years ago but in another ku  |
|  | To other Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura of the same prefecture                | (q) | Among those who usually lived in five years ago, those whose usual place of residence now is in the same prefecture as five years ago but in another shi, machi, or mura   |
|  | To other prefecture   | (r) | Among those who usually lived in five years ago, those whose usual place of residence now is in a different prefecture from five years ago   |

|                        |      |     |   |
|------------------------|------|-----|---|
| (Recount)<br>migration | Out- |     | Those who usually lived in one of the following areas five years ago but currently live in another area |
|                        |      | (s) | Japan —   |
|                        |      |     | Prefectures (s)=(r)   |
|                        |      |     | Shi, Machi or Mura (s)=(q)+(r)  |
|                        |      |     | Ku (s)=(p)+(q)+(r)  |

Note) 21 major cities are cities designated by the Cabinet Order and the Ku-area of Tokyo.

### Migration Type of Household

Private households are classified into the following categories according to the movement pattern from their usual place of residence five years ago.

Although in the censuses in 2000 and before, only those aged 5 years and over were tabulated, those of 5 years age or under are also classified and tabulated according to the usual place of residence at the time of birth.

| Items  | Details  |
|--|--|
| Households that all household members migrated in the last five years                                    | Households in which all household members' usual place of residence five years ago is not the current address  |
| Households that all household members usually live in the same Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura as five years ago  | Households in which all household members' usual place of residence five years ago is in the same <i>shi</i> , <i>ku</i> , <i>machi</i> , or <i>mura</i> other than the current address  |
| Households that some household members usually live in the same Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura as five years ago | Among the households in which all household members' usual place of residence five years ago is not the current address, households with a member who usually lived in <i>shi</i> , <i>ku</i> , <i>machi</i> , or <i>mura</i> other than that of the household head's five years ago |
| Households that some household members migrated in the last five years                                   | Households for which it is “unknown” whether all the household members usually lived in the same <i>shi</i> , <i>ku</i> , <i>machi</i> , or <i>mura</i> five years ago or not  |
| Households that some household members migrated in the last five years                                   | Households in which some household members' usual places of residence five years ago are not the current address   |
| Households that no household member migrated in the last five years                                      | Households in which all household members' usual place of residence five years ago is the same as the current address  |
| Migration type of household not reported   | Households whose migration status was unknown  |

## **Division of Area**

Japan is administratively divided into forty-seven prefectures of which forty-three carry the suffix *ken* and the remaining four are known as *to*, *do* or *fu*. The twenty-one major cities, i.e., *Sapporo*, *Sendai*, *Saitama*, *Chiba*, *Tokyo*, *Yokohama*, *Kawasaki*, *Sagamihara*, *Niigata*, *Shizuoka*, *Hamamatsu*, *Nagoya*, *Kyoto*, *Osaka*, *Sakai*, *Kobe*, *Okayama*, *Hiroshima*, *Kitakyushu*, *Fukuoka* and *Kumamoto* are subdivided into *ku* (wards).

Boundaries are as of the date of conducting the Population Census (October 1).

## **Municipalities as of 2000**

From the 2005 Population Census, population, etc. reorganized according to the boundaries of prefectures and municipalities as of October 1, 2000, are included, considering the possibility of statistical use for countermeasures against underpopulation and allowing comparison with the results before the major movement of municipality mergers in the Heisei era for some of the statistical tables.

## **Handling of the results of the previous survey according to changes in boundaries**

With changes in the boundaries of municipalities, the municipality of the address may change even if continuously living in the same place. Thus, population and the number of households in the results of the 2015 Population Census reorganized according to the boundaries of prefectures and municipalities as of October 1, 2020, are included for comparison with the results of the previous survey.

## **Densely Inhabited Districts**

The densely inhabited district is a statistical regional unit newly introduced in the 1960 Population Census (1970 Population Census for Okinawa-ken) to clarify the characteristics unique to urban areas, because the urban areas were enlarged with municipality mergers and the establishment of new cities based on the Town and Village Merger Acceleration Act (Act No. 258 of 1953) and the New Municipalities Construction Promotion Act (Act No. 164 of 1956) and the regional presentation of “shi” and “gun” began not necessarily to represent urban areas and rural areas respectively. Currently, the concept is used as one of the criteria for calculating the amount granted as the local allocation tax, as well as being used widely for various administrative measures including urban planning, regional development planning, academic research, and marketing research in the private sector.

The basic regional unit for densely inhabited districts is the enumeration district of the Population Census until 1990, and from 1995, the basic unit block and enumeration district in cases where there are several basic unit blocks within a basic unit block (hereinafter referred to as the “basic unit block, etc.”).

The densely inhabited district in 2020 was set according to the following two conditions:

(1) Where there is a group of contiguous basic unit blocks with high population density (population density of about 4,000 inhabitants or more per square kilometer as a general rule) within a shi, ku, machi, or mura.

(2) The total population of such area exceeds 5,000<sup>1)</sup> at the time of the 2020 Population Census.

From the perspective of representing the urban district, the densely inhabited district of (1) above includes a basic unit block including any cultural, educational and recreational facilities including schools, research institutions, shrines and temples, and athletic grounds, industrial facilities including factories, warehouses and offices, public and social welfare facilities including public offices, hospitals and sanatoriums, and the population is concentrated in the area excluding the area of such facilities, or a basic unit block with the areas of such facilities accounts for more than half of the entire area that is adjacent to the basic unit area that fall under (1) above. Thus, some densely inhabited districts have population density of less than 4,000 inhabitants per square kilometer, but this is because the district includes a region with public facilities, industrial facilities, and social facilities with small numbers of regularly inhabited population.

In case, there are two or more DIDs in a municipality, the respective DIDs are distinguished by Roman numerals (01,02,03, and so forth).

1) Some of the densely inhabited districts in the 1960 Population Census and 1965 Population Census had populations less than 5,000, but this is because the estimated population at the time the enumeration district was set as of October 1 of the previous year was used for setting the densely inhabited districts for both years, instead of the population according to the 1960 Population Census and 1965 Population Census.

### **Quasi-Densely Inhabited Districts**

The Quasi-Densely Inhabited Districts (Quasi-DIDs) were established with the same definition as DIDs except that Quasi-DIDs contains a population from 3,000 to 4,999 persons.

### **Contiguous Densely Inhabited Districts**

In the twenty major cities (*ku*-area of Tokyo and the cities designated by the Cabinet Order), DIDs were originally established in each *ku* (ward). A group of contiguous DIDs stretching over two or more *ku* in each of these twenty-one major cities are counted as one contiguous DID.

The Quasi-DIDs are not included in the contiguous DIDs even if they are contiguous to each other over the boundary of *ku* and total population is 5,000 or more in the twenty-one major cities.

### **Major Metropolitan Areas and Metropolitan Areas**

“Major Metropolitan Areas” and “Metropolitan Areas” have been established for the purpose of forming broad urbanized areas across the administrative boundary, and consist of “central city(ies)” and “surrounding areas” (*Shi*, *Machi* and *Mura*) those have a high degree of economic and social integration.

“Major Metropolitan Areas” have been worked out on the basis of the results of place of work or schooling in each census since 1960. “Metropolitan Areas” have been established since the 1975 Census.



## Criteria used for establishing “Major Metropolitan Areas” and “Metropolitan Areas” in the 2020 Census

### (1) Central cities

- a. The central cities of the major metropolitan areas are *Ku*-area of Tokyo and the cities designated by the Cabinet Order, namely, Sapporo, Sendai, Saitama, Chiba, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Sagami-hara, Niigata, Shizuoka, Hamamatsu, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Sakai, Kobe, Okayama, Hiroshima, Kitakyushu, Fukuoka and Kumamoto. In case that two or more central cities are located closely each other, the major metropolitan areas are not established separately but chained together such as Kanto Major Metropolitan Areas.
- b. The central cities of the metropolitan areas are the cities with population of 500,000 or more which are not included in the major metropolitan areas.

### (2) Surrounding areas (*Shi*, *Machi* and *Mura*)

The surrounding area is defined as consisting of *Shi*, *Machi* and *Mura* which satisfy the following condition:

- i) The number of resident workers and students 15 years of age and over commuting to the central cities is 1.5 percent or more of its total resident population, and
- ii) It is contiguous to the central cities.

An exception is an area where the number of resident workers and students 15 years of age and over commuting to the central cities is less than 1.5 percent but which is surrounded by the areas that satisfy the criteria of the “surrounding area.” Such an enclosed area will also be included in the “surrounding area.”

### (3) The major metropolitan areas and the metropolitan areas established in the 2020 Census are as follows:

| Major Metropolitan Areas        | Central Cities         | Metropolitan Areas | Central Cities         |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Sapporo M.M.A....               | Sapporo- <i>shi</i>    | Utsunomiya M.A.... | Utsunomiya- <i>shi</i> |
| Sendai M.M.A. ...               | Sendai- <i>shi</i>     | Matsuyama M.A....  | Matsuyama- <i>shi</i>  |
| Kanto M.M.A. ...                | Saitama- <i>shi</i>    | Kagoshima M.A....  | Kagoshima- <i>shi</i>  |
|                                 | Chiba- <i>shi</i>      |                    |                        |
|                                 | Ku-area of Tokyo       |                    |                        |
|                                 | Yokohama- <i>shi</i>   |                    |                        |
|                                 | Kawasaki- <i>shi</i>   |                    |                        |
|                                 | Sagamihara- <i>shi</i> |                    |                        |
| Niigata M.M.A....               | Niigata- <i>shi</i>    |                    |                        |
| Shizuoka • Hamamatsu M.M.A. ... | Shizuoka- <i>shi</i>   |                    |                        |
|                                 | Hamamatsu- <i>shi</i>  |                    |                        |
|                                 | Nagoya- <i>shi</i>     |                    |                        |
| Chukyo M.M.A....                | Kyoto- <i>shi</i>      |                    |                        |
| Kinki M.M.A....                 | Osaka- <i>shi</i>      |                    |                        |
|                                 | Sakai- <i>shi</i>      |                    |                        |
|                                 | Kobe- <i>shi</i>       |                    |                        |
|                                 | Okayama- <i>shi</i>    |                    |                        |
| Okayama M.M.A....               | Hiroshima- <i>shi</i>  |                    |                        |
| Hiroshima M.M.A....             | Kitakyushu- <i>shi</i> |                    |                        |
| Kitakyushu • Fukuoka M.M.A. ... | Fukuoka- <i>shi</i>    |                    |                        |
|                                 | Kumamoto- <i>shi</i>   |                    |                        |
| Kumamoto M.M.A. ...             |                        |                    |                        |

For the municipalities included in these major metropolitan areas and metropolitan areas, please refer to the following page.

URL [https://www.stat.go.jp/data/kokusei/2020/kekka/pdf/ma\\_arealist.pdf](https://www.stat.go.jp/data/kokusei/2020/kekka/pdf/ma_arealist.pdf)

\*Only available in Japanes

### Changes of the criterion of “Central cities”

The criterion for the central cities had been applied to the major metropolitan areas as a whole before 1970, but since 1975 they have differed from those of the major metropolitan areas to those of the metropolitan areas.

In terms of the size of population, the criterion was 600,000 in the 1960 Census and one million or more in the 1965 Census. In the latter census, however, when there was a city with 500,000 to 999,999 inhabitants in a prefecture that had a city with one million or more inhabitants, such city was also considered as “Central city”. In the 1970 Census, the criterion was a city with 500,000 or more. Since 1975, the present criterion has been used.

| Major Metropolitan Areas                | Central Cities          | The Cences Year |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|   |                         | 1960            | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
| Keihin M.M.A.<br>Before 1990            | <i>Ku-area of Tokyo</i> | ○               | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|   | <i>Yokohama-shi</i>     | ○               | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|   | <i>Kawasaki-shi</i>     | ○               | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Keihinyo M.M.A.<br>1995-2000            | <i>Ku-area of Tokyo</i> |                 |      |      |      |      |      | ○    | ○    | ○    |      |      |      |      |
|   | <i>Yokohama-shi</i>     |                 |      |      |      |      |      | ○    | ○    | ○    |      |      |      |      |
|   | <i>Kawasaki-shi</i>     |                 |      |      |      |      |      | ○    | ○    | ○    |      |      |      |      |
|   | <i>Chiba-shi</i>        |                 |      |      |      |      |      | △    | ○    | ○    |      |      |      |      |
| Kanto M.M.A.<br>After 2005              | <i>Ku-area of Tokyo</i> |                 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    |
|   | <i>Yokohama-shi</i>     |                 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    |
|   | <i>Kawasaki-shi</i>     |                 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    |
|   | <i>Chiba-shi</i>        |                 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    |
|   | <i>Saitama-shi</i>      |                 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | △    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    |
|   | <i>Sagamihara-shi</i>   |                 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | ○    | ○    | ○    |
| Chukyo M.M.A.                           | <i>Nagoya-shi</i>       | ○               | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    |
| Keihanshin M.M.A.<br>Before 2005        | <i>Kyoto-shi</i>        | ○               | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    |      |      |      |
|   | <i>Osaka-shi</i>        | ○               | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    |      |      |      |
|   | <i>Kobe-shi</i>         | ○               | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    |      |      |      |
|   | <i>Amagasaki-shi</i>    |                 | ○    | ○    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|   | <i>Sakai-shi</i>        |                 |      | ○    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|   | <i>Higashiosaka-shi</i> |                 |      | ○    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Kinki M.M.A.<br>After 2010              | <i>Kyoto-shi</i>        |                 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | ○    | ○    | ○    |
|   | <i>Osaka-shi</i>        |                 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | ○    | ○    | ○    |
|   | <i>Kobe-shi</i>         |                 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | ○    | ○    | ○    |
|   | <i>Sakai-shi</i>        |                 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | ○    | ○    | ○    |
| Kitakyushu・Fukuoka M.M.A.               | <i>Kitakyushu-shi</i>   | ○               | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    |
|   | <i>Fukuoka-shi</i>      | ○               | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    |
| Sapporo M.M.A.                          | <i>Sapporo-shi</i>      |                 |      | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    |
| Sendai M.M.A.                           | <i>Sendai-shi</i>       |                 |      | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    |
| Hiroshima M.M.A.                        | <i>Hiroshima-shi</i>    |                 |      | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    |
| Shizuoka M.M.A.<br>2005                 | <i>Shizuoka-shi</i>     |                 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | ○    |      |      |      |
| Shizuoka・Hamamatsu M.M.A.<br>After 2010 | <i>Shizuoka-shi</i>     |                 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | ○    | ○    | ○    |
|   | <i>Hamamatsu-shi</i>    |                 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | ○    | ○    | ○    |
| Niigata M.M.A.                          | <i>Niigata-shi</i>      |                 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | ○    | ○    | ○    |
| Okayama M.M.A.                          | <i>Okayama-shi</i>      |                 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | ○    | ○    | ○    |
| Kumamoto M.M.A.                         | <i>Kumamoto-shi</i>     |                 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | ○    | ○    |

Note) “△” means a reference value as the special count.

## Range of Distance

“Range of distance” is set within every 10 km range of distance divided by concentric circles around the former metropolitan government office of Tokyo (Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, the municipal office of Osaka-shi (Kita-ku, Osaka), and the municipal office of Nagoya-shi (Naka-ku, Nagoya-shi). As the radius of the largest concentric circle, a 70 km radius is used for Tokyo and a 50 km radius for Osaka and Nagoya.

| The Cences<br>Year | Setting Unit          |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| After 2010         | <i>Cho / Aza</i> etc. |
| 2005               | Basic unit blocks     |
| Before 2000        | Municipalities        |

## Basic Unit Block

"Basic unit block" is a unit introduced in the 1990 Population Census to allow the use of results for regions fractionizing municipalities (school districts, town blocks, aza, etc.). A basic unit block number consists of a four-digit town code and a five-digit basic unit block code. As for areas where a residential address is indicated using the residential block method, a single residential block is set as a single basic unit block as a general rule. As for other areas, a block divided by roads, railroads, rivers, etc. that are geographically clear and permanent is set as a basic unit block. Basic unit blocks are fixed other than in the case where it is inevitable to change due to the new implementation of the residential block method for the indication of residential addresses, etc.

While tabulation using basic unit blocks is conducted from 1990, tabulation by enumeration district covered by each enumerator had been conducted in censuses in 1985 and before. Since the 2000 Population Census, an enumeration district is also set based on the basic unit block. A single enumeration district is usually set by using a single basic unit block or combining two basic unit blocks. However, for basic unit blocks with a large number of households, an enumeration district may set by dividing the block. In such cases, tabulation for each enumeration district is also conducted in addition to tabulation for each basic unit block.

<The view points of table 1 on tabulation for small areas>

Densely Inhabited Districts Code 01 represents a densely inhabited district, and 51 represents a quasi-densely inhabited district.

When there are several densely inhabited districts or quasi-densely inhabited districts within the municipality, densely inhabited districts are numbered as 01, 02, and so on from the districts with largest population (quasi-densely inhabited districts are numbered as 51, 52, and so on).

Cho / Aza code      Basic unit block code

| 市区町村コード | 基本単位区番号   | 調査区番号    | 都道府県名 | 市区町村名  | 大字・町名 | 字・丁目名 | 人口集中地区符号 | 人口<br>総数 |
|---------|-----------|----------|-------|--------|-------|-------|----------|----------|
| 1101    | 100000090 | 1807.2.1 | 北海道   | 札幌市中央区 | 宮の森   |       |          |          |
| 1101    | 100000100 | 1841.1.3 | 北海道   | 札幌市中央区 | 宮の森   |       | 1        | 26       |
| 1101    | 110000011 | 1835.2.  | 北海道   | 札幌市中央区 | 盤溪    |       |          | 41       |
|         |           |          |       | 札幌市中央区 | 盤溪    |       |          | 45       |
|         |           |          |       | 札幌市中央区 | 盤溪    |       |          | 87       |
|         |           |          |       | 札幌市中央区 | 盤溪    |       |          | 81       |
|         |           |          |       | 札幌市中央区 | 宮の森一条 | 一丁目   | 1        | 40       |
|         |           |          |       | 札幌市中央区 | 宮の森一条 | 一丁目   | 1        | 48       |
|         |           |          |       | 札幌市中央区 | 宮の森一条 | 二丁目   | 1        | 29       |
|         |           |          |       | 札幌市中央区 | 宮の森一条 | 二丁目   | 1        | 54       |
| 1101    | 10103010  | 1952.1.  | 北海道   | 札幌市中央区 | 宮の森一条 | 三丁目   | 1        | 146      |
| 1101    | 120103010 | 1953.1.  | 北海道   | 札幌市中央区 | 宮の森一条 | 三丁目   | 1        | 53       |
| 1101    | 120104010 | 1956.1.  | 北海道   | 札幌市中央区 | 宮の森一条 | 四丁目   | 1        | 87       |
| 1101    | 120104010 | 1957.1.  | 北海道   | 札幌市中央区 | 宮の森一条 | 四丁目   | 1        | 66       |
| 1101    | 120105010 | 1958.1.  | 北海道   | 札幌市中央区 | 宮の森一条 | 五丁目   | 1        | 66       |

Although this is a statistical chart for a basic unit block, the result is tabulated for each enumeration district in areas where there are several enumeration districts within the basic unit block.

### Cho / Aza etc.

“Town blocks, aza, etc.” are areas combining basic unit blocks within the same municipality having the same first six-digit code in the nine-digit basic unit block code. This is a unit introduced in the 1995 Population Census.

Town blocks, aza, etc. basically correspond to the “XX-cho,” “YY cho-me,” “aza ZZ” part of the address in the municipality.

As for town blocks, aza, etc. with notably small values of results, the results are undisclosed to protect privacy and presented by totaling with nearby blocks.

| 市区町村コード | 町丁字コード | 地域階層レベル | 秘匿処理   | 秘匿生情報         | 合算地域 | 都道府県名 | 市区町村名 | 大字・町名 | 字・丁目名 | 総数 | 人口 |
|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|----|
| 1204    | 3810   | 3       |        |               |      |       |       |       |       |    |    |
| 1204    | 381011 | 4       |        |               |      |       |       |       |       |    |    |
| 1204    | 381012 | 4       |        |               |      |       |       |       |       |    |    |
| 1204    | 381013 | 4       |        |               |      |       |       |       |       |    |    |
| 1204    | 381014 | 4       |        |               |      |       |       |       |       |    |    |
| 1204    | 381015 | 4       |        |               |      |       |       |       |       |    |    |
| 1204    | 381016 | 4       |        |               |      |       |       |       |       |    |    |
| 1204    | 381017 | 4       | 合算地域あり | 381018:381019 |      | 北海道   | 旭川市   | 近文町   | 十六丁目  |    | 77 |
| 1204    | 381018 | 4       | 秘匿地域   | 381017        |      | 北海道   | 旭川市   | 近文町   | 十八丁目  | X  | 82 |
| 1204    | 381019 | 4       | 秘匿地域   | 381017        |      | 北海道   | 旭川市   | 近文町   | 十九丁目  | X  |    |
| 1204    | 381020 | 4       |        |               |      | 北海道   | 旭川市   | 近文町   | 二十丁目  |    |    |
| 1204    | 381021 | 4       |        |               |      | 北海道   | 旭川市   | 近文町   |       |    |    |
| 1204    | 381022 | 4       |        |               |      | 北海道   | 旭川市   | 近文町   |       |    |    |

“With other totaled area” shows that the results of undisclosed areas are added to this area, and the number of the undisclosed area is shown in the “totaled area” column. This case shows that two blocks, namely 381018 (18 *cho-me*) and 381019 (19 *cho-me*), are totaled.

As for the results presented in area hierarchy, “1” represents the level of municipalities, “2” represents the level of *o-aza* and town name (those that do not include different *aza* and town block), “3” represents the total of same *o-aza* and town name, and “4” represents the level of *aza* and town block.

“Undisclosed area” is the area where the results are undisclosed because values of results are notably small, and the number of the area to which the result is added is shown in the “information on the totaled area” column. This case shows that two blocks, namely 381018 (18 *cho-me*) and 381019 (19 *cho-me*), are totaled to 381017 (17 *cho-me*) because their values are notably small.

The result is shown in “x” for the undisclosed area. Note that values in the row noted “with other totaled area” are the total of the area concerned and the undisclosed area. This example shows that the total population of three areas is 82.

## Grid Square Statistics of Population Census

Grid Square Statistics of Population Census is the the result of the Population Census reorganized according to the small grid squares (regional mesh), dividing the whole area of Japan by latitude and longitude.

As for the Grid Square Statistics, please refer to the following page.

URL <https://www.stat.go.jp/data/mesh/gaiyou.html>

## Kind of City Planning Area

The city planning areas are set based on the plan concerning land use, improvement of urban facilities, and urban development projects for the sake of promoting the sound development and orderly improvement of cities (city plan) to which the City Planning Act (Act No. 100 of 1968) and other relevant laws are applied.

Based on the kind of city planning area, enumeration districts for this survey were classified as follows.

The “quasi-city planning area” for which information was collected from 2015 is included in areas other than the city planning area.

### A. City planning area<sup>1)</sup>

#### a. Urbanization promotion area

##### 1. Industrial area

##### (1) Industrial area A

##### [1] Exclusive industrial district

- [2] Exclusive industrial district with others
  - [3] Industrial district
  - [4] Industrial district with others
- (2) Industrial area B
  - [5] Quasi-industrial district
  - [6] Quasi-industrial district with others
- 2. Commercial area
  - (1) Commercial area A
    - [7] Commercial district
    - [8] Commercial district with others
  - (2) Commercial area B
    - [9] Neighborhood commercial district
    - [10] Neighborhood commercial district with others
- 3. Residential area
  - (1) Residential area
    - [11] Rural residential district
    - [12] Quasi-residential district
    - [13] Category 2 residential district
    - [14] Category 1 residential district
    - [15] Residential district Category 1 and Category 2
    - [16] Residential district with others
  - (2) Exclusively medium-high residential
    - [17] Category 2 exclusively medium-high residential
    - [18] Category 1 exclusively medium-high residential
    - [19] Exclusively medium-high residential Category 1 and Category 2
    - [20] Exclusively medium-high residential with others
  - (3) Exclusively low-story residential
    - [21] Category 2 exclusively low-story residential
    - [22] Category 1 exclusively low-story residential
    - [23] Exclusively low-story residential Category 1 and Category 2
- b. Urbanization control areas
- c. Undivided city planning area<sup>1)</sup>
  - 1. Industrial area
    - (1) Industrial area A
      - [1] Exclusive industrial district
      - [2] Exclusive industrial district with others
      - [3] Industrial district
      - [4] Industrial district with others
    - (2) Industrial area B
      - [5] Quasi-industrial district
      - [6] Quasi-industrial district with others
  - 2. Commercial area
    - (1) Commercial area A
      - [7] Commercial district
      - [8] Commercial district with others

(2) Commercial area B

[9] Neighborhood commercial district

[10] Neighborhood commercial district with others

3. Residential area

(1) Residential area

[11] Rural residential district

[12] Quasi-residential district

[13] Category 2 residential district

[14] Category 1 residential district

[15] Residential district Category 1 and Category 2

[16] Residential district with others

(2) Exclusively medium-high residential

[17] Category 2 exclusively medium-high residential

[18] Category 1 exclusively medium-high residential

[19] Exclusively medium-high residential Category 1 and Category 2

[20] Exclusively medium-high residential with others

(3) Exclusively low-story residential

[21] Category 2 exclusively low-story residential

[22] Category 1 exclusively low-story residential

[23] Exclusively low-story residential Category 1 and Category 2

B. Non-city planning area

1) Including areas whose use districts have not been set.

Note) Upon setting the city planning area, when there are several cases from a to c and B above, they are classified and tabulated as larger categories presented.



### Reference 3. The Calculation Method of the Imputed Values

In tabulating the 2020 Population Census, we calculated "Imputed Values" made by the method of proportionally distributing unknown values included in the main tabulation results (original values), and we provided a statistical table with the results as a reference table. For comparisons with five years ago, the results of the 2015 Population Census were retroactively tabulated by the same method as the 2020 Population Census.

The calculation method of the imputed values is as follows, and the Basic Complete Tabulation on the Population was processed in two steps.

#### **Preprocessing of the Imputation (only for the “Basic Complete Tabulation on the Population”)**

Subject of Processing: Of private households, household members’ age and nationality (Japanese or Foreigner) of households in which the age of all household members, relationship to head of household and marital status are all “unknown” (hereinafter referred to as “Basic Item Unknown Households”).

Overview of Processing:

① For two-or-more-person households, the ages and nationalities of household members are imputed by using the Hot-deck method<sup>\*1</sup> which adopts households excluding basic items unknown as donors by small area, sex, composition of household members and type of building.

\*1) A method of finding similar data (donor) from which a response has been obtained and imputing the donor value in place of the unknown value.

② — 1 For nationality not reported in one-person households, the age and nationality are imputed by using the Cold-deck method<sup>\*2</sup>, based on data related to foreign residents in Japan (released by the Immigration Services Agency) by small area and sex.

\*2) A method of finding similar data (donor) from the other data and imputing the donor value in place of the unknown value.

② — 2 Of the remaining one-person households, for age not reported for people who live in privately rented apartment houses or flats, proportionally imputing age by municipality and sex<sup>\*3</sup>.

\*3) Population by municipality, sex and age is estimated by repeated proportional correction from the preliminary counts of the population by municipality and estimated population by age and prefecture. And then it is imputed by using probability according to the number of the estimated value minus the original value.

#### **Processing of Proportionally Distributing**

Subject of processing: Unknown items in the main tables<sup>\*4</sup> for each tabulation type (see the following table).

\*4) Please refer the following URL for details of the reference tables representing imputed values (in Japanese only).

<https://www.e-stat.go.jp/stat-search/files?page=1&layout=datalist&lid=000001283576>

Overview of Processing:

- ① Detailed tables consisting of main classification item by municipality are made by each tabulation type shown in the following table.
- ② In the cross-tabulation of ①, unknown values are imputed by proportional distribution according to the composition ratio of the data excluding unknown values.
- ③ Reference Tables are made from ②.

**Table. Cross-tabulation Classification Items**

| Tabulation type  | Main classification items <sup>*5</sup>   |
|--|---|
| Basic Complete Tabulation on Population and Households                   | Type of household, Sex, <u>Age</u> , <u>Nationality (Japanese or Foreigner)</u> , <u>Marital status</u> , Type of building                  |
| Basic Complete Tabulation on Labour Force                                | Type of household, Sex, Age (five-year groups), <u>Labour force status</u> , <u>Industry</u> , <u>Occupation</u> , <u>Employment status</u> |
| Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling for Population and Labour Force | Type of household, Sex, <u>Labour force status</u> , <u>Place of working or schooling</u>   |
| Tabulation on Internal Migration for Population                          | Type of household, Sex, <u>Age (five-year groups)</u> , <u>Place of usual residence five years ago</u>                                      |

\*5) The underlined items are imputed, and these unknowns are processed.

In addition, the results (original values) before imputation are as follows.

## Basic Complete Tabulation on Population and Households

### The results before imputation (original values)

Population by Age (five-year groups)

| Age                             | Population  |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                 | 2015        | 2020        |
| Total                           | 127,094,745 | 126,146,099 |
| 0 ~ 4 years old                 | 4,987,706   | 4,516,082   |
| 5 ~ 9                           | 5,299,787   | 5,089,093   |
| 10 ~ 14                         | 5,599,317   | 5,350,517   |
| 15 ~ 19                         | 6,008,388   | 5,617,440   |
| 20 ~ 24                         | 5,968,127   | 5,931,306   |
| 25 ~ 29                         | 6,409,612   | 6,031,964   |
| 30 ~ 34                         | 7,290,878   | 6,484,594   |
| 35 ~ 39                         | 8,316,157   | 7,311,567   |
| 40 ~ 44                         | 9,732,218   | 8,291,077   |
| 45 ~ 49                         | 8,662,804   | 9,650,293   |
| 50 ~ 54                         | 7,930,296   | 8,539,851   |
| 55 ~ 59                         | 7,515,246   | 7,767,482   |
| 60 ~ 64                         | 8,455,010   | 7,297,190   |
| 65 ~ 69                         | 9,643,867   | 8,075,268   |
| 70 ~ 74                         | 7,695,811   | 9,011,795   |
| 75 ~ 79                         | 6,276,856   | 6,930,928   |
| 80 ~ 84                         | 4,961,420   | 5,296,728   |
| 85 years old and over           | 4,887,487   | 6,021,086   |
| Age not reported                | 1,453,758   | 2,931,838   |
| (Recount) Under 15 years old    | 15,886,810  | 14,955,692  |
| (Recount) 15--64 years old      | 76,288,736  | 72,922,764  |
| (Recount) 65 years old and over | 33,465,441  | 35,335,805  |
| (Recount) 75 years old and over | 16,125,763  | 18,248,742  |

Population by Japanese or Foreigner

| Japanese or Foreigner    | Population  |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                          | 2015        | 2020        |
| Total                    | 127,094,745 | 126,146,099 |
| Japanese                 | 124,283,901 | 121,541,155 |
| Foreigner                | 1,752,368   | 2,402,460   |
| Nationality not reported | 1,058,476   | 2,202,484   |

Population (Aged 15 and over) by Marital status

| Marital status              | Population  |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                             | 2015        | 2020        |
| Total                       | 109,754,177 | 108,258,569 |
| Never married               | 29,241,531  | 28,486,643  |
| Married                     | 62,624,975  | 60,468,842  |
| Widow(er)ed                 | 9,578,676   | 9,083,208   |
| Divorced                    | 5,596,116   | 5,601,755   |
| Marital status not reported | 2,712,879   | 4,618,121   |

## Basic Complete Tabulation on Labour Force

### The results before imputation (original values)

| Population (Aged 15 and over) by Labour force status |             |             |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Labour force status                                  | Population  |             |
|  | 2015        | 2020        |
| Total  | 109,754,177 | 108,258,569 |
| Population in labour force                           | 61,523,327  | 59,949,767  |
| Employed persons                                     | 58,919,036  | 57,643,225  |
| Mostly worked  | 48,720,609  | 47,954,511  |
| Worked besides doing housework                       | 8,099,170   | 7,107,404   |
| Worked besides attending school                      | 1,005,733   | 1,105,592   |
| Absent from work                                     | 1,093,524   | 1,475,718   |
| Unemployed   | 2,604,291   | 2,306,542   |
| Population not in labour force                       | 41,022,456  | 36,603,968  |
| Did housework  | 15,206,558  | 13,144,416  |
| Attending school                                     | 6,196,077   | 5,276,382   |
| Others   | 19,619,821  | 18,183,170  |
| Labour force status not reported                     | 7,208,394   | 11,704,834  |

| Number of employed persons (Aged 15 and over) by Employment status |            |            |
|--|------------|------------|
| Employment status  | Population |            |
|  | 2015       | 2020       |
| Total  | 58,919,036 | 57,643,225 |
| Employees  | 46,605,130 | 46,942,221 |
| Regular employees  | 30,333,371 | 30,796,831 |
| Temporary employees  | 1,543,683  | 1,522,141  |
| Part-time employees and others                                     | 14,728,076 | 14,623,249 |
| Board member of company, etc.                                      | 2,883,844  | 3,134,199  |
| Self-employed (including Piece rate work)                          | 5,196,474  | 4,864,876  |
| Self-employed, employing others                                    | 1,154,651  | 1,064,884  |
| Self-employed, not employing others (including Piece rate work)    | 4,041,823  | 3,799,992  |
| Family employees   | 1,947,053  | 1,605,742  |
| Employment status not reported                                     | 2,286,535  | 1,096,187  |
| (Recount) Employees (including Board member of company, etc.)      | 49,488,974 | 50,076,420 |

| Number of employed persons (Aged 15 and over) by Industry (major groups) |            |            |
|--|------------|------------|
| Industry (major groups)  | Population |            |
|  | 2015       | 2020       |
| Total  | 58,919,036 | 57,643,225 |
| A Agriculture and forestry   | 2,067,952  | 1,830,697  |
| B Fisheries  | 153,747    | 132,065    |
| C Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel                               | 22,281     | 18,891     |
| D Construction   | 4,341,338  | 4,184,052  |
| E Manufacturing  | 9,557,215  | 9,056,536  |
| F Electricity, gas, heat supply and water                                | 283,193    | 275,595    |
| G Information and communications   | 1,680,205  | 1,955,619  |
| H Transport and postal activities  | 3,044,741  | 3,117,623  |
| I Wholesale and retail trade   | 9,001,414  | 8,805,576  |
| J Finance and insurance  | 1,428,710  | 1,355,161  |
| K Real estate and goods rental and leasing                               | 1,197,560  | 1,253,905  |
| L Scientific research, professional and technical services               | 1,919,125  | 2,103,074  |
| M Accommodations, eating and drinking services                           | 3,249,190  | 3,095,434  |
| N Living-related and personal services and amusement services            | 2,072,228  | 1,979,446  |
| O Education, learning support  | 2,661,560  | 2,829,694  |
| P Medical, health care and welfare                                       | 7,023,950  | 7,633,170  |
| Q Compound services  | 483,014    | 441,618    |
| R Services, n.e.c.   | 3,543,689  | 3,801,218  |
| S Government, except elsewhere classified                                | 2,025,988  | 2,032,199  |
| T Industries unable to classify  | 3,161,936  | 1,741,652  |
| (Recount) Primary industry   | 2,221,699  | 1,962,762  |
| (Recount) Secondary industry   | 13,920,834 | 13,259,479 |
| (Recount) Tertiary industry  | 39,614,567 | 40,679,332 |

| Number of employed persons (Aged 15 and over) by Occupation (major groups) |            |            |
|--|------------|------------|
| Occupation (major groups)  | Population |            |
|  | 2015       | 2020       |
| Total  | 58,919,036 | 57,643,225 |
| A Administrative and managerial workers                                    | 1,394,894  | 1,170,866  |
| B Professional and engineering workers                                     | 9,380,461  | 10,275,114 |
| C Clerical workers   | 11,206,028 | 11,670,626 |
| D Sales workers  | 7,410,702  | 6,862,265  |
| E Service workers  | 6,856,820  | 6,802,033  |
| F Security workers   | 1,086,118  | 1,097,989  |
| G Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers                                | 2,145,116  | 1,895,441  |
| H Manufacturing process workers  | 7,960,081  | 7,641,867  |
| I Transport and machine operation workers                                  | 2,009,402  | 1,945,557  |
| J Construction and mining workers  | 2,591,087  | 2,461,426  |
| K Carrying, cleaning, packaging and related workers                        | 3,897,093  | 4,194,830  |
| L Workers not classifiable by occupation                                   | 2,981,234  | 1,625,211  |

(Note) Population (Aged 15 and over) by Labour force status excludes "Age not reported." Number of employed persons (Aged 15 and over) by Employment status, Industry (major groups), and Occupation (major groups) count except for "Age not reported" and "Labour force status not reported."

**Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling for Population and Labour Force**  
**The results before imputation (original values)**

| Population by Labour force status    |             |             |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Labour force status                  | Population  |             |
|                                      | 2015        | 2020        |
| Total                                | 127,094,745 | 126,146,099 |
| Employed persons                     | 58,919,306  | 57,643,398  |
| Persons attending school             | 15,100,211  | 13,972,648  |
| Neither working nor attending school | 44,386,143  | 39,843,592  |
| Labour force status not reported     | 8,689,085   | 14,686,461  |

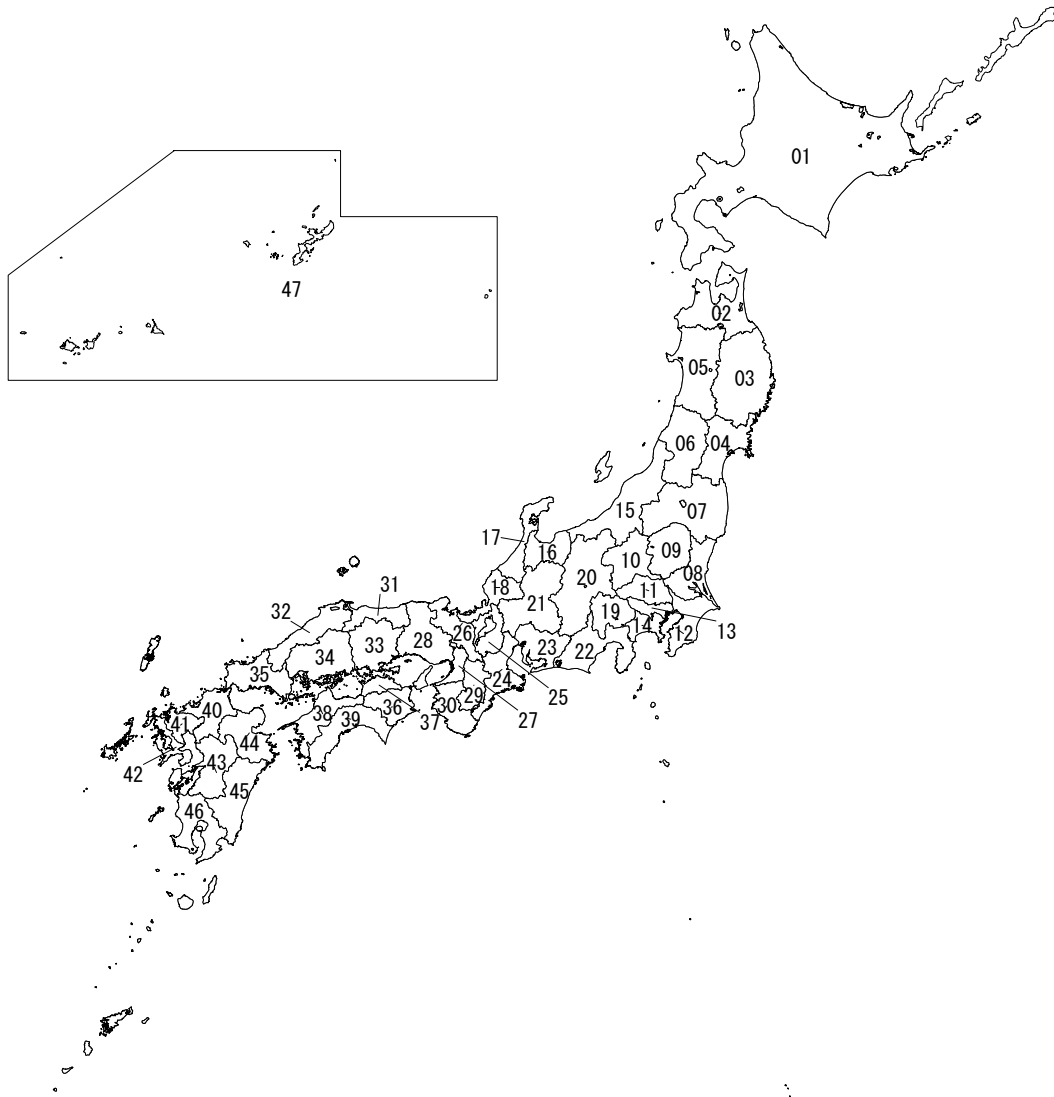
| Population by Place of working or schooling  |             |             |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Place of working or schooling  | Population  |             |
|  | 2015        | 2020        |
| Population based on place of usual residence<br>(Nighttime population)                 | 127,094,745 | 126,146,099 |
| Neither working nor attending school   | 44,386,143  | 39,843,592  |
| Working or schooling in the same Shi, Ku, Machi<br>or Mura                             | 42,335,347  | 40,816,442  |
| Working at home  | 5,882,836   | 5,766,887   |
| Working or schooling in the same Shi, Ku,<br>Machi or Mura (excluding working at home) | 36,452,511  | 35,049,555  |
| Working or schooling in other Shi, Ku, Machi or<br>Mura                                | 28,432,341  | 28,072,270  |
| Working or schooling in the same prefecture  | 22,306,205  | 22,099,347  |
| Working or schooling in other prefecture   | 5,812,650   | 5,455,865   |
| Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura of working or schooling<br>is not reported or outside Japan     | 313,486     | 517,058     |
| Place of working or schooling not reported   | 11,940,914  | 17,413,795  |

**Tabulation on Internal Migration for Population**  
**The results before imputation (original values)**

| Population by Age (five-year groups) |             |             |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Age                                  | Population  |             |
|                                      | 2015        | 2020        |
| Total                                | 127,094,745 | 126,146,099 |
| 0 ~ 4 years old                      | 4,987,706   | 4,516,082   |
| 5 ~ 9                                | 5,299,787   | 5,089,093   |
| 10 ~ 14                              | 5,599,317   | 5,350,517   |
| 15 ~ 19                              | 6,008,388   | 5,617,440   |
| 20 ~ 24                              | 5,968,127   | 5,931,306   |
| 25 ~ 29                              | 6,409,612   | 6,031,964   |
| 30 ~ 34                              | 7,290,878   | 6,484,594   |
| 35 ~ 39                              | 8,316,157   | 7,311,567   |
| 40 ~ 44                              | 9,732,218   | 8,291,077   |
| 45 ~ 49                              | 8,662,804   | 9,650,293   |
| 50 ~ 54                              | 7,930,296   | 8,539,851   |
| 55 ~ 59                              | 7,515,246   | 7,767,482   |
| 60 ~ 64                              | 8,455,010   | 7,297,190   |
| 65 ~ 69                              | 9,643,867   | 8,075,268   |
| 70 ~ 74                              | 7,695,811   | 9,011,795   |
| 75 ~ 79                              | 6,276,856   | 6,930,928   |
| 80 ~ 84                              | 4,961,420   | 5,296,728   |
| 85 years old and over                | 4,887,487   | 6,021,086   |
| Age not reported                     | 1,453,758   | 2,931,838   |

| Population by Place of usual residence five years ago        |             |             |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Place of usual residence five years ago                      | Population  |             |
|  | 2015        | 2020        |
| Total (persons usually live)                                 | 127,094,745 | 126,146,099 |
| Present address  | 90,569,650  | 87,851,473  |
| Migration  | 25,323,189  | 23,342,281  |
| From in Japan  | 24,806,027  | 22,572,899  |
| From the same Shi, Machi or Mura                             | 13,038,016  | 11,574,927  |
| From other Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura of the same prefecture     | 5,554,781   | 5,010,009   |
| From other prefecture  | 6,213,230   | 5,987,963   |
| From outside Japan   | 517,162     | 769,382     |
| Shi, Ku, Machi or Mura of usual residence five years ago not | 57,625      | 56,958      |
| Migration status not reported                                | 11,144,281  | 14,895,387  |

## Reference 4. 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 |                  |

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# POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS OF JAPAN 2020

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Issued in March 2024



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