Outline of the Grid Square Statistics, Compiled from the 2015 Population Census Results

1. Overview

The grid squares statistics of the 2015 Population Census are compiled from the results of the 2015 Population Census (taken as of 0:00 a.m., 1 October 2015), by allocating the tabulation data to grid squares.

These grid squares statistics have been compiled since 1965 despite the fact that the grid squares statistics of the 1965 Population Census were tentative results for certain limited areas, e.g. metropolitan area.

The grid squares statistics are utilized as basic data in many fields, such as city planning, regional development, disaster prevention or environmental planning, market analysis, scientific research and so on.

2. Grid Squares

The grid squares used in the results are based on the "Standard Grid Square System" which was determined by the Minister's Order of Administrative Management Agency in 1973.

The shapes of grid squares are rectangular of about one square kilometer, sides of 500 meters, and sides of 250 meters in the whole territory.

These grid squares used in the results are based on JGD 2000.

3. Method of Compilation

The method to compile the grid square statistics from the results of the 2015 Population Census was to allocate the tabulation data by the identifying Basic Unit Blocks (BUBs are the smallest regional tabulation unit, and is demarcated as a block or a block-type area partitioned by roads etc.) to the grid squares.

The identification between BUBs and grid squares was automatically produced as follows.

(1) Identification by inclusion
When the whole area of a BUB or an ED (Enumeration Districts) is included in a mesh, it is identified with the mesh.

(2) Identification by Inhabitable area ratio
For BUBs with inhabitable area (Inhabitable area is Sum of areas of buildings judged inhabitable on commercially available maps etc.) of 10~5,000m^2, etc. households are allocated to meshes in proportion to inhabitable area ratio.

(3) Identification by dwelling building
When there are dwelling buildings, we obtain the longitude and latitude of each building referring to a commercially available map, and allocate households of the BUB to meshes concerned with number of dwelling units as weights.

(4) Identification by population accumulation point
When a BUB (ED) has population accumulation points, its data are allocated to the meshes which contain the accumulation points.

(5) Identification by establishment building
When there are establishment buildings, we obtain the longitude and latitude of each building referring to a commercially available map, and allocate households of the BUB to meshes concerned with number of establishments as weights.
Similar procedures to those of "identification by dwelling building".

(6) Identification by area proportion
For BUBs with area of less than 5,000m^2, households are allocated to meshes in

proportion to area.

(7) Identification by geographical central point

The geographical central point is calculated as the geometric central point for a BUB (ED), and its data are allocated to the mesh which contains this central point.

4. Disclosure control

When the figures in the grid squares statistics are very few, the figures are added up to neighboring grid squares.