

2016 Population and Social Security Survey

Eighth National Survey on Migration

Summary of the Results

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I. About the survey

1. Overview

The National Survey on Migration is conducted to obtain basic data on lifetime and future migration prospects of people residing in Japan. It has been conducted by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research eight times: 1976, 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016. The most recent, the Eighth Survey was conducted last July 2016 in coordination with the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, as well as prefectural governments, municipal governments with public health centers and public health centers.

The survey covers all Japan prefectures except for the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture which were excluded due to the 2016 Kumamoto earthquakes. The questionnaire is composed of items such as the following: places of residence at various life events and on 1 and 5 years ago, frequencies and reasons of moves in life, prefectures and countries resided in, migration prospects within the next 5 years and residential locations of family members who live separately, as well as demographic characteristics, including information on education, employment and subjective health. The sample frame was enlarged for the Eighth Survey to provide basic information disaggregated by prefecture for policies such as The Comprehensive Strategy for Overcoming Population Decline and Vitalizing the Local Economy and for the Regional Population Projection of Japan. A question on nationality was also added to the Eighth Survey to better understand the migration pattern and history of foreign residents living in Japan.

2. Methodology and response rate

For the Eighth National Survey on Migration, 1,300 survey districts in 47 prefectures were randomly sampled from the survey districts of the 2016 Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions conducted by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. The number of survey districts by prefecture was set to derive an equal number of responses. Among the 1,300 survey districts sampled, the survey was conducted in 1,274 districts excluding the districts of Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture where the survey was cancelled due to the 2016 Kumamoto Earthquake. All household members of all households in the survey districts were questioned. Household heads were asked to fill out the questionnaire for all household members. In addition to the conventional paper questionnaire, an online questionnaire was provided simultaneously. A special Internet site was created and IDs for online responses were distributed along with the paper questionnaire so that the respondents could choose between paper or online in answering. This internet site was secure and open for 24 hours during the survey period. Due to the increasing number of foreigners in recent years, response guidelines in foreign languages (English, Chinese, Korean and Portuguese)

were created and distributed to facilitate answers from foreign residents.

Out of the 67,098 target households, the questionnaire was distributed to 57,661. The number of households that returned the questionnaire was 49,315, of which 48,477 were valid, excluding those questionnaires with incomplete or missing information. The response rate was 73.4% against the number of target household, and the valid response rate was 72.2%. As the valid response rate was 73.5% in the 2011 Seventh National Survey on Migration, a small decline was observed.

Table I-1 Valid response by prefecture (number of household and %)

Prefecture	8 th survey (2016)					7 th survey (2011)		
	Target	Distributed	Returned	Valid	Valid (%)	Target	Valid	Valid (%)
Hokkaido	1,787	1,560	1,228	1,211	67.8%	710	548	77.2%
Aomori	1,343	1,240	1,161	1,139	84.8%	153	129	84.3%
Iwate	1,358	1,225	1,126	1,115	82.1%			
Miyagi	1,453	1,352	1,107	1,087	74.8%			
Akita	1,206	1,122	1,068	1,051	87.1%	101	91	90.1%
Yamagata	1,046	931	858	846	80.9%	90	86	95.6%
Fukushima	1,248	1,060	972	956	76.6%			
Ibaraki	1,413	1,337	1,144	1,130	80.0%	339	277	81.7%
Tochigi	1,285	1,133	955	944	73.5%	184	167	90.8%
Gunma	1,443	1,265	1,098	1,082	75.0%	275	218	79.3%
Saitama	1,641	1,281	1,046	1,034	63.0%	879	656	74.6%
Chiba	1,445	1,297	1,093	1,083	74.9%	758	606	79.9%
Tokyo	3,118	2,122	1,366	1,348	43.2%	2,042	1,032	50.5%
Kanagawa	2,006	1,648	1,256	1,241	61.9%	1,131	776	68.6%
Niigata	998	899	873	861	86.3%	259	231	89.2%
Toyama	1,134	1,038	950	940	82.9%	108	99	91.7%
Ishikawa	1,504	1,193	1,066	1,054	70.1%	113	93	82.3%
Fukui	1,105	1,061	944	926	83.8%	127	121	95.3%
Yamanashi	1,274	1,091	752	742	58.2%	126	120	95.2%
Nagano	1,132	1,081	915	884	78.1%	242	215	88.8%
Gifu	1,118	1,011	919	899	80.4%	248	209	84.3%
Shizuoka	1,435	1,231	1,124	1,106	77.1%	403	346	85.9%
Aichi	1,709	1,423	1,134	1,119	65.5%	1,107	788	71.2%
Mie	1,240	970	869	841	67.8%	234	214	91.5%
Shiga	1,343	1,172	1,051	1,031	76.8%	186	160	86.0%
Kyoto	2,141	1,731	1,290	1,267	59.2%	391	273	69.8%
Osaka	2,185	1,685	1,312	1,286	58.9%	1,118	687	61.4%
Hyogo	1,705	1,347	1,174	1,153	67.6%	604	472	78.1%
Nara	1,197	827	759	732	61.2%	150	121	80.7%
Wakayama	1,353	1,154	1,003	987	72.9%	91	61	67.0%
Tottori	1,064	1,013	944	912	85.7%	43	39	90.7%
Shimane	1,208	1,144	1,060	1,049	86.8%	95	91	95.8%
Okayama	1,675	1,447	1,299	1,281	76.5%	303	198	65.3%
Hiroshima	1,610	1,344	1,221	1,207	75.0%	413	323	78.2%
Yamaguchi	1,730	1,470	1,280	1,238	71.6%	146	125	85.6%
Tokushima	1,549	1,230	1,073	1,050	67.8%	88	76	86.4%
Kagawa	1,682	1,553	1,382	1,362	81.0%	122	87	71.3%
Ehime	1,494	1,417	1,172	1,146	76.7%	134	106	79.1%

Kochi	1,383	1,181	1,075	1,056	76.4%	93	79	84.9%
Fukuoka	1,491	1,378	1,047	1,019	68.3%	690	520	75.4%
Saga	1,100	1,077	995	980	89.1%	104	88	84.6%
Nagasaki	1,220	1,117	1,061	1,045	85.7%	97	95	97.9%
Kumamoto						209	180	86.1%
Oita	1,353	1,294	1,160	1,144	84.6%	188	80	42.6%
Miyazaki	1,363	1,287	1,084	1,070	78.5%	161	142	88.2%
Kagoshima	1,342	1,058	997	982	73.2%	252	209	82.9%
Okinawa	1,469	1,101	852	841	57.2%	142	119	83.8%
Total	67,098	57,598	49,315	48,477	72.2%	15,449	11,353	73.5%

Results were calculated using prefectural weights. Survey districts were sampled from the Enumeration Districts of the Population Census with suffix codes of 1 (ordinary district) and 8 (district with dormitory etc.), following the method of the parent survey, the Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions. Hence, the reference population to calculate the prefectural weight was set as the population of suffix codes 1 and 8 of July 2016, which were imputed using the 2010 and 2015 Population Census, as well as Population Estimates as of October 1, 2016 published by the Statistics Bureau.

A comparison of the Eighth Survey and the Population Estimates as of July 1, 2016 showed a slight difference in the population structure. The proportion of 20s and 30s, notably 25–29 years old, is lower in the Eighth Survey than in the Population Estimates which could be due to the lower valid response rates of these age groups. Furthermore, the proportion of 85 years and over is lower, which can be attributed to the non-negligible number staying in the districts of suffix-code 4 (district with social facility and large hospital) which are not sampled for the Eighth Survey. These differences should be taken into account when we interpret the results.

Table I-2 Age structure

	8 th survey (2016.7) ¹		Population Estimates (2016.7) ²		Difference in %
	in 1,000	% ³	in 1,000	%	
Total	122,851		126,990		-
0–4	4,612	3.9	5,160	4.1	-0.2
5–9	5,118	4.3	5,320	4.2	0.1
10–14	5,566	4.7	5,540	4.4	0.3
15–19	5,939	5.0	5,990	4.7	0.3
20–24	4,933	4.1	6,270	4.9	-0.8
25–29	4,794	4.0	6,440	5.1	-1.1
30–34	5,935	5.0	7,230	5.7	-0.7
35–39	6,875	5.8	8,120	6.4	-0.6

40-44	9,040	7.6	9,720	7.7	-0.1
45-49	8,641	7.2	9,080	7.2	0.1
50-54	7,837	6.6	7,920	6.2	0.3
55-59	7,734	6.5	7,520	5.9	0.5
60-64	8,240	6.9	8,190	6.4	0.4
65-69	10,713	9.0	10,230	8.1	0.9
70-74	7,768	6.5	7,410	5.8	0.7
75-79	6,917	5.8	6,460	5.1	0.7
80-84	4,867	4.1	5,150	4.1	0.0
85 and over	4,035	3.4	5,230	4.1	-0.7
Unknown	3,287	-			

Note

1. Weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.
2. Statistics Bureau, as of July 1, 2016 (provisional estimates).
3. % excluding unknown age.

The regional blocks are defined by allocating the prefectures as follows:

Hokkaido	: Hokkaido
Tohoku	: Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata and Fukushima
Kitakanto	: Ibaraki, Tochigi and Gunma
Tokyo Area	: Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo and Kanagawa
Chubu/Hokuriku	: Niigata, Toyama, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Yamanashi, Nagano and Shizuoka
Chukyo Area	: Gifu, Aichi and Mie
Osaka Area	: Kyoto, Osaka and Hyogo
Keihan Suburb	: Shiga, Nara and Wakayama
Chugoku	: Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Hiroshima and Yamaguchi
Shikoku	: Tokushima, Kagawa, Ehime and Kochi
Kyushu/Okinawa	: Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Oita, Miyazaki, Kagoshima and Okinawa

3. Response to the 2016 Kumamoto earthquakes

The 2016 Kumamoto earthquakes struck first on April 13, 2016, followed by a series of aftershocks. These earthquakes severely damaged the Kumamoto prefecture and some parts of the Oita prefecture. Thus, the National Survey on Migration was cancelled on the affected areas. Here is the summary of the chronology of events and decisions made.

On February 16, the National Survey on Migration was approved as the General Statistics stipulated by the Statistics Act. On March, a national meeting convening the persons in charge of health and welfare statistics across all prefectures and designated cities was held

in Tokyo at the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. The detailed procedures of the Survey were explained by the IPSS team during the meeting. Final preparation of the survey ensued thereafter, before the earthquake hit on April 13.

Since the next day of the first earthquake, the responsive measures were considered. After a careful consideration, we have decided to cancel all the survey in Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture, and conduct survey in other districts as planned.

As such, the results here do not contain data from the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture. In addition, the results of the Seventh National Survey on Migration used for comparison do not contain data on the Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures which were affected by 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake. These omissions should be taken into consideration when interpreting the results.

II. Recent migration trends

1. Place of residence 5 years earlier and current residence

The proportion of people living in a different place of residence 5 years earlier was 22.4% (aged 5 years and older). This proportion was lower than that in 2011 (Seventh Survey, 24.7%) and 2006 (Sixth Survey, 27.7%). Beyond this decreasing trend in the past 10 years, the proportion has oscillated since the Third Survey (1991), going down and up. This finding is due to the intra-prefecture migration and proportion of people living in other prefectures 5 years earlier is decreasing constantly since 1991.

Table II-1 Proportion of people living in different places of residence 5 years earlier (5 years and older, %)

	Different place of residence 5 years earlier (by place of residence 5 years earlier, %)					
	Total	Within the same prefecture			Other prefecture	Over seas
		Within the current municipality	Other municipality			
3rd survey (1991)	26.7	18.5	11.0	7.5	8.0	0.2
4th survey (1996)	22.1	15.1	8.6	6.5	6.8	0.3
5th survey (2001)	24.4	18.2	11.2	7.0	5.9	0.3
6th survey (2006)	27.7	21.3	14.4	6.9	6.1	0.3
7th survey (2011)	24.7	18.2	11.8	6.4	6.0	0.5
8th survey (2016)	22.4	16.9	11.1	5.8	5.0	0.5
(Ref.) Census (2015)	21.7	15.9	11.1	4.8	5.4	0.4

* Data excludes those aged 0–4 years at the time of the survey, as well as unknown age and place of residence 5 years earlier.

* The 8th survey is weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

* Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures were excluded in the 7th survey.

The proportion of people living in a different place of residence 5 years earlier by gender was 22.8% for male and 21.9% for female; male proportion was 1 % higher than that of female. This difference was 0.7% for “Other prefecture.” When compared with the Population Census, the proportion was higher in this survey by 0.6% for male and 0.7% for female.

Table II-2 Proportion of people living in a different place of residence 5 years earlier by gender (5 years and older, %)

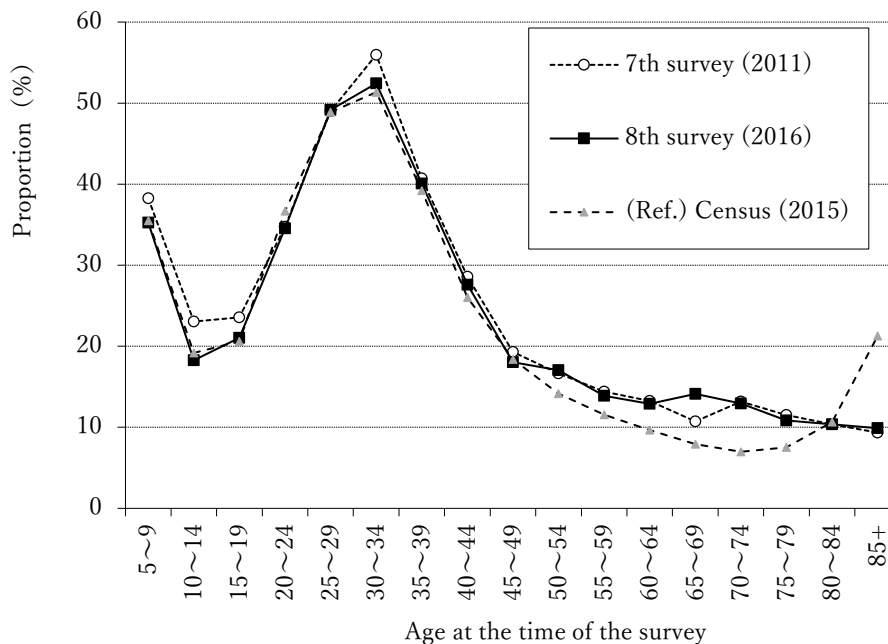
		Different place of residence 5 years earlier (by place of residence 5 years earlier, %)					
		Total	Within the same prefecture		Other prefecture	Overseas	
			Within the current municipality	Other municipality			
8th survey	Male	22.8	17.0	11.1	6.0	5.3	0.5
	Female	21.9	16.8	11.0	5.7	4.7	0.4
(Ref.) Census (2015)	Male	22.2	15.6	10.7	4.8	6.1	0.5
	Female	21.2	16.1	11.4	4.7	4.7	0.4

* Data excludes those aged 0–4 years at the time of the survey, as well as unknown age and place of residence 5 years earlier.

* The 8th survey is weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

The proportion of people living in a different place of residence 5 years earlier is generally high in young age (25–29 and 30–34 years old) and child (5–9 years old). Compared to the Seventh Survey in 2011, the proportion by age in the Eighth Survey decreased for minors aged 5 to 19 years and among 30–34 years old, but increased for 65–69 years old. Compared with the Population Census, the proportion by age of the Eighth Survey was higher for 50 to 84 years old and lower for 85 years and older. The marked difference in mobility among 85 years and older is attributed to the inclusion of facility population in the Population Census.

Figure II-1 Proportion of people living in a different place of residence 5 years earlier by age (%)



* Data excludes unknown place of residence 5 years earlier.

* The 8th survey is weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

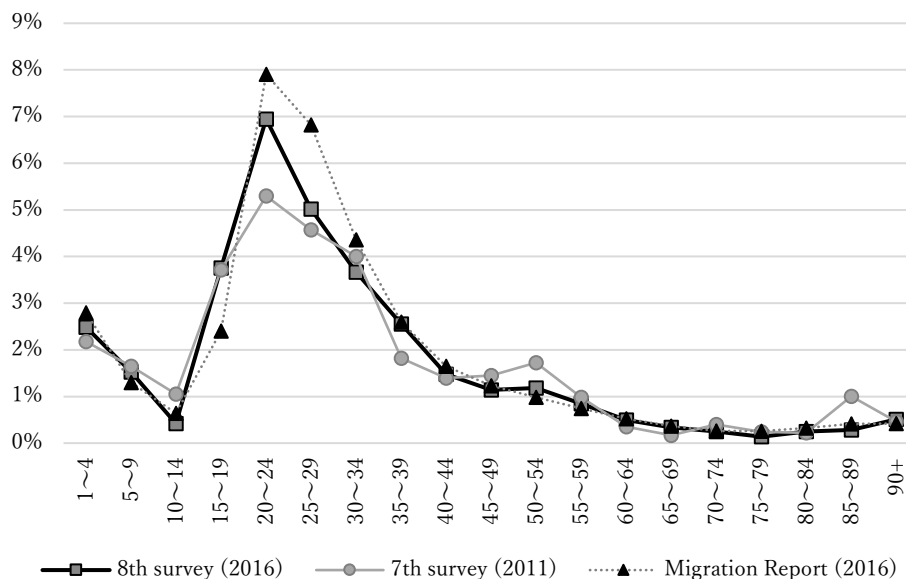
* The Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures were excluded in the 7th survey.

2. Place of residence a year earlier and current residence

The proportion of people living in a different place of residence a year earlier was 8.5% in 2016, which decreased from 9.4% in 2011 (Seventh Survey). The proportion of people residing in a different prefecture or overseas was 1.61% in 2016, which decreased from 1.73% in 2011. This proportion was lower than the proportion of inter-prefectural movement based on the Report on Internal Migration in Japan at 1.92% which was derived from the Basic Resident Registration, published by the Statistics Bureau (hereinafter referred to as “Migration Report”) in 2016.

The proportion of people living in a different prefecture or overseas a year earlier is generally high for 15 to 34 years old. Compared with that in the Seventh Survey, this proportion increased in the Eighth Survey for 20 to 29 years old. Compared with the Migration Report, this proportion of the Eighth Survey is higher for the aged 15 to 19 and lower especially among 20 to 34 years old. These differences might be caused by university students who moved but did not register their change of address or dual or multiple changes of addresses annually of some very mobile 20 to 34 years old.

Figure II-2 Proportion of people living in a different prefecture a year earlier



* Excluding unknown place of residence a year earlier. The 8th survey is weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture. The Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures were excluded in the 7th survey. The proportion of Migration Report is the number of registered inter-prefectural or international address changes of Japanese and foreign nationals divided by the average of population of January 1, 2016 and 2017.

3. Average number of migration experiences

The average number of migration experiences was 3.04 times for both genders: 3.06 for male and 3.03 for female. The same question was asked in the Fourth Survey in 1996, when the result was 3.12 times: 3.21 for male and 3.03 for female. Over the 20 years, the average number of migration experiences decreased for men.

Naturally, the average number of migration experiences increases by age. The average number peaks at 4.23 for 50–54 years old then decreases for older generations at as low as 2.71 for 85 years and older. This trend is the same for both gender, and the average number is highest for 50–54 years old (4.28 for male and 4.17 for female).

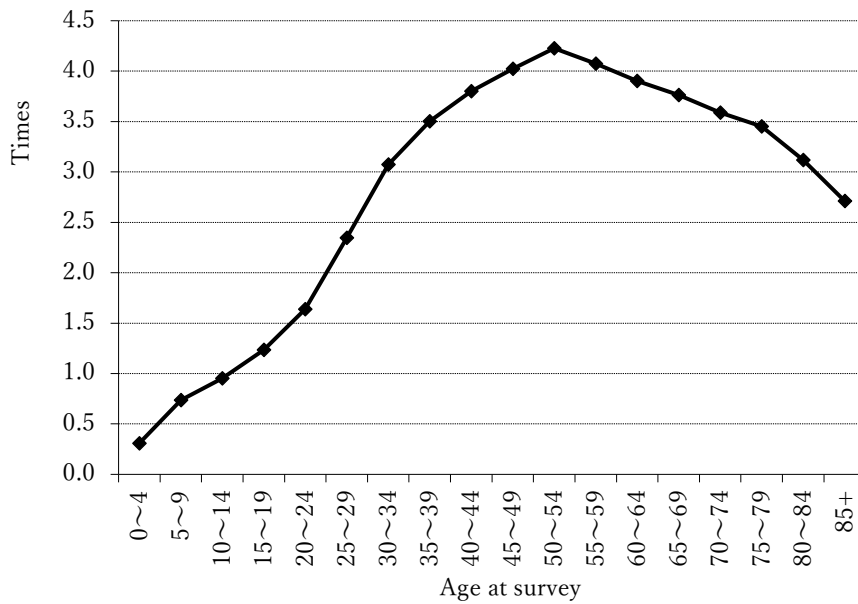
Table II-3 Average number of migration experiences

	Total	Male	Female
8 th survey (2016)	3.04	3.06	3.03
4 th survey (1996)	3.12	3.21	3.03

* The 8th survey is weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

* Data excludes unknown age. The total for gender includes unknown gender.

Figure II-3 Average number of migration experiences by age



* Weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

4. Mobility by prefecture

The proportion of people living in a different place of residence 5 years earlier was highest in Hokkaido (28.9%), followed by Tokyo (28.3%), Kyoto (28.2%) and Okinawa (27.9%). The lowest was Wakayama (13.94), followed by Akita (13.5%), Nara (14.2%) and Niigata (14.9%). The difference with Population Census is rather large from -4.8% to 7.5%.

The national average number of migration experiences was 3.04 times, highest in Hokkaido (4.30) followed by Tokyo (3.73), Kanagawa (3.63), Miyazaki (3.53), lowest in Fukui (1.89), followed by Niigata (1.92), Yamagata (2.00), Gifu (2.04).

Table II-4 Proportion of people living in a different place of residence 5 years earlier by prefecture (5 years and older, %) and average number of migration experiences

	Proportion of people living in the different place of residence 5 years earlier		Average number of migration experiences		Proportion of people living in the different place of residence 5 years earlier		Average number of migration experiences
	8 th survey	(Ref.) Population Census (2015)			8 th survey	(Ref.) Population Census (2015)	
Hokkaido	28.9	24.6	4.30	Shiga	17.4	18.8	2.36
Aomori	22.0	18.2	2.51	Kyoto	28.2	20.7	3.15
Iwate	20.0	21.3	2.57	Osaka	25.1	21.8	3.19
Miyagi	25.6	25.7	2.78	Hyogo	21.2	20.2	3.17
Akita	13.5	15.0	2.08	Nara	14.2	17.2	2.60
Yamagata	16.8	16.8	2.00	Wakayama	13.4	16.9	2.16
Fukushima	17.2	20.7	2.26	Tottori	15.1	18.8	2.43
Ibaraki	19.0	18.8	2.48	Shimane	20.6	19.4	2.92
Tochigi	23.7	19.1	2.37	Okayama	21.9	20.6	2.81
Gunma	23.1	19.1	2.69	Hiroshima	17.9	22.7	3.21
Saitama	21.7	20.4	2.99	Yamaguchi	23.3	21.6	3.37
Chiba	21.6	20.9	3.13	Tokushima	23.4	18.2	2.53
Tokyo	28.3	27.3	3.71	Kagawa	20.3	19.9	2.63
Kanagawa	23.0	23.2	3.63	Ehime	23.5	20.5	3.36
Niigata	14.9	17.0	1.92	Kochi	18.6	19.9	2.88
Toyama	16.0	16.2	2.33	Fukuoka	21.7	25.5	3.34
Ishikawa	22.3	19.4	2.65	Saga	20.5	20.4	2.37
Fukui	18.4	16.1	1.89	Nagasaki	26.7	22.2	3.04
Yamanashi	22.2	18.5	2.35	Kumamoto	-	22.6	-
Nagano	19.8	18.9	2.33	Oita	23.9	22.5	3.14
Gifu	15.8	17.1	2.04	Miyazaki	23.6	23.8	3.53
Shizuoka	23.1	20.7	2.83	Kagoshima	26.7	25.4	3.32
Aichi	17.8	22.3	2.57	Okinawa	27.9	27.2	3.09
Mie	18.0	18.0	2.52	Total	22.4	21.7	3.04

*The total values are weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

III. Reasons for migration to current residence

1. Reasons for migration to current residence in the last 5 years

The respondents chose one reason for migration in the last 5 years from the 19 choices given in the questionnaire. Here the 19 choices are classified into seven groups for convenience. Table III-1 shows this classification.

Table III-1 Classification of the reasons for migration

Classification	Choices in the questionnaire
1. to attend school	to attend school
2. work-related reasons	got a job, job change, transfer, to take over family business, retired
3. housing-related reasons	housing-related, living environment, commuting-related
4. to live with/or to live closer to parents /children	coreside with parents, to live closer to parent(s), to coreside with children, to live closer to child(ren)
5. to accompany family members	to accompany family members
6. change in marital status	to get married, to get divorce
7. other reasons	environment for raising children, health-related, other

Table III-2 Reasons for migration to current residence in the last 5 years (%)

	% moved in the past 5 years	to attend school	work-related	housing-related	to live with/or to live closer to parents/children	to accompany family members	change in marital status	other reasons	reason unknown	(%)
3 rd survey (1991)	20.1	4.1	13.7	33.4	3.6	16.6	14.0	9.5	5.1	100.0
4 th survey (1996)	22.8	2.7	13.7	17.9	3.5	43.2	13.4	3.3	2.2	100.0
5 th survey (2001)	19.7	3.1	13.0	35.7	7.4	11.0	15.7	8.8	5.3	100.0
6 th survey (2006)	21.7	4.6	12.8	35.4	6.7	12.2	12.6	10.8	3.9	100.0
7 th survey (2011)	20.4	5.4	14.1	35.0	6.4	10.9	13.5	11.8	2.9	100.0
8 th survey (2016)	18.2	5.3	12.7	35.4	7.0	10.8	12.0	13.8	3.1	100.0

*The difference in the results of the 4th survey from other survey results reflects the difference in data cleaning procedure. Furthermore, the definition of “those moved in the last 5 years” differs from those of the 6th, 7th and 8th surveys. In the 4th survey, those moved in the last 5 years although the month of the move that took place is unknown, is defined as “those who moved in the last 5 years.” In the 6th, 7th and 8th surveys, such movers are not classified as “those who moved in the last 5 years.”

*The 7th survey excludes the prefectures of Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima. The 8th survey is weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

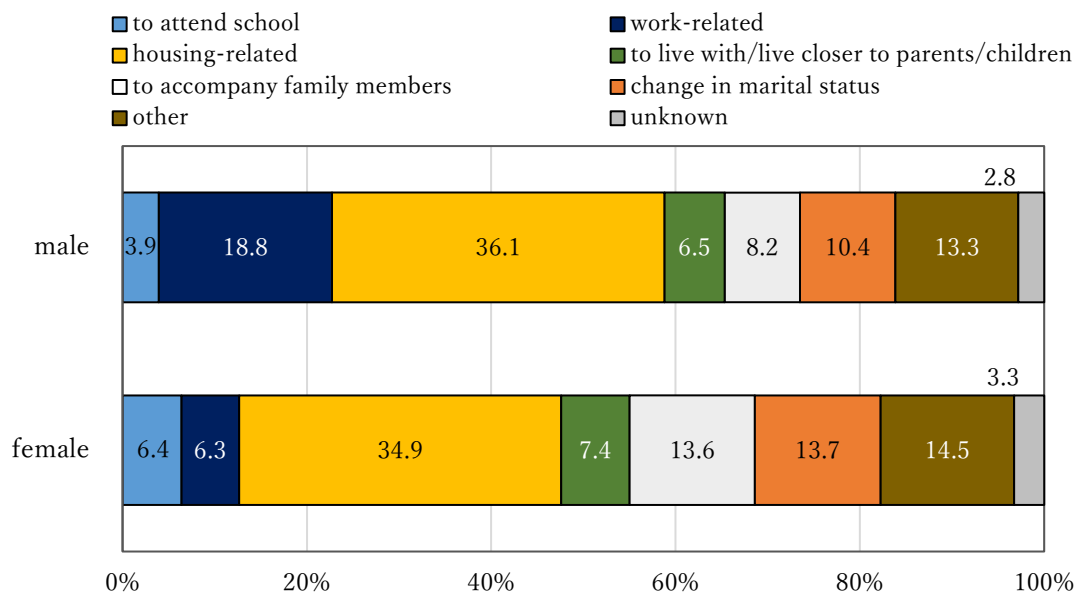
“Housing-related reasons” accounted for the highest percentage at 35.4%, followed by “other reasons,” “work-related reasons,” “change in marital status,” and “to accompany family members.” With respect to the changes from the Seventh Survey, “work-related reasons”

decreased from 14.1% to 12.7% and “change in marital status” also decreased from 13.5% to 12.0%. By contrast, “to live with/or to live closer to parent(s)/children” increased slightly from 6.4% to 7.0% and “other reasons” also rose from 11.8% to 13.8%. Overall, the change in the trends in reasons for migration from the Third (1991) to the Eighth Surveys (2016) is not apparent.

2. Reasons for migration to current residence in the last 5 years by gender

A comparison between male and female shows that migration reasons such as “to attend school” and “to accompany family members,” as well as “change in marital status” are higher among females. By contrast, “work-related reasons” is higher for males at 18.8%, whereas the corresponding value for females is 6.3%.

Figure III-1 Reasons for migration to current residence in the last 5 years by gender (%)

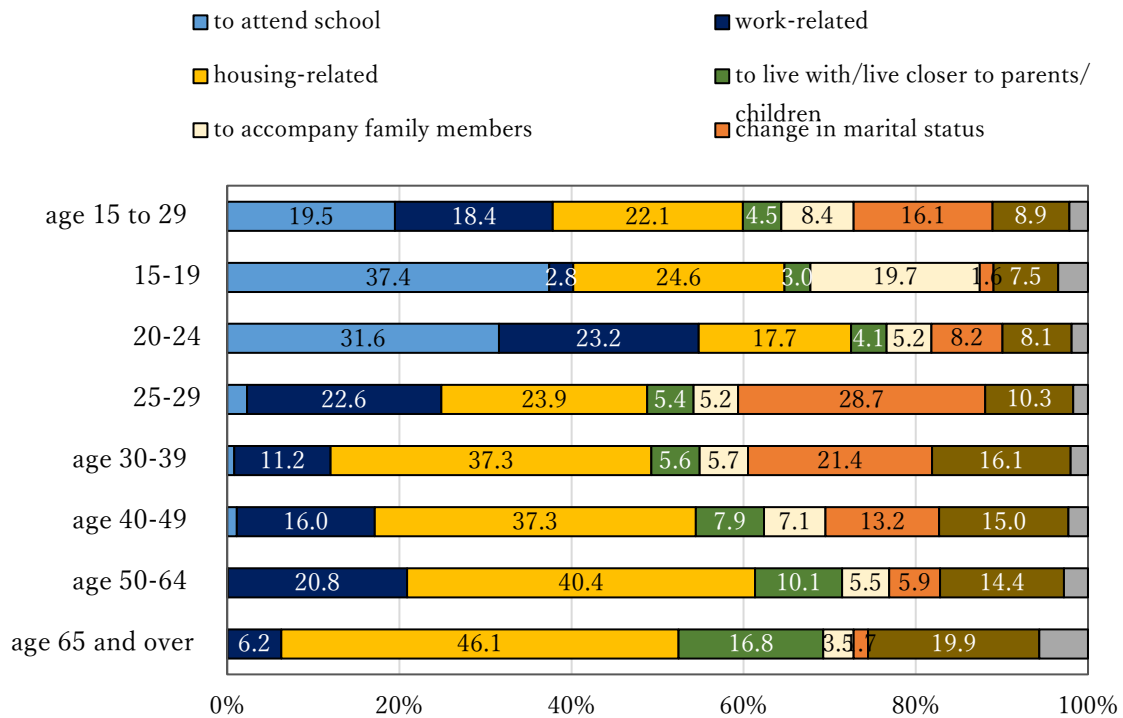


*The 8th survey is weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

3. Reasons for migration by age group

Figure III-2 indicates the distribution of reasons for migration by age groups 15-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-64 and 65 or over. For all age groups, “housing-related reasons” is the most common reason for migration. For age group 15-29, “to attend school” is the highest followed by “work-related reasons.” For age group 30-39, “change in marital status” is the highest followed by “other reasons.” For age groups 40-49 and 50-64, “work-related reasons” is the most common reason followed by “other reasons.” For those aged 65 or over, “other reasons” and “to live with/or to live closer to parents/children” are the most popular migration reasons.

Figure III-2 Reasons for migration in the last 5 years by age group (%)



*The 8th survey is weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

Table III-3 indicates the top 5 reasons for migration by original questionnaire choices. Except for age group 15–29, the category, “housing-related reasons,” is the most common reason for migration for all age groups. Among 15–29 years of age, “to attend school” is the highest reason with 19.5 % followed by “to get married,” “housing-related reasons,” and “got a job. For age group 30–39, “housing-related reasons” increased sharply to 27.8 %, then reasons such as “to get married,” “other reasons,” “environment for raising children,” and “living environment” follow. For age group 40–49, “housing-related reasons” accounts for 27.0 %, followed by “transfer,” “to get married,” “living environment,” and “environment for raising children.” For the age group 50–64, “transfer,” “other reasons,” “living environment,” and “to live with parents” are popular reasons after “housing-related reasons.” For those 65 or over, “housing-related reasons” increases to 31.3%, followed by “other reasons,” “to live with children,” and “health-related reasons.”

Table III-3 Top 5 reasons of migration in the last 5 years by age group (%)

Age group	% of those moved in the last 5 years	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Total % of top 5 reasons
15-29	30.8 (100.0)	to attend school (19.5)	to get married (15.0)	housing-related (13.1)	got a job (10.7)	to accompany family members (8.4)	(66.8)
(of which) 15-19	18.2 (100.0)	to attend school (37.4)	to accompany family members (19.7)	housing-related (19.2)	other reasons (5.5)	living environment (3.4)	(85.2)
20-24	31.2 (100.0)	to attend school (31.6)	got a job (18.3)	housing-related (8.1)	to get married (7.4)	other reasons (7.1)	(72.4)
25-29	46.1 (100.0)	to get married (27.6)	housing-related (13.7)	got a job (9.9)	other reasons (6.4)	job change (6.3)	(63.8)
30-39	42.5 (100.0)	housing-related (27.8)	to get married (19.0)	other reasons (8.0)	environment for raising children (7.8)	living environment (7.3)	(69.9)
40-49	20.3 (100.0)	housing-related (27.0)	transfer (11.3)	to get married (10.0)	living environment (8.2)	environment for raising children (7.5)	(64.0)
50-64	10.8 (100.0)	housing-related (28.1)	transfer (14.6)	other reasons (11.7)	living environment (10.3)	to live with parents (6.9)	(71.6)
65 or over	5.5 (100.0)	housing-related (31.3)	living environment (14.4)	other reasons (14.1)	to live with children (9.8)	health-related (5.3)	(74.9)
Total	18.2 (100.0)	housing-related (25.5)	to accompany family members (10.8)	to get married (9.9)	other reasons (8.4)	living environment (7.7)	(60.2)

*Total includes ages 0-14 and those with unknown ages.

*Ranking excludes those whose ranking was unknown.

*The 8th survey is weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

4. Reasons for migration by prefecture of current residence

Table III-4 shows reasons for migration in the last 5 years by prefectures of current residence using original questionnaire choices. Across all prefectures, “housing-related” is the most popular reason. Among the second and third reasons, “to accompany family members” and “to get married” were common. “To get married” and “living environment” were frequently chosen as the fourth and the fifth highest reasons.

Figure III-3 illustrates the percentage of reasons for migration in the last 5 years by prefecture of current residence out of the total population of each prefecture. “To attend school” is highest in Kagoshima at 3.5% followed by Tokyo and Kyoto. “Work-related” reason is highest in Hokkaido at 6.2% followed by Nagasaki and Shimane. “Housing-related” is highest in Kyoto at 9.2% followed by Tokyo and Chiba. “To live with/live closer to parents/child” is highest in Okinawa at 2.4% followed by Yamanashi and Ehime. “To accompany family members” is highest in Hokkaido at 3.9% followed by Miyagi and Nagasaki. “Change in marital status” is highest in Yamanashi at 3.3% followed by Tochigi and Kyoto.

Table III-4 Top 5 reasons of migration in the last 5 years
by prefecture of current residence (%)

Prefecture	% of those moved in the last 5 years	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Total % of top 5 reasons
Hokkaido	24.5 (100.0)	Housing-related (20.4)	To accompany family members (15.9)	Transfer (15.3)	Other reasons (7.3)	Living environment (6.4)	(51.6)
Aomori	16.7 (100.0)	Housing-related (30.1)	Other reasons (10.1)	To accompany family members (9.3)	To get married (7.7)	To live with parents (6.1)	(63.3)
Iwate	15.3 (100.0)	Housing-related (20.6)	Transfer (13.4)	To accompany family members (11.4)	Other reasons (10.3)	To get married (7.7)	(63.4)
Miyagi	19.4 (100.0)	Housing-related (23.0)	To accompany family members (14.8)	Other reasons (12.5)	To get married (10.6)	Living environment (7.6)	(68.5)
Akita	9.9 (100.0)	Housing-related (18.5)	To accompany family members (14.0)	To live with parents (10.9)	To get married (8.7)	Living environment (7.2)	(59.3)
Yamagata	13.1 (100.0)	Housing-related (24.4)	To get married (12.0)	To accompany family members (10.4)	To attend school (9.2)	Transfer	(65.2)
Fukushima	12.4 (100.0)	Housing-related (22.6)	Other reasons (12.2)	To accompany family members (11.0)	To live with parents (8.1)	To get married	(62.0)
Ibaraki	14.8 (100.0)	Housing-related (23.8)	To accompany family members (11.9)	To get married (9.9)	Other reasons (9.0)	Transfer (6.3)	(60.9)
Tochigi	20.1 (100.0)	Housing-related (21.3)	To get married (12.8)	To accompany family members (10.8)	Transfer (10.2)	Living environment (7.7)	(62.8)
Gunma	18.6 (100.0)	Housing-related (21.9)	Transfer (11.9)	Living environment	To get married (10.4)	To accompany family members (6.8)	(62.9)
Saitama	18.9 (100.0)	Housing-related (22.9)	Living environment (11.4)	To get married (11.2)	To accompany family members (9.7)	Other reasons (8.5)	(63.7)
Chiba	19.3 (100.0)	Housing-related (32.7)	Living environment (10.3)	To get married (10.1)	Other reasons (9.5)	To accompany family members (7.6)	(70.2)
Tokyo	24.5 (100.0)	Housing-related (24.3)	To attend school (12.4)	To accompany family members (10.2)	To get married (10.1)	Living environment (9.1)	(66.1)

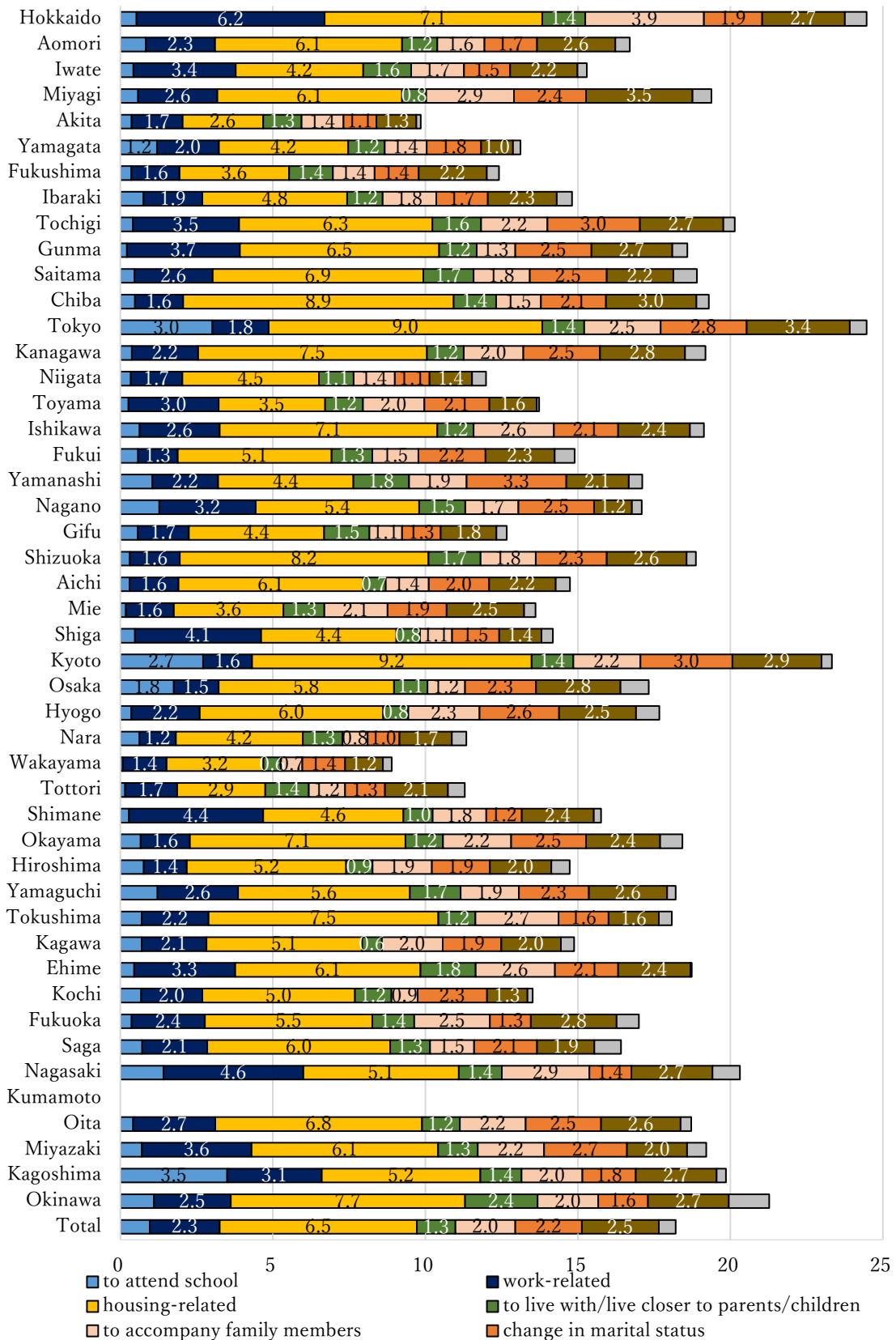
Kanagawa	19.2 (100.0)	Housing-related (30.1)	To get married (11.3)	To accompany family members (10.2)	Other reasons (9.0)	Living environment (7.5)	(68.1)
Niigata	12.0 (100.0)	Housing-related (28.2)	To accompany family members (11.3)	Living environment (7.8)	Other reasons (7.4)	To get married (7.0)	(61.7)
Toyama	13.7 (100.0)	Housing-related (20.6)	To accompany family members (14.7)	To get married (13.3)	Transfer (9.0)	Got a job (8.8)	(66.4)
Ishikawa	19.1 (100.0)	Housing-related (29.4)	To accompany family members (13.8)	To get married (9.7)	Other reasons (8.4)	Transfer (6.4)	(67.7)
Fukui	14.9 (100.0)	Housing-related (27.1)	To get married (12.8)	To accompany family members (10.2)	Other reasons (7.5)	Environment for raising children (7.3)	(64.9)
Yamanashi	17.1 (100.0)	Housing-related (17.5)	To get married (16.8)	To accompany family members (11.0)	Other reasons (8.4)	Living environment (7.8)	(61.5)
Nagano	17.1 (100.0)	Housing-related (20.6)	To get married (12.6)	To accompany family members (10.2)	To attend school (7.5)	To live with parents	(58.4)
Gifu	12.7 (100.0)	Housing-related (26.5)	To get married (8.7)	To accompany family members (8.4)	Living environment (7.8)	To live with parents	(59.2)
Shizuoka	18.9 (100.0)	Housing-related (32.7)	To get married (10.0)	To accompany family members (9.6)	Living environment (9.0)	Other reasons (7.6)	(68.9)
Aichi	14.8 (100.0)	Housing-related (28.5)	To get married (11.6)	Living environment (10.0)	To accompany family members (9.6)	Other reasons	(69.3)
Mie	13.6 (100.0)	Housing-related (20.3)	To accompany family members (15.3)	Other reasons (12.2)	To get married (11.9)	Environment for raising children (6.4)	(66.1)
Shiga	14.2 (100.0)	Housing-related (21.2)	Got a job (15.5)	To get married (10.1)	Living environment (8.3)	To accompany family members (7.5)	(62.6)
Kyoto	23.3 (100.0)	Housing-related (30.9)	To attend school (11.6)	To get married (11.5)	To accompany family members (9.4)	Living environment (7.1)	(70.5)
Osaka	17.3 (100.0)	Housing-related (26.5)	To attend school (10.1)	To get married	Other reasons (8.5)	To accompany family members (7.1)	(62.3)
Hyogo	17.7 (100.0)	Housing-related (27.2)	To accompany family members (13.2)	To get married (12.9)	Other reasons (8.9)	Transfer (7.3)	(69.5)

Nara	11.4 (100.0)	Housing-related (31.2)	Other reasons (8.3)	To accompany family members (7.3)	To get married (6.4)	To live with parents (6.0)	(59.2)
Wakayama	11.3 (100.0)	Housing-related (27.8)	To get married (11.1)	To accompany family members (7.9)	Other reasons (7.4)	Living environment (6.0)	(60.2)
Tottori	11.3 (100.0)	Housing-related (18.3)	To accompany family members (10.5)	Other reasons (9.8)	To get married (9.1)	Living environment (6.7)	(54.4)
Shimane	15.8 (100.0)	Housing-related (19.8)	Transfer (17.5)	To accompany family members (11.2)	Other reasons (9.1)	Living environment (7.6)	(65.2)
Okayama	18.4 (100.0)	Housing-related (30.5)	To accompany family members (12.1)	To get married (11.6)	Other reasons (7.2)	Living environment (6.5)	(67.9)
Hiroshima	14.7 (100.0)	Housing-related (22.7)	To accompany family members (13.2)	Living environment (9.3)	To get married (9.1)	Other reasons (8.6)	(62.9)
Yamaguchi	18.2 (100.0)	Housing-related (22.1)	Other reasons (11.3)	To accompany family members (10.5)	To get married (7.6)	Transfer (7.6)	(62.0)
Tokushima	18.1 (100.0)	Housing-related (33.5)	To accompany family members (15.1)	To get married (6.9)	Transfer (6.3)	Living environment (5.8)	(67.6)
Kagawa	14.9 (100.0)	Housing-related (24.8)	To accompany family members (13.5)	To get married (10.2)	Living environment (7.8)	Other reasons (7.2)	(63.5)
Ehime	18.7 (100.0)	Housing-related (24.1)	To accompany family members (13.9)	To get married (9.3)	Transfer (8.9)	Living environment (7.2)	(63.4)
Kochi	13.5 (100.0)	Housing-related (23.4)	To get married (13.9)	Living environment (10.8)	Other reasons (8.2)	To live with parents (6.7)	(63.0)
Fukuoka	17.0 (100.0)	Housing-related (22.3)	To accompany family members (14.6)	Other reasons (12.2)	Living environment (8.9)	Transfer (7.2)	(65.2)
Saga	16.4 (100.0)	Housing-related (27.1)	To get married (9.9)	To accompany family members (8.8)	Living environment (8.2)	Other reasons (7.3)	(61.3)
Nagasaki	20.3 (100.0)	Housing-related (19.6)	To accompany family members (14.1)	Transfer (13.5)	To attend school (7.0)	Other reasons (6.1)	(60.3)
Oita	18.7 (100.0)	Housing-related (22.8)	To accompany family members (11.5)	To get married (10.0)	Living environment (9.8)	Other reasons (8.3)	(62.4)
Miyazaki	19.2 (100.0)	Housing-related (24.6)	To accompany family members (11.3)	To get married (10.1)	Transfer (9.7)	Other reasons (5.3)	(61.0)

Kagoshima	19.9 (100.0)	Housing-related (17.9)	To attend school (17.6)	To accompany family members (10.1)	To get married (6.8)	Other reasons (6.6)	(59.0)
Okinawa	21.3 (100.0)	Housing-related (26.8)	To accompany family members (9.3)	Living environment (7.3)	To live with parents (6.9)	Transfer Other reasons (6.6)	(56.9)
Total	18.2 (100.0)	Housing-related (25.5)	To accompany family members (10.8)	To get married (9.9)	Other reasons (8.4)	Living environment (7.7)	(60.2)

* Ranking excludes the reason of migration "unknown."

Figure III-3 Reasons for migration in the last 5 years by prefecture of current residence
(% out of total population of each prefecture)



* The total values are weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

IV. Lifetime migration

1. Prefectures of birthplace and present residence

The percentage of those born in the same prefecture as that of their present residence is 68.6%. This figure is the same as the percentage (68.6%) in the Seventh Survey (conducted in 2011).

Table IV-1 shows the distribution of prefectures of present residence by birth prefecture. Percentages of the “same prefecture,” i.e., percentages of those currently living in the same prefecture as their birth prefecture, are low for several prefectures in Tohoku, Sikkoku, Kyushu and Tokyo. As for percentages of those whose prefecture of present residence differs from their birth prefecture, one needs to be cautious of small regional differences in percentage. In general, the high percentages of those born in eastern Japan are currently living in Tokyo area. In prefectures west of Kinki, many show high percentages of those currently living in Osaka prefecture. In Kyushu, the percentage of Fukuoka prefecture is particularly high. If we treat foreign birthplaces as one category, high percentages of those born “abroad” are currently living in the metropolitan prefectures (Tokyo, Osaka and Chukyo areas).

Table IV-2 shows the distribution of birth prefecture by prefecture of present residence. As for percentages of those whose birth prefecture is the same as the prefecture of their present residence, the percentages are low in prefectures of the Tokyo area. Regarding percentages of those whose birth prefecture differs from their prefecture of present residence, one needs again to be cautious with small regional differences in percentage. Percentages of Tokyo-born residents are high in Saitama, Chiba and Kanagawa prefectures. The table also exhibits a high percentage of Osaka-born residents in Nara.

Patterns of migration from birth to current residence prefectures indicate that a large number of people move inside, and into, the Tokyo area, whereas migrations into the Osaka and Chukyo areas, and Fukuoka prefecture are also large (Figure IV-1).

Table IV-1 Distribution of the prefecture of present residence (by birth prefecture)

birth prefecture	prefecture of present residence (%)										
	same prefecture	prefecture other than birth prefecture (descending order of %)									
Hokkaido	79.4	Tokyo	4.7	Kanagawa	4.0	Saitama	2.6	Chiba	2.1	Aichi	1.3
Aomori	69.4	Tokyo	8.1	Saitama	3.8	Kanagawa	3.3	Hokkaido	3.1	Miyagi	2.4
Iwate	67.7	Tokyo	9.1	Saitama	5.0	Miyagi	3.9	Kanagawa	3.8	Chiba	2.7
Miyagi	77.5	Tokyo	5.9	Kanagawa	4.0	Saitama	2.8	Chiba	1.9	Fukushima	1.2
Akita	65.4	Tokyo	7.3	Chiba	4.1	Saitama	3.7	Kanagawa	3.2	Miyagi	3.0
Yamagata	70.6	Tokyo	8.5	Saitama	4.4	Kanagawa	4.0	Chiba	2.4	Miyagi	2.2
Fukushima	68.4	Tokyo	7.7	Saitama	5.2	Kanagawa	4.9	Chiba	3.0	Miyagi	2.5
Ibaraki	79.7	Tokyo	5.7	Chiba	3.9	Kanagawa	2.8	Saitama	2.5	Tochigi	1.4
Tochigi	73.2	Tokyo	7.5	Saitama	5.5	Kanagawa	3.1	Chiba	2.7	Ibaraki	1.8
Gunma	78.2	Tokyo	5.1	Saitama	4.7	Chiba	3.1	Tochigi	2.7	Kanagawa	2.3
Saitama	80.6	Tokyo	6.8	Kanagawa	2.7	Chiba	1.9	Ibaraki	1.2	Gunma	0.9
Chiba	76.8	Tokyo	7.9	Kanagawa	4.0	Saitama	4.0	Ibaraki	1.4	Aichi	0.5
Tokyo	65.1	Kanagawa	9.7	Saitama	8.6	Chiba	7.0	Ibaraki	1.1	Aichi	0.9
Kanagawa	75.7	Tokyo	11.2	Chiba	2.5	Saitama	1.9	Shizuoka	0.8	Ibaraki	0.7
Niigata	73.2	Tokyo	6.6	Kanagawa	5.1	Chiba	4.2	Saitama	3.6	Aichi	1.1
Toyama	79.1	Kanagawa	3.1	Tokyo	2.8	Ishikawa	2.8	Chiba	1.8	Aichi	1.8
Ishikawa	77.4	Tokyo	4.6	Chiba	2.7	Osaka	2.3	Kanagawa	2.0	Aichi	1.9
Fukui	75.1	Osaka	4.4	Tokyo	3.5	Aichi	2.8	Kanagawa	2.3	Kyoto	2.1
Yamanashi	68.9	Tokyo	10.8	Kanagawa	7.0	Chiba	3.6	Saitama	3.5	Shizuoka	2.5
Nagano	75.0	Tokyo	5.4	Kanagawa	3.5	Saitama	3.4	Aichi	3.3	Chiba	2.2
Gifu	77.1	Aichi	12.8	Osaka	1.8	Tokyo	1.7	Kanagawa	1.3	Mie	0.6
Shizuoka	80.6	Kanagawa	4.1	Tokyo	3.4	Aichi	3.2	Saitama	1.9	Chiba	1.3
Aichi	85.6	Tokyo	2.3	Gifu	2.0	Kanagawa	1.8	Mie	1.1	Osaka	1.1
Mie	76.1	Aichi	6.9	Osaka	4.5	Tokyo	3.8	Kanagawa	1.0	Nara	0.8
Shiga	76.6	Kyoto	5.0	Osaka	4.5	Aichi	3.1	Hyogo	2.4	Tokyo	1.6
Kyoto	71.0	Osaka	7.0	Shiga	4.1	Tokyo	2.8	Aichi	2.3	Kanagawa	1.9
Osaka	71.5	Hyogo	6.1	Nara	3.2	Tokyo	3.0	Kyoto	2.4	Kanagawa	2.2
Hyogo	74.5	Osaka	8.2	Tokyo	3.6	Kyoto	2.0	Aichi	1.5	Kanagawa	1.4
Nara	66.9	Osaka	14.4	Kyoto	4.3	Tokyo	2.8	Hyogo	2.4	Mie	1.2
Wakayama	74.4	Osaka	12.2	Hyogo	2.8	Shiga	1.1	Saitama	1.1	Nara	0.9
Tottori	70.0	Osaka	6.9	Tokyo	5.4	Hyogo	4.4	Kanagawa	2.2	Hiroshima	1.7
Shimane	62.2	Osaka	9.1	Hiroshima	5.9	Tokyo	3.0	Tottori	2.3	Saitama	2.2
Okayama	74.2	Hyogo	6.0	Osaka	5.8	Hiroshima	2.8	Kanagawa	1.9	Tokyo	1.6
Hiroshima	75.8	Tokyo	3.4	Osaka	3.3	Kanagawa	2.5	Chiba	2.0	Hyogo	1.8
Yamaguchi	65.7	Hiroshima	5.4	Fukuoka	4.6	Osaka	4.4	Tokyo	4.0	Hyogo	2.4
Tokushima	69.5	Osaka	9.4	Kanagawa	3.0	Tokyo	2.1	Hyogo	1.9	Chiba	1.8
Kagawa	68.1	Osaka	7.6	Tokyo	5.6	Hyogo	2.8	Ehime	2.3	Kanagawa	2.1
Ehime	68.4	Osaka	7.9	Hyogo	3.4	Hiroshima	2.9	Tokyo	2.8	Kanagawa	2.0
Kochi	70.7	Osaka	6.9	Kanagawa	2.8	Aichi	2.4	Ehime	2.2	Tokyo	2.1
Fukuoka	75.9	Tokyo	3.9	Kanagawa	2.7	Osaka	2.3	Chiba	1.8	Aichi	1.5
Saga	62.7	Fukuoka	13.4	Tokyo	4.8	Kanagawa	3.1	Nagasaki	2.8	Osaka	2.6
Nagasaki	62.2	Fukuoka	8.8	Osaka	4.7	Tokyo	4.1	Kanagawa	3.0	Hyogo	2.6
Kumamoto	-	Fukuoka	18.9	Tokyo	11.7	Osaka	9.4	Aichi	9.1	Chiba	8.2
Oita	69.2	Fukuoka	7.8	Aichi	2.9	Kanagawa	2.6	Osaka	2.3	Chiba	2.1
Miyazaki	72.9	Osaka	4.4	Fukuoka	3.1	Saitama	2.4	Aichi	2.4	Kanagawa	2.2
Kagoshima	63.3	Osaka	7.0	Tokyo	4.2	Kanagawa	3.6	Fukuoka	3.5	Aichi	2.8
Okinawa	88.0	Tokyo	2.6	Kanagawa	1.9	Hyogo	1.2	Osaka	1.1	Aichi	0.9
Overseas	-	Tokyo	15.2	Osaka	13.4	Saitama	7.3	Kanagawa	6.9	Aichi	6.3

* Based on tabulations using sampling weights set by prefecture (Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture are not included). Figures for those born in Kumamoto prefecture differ in nature from those of other prefectures because they represent the distribution of those living outside Kumamoto prefecture. Foreign birthplaces are shown as a single category.

Table IV-2 Distribution of birth prefecture (by prefecture of present residence)

Present prefecture	birth prefectures (%)											
	same prefecture	prefecture other than the present/overseas (descending order of %)										
Hokkaido	87.3	Tokyo	1.4	Aomori	1.0	Overseas	0.9	Akita	0.8	Kanagawa	0.5	
Aomori	86.4	Hokkaido	1.9	Iwate	1.4	Akita	1.2	Miyagi	0.9	Tokyo	0.7	
Iwate	87.6	Akita	1.3	Miyagi	1.1	Aomori	1.1	Hokkaido	0.8	Tokyo	0.7	
Miyagi	73.4	Iwate	2.7	Fukushima	2.5	Tokyo	2.4	Akita	1.7	Aomori	1.7	
Akita	88.0	Tokyo	1.1	Aomori	0.9	Hokkaido	0.7	Iwate	0.7	Yamagata	0.7	
Yamagata	84.4	Tokyo	1.7	Miyagi	1.4	Overseas	0.9	Hokkaido	0.8	Akita	0.7	
Fukushima	84.0	Tokyo	1.6	Miyagi	1.4	Kanagawa	1.0	Ibaraki	0.9	Tochigi	0.8	
Ibaraki	73.8	Tokyo	4.2	Chiba	2.1	Saitama	1.9	Fukushima	1.6	Kanagawa	1.5	
Tochigi	76.1	Gunma	2.7	Tokyo	2.6	Ibaraki	1.9	Saitama	1.6	Kanagawa	1.5	
Gunma	76.6	Tokyo	3.8	Saitama	2.1	Tochigi	1.7	Niigata	1.0	Overseas	1.0	
Saitama	52.8	Tokyo	13.5	Chiba	2.3	Hokkaido	2.0	Fukushima	1.6	Kanagawa	1.6	
Chiba	52.1	Tokyo	12.8	Kanagawa	2.5	Hokkaido	1.9	Niigata	1.8	Ibaraki	1.7	
Tokyo	54.4	Kanagawa	5.1	Chiba	2.5	Saitama	2.4	Hokkaido	2.0	Osaka	1.6	Overseas 1.6
Kanagawa	51.8	Tokyo	12.0	Hokkaido	2.5	Chiba	1.9	Osaka	1.8	Shizuoka	1.6	
Niigata	88.0	Tokyo	0.8	Overseas	0.7	Saitama	0.5	Kanagawa	0.5	Nagano	0.4	
Toyama	83.3	Ishikawa	1.7	Overseas	1.3	Tokyo	1.2	Niigata	0.9	Fukui	0.9	
Ishikawa	79.7	Toyama	2.7	Osaka	1.5	Fukui	1.4	Overseas	1.2	Tokyo	1.1	
Fukui	85.7	Osaka	1.1	Ishikawa	1.0	Kyoto	0.9	Overseas	0.7	Tokyo	0.5	
Yamanashi	79.7	Tokyo	3.6	Kanagawa	1.2	Nagano	1.2	Shizuoka	1.1	Hokkaido	0.8	
Nagano	83.7	Tokyo	1.9	Overseas	1.5	Kanagawa	0.8	Niigata	0.7	Aichi	0.7	
Gifu	78.4	Aichi	6.1	Overseas	1.1	Shiga	0.8	Osaka	0.8	Mie	0.7	
Shizuoka	78.7	Tokyo	2.0	Aichi	1.7	Kanagawa	1.4	Overseas	1.0	Hokkaido	0.9	
Aichi	71.4	Gifu	3.5	Mie	1.6	Shizuoka	1.5	Tokyo	1.4	Osaka	1.2	
Mie	73.9	Aichi	3.9	Osaka	2.5	Kanagawa	1.0	Hyogo	0.8	Gifu	0.7	Nara 0.7
Shiga	62.0	Kyoto	6.6	Osaka	5.8	Hyogo	2.9	Aichi	1.5	Kagoshima	1.5	
Kyoto	62.1	Osaka	6.8	Hyogo	3.8	Shiga	2.2	Nara	1.9	Aichi	1.1	Overseas 1.1
Osaka	59.1	Hyogo	4.6	Overseas	2.2	Kyoto	1.8	Nara	1.8	Kagoshima	1.7	
Hyogo	66.4	Osaka	8.1	Okayama	2.1	Fukuoka	1.1	Kagoshima	1.1	Tokyo	1.0	Overseas 1.0
Nara	54.8	Osaka	17.0	Hyogo	3.6	Kyoto	2.0	Overseas	1.1	Mie	1.1	
Wakayama	81.3	Osaka	4.7	Hyogo	0.9	Kyoto	0.7	Overseas	0.7	Mie	0.5	
Tottori	81.6	Shimane	3.7	Osaka	1.8	Okayama	1.3	Hyogo	0.9	Yamaguchi	0.6	
Shimane	82.3	Hiroshima	1.9	Osaka	1.8	Yamaguchi	1.4	Overseas	1.0	Tottori	0.9	
Okayama	77.0	Hiroshima	2.6	Osaka	2.1	Hyogo	1.7	Fukuoka	1.1	Yamaguchi	1.0	
Hiroshima	74.8	Yamaguchi	3.0	Okayama	2.0	Shimane	1.9	Ehime	1.6	Osaka	1.3	
Yamaguchi	75.1	Hiroshima	3.1	Fukuoka	2.8	Overseas	2.3	Kumamoto	1.3	Osaka	1.1	
Tokushima	81.5	Osaka	2.5	Hyogo	1.1	Overseas	1.0	Ehime	0.9	Kagawa	0.7	
Kagawa	78.3	Ehime	3.3	Osaka	1.7	Tokushima	1.5	Okayama	1.4	Kochi	1.1	
Ehime	81.2	Kagawa	1.9	Osaka	1.7	Hiroshima	1.6	Kochi	1.4	Hyogo	1.1	
Kochi	83.3	Osaka	1.4	Ehime	0.9	Tokushima	0.8	Overseas	0.7	Hyogo	0.6	
Fukuoka	70.3	Nagasaki	3.0	Saga	2.7	Kumamoto	2.3	Oita	2.0	Overseas	1.7	
Saga	78.5	Fukuoka	4.1	Nagasaki	3.6	Overseas	1.6	Tokyo	0.6	Kagoshima	0.4	
Nagasaki	80.4	Fukuoka	2.7	Saga	2.1	Overseas	0.9	Kagoshima	0.8	Kumamoto	0.7	
Kumamoto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oita	82.2	Fukuoka	4.9	Kumamoto	1.2	Nagasaki	1.1	Osaka	0.9	Miyazaki	0.8	
Miyazaki	79.7	Kagoshima	3.2	Fukuoka	2.0	Osaka	1.5	Kumamoto	1.3	Tokyo	0.8	
Kagoshima	82.6	Kumamoto	1.6	Miyazaki	1.6	Fukuoka	1.3	Tokyo	1.2	Osaka	1.2	Hyogo 1.2
Okinawa	83.9	Overseas	1.1	Osaka	0.8	Fukuoka	0.8	Tokyo	0.6	Kanagawa	0.6	Nagasaki 0.6

* Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture are not included. Cases of "birthplace unknown" are included in the calculation of percentage. Foreign birthplaces are shown as a single category. Prefectures with the same proportion are presented in the order of official codes for local governments in Japan ("overseas" is placed last). Six areas are listed when two prefectures have the same percentage in the fifth rank of "other prefecture/overseas."

Figure IV-1 Birth prefecture and prefecture of current residence

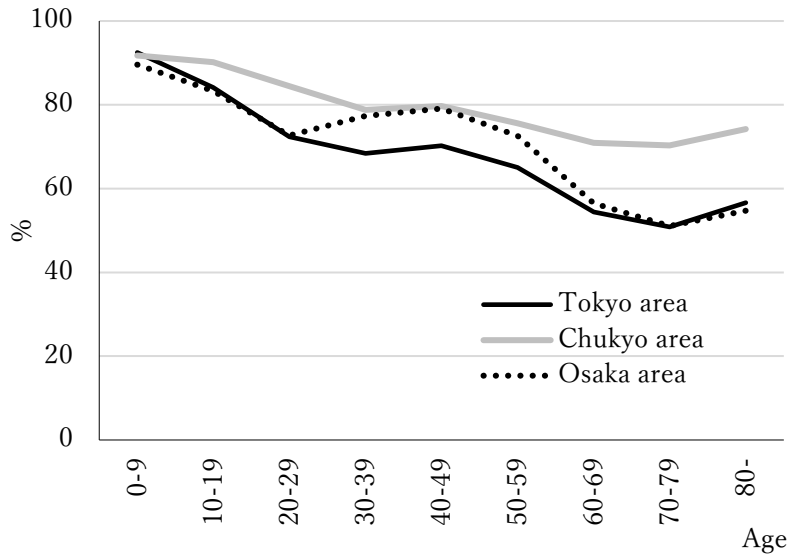


*This chart is created using resources in the global-migration.info. The chart shows only those who moved across the prefectural border. Lines closer and positioned to the left of the prefectural arc represent outward movement, whereas offset lines on the right indicate inward movement.

2. Birthplace of metropolitan residents

Figure IV-2 shows percentages of those born in the same area in the current populations of the Tokyo, Chukyo and Osaka areas (e.g., percentages of those born in the Tokyo area among Tokyo area residents). For ages 0–9, regional differences in percentage are small. For ages 10–19 and older, percentages are high in the Chukyo area and low in the Tokyo area. Percentages in the Osaka area are approximately at a similar level with those in the Chukyo area for ages 30–39 to 50–59, but closer to percentages in the Tokyo area for other ages.

Figure IV-2 Percentages of those born in the same area
(among residents of three metropolitan areas, %)



* Tokyo area: Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo and Kanagawa prefectures. Chukyo area: Gifu, Aichi and Mie prefectures, Osaka area: Kyoto, Osaka and Hyogo prefectures. Residents of the three areas include the cases of "birthplace unknown."

3. Migration to the Tokyo Area

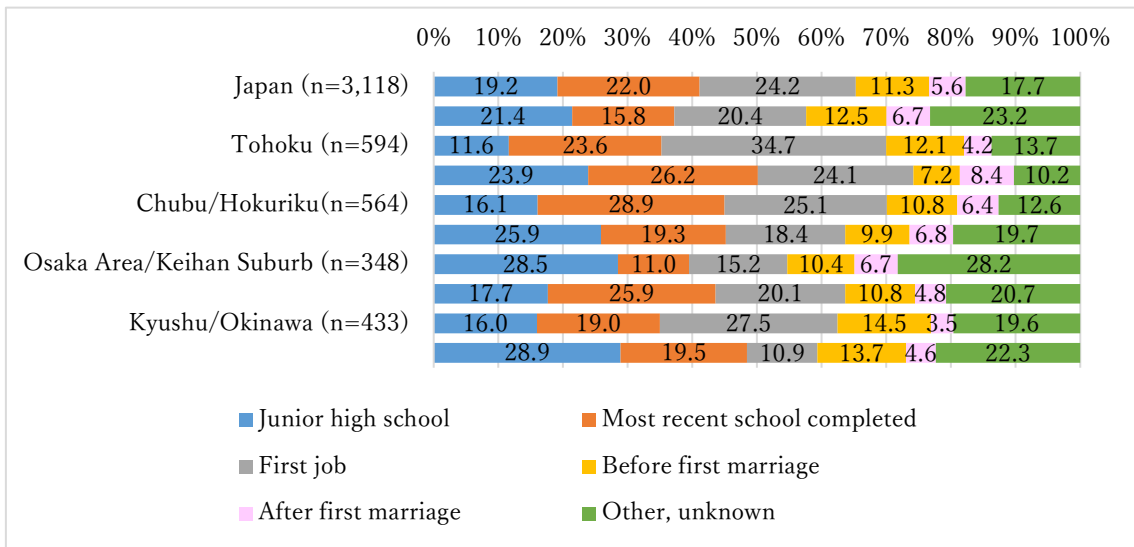
Among those living in the Tokyo Area in 2016, 70.9% were born in the Tokyo Area and the remaining 29.1% were born outside of Tokyo Area. Out of this 29.1%, the highest percentage is accounted for by Hokkaido natives (2.2%), followed by Niigata (1.5%), Osaka (1.5%), Overseas (various countries counted as one, 1.4%), Fukushima (1.4%) and Fukuoka (1.3%) when observed by prefecture. When observed by region, Tohoku is the highest proportion (5.6%), followed by Hokuriku-Chubu (5.2%), Kyushu-Okinawa (4.0%), Kita-Kanto (3.1%), Osaka Area (3.0%) and Hokkaido (2.2%). Basically geographical proximity determines the volume of movement to the Tokyo Area with a notable exception of the Kyushu-Okinawa region at the most southern part of Japan and far away from the Tokyo Area.

Assuming that the life events come in the chronological order of birth > completion of junior high school > completion of the most recent schooling > first job > before first marriage > after first marriage > present, the proportion of life events which caused the first move to the Tokyo Area of those not born in the area and those currently residing in the area is shown in Figure IV-3.

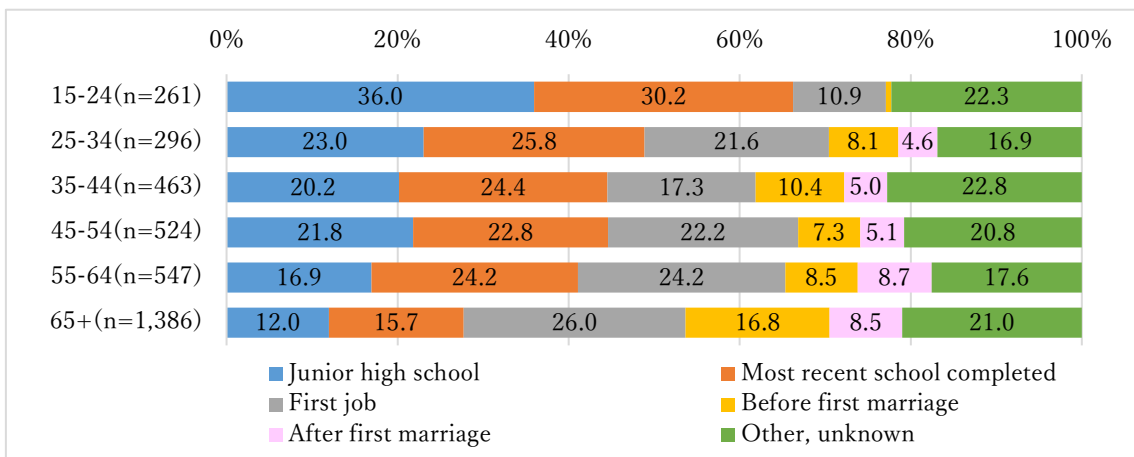
Overall, inward movement to Tokyo most frequently (24.4%) occurred at the time of first jobs, followed by completion of the most recent schooling (22.0%). People moved to the Tokyo Area slightly more to look for jobs than to continue higher education such as university. Significant differences in this proportion are observed per region; those born in Tohoku tend to move to Tokyo much more (11.1% point) for their first jobs than higher education. This tendency is also observed for Kyushu/Okinawa natives (8.5% point). By contrast, Kita-Kanto, Chukyo, Chubu/Hokuriku and Chugoku/Shikoku natives move to Tokyo more for their higher education than their first jobs. Osaka area and Keihan suburb natives either move to the Tokyo Area early while they are still in the junior high school or after their first job and marriage, which suggests they experience more of their life events (higher education, first job and marriage) within their native region.

By age, a clear trend was found in which the older generation came to the Tokyo Area more for their first jobs than for the higher education, and the younger generation came to the Tokyo Area more for their higher education than their first jobs. This finding corresponds to the increasing education level with years and massive job migration to the Tokyo Area in the period of high economic growth of 1960s and 1970s.

Figure IV-3 First life event for the move to the Tokyo Area
< by region >



< by age >



* Counting the first life event that caused the move to the Tokyo Area by those who resided in the area at the time of the survey and those born outside Tokyo Area. Those who married before getting their first jobs accounted for only 1.6% of the respondents. Birth regions are grouped to derive sufficient samples.

V. Return migration

1. Proportion of return migrants to prefecture of birthplace

Return migrants are defined as those who have migrated out of the prefecture of their birthplace but then returned to the native prefecture. The proportion of those return migrants currently living the prefecture of their birthplace is 20.4%, which is a similar to the results of the seventh (2011) and sixth (2006) surveys. While the percentage declined among those aged 15–29, the proportion of return migrants aged 60 and over has not significantly changed from the seventh (2011) survey.

Table V-1 Proportion of return migrants by age group

	8 th (2016)	7 th (2011)	6 th (2006)
Total *	20.4%	20.5%	19.9%
< 15	2.9%	3.7%	2.9%
15–29	11.8%	14.4%	14.5%
30–39	24.8%	23.6%	24.5%
40–49	24.9%	25.5%	26.0%
50–59	27.2%	28.6%	28.3%
60–69	28.2%	28.0%	23.9%
70 and over	20.7%	20.2%	20.5%

* Results include unknown age. The 8th Survey consists of weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

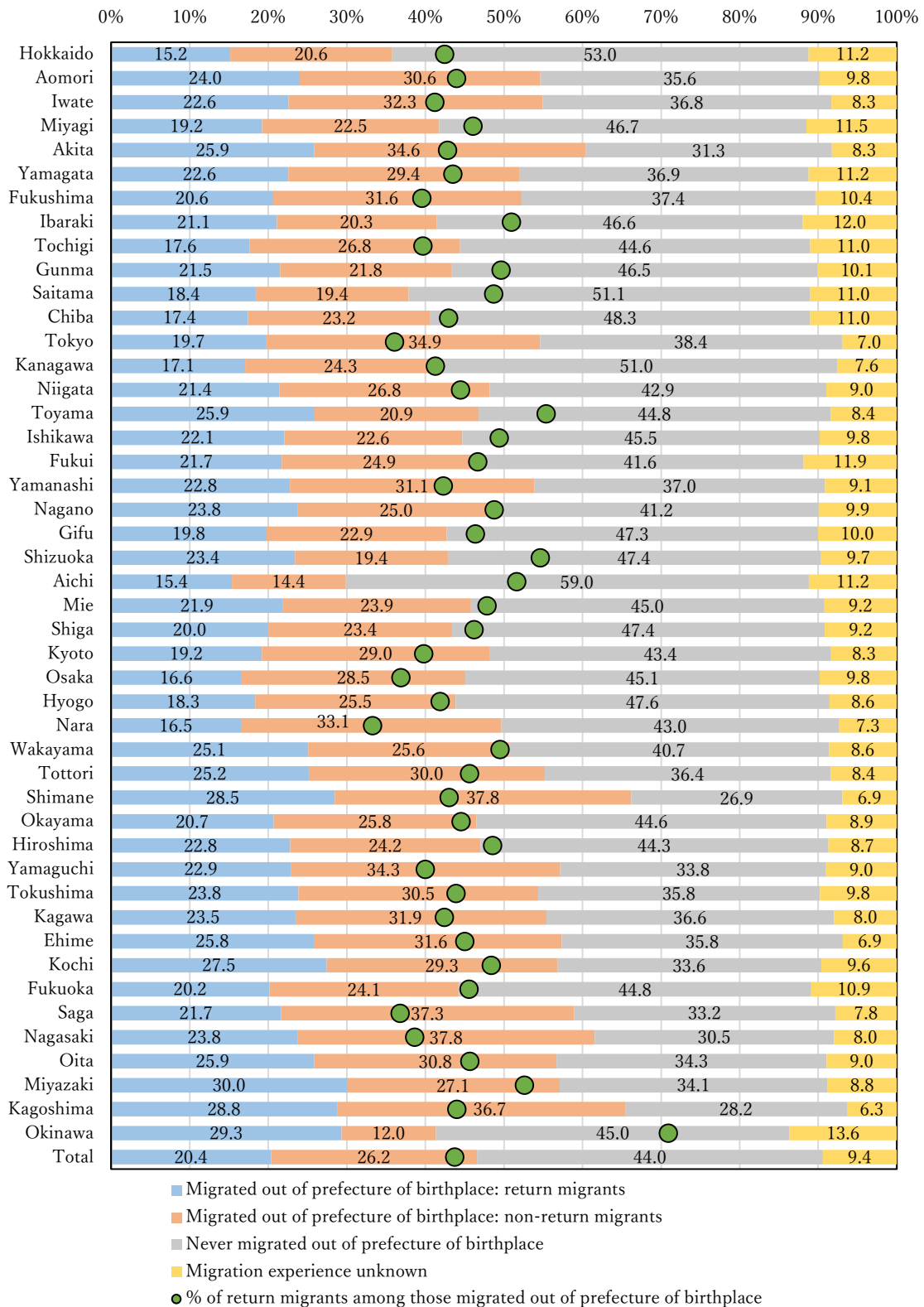
The proportion of those who left the prefecture of birthplace (Figure V-1) is highest among those born in the Shimane prefecture (66.2%), followed by those born in the Kagoshima prefecture (65.4%). The percentage is also high among those born in Miyazaki, Okinawa and Kagoshima. Among those who were born in Okinawa, over 70% of those who migrated out of the prefecture are return migrants who currently live in Okinawa.

By contrast, the proportion of those who have not migrated out of the prefecture of their birthplace is highest among those born in the Aichi prefecture (59%). This percentage is also high for those born in the prefectures next to Tokyo such as Kanagawa, Chiba and Aichi.

Among these prefectures in the Tokyo Area, those who migrated from other prefectures accounted for over 40% of the total population (Figure V-2). The proportion of those born in the same prefecture as the current residence is highest among those who currently live in Niigata, followed by those in Akita, Iwate and Hokkaido. Although those who have not migrated out of the prefecture of birthplace accounted for over 50% of the current residents of the Niigata and Hokkaido prefectures, a relatively high proportion of return migrants is observed for those currently living in Akita and Iwate.

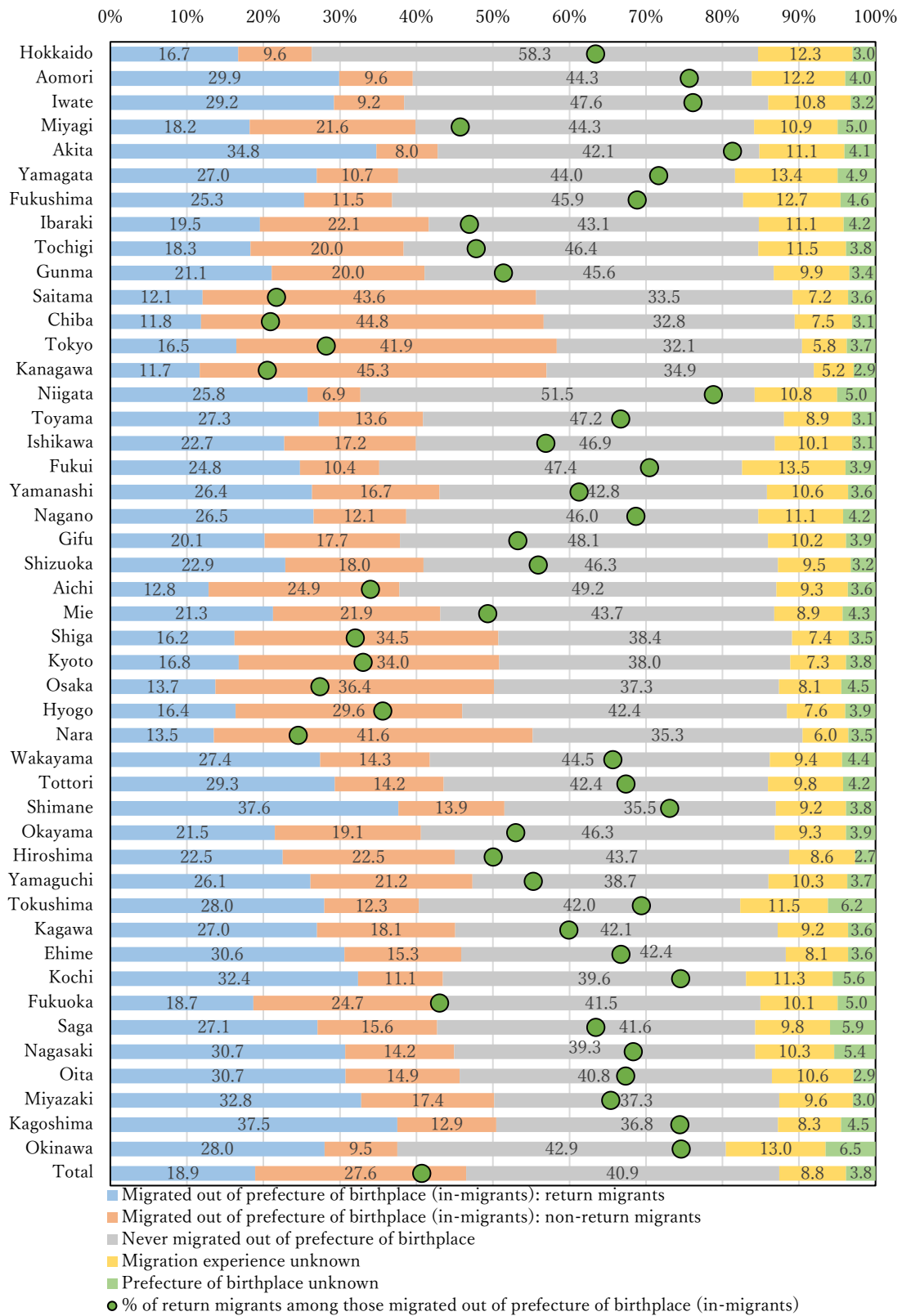
Return migrants play a significant role in migration to the non-metropolitan areas. For instance, among those currently residing in Akita, the proportion of return migrants account for over 80% of those who migrated out of the prefecture of birthplace (in-migrants), which is 79% in Niigata. The percentage is also higher for the other prefectures in Tohoku: Iwate (76%), Aomori (76%) and Yamagata (72%). In the prefectures of metropolitan areas, the proportion of return migrants among in-migrants is significantly lower than those born in another prefecture.

Figure V-1 Inter-prefectural migration experience by prefecture of birthplace



* Data excludes those born in the Kumamoto prefecture, those born overseas and those with unknown prefecture of birthplace. The weighted results by prefecture exclude the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

Figure V-2 Inter-prefectural migration experience by prefecture of current residence

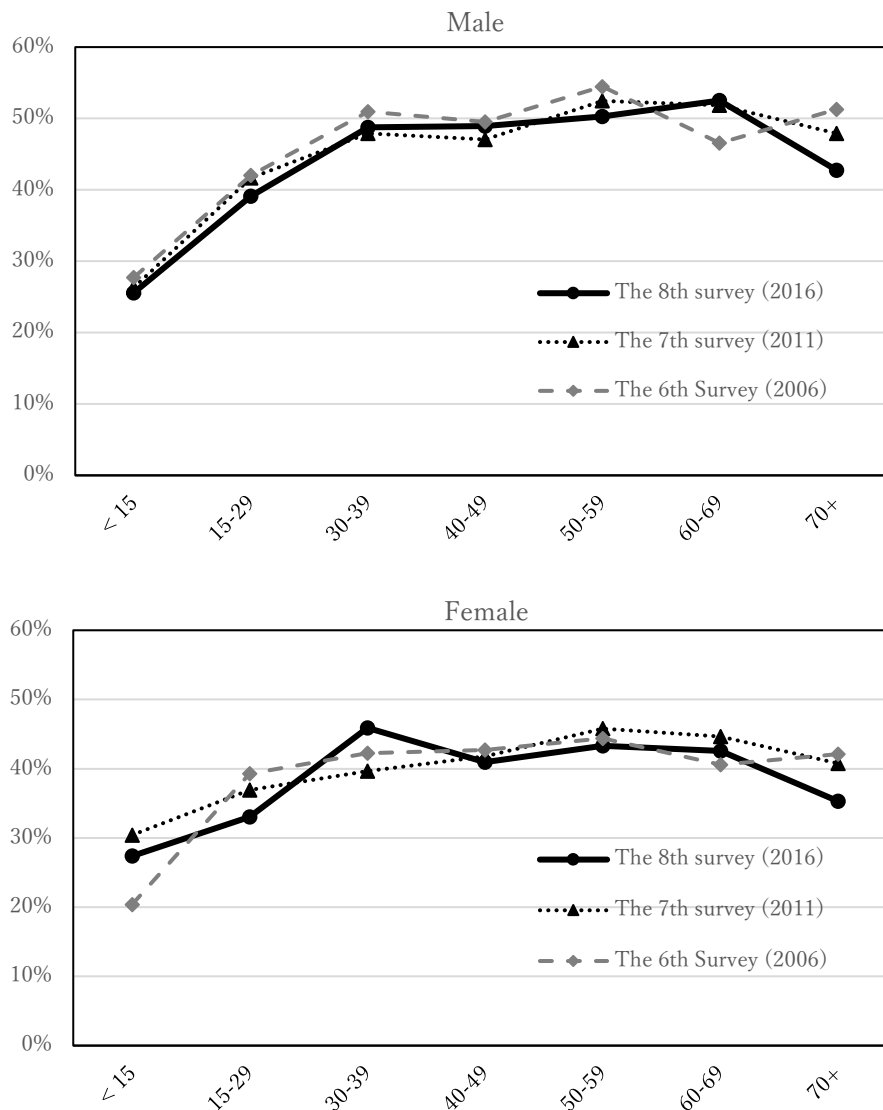


* "Migrated from other prefecture" includes those born overseas. The weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

2. Return migration by gender and age

The proportion of return migrants among those who migrated out of the prefecture of their birthplace is 43.7%, indicating a slight decline from 44.8% in the seventh and sixth surveys. While the percentage is relatively higher among males aged 60 and over, the highest proportion of return migrants for females is observed in the 30–39 age group (Figure V-3). Compared with previous survey results, the Eighth Survey results show a decline in the proportion of return migrants for females aged 15–29 and an increase for those aged 30–39, suggesting the postponement of return migration among females who migrated out of the prefecture of their birthplace.

Figure V-3 Proportion of return migrants among those migrated out of the prefecture of their birthplace by gender and age



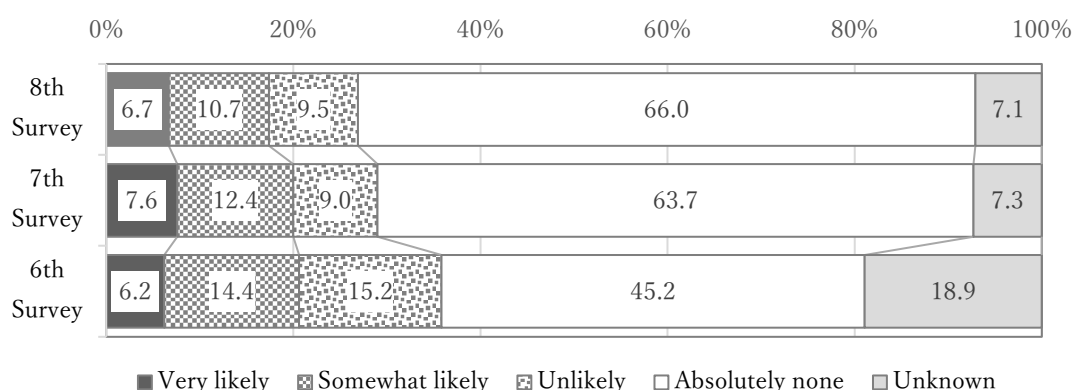
* The weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

VI. Prospects for migration in the next 5 years

1. Overview

The respondents “likely to migrate” refers to those who answered that the prospects for migration in the next 5 years is “very likely” and “somewhat likely,” and their proportion was 17.3%. This finding slightly decreased from the 20.1% and 20.6% derived from the seventh and sixth surveys, respectively (Figure VI-1) .

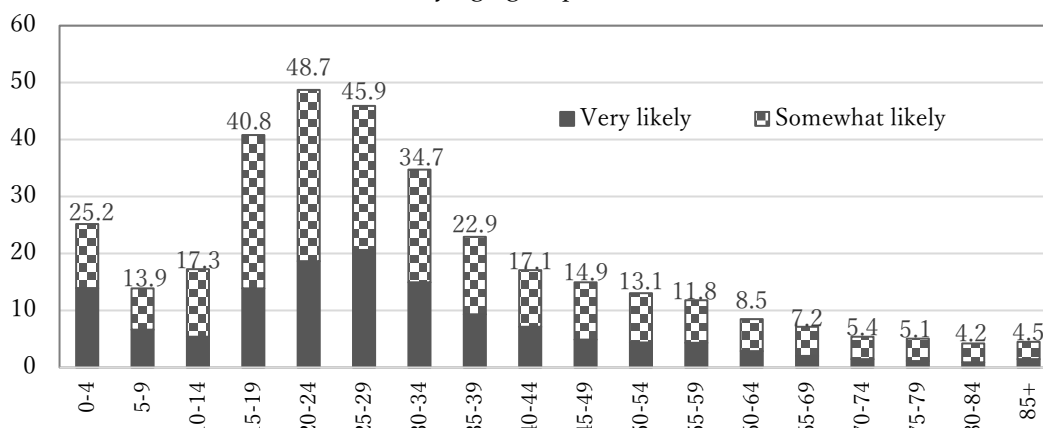
Figure VI-1 Prospects for migration in the next 5 years



* The weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

Figure VI-2 shows the prospects for migration in the next 5 years by age group. The results increased sharply for respondents in their late teens, peaking in their early 20s and decreasing after their late 20s. The prospects of migration among the elderly are not as high as that in the young age group.

Figure VI-2 Proportion of people with prospects for migration in the next 5 years by age group (%)



* The weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

The proportion of people with migration prospects by prefecture of current residence indicates is high in prefectures of metropolitan areas and Hokkaido but low in prefectures of non-metropolitan areas.

Table VI-1 Proportion of respondents with prospects for migration in the next 5 years, by prefecture of current residence

Prefecture of current residence	Proportion of respondents with prospects for migration in the next 5 years (%)						
	Have a prospect for migration					Absolutely none	Unkonwn
	Likely to migrate			Unlikely			
	Very likely	Somewhat likely					
Hokkaido	31.5	23.0	12.1	10.9	8.5	62.4	6.1
Aomori	19.0	12.5	5.3	7.3	6.5	72.8	8.2
Iwate	20.2	13.8	5.9	8.0	6.4	74.3	5.5
Miyagi	25.2	18.6	7.9	10.7	6.6	64.8	10.1
Akita	16.1	9.3	3.5	5.8	6.8	74.6	9.3
Yamagata	18.4	12.5	6.2	6.3	5.9	71.9	9.7
Fukushima	19.1	12.1	4.4	7.7	6.9	72.6	8.4
Ibaraki	21.5	13.3	5.2	8.1	8.1	70.2	8.3
Tochigi	23.1	15.9	6.1	9.9	7.2	71.0	5.9
Gunma	22.6	14.9	6.7	8.2	7.7	69.5	7.9
Saitama	28.5	18.5	7.6	11.0	10.0	65.2	6.3
Chiba	26.2	16.0	5.5	10.5	10.2	67.4	6.4
Tokyo	36.7	24.2	9.0	15.2	12.5	56.6	6.7
Kanagawa	34.4	21.1	7.1	14.0	13.3	60.4	5.1
Niigata	16.8	9.8	2.8	7.0	6.9	75.0	8.2
Toyama	18.2	12.1	4.1	8.0	6.2	76.1	5.7
Ishikawa	23.8	15.7	6.1	9.7	8.0	69.6	6.6
Fukui	15.2	9.5	3.5	6.1	5.7	77.2	7.6
Yamanashi	23.6	18.1	8.3	9.7	5.5	69.8	6.6
Nagano	21.1	14.0	6.3	7.7	7.1	70.7	8.3
Gifu	18.8	11.9	3.9	7.9	7.0	72.7	8.4
Shizuoka	23.7	16.2	5.5	10.8	7.5	70.4	6.0
Aichi	25.9	15.5	5.4	10.1	10.5	67.9	6.2
Mie	18.7	11.7	4.2	7.5	7.1	73.7	7.6
Shiga	26.3	15.7	5.4	10.3	10.5	67.8	6.0
Kyoto	32.2	19.7	8.0	11.7	12.5	61.1	6.7
Osaka	27.7	15.8	5.7	10.1	11.9	63.8	8.5
Hyogo	30.9	19.6	7.1	12.4	11.3	63.4	5.7
Nara	22.2	12.6	3.6	9.0	9.6	72.5	5.3
Wakayama	17.6	10.8	3.5	7.3	6.9	73.3	9.1
Tottori	17.7	12.7	3.9	8.7	5.0	74.0	8.3
Shimane	25.4	18.1	8.7	9.4	7.2	68.0	6.6
Okayama	23.5	14.9	5.5	9.4	8.6	68.8	7.7
Hiroshima	24.3	15.3	4.6	10.7	9.0	68.6	7.2
Yamaguchi	23.4	15.1	6.5	8.6	8.3	68.4	8.2
Tokushima	18.6	12.3	5.0	7.3	6.3	72.5	8.9
Kagawa	21.1	14.0	5.1	8.9	7.1	72.3	6.7
Ehime	22.6	14.9	7.3	7.6	7.7	71.1	6.3
Kochi	20.7	14.1	5.9	8.2	6.6	69.2	10.1
Fukuoka	28.3	20.0	7.5	12.5	8.3	64.0	7.7

Saga	19.7	12.7	5.2	7.4	7.0	69.6	10.7
Nagasaki	24.7	17.5	9.3	8.2	7.2	66.1	9.1
Kumamoto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oita	23.8	16.1	6.6	9.5	7.7	68.4	7.7
Miyazaki	22.3	15.7	5.9	9.8	6.6	70.1	7.7
Kagoshima	22.1	15.8	7.1	8.7	6.3	69.1	8.8
Okinawa	26.0	19.3	9.5	9.8	6.7	62.8	11.1
Total	26.9	17.3	6.7	10.7	9.5	66.0	7.1

*The total value is the weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

2. Probable destination of prospective migration in the next 5 years

The probable destinations (prefecture) in the next 5 years for those with “any prospect to migrate,” defined here of those who are “very likely,” “somewhat likely,” and “unlikely” to migrate are listed by age in Table VI-2. The Tokyo prefecture is first across all age groups, whereas Kanagawa, Osaka and Hokkaido followed. Fukuoka ranked fifth for those aged over 50.

Table VI-2 Probable destinations (prefecture) of prospective migration in the next 5 years by age group

Age group	Any prospect to migrate (%)	Probable destinations (prefecture)				
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th
Total	26.9	Tokyo	Kanagawa	Osaka	Hokkaido	Saitama
15–29	58.5	Tokyo	Kanagawa	Osaka	Hokkaido	Saitama
(of which)						
15–19	55.4	Tokyo	Osaka	Kanagawa	Hokkaido	Saitama
20–24	62.3	Tokyo	Kanagawa	Osaka	Aichi	Chiba
25–29	58.5	Tokyo	Kanagawa	Osaka	Saitama	Aichi
30–39	39.6	Tokyo	Kanagawa	Saitama	Osaka	Hokkaido
40–49	27.7	Tokyo	Kanagawa	Osaka	Hokkaido	Saitama
50–64	20.9	Tokyo	Osaka	Hokkaido	Kanagawa	Fukuoka
65+	11.3	Tokyo	Osaka	Kanagawa	Hokkaido	Fukuoka

* The total number includes unknown age. The ranking excludes “not clear” and “unknown.” The same ranking is listed in the same box in order of prefecture code. The weighted results by prefecture excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

Table VI-3 lists the top five prefectures of destination by prefecture of current residence. In all prefectures of current residence, the top destination is the same prefecture, followed by the neighbouring prefectures. Nationally, Tokyo is the most frequently listed prefecture of destination.

Table VI-3 Probable destinations (prefecture) of prospective migration in the next 5 years
by prefecture of current residence

prefecture of current residence	Any prospect to migrate (%)	Probable destinations (prefecture)				
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th 位	5 th
Hokkaido	31.5	Hokkaido	Tokyo	Kanagawa	Chiba	Saitama
Aomori	19.0	Aomori	Tokyo	Iwate	Miyagi	Akita
Iwate	20.2	Iwate	Miyagi	Tokyo	Akita, Fukushima	
Miyagi	25.2	Miyagi	Tokyo	Kanagawa	Fukushima	Iwate
Akita	16.1	Akita	Tokyo	Miyagi	Iwate	Aomori
Yamagata	18.4	Yamagata	Tokyo	Miyagi	Kanagawa	Hokkaido
Fukushima	19.1	Fukushima	Tokyo	Kanagawa	Miyagi	Overseas
Ibaraki	21.5	Ibaraki	Tokyo	Chiba	Saitama	Kanagawa
Tochigi	23.1	Tochigi	Tokyo	Saitama	Ibaraki	Gunma
Gunma	22.6	Gunma	Tokyo	Saitama	Kanagawa	Nagano
Saitama	28.5	Saitama	Tokyo	Kanagawa	Chiba	Fukuoka
Chiba	26.2	Chiba	Tokyo	Kanagawa	Saitama	Fukuoka
Tokyo	36.7	Tokyo	Kanagawa	Chiba	Saitama	Osaka
Kanagawa	34.4	Kanagawa	Tokyo	Chiba	Overseas	Ibaraki
Niigata	16.8	Niigata	Tokyo	Kanagawa	Saitama, Nagano	
Toyama	18.2	Toyama	Tokyo	Ishikawa	Overseas	Osaka
Ishikawa	23.8	Ishikawa	Tokyo	Osaka	Toyama	Overseas
Fukui	15.2	Fukui	Tokyo	Kyoto	Osaka	Aichi
Yamanashi	23.6	Yamanashi	Tokyo	Kanagawa	Nagano	Saitama
Nagano	21.1	Nagano	Tokyo	Kanagawa	Overseas	Saitama
Gifu	18.8	Gifu	Aichi	Tokyo	Mie	Shizuoka
Shizuoka	23.7	Shizuoka	Tokyo	Kanagawa	Aichi	Yamanashi
Aichi	25.9	Aichi	Tokyo	Osaka	Gifu	Kanagawa
Mie	18.7	Mie	Aichi	Osaka	Tokyo	Hyogo
Shiga	26.3	Shiga	Kyoto	Osaka	Tokyo	Kanagawa
Kyoto	32.2	Kyoto	Osaka	Hyogo	Tokyo	Shiga
Osaka	27.7	Osaka	Tokyo	Hyogo	Kyoto	Overseas
Hyogo	30.9	Hyogo	Osaka	Tokyo	Kyoto	Overseas
Nara	22.2	Nara	Osaka	Kyoto	Hyogo	Tokyo
Wakayama	17.6	Wakayama	Osaka	Tokyo	Hyogo	Kyoto
Tottori	17.7	Tottori	Osaka	Tokyo	Shimane	Hyogo
Shimane	25.4	Shimane	Hiroshima	Tokyo	Osaka	Tottori
Okayama	23.5	Okayama	Hiroshima	Tokyo	Osaka	Hyogo
Hiroshima	24.3	Hiroshima	Tokyo	Fukuoka	Yamaguchi	Osaka
Yamaguchi	23.4	Yamaguchi	Tokyo, Hiroshima		Fukuoka	Overseas
Tokushima	18.6	Tokushima	Osaka	Tokyo, Kagawa		Ehime
Kagawa	21.1	Kagawa	Osaka	Ehime	Tokyo	Hyogo
Ehime	22.6	Ehime	Kagawa	Kochi	Tokushima	Hiroshima
Kochi	20.7	Kochi	Osaka	Kagawa	Tokyo, Ehime	
Fukuoka	28.3	Fukuoka	Tokyo	Osaka	Kanagawa	Kagoshima
Saga	19.7	Saga	Fukuoka	Tokyo	Nagasaki	Osaka
Nagasaki	24.7	Nagasaki	Fukuoka	Tokyo	Kanagawa	Okinawa
Kumamoto	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oita	23.8	Oita	Fukuoka	Kumamoto	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Miyazaki	22.3	Miyazaki	Fukuoka	Tokyo, Osaka		Kagoshima
Kagoshima	22.1	Kagoshima	Fukuoka	Tokyo	Kyoto	Kumamoto
Okinawa	26.0	Okinawa	Tokyo	Osaka	Fukuoka	Nagasaki
Total	26.9	Tokyo	Kanagawa	Osaka	Hokkaido	Saitama

* Ranking excludes “not clear” and “unknown.” The same ranking is listed in the same box in order of prefecture code. The total values are the weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

Table VI-4 lists the probable destinations (regional type) by prefecture of current residence. For metropolitan area dwellers, the probable destination tends to be a metropolitan area and “small and medium-sized city areas” for non-metropolitan area dwellers. “Rural areas” are chosen as the probable destination for residents of Yamanashi, Oita, Kochi and other non-metropolitan prefectures.

Table VI-4 Probable destinations (regional type) of prospective migration in the next 5 years by prefecture of current residence

prefecture of current residence	Probable destinations (regional type) (multiple answers)				
	Metropolitan areas	Small- and medium-sized	Rural areas	Others	Unknown
Hokkaido	23.8	22.5	4.0	1.7	48.0
Aomori	11.8	28.3	2.8	2.4	54.7
Iwate	13.4	30.3	5.4	3.2	47.7
Miyagi	22.4	23.0	3.7	3.3	47.5
Akita	10.4	26.2	7.4	1.9	54.2
Yamagata	12.3	25.9	5.9	3.2	52.6
Fukushima	10.5	23.9	4.9	5.3	55.3
Ibaraki	15.0	24.7	3.9	2.0	54.3
Tochigi	13.2	30.9	4.3	3.2	48.4
Gunma	14.4	22.9	3.9	3.2	55.6
Saitama	24.4	26.0	2.2	1.7	45.7
Chiba	19.8	21.8	2.3	3.2	52.8
Tokyo	36.5	19.9	2.1	0.9	40.6
Kanagawa	30.3	18.2	4.6	1.4	45.5
Niigata	13.1	19.1	3.5	6.0	58.3
Toyama	12.8	24.4	2.9	2.9	57.0
Ishikawa	14.5	21.3	2.9	2.7	58.6
Fukui	10.9	19.9	3.1	1.3	64.8
Yamanashi	12.3	22.4	12.8	6.6	45.9
Nagano	13.7	26.7	7.0	4.8	47.8
Gifu	10.3	24.4	1.4	1.8	62.1
Shizuoka	10.8	28.1	6.8	3.6	50.7
Aichi	17.2	23.3	2.0	1.5	56.0
Mie	16.3	19.2	2.1	3.4	58.9
Shiga	13.6	19.8	5.0	2.3	59.3
Kyoto	25.0	23.5	3.1	1.5	46.9
Osaka	26.4	22.1	2.7	1.0	47.8
Hyogo	23.9	20.0	3.1	2.5	50.5
Nara	12.0	25.3	5.1	3.7	54.0
Wakayama	13.4	18.0	5.7	2.8	60.2
Tottori	9.2	22.9	5.7	4.2	57.9
Shimane	8.2	23.3	6.5	5.3	56.7
Okayama	13.1	27.9	4.9	1.9	52.2
Hiroshima	12.2	25.7	2.8	1.3	57.9
Yamaguchi	10.9	27.7	2.9	2.7	55.8
Tokushima	10.2	23.8	7.2	6.2	52.7

Kagawa	11.0	22.2	3.9	3.5	59.3
Ehime	14.3	31.2	5.2	2.1	47.2
Kochi	7.1	22.7	9.2	2.6	58.3
Fukuoka	23.1	25.6	2.0	2.0	47.3
Saga	7.0	27.1	4.6	3.8	57.6
Nagasaki	13.0	24.3	8.3	3.5	50.9
Kumamoto	-	-	-	-	-
Oita	8.6	25.4	10.5	2.4	53.0
Miyazaki	13.1	27.4	4.4	2.1	53.0
Kagoshima	14.0	27.3	7.8	5.5	45.5
Okinawa	11.5	29.0	1.5	4.4	53.6
Total	22.4	22.8	3.5	2.1	49.1

*The total values are the weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

In this survey, regional types are defined as follows. “Metropolitan areas” are cities with a large population and their surroundings. “Small and medium-sized city areas” are area in cities that are not metropolitan cities but centrally located cities, small cities and their suburbs. “Rural areas” are where the industries of agriculture, forestry and fishery are active, which is excluded in large or small and medium-sized cities. “Others” are areas which do not apply to the abovementioned regional type but small towns and villages where the tourism industry is thriving, for example. “Unknown” answer includes the case in which the respondent is undecided of the destination.

3. Reasons for prospective migration in the next 5 years

The most frequent reason for prospective migration in the next 5 years is “work-related” (22.0%), followed by “housing-related reason” (20.8%). These reasons for prospective migration in the next 5 years are classified in the same way as in Table III-1 except for “divorce.”

Comparing the reason by gender, “to accompany family members” and “marriage” are higher for females than males. “Work-related” is much lower for females than males. By contrast, “to attend school” is relatively lower for females than males.

Compared by age, “to attend school” is almost exclusive to 15 to 29 years old and especially high for 15 to 19 years old. “Work-related” reason is high especially for those aged 15–24 years and decreases with age. Instead, “housing-related reasons” is the highest reason for 30–39 years old and increases for older age groups. “Marriage” reason is high up to 30s. For elderly people aged 65 years and over, the reasons are different from the other age group, that is, “to live with or to live closer to parents/children” is 10.7% and 32.8% for “other reasons.”

The reasons for prospective migration in the next 5 years by prefecture of current residence are shown in Figure VI-4. In all prefectures, “work-related” and “housing-related reasons” are the considerable part of the reasons. In the prefectures of metropolitan area, these reasons are high. In non-metropolitan areas, “to attend school” is high compared to those in metropolitan areas.

Figure VI-3 Reasons for prospective migration in the next 5 years, by gender and age group

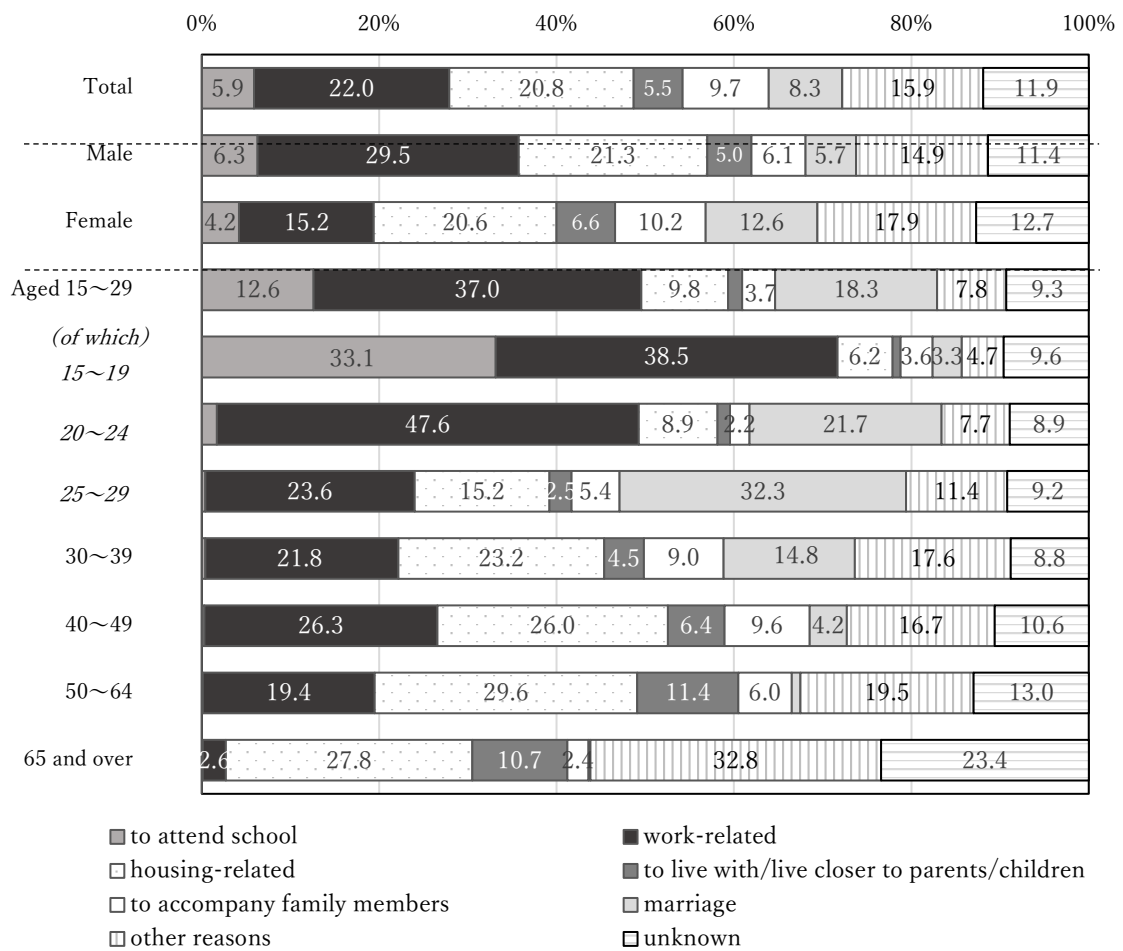
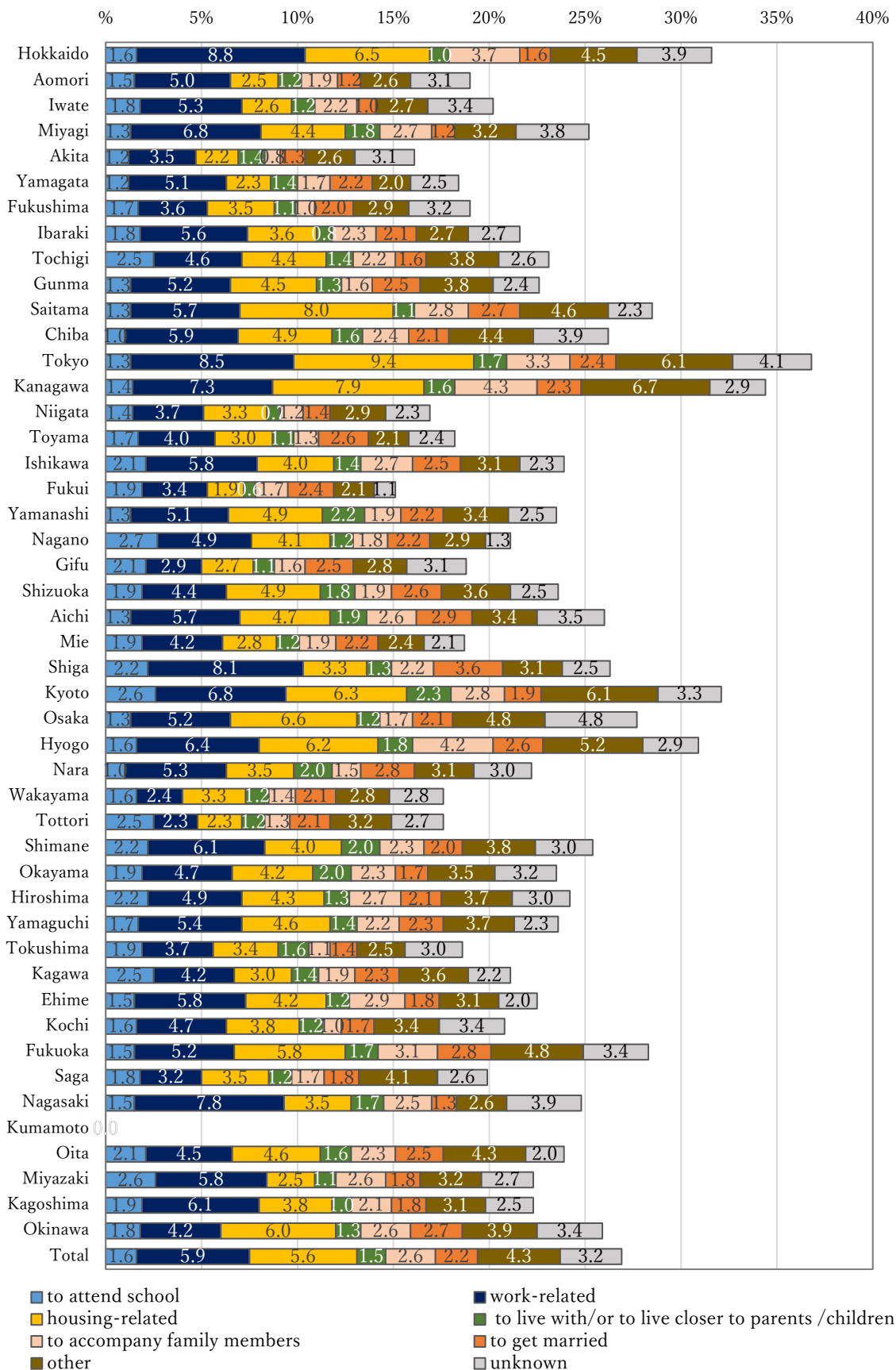


Figure VI-4 Reasons for prospective migration in the next 5 years by prefecture of current residence (% out of total population of each prefecture)



* The total values are the weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

VII. Distance to parents

1. Distance to the parents of household heads and spouses

According to Table VII-1, for both household head and spouse, the percentage with “deceased” parents is the highest at 40% for spouse’s mother and over 60% for household head’s father. Compared to the results of the Seventh Survey, the percentage of “deceased” parents increased. The shares of household head and spouse coresiding with their parents declined from 5.5% to 4.6% for household head’s mother and from 2.2% to 1.6% for spouse’s mother.

Table VII-1 Distance to household head’s and spouse’s parents (%)

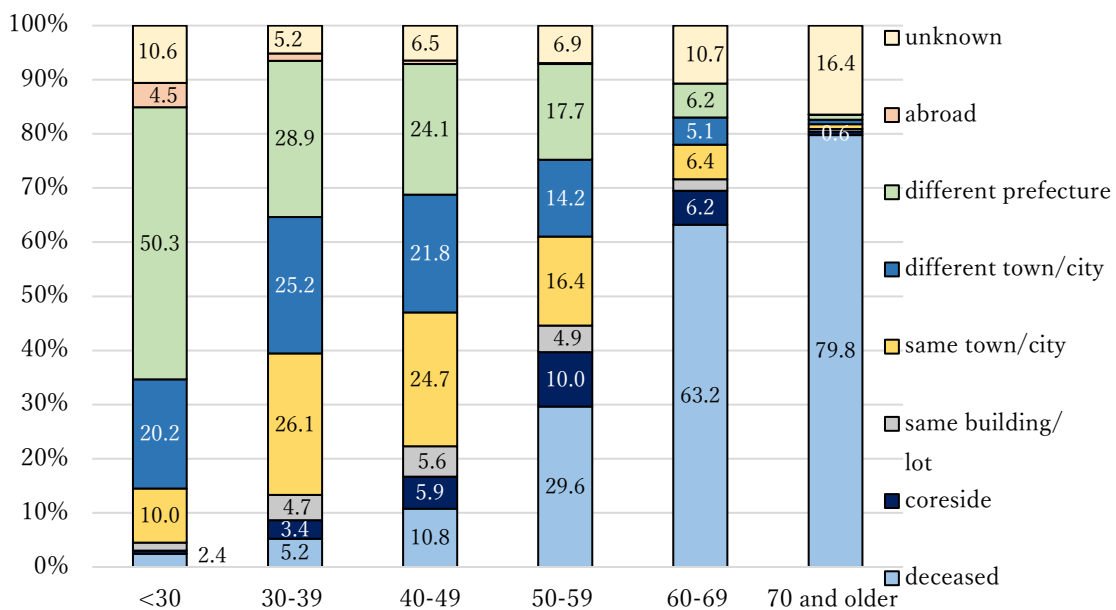
		deceased	coreside	same building/ lot	same town/city	different town/city	different prefecture	overseas	unknown	Total
Household head										
Father	8 th survey	61.8	1.0	2.0	8.2	8.4	11.4	0.6	6.7	100.0
	7 th survey	58.3	1.1	2.0	8.5	9.3	13.0	0.4	7.6	100.0
Mother	8 th survey	44.9	4.6	2.9	11.4	10.7	14.0	0.5	11.2	100.0
	7 th survey	40.7	5.5	2.8	11.2	11.7	16.1	0.3	11.7	100.0
Household head’s spouse										
Father	8 th survey	57.7	0.4	1.5	11.2	12.1	11.0	0.6	5.6	100.0
	7 th survey	54.3	0.4	1.7	11.5	12.2	12.7	0.5	6.8	100.0
Mother	8 th survey	40.0	1.6	2.3	16.3	17.1	15.1	0.8	6.9	100.0
	7 th survey	37.2	2.2	2.3	16.3	17.1	16.7	0.5	7.9	100.0

*The 8th survey is weighted results by prefecture excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.
The 7th survey excludes the prefectures of Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima.

2. Distance to household head's mother

According to Figure VII-1, the percentage of the household head's mother not residing in the same prefecture (different prefecture, overseas) accounts for 54.7% for heads younger than 30 years. Of these, the percentage of household heads whose mother is overseas accounts for 4.5%. The share of household head's mother residing within the "same town/city" (coresiding, same building/lot, same town/city) is 12.1%. With increasing age of the household head, the percentages of the household head's mother who are "deceased" and of those not residing in the same prefecture increase. The percentage of household heads coresiding with their mother peaks at their 50s at 10.0% and then decreases slowly. The percentage of household heads whose mother resides within the "same town/city" peaked at 36.2% during their 40s.

Figure VII-1 Distance to the household head's mother by age (%)

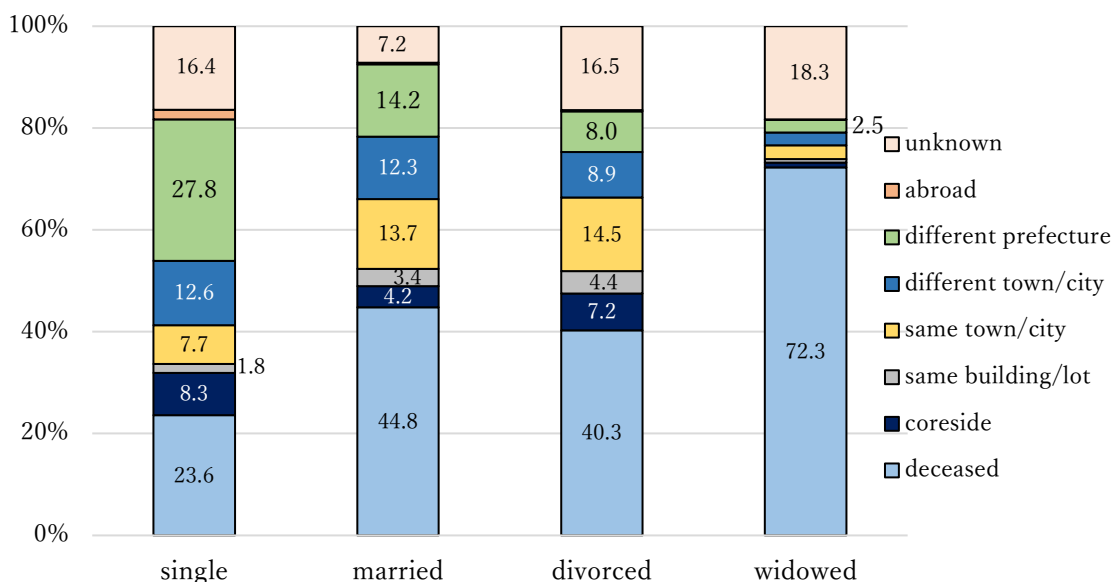


* Weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

3. Distance to the household head's mother by the head's marital status

Figure VII-2 demonstrates that compared to married household heads, the percentage of those coresiding with their mother is higher for singles at 8.3% and for divorced at 7.2%. The percentages of household heads whose mother is in a “same town/city” are higher for divorced and married compared to that of singles. If “residing in proximity” is defined as residing within a same town/city, then the share of household heads whose mother is in proximity is 26.0% for divorced, 21.3 % for married and 17.7% for singles. This finding indicates that divorced household heads are most likely to reside in proximity with their mother. By contrast, the percentage of household heads whose mother resides in a different prefecture is highest for singles with 27.8 %.

Figure VII-2 Distance to the household head's mother by the head's marital status (%)

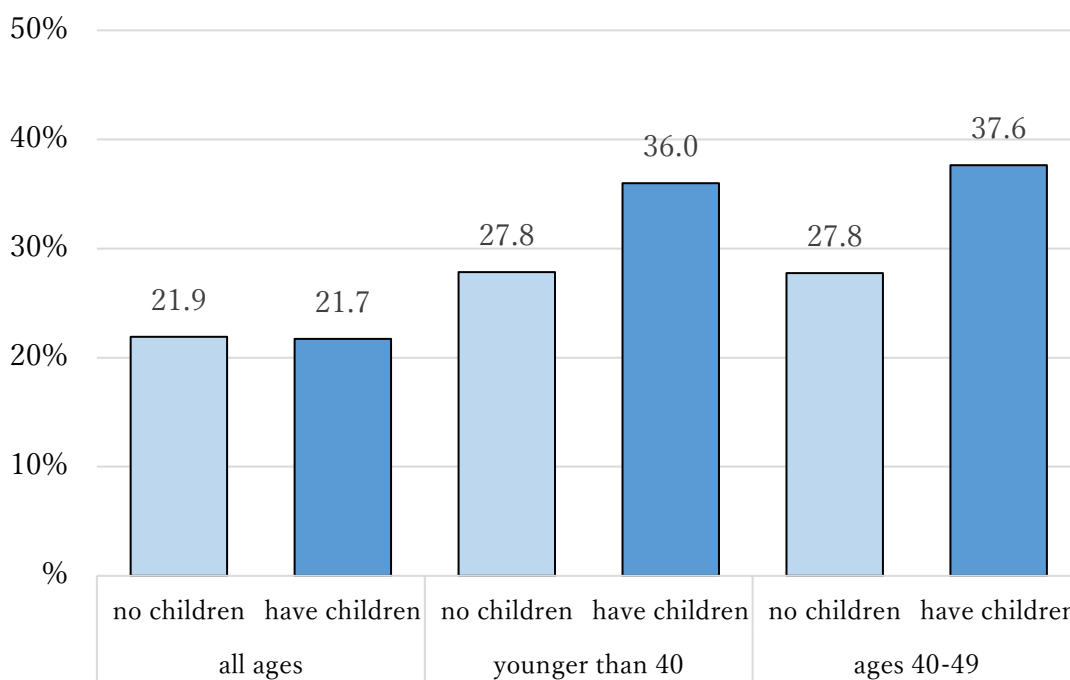


* Weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

4. Percentage of married household heads coresiding/or in proximity with their mothers

Figure VII-3 displays the percentage of married household heads coresiding/or in proximity with their mothers by age and child status. Here, “residing in proximity” means that the household head’s mothers are either “coresiding,” in a “same building/lot” or in a “same town/city.” When looking across all ages, the percentage of household heads residing in proximity with their mother is 21.9% for those with no children and 21.7% for those with children, showing no significant difference between the two. However, when the household head’s age is restricted to those younger than 40, then a much higher share of heads with children resides in proximity with their mother at 36.0%, whereas the corresponding figure for household heads with no children is 27.8%. For household heads aged 40–49, the percentage of household heads whose mother resides in proximity is 27.8% and 37.6 % for those without and with children, respectively. These results show that young married heads with children are more likely to have their mothers residing in proximity compared to those with no children.

Figure VII-3 Percentage of married household heads coresiding/or in proximity with mother by head’s child status



* Weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

VIII. Number of children by migration experience

1. Number of children by migration experience

The survey asked either household head or spouse to report the number of children ever born (including the deceased). Table VIII-1 presents the average number of children for married women grouped by their birthplace and current residence. The mean numbers of children ever born are calculated for those who first married 15+ and 15–39 years ago. With regard to the differences by current residence, those who currently live in metropolitan areas tend to have lower number of children than those in non-metropolitan areas. A significant difference by region of current residence is observed for those born in non-metropolitan areas. Among those currently living in the Tokyo Area, the number of children ever born is significantly lower, regardless of whether they were born in the Tokyo Area or not. The number of children ever born is particularly lower among those born outside and those currently living in the Tokyo Area than those born and currently living outside the Tokyo Area.

Table VIII-1 Mean number of children ever born by migration experience

Birthplace		Current	Mean number of children ever born	
			First married 15+ years ago	First married 15–39 years ago
<i>Metropolitan Area → Non-Metropolitan Area</i>				
Metropolitan	→	Metropolitan	1.972	1.925
Metropolitan	→	Non-Metropolitan	2.012	1.957
Non-Metropolitan	→	Metropolitan	1.979	1.894
Non-Metropolitan	→	Non-Metropolitan	2.156	2.100
<i>Tokyo Area–Others</i>				
Tokyo Area	→	Tokyo Area	1.921	1.876
Tokyo Area	→	Others	1.986	1.924
Others	→	Tokyo Area	1.949	1.862
Others	→	Others	2.112	2.056
All areas			2.061	1.995

Metropolitan Areas: Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Gifu, Aichi, Mie, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo

Tokyo Area: Tokyo, Saitama, Chiba, Kanagawa

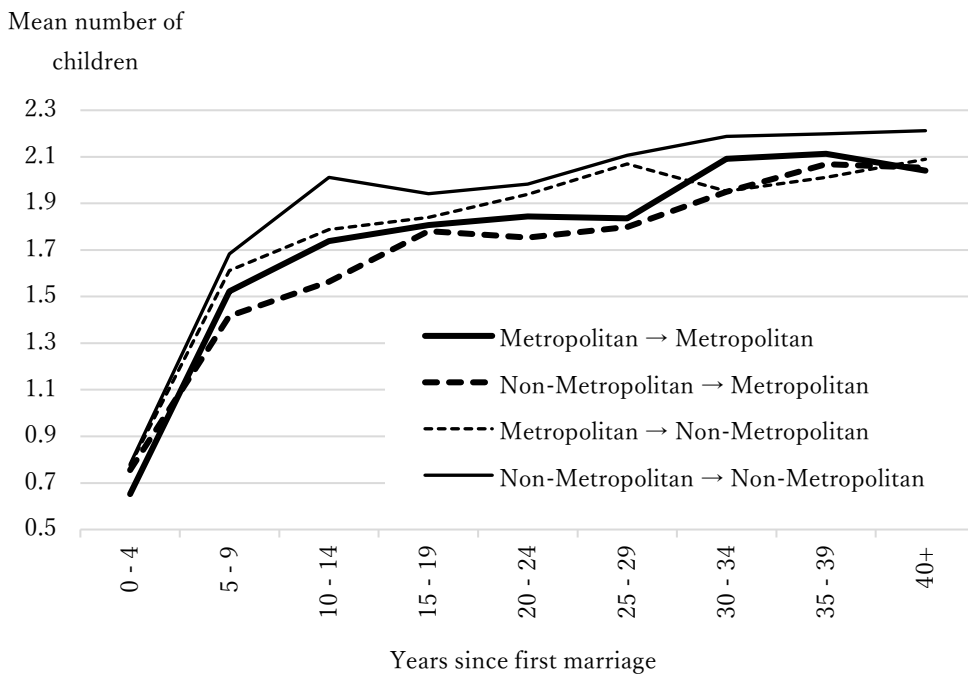
* “All areas” include those whose prefecture of birthplace is unknown and those born overseas. The weighted results by prefecture exclude the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

2. Number of children by age of first marriage and migration experience

Figure VIII-1 presents the mean number of children by years since first marriage for

each of the groups categorized by migration experience. The highest number of children is observed among those born in and currently living in non-metropolitan areas, regardless of the time since first marriage. Those born in non-metropolitan areas and currently living in metropolitan areas indicated the lowest number of children (except for the groups of those whose first marriage were 40+ years ago and those whose first marriage is 0–4 years). Compared to those born in and currently living in metropolitan areas, those who moved from non-metropolitan to metropolitan areas have lower number of children up to 25-29 years since the first marriage. The mean number of children for those who moved from metropolitan to non-metropolitan areas is relatively higher among young cohorts.

Figure VIII-1 Mean number of children by age of first marriage and migration experience

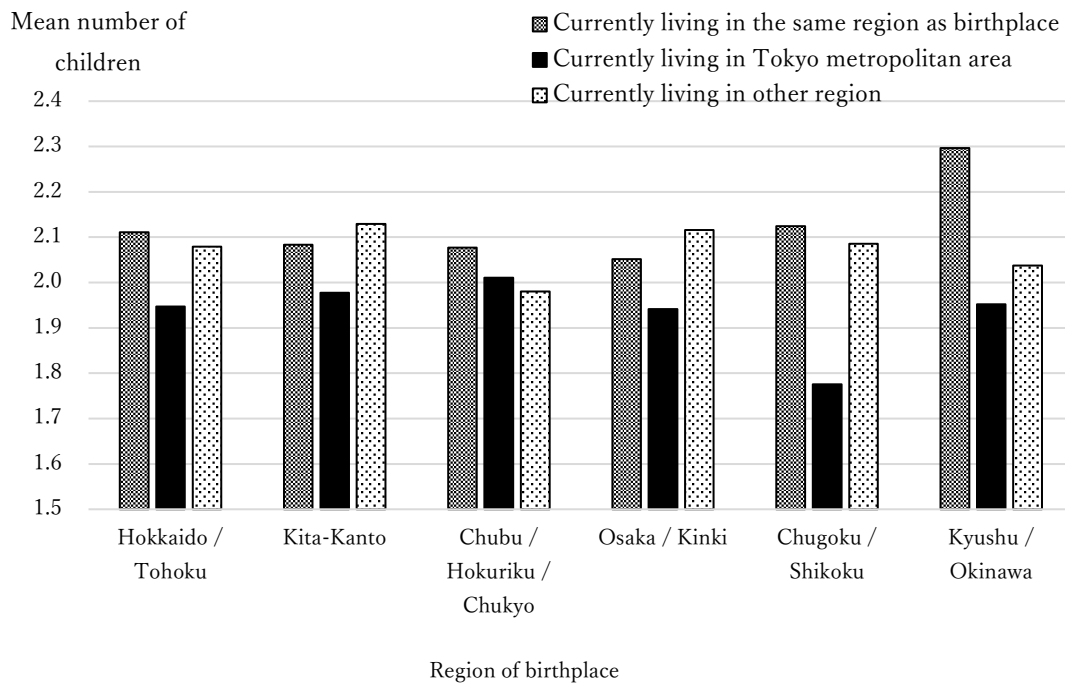


*Weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

3. Number of children by regions of birthplace and current residence

Figure VIII-2 shows the mean number of children ever born for those born outside the Tokyo Area by migration experience which is categorized into three groups: those currently living in the same region as their birthplace, those currently residing in the Tokyo Area and those currently living in other regions (outside regions of birthplace and Tokyo Area). For the all birthplace groups, the mean number of children is lowest among those currently living in the Tokyo Area, except for the group born in the Chubu-Hokuriku region, where the number of children is slightly lower among those currently living in other regions (outside region of birthplace and Tokyo metropolitan area).

Figure VIII-2 Mean number of children by regions of birthplace and current residence

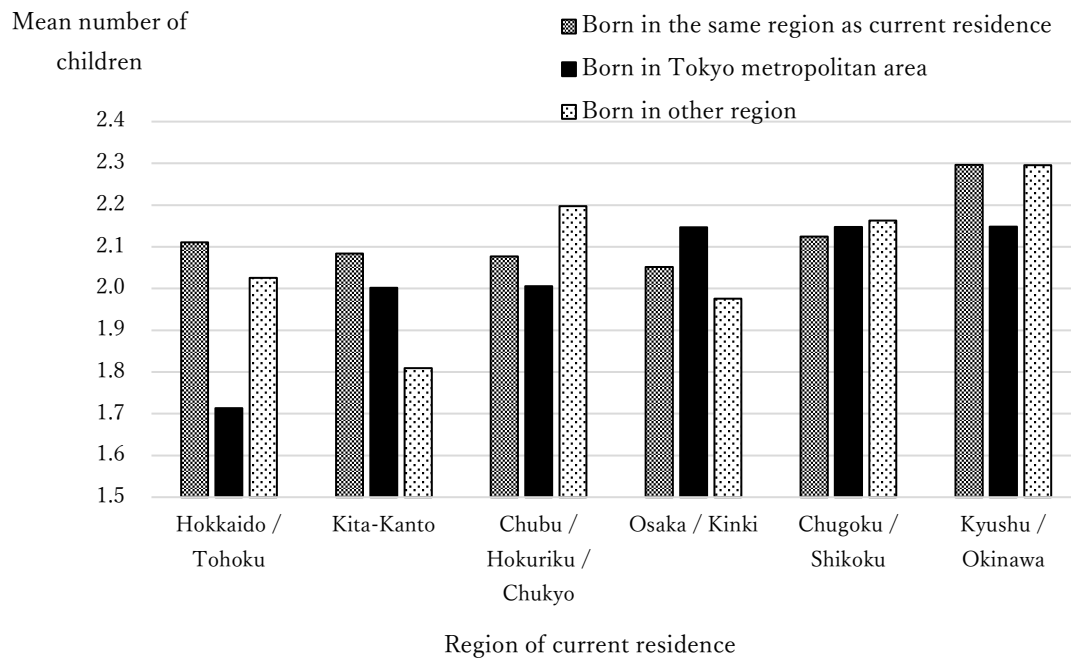


* The figures are only for married females who first married 15+ years ago. The weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

Figure VIII-3 presents the mean number of children ever born to those currently living outside the Tokyo Area by migration experience. Migration experience is categorized into three groups: those born in the same region as the current residence, those born in the Tokyo Area and those born in other regions (outside region of birthplace and Tokyo Area). Those born in the Tokyo Area tend to have lower numbers of children, compared to those born in the same region as their current residence. A particularly lower number of children is observed among those in the Tokyo Area and those currently living in the the Hokkaodo/Tohoku region.

Significant differences were observed in the mean number of children by region of current residence compared with those born in the same region as current residence, except for the group of those currently living in the Kyushu/Okinawa region.

☒ VIII-3 Mean number of children by regions of current residence and birthplace



* The figures are only for married females who first married 15+ years ago. Weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

IX. Migration of the middle aged and elderly

1. Previous residence of the middle aged and elderly (those migrated in the past 5 years)

As seen in Table IX-1, the highest previous residence among the middle aged (50–64 years old age group) and elderly (65 years and over age group) who migrated in the past 5 years is the “same municipality (ward/city/town/village).” The proportion is 47.0% for middle aged and 50.8% for the elderly. “Other prefectures” proportion is 22.3% for middle aged and 19.8% for the elderly. The former is somewhat higher than the latter, but roughly one in five persons who migrated in the past 5 years migrated across prefectures.

By gender of the elderly, the proportion of the elderly with previous residence as “same municipality” is 53.4% for males and 48.1% for females. By contrast, the proportion of previous residence as “other municipality in same prefecture,” is 21.5% for males and 23.4% for females. By age group of the elderly, the proportion of previous residence as “same municipality” is highest in each age group of the elderly, accounting for 40.9% to 55.9%. “Other municipality in same prefecture” accounts for 18.5% to 28.8%, whereas “Other prefectures” accounts for 16.7% to 27.9%. In the elderly age group below 85 years old, many migrate within the same municipality and less likely to migrate across municipality or prefecture. However, among the 85 years old and over, “other municipality in same prefecture” and “other prefecture” account for 24.1% and 27.9% respectively. The latter is higher than the former.

Table IX-1 Previous residence of the middle aged and elderly (those migrated in past 5 years, %)

		Previous Residence (%)					
		Same Prefecture			Other Prefecture	Overseas	unknown
		Same Municipality	Other Municipality				
Middle-aged (50–64)		73.4	47.0	26.4	22.3	2.1	2.2
Elderly (65+)		73.4	50.8	22.6	19.8	0.4	6.4
Middle-aged (By Gender and Age groups)							
Gender	Male	69.9	42.6	27.3	26.7	1.9	1.5
	Female	79.1	53.2	25.8	15.8	2.2	2.9
Age Group	50–54	72.9	45.7	27.1	22.2	2.8	2.1
	55–59	71.1	48.2	22.9	25.2	2.2	1.6
	60–64	77.1	47.7	29.4	19.1	0.8	3.0
Elderly (By Gender and Age Groups)							
Gender	Male	74.9	53.4	21.5	19.4	0.6	5.1

	Female	71.5	48.1	23.4	21.0	0.3	7.2
Age Group	65-69	75.1	55.9	19.2	19.0	0.5	5.4
	70-74	73.2	44.4	28.8	20.3	0.8	5.7
	75-79	75.8	52.3	23.5	17.6	0.0	6.6
	80-84	72.3	53.8	18.5	16.7	0.0	11.1
	85+	65.0	40.9	24.1	27.9	0.0	7.1

* Weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

2. Reasons for migration by the middle aged and elderly (migrated in past 5 years)

Based on Table IX-2, among the reasons for migration by gender of middle aged, “housing-related reasons” has the highest percentages at 38.1 % and 44.4% for males and females, respectively. Reasons for migration with significant difference by gender are “work-related reasons” (31.2% for males, 6.9% for females) and “to accompany family members” (1.4% for males, 11.0% for females). The former is higher in males, whereas the latter is higher in female. In addition to these, the reason “to live with/or to live closer to parents” accounts for 7.3% for males and 8.4% for females.

By age group of middle aged, “housing-related reasons” shows the highest percentage in every age group at 39.7% for 50- 54 years old and over 40% in other age groups. “Work-related reasons” decreases according to age from 23.3% for 50-54 years old to 16.7% for 60-64 years old. “To live with/or to live closer to parents” indicates a similar tendency at 9.1% for 50-54 years old and 5.9% for 60-64 years old. In contrast, “To live with/or to live closer to children” increases according to age; it is 0.7% for 50-54 years old, but it increases to 4.8% for 60-64 years old. “Health-related reasons” also increases along with age, but it accounts only 2.7% for 60-64 years old.

Table IX-2 Reasons for migration of the middle aged (those migrated in past 5 years, %)

Migrated in past 5 years/Reasons for Migration	The Middle Aged	Gender		Age Group		
		Male	Female	50-54	55-59	60-64
To attend school	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Work-related	20.8	31.2	6.9	23.3	21.1	16.7
Housing-related	40.4	38.1	44.0	39.7	41.2	40.7
To live with/or to live closer to parents	7.9	7.3	8.4	9.1	7.8	5.9
To live with/or to live closer to children	2.2	1.0	3.9	0.7	2.1	4.8
To accompany family member	5.5	1.4	11.0	5.1	7.9	3.4
Change in marital status	5.9	4.7	7.3	8.2	4.8	3.8

Health-related	1.7	2.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	2.7
Other reasons	12.7	12.1	13.6	10.9	12.7	15.5
Unknown	2.8	2.0	3.8	1.5	1.3	6.5
(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

* The migration reasons in this table are based on the categories of Table III-1 in principal. However, “4. To live with/or to live closer to parents/children” is divided into two categories “To live with/or to live closer to parents” and “To live with/or to live closer to children.” “Health-related (reasons)” is also separated from “7. Others.”

As seen in Table IX-3, in the reasons for migration by gender of the elderly, “housing-related reasons” has the highest percentage at 50.4% for males and 41.1% for females. Reasons for migration with large difference by gender are “to live with/or to live closer to children” (10.6% for males, 17.7% for females) and “work-related reasons” (10.0% for males, 3.3% for females). “Health-related reasons” account for 4.0% for males and 6.0% for females. “To live with/or to live closer to parents” accounts for 3.0% for males and 2.2% for females.

By age group of the elderly, “housing-related reasons” has the highest percentage in every age group at 26.1% for 85 years old and over and over 40% for other age groups. “To live with/or to live closer to children” and “health-related reasons” increase along with age. The former is over 30% for 80–84 and 85 years old and over, whereas the latter is 8.6% for 80–84 years old and 15.3% for 85 years old and over. For the younger elderly, “work-related reasons” and “to live with/or to live closer to parents” are relatively popular reasons; for example, among 65–69 years old, it is 9.5% and 4.0% respectively. In this survey, facility residents are not surveyed so “to enter a facility” is excluded as a reason for migration.

Table IX-3 Reasons for migration of the elderly (those migrated in past 5 years, %)

Migrated in past 5 years/Reasons for Migration	Elderly	Gender		Age Group					(Reference) 50–64
		Male	Female	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	
To attend school	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6
Work-related	6.2	10.0	3.3	9.5	7.0	2.3	0.9	2.0	20.3
Housing-related	46.2	50.4	41.1	48.8	48.4	49.7	45.5	26.1	40.4
To live with/or to live closer to parents	2.5	3.0	2.2	4.0	2.1	0.4	1.5	1.1	7.8
To live with/or to live closer to children	14.3	10.6	17.7	9.7	10.6	9.6	30.5	31.8	2.2
To accompany family member	3.5	1.3	5.6	4.0	3.8	2.8	0.9	4.9	5.5

Change in marital status	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	3.1	5.9
Health-related	5.3	4.0	6.0	2.1	5.1	5.0	8.6	15.3	1.7
Other reasons	14.7	14.5	15.6	15.6	14.0	22.1	7.6	9.9	12.7
Unknown	5.6	5.0	6.5	4.6	7.4	6.4	4.6	5.6	2.8
(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

* The migration reasons in this table are primarily based on the categories in Table III 1. However, “4. To live with/or to live closer to parents/children” is divided into two categories, “To live with/or to live closer to parents” and “To live with/or to live closer to children.” Health-related (reasons)” is also separated from “7. Others.”

3. Prospects for migration by the middle aged and elderly in the next 5 years

According to Table IX-4, the percentages of the middle aged with prospects for migration in the next 5 years are 3.9% as “very likely,” 7.1% as “somewhat likely” and 9.9% as “unlikely” with a total of 20.9%. As for the elderly, they are 1.5% as “very likely,” 4.1% as “somewhat likely” and 5.6% as “unlikely,” totaling 11.3%. Thus, the percentage of middle aged with any prospect to migrate is about twice as that of the elderly.

By gender, the percentage of people with prospects for migration is higher in men than in women. Moreover, migration prospects decline according to age.

Table IX-4 Prospects for migration by the middle aged and elderly in the next 5 years (%)

		Prospects for Migration in the next 5 years					
		Any Prospect to Migrate				Absolutely none	unknown
		Very Likely	Somewhat Likely	unlikely			
Middle Aged (50-64)		20.9	3.9	7.2	9.9	74.2	4.8
Elderly (65+)		11.3	1.5	4.1	5.6	79.8	8.9
Middle Aged (By Gender and Age Groups)							
Gender	Male	22.9	4.7	7.5	10.7	72.8	4.3
	Female	18.9	3.0	6.9	9.1	76.0	5.1
Age Group	50-54	26.0	4.4	8.7	12.9	70.0	4.1
	55-59	21.3	4.3	7.5	9.4	74.4	4.3
	60-64	15.9	2.9	5.6	7.4	78.1	6.0
Elderly (By Gender and Age Groups)							
Gender	Male	11.6	1.6	4.1	5.9	81.4	7.0
	Female	10.9	1.4	4.1	5.5	79.7	9.3
Age Group	65-69	13.9	2.1	5.1	6.8	79.5	6.6
	70-74	11.1	1.5	3.9	5.7	80.4	8.5
	75-79	10.1	1.1	4.0	5.0	79.5	10.4
	80-84	9.4	0.9	3.3	5.2	79.0	11.6
	85+	8.7	1.4	3.1	4.2	80.9	10.4

* Weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

As for the reasons for prospective migration in the next 5 years of the middle aged (Table IX-5), “housing-related reasons” accounts for the highest percentage at 29.6%, followed by “work-related reasons” (19.4%) and “to live with/or to live closer to parents” (8.1%). “Health-related reasons” accounts for only 2.9%.

By gender of the middle aged, “housing-related reasons” is highest in both males and females at 28.9% and 31.2%, respectively. Some reasons with profound differences in terms of gender are “work-related reasons” (29.5% for males and 6.7% for females), “to accompany family members (1.6% for males, 11.4% for females) and “to live with/or to live closer to children “(1.6% for males, 5.1% for females). The first reason is higher in males, whereas the other two reasons are higher in females. “To live with/or to live closer to parents” accounts for 8.5% in males and 7.9% in females with slight gender difference. “Health-related reasons” account for 2.7% for males and 3.0% for females.

By age group of the middle aged, “housing-related reasons” is highest in every age group, ranging from 27.0% to 33.8%. The highest percentage at 33.8% is found among 60–64 years old. The category “Work-related reasons” exceeds over 20% among respondents in their 50s but decreases to 9.0% among 60–64 years old. The reason which increase with age is “to live with/or to live closer to children.” The percentage is only 1.6% for 50–54 years old; however, it increases to 6.0% for 60–64 years old. Furthermore, “health-related reasons” increase with age from 1.3% (50–54 years old) to 6.3% (60–64 years old).

Table IX-5 Reasons for prospective migration of the middle aged
(of those with any prospect to migrate, %)

Future Migration/ Reasons for Migration	Middle- aged	Gender		Age Group		
		Male	Female	50~54	55~59	60~64
To attend school	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Work-related	19.4	29.5	6.7	23.7	22.3	9.0
Housing-related	29.6	28.9	31.2	27.0	29.6	33.8
To live with/or to live closer to parents	8.1	8.5	7.9	7.9	10.5	5.6
To live with/or to live closer to children	3.3	1.6	5.1	1.6	3.1	6.0
To accompany family member	6.0	1.6	11.4	8.0	5.7	3.5
Marriage	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.8
Health-related	2.9	2.7	3.0	1.3	2.1	6.3
Other reasons	16.7	14.9	18.8	15.9	15.3	19.6
Unknown	13.0	11.3	14.6	13.0	11.0	15.4
(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

* The migration reasons in this table are principally based on the categories in Table II-I- 1. However, “4. To live with/or to live closer to parents/children” is divided into two categories “To live with/or to live closer to parents” and “To live with/or to live closer to children.” Health-related (reasons)” is also separated from “7. Others.” “6. Changing in marital status” is replaced by “Marriage” (Because “Divorce” is not an option as a reason for migration in the next 5 years).

As for the elderly (Table IX-6), the category “housing-related reasons” has the highest percentage at 27.8%, followed by “health-related reasons” (15.7%). “To live with/or to live closer to children” accounts for 9.1%.

Table IX-6 Reasons for prospective migration of the elderly
(of those with any prospect to migrate, %)

Reasons for prospective migration	Elderly	Gender		Age Group				
		Male	Female	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+
To attend school	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0
Work-related	2.5	3.5	1.6	5.0	1.0	0.4	1.2	1.5
Housing-related	27.8	30.9	25.5	35.5	27.7	22.4	18.9	18.1
To live with/or to live closer to parents	1.7	2.2	1.4	3.5	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
To live with/or to live closer to children	9.1	8.4	9.8	7.3	10.7	12.2	9.3	6.3
To accompany family member	2.4	1.3	3.5	2.3	2.6	0.7	2.4	5.1
Marriage	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.9
Health-related	15.7	13.4	17.7	7.2	14.4	22.1	26.0	29.2
Other reasons	17.1	17.9	17.0	20.5	18.1	13.4	12.9	13.3
Unknown	23.4	22.2	22.9	18.8	24.3	28.6	28.9	23.2
(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

* The migration reasons in this table are based on the categories in Table III-1 principally. However, “4. To live with/or to live closer to parents/children” is divided into two categories, “To live with/or to live closer to parents” and “To live with/or to live closer to children.” Health-related (reasons)” is also separated from “7. Others.” “6. Change in marital status” is replaced by “Marriage” (Because “Divorce” is not an option as a reason for migration in the next 5 years).

By gender of the elderly, the category “housing-related reasons” has the highest percentages at 30.9% for males and 25.5% for females. Following this, “health-related reasons” accounts for 13.4% for males and 17.7% for females, which are higher compared to those in the middle aged. “To live with/or to live closer to children” is 8.4% for males and 9.8% for females. In addition, “to live with/or to live closer to parents” is high among middle aged persons, but it is low for both males and females at 2.2% and 1.4%, respectively, among the elderly.

By age group of the elderly, the category “housing-related reasons” accounts for the highest in every age group at 18.9% for 80–84 years old and 18.1% for those 85 years and older. It also accounts for 20%-30% in other age groups of the elderly. “Health-related reasons”

increases with age at 7.2% for 65–69 years old and 14.4% for 70–74 years old; it further increases to 29.2% for 85 years and older. “To live with/or to live closer to children” accounts for 10.7% for 70–74 years old and 12.2% for 75–79 years old. “To live with/or to live closer to parents” accounts for 3.5% for 65–69 years old. “Work-related reasons” accounts for 5.0% for 65–69 years old.

4. Prospects for migration among the middle aged and elderly by prefecture

Table IX-7 shows the percentages of the middle aged and elderly with any prospect to migrate in the next 5 years by prefecture of current residence. Prospective migrants are those who answered “very likely”, “somewhat likely” or “unlikely” to migrate in the next 5 years. As for the middle aged, the highest percentage (31.0%) is held by Tokyo, followed by Kanagawa, Kyoto, Hokkai-do, Hyogo and Osaka. Percentages are high in metropolitan areas and Hokkai-do for the middle aged. By contrast, the lowest percentage (8.6%) is held by Fukui, followed by Tottori, Nagano and Yamagata, which are prefectures in non-metropolitan areas.

As for the elderly, Osaka has the highest percentage of any prospect to migrate with 17.2%, followed by Tokyo, Kanagawa and Kyoto. The lowest is 3.2% in the Fukui prefecture, followed by Ibaraki and Nagano, which are prefectures in non-metropolitan areas.

Thus, prospects for migration in the next 5 years are high in metropolitan areas like the Tokyo Area and low in non-metropolitan areas. This tendency is common to both the middle aged and elderly.

Table IX-7 Percentages of the middle aged and elderly with any prospect to migrate in the next 5 years by prefecture of current residence

Prefecture of current residence	Any prospect to migrate (%)		Prefecture of current residence	Any prospect to migrate (%)	
	Elderly	Middle aged		Elderly	Middle aged
Hokkaido	13.7	27.1	Shiga	9.4	18.2
Aomori	5.3	12.6	Kyoto	15.9	28.9
Iwate	6.9	12.1	Osaka	17.2	25.5
Miyagi	9.4	15.7	Hyogo	11.9	25.6
Akita	6.5	14.8	Nara	11.2	15.5
Yamagata	5.7	11.0	Wakayama	6.8	11.7
Fukushima	8.4	12.3	Tottori	6.9	10.9
Ibaraki	4.7	12.8	Shimane	8.5	23.4
Tochigi	7.2	18.7	Okayama	9.0	18.9
Gunma	7.9	15.4	Hiroshima	9.3	18.0
Saitama	12.3	22.9	Yamaguchi	10.9	18.1
Chiba	12.1	22.6	Tokushima	9.4	13.0
Tokyo	15.9	31.0	Kagawa	7.1	12.1
Kanagawa	15.9	30.1	Ehime	10.5	14.3
Niigata	5.5	11.4	Kochi	7.5	12.7
Toyama	5.9	14.6	Fukuoka	12.1	21.1
Ishikawa	8.4	16.5	Saga	7.9	11.6
Fukui	3.2	8.6	Nagasaki	8.2	16.9
Yamanashi	7.1	17.6	Kumamoto	-	-
Nagano	4.9	11.0	Oita	7.9	18.4
Gifu	6.9	11.9	Miyazaki	7.9	16.6
Shizuoka	10.7	17.9	Kagoshima	6.0	15.4
Aichi	10.8	19.5	Okinawa	11.8	13.6
Mie	6.5	14.8	Total	11.3	20.9

*The total value is the weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

X. Distance to children of the elderly

Based on Table X-1, household heads with “No children” and those “Living with children” are 10.3% and 35.1%, respectively. The category “All children living apart” accounts for 43.1%. By distance to closest children living apart, “Within the same lot” is 6.1% and “Same municipality” is 16.4%. In total, elderly household heads with children living in the same municipality account for 22.5%, whereas those in “Other municipality in same prefecture” and “Other prefecture” are 12.0% and 8.5%, respectively.

Table X-1 Distance to children of elderly household heads (%)

	No children	Living with children	All children living apart	Distance to Closest Children Living Apart					Unknown
				Within the same lot	Within the same municipality	Within the same prefecture	Other prefecture	Overseas	
Elderly(65+) Household Heads	10.9	35.1	43.1	6.1	16.4	12.0	8.5	0.1	10.9

* Weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

Table X-2 Distance to children of elderly household heads
(by major attributes of elderly household heads %)

Elderly(65+) Household Heads	No children	Living with children	All children living apart	Distance to closest children					Unknown	
				Within the same lot	Within the same municipality	Within the same prefecture	Other prefecture	Overseas		
Gender										
Male	9.1	37.8	44.1	6.1	16.2	12.8	8.9	0.1	9.1	
Female	14.9	30.4	41.2	6.4	16.9	10.0	7.8	0.1	13.6	
Age Group										
65–69	14.8	37.6	39.8	4.7	14.7	11.9	8.4	0.1	7.8	
70–74	11.1	36.8	40.7	5.5	16.0	10.5	8.5	0.2	11.4	
75–79	8.3	32.1	46.6	6.0	17.0	13.9	9.6	0.1	12.9	
80–84	7.3	34.1	46.3	7.7	18.8	11.8	8.0	0.0	12.3	
85+	8.4	31.4	46.6	9.6	18.0	11.6	7.3	0.1	13.7	
Marital Status										
Never married	95.9	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.5	
Married	5.1	39.7	46.6	6.4	17.2	13.6	9.2	0.1	8.6	
Widowed	16.6	23.4	39.5	2.2	13.9	13.8	9.4	0.2	20.5	
Divorced	6.6	34.6	44.2	7.2	18.7	10.3	7.9	0.1	14.7	
Health Status										
Good	9.9	35.3	45.6	6.1	16.4	14.0	8.9	0.3	9.2	
Rather good	9.6	34.5	45.6	6.2	15.6	13.3	10.6	0.0	10.3	
Normal	10.9	35.9	42.2	5.8	16.4	11.3	8.5	0.1	11.1	

Rather bad	12.6	33.3	43.2	6.9	16.6	12.0	7.7	0.0	10.9
Bad	11.5	35.1	40.5	8.3	15.3	11.4	5.4	0.1	12.9

* Weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

According to Table X-2, those “Living with children” accounts for 37.8% for males and 30.4% for females. The category “All children living apart” is 44.1% for males and 41.2% for females. “No children” is 9.1% for males and 14.9% for females. The former finding is higher in males, whereas the latter in females.

By age group, the percentages of “Living with children” and “All children living apart” for household heads aged 65–69 years old is 37.6% and 39.8%, respectively. With an increase in household head’s age, the percentage of “Living with children” elderly household heads decreases, whereas that of “All children living apart” increases. Among elderly household heads of “All children living apart,” “Same municipality” accounts for highest as the residence place closest to parents in every age group. The percentage of “Same building/lot” increases with the age group of elderly household heads, and it is 9.6% for household heads 85 years and older.

By marital status, the percentages of those “Living with children” among elderly household heads are 39.7% for married, 23.4% for widowed and 34.6% for divorced. By contrast, those with “All children living apart” are 46.6% for married, 39.5% for widowed and 44.2% for divorced. Among elderly household heads of “All children living apart,” “Same municipality” is the highest as residence place closest to parents. However, it is 13.9% for widowed, which is close to the percentage of “Other municipality in same prefecture” at 13.8%. The percentages for “Same building/lot” are 6.4% for married and 7.2% for divorced. The percentages for the “Other prefecture” are 9.2% for married and 9.4% for widowed.

By health status, the percentages of “No children” are low among “Good” and “Rather good” health status elderly household heads, whereas that of “All children living apart” is high. However, among elderly household heads with “Rather bad” and “Bad” health statuses, the percentages of “No children” are relatively high while those of “All children living apart” are lower.

Table X-3 shows a regional diversity in the results above by prefecture of elderly household heads. First, “living with children” has the highest percentage at 49.0% in the Saga prefecture, followed by the Yamagata, Aomori, Okinawa and Miyagi prefectures, which belong to the Tohoku or Kyushu regions. The same category accounts for the lowest percentage in the Kyoto prefecture at 22.8%, followed by Kagoshima, Nagasaki, Ehime and Yamaguchi prefectures. These are prefectures belong to the Chugoku, Shikoku and Kyushu regions.

As for percentage of “all children living apart,” the Nagasaki prefecture has the highest

percentage at 52.7%, followed by the Ehime, Yamaguchi, Miyazaki and Kagoshima prefectures. These prefectures belong to the Chugoku, Shikoku and Kyushu regions. The Okinawa prefecture has the lowest percentage at 31.2%, followed by the Niigata, Yamagata, Aomori and Saga prefectures.

In addition, as for residence place of children living closest to parents among elderly household heads with “all children living apart,” “same municipality” accounts for highest for almost all the prefectures; its percentage has the diversity from 10.4% (Ibaraki prefecture) to 24.2% (Ehime prefecture). “Other municipality in same prefecture” is from 6.5% (Tochigi prefecture) to 15.1% (Fukuoka prefecture), whereas “Other prefecture” is from 4.2% (Okinawa prefecture) to 15.9% (Yamaguchi prefecture). In Akita prefecture, the percentage of “other prefecture” as child residence place closest to parents is 13.3%, and it is highest compared with other categories of child residence place.

Table X-3 Distance to children of elderly household heads
by current residence prefectures (%)

Prefecture of current residence	No children	Living with children	All children living apart	Distance to closest Children					unknown
				Within the same lot	Within the same municipality	Within the same prefecture	Other prefecture	Overseas	
Hokkaido	8.9	29.0	50.1	7.2	22.0	15.0	5.9	0.0	12.1
Aomori	8.4	47.7	34.3	4.6	12.7	7.9	9.1	0.0	9.6
Iwate	10.3	42.0	38.5	3.7	14.0	9.2	11.5	0.2	9.2
Miyagi	5.8	46.6	36.8	4.0	15.2	11.8	5.8	0.0	10.9
Akita	5.9	44.3	41.6	4.0	13.1	11.2	13.3	0.0	8.2
Yamagata	7.0	48.2	33.6	3.6	10.6	10.4	9.0	0.0	11.2
Fukushima	6.9	43.4	39.2	6.9	14.3	7.7	10.3	0.0	10.6
Ibaraki	8.7	42.0	38.8	7.8	10.4	10.4	10.1	0.0	10.4
Tochigi	9.3	40.4	39.2	3.4	19.8	6.5	9.6	0.0	11.1
Gunma	8.1	40.6	38.6	6.1	16.9	8.6	6.7	0.3	12.8
Saitama	13.9	35.4	42.8	6.2	13.3	13.9	9.4	0.0	8.0
Chiba	11.1	38.4	40.8	5.8	12.8	11.8	10.1	0.2	9.7
Tokyo	17.6	30.6	41.6	7.8	13.0	14.2	6.4	0.2	10.3
Kanagawa	12.7	32.8	46.0	6.2	15.5	15.0	9.3	0.0	8.5
Niigata	11.0	45.4	32.1	3.1	13.0	7.9	8.2	0.0	11.6
Toyama	6.1	41.4	45.4	3.8	20.3	11.7	9.4	0.3	7.1
Ishikawa	9.9	41.0	41.7	5.1	19.3	9.9	7.4	0.0	7.4
Fukui	6.6	44.0	43.4	6.6	20.4	8.6	7.8	0.0	6.0
Yamanashi	5.9	36.8	47.1	6.6	16.9	11.4	11.8	0.4	10.3
Nagano	7.1	42.3	41.4	4.8	17.6	11.0	7.7	0.3	9.2
Gifu	5.4	43.8	42.9	6.9	14.7	11.1	10.2	0.0	7.8
Shizuoka	9.4	38.1	42.4	5.2	18.1	8.7	10.4	0.0	10.1
Aichi	9.8	39.0	41.2	5.8	18.9	11.9	4.6	0.0	10.1
Mie	7.4	36.3	46.3	7.7	19.2	11.5	7.7	0.3	10.0
Shiga	6.2	36.7	45.5	6.2	17.1	10.9	11.3	0.0	11.6
Kyoto	16.2	22.8	49.1	5.5	15.5	13.9	13.5	0.7	12.0
Osaka	13.7	33.3	40.0	5.4	16.6	11.7	6.1	0.2	13.1
Hyogo	9.8	31.3	43.9	6.8	16.3	13.5	7.1	0.3	15.0
Nara	6.8	38.1	46.1	5.5	16.1	12.9	11.3	0.3	9.0
Wakayama	10.4	28.8	48.2	9.5	18.0	9.2	11.1	0.5	12.7
Tottori	8.5	44.7	35.7	4.7	13.4	6.7	10.9	0.0	11.1
Shimane	10.0	31.8	43.0	4.3	15.9	7.6	15.2	0.0	15.2
Okayama	7.8	34.3	44.5	7.5	19.6	10.1	7.3	0.0	13.5
Hiroshima	8.4	30.2	49.8	8.9	19.4	12.7	8.7	0.2	11.6
Yamaguchi	9.5	28.7	50.7	5.2	19.6	9.9	15.9	0.2	11.1
Tokushima	10.6	35.6	39.9	5.7	12.4	11.1	10.4	0.3	13.9
Kagawa	6.2	35.2	47.2	8.1	20.7	10.1	8.3	0.0	11.4
Ehime	12.0	26.9	50.8	8.1	24.2	9.7	8.8	0.0	10.4
Kochi	11.1	29.6	46.9	4.1	22.1	11.3	9.4	0.0	12.5
Fukuoka	9.9	32.8	44.3	5.2	16.8	15.1	7.3	0.0	13.0
Saga	5.8	49.0	34.9	3.6	12.5	8.3	10.3	0.3	10.3
Nagasaki	8.7	26.7	52.7	5.7	23.5	9.7	13.9	0.0	11.9
Kumamoto									
Oita	10.0	30.2	48.2	3.6	23.0	9.5	12.1	0.0	11.6
Miyazaki	5.8	28.9	50.6	10.1	19.5	10.4	10.6	0.0	14.7
Kagoshima	8.3	24.7	50.5	6.5	23.7	11.8	8.3	0.3	16.4
Okinawa	12.2	47.5	31.2	7.2	12.9	6.8	4.2	0.0	9.1

XI. International migration

1. Respondents with non-Japanese nationality by country of birth

Those with non-Japanese nationality account for 1.0% of the total respondents, among whom nearly 60% are born overseas and 30% born in Japan. The proportion of those with non-Japanese nationality is slightly higher for females and age groups 15–29 and 30–39. With regard to birthplace in foreign nationals, the proportion of those born in Japan is higher than the overseas-born for those aged younger than 15 and those aged 65 and older.

Table XI-1 Respondents with non-Japanese nationality and their place of birth

	non-Japanese nationality			
		born overseas	born in Japan	place of birth
Total (% of non-Japanese nationality)	1.0% (100.0)	0.6% (62.1)	0.3% (31.5)	0.1% (6.3)
Gender				
male	0.9% (n = 335)	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%
female	1.0% (n = 467)	0.7%	0.3%	0.1%
Age				
< 15	0.9% (n = 86)	0.2%	0.6%	0.1%
15–29	1.7% (n = 175)	1.4%	0.3%	0.1%
30–39	1.8% (n = 163)	1.4%	0.3%	0.1%
40–49	1.3% (n = 156)	1.0%	0.2%	0.0%
50–64	0.7% (n = 123)	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%
65+	0.4% (n = 87)	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%

* Data excludes those whose nationality is unknown and includes those with dual citizenship (age < 22). Weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

2. Respondents born overseas by nationality

Those born overseas account for 1.2% of the total respondents, among whom 50% are with foreign nationality. The proportion of the overseas-born is higher for females and for age groups 15–29, 30–39 and 65 and older. Among those born overseas, the proportion with non-Japanese nationality is relatively higher in the age groups 15–29 and 30–39, whereas the overseas-born aged 65 years and older are mostly with Japanese nationality.

Table XI-2 Respondents born overseas and their nationality

	Overseas-born		non-Japanese nationality	Japanese nationality	nationality unknown
Total (% of overseas-born)	1.2% (100.0)	(n = 1,163)	0.6% (50.4)	0.6% (46.1)	0.0% (3.7)
Gender					
male	1.1%	(n = 486)	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%
female	1.3%	(n = 639)	0.6%	0.6%	0.1%
Age					
<15	0.6%	(n = 60)	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%
15-29	1.7%	(n = 179)	1.3%	0.3%	0.1%
30-39	1.6%	(n = 150)	1.4%	0.1%	0.0%
40-49	1.3%	(n = 148)	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%
50-64	0.5%	(n = 89)	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%
65+	1.6%	(n = 504)	0.1%	1.4%	0.1%

* Data excludes those whose country of birth is unknown. Including those with dual citizenship (age < 22). Weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

3. Nationality (non-Japanese) and place of birth (overseas-born)

The largest group of non-Japanese nationality is Chinese, accounting for nearly 30% of the total respondents with non-Japanese nationality, followed by Korean and Filipino (Table XI-3) . Among the overseas-born with non-Japanese nationality, the largest group is Chinese-born, followed by those born in the Philippines. Those of Korean nationality account for over 50% of those born in Japan and with non-Japanese nationality.

Table XI-3 Nationality (non-Japanese) by place of birth, three largest groups

non-Japanese nationality (n = 833)	non-Japanese nationality <u>born overseas</u> (n = 523)		non-Japanese nationality <u>born in Japan</u> (n = 248)		
China	28.8%	China	37.8%	Korea	57.1%
Korea	26.7%	Philippines	13.1%	China	11.2%
Philippines	10.0%	Korea	11.8%	Philippines	5.8%

* Data excludes those whose country of birth is unknown and includes those with dual citizenship (age < 22). Weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

Those born in China account for nearly 40% of the overseas born (Table XI-4) . Among the overseas born with non-Japanese nationality, the Chinese-born are the largest group, followed by those born in the Philippines and then Korea. The Chinese-born are also the largest in the group of the overseas-born with Japanese nationality, where the second

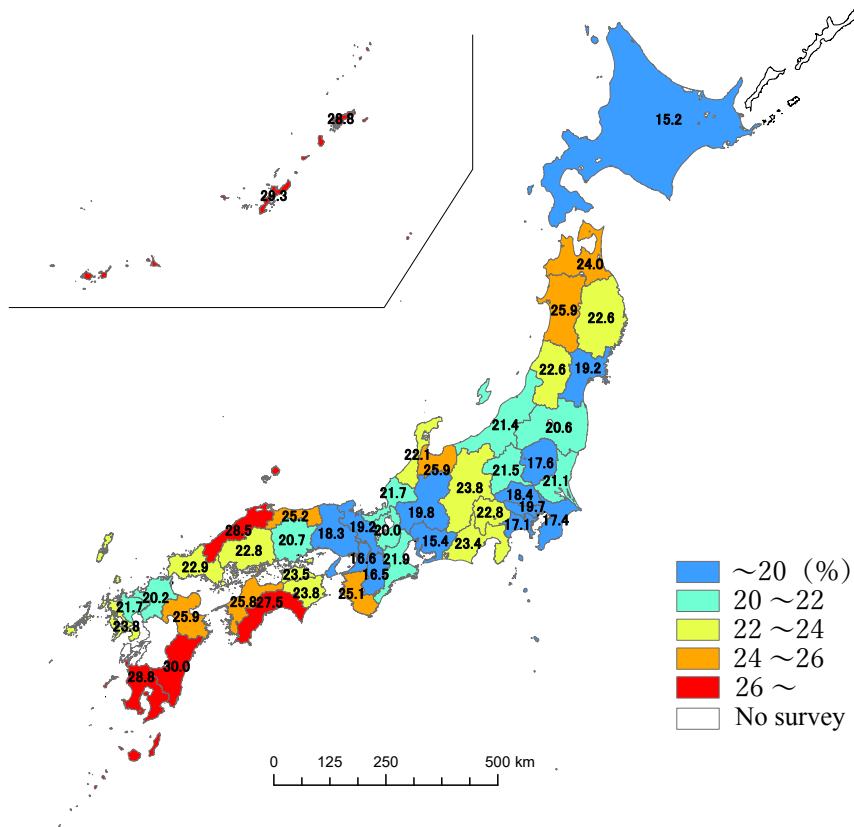
largest group is the Taiwanese-born and the third largest is the Russian-born.

Table XI-4 Place of birth (overseas) by nationality, three largest groups

place of birth (overseas) (n = 1,163)		place of birth (overseas) <u>non-Japanese nationality</u> (n = 523)		place of birth (overseas) <u>Japanese nationality</u> (n = 602)	
China	39.8%	China	38.0%	China	42.6%
Korea	9.6%	Philippines	13.3%	Taiwan	11.3%
Philippines	8.3%	Korea	11.8%	Russia	10.6%

* Data excludes those whose nationality is unknown and includes those with dual citizenship (age < 22). Weighted results by prefecture, excluding the Kumamoto prefecture and Yufu city of Oita prefecture.

Migrated out of prefecture of birth place : return migrants (% , ref.p.30)



The middle aged with any prospect to migrate in the next 5 years (% , ref.p.56)

