

## INTRODUCTION

### POPULATION CENSUSES, 1920 TO 1950

#### I CENSUS DATES, LEGAL BASIS AND COVERAGE

This volume presents the results of the final count of the population enumerated in the 1950 Census of Population, together with comparable data from previous censuses, the first of which was taken in 1920. During this 30-year period there have been many significant changes in the structure and distribution of the population of Japan. To study these changes, it is essential to understand the changes in coverage of the various censuses. These are given in the following sections.

#### DATES OF CENSUSES

When the census program was first inaugurated in 1920, the Japanese Government adopted the policy of taking a detailed population census decennially and a less detailed census quinquennially. The first of October was selected as the census date. During the past decade, however, there have been several special censuses on various dates, according to the need for current population data. The dates of all national population surveys were:

1 October 1920	22 February 1944
1 October 1925	1 November 1945
1 October 1930	26 April 1946
1 October 1935	1 October 1947
1 October 1940	1 October 1950

A special Ration Census was also taken on 1 August 1948 but this is not considered a census in the usual meaning of the term inasmuch as it had an announced special purpose of eliminating the "ghost population" from the ration registration and was limited to items bearing on this problem.

#### LEGAL BASIS FOR CENSUSES

The Censuses conducted from 1920 through 1940 were taken in conformity with Law No. 49, "Law Concerning the Population Census", promulgated in 1902 and special censuses of 1944, 1945

and 1946 were taken in conformity with Law No. 53, "The National Resources Investigation Act", promulgated in 1929. In 1947 these laws were abolished and the Statistics Law (Law No. 18) was promulgated. Since then, population censuses have been conducted in conformity with Article 4 of the Statistics Law, which states:

"A Population Census means a census which concerns the population. It shall be designated by the Statistics Commission and officially announced to this effect. A Population Census shall be taken quinquennially for the entire nation. Special population censuses may be taken in intercensal years provided they are approved by the Statistics Commission."

In addition to the above, the following special orders, ordinances, rules and regulations were established and officially announced for the Population Census of 1950:

- 1 Population Census of 1950: Enforcement Order (Cabinet Order No. 364, 16 November 1949. Revised by Cabinet Order No. 154, 22 May 1950 and Cabinet Order No. 230, 15 July 1950)
- 2 Population Census of 1950: Order Concerning the Definitions of Usual Place of Residence and Family Budget (Cabinet Order No. 21, 28 February 1950)
- 3 Population Census of 1950: Rules for Designing Enumeration Districts (Instruction No. 1, 16 November 1949)
- 4 Population Census of 1950: Rules for Mapping Enumeration Districts and Revising Enumeration Districts (Instruction No. 4, 1 June 1950)
- 5 Population Census of 1950: Rules for Enforcement (Instruction No. 6, 30 June 1950)

Of even greater significance than the laws themselves is the fact that this Census was taken in conformity with the recommendations of the

United Nations for a World Census of 1950. Through the Offices of United Nations, comparable international standards were adopted for censuses of population, agriculture and manufactures and our country participated in this activity by the direction of GHQ, SCAP. The Population Census of 1950 was conducted under the supervision of the Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister. The Agriculture Census was taken on 1 February 1950 under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Manufactures Census was taken as of 31 December 1950 under the supervision of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

AREA OF ENUMERATION

Prior to 1945 the enumerations were conducted not only in Japan Proper but also in the territories of the Japanese Empire. Post-war censuses, of course, have been limited to Japan Proper. It should be noted that the following areas formerly considered a part of Japan Proper are not currently under the administrative authority of the Japanese Government and have therefore been excluded from the surveys made since the cessation of hostilities.

Karafuto: entire area

Hokkaido: Kunashiri-gun (Tomari-mura and Ruyobetsu-mura); Shikotan-gun (Shikotan-mura); Shana-gun (Shana-mura); Etorofu-

gun (Rubetsu-mura); Shibetoro-gun (Shibetoro-mura); Uruppu-gun; Shinshiru-gun; Shumushu-gun; Suisho-jima, Yuri-shima, Akiyuri-shima, Shibotsu-shima and Taraku-shima of Habomai-mura of Hanasaki-gun. The first eight *gun* listed comprise the Kurile Islands.

Tokyo-to: Ogasawara-shicho (Bonin Islands)  
Shimane-ken: Take-shima of Goka-mura, Ochi-gun

Kagoshima-ken: Oshima-gun, except Iwo-shima, Take-shima and Kuro-shima of Jutto-mura

Okinawa-ken: entire area

For the sake of consistency with current data, these areas should be excluded from the figures of censuses prior to 1945. It is relatively easy to correct historical data to exclude Karafuto and Okinawa-ken inasmuch as nearly all tabulations were made by prefecture. The other areas listed, however, are only *gun*, *mura* or small islands which are parts of *mura*. Total population counts are available for most of these areas and are shown in the following table, but tabulations of the characteristics of the population are not available. Tables in this volume, therefore, have not been corrected to exclude these areas because data to be published in subsequent volumes on age, marital status, employment, etc., cannot be similarly corrected.

POPULATION OF AREAS FORMERELY IN JAPAN PROPER AND FOR WHICH NO CORRECTION IS MADE IN HISTORICAL DATA SHOWN IN THIS VOLUME

[Population totals are not available for the following areas: Hokkaido: Suisho-jima, Yuri-shima, Akiyuri-shima, Shibotsu-shima and Taraku-shima; Shimane-ken: Take-shima; Kagoshima-ken: Iwo-shima, Take-shima and Kuro-shima]

Area	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1944
HOKKAIDO: Tomari-mura, Ruyobetsu-mura, Shikotan-mura, Shana-mura, Rubetsu-mura, Shibetoro-mura, Uruppu-gun, Shinshiru-gun, Shumushu-gun	15 136	14 793	15 119	18 714	17 549	Not enumerated
TOKYO-TO: Ogasawara-shicho	5 425	5 780	5 742	6 729	7 361	Not enumerated
KAGOSHIMA-KEN: Oshima-gun (entire area)	213 849	207 252	207 785	204 640	185 059	183 554
TOTAL	234 410	227 825	228 646	230 083	209 969	183 554

Following is a detailed statement of what areas of pre-war Japan are excluded from the tabulations presented in this volume.

1920-1940: Karafuto: entire area

Okinawa-ken: entire area

1944: Karafuto: entire area

Hokkaido: Kunashiri-gun (Tomari-mura and Ruyobetsu-mura); Shikotan-gun (Shikotan-mura); Shana-gun (Shana-mura); Etorofu-gun (Rubetsu-mura); Shibetoro-gun (Shibetoro-mura); Uruppu-gun; Shinshiru-gun; Shumushu-gun; Suisho-jima, Yuri-shima, Akiyuri-shima, Shibotsu-shima and Taraku-shima of Habomai-mura of Hanasaki-gun. The first eight *gun* listed comprise the Kurile Islands.

Tokyo-to: Ogasawara-shicho; Utsugi-mura, Toriuchi-mura, Aoga-shima, Tori-shima

Okinawa-ken: entire area

Note: Area calculations include the places listed for Hokkaido and Tokyo-to but population figures exclude them since it was not possible to enumerate these areas due to war conditions.

1945-1946: Karafuto: entire area

Hokkaido: Kunashiri-gun (Tomari-mura and Ruyobetsu-mura); Shikotan-gun (Shikotan-mura); Shana-gun (Shana-mura); Etorofu-gun (Rubetsu-mura); Shibetoro-gun (Shibetoro-mura); Uruppu-gun; Shinshiru-gun; Shumushu-gun; Suisho-jima, Yuri-shima, Akiyuri-shima, Shibotsu-shima and Taraku-shima of Habomai-mura of Hanasaki-gun

Tokyo-to: Ogasawara-shicho  
Shimane-ken: Take-shima of Goka-mura, Ochi-gun

Kagoshima-ken: Oshima-gun

Okinawa-ken: entire area

1947-1950: Karafuto: entire area

Hokkaido: Kunashiri-gun (Tomari-mura and Ruyobetsu-mura); Shikotan-gun (Shikotan-mura);

Shana-gun (Shana-mura); Etorofu-gun (Rubetsu-mura); Shibetoro-gun (Shibetoro-mura); Uruppu-gun; Shinshiru-gun; Shumushu-gun; Suisho-jima, Yuri-shima, Akiyuri-shima, Shibotsu-shima and Taraku-shima of Habomai-mura of Hanasaki-gun

Tokyo-to: Ogasawara-shicho

Shimane-ken: Take-shima of Goka-mura, Ochi-gun

Kagoshima-ken: Oshima-gun, except Iwo-shima, Take-shima and Kuro-shima of Jutto-mura

Okinawa-ken: entire area

Note: Area calculations exclude all of Jutto-mura but population data include 3 small islands of Jutto-mura.

COMPUTATION OF LAND AREA

The computations of land area were obtained from the following sources:

1920: Reports on the Results of the Population Census of 1920, Vol. I, Cabinet Bureau of Statistics

1925: Reports on the Results of the Population Census of 1925, Vol. I, Cabinet Bureau of Statistics

1930: Reports on the Results of the Population Census of 1930, Vol. I, Cabinet Bureau of Statistics

1935-1947: Survey of Areas by *Shi*, *Machi* and *Mura*, 1935 edition Cabinet Bureau of Statistics. Computations of the land area of that part of Habomai-mura, Nemuro-shicho, Hokkaido and Goka-mura, Oki-to, Shimane-ken remaining under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Government after the War are based upon a survey conducted after the War by the Geographical Survey Institute of the Ministry of Construction.

1950: Survey of Areas by *Shi*, *Machi* and *Mura*, 1950 edition Geographical Survey Institute of the Ministry of Construction.

These computations were based upon the maps in scale of 1:50,000 published by the former Headquarters of the General Staff (at present,

by the Geographical Survey Institute). The following points should be noted.

- 1 The land area was calculated along the shore line at the time of mean tide. In case of 1950, however, shore line was decided by the high tide.
- 2 Calculations of land area include brooks, rivers, ponds and lakes.
- 3 The mouths of rivers were considered to be the border between the land and sea and were therefore included with the land area.

#### POPULATION ENUMERATED IN EACH CENSUS

**1920, 1925, 1930, 1935:** These censuses all reported the *de facto* population. That is to say, persons were enumerated at the place where they were present at the time of the census. All persons in Japan at the time of the census were included. In 1935 there was a special tabulation of persons whose usual place of residence differed from the place of enumeration and the total *de jure* population derived in this manner numbered 68,624,272, or 37,382 less than the *de facto* population of 68,661,654.

**1940:** The civilian population, usually referred to as the "population behind the guns" was enumerated on a *de facto* basis, as in previous censuses. All military personnel, whether actually in Japan or not, were reported on a *de jure* or place of residence basis. If they were married males, they were reported at the place where their wives resided; if unmarried, at the place where their parents resided. The total enumerated population was 72,539,729. The "population behind the guns" numbered 70,857,211 and persons in the armed forces totalled 1,682,518. Approximately 1,000,000 of the military were actually outside Japan Proper. Figures shown in this volume include the military personnel.

**1944:** This census reported the *de facto* population, as in previous censuses from 1920 to 1935. This census included civilians and a small number of military personnel actually living with their families, but excluded all other persons in the armed forces, whether stationed in or out of Japan Proper.

**1945:** This was also a *de facto* enumeration. This Census excluded foreigners except persons formerly classified as extra-territorials. As an indication of the number of persons excluded, it may be noted that foreigners, by this definition, numbered 39,148 in 1940. Persons whose usual residence or *honseki* was in an area formerly included in Japan Proper (such as Okinawa-ken) were considered to be Japanese and were included in the enumeration. Military personnel were excluded. Persons attached to the Allied Forces, of course, were also excluded.

In some previous publications, an estimated figure of 72,455,000 has been used for the total population on 1 November 1945. This figure was obtained by subtracting births and immigrations and adding deaths and emigration from 1 November 1945 to 1 May 1946 to an estimated figure of 74,024,000 for 1 May 1946. Tables in this volume, however, show the actual enumerated figure of 71,998,104 without any adjustment for persons intentionally excluded or unintentionally omitted.

**1946:** Like all previous censuses, this was a *de facto* enumeration. As in 1945, all foreigners were excluded and also those Koreans, Formosans and Ryukyans who stated that they wished to be repatriated to Korea, Formosa or the Ryukyus (Okinawa-ken). The total number of persons thus excluded is estimated to have been about 600,000. Persons attached to the Allied Forces were also excluded.

Some publications have utilized an estimate of 74,024,000 for 1 May 1946, allowing an adjustment of slightly more than 900,000 for persons deliberately excluded and for underenumeration. This volume, however, shows the actual enumerated figure of 73,114,136.

**1947:** This was a *de facto* enumeration of all persons in Japan except persons excluded in accordance with Article 2 of the Alien Registration Ordinance. Persons thus excluded were:

1 Military personnel of the Allied Forces and those who are attached to the Allied Forces and member of their families

2 Members of missions which are appointed or approved by SCAP, their employees and

member of their families

3 Those who reside in Japan with official missions of foreign governments and their suites and their families

Three different figures for the total population on 1 October 1947 have been published. These are:

78,098,364—Actual enumeration.

78,101,473—Actual count adjusted for estimated underenumeration due to flood conditions at the time of the Census. This adjustment is distributed as follows: Tokyo-to, 2,177; Saitama-ken, 458; Tochigi-ken, 267; Miyagi-ken, 207. These estimates were obtained from a sample enumeration in the affected areas after the flood had subsided and families had returned to their homes.

78,627,000—Estimate which presumably adjusts for underenumeration in flooded areas and general underenumeration without regard to area. This estimate was derived by adding births and immigration and subtracting deaths and emigration from 1 May 1946 to 1 October 1947 to the estimate of 74,024,000 for 1 May 1946.

In this volume the figure used is that adjusted only for underenumeration in flooded areas, i.e., 78,101,473.

**1948:** The Ration Census conducted on 1 August 1948 was the first nation-wide survey made entirely on a *de jure* basis. Its purpose was to clarify the resident population for ration purposes, and the items enumerated were limited to those bearing on the problem. Since it was announced as a ration census, it was natural that it would include considerable over-enumeration although it nevertheless resulted in a reduction of the "ghost population" registered for rations. It served the further purpose of providing a trial survey on a *de jure* basis preliminary to the regular decennial census of 1950. The population count obtained in this survey (80,216,896), however, is not cited in this volume

for comparison with regular censuses.

**1950:** This was the first regular census conducted on a *de jure* basis. Information was also obtained on a *de facto* basis but this tabulation has not been completed and the figures shown in this volume are the *de jure* count. The following special rules regarding residence should be noted:

- a) Students were enumerated in dormitories, boarding houses, etc. where they actually usually lived rather than at their parents' home.
- b) Patients in mental institutions, tuberculosis sanatoria and leprosaria were enumerated at these places rather than at the homes of their families.
- c) Patients in other hospitals were enumerated at the hospital if they had been there 6 months or more. Otherwise, they were enumerated at their usual place of residence outside the hospital.
- d) Crews aboard ships were enumerated as usually residing aboard ship provided they had no usual place of residence on land.
- e) Persons in prisons and juvenile detention houses whose penalties had been fixed were enumerated at these institutions. Persons who were detained but whose penalties were not fixed were enumerated at their usual place of residence outside the institution, provided they had one.
- f) Persons who had no usual place of residence were enumerated at the place they stayed on 1 October 1950. Foreign tourists temporarily in Japan, for example, were enumerated where they were on 1 October. Vagrants who had no usual residence were enumerated where they were found in the special enumeration conducted in the early morning of 1 October.

All persons in Japan were enumerated except those specifically excluded in accordance with Article 2 of the Alien Registration Ordinance. Persons thus excluded were:

- 1 Military personnel of the Allied Forces and those who are attached to the Allied Forces and members of their families

- 2 Members of missions which are appointed or approved by SCAP, their employees and members of their families
- 3 Those who reside in Japan with official missions of foreign governments, their suites and their families

### HOW THE POPULATION CENSUS OF 1950 WAS CONDUCTED

**Organization:** The Census enumeration was under the jurisdiction of mayors or heads of *shi*, *ku*, *machi*, *mura*, with supervision from the governors of *to*, *do*, *fu*, *ken* and was planned and administered by the Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister.

The actual enumeration was conducted by 355,072 enumerators who were especially appointed for this purpose. They were supervised by 19,824 persons also especially appointed for this purpose. Supervisors were responsible not only for training and general supervision but also for detailed editing of schedules and directing necessary call-backs and re-enumerations.

**Enumeration district:** Preparation for the 1950 Census was begun early in 1949. For the first time, enumeration districts were designed and mapped according to established national standards. There were three kinds of enumeration districts: ordinary, special and water. Ordinary districts included all areas where the population is concentrated. These areas were divided into districts comprising an average of 50 households each, utilizing geographically clear boundaries. Special enumeration districts were designed to encompass either large areas where there were few if any persons living or where special population groups were concentrated. They included: (1) forest and mountain areas; (2) vast farm land areas; (3) vast areas of reclaimed and drained land; (4) large lakes and swamps; (5) large parks, plazas and cemeteries; (6) uninhabited islands; (7) large factory areas and railway yards; (8) public establishments and social institutions; (9) areas occupied exclusively by the Allied Forces. Water enumeration districts were established for harbors, mouths of rivers and canals where persons live

on boats and barges. The number of districts, according to the above categories, was:

Ordinary enumeration districts .....	344 125
Special enumeration districts .....	24 470
Water enumeration districts .....	1 399
Total.....	369 994

These districts not only provided a basis for the census enumeration but have also been utilized in drawing random samples for special sample tabulations of census results. They are also being employed for other special surveys and projects which require districting minor political divisions.

**Census records:** The population counts were obtained from three basic records: The Census Check Sheet, the Main Schedule (for usual residents) and the Temporary Resident Schedule.

**Preliminary survey:** One week prior to the date of the Census, each enumerator made a complete survey of his district. At this time he located each household in his district and gave each householder a printed Announcement of the 1950 Census explaining the purpose of the survey, the main items of enumeration and provided space for recording for each household member the name, date of birth and number of hours worked during the week prior to the Census. He assigned a number to each household, filled out the household number label and pasted it on the house near the front door. At the same time he filled out the Census Check Sheet, stating the number of the household, name of head, address and number of persons usually residing in the household. Finally, he checked the map of his district and, on the back of his Check Sheet, drew his own map showing all necessary detail together with the location and number of each household.

**Actual enumeration:** The actual enumeration was made during the 3-day period from 1 to 3 October 1950. At this time the enumerator again visited every household in his district and interviewed the head or representative of each household to obtain the necessary information regarding all members of the household. He recorded the information concerning persons who usually reside in his district on the Main

Census Schedule. He filled out the Temporary Resident Schedule for any person temporarily present in his district. At the same time he also corrected his Check Sheet in so far as necessary so that it corresponded exactly with his schedule reports.

This is the first Census in which the entire report was made by the enumerator. It should be noted that test censuses were conducted in various types of communities (agricultural areas, fishing villages, manufacturing centers, suburban areas, etc.) for a year to determine the most effective training methods, the best way to ask questions, etc. Training manuals were prepared for both enumerators and supervisors and training conferences were begun during the summer of 1950 in order that enumerators would be well informed regarding the meaning of each enumeration item and the kind of answer required.

**Enumeration of transients:** Each prefecture, *shi*, *ku*, *machi*, and *mura* appointed one person to coordinate the enumeration of transients in the area. Following the preliminary survey, each enumerator submitted an estimate of the number of transients in his district to his supervisor who, in turn, submitted the report to the person in charge of transient enumeration.

The enumeration of transients in hotels, dormitories, lodging houses, parks, etc. was required to be made at daybreak and be completed within two hours in order that all transients would be enumerated before they left for the day but not be enumerated more than once. If the number in any district exceeded the number the regular enumerator could enumerate in the time permitted, a special team was appointed to assist him in this work. Such teams, of course, were used primarily in the large cities in downtown hotel areas and for enumeration of "wanderers" who sleep in some of the large parks, such as Ueno Park in Tokyo. Enumerators assigned to places such as Ueno Park were chiefly drawn from the statistical office staff and conducted their enumeration shortly after midnight. The city office provided packets of candy and cigarettes to be distributed among the people in order to obtain their cooperation and also to

mollify them for being awakened in the middle of the night.

**Enumeration items:** The following items were reported for persons enumerated at their usual place of residence:

- Number and classification of household
- Kind of living quarters, tenure and number of *tatami*
- Name
- Relationship to head of household
- Presence or absence in household on the Census date and, if absent, reason for absence
- Sex
- Date of birth
- Place of birth
- Labor force status
- School attendance and number of years of school completed
- Nationality or native place (citizenship)
- Repatriation and pre-war residence of repatriates
- Marital status
- Number of times married, duration of marriage and number of children ever born to women who have ever been married
- Number of persons temporarily present in household

The following items were reported for persons enumerated on the Temporary Resident Schedule:

- Name
- Sex
- Date of birth
- Nationality or native place (citizenship)
- Marital status
- Place of temporary presence
- Reason for presence in this place
- Length of absence from usual place of residence
- Usual place of residence and name of head of household

**Tabulation and publication of Census results:** A preliminary count of persons and households was released on 28 December 1950. This count was made from the enumerators' Check Sheets. Tabulations were first made by each *shi*, *machi* and *mura* office, then consolidated in each pre-

fectural office and finally by the Bureau of Statistics. According to this preliminary count, there were 83,196,000 persons of whom 40,811,000 were male and 42,385,000 were female. There were 16,582,000 households.

The final count of the total number of persons was made centrally by the Bureau of Statistics and was based upon the actual schedules submitted. The total was released on 28 February 1951. Prefecture reports by *shi*, *machi*, and *mura* were published in the Official Gazette as soon as they became available beginning 10 February and continuing until 28 February. The final count of total persons amounted to 83,199,637.

Preliminary national figures on age, sex, labor force status and housing were obtained from tabulations of a one percent sample. The first release of these data was made on 19 May 1951 and the last release on 29 June 1951.

Similar tabulations for prefectures and large cities and additional detail for the country as a whole will soon be available from a tabulation of a ten percent sample.

All data, including selected tabulations on a 100 percent basis, will be published by 1953.

#### POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF JAPAN

Japan is divided in 46 prefectures. The names of 42 carry the suffix *ken* and the other 4 are known as *to*, *do* or *fu*. Each prefecture is divided into *shi* (cities) and *gun*, *shicho* (rural counties). The term *shicho* is used in Hokkaido to designate the same kind of unit that is called *gun* in all other prefectures. In this volume, tables which refer to all *gun* also include *shicho* although the term is not used.

The *gun* and *shicho* are further divided into *machi*, also called *cho* (towns) and *mura*, also

called *son* (villages). *Shi*, *machi* and *mura* are political units but *gun* and *shicho* are merely administrative subdivisions of the prefectures. The population residing in *shi* areas is usually designated as urban and that in *gun* and *shicho* as rural.

Although *shi*, *machi* and *mura*, in the order named, tend to diminish in size of population, there is no sharp break in size between them. *Shi* usually contain a clustered population of at least 30,000 or more but not all *shi* are that large and not all areas having a population of 30,000 or more are officially designated as *shi*. In nearly all cases, *machi* and *mura* contain more than one population cluster as well as open unpopulated country. For this reason, it has been suggested that they should be translated to be "rural townships" rather than "towns" and "villages". There is, however, a further difference between them in that, in general, a *machi* contains one fairly large population cluster and several other smaller clusters as well as some open country, whereas a *mura* usually contains only small clusters and some open country.

The six largest cities in Japan are subdivided into *ku* or wards. These cities are Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Yokohama and Kobe. All of these cities are incorporated as *shi* except Tokyo. Tokyo City was also incorporated as a *shi* in Tokyo-fu until 1943 when the separate *shi* incorporation was abolished although the individual *ku* (wards) which constituted the former city were retained and Tokyo-fu was redesignated Tokyo-to. Thus, for tabulation purposes, the total *ku* area of Tokyo-to, corresponding to the former *shi* area, has been treated as one city and grouped with other *shi*.

enumerated in the first census in 1920. The present area under the administration of the Japanese Government comprises 368,302.94 square kilometers compared with 379,420.77 square kilometers in 1920. The number of persons per

square kilometer in 1950 was 226, nearly 55 percent more than in 1920 when the number of 146.

During the decade 1920-30, the population increased by nearly 8.5 million persons or 15.3 percent. In the decade 1930-40 the increase was approximately 8.7 millions, or 13.6 percent.<sup>1)</sup> From 1940 to 1950 the population increased by almost 10.7 million persons, or 14.7 percent. All of the increase in the last decade actually occurred during the last five years. During the war period from 1940 to 1945 there was a drastic reduction in civilian population although the

total number of persons, including members of the armed forces, in Japan Proper probably remained about the same. In the five years after the cessation of hostilities, approximately 11.2 million persons were added to the population, representing an increase of 15.6 percent. Net excess of repatriates to Japan over persons repatriated from Japan accounted for about 5 million of the increase and net natural increase accounted for the remainder. The following table shows for each intercensal period the net change in the population, the net natural increase and the difference between these figures.

NET INCREASE IN POPULATION AND NET NATURAL INCREASE DURING EACH CENSUS INTERVAL 1)

Census date and year	Population increase (Δ decrease)	Net natural increase (Δ decrease)	Difference (Δ minus)
1 Oct 1920 to 1 Oct 1925	3 787 719	3 616 115	171 604
1 Oct 1925 to 1 Oct 1930	4 693 296	4 385 486	307 810
1 Oct 1930 to 1 Oct 1935	4 789 158	4 569 127	220 031
1 Oct 1935 to 1 Oct 1940	3 878 075	4 060 640	Δ 182 565
1 Oct 1940 to 22 Feb 1944	Δ 65 893	3 688 621	Δ 3 754 514
22 Feb 1944 to 1 Nov 1945	Δ 475 732	253 349	Δ 729 081
1 Nov 1945 to 26 Apr 1946	1 116 032	Δ 2 321	1 118 353
26 Apr 1946 to 1 Oct 1947	4 987 337	1 631 542	3 355 795
1 Oct 1947 to 1 Oct 1950	5 098 164	5 020 888	77 276

1) Census enumerations referred to the total population in Japan Proper except as follows. The 1940 enumeration included 1 682 518 military personnel, approximately 1 000 000 of whom were outside Japan. The 1944 enumeration included only civilians in Japan Proper and a small number of military personnel who were actually living with their families. The 1945 enumeration excluded military personnel and foreigners except persons formerly classified as extra-territorials. In 1946 foreigners were excluded and also those Koreans and Formosans who reported that they wished to be repatriated.

It is apparent from this table that natural increase was the primary factor in the growth of the population from 1920 to 1950. Total increase in the 30 year period amounted to 27.8 million persons; net natural increase accounted for 27.2 million persons, or 98 percent of the total. Population growth and net natural increase were almost the same from 1920 to 1940, when military personnel outside the country were also included in the census figure. Because of the war, however, there were wide fluctuations in the number of persons enumerated at each census during the last decade. During the war period from 1940 to 1945 the enumerated population declined because of the large numbers military personnel who left the country

although the net natural increase declined only slightly. During the first six months after the war there was an excess of deaths over births but the return of repatriates added more than a million persons to the population. During the next year and a half the repatriation program was substantially completed and these persons together with the excess of births over deaths added nearly 5 million persons to the population. In the last three years of the decade the high number of births together with an unprecedented low in deaths combined to increase the population by more than 5 million persons.

The wide fluctuations in population change can be seen more easily in the following table and chart showing the annual geometric average

## II. POPULATION CHANGES FROM 1920 TO 1950

**Intercensal change in total population:** According to the Census of 1 October 1950, the population of our country was 83,199,637. This represents an increase of 27.8 million persons, or 50 percent more than the number (55,391,481)

rate of increase during each census interval. During the 20 years prior to the war, the annual geometric average rate of increase ranged from a low of 1.1 percent to a high of 1.5 percent. The highest rate occurred during the five-year period from 1925 to 1930 and the rate then declined to 1.4 and 1.1 in succeeding five-year periods. During the war, the population actually declined. From 1940 to 1944 the enumerated population declined at an annual average rate of 0.01 percent but it must be remembered that the recorded population in 1940 included military personnel both in and outside Japan whereas the enumeration in 1944 included only the civilian population in Japan. During the last 21 months of the war period the civilian population declined at the annual rate of 0.4 percent. This decrease occurred even though the 1945 enumeration included as civilians approximately 1,000,000 military personnel stationed in Japan who became civilians just prior to the census. Following the war, there was an unprecedented increase in the rate of population growth. The annual average rate of increase was 3.1 percent

during the first six months after the war, 4.8 percent during the next 17 months, and 2.1 percent during the following 3 years.

ANNUAL GEOMETRIC AVERAGE RATE OF POPULATION INCREASE DURING EACH CENSUS INTERVAL: 1920 TO 1950

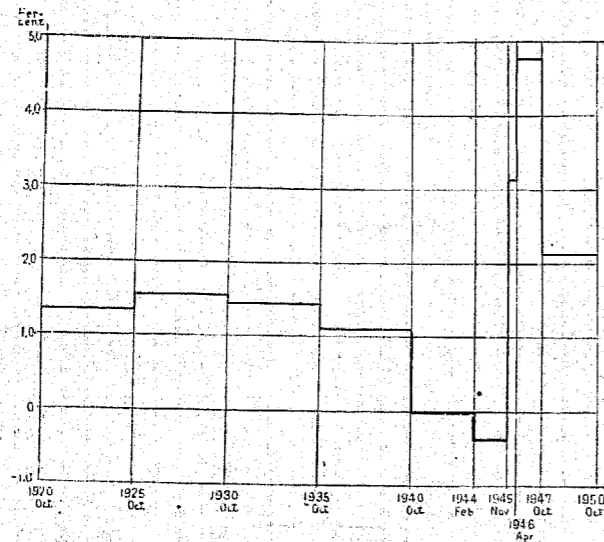
Census Year	Intercensal period (years)	Annual geometric average rate of increase (Δ decrease) 1)
1920 to 1925	5.00	1.33 percent
1925 to 1930	5.00	1.54
1930 to 1935	5.00	1.44
1935 to 1940	5.00	1.10
1940 to 1944	3.42	Δ 0.01
1944 to 1945	1.67	Δ 0.39
1945 to 1946	0.50	3.12
1946 to 1947	1.42	4.76
1947 to 1950	3.00	2.13

1) Computed from Table 1, page 32, by the following formula.

$$\text{Annual geometric rate of increase equals } \sqrt[t]{\frac{\text{Population of each census}}{\text{Population of preceding census}}}$$

And t equals the number of years between two censuses.

ANNUAL GEOMETRIC AVERAGE RATE OF INCREASE IN POPULATION DURING INTER-CENSAL PERIODS: 1920 TO 1950



**Intercensal change in *shi* and *gun* population:** The urban population living in Japan is usually considered to be the total population living in *shi* areas and the rural population is that living in *gun* areas. In 1950 the *shi* population numbered 31,203,191, or 37.5 percent of the total. When the first census was taken in 1920, the *shi* population was only 10 millions, or 18 percent of the total. That is to say, in 30 years the number of persons living in *shi* more than tripled and the percentage of the total population in *shi* more than doubled. The number of places classified as *shi*, of course, increased greatly from 81 in 1920 to 248 in 1950.

On the other hand, the *gun* population in 1950 numbered 51,996,446, corresponding to 62.5 percent of the total population. In 1920 the *gun* population was 45 millions, or 82 percent of the total at that time. Thus, the number of persons living in *gun* in 1950 was only 1.1 times the number 30 years ago and the percentage was only three-fourths of the percentage in 1920.

There was a steady increase in the percent of the population living in *shi* areas from 1920 to 1944. The percent increased from 18.1 in 1920

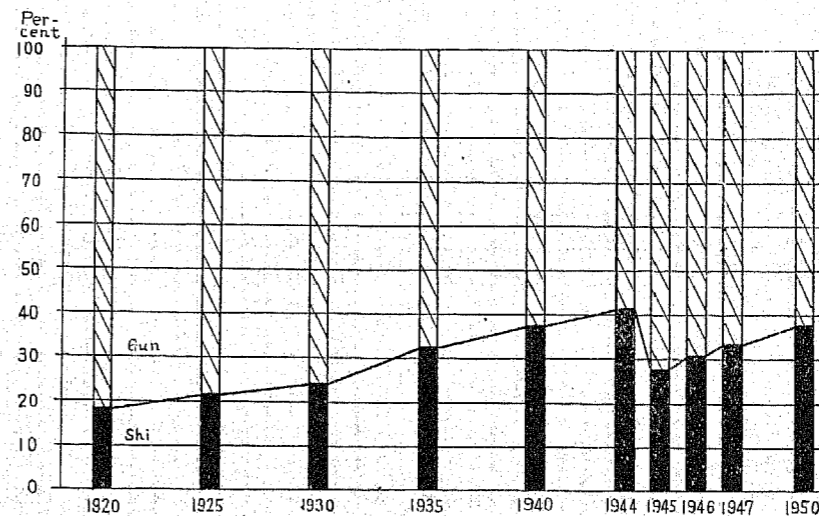
to 24.1 in 1930, 37.9 in 1940 and to the peak of 41.1 in 1944. This trend was interrupted in succeeding months when large numbers of persons migrated to rural areas because of bombings in urban centers, and by November 1945 only 27.8 percent of the population was living in *shi* areas. After the war, however, the trend toward urbanization was resumed and by October 1950 the population living in *shi* amounted to 37.5 percent of the total.

INDEX OF *SHI* AND *GUN* POPULATION AT EACH CENSUS: 1920 to 1950

[Calculations based on data in Table 3, Page 34]

Census year	Population index		
	All Japan	All <i>shi</i>	All <i>gun</i>
1920.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
1925.....	106.8	128.0	102.2
1930.....	115.3	153.0	106.9
1935.....	124.0	255.4	101.6
1940.....	131.0	274.4	99.3
1944.....	130.8	295.4	93.6
1945.....	130.0	199.8	114.6
1946.....	132.0	221.6	112.2
1947.....	141.0	258.1	115.1
1950.....	150.2	311.4	114.6

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF *Shi* AND *Gun* POPULATION, EACH CENSUS: 1920 to 1950  
[Based on Table 3, Page 34]



**Population density of *shi* and *gun*:** Table 5 of this report shows the area and population density of *shi* and *gun* at each census date. Population density in *shi* areas declined steadily from the peak figure of 7,326 persons per square kilometer in 1920 to 2,154 persons per square kilometer in 1944. There was a sharp drop to 1,418 in 1945 when many persons had moved out of the large cities, but after the war there was a slight increase and by 1950 there were 1,574 persons per square kilometer in *shi* areas. This reduction in the population density of *shi* may seem strange at first. Probably the density of the population presently living in the areas defined as *shi* in 1920 has not declined at all. But the overall figures show a large decrease because many comparatively sparsely populated small and medium *shi* were established each year and many of the old established *shi* extended their limits to include less densely populated *machi* and *mura*. The population living in *shi* areas tripled from 1920 to 1950 as did the number of places classified as *shi* but the present area of *shi* in square kilometers is more than 14 times the area in *shi* in 1920.

The population density of *gun* areas, on the other hand, fluctuated only slightly, from 120 to 121, during the 20-year period from 1920 to 1940. It dropped to 116 persons per square kilometer in 1944 but rose to 147 in 1945 when large

500 000 persons or more.....	large <i>shi</i>
100 000—499 999 .....	medium <i>shi</i>
30 000— 99 999 .....	small <i>shi</i>
10 000— 29 999 .....	large <i>machi</i> and <i>mura</i>
5 000— 9 999 .....	medium <i>machi</i> and <i>mura</i>
2 500— 4 999 .....	small <i>machi</i> and <i>mura</i>
2 499 and less.....	smallest <i>machi</i> and <i>mura</i>

In 1950 more than 11 million persons, or 13.4 percent of the total population, lived in large *shi*, compared with less than 5 millions, or 8.4 percent of the total, in 1920. The population in large *shi* increased steadily from 1920 to 1930 and then nearly doubled in the next ten years to reach the all-time high of 14,384,279 persons, or nearly 20 percent of the total, in 1940. During the war period, however, many people left the large cities and by 1945 there were less

numbers of persons left the cities. During the first five months after the war more than a million persons returned to the cities and there was a slight drop in population density in *gun* areas. Shortly thereafter, however, the return of demobilized soldiers and other repatriates brought the *gun* population to a new high in 1947 and there was only a slight drop in this population by 1950. This growth combined with a further transfer of land area from *gun* to *shi* resulted in an all-time high of 149 persons per square kilometer in *gun* areas in 1950.

**Population of *shi*, *machi* and *mura* by size groups:** A study of the distribution of the population by size of place is more meaningful the figures relating to total urban and rural. According to the 1950 Census, nearly half (46 percent) of the population lived in places having less than 10,000 inhabitants. At the other extreme, 13.4 percent of the population lived in cities having 500,000 or more persons, 25.6 percent lived in places having 100,000 or more persons, 39.0 percent lived in places having 30,000 or more persons and, of course, 54 percent lived in places having 10,000 or more persons.

For purposes of this discussion, we have divided *shi*, *machi* and *mura* into large, medium and small as follows:

than 6 million persons living in large *shi*. After the war controls were established to limit the persons who could move into the large bombed cities for health and welfare reasons. Many residents, of course, returned to their former homes but even in 1950 the number of persons in large *shi* was not as great as in 1935.

The population living in medium sized *shi* numbered approximately 2 millions, or less than 4 percent of the total, in 1920, but by 1950 it

had increased nearly five times to exceed 10 millions, representing more than 12 percent of the total population. The increase in population in places of this size was steady from 1920 to 1944, dropped nearly 3 millions during the period of bombings and then increased rapidly after the war. In fact, medium sized *shi* showed the greatest increase of all size groups from 1947 to 1950, indicating that these cities received the majority of persons migrating from rural areas as well as some persons who previously lived in larger cities.

The present population of more than 11 million persons (13.4 percent of the total) living in small *shi* is nearly three times the

number (4 millions) enumerated in places of this size in 1920. The population change in small *shi* was somewhat different from the medium and large *shi* during the 30 year period of censuses. It increased considerably from 1920 to 1930 but showed a drop of nearly 1 million persons in 1935. Thereafter the population again increased. During the period of heavy air raids in larger centers many evacuated persons went to small *shi* and the population in these places increased by 1.5 millions. From 1945 to 1950 there was some further increase in the number of persons living in small *shi* but the percentage of the total population remained constant at 13.4.

POPULATION OF *Shi*, *Machi* AND *Mura* BY SIZE GROUPS: 1920 TO 1950

[Based on Table 6, page 37]

Size groups	1950	1947	1946	1945	1944
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	83 199 637	78 101 473	73 114 136	71 998 104	72 120 085
500 000 or more .....	11 190 320	9 011 061	7 076 201	5 969 057	13 669 620
100 000 to 499 999 .....	10 135 895	7 777 953	6 389 151	5 044 569	8 173 004
30 000 to 99 999.....	11 139 174	10 491 954	9 800 753	9 868 913	8 360 570
10 000 to 29 999.....	12 440 481	12 129 917	11 366 135	11 654 296	7 897 456
5 000 to 9 999 .....	17 622 373	17 630 030	17 088 869	18 274 682	11 944 229
2 500 to 4 999 .....	16 783 866	17 173 122	17 236 403	17 365 805	15 713 985
Under 2 500 .....	3 887 528	3 886 504	4 156 624	3 819 155	6 361 221
Not distributed by area .....	—	932	—	1 627	—

Size groups	1940	1935	1930	1925	1920
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	72 539 729	68 661 654	63 872 496	59 179 200	55 391 481
500 000 or more .....	14 384 279	12 645 419	7 604 954	6 203 104	4 626 151
100 000 to 499 999 .....	6 907 208	4 872 650	3 876 334	2 538 133	2 127 447
30 000 to 99 999 .....	7 061 700	5 848 588	6 827 170	6 021 033	4 347 627
10 000 to 29 999.....	8 188 047	7 992 038	7 613 166	6 735 483	6 570 478
5 000 to 9 999 .....	12 526 032	12 775 466	12 301 948	11 313 947	10 647 402
2 500 to 4 999 .....	16 883 809	17 755 026	18 447 217	18 751 885	19 070 441
Under 2 500 .....	6 588 654	6 772 467	7 201 707	7 615 615	8 001 935
Not distributed by area .....	—	—	—	—	—

PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN PLACES CLASSIFIED BY SIZE: 1920 TO 1950

[Based on Table 6, page 37]

Size groups	1950	1947	1946	1945	1944	1940	1935	1930	1925	1920
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
500 000 or more .....	13.4	11.5	9.7	8.3	19.0	19.8	18.4	11.9	10.5	8.4
100 000 to 499 999 .....	12.2	10.0	8.7	7.0	11.3	9.5	7.1	6.1	4.3	3.8
30 000 to 99 999 .....	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.7	11.6	9.7	8.5	10.7	10.2	7.8
10 000 to 29 999 .....	15.0	15.5	15.5	16.2	11.0	11.3	11.6	11.9	11.4	11.9
5 000 to 9 999 .....	21.2	22.6	23.4	25.4	16.6	17.3	18.6	19.3	19.1	19.2
2 500 to 4 999 .....	20.2	22.0	23.6	24.1	21.8	23.3	25.9	28.9	31.7	34.4
Under 2 500 .....	4.7	5.0	5.7	5.3	8.8	9.1	9.9	11.3	12.9	14.4
Not distributed by area .....	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—

The population in large *machi* and *mura* nearly doubled, from 6.6 million persons in 1920 to 12.4 millions in 1950. The percent of persons living in these places increased from 11.9 to 15.0 percent. The population remained relatively stable from 1920 to 1944. During the next year and a half, however, the population in large *machi* and *mura* increased by nearly 4 million persons due to the fact that residents could no longer move to cities and that, in fact, residents of the cities moved into rural areas. There was a slight drop in the population immediately after the war when some of the evacuees returned to their urban homes but the return of repatriates to Japan produced an increase in 1947 and the population then increased only slightly more by 1950.

Population trends in medium sized *machi* and *mura* roughly paralleled those of large *machi* and *mura*. Nearly 18 millions, or 21 percent of the total population, lived in medium sized *machi* and *mura* in 1950 compared with nearly 11 millions, or 19 percent of the total, in 1920. There was a steady increase in the number of persons living in places in this size group until 1940, a slight decrease in 1944, and then more than a 50 percent increase (of 6.3 million persons) in 1945. It is apparent that most of the persons who left the large *shi* during the war went to the medium sized *machi* and *mura*. After the war more than a million persons left these places but the return of repatriates again increased the population, which then remained fairly stable until 1950.

In 1950 there were less than 17 million persons living in small *machi* and *mura* compared with 19 millions in 1920. Only 20 percent of the total population lived in places of this size group in 1950 compared with 34 percent in 1920. This size group shows just the reverse of the population trends in all groups previously discussed. There was a constant decrease in the population until 1945 when the population increased nearly 1.7 millions and thereafter the population resumed its downward trend. It is important to note in this connection that this decrease was not just a matter of migration

from small places but also the result of the fact that there were fewer and fewer places having small populations in Japan. That is to say, while the population increased 50 percent, the area of Japan decreased very slightly so that it is obvious that the concentrations of population must be larger. The number of small *machi* and *mura* declined from 5,494 in 1920 to 4,606 in 1950.

Less than 4 million persons lived in places having less than 2,500 persons in 1950. This is less than half the number in places of this size in 1920. The percentage of the total population living in such places was only 4.7 percent in 1950 compared with 14.4 percent in 1920. Furthermore, the number (2,063) of places in this size groups in 1950 was less than half the number (4,543) in 1920.

To summarize, it is apparent that the number of places having small populations has naturally decreased with an increasing population. It is also apparent that the *machi* and *mura* were decreasing until the war when they absorbed large numbers of persons from urban centers as well as kept many persons who would have migrated out under pre-war circumstances. When the urban evacuees began moving back to the cities there was a temporary decline in the rural areas until the repatriates began to arrive. Since that time the very small rural communities have continued to decline in number but the total rural population has remained almost constant. This is to say, migration out of rural places has nearly balanced net natural increase in these areas. Although there has been some increase in all urban areas, by far the greatest increase has occurred in the medium sized *shi* having populations of 100,000 to 500,000.

**Intercensal changes in region populations:** According to the 1950 Census, approximately 75 percent of the population lived on Honshu Island and the remaining 25 percent was divided among the three islands of Hokkaido, Shikoku and Kyushu. Among the regions<sup>1)</sup> the highest percentages of the population were in Kanto (21.9 percent of the total population), Kyushu (14.5 percent) and Kinki (14.0). Regions having the smallest percentages of the total population

were Shikoku (5.1 percent), Hokkaido (5.2 percent) and Tosan region (5.3 percent). The highest population densities were in Kanto with 568 persons per square kilometer and Kinki with 426 persons per square kilometer. The lowest density was in Hokkaido where there were only 55 persons per square kilometer and the second lowest was in Tohoku with 135 persons per square kilometer.

During the 30 years of census history, four regions showed percentage increases exceeding the national average of 50 percent. Although

Hokkaido in 1950 still had only a small percentage of the total population and was the most sparsely populated region, it nevertheless experienced the highest rate of increase (82 percent). The other three regions having higher than average rates of increase were Kanto (64 percent), Tohoku (56 percent) and Tokai (56 percent). Two regions showed increases between 40 and 50 percent. These were Kyushu and Kinki. The remaining four regions of Hokuriku, Tosan, Chugoku and Shikoku showed increases ranging from 35 to 38 percent.

POPULATION BY REGIONS: 1950  
[Based on Table 7 and 9, page 40 and 44]

Region 1)	Population	Percent	Population per square kilometer	Percent increase in population, 1920 to 1950
ALL JAPAN	83 199 637	100.0	226	50.2
Hokkaido	4 295 567	5.2	55	82.1
Honshu	62 586 916	75.2	272	49.7
Tohoku	9 021 809	10.8	135	55.7
Kanto	18 241 907	21.9	568	63.9
Hokuriku	5 179 440	6.2	205	34.6
Tosan	4 416 738	5.3	155	37.3
Tokai	7 323 254	8.8	394	55.5
Kinki	11 607 092	14.0	426	42.5
Chugoku	6 796 676	8.2	214	36.8
Shikoku	4 220 285	5.1	225	37.7
Kyushu	12 096 869	14.5	297	48.3

1) There is no definite rule for dividing the country by regions and several different divisions have been used, especially since the war. In this volume we have used the same divisions used by the Bureau of Statistics for previous censuses.

Seven regions showed a steady increase in their population from 1920 to 1950. These were Hokkaido, Tohoku, Hokuriku, Tokai, Chugoku, Shikoku and Kyushu. Kanto region increased steadily until 1940 but during the war years the population declined nearly 15 percent. This, of course, was the result of migrations out of the large cities in this region and in the five years following the war the population increased 27 percent. Kinki region showed almost the same trend as Kanto with a steady increase until 1940, a drop of 18 percent from 1940 to 1945

and an increase of more than 18 percent in the five years after the war. The 1950 population of the Kanto region, was the highest recorded for that area but the population in the Kinki region did not again reach pre-war levels. The population of the Tosan region grew gradually from 1920 to 1940, suddenly increased by more than 23 percent from 1940 to 1945 and then declined slightly from 1945 to 1950.

**Intercensal changes in prefecture populations:** According to the 1950 Census, nearly 30 percent of the population lived in six prefectures.



Tokyo-to accounted for 7.5 percent of the total population, followed by Hokkaido with 5.2 percent of the total and Osaka-fu, Fukuoka-ken, Aichi-ken and Hyogo-ken with 4.6, 4.2, 4.1 and 4.0 percent of the total respectively. At the other extreme, there were six prefectures each of which had only 1.0 percent or less of the total population. These were Tottori-ken (0.7 percent), Fukui-ken (0.9), Nara-ken (0.9) and Yamanashi-ken, Shiga-ken and Kochi-ken, each of which accounted for 1 percent of the total population.

There were 3 prefectures with population densities exceeding 1,000 persons per square kilometer, 4 with densities between 500 and

1,000, 2 between 400 and 499, 5 between 300 and 399, 16 between 200 and 299, 14 between 100 and 199 and two with less than 100 persons per square kilometer. The three prefectures having the highest population densities were Tokyo-to with 3,091 persons per square kilometer, Osaka-fu with 2,126 persons and Kanagawa-ken with 1,054 persons. The two prefectures having the lowest population densities were Hokkaido where there were only 55 persons per square kilometer, followed by Iwate-ken with 89 persons.

The five prefectures having the highest and lowest rates of increase as well as all prefectures showing decreases during each census interval are shown in the following table of next page.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY PREFECTURE: 1950

[Based on Table 7, page 40]

Prefecture	Percent	Prefecture	Percent	Prefecture	Percent
<b>ALL JAPAN</b>	100.0	Kyoto-fu	2.2	Oita-ken	1.5
Tokyo-to	7.5	Kumamoto-ken	2.2	Miyazaki-ken	1.3
Hokkaido	5.2	Kagoshima-ken	2.2	Toyama-ken	1.2
Osaka-fu	4.6	Miyagi-ken	2.0	Wakayama-ken	1.2
Fukuoka-ken	4.2	Okayama-ken	2.0	Ishikawa-ken	1.1
Aichi-ken	4.1	Nagasaki-ken	2.0	Kagawa-ken	1.1
Hyogo-ken	4.0	Gumma-ken	1.9	Saga-ken	1.1
Kanagawa-ken	3.0	Tochigi-ken	1.9	Shimane-ken	1.1
Shizuoka-ken	3.0	Gifu-ken	1.9	Tokushima-ken	1.1
Niigata-ken	3.0	Yamaguchi-ken	1.9	Kochi-ken	1.0
Saitama-ken	2.6	Ehime-ken	1.8	Shiga-ken	1.0
Chiba-ken	2.6	Mie-ken	1.8	Yamanashi-ken	1.0
Hiroshima-ken	2.5	Yamagata-ken	1.6	Nara-ken	0.9
Fukushima-ken	2.5	Iwate-ken	1.6	Fukui-ken	0.9
Nagano-ken	2.5	Akita-ken	1.6	Tottori-ken	0.7
Ibaraki-ken	2.4	Aomori-ken	1.6		

PERCENT CHANGE OF POPULATION IN 5 PREFECTURES HAVING THE HIGHEST OR LOWEST  
PERCENT INCREASE AND IN PREFECTURES HAVING PERCENT DECREASE: QUINQUENNIALY, 1920 TO 1950

[Based on Table 8, page 42]

1945 to 1950		1940 to 1945		1935 to 1940		1930 to 1935		1925 to 1930		1920 to 1925	
Prefecture	Percent change	Prefecture	Percent change	Prefecture	Percent change	Prefecture	Percent change	Prefecture	Percent change	Prefecture	Percent change

5 PREFECTURES HAVING THE HIGHEST PERCENT INCREASE:

Tokyo-to	80.0	Tochigi-ken	28.2	Kanagawa-ken	19.0	Osaka-fu	21.4	Tokyo-fu	20.6	Tokyo-fu	21.2
Osaka-fu	37.7	Saitama-ken	27.3	Tokyo-fu	15.5	Tokyo-fu	17.8	Osaka-fu	15.7	Osaka-fu	18.2
Kanagawa-ken	33.3	Yamanashi-ken	26.5	Fukuoka-ken	12.3	Kanagawa-ken	13.6	Kanagawa-ken	14.3	Aichi-ken	11.0
Fukuoka-ken	28.5	Nara-ken	25.7	Osaka-fu	11.5	Aichi-ken	11.5	Hokkaido	12.6	Kyoto-fu	9.3
Nagasaki-ken	24.8	Nagano-ken	24.0	Aichi-ken	10.6	Hyogo-ken	10.5	Aichi-ken	10.7	Miyagi-ken	8.6

5 PREFECTURES HAVING THE LOWEST PERCENT INCREASE:

Niigata-ken	3.0	Aomori-ken	8.3	Ehime-ken	1.2	Tokushima-ken	1.7	Oita-ken	3.3	Shiga-ken	1.7
Yamagata-ken	2.3	Wakayama-ken	8.2	Tochigi-ken	1.0	Ishikawa-ken	1.5	Shimane-ken	2.4	Okayama-ken	1.7
Gifu-ken	1.7	Hokkaido	7.5	Yamagata-ken	0.2	Mie-ken	1.5	Nara-ken	2.1	Saga-ken	1.6
Tochigi-ken	0.3	Yamaguchi-ken	4.8	Wakayama-ken	0.1	Shimane-ken	1.0	Saga-ken	1.0	Shimane-ken	1.1
Shiga-ken	0.0	Hiroshima-ken	0.9	Nara-ken	0.0	Tottori-ken	0.2	Ishikawa-ken	0.8	Ishikawa-ken	0.5

PREFECTURES HAVING PERCENT DECREASE:

Nara-ken	2.0	Kagoshima-ken	3.2	Kagoshima-ken	0.1	Nagano-ken	0.2			Fukui-ken	0.2
Nagano-ken	2.8	Nagasaki-ken	3.8	Nagano-ken	0.2	Kochi-ken	0.4				
Yamanashi-ken	3.3	Kyoto-fu	7.3	Okayama-ken	0.2	Saga-ken	0.8				
		Aichi-ken	9.7	Fukui-ken	0.4						
		Fukuoka-ken	11.2	Oita-ken	0.8						
		Hyogo-ken	12.4	Kochi-ken	0.8						
		Kanagawa-ken	14.8	Shimane-ken	0.8						
		Osaka-fu	41.6	Shiga-ken	1.1						
		Tokyo-to	52.6	Tottori-ken	1.2						
				Kumamoto-ken	1.4						
				Tokushima-ken	1.4						
				Ishikawa-ken	1.4						
				Kagawa-ken	2.4						