

## OUTLINE OF THE 1975 POPULATION CENSUS OF JAPAN

### Introduction

The population censuses in Japan have been conducted almost every fifth year since 1920, the 1975 Population Census being the twelfth one. In addition to these regular censuses, special censuses were taken in 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1948 due to the particular administrative needs of the respective time.

Name and date of these censuses are:

Population Census of 1920	1 October 1920
Population Census of 1925	1 October 1925
Population Census of 1930	1 October 1930
Population Census of 1935	1 October 1935
Population Census of 1940	1 October 1940
Population Census of 1944	22 February 1944
Population Census of 1945	1 November 1945
Population Census of 1946	26 April 1946
Extraordinary Population Census of 1947	1 October 1947
Population Census of 1948	1 August 1948
Population Census of 1950	1 October 1950
Population Census of 1955	1 October 1955
Population Census of 1960	1 October 1960
Population Census of 1965	1 October 1965
Population Census of 1970	1 October 1970
Population Census of 1975	1 October 1975

Regular censuses which have been taken almost every five years as mentioned above included the large-scale censuses and the simplified censuses. The censuses that were taken every ten years starting 1920 were the large-scale censuses, while the censuses that were taken in the fifth year after the large scale decennial censuses were simplified censuses. The main difference between the large-scale census and the simplified census during the prewar period was the number of questions asked in the census. In a simplified census, questions were limited to the so-called basic characteristics of population, i.e., name, sex, age, marital status, etc.; while a large-scale census covered questions on the economic characteristics such as occupation and industry in addition to the basic characteristics of population.

After World War II, the scale of census-taking has generally been amplified so as to satisfy the increased demands from the variety of users of the census results. The 1955, 1965 and 1975 censuses, which were taken as the simplified census covered almost equal number of items as the prewar large-scale

censuses.

The 1970 census which was taken as a large-scale census covered more items than the 1965 census and especially, in the 1975 Population Census, the mark-sheet type questionnaires, of which mark columns were entered directly by the head (or representative) of the household, were adopted. Those filled-in questionnaires were directly fed into the optical mark readers installed at the Bureau of Statistics.

### Date of Census

The 1975 Population Census was conducted at 0:00 A.M. of 1 October 1975. This date was the same as other regular censuses since 1920.

### Legal Basis of Census

The 1975 Population Census was conducted in conformity with the provisions of the Statistics Law (Law No. 18, 26 March 1947) as the 1947, 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965 and 1970 censuses did, whereas the prewar censuses were conducted in conformity with the Law Concerning the Population Census (Law No. 49, enacted on 1 December 1902 and partially revised by the Law No. 51 on 18 April 1922).

The Statistics Law mentioned above aims at regulating the *designated statistics* which, according to the Statistics Law, have been prepared or sponsored by the Government or the local public entity and designated and notified to the public by the Director of the Administrative Management Agency. It also include a provision that was specially made with regard to the population census (in Article 4 of the Statistics Law). It defines the population census as "on population survey which is taken by the Government to cover all people", and states that "the census shall be taken every ten years, provided that, in the fifth year from the census year a census in a simplified form shall be taken". When the Statistics Law was promulgated in 1947, this article originally stated that the census should be taken every five years, but it was amended to the present provision by "the Law Regarding the Partial Revision of the Statistics Law" (Law No. 65, 7 April 1954).

According to this regulation, the 1975 Population Census was carried out as a simplified one.

The population census is, though it is taken in

conformity with Article 4 of the Statistics Law, also a designated statistics according to other provisions of the Statistics Law. It is "Designated Statistics No. 1" by the "Designation of the Population Census" (Cabinet Notification No. 21, 2 May 1947). Therefore, the population census is subject to provisions related to the designated statistics in the Statistics Law and in the Cabinet Order for the Enforcement of the Statistics Law, as to obligation to report, field investigation, safeguard of secrecy, publication of results and so forth.

In order to carry out the 1975 Census, the special orders and instructions were established and officially announced. They might be classified into two groups as follows:

- (1) On the establishment of enumeration districts
  - Cabinet Order for the Establishment of Enumeration Districts for the 1975 Population Census (Cabinet Order No. 152 of 1974)
  - Instruction for the Establishment of Enumeration Districts for the 1975 Population Census (Prime Minister's Office Instruction No. 7 of 1974)
- (2) On the execution of the census
  - Cabinet Order for the 1975 Population Census (Cabinet Order No. 114 of 1975)
  - Instruction for the Execution of the 1975 Population Census (Prime Minister's Office Instruction No. 7 of 1975)
  - Designation of Islands to be surveyed in *Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu* and *Okinawa* (Prime Minister's Office Notification No. 16 of 1975)
  - Designation of the Population Census Questionnaire (Prime Minister's Office Notification No. 17 of 1975)
  - Designation of Certificate of Census Enumerator and Budge for Census Personnel (Prime Minister's Office Notification No. 19 of 1975)

### Areal Coverage of Enumeration

The 1975 Population Census was conducted in the territory of Japan excluding the following islands.

- (1) *Habomai-gunto*, *Shikotan-to*, *Kunashiri-to* and *Etorofu-to*
- (2) *Take-shima* (131° 52' 30" East Longitude

and 37° 15' 0" North Latitude)

The areal coverage of enumeration in this census was notified in accordance with the above mentioned Cabinet Order No. 114 of 1975 and the Prime Minister's Office Notification No. 16 of 1975.

The census was also conducted in *Okinawa-ken*, which reverted to Japan on 15 May, 1972, as the 47th prefecture of Japan after World War II.

There are considerable differences in the areal coverage between the prewar and postwar censuses. (1) The censuses of prewar time covered Korea, Taiwan and other areas which have been removed from the Japanese territory according to the Peace Treaty, after World War II. These areas were, of course, excluded from the coverage of censuses since 1945. (2) Another changes of areal coverage occurred between the 1947 and 1950 censuses and the 1950 and 1955 censuses. In 1951, *Tokara-retto* (*Toshima-mura* in *Oshima-gun*, *Kagoshima-ken*) was returned to Japan and then so did *Amami-gunto* (major portions of *Oshima-gun*) in 1953. These areas were not covered by the 1947 and 1950 censuses, but covered by the 1955 census and the after.

The *Ogasawara Islands*, which returned to Japan in 1968, have been included in the 1970 and 1975 Censuses.

The population and land areas covered in each census are presented in Table on page XVI.

### Population Enumerated in the Census

The 1975 census was taken to enumerate the so-called *de jure* population. The *de jure* population refer to those persons who are usually living in an area on the date of the census, and are counted as the population of that area. The wording "persons usually living" was defined in the census as those persons who had or would have lived for three months or more at their respective household. The institutional population, however, was not enumerated under this general rule, but treated by following special rules:

- (1) Students and pupils, who were attending vocational schools as specified in Article 1 and Article 83 of the School Education Law (Law No. 26, 31 March, 1947), were enumerated at the places where they lived for attending schools (such as homes, boarding houses or school dormitories).
- (2) Inpatients of hospitals were enumerated in the hospitals only when they had been hospitalized for three months or more. Otherwise, they were enumerated at their

Table. Comparison of Population and Area of the Enumeration

Area	Population							
	1975 Oct. 1	1970 Oct. 1	1965 Oct. 1	1960 Oct. 1	1955 Oct. 1	1950 Oct. 1	1947 Oct. 1	1945 Nov. 1
<b>Hokkaido</b>	5 338 206	5 184 287	5 171 800	5 039 206	4 773 087	4 295 567	3 852 821	3 518 389
Ururpu-gun, Shinshiro-gun and Shumushu-gun	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Etorofu-to (Shana-mura, Rubetsu-mura and Shibetoro-mura)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kunashiri-to (Tomari-mura, Ruyobetsu-mura)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shikotan-to (Shikotan-mura)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro-shi <sup>1)</sup>	45 817	45 381	45 149	42 740	35 799	29 934	26 047	26 801
Habomai-gun (Suisyo-to, Yuri-to, Akiyuri-to, Shibotsu-to and Taraku-to)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other areas	45 817	45 381	45 149	42 740	35 799	29 934	26 047	26 801
Other areas	5 292 389	5 138 906	5 126 651	4 996 466	4 737 288	4 265 633	3 826 774	3 491 588
Tokyo-to	11 673 554	11 408 071	10 869 244	9 683 802	8 037 084	6 277 500	5 000 777	3 488 284
Ogasawara <sup>2)</sup>	1 507	782	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other areas	11 672 047	11 407 289	10 869 244	9 683 802	8 037 084	6 277 500	5 000 777	3 488 284
Shimane-ken	768 886	773 575	821 620	888 886	929 066	912 551	894 267	860 275
Oki-gun <sup>3)</sup>	29 767	31 214	36 185	41 639	43 814	44 842	42 400	39 663
Goka-mura	2 305	2 394	2 924	3 693	3 969	4 091	3 748	3 699
Take-shima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other areas	2 305	2 394	2 924	3 693	3 969	4 091	3 748	3 699
Other areas	27 462	28 820	33 261	37 946	39 845	40 751	38 652	35 964
Other areas	739 119	742 361	785 435	847 247	885 252	867 709	851 867	820 612
Kagoshima-ken	1 723 902	1 729 150	1 853 541	1 963 104	2 044 112	1 804 118	1 746 305	1 538 466
Naze-shi and Oshima-gun <sup>4)</sup>	155 879	164 114	183 471	196 483	205 363	—	—	—
Kagoshima-gun <sup>5)</sup>	15 239	15 864	17 385	19 925	21 252	19 206	18 919	18 220
Mishima-mura (includes Iwo-shima, Take-shima and Kuro-shima) <sup>6)</sup>	628	655	874	1 363	1 352	1 484	1 304	—
Toshima-mura and Yokoate-shima (Tokara-retto) <sup>7)</sup>	1 120	1 407	1 848	2 602	2 658	—	—	—
Other areas	13 491	13 802	14 663	15 960	17 242	17 722	17 615	18 220
Other areas	1 552 784	1 549 172	1 652 685	1 746 696	1 817 497	1 784 912	1 727 386	1 520 246
Okinawa-ken	1 042 572	(945 111)	(934 176)	(883 122)	(801 065)	(914 937)	—	—
Remaining 42 prefectures	91 392 523	84 624 977	79 558 756	75 843 430	73 492 180	69 909 901	66 607 303	62 592 690
Whole Japan	111 939 643	104 665 171	99 209 137	94 301 623 <sup>8)</sup>	90 076 594	84 114 574	78 101 473	71 998 104

An entry of [ — ] indicates non-enumerated districts.

An entry of [ ... ] indicates "Unknown".

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

The figures in the parentheses indicate population and area based on the population censuses taken and issued by the Ryukyu Government. The census results for 1950, 1955 and 1960 are as of December 1st of each census year. Among those censuses, the 1950 Population Census was carried out by the Headquarters of the Ryukyu Islands' Military Government, which results were published by the Headquarters including the Amami Islands (Population: 216,110; Area: 1237.05 km<sup>2</sup>). The Amami Islands were not included in Kagoshima-ken in the 1950 Population Census.

The figures in italics in this table are for the districts which are described in the items (1) — (3) on Land Area (XXIII page). The areas of (1), (2) and (3) were retroactively registered as of the 1950 Population Census, as of the First Population Census taken after Okinawa and other lands had been reverted to the Japanese Administration and as of the 1975 Population Census, respectively.

- On August 1, 1957, both Nemuro-cho and then Wada-mura in Nemuro-shicho were emerged into Nemuro-shi, and on April 1, 1959, Nemuro-shi was reestablished comprising Nemuro-shi and Habomai-mura in Nemuro-shicho.
- The Nampo Shoto, the Ogasawara Islands, Nishino-shima and Kazan Islands, locating at the southern part of sofu-gan, Okinotori-shima and Minamitori-shima were restored to the Japanese Administration on June 26, 1968, and the Population Census for those islands were taken by Tokyo-to as of July 30, 1968. (Population: 378)
- The old name Oki-to was changed to Oki-gun as of April 1, 1969.
- Naze-shi and other areas located to the south of lat. 29° North in Oshima-gun, Kagoshima-ken, which had been under the administrative authority of the Allied Powers for Japan since September 2, 1945, were reverted to the Japanese Administration on December 25, 1953 in accordance with "Agreement on Amami-gun to between Japan

Districts in Each Population Census of Japan: 1920 to 1975

					Area (square kilometers)						
					#						
1940 Oct. 1	1935 Oct. 1	1930 Oct. 1	1925 Oct. 1	1920 Oct. 1	1975	1970	1965	1960	1950	1945	1940
3 272 718	3 068 282	2 812 335	2 498 679	2 359 183	83 512.87	83 509.03	83 507.35	83 504.42	83 481.81	83 455.43	88 775.04
1 933	2 881	459	500	3 115	*	*	*	*	*	*	5 319.61
5 121	6 109	6 363	5 184	4 949	3 139.00	3 139.00	3 139.00	3 139.00	3 139.00	3 139.00	3 139.00
8 996	8 547	7 386	8 252	6 530	1 500.04	1 500.04	1 500.04	1 500.04	1 500.04	1 500.04	1 500.04
1 499	1 177	911	857	542	255.12	255.12	255.12	255.12	255.12	255.12	255.12
35 554	32 012	29 986	28 890	24 770	518.82	518.52	504.88	504.81	536.88	536.88	536.88
...	...	...	...	...	101.59	101.59	101.59	101.59	101.59	101.59	101.59
...	...	...	...	...	417.23	416.93	403.29	403.22	435.29	435.29	435.29
3 219 615	3 017 556	2 767 230	2 454 996	2 319 277	78 099.89	78 096.35	78 108.31	78 105.45	78 050.77	78 024.39	78 024.39
7 354 971	6 369 919	5 408 678	4 485 144	3 699 428	2 145.38	2 141.11	2 135.11	2 133.03	2 137.26	2 148.49	2 144.80
7 361	6 729	5 742	5 780	5 425	106.14	106.14	106.14	106.14	106.14	106.14	102.94 <sup>9)</sup>
7 347 610	6 363 190	5 402 936	4 479 364	3 694 003	2 039.24	2 034.97	2 028.97	2 026.89	2 031.12	2 042.35	2 041.86
740 940	747 119	739 507	722 402	714 712	6 626.80	6 626.12	6 625.95	6 625.26	6 626.29	6 624.42	6 624.60
31 794	32 750	34 134	34 580	36 539	348.15	347.97	347.94	347.94	347.84	348.03	348.03
2 853	3 006	3 175	3 330	3 522	51.97	51.80	51.80	51.80	51.67	51.86	51.86
...	...	...	...	...	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
...	...	...	...	...	51.74	51.57	51.57	51.57	51.44	51.63	51.63
28 941	29 744	30 959	31 250	33 017	296.18	296.17	296.14	296.14	296.17	296.17	296.17
709 146	714 369	705 373	687 822	678 173	6 278.65	6 278.15	6 278.01	6 277.32	6 278.45	6 276.39	6 276.57
1 589 467	1 591 466	1 556 690	1 472 193	1 415 582	9 153.38	9 144.97	9 141.58	9 140.17	9 132.22	9 170.97	9 103.81
181 495	200 973	204 062	203 912	210 511	1 238.30	1 237.82	1 237.13	1 237.05	1 237.05	1 237.05	1 270.61
17 242	17 788	17 915	16 602	16 258	205.61	205.61	205.61	205.61	205.57	206.31	105.59
3 564	3 667	3 723	3 340	3 338	31.61	31.61	31.61	31.61	31.61	31.61	119.15 <sup>10)</sup>
13 678	14 121	14 192	13 262	12 920	86.46	86.46	86.46	86.46	86.42	87.16	87.16
1 390 730	1 372 705	1 334 713	1 251 679	1 188 813	7 709.47	7 701.54	7 698.84	7 697.51	7 707.65	7 727.61	7 727.61
574 579	592 494	577 509	557 622	571 572	2 245.87	(2 239.22)	(2 388.22)	(2 388.22)	(3 625.27)	2 388.22	2 386.24
59 581 633	56 884 868	53 355 286	50 000 782	47 202 576	273 850.69	273 648.23	273 468.96	273 359.98	273 315.23	273 510.44	273 510.93
73 114 308	69 254 148	64 450 005	59 736 822	55 963 053	377 534.99	377 308.68	377 267.17	377 151.08	377 099.08	377 297.97	382 545.42

and the United States of America" becoming effective. The Population Census for those areas was conducted as of March 1, 1954 by the Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister. (Population: 201, 132)

- The figures presented here indicate the rearranged population and area based on the boundaries between *shi*, *machi* and *mura* as of October 1, 1975. Both *Mishima-mura* and *Toshima-mura* in *Oshima-gun* were included in *Kagoshima-gun* as of April 1, 1973.
- These areas in *Jutto-son* of then *Oshima-gun* which are located to the north of lat. 30° North (excluding *Kuchinoshima*) became *Mishima-mura* separated from *Jutto-son* as of February 10, 1952.
- These are the areas in *Jutto-son* of *Oshima-gun* which are located between lat. 29° North and lat. 30° North (including *Kuchino-shima*). These areas, which had been under the administrative authority of the Allied Powers for Japan since September 2, 1945, were reverted to the Japanese Administration on December 5, 1951, in accordance with "The Matter as to the Political and Governmental Separation of Some Outside Areas from the Japanese Administration" going into effective. The Population Census for these areas was taken by the Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister, as of May 1, 1952. (Population: 2,968)
- This figure includes population of 73 persons in the area which boundaries between *Nagano-ken* and *Gifu-ken* are now in a dispute.
- These exclude the areas of *Okinotori-shima* and *Minamitori-shima*.
- The area of this district was registered as 18.43 km<sup>2</sup> in the "1935 National Area Survey by *Shi*, *Machi* and *Mura*" taken by the Cabinet Statistics Bureau. However, the figure only for this area was changed into the one used for the 1975 Population Census in order to avoid inaccuracy of the 1935 figure.
- Area of 1955, 1947 and before 1935 is omitted.

homes even if they were expected to stay in the hospital for more than three months.

- (3) Crews aboard ships, except ships of the Self-Defence Forces, were enumerated at their residential places on land if any. Otherwise, they were enumerated on the ships if the ships entered a port of Japan within five days after the census date.
- (4) Residents in the camps of the Self-Defence Forces were enumerated in the camps. Crews aboard ships of the Self-Defence Forces were enumerated at the places where the local general headquarters to which their ships belonged were situated.
- (5) Prisoners in prisons and inmates of reformatories and women's guidance homes were enumerated at their institutions.
- (6) Persons who had no usual places of living or whose usual places of living were unknown were enumerated at the places where they were present at the time of the census.

In accordance with the rules mentioned above, all persons in Japan were enumerated no matter whether they were foreigners or not. However, the following persons were excluded from the enumeration.

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

Note: According to the information offered from the foreign agencies to the Government of Japan, the persons indicated in the first group numbered 3,495 and the family members among the persons indicated in the second group numbered 28,225 as of 1 October 1975. The number of other persons was unknown.

Among Japanese who were living or travelling abroad, those who were expected to be absent from home for less than three months around the date of the census were enumerated at their homes in Japan, but others were excluded from enumeration. The Japanese diplomatic corps, suite and their dependents numbered 3,902 persons as of 1 October 1975, according to a survey conducted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The coverage of population to be enumerated in the 1975 Census was the same as that in the 1970 Census. The differences in the coverage of population between the 1970 Census and the 1965 Census and previous censuses are as follows:

In the 1965 and previous censuses, the crews aboard ships were enumerated on the ships if the ships entered a port of Japan within three days after the census date. Since the 1970 Census, "three days" were changed to "five days".

There are no any changes in the definition of "usually living" and in the treatment of "foreigners living in Japan" after the 1955 Census.

Furthermore, the differences between the 1955 Census and subsequent censuses and between the 1950 Census and the previous censuses are as follows:

- (1) The 1950 census was the first census that was taken on the *de jure* basis, but it adopted "six months or more basis" as the criterion for determining whether or not a person was usually living, whereas the 1955 and later censuses adopted "three months or more basis" for it.
- (2) The 1947 and preceding censuses were conducted on a *de facto* basis, i.e., population was counted at the place where a person was present at the census date.
- (3) The censuses of 1920, 1925, 1930 and 1935 enumerated all persons who were present in Japan at the census date, covering not only ordinary foreigners but diplomatic personnel and others who have been excluded in the postwar censuses.
- (4) The 1940 census enumerated all persons on a *de facto* basis except military personnel who were counted at their homes together with their families or relatives even though they were actually overseas. The number of military personnel overseas was estimated approximately at 1,200,000 persons.

#### Enumeration Items

The 1975 Population Census Questionnaire contained following items:

For a household member:

- (1) Name
- (2) Relationship to the head of household
- (3) Sex
- (4) Month and year of birth
- (5) Marital status
- (6) Nationality
- (7) Type of activities
- (8) Employment status
- (9) Name of establishment and the kind of business or industry
- (10) Kind of work

(11) Place of work or location of school

For a household:

- (12) Household members
- (13) Type of household
- (14) Type of house
- (15) Number of dwelling rooms
- (16) Area of floor space of dwelling rooms (Number of *tatami*)

In addition to above-mentioned enumeration items, some other items such as "Duration of marriage", "Number of children ever-borne", "Time moved into the present house", "Previous address", "Education", "Means of transportation to work or to attend school" and "Source of household income" were included in the questionnaires of the 1970 Census. However, they were excluded in the 1975 Census, because the 1975 Census is simplified one.

The enumeration items of the 1975 Census are the almost same as those of the 1965 Census while the 1970 Census was taken on large scale.

#### Census Organization

The 1975 census was conducted within the jurisdiction of mayors or heads of the municipalities, i.e., *shi* (city), *ku* (ward), *machi* (town) and *mura* (village), supervised by governors of the prefectures, i.e., *to*, *do*, *fu* and *ken*, and planned and administered by the Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister.

For the planning and operation of the census, the "Planning Committee of the 1975 Population Census" (from 21 January 1974 to 19 January 1975) and the "Central Headquarters for the Operation of the 1975 Population Census" (from 20 January 1975 to 12 April 1976) had been set up in the Bureau of Statistics, besides the regular organization of the Bureau. And also, the "Inter-Governmental Liaison Committee of the 1975 Population Census" (from 13 March 1974 to 19 February 1975) had been set up under the chairmanship of the Director of the Bureau of Statistics to confer the 1975 census programme with the representatives of other governmental agencies.

Under the supervision of the Bureau of Statistics, the statistics sections of the prefectural governments took responsibilities of the census operations in each prefecture. Census work including distribution of census documents to municipal governments, supervision of the field work, collection of census documents within the prefecture and so forth had been performed through the statistics sections of the prefectural governments.

Under the supervision of the prefectural governments, *shi* (city), *ku* (ward), *machi* (town) and *mura* (village) offices performed such work as establishment of the enumeration districts, selection and training of supervisors and enumerators, distribution of census documents to the supervisors and enumerators, and their collection, etc.

The field work was carried out by 638,488 enumerators who were specially appointed for this census. Moreover, 44,765 supervisors were appointed to take the responsibilities of training and supervising enumerators, of examination of entries in the census questionnaires and so forth. These enumerators and supervisors were nominated by the Prime Minister.

#### Method of Survey

##### 1. Enumeration Districts

Before the census-taking, the whole area to be covered by the census was divided into enumeration districts, accurately mapped and provided list of enumeration districts. For the extent possible the enumeration districts for the 1975 Census were set up so as to succeed those for the 1970 Census.

The enumeration districts for the 1975 census were established as of 1 October 1974, a year before the census date. Thereafter, the enumeration districts have been amended up to the census date in the cases of changes of boundaries of *shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura*, etc. Thus, the enumeration districts were finally demarcated as of the census date. The total number of enumeration districts amounted to 672,124 which was more than 92,415 than those for the 1970 Census.

There were three types of enumeration districts in the 1975 Census: Ordinary Enumeration Districts, Special Enumeration Districts and Water Enumeration Districts. Ordinary Enumeration Districts were set up in the areas where residents were comparatively concentrated; they were delineated to comprise 50 households per enumeration district on the average utilizing geographically apparent features for their boundaries. Special Enumeration Districts were established in the areas which comprised few inhabitants or special groups of people. Water Enumeration Districts were located near the harbours and mouths of rivers and canals where people were living in boats or ships. The number of enumeration districts of each type was:

Ordinary Enumeration Districts .....	635,585
Special Enumeration Districts .....	35,546
Mountains, forests, prairies, etc. ....	15,094

Areas of large factories and schools, etc. ....	1,529
Public establishments and social institutions .....	6,318
Reformatory institutions .....	265
Camps of the Self-Defence Forces .....	390
Areas exclusively used by foreign military forces .....	110
Dormitories of boarding houses having 50 single persons or more .....	11,840
Water Enumeration Districts .....	993
Total .....	672,124

These districts provided a basis of census-taking. As a rule, an enumerator was assigned to an enumeration district. The enumeration districts are also serviceable for other purposes. They are used in many ways for statistical surveys; especially they provide the fundamental frame for sampling survey after the census is worked out.

## 2. Pilot Surveys

The pilot surveys were taken three times prior to the execution of the 1975 Population Census in order to evaluate the adequacy of the census scheme and also to train census personnels in the local governments.

The first pilot survey was taken to study the following aspects:

- (1) Adequacy of enumeration items in the questionnaire and the entry method of questionnaire by the head (or representative) of household,
- (2) Feasibility of a sample census method for some enumeration items,
- (3) Enumeration method of households whose members are apt to be away from home,
- (4) Adequacy of arrangement of the census documents, and the size and quality of supplied for the census.

The pilot survey was taken in Maebashi-shi and Takasaki-shi, Gumma-ken on 16 and 17 May, 1974, respectively, in Mizuho-ku and Minami-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken on 11 May, 1974, and in Nakagawa-ku and Minato-ku, Nagoya-shi on 12 May, 1974. For the survey selected were a sample of 80 enumeration districts for the 1970 Population Census in the three cities.

Based on the results of the first pilot survey, the second pilot survey was carried out using the improved questionnaires in order to study the following aspects:

- (1) Enumeration method of the population presented temporarily in the enumeration

district,

- (2) Adequacy of size of supplies for the census and adequacy of form and design of census questionnaires,
- (3) Arrangement of the questionnaires, and method of submittance of the questionnaires and other related documents to the Bureau of Statistics by local governments.

The second pilot survey was conducted in 22 cities of 21 prefectures dividing into two groups. The first group of cities were enumerated on 3 September, 1974 and the second groups of cities were enumerated on 5 September, 1974. The survey was conducted for a sample of 362 enumeration districts for the 1970 Population Census. Government officials of the remaining prefectures who were in charge of the work of the 1975 Population Census also participated in the excursion of the second pilot survey which was taken place in other prefecture.

The final pilot survey was carried out on 12 December, 1974 for 1975 enumeration districts for the 1970 Population Census which were selected from those of the four large cities, Tokyo-to (Chuo-ku, Edogawa-ku), Kawasaki-shi in Kanagawa-ken, Kobe-shi in Hyogo-ken and Fukuoka-shi in Fukuoka-ken. This survey was aimed at studying special problems in the large cities such as the enumeration method of the households which are apt to be away from home during the enumeration period and carried out as a kind of full dress survey using almost the same type of enumeration documents and enumeration method as in the 1975 Population Census.

Since the 1950 Population Census, such pilot surveys have been conducted for each of past population censuses to study the same aspects as in the present pilot survey for the 1975 Population Census.

## 3. Enumeration Procedure

The enumerator visited every household within his enumeration district during the week from 24th through 30th of September 1975, delivered the questionnaires and its filled-in examples and requested to fill out each items. At the same time the enumerator wrote down the name of household head, the number of household members and other necessary items on the Household Listing Sheet and drew land marks showing the location of each household on the Summary Map of Enumeration District.

During the period from 1st (the date of the Census) through 5th of October, the enumerator again visited every household in his enumeration district, received questionnaires and examined all the entries.

He also, corrected the entries in the Household Listing Sheet, if necessary, so as to keep their agreement with those filled on questionnaires.

## 4. Enumeration Documents

The mark-sheet type questionnaire used in the 1975 Census was the "household schedule" designed to report four individuals in one sheet, and to be used separately for each household.

Enumeration items from (1) through (16) except (13) were filled out by the head (or representative of household) and the item (13) were to be entered by the enumerator who interviewed the head or representative of household.

In order to release the census results as quick as possible, the mark-sheet type questionnaires have been fed directly into the Optical Mark Readers (OMR), then the returns have been processed by the electronic computer which has large scale of memories. Some enumeration items of the questionnaire such as "Month and year of birth", "Place of work or location of school", "Name of establishment and the kind of business or industry", "Kind of work", "Number of dwelling rooms" and "Area of floor space of dwelling rooms (Number of *tatami*)" were filled by households with characters or numerals. The characters and numerals filled by households except for the columns on "industry" and "occupation" were latter transcribed into marks in the questionnaire by enumerators. As for "industry" and "occupation", marks were entered by the staff of the Bureau of Statistics in the designated columns based on the entries made by households, as the enumerators are not so familiar with the industrial or occupational classifications.

For the enumeration of the Self-Defence Forces and reformatory institutions, the special schedules were used. The number of enumeration items included in the special schedules was fewer than that in the ordinary questionnaire. Item (6) and the subsequent items were excluded in the schedule because the information on those items had known beforehand for every person in institutions. Therefore, a special schedule was designed to report eight persons in one sheet.

For the field work of the enumerator, the Household Listing Sheet was used in addition to questionnaires, filled-in examples and the Summary Map of Enumeration District, and the Special Listing Sheet was used for the survey of the Self-Defence Forces and the reformatory institutions. The Household Listing Sheet was prepared to be completed for each enumeration district and to list up

the household number, the name of the head of household, the address of household, the number of household members listed on the Household Listing Sheet was transcribed into the Summary Sheet of Population and Households and used later on for the calculation of the preliminary count of the population. The Summary Map of Enumeration District was also prepared to be completed for each enumeration district and to enter geographically apparent features and the location of each household in the enumeration district in order to assure the complete enumeration.

Based on the contents of the Household Listing Sheets and the Special Listing Sheets used for the Self-Defence Forces and the reformatory institutions, the Municipal Summary Sheets of Population and Households were prepared by each municipality, and on the basis of the Municipal Summary Sheets, the Prefectural Summary Sheets of Population and Households were made by each prefectural government. The Municipal Summary Sheets were made for each municipality to list up the enumeration district number, and the numbers of households, household members by sex and census questionnaires. The Prefectural Summary Sheets were made for each prefecture to list up the names of municipalities and the same items as the formers' excluding the enumeration district number. These Summary Sheets were used as the "checking material" of the enumerating documents when they were submitted to the Bureau of Statistics and for the calculation of the preliminary count of population and households.

## Tabulation and Publication of Census Results

The Bureau of Statistics takes charge of the whole tabulation work of the census results which consists of Preliminary Count of Population, Population Count Based on List of Households, Prompt Tabulation (One-percent sample tabulation and Twenty-percent sample tabulation), Final Count of Population, Complete Count Tabulation, Tabulation on Commuting Population, and Detailed Tabulation. The tabulations except for the Preliminary Count of Population and the Population Count Based on List of Households were done using the electronic data processing system, NEAC: 2200 Model 575, combined OMRs, NEAC: S 240 P-1 which record directly read contents of the questionnaires. A JEM 4100 System, characters printing system, was introduced as an output device. This system produces photo printed copy for publication of the Report on the 1975 Population Census.

### 1. Preliminary Count of Population

As the first report of the census results, the preliminary count of population by sex and of households for Japan, prefectures and municipalities (i.e., *shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura*) was officially released on 10 December 1975, and a report entitled the 1975 Population Census of Japan, *Preliminary Count of Population*, was published on 15 December 1975. This count was performed at the Bureau of Statistics using the Prefectural and Municipal Summary Sheets which were made from the Household Listing Sheets.

### 2. Population Count Based on Lists of Households

In the 1975 Population Census, the population for the whole Japan as well as each prefecture and municipality (*shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura*) was counted at the Bureau of Statistics on the basis of the number of population appearing on the lists of households which were prepared by the census enumerators so that the users may use item as the official population figures for various purpose before the release of the final count of population and households on the basis of the questionnaires. The results were reported in the official Gazette of the Government in three batches from the middle of March to the middle of April, 1976. These results was published as *Population Counts Based on Lists of Households* in April 1976.

### 3. Final Count of Population and Households

The final count of population and households for the whole country, prefectures and municipalities, i.e., *shi* (city), *ku* (ward), *machi* (town) and *mura* (village), was obtained by counting the number of the persons appearing on the census questionnaires. The final count was released on the Official Gazette of Government in five batches on 15 February, 22 March, 4 May, 14 May and 15 June 1977, and a report entitled the 1975 Population Census of Japan, *Final Count of Population and Households* was also published on 30 June, 1977.

All the figures presented in this publication are based on the final count of population and households.

### 4. Prompt Tabulation (One-percent sample tabulation)

The one-percent sample tabulation was carried out to offer a prompt report of the 1975 Population Census concerning the basic characteristics of population for the whole Japan, by using sample households with the sampling ratio of one to one

hundred.

The results were published in *Prompt Report (One-percent tabulation) of the Basic Findings of the 1975 Population Census* in March 1976.

### 5. Prompt Tabulation (Twenty-percent sample tabulation)

The twenty-percent sample tabulation was carried out to offer a prompt report of the 1975 Population Census concerning the basic characteristics of population for prefectures, *shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura* by using sample households with the sampling ratio of one to five.

The results were published in *Prompt Report (Twenty percent tabulation) of the Basic Findings for Prefectures and Municipalities of the 1975 Population Census* in August 1976.

### 6. Complete Count Tabulation

The tabulation aims at providing statistics on the basic characteristics of the population in three levels of administrative divisions, that is, Japan, prefectures and municipalities. The results of this tabulation for each prefecture are to be compiled at successive interval in the forty-seven separate parts of Volume 3: *Prefecture and Municipalities* by July of 1977. Then the national total, as the sum of forty-seven prefectures, will be compiled in Volume 2: *Whole Japan* by August of 1977.

The complete count tabulation also yields statistics for each enumeration district, which will not be included in the census reports but will be offered for public perusal at the Bureau of Statistics and the statistics sections of the prefectural and municipal governments.

### 7. Tabulation on Commuting Population

The tabulation on commuting population is planned to throw light on the daily movement of workers and students commuting between homes and places of work or school with respect to the number, direction and economic characteristics of commuters. The results of this tabulation in Volume 4: No. 1 *Commutation (Complete count tabulation)* are also used to calculate the daytime population in each locality to be compared with the respective nighttime population, that is, census population by December of 1977. Statistics of commuting population as well as the daytime population will become available in Volume 4: No. 2 *Commutation (Twenty-percent sample tabulation)* by September of 1978.

### 8. Detailed Tabulation (Twenty-percent sample tabulation)

The tabulation is scheduled to be carried out after the completion of the Complete Count Tabulation to complement it by providing more detailed tables for Japan, prefectures and cities with 500,000 population or more regarding major subjects of the census inquiries by using sample households with the sampling ratio of one to five.

The tabulation is done for each prefecture. The results are to be released in Volume 5: *Results of Detailed Tabulation (Prefecture)* for each prefecture upon its completion from November 1977 through to September 1978. After the completion of tabulation for prefectures, the results of the national total will be compiled also in Volume 5: *Results of Detailed Tabulation (Whole Japan)* by October 1978.

### 9. Other Publications Scheduled

Besides the above-mentioned census reports and series of advance reports, the following publications are scheduled. The 1975 Population Census Densely Inhabited Districts of Japan, which includes the statistical tables of DID population and area and the boundary maps of each DID, Abridged Report Series which contain summary explanations and tables of this census results having comparisons with those of previous censuses for the whole Japan, each prefecture, and each municipality are published in several series, and Population Maps of Japan in which are presented distribution of population, population density, population change and characteristics, etc. by each municipality.

### 10. Densely Inhabited Districts and Census Tracts

#### (1) Densely Inhabited Districts

For the statistical presentation of urban and rural areas, all *shi* and all *gun* (that is, *machi* and *mura*) have generally been employed in Japan. However, after the Town and Village Merger Acceleration Law was established in 1953, there was the considerable enlargement of *shi* areas through absorption of neighbouring *machi* and *mura* as well as the increase in number of *shi* due to the new incorporation of former *machi* or *mura* into *shi*. As the consequence, many *shi* came to encompass the scarcely inhabited agricultural areas in their jurisdiction. In this sense, all *shi* can hardly represent the pure urban area nowadays. Under these circumstances, the concept of Densely Inhabited District, that was developed in the Bureau of Statistics, has been applied in censuses of 1960 and

after.

The Densely Inhabited District which is often referred to as DID and sometimes referred to by the mark (※) in this report is defined as an area within a *shi*, *ku*, *machi* or *mura* that is composed of a group of contiguous enumeration districts each of which has a population density of about 4,000 inhabitants or more per square kilometer, and whose total population exceeds 5,000 as of 1 October, 1975.

In the ten major cities, DID's were originally established in each *ku*. However, the contiguous DID in each of these ten major cities is counted as a contiguous DID in this report.

The Quasi-Densely Inhabited District (Q-DID) was established for the first time in 1970 with the same definition as DID with the following limitation that the size of population should be 3,000 persons or more but less than 5,000 persons.

As for detailed explanation of DID and Q-DID, refer to Enumeration District Series No. 3: *Densely Inhabited Districts*.

#### (2) Census Tracts

Census tracts were established in the cities with population of 200,000 and over (including the wards of Tokyo-to), and in the cities of prefectural capital. A census tract was delimited so as to comprise approximately 10,000 population on the average. The size of a census tract ranges between 20,000 and 5,000 population, with the exception of census tracts which include a social institution or a reformatory institution with 100 inmates or more, or camp of Self-Defence Forces.

The enumeration districts for the 1975 Population Census were established within each census tract, and for the future comparison of the successive censuses, the boundaries of the census tracts are to be fixed over time hereafter.

As for the detailed explanation of the census tracts, refer to Enumeration Districts Series No. 4: *Census Tracts*.

### Land Area

The land areas of prefectures and municipalities, i.e., *shi* (city), *ku* (ward), *machi* (town) and *mura* (village) presented in this volume are based on the "Survey of the Land Area for *Shi*, *Ku*, *Machi* and *Mura* of All Japan, 1975" published by the Geographical Survey Institute, Ministry of Construction. However, the land areas of municipalities which were not released in the Survey due to undefinable boundary were estimated by the Bureau of Statistics.

The land areas of DID's were measured by the Bureau of Statistics.

As for the land areas for 1945 to 1975 Population Censuses, in the table presented were the land areas of the territory of Japan covered in each population census plus the following islands.

- (1) *Mishima mura* (a part of former *Jutto-son*) in *Kagoshima-ken*, that was not covered in the 1945 Population Survey.
- (2) *Okinawa-ken*, *Amami-gunto* and *Tokara-retto* in *Kagoshima-ken*, and *Ogasawara-shoto* in *Tokyo-to*.
- (3) *Habomai-gunto*, *Shikotan-to*, *Kunashiri-to*, *Etorofu-to* and *Take-shima*.

The population density in the report was calculated by excluding the areas of lands which were not covered according to the Cabinet Orders established for each population census.

A little change in the total land areas has been occurred in each population census due to some reasons, such as increase of land area by reclamation and the revision of basic maps used for measurement of the land area.

The areas figures for *Okinawa-ken* for 1950 were based on the report on the Population Census of *Okinawa* conducted by the U.S. Military Government in *Ryukyu Islands*, and those for 1955 through 1970 and the reports on the Population Censuses taken by the Government of *Ryukyu Islands*.

### Post Enumeration Survey

The 1975 Post Enumeration Survey was conducted as of 15 December 1975 in 1188 enumeration districts sampled from those of the 1975 Population Census by a certain method, for the purpose of evaluating the actual coverage of population enumerated in the census and the reliability of the census results on some enumeration items for the better use of the census results and the reference of the future census planning.

This survey, which was taken as a part of the evaluation program of the 1975 Population Census, was authorized by the Statistical Reports Coordination Law (Law No. 10344 of Administrative Management Agency).

The Post Enumeration Survey has been conducted in each population census since the 1950 Census in almost the same view of the survey for 1975.