

OUTLINE OF THE 1965 POPULATION CENSUS OF JAPAN

Introduction

Regular population censuses in Japan have been conducted almost every fifth year ever since 1920. Thus, the 1965 Population Census was the tenth census. In addition to these regular censuses, however, the special censuses were taken in 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1948, with special aims at the respective times.

Names and dates of these censuses are:

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

Although regular censuses have been taken almost every fifth year as mentioned above, their scales were not the same.

Since 1920, the censuses taken every tenth year have been conducted as a large-scale census, while the censuses taken in the fifth year after the date of the decennial census have been conducted as a simplified census.

The main difference between a large-scale census and a simplified census during the prewar period was that, in comparison with a simplified census in which the questionnaires were limited only to the so-called basic characteristics of population, i.e., sex, age, marital status, etc., a large-scale census covered not only the basic characteristics but economic characteristics, such as occupation and industry, in its census questionnaire.

After the war, the scale of census-taking has been generally amplified, so as to satisfy the increasing demand of users of the results. The

1955 and 1965 Censuses, which were taken according to the simplified method after the war, covered more items than the censuses in the prewar period did, including, in addition to the basic characteristics, economic characteristics and housing status.

In 1965 Census, tabulation items were much amplified than in 1960 Census taken in a large scale, and time of tabulation are considerably shortened by using a new tabulation method, optical character readers and electronic computing systems, than in any of the previous censuses.

Date of Census

The 1965 Population Census was conducted at 0:00 a.m. of October 1, 1965, just as other regular censuses had been since 1920, no special reason being found to adopt another date for the census.

Legal Basis of Census

The 1960 Population Census was conducted in conformity with the provisions of the Statistics Law (Law No. 18, March 26, 1947, as well as the 1947, 1950, 1955 and 1960 Censuses, whereas the prewar censuses were taken in conformity with "the Law Concerning the Population Census", Law No. 49, enacted on December 1, 1902, and partially revised by the Law No. 51 on April 18, 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 local public entity and which have been designated and notified to the public by the Director of the Administrative Management Agency. But, a special provision was made with regard to the population census in Article 4 of the Statistics Law. It defines the population census as "a survey concerning population which is conducted for all people by the Government." And it states that "the census shall be taken every ten years, provided that, in the fifth year from the year in which the census is taken, the census in a simplified form is taken." When the Statistics Law was promulgated in 1947, this article states that the census shall be taken every

fifth year, but it was amended to the present provision by "the Law Regarding the Partial Revision of the Statistics Law", Law No. 65, April 7, 1954. Therefore, the 1965 Census was the second census according to the simplified method and the 1960 Census was the first decennial census, after the revision of the Law.

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

In order to carry out the 1965 Census, the special orders and instructions were established and announced officially. They might be classified in two groups; the one includes those concerning the establishment of enumeration districts for the 1965 Population Census and the other includes those concerning the execution of the Census.

They are:

Cabinet order and instructions concerning the establishment of the enumeration districts:

- (1) Cabinet Order for Establishment of Enumeration Districts for the 1965 Population Census, Cabinet Order No. 227, July 2, 1964
- (2) Instructions for Establishment of Enumeration Districts for the 1965 Population Census, Prime Minister's Office Instructions No. 8, July 2, 1964

Cabinet order, instructions and notifications concerning the execution of the census:

- (1) Cabinet Order for the 1965 Population Census, Cabinet Order No. 125, April 12, 1965
- (2) Instructions for Taking of the 1965 Population Census, Prime Minister's Office Instructions No. 2, April 12, 1965
- (3) Designation of the Islands Belonging to Honshu, Hokkaido, Shikoku and Kyushu, Prime Minister's Office Notification No. 9, April 12, 1965

(4) Designation of the Population Census Questionnaire, Prime Minister's Office Notification No. 10, April 12, 1965

(5) Designation of Certificate of Census Enumerator and Budget for Census Personnel, Prime Minister's Office Notification No. 20, June 14, 1965

Area Coverage of Enumeration

The 1965 Population Census was conducted in the area of Japan excluding the following islands,

- (1) *Habomai-gunto, Shikotan-shima, Kunashiri-to and Etorofu-to*
- (2) *Nampo-shoto* south of *Sofu-gan (Ogasawara-gunto, Nishino-shima and Kazan-retto)*
- (3) *Minamitori-shima and Okinotori-shima*
- (4) *Take-shima* (131° 52' 30" East Longitude and 37° 15' 0" North Latitude)
- (5) *Iwotori-shima, Iheya-shima and Nansei-shoto* south of the North Latitude 27° (including *Daito-shoto*)

This area covered by the 1965 Population Census is completely the same as the area covered by the 1960 Population Census.

There are considerable differences in the area coverage between the censuses prior to the 1955 Census, especially between those of 1920 to 1940 and those of 1945 and thereafter. The censuses of 1920 to 1940 were taken for Korea, Taiwan and other areas which were removed out of the Japanese territory according to the Peace Treaty. These areas, of course, were excluded from the coverage of censuses since 1945. Another change of area coverage was made in the period between the 1947 and 1950 Population Censuses and the 1955 Population Census. On the 5th of December, 1951, Tokara-retto (Toshima-mura in Oshima-gun, Kagoshima-ken) was returned to the Japan and, then, on the 25th of December, 1953, Amami-gunto (major portions of Oshima-gun). These areas were not covered by the 1947 and 1950 Censuses, but covered by the 1955, 1960 and 1965 Censuses.

The comparability of population and land area of each census is presented in Table 1, page 12.

Population Enumerated in the Census

The 1965 Census was taken to enumerate the

Table 1. COMPARISON OF AREA COVERAGE OF
[X..... excluded from census figures presented]

Area	Population						
	1965 Oct. 1	1960 Oct. 1	1955 Oct. 1	1950 Oct. 1	1947 Oct. 1	1945 Nov. 1	1940 Oct. 1
Hokkaido	5 171 800	5 039 206	4 773 087	4 295 567	3 852 821	3 518 389	3 272 718
Nemuro-shicho	97 351	94 685	82 444	69 733	61 869	59 741	83 712
Uruppu-gun, Shinshiru-gun and Shumushu-gun	X	X	X	X	X	X	1 933
Tomari-mura, Ruyobetsu-mura, Shana-mura, Rubetsu-mura and Shibetoro-mura	X	X	X	X	X	X	14 117
Shikotan-mura	X	X	X	X	X	X	1 499
Nemuro-shi	45 149	42 740	35 799	29 934	26 047	26 801	35 543
Suisyo-shima, Yuri-shima, Akiyu- ri-shima, Shibetsu-shima and Taraku-shima	X	X	X	X	X	X	—
other areas	45 149	42 740	35 799	29 934	26 047	26 801	—
Other areas	52 202	51 945	46 645	39 799	35 822	32 940	30 620
Other areas	5 074 449	4 944 521	4 690 643	4 225 834	3 790 952	3 458 648	3 189 006
Tokyo-to	10 869 244	9 683 802	8 037 084	6 277 500	5 000 777	3 488 284	7 354 971
Ogasawara	X	X	X	X	X	X	7 361
Other areas	10 869 244	9 683 802	8 037 084	6 277 500	5 000 777	3 488 284	7 347 610
Shimane-ken	821 620	888 886	929 066	912 551	894 267	860 275	740 940
Oki-to	36 185	41 639	43 814	44 842	42 400	39 663	31 794
Goka-mura	2 924	3 693	3 969	4 091	3 748	3 699	2 853
Take-shima	X	X	X	X	X	X	—
Other areas	2 924	3 693	3 969	4 091	3 748	3 699	—
Other areas	33 261	37 946	39 845	40 751	38 652	35 964	28 941
Other areas	785 435	847 247	885 252	867 709	851 867	820 612	709 146
Kagoshima-ken	1 853 541	1 963 104	2 044 112	1 804 118	1 746 305	1 538 466	1 589 467
Oshima-gun and Naze-shi	186 193	200 448	209 373	1 484	1 304	X	185 059
Mishima-mura (includes Iwo-shima, Take-shima and Kuro-shima) ¹⁾	874	1 363	1 352	1 484	1 304	X	3 564
Toshima-mura and Yokoate-shima (Tokara-retto) ²⁾	1 848	2 602	2 658	X	X	X	
Other areas (Amami-gunto) ³⁾	183 471	196 483	205 363	X	X	X	181 495
Other areas	1 667 348	1 762 656	1 834 739	1 802 634	1 745 001	1 538 466	1 404 408
Remaining 42 prefectures	79 558 756	75 843 430	73 492 180	69 909 901	66 607 303	62 592 690	59 581 633
Total	98 274 961	93 418 501	89 275 529	83 199 637	78 101 473	71 998 104	72 539 729
Okinawa-ken	X	X	X	X	X	X	574 579

- 1) Area lying north of North Latitude 30° (excluding Kuchino-shima) in Jutto-son, Oshima-gun. This area of Jutto-son was incorporated as Mishima-mura on February 10, 1952.
- 2) Area lying north of North Latitude 29° and south of North Latitude 30° in Jutto-son, Oshima-gun. This area, which had not been under the administration of the Japanese Government after September 2, 1945, was returned on December 5, 1951, and the population census conducted for this area as of May 1, 1952, showed 2,968 for the total population.

EACH CENSUS ENUMERATION: 1920 TO 1965

in this Volume. —.....not available]

				Area in square kilometers					
1935 Oct. 1	1930 Oct. 1	1925 Oct. 1	1920 Oct. 1	1965	1960	1955	1950	1945	1940
3 068 282	2 812 335	2 498 679	2 359 183	78 511.60	78 508.67	78 508.67	78 486.06	78 459.68	88 775.04
78 241	71 325	56 891	52 134	3 445.08	3 445.01	3 445.01	3 490.45	3 496.13	13 811.49
2 881	459	500	3 115	X	X	X	X	X	5 319.61
14 656	13 749	13 436	11 479	X	X	X	X	X	4 639.04
1 177	911	857	542	X	X	X	X	X	255.12
32 012	29 986	28 890	24 770	403.29	403.22	403.22	436.29	436.29	536.88
—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	101.59
—	—	—	—	403.29	403.22	403.22	436.29	436.29	436.29
27 515	26 220	13 208	12 228	3 041.79	3 041.79	3 041.79	3 054.16	3 059.84	3 060.84
2 990 041	2 741 010	2 441 788	2 307 049	75 066.52	75 063.66	75 063.66	74 995.61	74 963.55	74 963.55
6 369 919	5 408 678	4 485 144	3 699 428	2 027.37	2 026.89	2 023.01	2 031.12	2 041.86	2 144.80
6 729	5 742	5 780	5 425	X	X	X	X	X	102.94
6 363 190	5 402 936	4 479 364	3 694 003	2 027.37	2 026.89	2 023.01	2 031.12	2 041.86	2 041.86
747 119	739 507	722 402	714 712	6 625.72	6 625.03	6 625.04	6 626.06	6 623.30	6 624.60
32 750	34 134	34 580	36 539	347.71	347.71	347.71	347.61	346.73	348.03
3 006	3 175	3 330	3 522	51.57	51.57	51.57	51.44	50.56	51.86
—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	1.30
—	—	—	—	51.57	51.57	51.57	51.44	50.56	50.56
29 744	30 959	31 250	33 017	296.14	296.14	296.14	296.17	296.17	296.17
714 369	705 373	687 822	678 173	6 278.01	6 277.32	6 277.33	6 278.45	6 276.57	6 276.57
1 591 466	1 556 690	1 472 193	1 415 582	9 141.58	9 140.17	9 140.17	7 825.68	7 814.77	9 103.81
204 640	207 785	207 252	213 849	1 356.28	1 356.20	1 356.20	31.61	X	1 289.04
3 667	3 723	3 340	3 338	31.61	31.61	31.61	31.61	X	18.43
				87.54	87.54	87.54	X	X	
200 973	204 062	203 912	210 511	1 237.13	1 237.05	1 237.05	X	X	1 270.61
1 386 826	1 348 905	1 264 941	1 201 733	7 785.37	7 783.97	7 783.97	7 794.07	7 814.77	7 814.77
56 884 868	53 355 286	50 000 782	47 202 576	273 470.56	273 359.98	273 363.85	273 315.23	273 510.93	273 510.93
68 661 654	63 872 496	59 179 200	55 391 481	369 776.83	369 660.74	369 660.74	368 284.15	368 451.43	380 159.18
592 494	577 509	557 622	571 572	X	X	X	X	X	2 386.24

- 3) Naze-shi and area lying south of North Latitude 29° in Oshima-gun, Kagoshima-ken. This area, which had not been under the administration of the Japanese Government after September 2, 1945, was returned on December 25, 1953 and the population census conducted for this area as of March 1, 1954, showed 201,132 for the total population.
- 4) Includes the population of the area in dispute of the boundary between Nagano-ken and Gifu-ken (73 persons).
- 5) This number differs by 0.89 from that computed with the area shown in the column for 1940, though the sources of these figures are same.

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

- (1) Students, who were attending schools indicated in Article 1, and schools specified in Article 83, School Education Law (Law No. 26, March 31, 1947), were enumerated at the places where they were living to attend school, despite the duration of living there.
- (2) Patients in hospitals were enumerated in the hospitals if they had been there more than three months. Otherwise, they were enumerated at their homes even if they expected to stay in hospital more than three months.
- (3) Crews aboard ships except ships used by the National Defence Forces were enumerated at their residential places on land if they had them. Otherwise, they were enumerated on the ships only when ships entered the ports of Japan within three days after the census date.
- (4) Residents in the camps of the National Defence Forces were enumerated in the camps. Crews aboard ships of the National Defence Forces were enumerated at the places where the local general headquarters their ships belonged to were situated.
- (5) Prisoners in prisons and inmates of reformatories and woman's guidance homes were enumerated at their institutions.
- (6) Persons who had no usual living places or whose usual living places 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. But, the following persons were excluded from the census.

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

Note: According to the sources given by the foreign agencies to the Government, the family members among the persons indicated in the first group above numbered 31,908, and the persons indicated in the second group above numbered 3,117, both as of October 1, 1965. The number of other persons was unknown.

Among the Japanese living or travelling abroad, those who were expected to be absent from home 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, suits and their dependents numbered 2,944 persons as of October 1, 1965, according to the survey by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The coverage of population in the 1965 Census was the same as that in the 1955 and 1960 Censuses. The differences in the coverage of population between the 1955, 1960 and 1965 Censuses and the censuses prior to 1955, are as follows:

- (1) The 1950 Census was the first census taken on a *de jure* basis, but it took "more than six months" as a criterion for determining whether a person was usually living or intended to live in a household, whereas the 1955 and 1960 Censuses adopted "more than three months" for it.
- (2) The 1947 and preceding censuses were conducted on a *de facto* basis, i.e., the population was counted at the place where he was at the time of enumeration.
- (3) The Censuses of 1920, 1925, 1930 and 1935 enumerated all persons in Japan at the census date, covering not only ordinary foreigners but diplomatic personnel and others who had been excluded in the postwar censuses.
- (4) The 1940 Census enumerated on a *de facto* basis all persons except military personnel who were counted as living in homes together with their families or relatives even though they were actually overseas. The military personnel overseas was estimated approximately at 1,200,000 persons.

Enumeration Items

In the 1965 Population Census, the following items were reported in the census questionnaire:

For each household member

- (1) Name
- (2) Relationship to head of household
- (3) Sex
- (4) Month and year of birth
- (5) Marital status
- (6) Legal nationality
- (7) Types of activities
- (8) Employment status
- (9) Name of establishment
- (10) Kind of business or industry (Industry)
- (11) Kind of work (Occupation)
- (12) Place of work or location of school

For each household

- (13) Kind of household
- (14) Tenure of living quarters
- (15) Number of dwelling rooms
- (16) Number of *tatami* of the dwelling rooms

All of the above mentioned items except the No. 13 were filled up by a head or representative of household. The item No.13 was filled up by an enumerator.

In contrast with the 1960 Census, the 1965 Census excluded the items, "usual place of residence a year ago", "education", "duration of marriage", "number of children ever born alive", "hours worked", and "source of family income".

In 1965 population census, however, was included "number of dwelling rooms" which had been questioned in the 1930 census.

Census Organization

The 1965 Census was conducted within the jurisdiction of mayors or heads of *shi* (city), *ku* (ward), *machi* (town) and *mura* (village), supervised by governors of *to*, *do*, *fu* and *ken* (prefecture), and planned and administered by the Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister.

For the planning and operation of the 1965 Census, the "Planning Committee of the 1965 Population Census" (from February 1, 1964 to January 25, 1965) and the "Central Headquarters for the Operation of the 1965 Population Census" (from January 25, 1965 to December 7, 1966)

had been set up within the Bureau of Statistics, besides the regular organization of the Bureau. And also, the "Inter-Governmental Committee of the 1965 Population Census" had been set up, of which the Director of the Bureau of Statistics was the Chairman, for the conference of the 1965 Census program with the representatives of the 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. All the census works including the distribution of census documents, the supervision of the field work, the collection of census documents and so forth, had been done 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 works as the establishment of the enumeration districts, the selection and training of supervisors and enumerators, the distribution of the census documents to the supervisors and enumerators, and their collection, etc.

The field work of the Census was carried out by 484,972 enumerators who were especially appointed for this purpose. Moreover, 32,726 supervisors were appointed to take the responsibilities for the training and supervision of enumerators, the checking of the entries in the census schedules and so forth.

Method of Survey

1 Enumeration District

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

For *shi* and the certain *machi* and *mura* designated by Bureau of Statistics, the enumeration districts were newly set up for the 1965 Population Census, and for other *machi* and *mura* the enumeration districts were set up amending these for 1960 population census.

The enumeration districts for the 1965 Census were established as of October 1, 1964, a year ago of the Census date, and amended partially in case of necessity after the estab-

lishment of enumeration districts, owing to the notable increase or decrease of households within the enumeration district and other reasons.

The number of enumeration districts as of October 1, 1965 was 497,155 with an increase of 50,643 over that of the 1960 Census.

There were three types of enumeration districts in the 1965 Census: Ordinary Enumeration Districts, Special Enumeration Districts and Water Enumeration Districts. Ordinary Enumeration Districts were set up for the area where residents were comparatively concentrated; they were arranged to comprise 50 households (on the average) per enumeration district utilizing geographically apparent features for their boundaries. Special Enumeration Districts were established in the area which comprised few inhabitants or special groups of people. Water Enumeration Districts were located near the harbors and mouths of rivers and canals where people are living in boats or ships. The number of enumeration districts of each type being:

Ordinary Enumeration Districts	463,462
Special Enumeration Districts	32,464
Mountains, forests, prairies, etc.	18,528
Areas of large factories and schools, etc.	1,095
Public establishments and social institutions	3,989
Reformatory institutions	281
Camps of National Defence Forces	371
Areas exclusively used by foreign military forces	124
Dormitories or boarding houses having 50 single persons or more	8,076
Water Enumeration Districts	1,229
Total	497,155

These districts provided a basis of the census-taking. As a rule, an enumerator was assigned to one enumeration district.

The enumeration districts are serviceable likewise for other purposes. They are used in many fields of statistical surveys; especially they provide one of the fundamental data

on sampling design even after the Census is worked out.

2 Enumeration Procedure

Each enumerator visited every household within the enumeration district under his charge during the week from 24 through 30 September, 1965, as explained the purpose of the Census, delivered the questionnaire and the entry example of questionnaire, and requested to fill out each items. At the same time the enumerator wrote down the names of household heads, the number of household members and of questionnaires distributed to the household and so forth, on his Listing Sheet and drew land marks showing the location of each household on the Summary Map of Enumeration District.

During the period from 1 (the date of the Census) through 3 October, 1965 the enumerator visited again every household in the enumeration district, received questionnaires and checked all entries in them. He, also, corrected the entries in the Listing Sheet, if necessary, so as to keep their agreement with those filled on questionnaires.

After collection of the census questionnaires each enumerator transcribed the content of the census questionnaire into the "individual enumeration cards", in mark by using a pencil, separately for each household member.

3 Enumeration Documents

The census questionnaire used in this census is the "household schedule" (general schedule) designed to report 7 individuals in one sheet, and used separately for each household as a unit.

Of the enumeration items in the general schedule, all of the items from No. 1 through No. 16, except No. 13, mentioned in "Enumeration items" on page 15, were filled up by the heads or representatives of households. The item No.13 were filled up by the enumerators who interviewed the heads or representatives of households to obtain information.

For the enumeration of the National Defence Forces and reformatory institutions, the

special schedules (same individual schedules as individual enumeration card) were employed. The number of enumeration items in the special schedule was fewer than that of the general schedule. Of the enumeration items in the general schedule, the items from No. 6 to No. 16 were not included in the special schedule for camps or ships of the National Defence Forces, and the items from No.7 to No. 16 were not included in the special schedule for prisons and other reformatory institutions.

The items not reported in the special schedules were treated by a special rule at the Bureau of Statistics. For instance, the labour force status of persons belonging to the National Defence Forces were regarded as "at work during the week", and all persons in prisons and other reformatory institutions as "not in labour force".

The "individual enumeration card" was used in this census for the first time and was processed directly by the optical character reader in the Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister.

The individual enumeration card containing the enumeration items No. 1 to No. 11 were made for each household members by an enumerator, transcribing from the census questionnaire filled by a householder. However, the work of classifications of industry and occupation was done by Bureau of Statistics basing on the entry of the individual enumeration card, due to the reason why the work of the classification was difficult for enumerators.

For the field work of the enumerators, the Listing Sheet were used, in addition to the questionnaire and individual enumeration card, and the Special Listing Sheet was used for the areas of the National Defence Forces and reformatory institutions. The Listing Sheet was prepared for each enumeration district, and the household number, the name of head of household, the address of household, the number of household members, etc. were entered on it by the enumerator. The numbers of households and household members

listed on the Listing Sheet were, later on, used for the calculation of the preliminary count of the population by areas. Summary map of Enumeration District was also prepared for each enumeration district, and main land marks within the enumeration district and the location of each household were drawn, in order to enumerate all households within the enumeration districts accurately.

Tabulation and Publication of Census Results

1 Preliminary Count

As the earliest of the census results, the preliminary count of the population and households was released officially on December 1, 1965, and a report "Preliminary Count of Households and Population" was published on December 10, 1965. This count was made at the Bureau of Statistics by using the summary sheets of *shi* (city), *machi* (town) and *mura* (village) made from Listing Sheets, and summary sheets of *to*, *do*, *fu* and *ken* (prefecture) which were prepared from summary sheets of *shi*, *machi* and *mura*. The preliminary count gave 98,281,955 for the total population, 48,287,159 for the males, 49,994,796 for the females, and 24,103,867 for the households in all Japan. The total population was 6,994 more than that of the final count reported later.

2 Final Count

The final count was made at the Bureau of Statistics for all Japan, prefectures, *shi* (city), *ku* (ward), *machi* (town) and *mura* (village) from schedules submitted by all local governments. The results were released on the Official Gazettes dated January 20, February 15, and March 19, 1966, and a report "Final Count of Population, 1965" was published on March 18, 1966. It gave 98,274,961 as the total population of Japan, but did not divide it into male and female. The figures presented in this volume came from the final count.

3 Population and area of Densely Inhabited Districts

In the 1960 Population Census, the Densely Inhabited Districts were, for the first time, delineated by the Bureau of Statistics, as a kind of statistical area.

The criteria used in delineating the Densely Inhabited District for the 1965 Population Census are:

- 1) It should be delineated within the boundary of *shi* (city), *ku* (ward), *machi* (town) or *mura* (village).
- 2) It should consist of the contiguous enumeration districts (about 50 households per enumeration district) with high population density (about 4000 inhabitants or more per square-kilometer).
- 3) It should be an area of 5,000 or more population as of October 1, 1964, when the enumeration districts for the 1965 Census were established.

This criteria is same as that for 1960 Census, except that basic units of a Densely Inhabited District for 1960 were the enumeration districts for 1960 Census.

The preliminary counts of the population and area of the Densely Inhabited Districts were released on May 27, 1966, and a report "Preliminary Counts of Population and area for the Densely Inhabited Districts" was published on June 10, 1966. It should be noted that the figures of the report is revised in this volume.

The further results on the Densely Inhabited Districts including their boundary maps are to be published by October, 1966. Moreover, the results of the one percent sample tabulation, the complete tabulation and the twenty percent sample tabulation described below will contain the figures on census items for the Densely Inhabited Districts.

4 Complete Counts

The complete counts of such items as sex, age, marital status, labour force status, industry, occupation, employment status, household, except count of place of work or location

of school are tabulated at the Bureau by using the electronic data processing systems combined with the optical character readers recording directly contents of the individual enumeration cards submitted by the local governments, and are to be finished by the end of April, 1967. The counts provide the principal statistics of all items, excluding housing condition, for *shi*, *machi*, *mura* and D.I.D.s as well as for Japan and prefectures. The counts are being made prefecture by prefecture and the results are being published in subsequent reports (Volume 4, Part 1 to Part 46) 1965 Population Census of Japan, since February, 1966. They are to be summarized in the report for Japan (Volume 3, Part 1, 1965 Population Census of Japan).

The complete count on place of work or location of school is tabulated at the Bureau on the basis of the census questionnaires by the punching card and electronic data processing systems, and is to be completed up to the end of September, 1967. The results are to be compiled and published as the Volume 3, Part 2 and Part 3.

5 One Percent Sample Tabulation

In the one-percent sample tabulation, one household was drawn from the every one hundred households and the census questionnaires of the households thus selected are processed by the punching card and electronic data processing systems. The tabulation is to be carried out concerning with all items enumerated excluding place of work or location of school. All the results are to be compiled in Volume 2 (Part 1 to Part 5) by the end of March, 1967.

6 Twenty Percent Sample Tabulation

After the complete counts, the twenty percent sample tabulation will be made to provide detailed statistics which are not tabulated in the one percent sample and the complete tabulations. The results of this tabulation for Japan will be compiled and published as the Volume 5, and those for prefecture, *shi*, *machi*, *mura* and D.I.D.s will be published as the Volume 6 by the end of March, 1969.

7 Data on Population and Households for Enumeration Districts

Besides these tabulations, complete count for enumeration districts which is the first attempt in the population census of Japan is being carried out. The results are not published as the census reports but are available at the statistical offices of the local governments and the Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister. The results consist of the following tables:

Table 1. Population by sex and age groups

Table 2. Employed persons 15 years old and over by employment status, industry and occupation

Table 3. Ordinary households and their members by industry-employment status and number of household members, and Quasi households and their members.

All statistical tables tabulated, excluding the data on population and households for enumeration districts, are to be presented in the reports (Vol. 1~Vol. 6). Tittles of these tables are shown on page 25.

Land Area

The land areas of prefectures, *shi* (city), *ku* (ward), *machi* (town) and *mura* (village) in this volume of 1965, were based on the "Survey of the Land Area for *Shi*, *Ku*, *Machi* and *Mura* of All Japan, 1965" published by the Geographical Survey Institute, Ministry of Construction.

The method of survey of the land areas used by the Geographical Survey Institute was as follows:

- (1) The land areas were based on the land areas* measured as of October 1, 1955, except land areas for those *shi*, *machi* and *mura* which had experienced the change of boundaries during the period from October 2, 1955 to October 1, 1965.
- (2) The land areas for *shi*, *machi* and *mura* which had experienced the change of boundaries during the period mentioned in (1), by

absorbing the neighbouring *machi* or *mura*, were calculated by adding the land areas of *machi* or *mura* absorbed. The land areas of *shi*, *machi* and *mura*, whose boundaries had changed partially, were newly measured by the Geographical Survey Institute, on one-fifty thousandth scaled topographical maps. However, the land areas for *shi*, *machi* and *mura*, whose new boundaries had not been delineated on the map, were not measured and, instead, the total land areas of the related *shi*, *machi* or *mura* were presented.

* Note: The land areas of *shi*, *machi* and *mura* as of October 1, 1955, were those measured by the Geographical Survey Institute, Ministry of Construction, and the Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister, on one-fifty thousandth scaled topographical maps revised after the war, the so-called "Temporarily revised edition". The figures of the land area mentioned above were presented in the Volume 1 of the 1955 Population Census reports.

The following remarks should be noted with regard to the land area of 1965:

- (1) As mentioned above, there were *shi*, *machi* and *mura* whose boundaries were not defined and whose areas were not measured by the Geographical Survey Institute. The approximate estimates of their areas were provided by the Bureau of Statistics for the convenience of the users of the data.
- (2) Rivers, streams, lakes and inlets are included in the land area.
- (3) In measuring land area, the border line between the land and sea is fixed at the full tide water mark.

In addition to the land area for 1965, this volume presents the figures for the land areas shown in the former censuses' reports. These figures cover the places for which the population figures are presented in this volume. The coverage varies between censuses as geographical boundaries of enumeration do. Table 1 on page 12 shows how it is.

The area figures of each census, furthermore, have another kind of discrepancy. Some censuses do not show the same figures for land areas even in case they have covered the same places of enumeration. This arises not only from the reclamation work or other land improvements but also from the adjustment or revision of maps used for measuring the land area.

Sources of figures for land area presented for each census in this volume are:

- 1920....Report on the 1920 Population Census,
All Japan, Volume 1, Cabinet Bureau
of Statistics.
- 1925....Report on the 1925 Population Census,
Volume 1, Cabinet Bureau of Statistics.
- 1930....Report on the 1930 Population Census,
Volume 1, Cabinet Bureau of Statistics.
- 1935 to 1947....Survey of the Land Area for
Shi, Machi and *Mura* of All Japan,
Cabinet Bureau of Statistics, 1935.
- 1950....Survey of the Land Area for *Shi, Machi*
and *Mura* of All Japan, Geographical
Survey Institute, Ministry of Construc-
tion.
- 1955....Report on the 1955 Population Census,
Volume 1, Total Population, Bureau of
Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister.
- 1960....Survey of the Land Area for *Shi, Ku,*
Machi and *Mura* of All Japan, 1960,

Geographical Survey Institute, Ministry
of Construction.

The land area for 1920 was computed by the former Ordnances Survey. The areas for 1920 and 1930 were computed on maps which were provided after the revision of the maps used in 1920. The land area for 1935 was computed as of March 31, 1935, in cooperation between the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics and the Ordnance Survey, under the supervision of the Ordnance Survey, according to the one-fifty thousandth scaled topographical maps newly published by the Ordnance Survey. Thereafter, in 1940, 1945, 1947 and 1950, the land area for 1935 was used after the adjustment regarding the change of census coverage and boundaries of *shi, machi* and *mura*. In 1950, moreover, a special calculation was made for those *shi, machi* and *mura* where re-check was deemed necessary because of the reasons that the boundary changed or where the border lines between the land and sea shifted remarkably since 1935. The land area for 1955 was measured, as mentioned before, by the Geographical Survey Institute, Ministry of Construction, and the Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister, on one-fifty thousandth scaled topographical maps revised after the war. In 1960, figures of the land area for 1955 was used after the adjustment regarding the changes of boundaries of *shi, ku, machi* and *mura*.