

OUTLINE OF THE 1980 POPULATION CENSUS OF JAPAN

Introduction

The population censuses in Japan have been conducted almost every five years since 1920, the 1980 Population Census being the thirteenth 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 |
| Population Census of 1980 | 1 October 1980 |

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 in 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 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 census.

The 1980 Population Census was taken as a large-scale one. In comparison with the 1970 Population Census which was taken as a large-scale census, the items for fertility such as "Duration of marriage" and "Number of children ever-born" were excluded in the 1980 Popula-

tion Census and the item of "Type of building and number of stories" was added.

In the 1975 and 1980 Population Censuses, 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 Statistics Bureau.

Date of the Census

The 1980 Population Census was taken as of 0:00 A.M. of October 1, 1980. This date is the same as past regular censuses since 1920.

Legal Basis of the Census

The 1980 Population Census was conducted in conformity with the provisions of the Statistics Law (Law No. 18, March 26, 1947) as the 1947, 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970 and 1975 censuses were done, whereas the prewar censuses were conducted in conformity with the Law Concerning the Population Census (Law No. 49, enacted on December 1, 1902).

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 includes 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, April 7, 1954).

The 1980 Population Census was carried out as a large-scale census defined in Article 4 of the Statistics Law.

The population census is, though it is taken in conformity with Article 4 of the Statistics Law, also "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 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 1980 Census, the following orders and regulations were established:

- (1) On the establishment of enumeration districts
 - Cabinet Order for the Establishment of Enumeration Districts for the 1980 Population Census (Cabinet Order No. 120 of 1979)
 - Prime Minister's Office Order for Instruction for the Establishment of Enumeration Districts for the 1980 Population Census (Prime Minister's Office Order No. 26 of 1979)
- (2) On the execution of the census
 - Cabinet Order for the Population Census (Cabinet Order No. 98 of 1980)
 - Regulation for the Execution of the Population Census (Prime Minister's Office Order No. 21 of 1980)

Areal Coverage of the Census

The 1980 Population Census covered the whole territory of Japan excluding the following islands:

- (1) Habomai-*gunto*, Shikotan-*to*, Kunashiri-*to* and Etorofu-*to*
- (2) Take-*shima* in Goka-*mura*, Oki-*gun*, Shimane-*ken*

The areal coverage of enumeration in this census was notified in accordance with the above mentioned Cabinet Order No. 98 of 1980 and the Prime Minister's Office Order No. 21 of 1980.

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 have, of course, been excluded from the coverage of censuses since 1945. (2) After World War II, Tokara-*retto* (Toshima-*mura* in Oshima-*gun*, Kagoshima-*ken*) and Amami-*gunto* (major portions of Oshima-*gun*) which were returned to Japan in 1951 and 1953 respectively have been included in the censuses since 1955. The Ogasawara Islands returned in 1968 and Okinawa-*ken* returned in 1972 have been included in the censuses since 1970 and 1975 respectively.

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

Population Enumerated in the Census

The 1980 Population Census used the so-called *de jure* population concept in enumerating the people. That is, a person was enumerated at the place where he or she usually lived, and was counted as the population of that

area. The wording "persons usually living" was defined in the census as those persons who had lived or were going to live for three months or more at their respective household at the census date. 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. There were, however, exceptions to this general rule for the following population groups.

- (1) Students and pupils of regular schools as well as those attending vocational schools were enumerated at the places where they lived for attending schools (such as homes, boardinghouses or school dormitories).
- (2) Inpatients of hospitals were enumerated in the hospitals only when they had been hospitalized for three months or more at the census date. Otherwise, they were enumerated at their homes even if they were expected to be 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 had left ports of Japan prior to the census date and entered ports 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 belong were situated.
- (5) Persons in prisons or detention houses whose penalties have been fixed, and inmates of reformatories or women's guidance homes were enumerated at their institutions.

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 including both military corps and civilians, and their dependents

Note: According to the information offered from the foreign agencies in Japan to the government of Japan, the persons indicated in the first group numbered 4,975 and the family members among the persons indicated in the second group numbered 22,269 as of October 1, 1980. The number of other persons was unknown.

Among Japanese who were living or traveling 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 the enumeration.

Among Japanese who were staying in foreign countries, those who were staying for more than three months numbered 193,820 as of October 1, 1980, according to a survey conducted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of which 4,696 persons were Japanese diplomatic corps including their suit and dependents. Permanent residents who were having Japanese nationality numbered 251,552 and the total number of overseas residents reached 445,372.

The coverage of population in the 1980 Census was the same as those in the 1970 and 1975 Censuses.

Detailed description of the population enumerated in each census is given in "Explanation of Terms" on page XXIII.

Enumeration Items

The 1980 Population Census Questionnaire contained the following items.

For a household member:

- (1) Name
- (2) Sex
- (3) Year and month of birth
- (4) Relationship to the head of household
- (5) Marital status
- (6) Nationality
- (7) Time moved into the present house
- (8) Previous address
- (9) Education
- (10) Type of activity
- (11) Name and kind of business of employer or a self-employed person's business (Industry)
- (12) Kind of work (Occupation)
- (13) Employment status
- (14) Place of work or location of school
- (15) Journey to work or to attend school

For a household:

- (16) Type of household
- (17) Number of household members
- (18) Source of household income
- (19) Type and tenure of dwelling
- (20) Number of dwelling rooms
- (21) Area of floor space of dwelling rooms
- (22) Type of building and number of stories

The 1980 census which was taken as a large-scale census covered more items than the 1975 census such as (7) Time moved into the present house, (8) Previous address, (9) Education, (15) Journey to work or to attend school, (18) Source of household income and

(22) Type of building and number of stories.

In comparison with the 1970 Population Census which was taken as a large-scale census, the items for fertility such as "Duration of marriage" and "Number of children ever-born" were excluded in the 1980 Population Census and the item of "Type of building and number of stories" was added.

Census Organization

The 1980 Population 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 Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's Office.

For the planning and operation of the census, the "Preparatory Committee of the 1980 Population Census" was set up in the Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's Office in April 1977 and this was succeeded by the "Planning Committee of the 1980 Population Census" set up in December 1978. In January 1980, the "Central Headquarters for the Execution of the 1980 Population Census" was set up in the Statistics Bureau to carry out the census work more effectively. With regard to the relation with other governmental agencies, the "Inter-Governmental Liaison Committee of the 1980 Population Census" was set up in February 1979 under the chairmanship of the Director-General of the Statistics Bureau to confer with the representatives of other governmental agencies about the census plans including topics to be investigated in the census and tabulation plans.

Under the supervision of the Statistics Bureau, the statistics sections of the prefectural governments took responsibilities for 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 about 702,000 enumerators who were specially appointed for this census. Moreover, about 57,000 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 appointed 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 and accurately mapped.

The enumeration districts for the 1980 Census were established as of October 1, 1979, 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*, *mura*, etc. Thus, the enumeration districts were finally demarcated as of the census date. The total number of enumeration districts amounted to 740,359 which was 68,235 more than those for the 1975 Census.

There were three types of enumeration districts in the 1980 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 are broad but thinly populated or in the areas where special population groups form their communities such as social institutions and large dormitories. Water Enumeration Districts were set up on the water of harbours and bays and in the water near the mouths of rivers and canals where people were living in boats or ships.

The number of enumeration districts of each type is as follows.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Ordinary Enumeration Districts | 699,920 |
| Special Enumeration Districts | 40,018 |
| Mountains, forests, prairies, etc. | 19,303 |
| Areas of large factories and schools, etc. | 2,660 |
| Social institutions and large hospitals | 7,241 |
| Prisons, detention houses and reformatory institutions | 258 |
| Camps of the Self Defence Forces | 381 |
| Areas exclusively used by foreign military forces | 90 |
| Dormitories of boarding houses having 50 single persons or more | 10,085 |
| Water Enumeration Districts | 421 |
| Total | 740,359 |

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 basic areal units for compiling census data and sampling frames for various kinds of sample surveys.

2. Pilot Surveys

The pilot surveys were taken four times prior to the execution of the 1980 Population Census in order to evaluate the adequacy of the census scheme and also to train census staff members in the local governments.

The first pilot survey was taken in December 1978 in 50 enumeration districts selected from among the enumeration districts of the 1975 Census in two cities: Sendai-*shi*, Miyagi-*ken* and Fukui-*shi*, Fukui-*ken*.

The second pilot survey was taken in February 1979 in 50 enumeration districts selected from among the enumeration districts of the 1975 Census in two cities: Suginami-*ku*, Tokyo-*to* and Sagami-hara-*shi*, Kanagawa-*ken*.

In these two pilot surveys, several different forms of the questionnaires were used to study the feasibility of adopting a sample enumeration method for some of the enumeration items.

The third pilot survey was taken in June 1979 in four cities (Fukushima-*shi*, Fukushima-*ken*; Bunkyo-*ku* and Hachioji-*shi*, Tokyo-*to*; and Osaka-*shi*, Osaka-*fu*) and in July 1979 in two cities (Kobe-*shi*, Hyogo-*ken* and Fukuoka-*shi*, Fukuoka-*ken*). One hundred and ten enumeration districts were selected from among the enumeration districts of the 1975 Census. This survey was done with one kind of questionnaire taking into consideration the results of the first and second surveys. The enumeration items in the questionnaire were nearly the same as those for the 1980 Census.

The fourth or final pilot survey was taken as a full dress rehearsal in October 1979 in 7 prefectures and in November 1979 in 15 prefectures to finalize the guideline of the 1980 Population Census. For the pilot survey, 430 enumeration districts were selected from among the enumeration districts of the 1975 Census in 20 cities and 2 wards of those prefectures.

The census staff members in the prefectural governments where these pilot surveys were not carried out also visited their neighbouring prefecture to participate this pilot survey in order to improve the census organization in the local governments and to familiarize themselves with the field survey procedure.

The Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's Office evaluated the enumeration method, the adequacy of the form and design of questionnaire and various problems of tabulation by actually tabulating the questionnaires used in this survey. The fourth pilot survey was an approved statistics in conformity with the Statistics Reports Coordination Law (Administrative Management Agency Approval No. 12311).

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 1980 Census.

3. Enumeration Procedure

Each enumerator visited every household within his enumeration district during the week from 24th through 30th of September 1980, delivered questionnaires and its filled-in examples and requested the household head 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 in questionnaires.

4. Enumeration Documents

In the 1980 Population Census, the mark-sheet type questionnaire printed on both sides was used and designed to report four individuals in one sheet, and to be used separately for each household.

Enumeration items from (1) through (21) except (16) were filled out by the head (or representative) of household and the items (16) and (22) were entered by the enumerator who interviewed the head or representative of household.

Some enumeration items of the questionnaire such as "Month and year of birth", "Nationality", "Previous address", "Place of work or location of school" 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 were later transcribed into marks in the questionnaire by enumerators. As for "Name and kind of business of employer or a self-employed person's business" and "Kind of work", industry and occupation were decided according to the entries of these columns. However, marks were entered in the designated columns by the staff of the Statistics Bureau, 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 in the past censuses. However, only one kind of schedule was used in the 1980 Census.

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 by sex, etc. The number of households and 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 Statistics Bureau and for the calculation of the preliminary count of population and households.

Tabulation and Publication of Census Results

The Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's Office takes charge of the whole tabulation of the census results which consists of Preliminary Count of the Population, Prompt Tabulation, The First Basic Complete Tabulation, The Second Basic Complete Tabulation, Tabulation by Enumeration Districts, Tabulation on Commuting Population, Tabulation on Internal Migration and Detailed Tabulation.

The Preliminary Count of Population was tabulated by using the census summary sheets. Other tabulations are to be carried out by means of the electronic data processing systems combined with the optical mark readers which directly read the census questionnaires.

The Final Count of Population, the First Basic Complete Tabulation, the Second Basic Complete Tabulation, Tabulation by Enumeration Districts, Tabulation on Commuting Population (part 1, part 2) and Tabulation on Internal Migration (part 1, part 2) are based on the complete counts of questionnaires, while Prompt Tabulation, Detailed Tabulation, Tabulation on Commuting Population (Part 3) and Tabulation on Internal Migration (Part 3) are planned to be done on the basis of sample questionnaires.

1. Preliminary Count of the Population

As the first report of the census results, the preliminary count of the population by sex and of households for Japan, prefectures and municipalities (i.e., *shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura*) was officially released on December 19, 1980 and a report "Preliminary Counts of the Population

on the Basis of Summary Sheets" was published in December 1980. This preliminary count was based on the entries of the summary sheets which were prepared by the prefectural and municipal governments to ascertain the number of population and households that were enumerated in the respective jurisdiction.

2. Prompt Tabulation

The one-percent sample tabulation was carried out to offer a prompt report of the 1980 Population Census concerning the basic characteristics of population and households for the whole Japan, prefectures and cities with population of 500,000 or more, by using sample households with the sampling ratio of one to one hundred.

The results were published as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Prompt Report of the Basic Findings (Result for One-Percent Tabulation): Part 1 Whole Japan, Part 2 Prefectures" in March 1981.

3. Final Count of the Population

The final count of the population provides the final count of population and households for the whole country, prefectures and municipalities (i.e., *shi, ku, machi* and *mura*) which is obtained by counting the number of the persons appearing on the census questionnaires.

The results were published on several issues of Official Gazette, successively, prefecture by prefecture, from July 1981 to March 1982 and were also released as "Final Count: Population and Households" for the whole country, prefectures and municipalities in July 1982.

4. The First Basic Complete Tabulation

In the 1980 Population Census, complete tabulation was performed in two stages. The first basic complete tabulation includes data on various characteristics of population and households in the level of municipalities except occupation.

In this tabulation, population and households were classified by such enumeration items as age, sex, marital status, nationality, time moved into the present house, previous address, education, type of activity, employment status, industry, household characteristics and housing condition.

The results of this tabulation for each prefecture and municipality were offered for public perusal and were issued as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 2: Results of the First Basic Complete Tabulation, Part 2 Prefecture and Municipalities" from July 1981 to March 1982, successively, prefecture by prefecture. After then, the report for the whole country was issued as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 2: Results of the First Basic Complete Tabulation, Part 1 Whole Japan" in May 1982.

The first basic complete tabulation yielded statistics

for each enumeration district, which were offered for public perusal, successively, prefecture by prefecture.

5. The Second Basic Complete Tabulation

The second basic complete tabulation, the second process of the complete tabulation, will be performed after coding the major groups of occupation. Tabulation at this stage includes basic data on occupations in the level of municipalities, and data on specific households such as households of the aged and mother-children households, which are not included in the first complete tabulation. The results of the second complete tabulation for each prefecture and municipality will be released as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 3: Results of the Second Basic Complete Tabulation, Part 2 Prefecture and Municipalities", successively, prefecture by prefecture from September 1982 to February 1983. The results for the whole country will be released as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 3: Results of the Second Basic Complete Tabulation, Part 1 Whole Japan" by the end of March 1983.

The statistics for each enumeration district based on the second basic complete tabulation will be offered for public perusal in April 1983.

6. Detailed Tabulation

This tabulation will be carried out to complement the Basic Complete Count Tabulation by providing more detailed information for the whole country and for each prefecture. The tabulation is based on twenty-percent sample of households.

The results will be published as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 4: Results of Detailed Tabulation (Twenty-Percent Sample Tabulation), Part 2 Prefecture" for each prefecture upon its completion from July 1983 to February 1984. After the completion of tabulation for prefectures, the results of the national total will be compiled also as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 4: Results of Detailed Tabulation (Twenty-Percent Sample Tabulation), Part 1 Whole Japan" in March 1984.

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 are also used to calculate the daytime population in each locality to be compared with the respective nighttime population, that is, census population.

The results of the complete tabulation were published as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 5: Commutation, Part 1 Place of Work or Schooling of

Population by Sex, Age and Industry (Major Groups)" in July 1982, and "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 5: Commutation, Part 2 Place of Work or Schooling of Population by Occupation (Major Groups)" and "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 5: Commutation, Part 4 Means of Transport to Work or to Attend School" will be published by May 1983. The results of the twenty-percent sample tabulation will be released as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 5: Commutation, Part 3 Place of Work or Schooling of Population by Industry and Occupation (Medium Groups)" by April 1984.

8. Tabulation on Internal Migration

The tabulation on internal migration is scheduled to provide statistics concerning the number, direction and characteristics of those who changed usual place of residence during a year preceding the census date.

The results of the complete tabulation will be published as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 6: Results of Tabulation on Internal Migration, Part 1 Basic Characteristics" by September 1982, as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 6: Results of Tabulation on Internal Migration, Part 2 Occupation" by June 1983, and the results of the twenty-percent sample tabulation will be released as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 6: Results of Tabulation on Internal Migration, Part 3 Migrants and Their Households" by May 1984.

9. Other Publications Scheduled

Besides the above-mentioned census reports and series of advance reports, the following reports are scheduled.

Those are "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 7: Results of Special Tabulation", "1980 Population Census of Japan, Special Volume: Densely Inhabited Districts of Japan" and "1980 Population Census of Japan, Final Report: Population of Japan". Furthermore, the following materials will be also scheduled. Those are "Reference Report Series" consisting of "Users' Guide of Census Data and Materials Related to Enumeration Districts", "Population of Major Metropolitan Areas", etc., "Abridged Report Series" containing summary explanations and tables of this census results having comparisons with those of previous censuses for the whole of Japan, each prefecture, and each municipality, "Monograph Series" for detailed analytical studies dealing with leading subjects on population and households and

"Population Maps of Japan" constituting of the maps on distribution of population, population density, population change and characteristics, etc. by municipalities.

Post Enumeration Survey

The 1980 Post Enumeration Survey was conducted as of December 15, 1980 in 3,500 enumeration districts sampled from those of the 1980 Population Census at the ratio of one 200th, for the purpose of evaluating the actual coverage of population enumerated in the 1980 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 1980 Population Census, was authorized by the Statistical Reports Coordination Law (Law No. 12921 of Administrative Management Agency).

Post Enumeration Surveys have been conducted in each population census since the 1950 Census in almost the same view of the survey for the 1980 Census.

Population Censuses of Okinawa-ken

The 1975 and 1980 Population Censuses were also conducted in Okinawa-ken which reverted to Japan on May 15, 1972, as the 47th prefecture of Japan. Before reversion, however, the censuses had been conducted by the U.S. Military Government in Ryukyu Islands or the Government of Ryukyu Islands for five times in Okinawa-ken.

Names and dates of these censuses are:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Population Census of 1950 | 1 December 1950 |
| Provisional Population Census of 1955 | 1 December 1955 |
| Population Census of 1960 | 1 December 1960 |
| Provisional Population Census of 1965 | 1 October 1965 |
| Population Census of 1970 | 1 October 1970 |

In this report, the population and number of households of Okinawa-ken based on the results of these censuses are added to the results of the whole of Japan if possible. However, the dates of censuses or definitions of terms are not necessarily equal to those of Japan proper, so that, attention is to be paid.

However, the population censuses were not conducted in 1945 and 1947 in Okinawa-ken.

Table. Comparison of Population and Area Covered

in Each Population Census of Japan: 1920 to 1980

| Area | Population | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1920 Oct. 1 | 1925 Oct. 1 | 1930 Oct. 1 | 1935 Oct. 1 | 1940 Oct. 1 | 1945 Nov. 1 | 1947 Oct. 1 | 1950 Oct. 1 | 1955 Oct. 1 |
| Hokkaido | 2 359 183 | 2 498 679 | 2 812 335 | 3 068 282 | 3 272 718 | 3 518 389 | 3 852 821 | 4 295 567 | 4 773 087 |
| Uruppu-gun, Shinshiru-gun and Shumushu-gun | 3 115 | 500 | 459 | 2 881 | 1 933 | * | * | * | * |
| Etorofu-to (Shana-mura, Rubetsu-mura and Shibetoro-mura) | 4 949 | 5 184 | 6 363 | 6 109 | 5 121 | - | - | - | - |
| Kunashiri-to (Tomari-mura, Ruyobetsu-mura) | 6 530 | 8 252 | 7 386 | 8 547 | 8 996 | - | - | - | - |
| Shikotan-to (Shikotan-mura) | 542 | 857 | 911 | 1 177 | 1 499 | - | - | - | - |
| Nemuro-shi ¹⁾ | 24 770 | 28 890 | 29 986 | 32 012 | 35 554 | 26 801 | 26 047 | 29 934 | 35 799 |
| Habomai-gun ²⁾ (Suisho-to, Yuri-to, Akiyuri-to, Shiboitsu-to and Taraku-to) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | - | - | - | - |
| Other areas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 801 | 26 047 | 29 934 | 35 799 |
| Other areas | 2 319 277 | 2 454 996 | 2 767 230 | 3 017 556 | 3 219 615 | 3 491 588 | 3 826 774 | 4 265 633 | 4 737 288 |
| Tokyo-to | 3 699 428 | 4 485 144 | 5 408 678 | 6 369 919 | 7 354 971 | 3 488 284 | 5 000 777 | 6 277 500 | 8 037 084 |
| Ogasawara ²⁾ | 5 425 | 5 780 | 5 742 | 6 729 | 7 361 | - | - | - | - |
| Other areas | 3 694 003 | 4 479 364 | 5 402 936 | 6 363 190 | 7 347 610 | 3 488 284 | 5 000 777 | 6 277 500 | 8 037 084 |
| Shimane-ken | 714 712 | 722 402 | 739 507 | 747 119 | 740 940 | 860 275 | 894 267 | 912 551 | 929 066 |
| Okigun ³⁾ | 36 539 | 34 580 | 34 134 | 32 750 | 31 794 | 39 663 | 42 400 | 44 842 | 43 814 |
| Goka-mura | 3 522 | 3 330 | 3 175 | 3 006 | 2 853 | 3 699 | 3 748 | 4 091 | 3 969 |
| Take-shima | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | - | - | - | - |
| Other areas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 699 | 3 748 | 4 091 | 3 969 |
| Other areas | 33 017 | 31 250 | 30 959 | 29 744 | 28 941 | 35 964 | 38 652 | 40 751 | 39 845 |
| Other areas | 678 173 | 687 822 | 705 373 | 714 369 | 709 146 | 820 612 | 851 867 | 867 709 | 885 252 |
| Kagoshima-ken | 1 415 582 | 1 472 193 | 1 556 690 | 1 591 466 | 1 589 467 | 1 538 466 | 1 746 305 | 1 804 118 | 2 044 112 |
| Amami-gun ⁴⁾ (Naze-shi and Oshima-gun) | 210 511 | 203 912 | 204 062 | 200 973 | 181 495 | - | - | 10) | 205 363 |
| Kagoshima-gun ⁵⁾ | 16 258 | 16 602 | 17 915 | 17 788 | 17 242 | 18 220 | 18 919 | 19 206 | 21 252 |
| Mishima-mura (includes Iwo-shima, Take-shima and Kuro-shima) ⁶⁾ | 3 338 | 3 340 | 3 723 | 3 667 | 3 564 | - | 1 304 | 1 484 | 1 352 |
| Toshima-mura and Yokoate-shima (Tokara-retto) ⁷⁾ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | - | - | - | 2 658 |
| Other areas | 12 920 | 13 262 | 14 192 | 14 121 | 13 678 | 18 220 | 17 615 | 17 722 | 17 242 |
| Other areas | 1 188 813 | 1 251 679 | 1 334 713 | 1 372 705 | 1 390 730 | 1 520 246 | 1 727 386 | 1 784 912 | 1 817 497 |
| Okinawa-ken ⁸⁾ | 571 572 | 557 622 | 577 509 | 592 494 | 574 579 | - | (914 937) | (801 065) | - |
| Remaining 42 prefectures | 47 202 576 | 50 000 782 | 53 355 286 | 56 884 868 | 59 581 633 | 62 592 690 | 66 607 303 | 69 909 901 | 73 492 180 |
| Whole Japan | 55 963 053 | 59 736 822 | 64 450 005 | 69 254 148 | 73 114 308 | 71 998 104 | 78 101 473 | 84 114 574 | 90 076 594 |

| Area | Area (square kilometers) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1960 Oct. 1 | 1965 Oct. 1 | 1970 Oct. 1 | 1975 Oct. 1 | 1980 Oct. 1 | 1940 | 1945 | 1950 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 |
| Hokkaido | 5 039 206 | 5 171 800 | 5 184 287 | 5 338 206 | 5 575 989 | 88 775.04 | 83 455.43 | 83 481.81 | 83 504.42 | 83 507.35 | 83 509.03 | 83 512.87 | 83 516.57 |
| Uruppu-gun, Shinshiru-gun and Shumushu-gun | * | * | * | * | * | 5 319.61 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Etorofu-to (Shana-mura, Rubetsu-mura and Shibetoro-mura) | - | - | - | - | - | 3 139.00 | 3 139.00 | 3 139.00 | 3 139.00 | 3 139.00 | 3 139.00 | 3 139.00 | 3 139.00 |
| Kunashiri-to (Tomari-mura, Ruyobetsu-mura) | - | - | - | - | - | 1 500.04 | 1 500.04 | 1 500.04 | 1 500.04 | 1 500.04 | 1 500.04 | 1 500.04 | 1 500.04 |
| Shikotan-to (Shikotan-mura) | - | - | - | - | - | 255.12 | 255.12 | 255.12 | 255.12 | 255.12 | 255.12 | 255.12 | 255.12 |
| Nemuro-shi ¹⁾ | 42 740 | 45 149 | 45 381 | 45 817 | 42 880 | 536.88 | 536.88 | 536.88 | 504.81 | 504.88 | 518.52 | 518.82 | 518.91 |
| Habomai-gun ²⁾ (Suisho-to, Yuri-to, Akiyuri-to, Shiboitsu-to and Taraku-to) | - | - | - | - | - | ... | 101.59 | 101.59 | 101.59 | 101.59 | 101.59 | 101.59 | 101.59 |
| Other areas | 42 740 | 45 149 | 45 381 | 45 817 | 42 880 | ... | 435.29 | 435.29 | 403.22 | 403.29 | 416.93 | 417.23 | 417.32 |
| Other areas | 4 996 466 | 5 126 651 | 5 138 906 | 5 292 389 | 5 533 109 | 78 024.39 | 78 024.39 | 78 050.77 | 78 105.45 | 78 108.31 | 78 096.35 | 78 099.89 | 78 103.50 |
| Tokyo-to | 9 683 802 | 10 869 244 | 11 408 071 | 11 673 554 | 11 618 281 | 2 144.80 | 2 148.00 | 2 137.26 | 2 133.03 | 2 135.11 | 2 141.11 | 2 145.38 | 2 156.35 |
| Ogasawara ²⁾ | - | - | 782 | 1 507 | 1 879 | 102.949 | 106.14 | 106.14 | 106.14 | 106.14 | 106.14 | 106.14 | 106.14 |
| Other areas | 9 683 802 | 10 869 244 | 11 407 289 | 11 672 047 | 11 616 402 | 2 041.86 | 2 041.86 | 2 031.12 | 2 026.89 | 2 028.97 | 2 034.97 | 2 039.24 | 2 050.21 |
| Shimane-ken | 888 886 | 821 620 | 773 575 | 768 886 | 784 795 | 6 624.60 | 6 624.60 | 6 626.29 | 6 625.26 | 6 625.95 | 6 626.12 | 6 626.80 | 6 627.41 |
| Okigun ³⁾ | 41 639 | 36 185 | 31 214 | 29 767 | 29 478 | 348.03 | 348.03 | 347.84 | 347.94 | 347.94 | 347.97 | 348.15 | 348.23 |
| Goka-mura | 3 693 | 2 924 | 2 394 | 2 305 | 2 328 | 51.86 | 51.86 | 51.67 | 51.80 | 51.80 | 51.80 | 51.97 | 51.98 |
| Take-shima | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 |
| Other areas | 3 693 | 2 924 | 2 394 | 2 305 | 2 328 | ... | 51.63 | 51.44 | 51.57 | 51.57 | 51.57 | 51.74 | 51.75 |
| Other areas | 37 946 | 33 261 | 28 820 | 27 462 | 27 150 | 296.17 | 296.17 | 296.17 | 296.14 | 296.14 | 296.17 | 296.18 | 296.25 |
| Other areas | 847 247 | 785 435 | 742 361 | 739 119 | 755 317 | 6 276.57 | 6 276.57 | 6 278.45 | 6 277.32 | 6 278.01 | 6 278.15 | 6 278.65 | 6 279.18 |
| Kagoshima-ken | 1 963 104 | 1 853 541 | 1 729 150 | 1 723 902 | 1 784 623 | 9 103.81 | 9 170.97 | 7 913.22 | 9 140.17 | 9 141.58 | 9 144.97 | 9 153.38 | 9 162.81 |
| Amami-gun ⁴⁾ (Naze-shi and Oshima-gun) | 196 483 | 183 471 | 164 114 | 155 879 | 156 074 | 1 270.61 | 1 237.05 | 1 0) | 1 237.05 | 1 237.13 | 1 237.82 | 1 238.30 | 1 238.83 |
| Kagoshima-gun ⁵⁾ | 19 925 | 17 385 | 15 864 | 15 239 | 15 038 | 105.59 | 206.31 | 205.57 | 205.61 | 205.61 | 205.61 | 205.61 | 205.61 |
| Mishima-mura (includes Iwo-shima, Take-shima and Kuro-shima) ⁶⁾ | 1 363 | 874 | 655 | 628 | 619 | ... | 31.61 | 31.61 | 31.61 | 31.61 | 31.61 | 31.61 | 31.61 |
| Toshima-mura and Yokoate-shima (Tokara-retto) ⁷⁾ | 2 602 | 1 848 | 1 407 | 1 120 | 903 | ... | 87.54 | 87.54 | 87.54 | 87.54 | 87.54 | 87.54 | 87.54 |
| Other areas | 15 960 | 14 663 | 13 802 | 13 491 | 13 516 | 87.16 | 87.16 | 86.42 | 86.46 | 86.46 | 86.46 | 86.46 | 86.46 |
| Other areas | 1 746 696 | 1 652 685 | 1 549 172 | 1 552 784 | 1 613 511 | 7 727.61 | 7 727.61 | 7 707.65 | 7 697.51 | 7 698.84 | 7 701.54 | 7 709.47 | 7 718.37 |
| Okinawa-ken ⁸⁾ | (883 122) | (934 176) | (945 111) | 1 042 572 | 1 106 559 | 2 386.54 | 2 388.22 | (3 625.27) | (2 388.22) | (2 388.22) | (2 239.22) | 2 245.87 | 2 249.91 |
| Remaining 42 prefectures | 75 843 430 | 79 558 756 | 84 624 977 | 91 392 523 | 96 190 149 | 273 810.93 | 273 810.93 | 273 315.23 | 273 359.98 | 273 468.96 | 273 648.23 | 273 850.69 | 273 995.04 |
| Whole Japan | 94 301 623 | 99 209 137 | 104 665 171 | 111 939 643 | 117 060 396 | 382 545.42 | 377 298.15 | 377 099.08 | 377 151.08 | 377 267.17 | 377 308.68 | 377 534.99 | 377 708.09 |

The sign [-] indicates the areas not to be enumerated.
The sign [...] indicates "Unknown".
The sign [*] indicates the areas which are not included in the territory of Japan.

The population and the area in the 1940 Census and the preceding censuses do not include those of Karafuto, Korea, Taiwan, Kantoshu and Nanyo-gunto.

The figures in italics in this table are for the districts which are described in the items (1) - (3) on "Land Area in Explanation of Terms" (Page XXIV). Those areas were excluded in calculating the population density. For the italicized figures representing the areas of (1), (2) and (3), the areas 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 1940 Population Census were used respectively.

- On August 1, 1957, both Nemuro-cho and Wada-mura in Nemuro-shicho were amalgamated into Nemuro-shi, and on April 1, 1959, Nemuro-shi was reestablished comprising Habomai-mura in Nemuro-shicho.
- The Nampo-shoto (the Ogasawara Islands, Nishino-shima and Kazan Islands) located at the southern part of Sofu-gun, 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 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-gunto between Japan and the United States of America" becoming effective. The Population Census for those areas was conducted as of March 1, 1954 by the Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's Office (Population: 201, 132).
- Both Mishima-mura and Toshima-mura in Oshima-gun were included in Kagoshima-gun as of April 1, 1973.

6) These areas in Jutto-son of then Oshima-gun which are located to the north of lat. 30° North (excluding Kuchino-shima) were incorporated as Mishima-mura as of February 10, 1952.

7) These are the areas in Jutto-son of then Oshima-gun which are located to the south of 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 effect.
The Population Census for Toshima-mura was taken by the Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's Office as of May 1, 1952. (Population: 2,968)

8) Iwotori-shima, Iheya-shima and Nansei-shoto (including Daito-shoto) located to the south of lat. 27° North which had been under the administrative authority of the Allied Powers for Japan since September 2, 1945 were reverted to the Japanese Administration on May 15, 1972 in accordance with "Agreement on Ryukyu-shoto and Daito-shoto between Japan and the United States of America" going into effect.

The figures in parentheses indicate population and area based on the population censuses taken and issued by the Ryukyu Government. Those parenthesized figures 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 km²).

The area for 1945 of Okinawa-ken in this table is the area as of the 1950 Population Census excluding Amami Islands.

9) Excludes Minamitori-shima.

10) The Amami-Islands were not included in Kagoshima-ken in the 1950 Population Census because they were enumerated as a part of Okinawa-ken by the Ryukyu Islands' Military Government.

11) Excludes Tori-shima in Shimajiri-gun.

12) The figure includes the population (73 persons) in the area whose boundaries between Nagano-ken and Gifu-ken were in a dispute.

Figures for the years 1920 to 1935, 1947 and 1955 are omitted.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Population in Each Census

Population presented in this report is based on the results of the population censuses conducted as of 0:00 A.M. of October 1, in each census year.

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 |
| Population Census of 1980 | 1 October 1980 |

Population Censuses were also taken in Okinawa-ken as of 0:00 A.M. at each census date before reversion to the Japanese administration.

Names and dates of these censuses are:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Population Census of 1950 | 1 December 1950 |
| Provisional Population Census of 1955 | 1 December 1955 |
| Population Census of 1960 | 1 December 1960 |
| Provisional Population Census of 1965 | 1 October 1965 |
| Population Census of 1970 | 1 October 1970 |

However, as the population census was not conducted in 1945 and 1947 in Okinawa-ken, any results of the censuses of those years in this report do not include those of Okinawa-ken.

Population enumerated in each census is as follows.

[1920 - 1940]

The censuses were conducted on the *de facto* basis. The population based on the *de facto* basis was obtained, enumerating at the places they were present at the census date.

All foreigners living in Japan were enumerated, covering diplomatic personnel and others who were excluded in the 1947 Census and after.

Crewmen aboard ships were enumerated on the ships

if the ships had left ports of Japan prior to the census date and entered ports of Japan within four days after the census date.

In the 1940 Census military personnel stationed in inland and overseas were enumerated at the place where their family members were living at the census date.

[1945 - 1947]

The censuses were conducted on the *de facto* basis. Crewmen aboard ships were enumerated on the ships if the ships had left ports of Japan prior to the census date and entered ports of Japan within two days after the census date.

The 1945 Census did not cover foreigners except persons formerly classified as extra-territorials, i.e., Koreans, Formosans, etc., and persons in camps or ships of the army and navy at the census date.

The persons excluded from the enumeration of the 1947 Extraordinary Population Census and after are as follows:

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

[1950]

The 1950 Census was conducted on the *de jure* basis. The *de jure* population refers to those persons who are usually living in a definite area, and it was counted as the population of that area.

The "persons usually living" were defined as those persons who had resided or were going to reside more than six months at their respective households at the census date.

However, inpatients of mental hospitals, sanatoriums for tuberculosis or leper houses were enumerated in those places regardless of the duration of hospitalization.

Crewmen aboard ships not having their residential places on land were enumerated on the ships, if the ships had left ports of Japan prior to the census date and entered ports of Japan within three days after the census date.

The other criteria including the coverage of persons who were not enumerated in the census were the same as those of the 1980 Census.

In this census, the *de facto* population was also enumerated and tabulated.

(The Census in Okinawa-ken)

The census was taken on the *de facto* basis.

The persons excluded from the enumeration are as follows.

- (1) U.S. Military personnel, civilians and their

dependents.

- (2) Those who reside in the Ryukyu Islands for official duties of foreign government and their dependents.
- (3) Foreigners living in the military institutions and their dependents.

[1955 - 1965]

The censuses were taken on the *de jure* basis. The criteria for *de jure* population and the coverage of population who were not enumerated were the same as those of the 1980 Census.

However, crewmen aboard ships not having their residential places on land were enumerated on the ships, if the ships had left ports of Japan prior to the census date and entered ports of Japan within three days after the census date.

As the criterion for determining whether or not a person was usually living, "three months or more basis" was adopted in the 1955 Census and after.

(The censuses in Okinawa-ken)

The censuses were taken on the *de jure* basis. The criteria for *de jure* population were the same as those of Japan, except the 1955 Census in which the "persons usually living" were defined as those persons who had resided or were going to reside more than four months at their respective households at the census date.

The coverage of population who were not enumerated was the same as that of the 1950 Census in Okinawa-ken.

[1970 - 1980]

The censuses including the 1970 Census in Okinawa-ken were taken on the *de jure* basis. The coverage of population is the same as that of the 1980 Census (See "Population Enumerated in the Census" on Page XV.).

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 Japan, 1980" 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 Statistics Bureau. The land areas of DID's were measured by the Statistics Bureau.

As for the land areas for the 1945 to 1980 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 this report was calculated by excluding the areas of lands which were not covered according to the Cabinet Orders established for each population census. (However, the population densities for 1950 to 1970 were calculated by including the area of Okinawa-*ken*.)

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 were based on the reports on the Population Censuses taken by the Government of Ryukyu Islands.

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 Statistics Bureau has been applied in the 1960 Census and after.

A 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 October 1, 1980.

Contiguous Densely Inhabited Districts

In the eleven major cities, DIDs were originally established in each *ku* or ward. However, a group of contiguous DIDs stretching over two or more *ku* in each

of these eleven major cities are counted as one contiguous DID in this report.

For details about DIDs and contiguous DIDs, see "Special Volume: Densely Inhabited Districts of Japan".