

INTRODUCTION

OUTLINE OF THE POPULATION CENSUS OF 1940

Regular population censuses in Japan ^{had} been conducted almost every fifth year since 1920 as follows. Thus the 1940 population census was the fifth census.

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

And also the 1940 population census was conducted in Chōsen, Taiwan, Karafuto, Nanyo-gunto and Kanto-shu in old external territory as follows. The Census of Japanese Stationed Abroad was conducted by the foreign diplomatic establishment simultaneously.

Name of Census	Census Date
Population Census of 1940, Chōsen	October 1, 1940
Population Census of 1940, Taiwan	October 1, 1940
Population Census of 1940, Karafuto	October 1, 1940
Population Census of 1940, Nanyo-gunto	Oct. 1, 1940
Population Census of 1940, Kanto-shu	Oct. 1, 1940

Date of Census

The Population Census of 1940 was conducted as of 00:00 a.m. of October 1, 1940. Date of Census had been October 1 since the first Population Census of 1940. The reasons why October 1 was chosen as census date had been described fully in the Report "1920 Population Census, description"

Legal Basis of Census

The Population Census of 1940 are the decennial census which was conducted in conformity with The Law Concerning the Population Census, Law, No. 49, enacted 1902, and partially revised by the Law, No. 51, 1922. The Law Concerning the Population Census provides that the Population Census be taken every tenth year and the simplified census in the fifth year after the date of the decennial census. As the laws provide, the Population Census were carried out in 1920 and 1930, and the simplified censuses in 1925 and 1935.

In order to carry out the 1940 Population Census, the following Imperial Ordinance (edict), Cabinet Orders, and Instruction were established in conformity with the Law Concerning the Population Census.

Imperial ordinance for Enforcement of the Population Census of 1940. (Imperial Ordinance No. 343, 1940)

Cabinet Order for Taking of the 1940 Population Census. (Cabinet Order No. 6, 1940)

Instruction for Taking the 1940 Population Census. (Instruction No. 2, 1940)

And also in order to carry out the 1940 Population Census in old external territory, the following Ministerial ordinance and Instructions were established in conformity with "Imperial Ordinance for Enforcement of the Population Census of 1940"

Government-general of Chōsen

Rules for Enforcement of the Population Census of 1940, Chōsen.

Regulations for acting locality of the Population Census of 1940, Chōsen.

Government-general of Taiwan (Formosa)

Rules for Enforcement of the Population Census of 1940, Taiwan.

Government of Karafuto (Saghalien)

Rules for Enforcement of the Population Census of 1940, Karafuto.

Instruction for Taking the 1940 Population Census, Karafuto.

Government of Nanyo (South Sea Islands Government Office)

Rules of the Population Census of 1940, Nanyo-gunto.

Regulations for acting of the Population Census of 1940, Nanyo-gunto.

Government-general of Kanto (Kwantung Government-general)

Rules of the Population Census of 1940, Kanto-shu.

Regulations for Taking the 1940 Population Census, Kanto-shu.

Enumeration Items

In the 1940 Population Census, the following items were reported in the census schedule.

1. Name
2. Status in the household
3. Sex
4. Date of birth
5. Marital status

6. Industry in which the person is engaged and Occupation he follows.

- (1) At present
- (2) On the 1st of July, 1937

7. Talent specified by the (prime) minister (Specified Talent)

8. Condition as to military or naval service
9. Birthplace
10. Domicile
11. Race or nationality

The following persons were excluded from No. 6 (2) and No. 7.

- a. Soldiers in active service and ex-soldiers in active service.
- b. Warship's complements of the army and navy, who is not soldiers in active service and ex-soldiers in active service.
- c. Military personnel, informants, priests and ministers serving in the army outside Japanese Empire's territory.

And the foreigners were excluded from No. 7, 8

and 10, and the persons ^{except} excluding military personnel living in old Japan proper were filled up by the heads or administrators of households. The soldiers and military personnel of the above-mentioned a, b and c were filled up by the heads or administrators of connected households.

The remarkable feature of enumeration items of the 1940 Population Census are:

1. Specified talent (specified occupation and specified school-career) and Condition as to Military or Naval service were reported in the census schedule.
2. The economic activity on July 1, 1937 as well as that on October 1, 1940 were reported in the census schedule.
3. "Registered or not" in ^{of marital} married of marital status were reported in the Census schedule.

In the 1940 Population Census in old external territory, the following items were reported in the Census schedule.

ENUMERATION ITEMS IN THE 1940 POPULATION CENSUS IN OLD EXTERNAL TERRITORY.

Area		Chōsen	Taiwan	Karafuto	Nanyo-gunto	Kanto-shu
Enumeration items						
Name		○	○	○	○	○
Status in the household		○	○	○	○	○
Sex		○	○	○	○	○
Year, month and day of birth		○	○	○	○ ¹⁾	○
Marital status		○	○	○	○	○
Industry in which the person is engaged and occupation he follows	(1) At present	○	○	○	○	○
	(2) On the 1st of July, 1937	○ ²⁾	○ ²⁾	○ ²⁾	○ ²⁾	○ ²⁾
Specified Talent		○ ²⁾³⁾	○ ²⁾³⁾	○ ²⁾³⁾	○ ²⁾⁴⁾	○ ²⁾⁶⁾
Condition as to military or naval service		○ ³⁾	○ ³⁾	○ ³⁾	○ ⁵⁾	○ ⁵⁾
Birthplace		○	○	○	○	○
Domicile		○	○	○	○	○
Race or nationality		○	○	○	○ ⁷⁾	○
Tribe (limited to the native)			○	○		
Year and month of marriage				○		
Number of children				○		
Level of the spread of national language (limited to Formosan)			○			

Area	Chōsen	Taiwan	Karafuto	Nanyo-gunto	Kantō-shu
Enumeration items					
Level of reading and writing (limited to the native)			○		
Level of understand national language (limited to the native)			○		
Common education (15 age and over)					○
Usual place of residence				○	○ ⁸⁾
Station in Taiwan (limited to Inlanders)		○			
Year of arrival to Karafuto (limited to Inlanders)			○		
Year and month of arrival to Nanyo-gunto (Japanese and foreigners who has usual place of residence in Nanyo-gunto)				○	
Year of visit to Kanto-shu					○ ²⁾

(Notes)

- 1) Year and month of birth
- 2) Excluding a) Soldiers in active service and ex-soldiers in active service, b) warship's complements of army and navy, and c) military personnel, informants, priests and ministers serving in the army outside old Japanese empire's territory.
- 3) Excluding foreigners.
- 4) Excluding South Sea's landers and foreigners.
- 5) Excluding oversea's landers and foreigners.
- 6) Excluding foreigners, but includes Manchurian and Chinese.
- 7) Excluding inlanders.
- 8) Only Manchurian and Chinese.

Census Organization

The 1940 Census in old Japan property was conducted under the supervision of the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics in those day. The census in old external territory was conducted under the supervision of the government-general of Chōsen, Taiwan, Karafuto, Nanyo-gunto and Kanto-shu. The census in old Japan property planned and administered by the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics was conducted by mayors or heads of shi, ku, machi and mura under the supervision of governors of to, do, fu and ken. Each prefecture organized the special office of census for taking the census business. The field work of the Census was carried out by 253,690 (approximately number) enumerators who were appointed for this purpose.

The census of the Japanese Stationed abroad was conducted by the foreign office simultaneously with the 1940 Population Census. But the census of the Japanese stationed in Manchuria was conducted by the government of Manchuria.

Method of Survey

1. Enumeration Districts

Before the census taking, the whole area to be covered by the Census was divided into enumeration districts. The enumeration districts were established by the following standard.

- 1) The enumeration districts must be within the boundary in which one enumerator can distribute or gather the Census schedules to each household in the enumeration district within a day.
- 2) The enumeration districts must be the area which has an independent geographical name, "Oaza", "Koaza" etc. if possible. If not, it must be the distinct boundaries, for instance mountains, hill, river, bridge, road, way, railroad, telegraph and telephone wire etc.
- 3) The government and private house in which many people gather and reside, for instance boarding-house, hospital, hotel and lodging house and vessel etc. must be divided into enumeration districts by the number of persons.
- 4) If it were convenient not to divide for special reason, an enumeration district assigned to one Machi and Mura.

These districts numbered 210,650 (approximately number) and provided a basis of the census-taking. As a rule, one enumerator was assigned to one enumeration district.

2. Census Schedules

The schedule of 1940 Population Census used the schedule of households which is printed in

COMPARISON OF ORIGINAL TABLES AND STATISTICAL TABLES

Original tables		Statistical tables			
Name	Area of representation	Vol.	Name	Area of representation	Notes
Table 1. Single years of age by sex (inlanders)	all Japan property, do, fu, ken, gun, shi and ku				
Table 2. Major industry groups of persons by age, marital status and sex (inlanders)	all Japan property, do, fu, ken, gun, shi and ku	=	Table 2. Major industry groups of employed persons by age in 5-year groups, marital status and sex	all Japan	* Table 17
			Table 3. Major industry groups of employed persons by age in 5-year groups and sex	all Japan, do, fu, ken, gun, shi and ku	
Table 3. Major industry groups of persons by sex (excludes foreigners)	all Japan property, do, fu, ken, gun, shi and ku	=	Table 1. Major industry groups of employed persons by sex	all Japan	
Table 4. Minor industry groups of persons by age, class of industry (business proprietors, family-helper and other workers) and sex. (excludes foreigners)	all Japan property, do, fu and ken	=	Table 4. Intermediate industry groups of employed persons by class of industry and sex	all Japan, do, fu and ken	
			Table 6. Minor industry groups of employed persons by age in 10-year groups and sex	all Japan	
Table 5. Present intermediate industry groups of persons by previous minor industry groups, age and sex.	all Japan property, do, fu and ken	=	Table 7. Present middle industry groups of employed persons by previous middle industry groups, age in 10-year groups and sex	all Japan	
Table 6. Minor industry groups of persons by minor occupation groups, age, condition as to military or naval service and sex (excludes foreigners)	all Japan property	=	Table 5. Intermediate industry groups of employed persons by intermediate occupation groups and sex	all Japan	
			Table 8. Minor occupation groups of employed persons by age in 5-year groups and sex	all Japan	
Table 7. Specified present occupation groups of persons by intermediate industry groups, age, business experience and sex (excludes foreigners)	all Japan property				
Table 8. Specified previous occupation groups of persons by intermediate industry groups, minor occupation groups, age, business experience and sex	all Japan property	=	Table 9. Specified previous occupation groups of employed persons by intermediate groups, age in 10-year groups and sex	all Japan	
Table 9. Specified school-career groups of persons by intermediate industry groups, minor occupation groups, age and sex (excludes foreigners)	all Japan property	=	Table 10. Specified school-career groups of employed persons by intermediate occupation groups, age in 10-year groups and sex	all Japan	
Table 10. Number of households and total population in Japanese empire's territory by race or nationality and sex	all Japan	—	Table 5. Race or nationality by sex	all Japan	* Table 22.
Table 11. Number of households, household members and total population by sex	all Japan property, do, fu, ken, gun, shi, ku, machi, and mura	—	Table 1. Number of households, household members and total population by sex	all Japan, do, fu, ken, shi, ku, machi and mura	

shown

Original tables		Statistical tables			
Name	Area of representation	Vol.	Name	Area of representation	Notes
Table 12. Race by age and sex	all Japan property, Chōsen, Taiwan, Kanto-shu and Nanyo-gunto				
Table 13. Domicile and dwelling place of the population by sex	do, fu and ken		Table 6. Domicile and dwelling place of the population by sex	all Japan, do, fu and ken	
Table 14. Intermediate industry groups of male persons by domicile of origin, dwelling place and sex	all Japan property, do, fu and ken				
Table 15. Domicile of origin and dwelling place of the population by sex	6 major cities				
Table 16. Single years of age by sex (A. inlanders, B. Korean, C. other overseas landers)	all Japan property, do, fu, ken, gun, shi and ku	}	Table 2. Single years of age by sex Table 3. age in 5-year groups by sex	all Japan all Japan, do, fu and ken	
Table 17. Major industry groups of persons by age, marital status and sex (inlanders)	all Japan property, do, fu, ken, gun, shi and ku		Table 4. Marital status of the population by age in 5-year groups and sex Table 2. Major industry groups of employed persons by age in 5-year groups, marital status and sex	all Japan, do, fu and ken all Japan	* Table 2.
Table 18. No tabulation					
Table 19. Minor industry groups of persons by age, class of industry (business proprietors, family-helper and other workers) and sex (excludes foreigners)	all Japan, do, fu and ken				
Table 20. Minor industry groups of persons by minor occupation groups, age, condition as to military or naval service and sex (excludes foreigners)	all Japan property				
Table 21. Minor industry groups of Korean living in Japan property by minor occupation groups, age and sex	all Japan property				
Table 22. Foreigners by nationality and sex	all Japan property	—	Table 5. Race or Nationality by sex	all Japan	* Table 10.
Table 23. Military personnel by race, age and sex	all Japan property				

* Repeated original tables.

this appendix.

In addition to these schedules, Check Sheets were supplied to be filled out for each enumeration district in order to check the households and their members.

3. Preparatory Survey

the period } Each enumerator visited every household within the enumeration district under his charge during from 21 through 30 September, 1940 ascertained the unit of household and the number of household members, explained the purpose of the Census, delivered the schedule, and asked to fill out all the items. At the same time, the enumerator wrote down the names of person to fill up the schedules distributed to household on his check sheet, and pasted the Household Number Label on the door-post, so as to be facilitate his next visit for actual enumeration. Finally, he inquired into the seat number of each household, and the name and kind of quasi household.

4. Actual Enumeration

The actual enumeration was carried out during a week from 1 (date of census) through 7 October, 1940. During the period, the enumerator visited

again every household in the enumeration district, received schedules and checked all entries in them. And he asked the questions on imperfect entries and filled them up by himself. He, also, corrected the entries in the check sheets, if necessary, so as to keep their agreement with those filled on schedules.

Tabulation and Census Results

The results of 1940 Population Census were tabulated by machinery in the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics. The population for all Japan, *Do, Fu, Ken, Gun, Shima, Shi, Ku, Machi* and *Mura* was released on the official Gazette, April 1941. *The population for Japan property, Do, Fu, Ken, Gun, Shi, Ku, Machi and Mura in the 1940 Population Census* was published on May 1941 by the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics.

The remainder of the results ^{was} are not released officially and ^{has been} are in the custody of the Bureau of Statistics as the original tables by the special reason in war-time. During that, a part of the 1940 Population Census results was only published on March, 1949 with the abstract of the population census results in war-time and ^{at the} Just after the war's and as "The Abstract of the Census Results".

COVERAGE OF CENSUS ENUMERATION

The coverage of 1940 population census was very different from each of other population census and covered the broader area for war-time. ²⁵⁾

1. Geographical Boundaries of Enumeration

The 1940 Population Census was conducted in conformity with *The Law Concerning the Population Census Law*, No. 49 enacted on December 1902, as well as the population census of 1920, 1925, 1930 and 1935, which provided that the Population Census be taken in old Japanese Empire's territory. Consequently, the 1940 Population Census covered not only 47 *do, fu* and *ken* including Okinawa-ken in old Japan property but also Chōsen, Taiwan and Karafuto in old external territory. And also the 1940 Population Census covered Kanto-shu (leased territory) and Nanyo-gunto (mandatory territory) outside old Japanese Empire's territory. The Census of Japanese Stationed Abroad was conducted by the foreign office simultaneously. The area covered by census area was printed in this volume.

This volume ⁷ printed the results of 46 *do, fu* and *ken* except Okinawa-ken in old Japan property to compare with each of other census results. But the some of statistical tables includes Okinawa.

2. Population Enumerated in Censuses

The 1940 Population Census was taken to enumerate all persons living in old Japanese Empire territory and military personnel of below-mentioned a, b and c outside old Japanese Empire territory. The 1940 Census as a rule enumerated on a *de facto* basis all persons except military personnel who were counted as living in home together with their families or relatives even though they were actually anywhere on date of Census, 00:00 a.m. of October 1.

- a. Soldiers in active service and ex-soldiers in active service.
- b. Warship's complements of the army and navy, who is not soldiers in active service and ex-soldier in active service.
- c. Military personnel, informants, priests and

ministers serving in the army outside Japanese Empire's territory.

In this volume, *all persons except military personnel* are the people living in old Japan property except soldiers in active service and ex-soldiers in active service. *All persons including military personnel* stand for all persons except military personnel and the military personnel of above-mentioned a, b and c.

Consequently, it is the remarkable feature of the 1940 Population Census that *all persons including military personnel* includes military personnel outside old Japan property. Number of all persons except military personnel, all persons including military personnel and military personnel are as following table. Military personnel includes 1,200,000 (estimated number) in oversea's land.

THE POPULATION OF THE 1940 POPULATION CENSUS

		Total		Male		Female	
		Including Okinawa	Excluding Okinawa	Including Okinawa	Excluding Okinawa	Including Okinawa	Excluding Okinawa
All persons including military personnel	Total	73 114 308	72 539 729	36 566 010	36 295 330	36 548 298	36 244 399
	Inlanders	71 810 022	71 236 546	35 777 983	35 508 056	36 032 039	35 728 490
	Oversea's landers	1 265 049	1 264 035	762 578	761 871	502 471	502 164
	Foreigners	39 237	39 148	25 449	25 403	13 788	13 745
All persons except military personnel	Total	71 419 880	70 857 211	34 874 243	34 615 463	36 545 637	36 241 748
	Inlanders	70 115 637	69 554 071	34 086 259	33 828 232	36 029 378	35 725 839
	Oversea's landers	1 265 006	1 263 992	762 535	761 828	502 471	502 164
	Foreigners	39 237	39 148	25 449	25 403	13 788	13 745
Military personnel	Total	1 694 428	1 682 518	1 691 767	1 679 867	2 661	2 651
	Inlanders	1 694 385	1 682 475	1 691 724	1 679 824	2 661	2 651
	Oversea's landers	43	43	43	43	0	0

Explanation of Terms

1. Household

- 1) Household are classified into "ordinary household" and "quasi household".
- 2) An ordinary household is defined as a groups of persons sharing living quarters and living expenses.
- 3) A person who occupies a house and lives by himself is an ordinary household.
- 4) If a groups of persons sharing living expenses and occupied a different house, every different house is an ordinary household.
- 5) If a groups of persons sharing living quarters and lived on a different expenses, every different expenses is an ordinary household.
- 6) A quasi household is defined as a groups of persons not sharing living expenses who lives in a boarding-house, hospital, hotel, lodging-house and ship.
- 7) A groups of employers, unpaid family workers and employees of hotel and lodging house, etc.

constitute an ordinary household, but a group of travelers and lodgers a quasi-household. A group of travelers, lodgers, employees, etc. of hotel, lodging-house and shops etc. who have not an ordinary household of employers constitute a quasi household.

- 8) A person who constitute an ordinary household clearly in lodgers of hotel and lodging house, etc. is not a quasi household.
- 9) A person who cooks for himself in a lented room constitute a different household from a household of the owner of lent room.
- 10) A lodger of private hotel not constitute a different quasi household.
- 11) If an administrator, clerk and gate-keeper, etc. were constituted an ordinary household in the premises of a quasi-household, such as boarding house and hospital, etc. must not confuse their ordinary household with a quasi household.
- 12) A vessel and a ship manned only a groups of persons sharing living expenses is an ordinary

household.

- 13) A vessel and a ship have not the equipment of sleeping, eating and drinking is not a household.

2. Age

Age is measured in terms of years completed as of the census date, October 1, 1940. And also the 1940 Population Census is tabulated by the calendar year, which is not reported in this volume.

3. Marital Status

Marital status is classified into three categories; "Single", "Married", "Widowed or Divorced", according to the actual situation at the census date, regardless of whether marriage has been registered or not. Persons in common law marriages are, therefore, to be classified as married. The married are classified into two categories; "Registered", "Not registered" depending on whether the marriage has been registered or not.

Single; persons who has not yet married

Married; persons who has a spouse (husband or wife)

Widowed or Divorced; persons who have been

separated from spouse by death and not now married, or persons who have parted from spouse by separation and not married to anyone else.

4. Birthplace

The birthplace of the persons who were born in old Japan property is *Do, Fu, Ken, Gun, Shi, Machi* or *Mura* where he was born; that of the persons who were born in old external territory is Chōsen, Taiwan, Karafuto, Kanto-shu or Nanyo-gunto; and that of the person who was born in a foreign country is his native country.

5. Domicile

Domicile covered only the persons who have domicile in old Japan property and Karafuto. Their domicile is *do, fu, ken (Karafuto), gun, shi, machi* and *mura*. The domicile of the person who was born but not registered is their parent's domicile.

6. Race or Nationality

The race of oversea's landers is Chōsen, Taiwan, Karafuto or Nanyo. The nationality of foreigners is their own native countries.