

OUTLINE OF THE 1960 POPULATION CENSUS OF JAPAN

Introduction

Regular population censuses in Japan have been conducted almost every fifth year ever since 1920. Thus, the 1960 Population Census was the ninth 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

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 Census,

which was the first census 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. The 1960 Census was the decennial census and its scale of questionnaires and tabulation was larger than that of the 1955 Census and any other census ever taken in Japan, except for the 1950 Census which had nearly the same scale as the 1960 Census.

Date of Census

The 1960 Population Census was conducted as of the mid-night of October 1, 1960, 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 and 1955 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 by 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 pro-

vision by "the Law Regarding the Partial Revision of the Statistics Law" Law, No. 65, April 7, 1954. Therefore, the 1955 Census was the first 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 1960 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 1960 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 1960 Population Census, Cabinet Order No. 279, August 28, 1959
- (2) Instructions for Establishment of Enumeration Districts for the 1960 Population Census, Prime Minister's Office Instructions No. 3, August 28, 1959

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

- (1) Cabinet Order for the 1960 Population Census, Cabinet Order No. 106, April 25, 1960
- (2) Instructions for Taking of the 1960 Population Census, Prime Minister's Office Instructions No. 6, May 21, 1960
- (3) Designation of the Islands Belonging to Honshu, Hokkaido, Shikoku and Kyushu, Prime Minister's Office Notification No. 163,

May 21, 1960

- (4) Designation of the Population Census Questionnaire, Prime Minister's Office Notification No. 164, May 21, 1960
- (5) Designation of Certificate of Census Enumerator and Budge for Census Personnel, Prime Minister's Office Notification No. 172, June 15, 1960

Area Coverage of Enumeration

The 1960 Population Census was conducted in the whole area strictly under the administrative authority of the Japanese Government as of the date of the Census. The following islands, therefore, were excluded from the Census:

- (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 1960 Population Census is completely the same as the area covered by the 1955 Population Census, though there is a little difference of expression in the notifications concerning the area to be covered by the Censuses.

There are considerable differences in the area coverage between the censuses prior to the 1955 Census, especially between those of 1920-1940 and those of 1945 and thereafter. The censuses of 1920-1940 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 Japanese Government, 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 and 1960 Censuses.

The comparability of population and land area of each census is presented in Table 1, page 16.

Population Enumerated in the Census

The 1960 Census was taken to enumerate the 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, schools specified in Article 83, and schools mentioned as still existing in Article 98, School Education Law (Law, No. 26, March 31, 1947), were enumerated at the places where they were living to attend school, despite the length of living there.
- (2) Patients in hospitals were enumerated in the hospitals if they had been there more than 3 months. Otherwise, they were enumerated at their homes even if they expected to stay in hospital more than 3 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 3 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, inmates of reform and training schools 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 30,053, and the persons indicated in the second group above numbered 3,989, both as of October 1, 1960. 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 3 months around the date of the census, were enumerated at their home in Japan, but others were excluded from enumeration. The Japanese diplomatic corps, suits and their dependents numbered 2,362 persons as of October 1, 1960, according to the survey by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The coverage of population in the 1960 Census was the same as that in the 1955 Census. The differences in the coverage of population between the 1955 and 1960 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 6 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 3 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

Table 1. COMPARISON OF AREA COVERAGE OF EACH CENSUS ENUMERATION: 1920 TO 1960
(X..... excluded from census figures presented)

Area	Population					
	1960 Oct. 1	1955 Oct. 1	1950 Oct. 1	1947 Oct. 1	1945 Nov. 1	1940 Oct. 1
Hokkaido	5 039 206	4 773 087	4 295 567	3 852 821	3 518 389	3 272 718
Nemuro-shicho	94 685	82 444	69 733	61 869	59 741	83 712
Uruppu-gun, Shinshiru-gun and Shumushu-gun	X	X	X	X	X	1 933
Tomari-mura, Ruyobetsu-mura, Shana-mura, Rubetsu-mura and Shibetoro-mura	X	X	X	X	X	14 117
Shikotan-mura	X	X	X	X	X	1 499
Habomai-mura	42 740	5 205	4 139	3 675	3 423	9 389
Suisyo-shima, Yuri-shima, Akiyuri-shima, Shibotsu-shima and Taraku-shima	X	X	X	X	X	—
other areas	42 740	5 205	4 139	3 675	3 423	—
Other areas	51 945	77 239	65 594	58 194	56 318	56 774
Other areas	4 944 521	4 690 643	4 225 834	3 790 952	3 458 648	3 189 006
Tokyo-to	9 683 802	8 037 084	6 277 500	5 000 777	3 488 284	7 354 971
Ogasawara	X	X	X	X	X	7 361
Other areas	9 683 802	8 037 084	6 277 500	5 000 777	3 488 284	7 347 610
Shimane-ken	888 886	929 066	912 551	894 267	860 275	740 940
Oki-to	41 639	43 814	44 842	42 400	39 663	31 794
Goka-mura	3 693	3 969	4 091	3 748	3 699	2 853
Take-shima	X	X	X	X	X	—
Other areas	3 693	3 969	4 091	3 748	3 699	—
Other areas	37 946	39 845	40 751	38 652	35 964	28 941
Other areas	847 247	885 252	867 709	851 867	820 612	709 146
Kagoshima-ken	1 963 104	2 044 112	1 804 118	1 746 305	1 538 466	1 589 467
Oshima-gun and Naze-shi	200 448	209 373	1 484	1 304	X	185 059
Mishima-mura (includes Iwo-shima, Take-shima and Kuro-shima) 1)	1 363	1 352	1 484	1 304	X	3 564
Toshima-mura and Yokoate-shima (Tokara-retto) 2)	2 602	2 658	X	X	X	
Other areas (Amami-gunto) 3)	196 483	205 363	X	X	X	181 495
Other areas	1 762 656	1 834 739	1 802 634	1 745 001	1 538 466	1 404 408
Remaining 42 prefectures	75 843 430	73 492 180	69 909 901	66 607 303	62 592 690	59 581 633
Total	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	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, 1961, and the population census conducted for this area as of May 1, 1952, showed 2,868 for the total population.

EACH CENSUS ENUMERATION: 1920 TO 1960
in this Volume. —not available]

				Area in square kilometers				
1935 Oct. 1	1930 Oct. 1	1925 Oct. 1	1920 Oct. 1	1960	1955	1950	1945	1940
3 068 282	2 812 335	2 498 679	2 359 183	78 508.67	78 508.67	78 486.06	78 459.68	88 775.04
78 241	71 325	56 891	52 134	3 445.01	3 445.01	3 490.45	3 496.13	13 811.49
2 881	459	500	3 115	X	X	X	X	5 319.61
14 656	13 749	13 436	11 479	X	X	X	X	4 639.04
1 177	911	857	542	X	X	X	X	255.12
7 558	7 442	9 046	6 086	403.22	403.22	63.41	63.41	165.00
—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	101.59
—	—	—	—	403.22	403.22	63.41	63.41	63.41
51 969	48 764	33 052	30 912	3 041.79	3 041.79	3 427.04	3 432.72	3 432.72
2 990 041	2 741 010	2 441 788	2 307 049	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	2 026.89	2 023.01	2 031.12	2 041.86	2 144.80
6 729	5 742	5 780	5 425	X	X	X	X	102.94
6 363 190	5 402 936	4 479 364	3 694 003	2 026.89	2 023.01	2 031.12	2 041.86	2 041.86
747 119	739 507	722 402	714 712	6 625.03	6 625.04	6 626.06	6 623.30	6 624.60
32 750	34 134	34 580	36 539	347.71	347.71	347.61	346.73	348.03
3 006	3 175	3 330	3 522	51.57	51.57	51.44	50.56	51.86
—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	1.30
—	—	—	—	51.57	51.57	51.44	50.56	50.56
29 744	30 959	31 250	33 017	296.14	296.14	296.17	296.17	296.17
714 369	705 373	687 822	678 173	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	9 140.17	9 140.17	7 825.68	7 814.77	9 103.81
204 640	207 785	207 252	213 849	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	X	} 18.43 }
				87.54	87.54	X	X	
200 973	204 062	203 912	210 511	1 237.05	1 237.05	X	X	1 270.61
1 386 826	1 348 905	1 264 941	1 201 733	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	273 359.98	273 363.85	273 315.23	273 510.93	273 510.93
68 661 654	63 872 496	59 179 200	55 391 481	369 660.74	369 660.74	368 284.15	368 451.43	380 159.18
592 494	577 509	557 622	571 572	X	X	X	X	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, 1958 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 (78 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 numbers are same.

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 1960 Population Census, the following items were reported in the census schedule:

For all persons:

- (1) Name
- (2) Relationship to household head
- (3) Sex
- (4) Date of birth
- (5) Legal nationality
- (6) Usual place of residence a year ago
- (7) Education
- (8) Marital status

For women ever married:

- (9) Duration of marriage
- (10) Number of children ever born alive

For persons born before 1946:

- (11) Type of activity
- (12) Hours worked
- (13) Name of establishment
- (14) Industry
- (15) Occupation
- (16) Status (as employer, employee, etc.)
- (17) Place of work or location of school

For households:

- (18) Kind of household
- (19) Kind of living quarters
- (20) Tenure
- (21) Number of *tatami* of dwelling rooms
- (22) Source of family income

Of the above mentioned items, the items from No. 1 through No. 10 were filled up by the heads or representatives of households. The remaining items were filled up by the enumerators who interviewed the heads or representatives of households to obtain information.

In contrast with the 1955 Census, the 1960

Census included many additional items, such as "usual place of residence a year ago", "education", "duration of marriage", "number of children ever born alive", "hours worked", "location of school", "source of family income".

"Usual places of residence a year ago" and "source of family income" had been never enumerated in the past censuses. The former was included to give information on the migration of population, in place of "place of birth" which was questioned in the censuses of 1930 and 1950. The item on education and the items on fertility, i.e., "duration of marriage" and "number of children ever born live", were included in the 1950 Census, but the following differences are noted. As for the item on education, the 1960 Census questioned about the kind of school completed, whereas the 1950 Census the years of school completed. As for the items on fertility, the query was made in the 1950 Census on women whether she was of first marriage or not, whereas the 1960 did not include this question. The item on hours worked was included in the censuses of 1947 and 1950, and the item on place of work and location of school was included in the censuses of 1930 and 1955, though the 1955 Census questioned only on the place of work.

Census Organization

The 1960 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 1960 Census, the "Planning Committee of the 1960 Population Census" (from February 1, 1959 to January 5, 1960) and the "Central Headquarters for the Operation of the 1960 Population Census" (from January 5, 1960 to February 16, 1961) had been set up within the Bureau of Statistics, besides the regular organization of the Bureau. And also, the "Inter-Governmental Committee of the 1960 Population Census" had been set up, of which the Director of the Bureau of Statistics was the Chairman, for the conference of the 1960

Census program with the representatives of the other governmental agencies.

Under the supervision of the Bureau of Statistics, the statistical sections in 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 statistical 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 445,474 enumerators who were especially appointed for this purpose. Moreover, 16,565 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. These enumeration districts were newly set up for the 1960 Population Census, and therefore, their method of setting up was slightly different from that of the 1955 Census.

In setting up the 1960 Census enumeration districts, it was especially emphasized to delineate the boundaries of enumeration districts with the geographically distinguishable features such as roads, rivers, railways and so forth. Another difference is that the areas, where a dormitory or boarding house having single persons of about 50 or more is situated, were excluded from the ordinary enumeration districts and established as a special enumeration districts, whereas the 1955 ordinary

enumeration districts had included these areas.

The enumeration districts for the 1960 Census were established as of October 1, 1959, a year ago of the Census date, and amended partially in case of necessity after the establishment 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, 1960 was 446,512 with an increase of 53,610 over that of the 1955 Census.

There were three types of enumeration districts in the 1960 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 ..	413,792
Special Enumeration Districts	31,381
Mountains, forests, prairies, etc. ..	20,856
Areas of large factories and schools, etc.	1,054
Public establishments and social institutions	3,553
Reformatory institutions	290
Camps of National Defence	
Forces	350
Areas exclusively used by foreign military forces	198
Dormitories or boarding houses having 50 single persons or more	5,030
Water Enumeration Districts	1,389
Total	446,512

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. Census Schedules

In the 1960 Census, three types of schedules, general schedule and two types of special schedule, were employed. The general schedule was designed to be used for each household and allowed to enumerate 12 persons by one schedule.

Of the enumeration items in the general schedule, the items from No. 1 (name) through No. 10 (number of children even born alive) mentioned in "Enumeration items" on page 18, were filled up by the heads or representatives of households. The remaining items were filled up by the enumerators who interviewed the heads or representatives of households to obtain information.

The special schedule consists of two types of schedule; the one was prepared for all residents in camps or ships of the National Defence Forces and the other for persons in prisons and other reformatory institutions. Both special schedules were designed to include 40 persons in a sheet. The number of enumeration items in the special schedules was fewer than that of the general schedule. Of the enumeration items in the general schedule, the items No. 2 (relationship to household head), No. 5 (legal nationality) and from No. 11 (type of activity) through No. 22 (source of family income) were not included in the special schedule for camps or ships of the National Defence Forces, and the items No. 2 and No. 11~No. 22 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 labor

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 labor force".

3. Listing Sheet

For the field work of the enumerators, the Listing Sheet was used, in addition to the schedule, 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 numbers, the names of heads of households, the addresses of households, the numbers of household members, the characteristics of household in a enumeration district 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. The number of households by characteristics (9 groups—agricultural household and so on for ordinary household and 2 groups for quasi households) were transcribed into the List of Enumeration Districts by Characteristics at the city, town and village offices, so that they can be utilized as the basic data of sampling design in case the enumeration districts were to be used in other statistical surveys after the census.

4. Preparatory Survey

Each enumerator visited every household within the enumeration district under his charge during the week from 24 through 30 September, 1960, explained the purpose of the Census, delivered the schedule, and asked to fill out the items the household head was expected to answer. Moreover, each household head was asked to fill the special columns with the names of persons belonging to the household, and describe their place of work, industry and occupation in the special columns to accelerate the enumerator's work. At the same time the enumerator wrote down the names of household heads, the number of household members and of schedules distrib-

uted to the household and so forth, on his Listing Sheet and drew a summary map showing the location of each household on the Summary Map of Enumeration District. Finally he pasted the Household Number Label on the door-post, so as to be helpful to his next visit for actual enumeration.

5. Actual Enumeration

The actual enumeration was carried out during the 3-day period from 1 (the date of the Census) through 3 October, 1960. 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 necessary for the remaining columns and filled them up by himself. He, also, corrected the entries in the Listing Sheet, if necessary, so as to keep their agreement with those filled on schedules.

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 5, 1960, and a report "Preliminary Count of Households and Population" was published on December 10, 1960. 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 93,406,830 for the total population, 45,871,194 for the males, 47,535,636 for the females, and 20,638,752 for the households in all Japan. The total population was 11,671 less 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 March 1, March 15, March 30 and April 25, 1961, and a report "Final Count of Population, 1960" was published on April 30, 1961. It gave 93,418,501 as the total population of Japan, but did not divide it into male and female. It picked up the total number of personnel in camps or ships of the National Defence Forces, and persons in prisons or reformatory institutions. The figures presented in this volume came from the final count.

3. Population 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 an attempt to improve the urban-rural classification of population.

The criteria used in delineating the Densely Inhabited District are:

- 1) It should be delineated within the boundary of *shi* (city), *machi* (town) or *mura* (village).
- 2) It should consist of the contiguous enumeration districts (about 50 households per E.D.) 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, 1959, when the E.D.s for the 1960 Census were established.

The preliminary count of the population in the Densely Inhabited Districts were released on June 27, 1961, and a report "Preliminary Report on the Population of the Densely Inhabited Districts" was published on August 21, 1961, which gave 40,829,991 as the population of the Densely Inhabited Districts of all Japan, or 43.7 percent of the total population (93,418,501) as of October 1, 1960.

The further results on the Densely Inhabited Districts are scheduled to be published by the end of 1961, including the land areas of the Densely Inhabited Districts and their boundary maps. Moreover, the results of the one percent tabulation, the complete tabulation

and the ten percent tabulation described below will contain the figures on census items by the Densely Inhabited Districts.

4. One Percent Sample Tabulation

One household was drawn, at random, out of every one hundred households enumerated in the Census to obtain one percent sample. The tabulation of the one percent sample provides statistics on population characteristics such as sex, age, legal nationality, marital status, usual place of residence a year ago, education, fertility, labor force status, industry, occupation, and so forth, and on household and housing.

This tabulation has completed in October 1961, and the summary of results was released on November 13, 1961. All the results are to be compiled in the Volume 2 of the regular reports of the 1960 Census. The contents of the one percent sample tabulation are shown in Table 2, page 24.

5. Complete Tabulation

The complete tabulation, that is to say, the hundred percent tabulation, is now in course of tabulation by prefectures, referring to such items as sex, age, marital status, legal nationality, usual place of residence a year ago, education, fertility, labor force status, industry, occupation, place of work, household and housing. The results will be published in subsequent reports (Volume 4) as soon as they become available prefecture by prefecture, and finally consolidated in Volume 3 for all Japan. All tabulation will be finished by the end of July, 1963. The tabulation plan of the hundred percent counting is shown in Table 3, page 26.

6. Ten percent Sample Tabulation

One household will be drawn out of every ten households at random to obtain ten percent sample. The tabulation of the ten percent sample is made to provide special data on sex, age, marital status, usual place of residence a year ago, fertility, industry,

occupation and housing, which are not tabulated in the one percent and complete tabulations.

The results of the ten percent sample tabulation will be completed by the end of March, 1964, and compiled in the special reports. The tabulation plan of the ten percent sample is shown in Table 4, page 27.

Land Area

The land area of prefectures, *shi* (city), *ku* (ward), *machi* (town) and *mura* (village) in this volume of 1960, were based on the "Survey of the Land Area for *Shi, Machi* and *Mura* of All Japan, 1960" 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, 1960.
- (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 neighboring *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 above land area were presented in the Volume I of the 1955 Population Census reports.

The following remarks are required with regard to the land area of 1960:

- (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 the 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 1960, 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 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 Construction.
- 1955... Report on the 1955 Population Census, Volume 1, Total Population, Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister.

The land area for 1920 was computed by the former Land Inspection Board. 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 Land Inspection Board, under the supervision of the Land Inspection Board, according to the one-fifty thousandth scaled topographical maps newly published by the Land Inspection Board. 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 other reasons than the boundary changes, 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.

Table 2. TABULATION ITEMS OF THE ONE PERCENT SAMPLE
TABULATION FOR THE 1960 POPULATION CENSUS

Notes on tabulation unit of area:

A....All Japan, all *shi* and all *gun*.

A*...In addition to the above, all "densely inhabited districts" and all "non-densely inhabited districts".

P....Prefectures and 6 large cities.

Table No.	Tabulation Item	Area
1.	Single years of age of Japanese and total population by sex	A*
2.	Age (5-year groups) by sex	A, P
3.	Marital status of the population 15 years old and over by age (5-year groups) and sex	A*
4.	Marital status of the population 15 years old and over by age (10-year groups) and sex	P
5.	Legal nationality (4 groups) by sex	A*
6.	Legal nationality (2 groups) by sex	P
7.	Usual place (50 groups) of residence a year ago of the population 1 year old and over by sex	A, P
8.	Usual place (5 groups) of residence a year ago of the population 1 year old and over by age (10 groups) and sex	A*, P
9.	Usual place (12 groups) of residence a year ago of the population 15 years old and over by type of activity, industry (major group) and sex	A*, P
10.	Usual place (5 groups) of residence a year ago of employed persons 15 years old and over by occupation (major group) and sex	A*, P
11.	Type of activity of the population 15 years old and over by age (5-year groups) and sex	A*, P
12.	Industry (intermediate group) of employed persons 15 years old and over by sex	A, P
13.	Industry (intermediate group) of employed persons 15 years old and over by age (5-year groups) and sex	A*
14.	Industry (minor group) of employed persons 15 years old and over by status and sex	A*
15.	Industry (major group) of employed persons 15 years old and over by status and sex	A, P
16.	Industry (major group) of employed persons 15 years old and over by status, age (5-year groups) and sex	A*
17.	Industry (major group) of employed persons 15 years old and over by status, age (10-year groups), marital status and sex	A
18.	Occupation (intermediate group) of employed persons 15 years old and over by sex	A, P
19.	Occupation (intermediate group) of employed persons 15 years old and over by age (5-year groups) and sex	A*
20.	Occupation (minor group) of employed persons 15 years old and over by status and sex	A*, P
21.	Occupation (major group) of employed persons 15 years old and over by status, age (10-year groups), marital status and sex	A
22.	Industry (intermediate group) of employed persons 15 years old and over by occupation (intermediate group) and sex	A
23.	Hours worked by employed persons at work 15 years old and over, by industry (major group), status and sex	A*
24.	Hours worked during census week by employed persons at work 15 years old and over, by occupation (major group), status and sex	A*
25.	Former industry (major group) of unemployed persons 15 years old and over by status	A

Table No.	Tabulation Item	Area
26.	Former occupation (major group) of unemployed persons 15 years old and over by sex	A
27.	Former status of unemployed persons 15 years old and over by age (5-year groups) and sex	A
28.	School enrollment and type of the highest school completed by persons 6 years old and over, by age (5-year groups) and sex	A*
29.	School enrollment and type of the highest school completed by persons 6 years old and over, by age (10-year groups) and sex	P
30.	School enrollment and type of the highest school completed by persons 15 years old and over, by type of activity, industry (intermediate group) and sex	A*
31.	School enrollment and type of the highest school completed by persons 15 years old and over, by type of activity, occupation (minor group) and sex	A*
32.	Ever-married Japanese women 15 years old and over, number of children ever born and average issues by age (5-year groups) of women	A*, P
33.	Ever-married Japanese women 15 years old and over by age (5-year groups), marital status and number of children ever born, and average issues	A*
34.	Ever-married Japanese women 15 years old and over, number of children ever born and average issues by duration of marriage and age (5-year groups) of women	A*
35.	Ever-married Japanese women 15 years old and over and average issues by age (5-year groups) and economic type of ordinary household..	A*
36.	Number of ordinary households, household members by size of households, and average size of household together with one-person quasi-households	A*, P
37.	Number of ordinary household and household members by household type of ordinary household	A*
38.	Number of ordinary households and related household members by household type, family type of relatives household and number of related members, and average number of related members	A*, P
39.	Number of ordinary households and related household members by household type of ordinary household, family type of relatives household, age, marital status and sex of household head, together with one-person quasi households	A*
40.	Number of ordinary households by household type of ordinary household, family type of relatives household and related household members under 15 years old	A*, P
41.	Number of ordinary household by household type of ordinary household, family type of relatives household and related household members 65 years old and over	A*, P
42.	Number of ordinary household by household type of ordinary household, family type of relatives household and number of employed related members 15 years old and over by sex	A*, P
43.	Number of ordinary households and related members by economic type of ordinary household and number of related household members, and average number of relatives household members	A*, P
44.	Number of ordinary households and related household members by economic type of ordinary household and number of related household members, and average number of relatives household members....	A*, P
45.	Number of ordinary households by economic type of ordinary household and number of related household members 65 years old and over	A*, P
46.	Number of ordinary households by economic type of ordinary household and number of employed related members 15 years old and over by sex	A*, P
47.	Number of ordinary households, and number of ordinary household members by relationship to the head, labor force status, industry and economic type of ordinary household, together with one-person quasi households	A
48.	Number of ordinary households and related household members by household type, family type of relatives household and economic type	A*, P

Table No.	Tabulation Item	Area
49.	Number of ordinary households and household members by sources of family income and economic type, together with one-person quasi households	A*, P
50.	Number of ordinary households, household members and <i>tatami</i> by kind of living quarters and tenure, together with one-person quasi households	A*, P
51.	Number of ordinary households and household members living in dwelling houses by tenure, number of members and <i>tatami</i>	A*, P
52.	Number of ordinary households and household members living in dwelling houses by tenure, number of <i>tatami</i> per person	A*, P
53.	Number of ordinary households and household members living in dwelling houses by economic type and number of <i>tatami</i> per person	A*
54.	Number of ordinary households, household members and <i>tatami</i> by economic type, kind of living quarters and tenure	A*
55.	Number of ordinary households living in dwelling houses by household type and family type of relatives household and number of <i>tatami</i> per person	A*

Table 3. TABULATION ITEMS OF THE COMPLETE TABULATION FOR THE 1960 POPULATION CENSUS

Notes on tabulation unit of area:

- A....All Japan, all *shi* and all *gun*.
- P....Prefectures, and all *shi* and all *gun* within each prefecture.
- C....*Shi* and *ku*.
- T....*Machi* and *mura*.
- *...."Densely inhabited districts" within each *shi*, *ku*, *machi* or *mura*.

Table No.	Tabulation Item	Area
1.	Single years of age by sex (as for T, 5-year group used for age)	A, P, C, T*
2.	Single years of age of Japanese by sex	A
3.	Age (5-year groups) of the population 15 years old and over by marital status and sex	A, P, C, T*
4.	Legal nationality of aliens by sex	A, P
5.	Usual place (50 groups) of residence a year ago of the population 1 year old and over by sex	A, P, 6 large cities
6.	Type of activity of the population 15 years old and over by sex	A, P, C, T*
7.	Industry (intermediate group) of employed persons 15 years old and over by status and sex	A, P
8.	Industry (intermediate group) of employed persons 15 years old and over by sex	C
9.	Industry (major group) of employed persons 15 years old and over by status and sex	C, T*
10.	Occupation (intermediate group) of employed persons 15 years old and over by status and sex	A, P
11.	Occupation (major group) of employed persons 15 years old and over by sex	C, T*
12.	Hours worked by employed persons at work 15 years old and over, by status and sex	A, P, C, T
13.	School enrollment and type of the highest school completed by persons 15 years old and over, by sex	A, P, C, T*
14.	Ever-married Japanese women 15 years old and over, children ever born and average issues by age (5-year groups) of women	A, P, C, T*
15.	Number of households and household members by kind of household, and number of household members	A, P, C, T*

Table No.	Tabulation Item	Area
16.	Number of ordinary households, household members, and <i>tatami</i> by kind of living quarters and tenure, together with one-person quasi-households	A, P, C, T*
17.	Number of ordinary households and household members by type of activity and industry (major groups) of heads	A, P, C, T*
18.	Number of ordinary households by kind of sources of family income ...	A, P, C, T
19.	Total of employed persons and persons attending school 15 years old and over, by place of work or school, for usual place of residence ...	C, T
20.	Total of employed persons and persons attending school 15 years old and over, by usual place of residence, for place of work or school ...	C, T
21.	Employed persons by industry (major group), place of work and usual place of residence, and persons attending school by place of school and usual place of residence	A, P, C, T

Table 4. TABULATION ITEMS OF THE TEN PERCENT SAMPLE TABULATION FOR THE 1960 POPULATION CENSUS

Notes on tabulation unit of area:

- A....All Japan, all "densely inhabited districts" and all "non-densely inhabited districts".
- R....8 regions (i.e., *Hokkaido*, *Tohoku*, *Kanto*, *Chubu*, *Kinki*, *Chugoku*, *Shikoku* and *Kyushu*), and all "densely inhabited districts" and all "non-densely inhabited districts areas" within each region.
- P....Prefectures and 6 large cities.
- P*...In addition to the above, all "densely inhabited districts" and all "non-densely inhabited districts" within each prefecture.

Table No.	Tabulation Item	Area
1.	Single years of age of the population 15 years old and over by marital status and sex	A, P*
2.	Usual place (13 groups) of residence a year ago, of the population 1 year old and over by age (10 groups) and sex	A, P*
3.	Industry (minor group) of employed persons 15 years old and over by status and sex	A, P
4.	Occupation (minor group) of employed persons 15 years old and over by status and sex	A, P
5.	Ever-married Japanese women 15 years old and over, living with husbands, by age (5-year groups), duration of marriage and number of children ever born, and average issues	A, R
6.	Ever-married Japanese women 15 years old and over, living with husbands, by age (5-year groups) of women, duration of marriage, type of the highest school completed by husband, and number of children ever born and average issues	A, R
7.	Ever-married Japanese women 15 years old and over, living with husbands, by age (5-year groups) of women, and type of activity, industry (2 groups) and status of husbands, and number of children ever born and average issues	A, R
8.	Number of ordinary households by economic type of household and number of employed related members by sex	A, P*
9.	Number of ordinary households by economic type of household, number of related members 15 years old and over, and number of employed related members 15 years old and over, by sex	A, P*
10.	Number of ordinary households, and number of ordinary household members by relationship to the head, labor force status, industry and economic type of ordinary household, together with one-person quasi households	A, P*