

OUTLINE OF THE 1970 POPULATION CENSUS OF JAPAN

Introduction

The population censuses in Japan have been conducted almost every fifth year since 1920, the 1970 Population Census being the eleventh 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

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

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

The 1970 census which was taken as a large-scale census covered more items than the 1965 census and

was almost equivalent to the largest postwar census of 1950. In addition, the 1970 census is planned to produce more abundant tabulations than before including the detailed cross-tabulations and the small

area tabulations with the help of improved tabulation machines such as the advanced electronic computer, the optical mark reader and the electronic character printer.

Date of Census

The 1970 Population Census was conducted at 0:00 A.M. of 1 October 1970. This date was the same as other regular censuses since 1920.

Legal Basis of Census

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

The Statistics Law mentioned above aims at regulating the *designated statistics* which, according to the Statistics Law, have been prepared or sponsored by the Government or the local public entity and designated and notified to the public by the Director of the Administrative Management Agency. It also include a provision that was specially made with regard to the population census (in Article 4 of the Statistics Law). It defines the population census as "a 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 fifth year, but it was amended to the present provision by "the Law Regarding the Partial Revision of the Statistics Law" (Law No. 65, 7 April 1954).

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

In order to carry out the 1970 census, the special orders and instructions were established and officially announced. They might be classified into two groups as follows:

- (1) Cabinet order and instructions concerning the establishment of the enumeration districts:

Cabinet Order for Establishment of Enumeration Districts for the 1970 Population Census (Cabinet Order No. 155, 12 June 1969)

Instructions for Establishment of Enumeration Districts for the 1970 Population Census (Prime Minister's Office Instructions No. 4, 12 June 1969)

- (2) Cabinet order, instructions and notifications concerning the execution of the census:

Cabinet Order for the 1970 Population Census (Cabinet Order No. 57, 9 April 1970)

Instructions for Taking of the 1970 Population Census (Prime Minister's Office Instructions No. 1, 20 April 1970)

Designation of the Islands Belonging to Honshu, Hokkaido, Shikoku and Kyushu (Prime Minister's Office Notification No. 11, 20 April 1970)

Designation of the Population Census Questionnaire (Prime Minister's Office Notification No. 12, 20 April 1970)

Designation of Certificate of Census Enumerator and Budget for Census Personnel (Prime Minister's Office Notification No. 21, 11 June 1970)

Areal Coverage of Enumeration

The 1970 Population Census was conducted in the territory of Japan excluding following islands.

- (1) Habomai-gunto, Shikotan-shima, Kunashiri-to and Etorofu-to

- (2) Take-shima (131° 52' 30" East Longitude and 37° 15' 0" North Latitude)

- (3) Iwotori-shima, Iheya-shima and Nansei-shoto south of the North Latitude 27° (including Daito-shoto)

There are considerable differences in the areal coverage between the prewar and postwar censuses. (1) The censuses of prewar time covered Korea, Taiwan and other areas which have been removed from the Japanese territory according to the Peace Treaty, after World War II. These areas were, of course, excluded from the coverage of censuses since 1945. (2) Another changes of areal coverage occurred between the 1947 and 1950 censuses and the 1950 and 1955 censuses. On the 5th of December 1951, Tokara-retto (Toshimamura in Oshima-gun, Kagoshima-ken) was returned to Japan and, then, so did Amami-gunto (major portions of Oshima-gun) on the 25th of December 1953. These areas were not covered by the 1947 and 1950 censuses, but covered by the 1955 census and the after.

A most recent change in the areal coverage was the return of Ogasawara-gunto, Nishino-shima, Kazan-retto, Minamitori-shima and Okinotori-shima to Japan on 26 June 1968. These islands were covered in the 1970 census for the first time after World War II.

The population and land area covered in each census are presented in Table 1, on page XVIII.

Population Enumerated in the Census

The 1970 census was taken to enumerate the so-called *de jure* population. The *de jure* population refer to those persons who are usually living in an area on the date of the census, and are counted as the population of that area. The wording "persons usually living" was defined in the census as those persons who had or would have lived for three months or more at their respective household. The institutional population, however, was not enumerated under this general rule, but treated by following special rules:

- (1) Students, who were attending schools specified in Article 1, and Article 83 of the School Education Law (Law No. 26, 31 March, 1947) were enumerated at the places where they lived for attending school despite of the duration of living there.
- (2) Inpatients of hospitals were enumerated in the hospitals only when they had been hospitalized for three months or more. Otherwise, they were enumerated at their homes even if they were expected to stay in the hospital for more than three months.
- (3) Crews aboard ships, except ships of the Self-

Defence Forces, were enumerated at their residential places on land if any. Otherwise, they were enumerated on the ships if the ships entered a port of Japan within five days after the census date.

- (4) Residents in the camps of the Self-Defence Forces were enumerated in the camps. Crews aboard ships of the Self-Defence Forces were enumerated at the places where the local general headquarters to which their ships belonged were situated.
- (5) Prisoners in prisons and inmates of reformatories and women's guidance homes were enumerated at their institutions.
- (6) Persons who had no usual places of living or whose usual places of living were unknown were enumerated at the places where they were present at the time of the census.

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

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

Note: According to the information offered from the foreign agencies to the Government of Japan, the persons indicated in the first group numbered 4,293 and the family members among the persons indicated in the second group numbered 32,914 as of 1 October 1970. The number of other persons was unknown.

Among Japanese who were living or travelling abroad, those who were expected to be absent from home for less than three months around the date of the census were enumerated at their homes in Japan, but others were excluded from enumeration. The Japanese diplomatic corps, suite and their dependents numbered 2,846 persons as of 1 October 1970, according to a survey conducted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The coverage of population in the 1970 census was the same as that in the 1965 census. The differences in the coverage of population between the censuses of 1955 and after and the censuses of 1950 and before are as follows:

- (1) The 1950 census was the first census that was taken on the *de jure* basis, but it adopted "six months or more basis" as the criterion

for determining whether or not a person was usually living, whereas the 1955 and later censuses adopted "three months or more basis" for it.

- (2) The 1947 and preceding censuses were conducted on a *de facto* basis, i.e., population was counted at the place where a person was present at the census date.
- (3) The censuses of 1920, 1925, 1930 and 1935 enumerated all persons who were present in Japan at the census date, covering not only ordinary foreigners but diplomatic personnel and others who have been excluded in the postwar censuses.
- (4) The 1940 census enumerated all persons on a *de facto* basis except military personnel who were counted at their homes together with their families or relatives even though they were actually overseas. The number of military personnel overseas was estimated approximately at 1,200,000 persons.

Enumeration Items

The 1970 Population Census Questionnaire contained following items:

For a household member:

- (1) Name
- (2) Relationship to the head of the household
- (3) Sex
- (4) Month and year of birth
- (5) Nationality
- (6) Marital status
- (7) Duration of marriage
- (8) Number of children-ever-born
- (9) Time moved into the present house
- (10) Previous address
- (11) Education
- (12) Type of activities
- (13) Employment status
- (14) Name of establishment and the kind of business or industry
- (15) Kind of work
- (16) Place of work or location of school
- (17) Means of transportation to work or to attend school

For a household:

- (18) Type of household
- (19) Type of house
- (20) Number of dwelling rooms
- (21) Area of floor space of dwelling rooms (Number of *tatami*)
- (22) Source of household income

TABLE 1. COMPARISON OF AREAL COVERAGE OF

[*.....excluded from census figures presented

Area	Population							
	1970 Oct. 1	1965 Oct. 1	1960 Oct. 1	1955 Oct. 1	1950 Oct. 1	1947 Oct. 1	1945 Nov. 1	1940 Oct. 1
Hokkaido	5 184 287	5 171 800	5 039 206	4 773 087	4 295 567	3 852 821	3 518 389	3 272 718
Nemuro-shicho and Nemuro-shi	97 513	97 351	94 685	82 444	69 733	61 869	59 741	83 712
Uruppu-gun, Shinshiru-gun and Shumushu-gun	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1 933
Tomari-mura, Ruyobetsu-mura, Shana-mura, Rubetsu-mura and Shibetoro-mura	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	14 117
Shikotan-mura	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1 499
Nemuro-shi	45 381	45 149	42 740	35 799	29 934	26 047	26 801	35 543
Suisyo-shima, Yuri-shima, Akiyu-ri-shima, Shibetsu-shima and Taraku-shima	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Other areas	45 381	45 149	42 740	35 799	29 934	26 047	26 801	-
Other areas	52 132	52 202	51 945	46 645	39 799	35 822	32 940	30 620
Other areas	5 086 774	5 074 449	4 944 521	4 690 643	4 225 834	3 790 952	3 458 648	3 189 006
Tokyo-to	11 408 071	10 869 244	9 683 802	8 037 084	6 277 500	5 000 777	3 488 284	7 354 971
Ogasawara ⁶⁾	782	X	X	X	X	X	X	7 361
Other areas	11 407 289	10 869 244	9 683 802	8 037 084	6 277 500	5 000 777	3 488 284	7 347 610
Shimane-ken	773 575	821 620	888 886	929 066	912 551	894 267	860 275	740 940
Oki-to	31 214	36 185	41 639	43 814	44 842	42 400	39 663	31 794
Goka-mura	2 394	2 924	3 693	3 969	4 091	3 748	3 699	2 853
Take-shima	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Other areas	2 394	2 924	3 693	3 969	4 091	3 748	3 699	-
Other areas	28 820	33 261	37 946	39 845	40 751	38 652	35 964	28 941
Other areas	742 361	785 435	847 247	885 252	867 709	851 867	820 612	709 146
Kagoshima-ken	1 729 150	1 853 541	1 963 104	2 044 112	1 804 118	1 746 305	1 538 466	1 589 467
Oshima-gun and Naze-shi	166 176	186 193	200 448	209 373	1 484	1 304	X	185 059
Mishima-mura (includes Iwo-shima, Take-shima and Kuro-shima) ¹⁾	655	874	1 363	1 352	1 484	1 304	X	3 564
Toshima-mura and Yokoate-shima (Tokura-retto) ²⁾	1 407	1 848	2 602	2 658	X	X	X	
Other areas (Amami-gunto) ³⁾	164 114	183 471	196 483	205 363	X	X	X	181 495
Other areas	1 562 984	1 667 348	1 762 656	1 834 739	1 802 634	1 745 001	1 538 466	1 404 408
Remaining 42 prefectures	84 624 977	79 558 756	75 843 430	73 492 180	69 909 901	66 607 303	62 592 690	59 581 633
Total	103 720 060	98 274 961	93 418 501 ⁴⁾	89 275 529	83 199 637	78 101 473	71 998 104	72 539 729
Okinawa-ken	(945 111) ^X	(934 176) ^X	(883 122) ^X	(801 065) ^X	(914 937) ^X	X	X	574 579

Notes: Figures in parentheses are taken from the census reports of the Government of Ryukyu Islands and those for 1950, 1955 and 1960 are as of 1st of December of the respective year. For details, see page XXIV.

- 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 10 February 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 Government of Japan after 2 September 1945, was returned on 5 December 1951, and the population census which was conducted for this area as of 1 May 1952 resulted in the total population of 2,968.

EACH POPULATION CENSUS : 1920 TO 1970

in this Volume. - not available]

Area	Area in square kilometers										
	1935 Oct. 1	1930 Oct. 1	1925 Oct. 1	1920 Oct. 1	1970	1965	1960	1955	1950	1945	1940
Hokkaido	3 068 282	2 812 335	2 498 679	2 359 183	78 513.28	78 511.60	78 508.67	78 508.67	78 486.06	78 459.68	88 775.04
Nemuro-shicho and Nemuro-shi	78 241	71 325	56 891	52 134	3 458.71	3 445.08	3 445.01	3 445.01	3 490.45	3 496.13	13 811.49
Uruppu-gun, Shinshiru-gun and Shumushu-gun	2 881	459	500	3 115	X	X	X	X	X	X	5 319.61
Tomari-mura, Ruyobetsu-mura, Shana-mura, Rubetsu-mura and Shibetoro-mura	14 656	13 749	13 436	11 479	X	X	X	X	X	X	4 639.04
Shikotan-mura	1 177	911	857	542	X	X	X	X	X	X	255.12
Nemuro-shi	32 012	29 986	28 890	24 770	416.88	403.29	403.22	403.22	436.29	436.29	536.88
Suisyo-shima, Yuri-shima, Akiyu-ri-shima, Shibetsu-shima and Taraku-shima	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	101.59
Other areas	-	-	-	-	416.88	403.29	403.22	403.22	436.29	436.29	435.29
Other areas	27 515	26 220	13 208	12 228	3 041.83	3 041.79	3 041.79	3 041.79	3 054.16	3 059.84	3 060.84
Other areas	2 990 041	2 741 010	2 441 788	2 307 049	75 054.57	75 066.52	75 063.66	75 063.66	74 995.61	74 963.55	74 963.55
Tokyo-to	6 369 919	5 408 678	4 485 144	3 699 428	2 141.11	2 027.37	2 026.89	2 023.01	2 031.12	2 041.86	2 144.80
Ogasawara ⁶⁾	6 729	5 742	5 780	5 425	106.14	X	X	X	X	X	102.94
Other areas	6 363 190	5 402 936	4 479 364	3 694 003	2 034.97	2 027.37	2 026.89	2 023.01	2 031.12	2 041.86	2 041.86
Shimane-ken	747 119	739 507	722 402	714 712	6 625.89	6 625.72	6 625.03	6 625.04	6 626.06	6 623.30	6 624.60
Oki-to	32 750	34 134	34 580	36 539	347.74	347.71	347.71	347.71	347.61	346.73	348.03
Goka-mura	3 006	3 175	3 330	3 522	51.57	51.57	51.57	51.57	51.44	50.56	51.86
Take-shima	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	1.30
Other areas	-	-	-	-	51.57	51.57	51.57	51.57	51.44	50.56	50.56
Other areas	29 744	30 959	31 250	33 017	296.17	296.14	296.14	296.14	296.17	296.17	296.17
Other areas	714 369	705 373	687 822	678 173	6 278.15	6 278.01	6 277.32	6 277.33	6 278.45	6 276.57	6 276.57
Kagoshima-ken	1 591 466	1 556 690	1 472 193	1 415 582	9 144.97	9 141.58	9 140.17	9 140.17	7 825.68	7 814.77	9 103.81
Oshima-gun and Naze-shi	204 640	207 785	207 252	213 849	1 356.97	1 356.28	1 356.20	1 356.20	31.61	X	1 289.04
Mishima-mura (includes Iwo-shima, Take-shima and Kuro-shima) ¹⁾	3 667	3 723	3 340	3 338	31.61	31.61	31.61	31.61	31.61	X	18.43
Toshima-mura and Yokoate-shima (Tokura-retto) ²⁾					87.54	87.54	87.54	87.54	X		
Other areas (Amami-gunto) ³⁾	200 973	204 062	203 912	210 511	1 237.82	1 237.13	1 237.05	1 237.05	X	X	1 270.61
Other areas	1 386 826	1 348 905	1 264 941	1 201 733	7 788.00	7 785.30	7 783.97	7 783.97	7 794.07	7 814.77	7 814.77
Remaining 42 prefectures	56 884 868	53 355 286	50 000 782	47 202 576	273 648.23	273 470.56	273 359.98	273 363.85	273 315.23	273 510.93	273 510.93
Total	68 661 654	63 872 496	59 179 200	55 391 481	370 073.48	369 776.83	369 660.74	369 660.74	368 284.15	368 451.43 ⁵⁾	380 159.18
Okinawa-ken	592 494	577 509	557 622	571 572	X	X	X	X	X	X	2 386.24

- 3) Naze-shi and area lying south of North Latitude 29° in Oshima-gun, Kagoshima-ken. This area, which had not been under the administration of the Government of Japan after 2 September 1945, was returned on 25 December 1953 and the population census that was conducted for this area as of 1 March 1954, showed 201,132 as the total population.
- 4) Includes the population of the area in dispute of the boundary between Nagano-ken and Gifu-ken (73 persons).
- 5) This number differs by 0.89 from that computed with the area shown in the column for 1940, though the sources of these figures are same.
- 6) Nampo-shoto, Okinotori-shima and Minamitorishima, lying south of Sofu-gun, were returned to Japan on 26 June 1968 and the population census for these areas, which was conducted by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government as of 30 July 1968, resulted in the total population of 378.

Census Organization

The 1970 census was conducted within the jurisdiction of mayors or heads of the municipalities, i.e., *shi* (city), *ku* (ward), *machi* (town) and *mura* (village), supervised by governors of the prefectures, i.e., *to*, *do*, *fu* and *ken*, and planned and administered by the Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister.

For the planning and operation of the census, the "Planning Committee of the 1970 Population Census" (from 21 January 1969 to 10 January 1970) and the "Central Headquarters for the Operation of the 1970 Population Census" (from 10 January 1970 to 17 March 1971) had been set up in the Bureau of Statistics, besides the regular organization of the Bureau. And also, the "Inter-Governmental Liaison Committee of the 1970 Population Census" (from 3 February 1969 to 31 March 1971) had been set up under the chairmanship of the Director of the Bureau of Statistics to confer the 1970 census program with the representatives of other governmental agencies.

Under the supervision of the Bureau of Statistics, the statistics sections of the prefectural governments took responsibilities of the census operations in each prefecture. Census works 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 works 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 561,217 enumerators who were specially appointed for this census. Moreover, 38,581 supervisors were appointed to take the responsibilities of training and supervising enumerators, of examination of entries in the census questionnaires 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.

The enumeration districts for the 1970 census were newly established as of 1 October 1969, a year before the census date, and were partially amended, if neces-

sary, during the year upto the census date owing to the notable increase or decrease of households in an enumeration district and other reasons.

The number of enumeration districts as of 1 October 1970 was 579,709 with an increase of 82,550 over that of the 1965 census.

There were three types of enumeration districts in the 1970 census: Ordinary Enumeration Districts, Special Enumeration Districts and Water Enumeration Districts. Ordinary Enumeration Districts were set up in the areas where residents were comparatively concentrated; they were delineated to comprise 50 households per enumeration district on the average utilizing geographically apparent features for their boundaries. Special Enumeration Districts were established in the areas which comprised few inhabitants or special groups of people. Water Enumeration Districts were located near the harbors and mouths of rivers and canals where people were living in boats or ships. The number of enumeration districts of each type was:

Ordinary Enumeration Districts	543,412
Special Enumeration Districts	35,176
Mountains, forests, prairies, etc.	16,326
Areas of large factories and schools, etc.	1,342
Public establishments and social institutions	5,544
Reformatory institutions	271
Camps of Self-Defence Forces	367
Areas exclusively used by foreign military forces	101
Dormitories of boarding houses having 50 single persons or more	11,225
Water Enumeration Districts	1,121
Total	579,709

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

2. Pilot Surveys

The pilot surveys were taken three times prior to the execution of the 1970 Population Census in order to evaluate the adequacy of the census scheme and also to train census personnels in the local governments.

The first pilot survey was taken with respect to following points:

- (1) Adequacy of enumeration items proposed
- (2) Feasibility of sample enumeration method for a part of enumeration items

- (3) Adequacy of forms and design of census questionnaire and individual enumeration card
- (4) Feasibility of entering industrial and occupational classification code by the enumerator
- (5) Adequacy of the amount of actual enumeration work

The first pilot survey was taken for one hundred enumeration districts selected from those of four cities, that is, Shizuoka-*shi* and Shimizu-*shi* in Shizuoka-*ken*, Urawa-*shi* in Saitama-*ken* and Morioka-*shi* in Iwate-*ken*, on 17, 19, 23 or 30 May 1969 respectively.

The second pilot survey was taken on 1 and 3 October 1969 for 310 enumeration districts selected from those of twenty *shi* and *ku* of nineteen prefectures. In addition to the check points of (2), (3) and (4) of the first pilot survey, the second pilot survey was concentrated to study following points:

- (1) Feasibility of using two kinds of individual enumeration cards for sampled households,
- (2) Adequacy of methods of training and supervising enumerators
- (3) Adequacy of method of scrutinizing and verifying the entries on census questionnaires and individual enumeration cards

The final pilot survey was conducted on 29 January 1970 for forty-six enumeration districts selected from those of the four large cities, Tokyo-*to* (Chiyoda-*ku*), Yokohama-*shi* in Kanagawa-*ken*, Kyoto-*shi* in Kyoto-*fu* and Kobe-*shi* in Hyogo-*ken*, as a kind of a full dress survey using almost same types of enumeration documents and method as in the 1970 Population Census.

3. Enumeration Procedure

The enumerator visited every household within his enumeration district during the week from 24th through 30th of September 1970 delivered the questionnaires and its filled-in examples and requested to fill out each items. At the same time the enumerator wrote down the name of household head, the number of household members and other necessary items on the Household Listing Sheet and drew land marks showing the location of each household on the Summary Map of Enumeration District.

During the period from 1st (the date of the Census) through 5th of October, the enumerator again visited every household in his enumeration district, received questionnaires and examined all the entries. He also, corrected the entries in the Household Listing Sheet, if necessary, so as to keep their agreement with those filled on questionnaires.

After collection of the census questionnaires each enumerator transcribed the entries of the census questionnaire into the "individual enumeration cards" in mark by a pencil.

4. Enumeration Documents

The census questionnaire used in the 1970 census was the "household schedule" designed to report six individuals in one sheet, and to be used separately for each household.

Of the enumeration items in the questionnaire, all of the items from No. (1) through No. (22) except No. (18) were filled out by the heads or the representatives of households. The item No. (18) was filled out by the enumerators who interviewed the heads or the representatives of households.

The individual enumeration cards, which were used in this census for the second time following the prior census, were prepared to be read directly by the optical mark reader to record the information in magnetic tapes.

Individual enumeration cards for all household members were completed by the enumerator by transcribing from the entries of census questionnaires.

However, the coding of industrial and occupational classification was done by the Bureau of Statistics using the entries in the individual enumeration card, because the coding was found to be rather difficult for the enumerator.

For the enumeration of the Self-Defence Forces and reformatory institutions, the special schedules (the same type of individual schedules as the individual enumeration card) were used. The number of enumeration items in the special schedule was fewer than that of the ordinary questionnaire. Of the latter enumeration items, items No. (5), No. (12), No. (13) and from No. (15) were not included in the special schedule used for the Self-Defence Forces, and the items from No. (12) were not included in the special schedule used for the survey of prisons and other reformatory institutions.

For the field work of the enumerator, the Household Listing Sheet was used in addition to questionnaires, filled-in examples and the Summary Map of Enumeration District, and the Special Listing Sheet was used for the survey of the Self-Defence Forces and the reformatory institutions. The Household Listing Sheet was prepared to be completed for each enumeration district and to list up the household number, the name of the head of household, the address of household, the number of household members 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 main land marks 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 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 member by sex, census questionnaires and individual enumeration cards. The Prefectural Summary Sheets were made for each prefecture to list up the names of municipalities and the same items as the formers' excluding the enumeration district number. These Summary Sheets were used as the "checking material" of the enumerating documents when they were submitted to the Bureau of Statistics and for the calculation of the preliminary count of population and households.

Tabulation and Publication of Census Results

The Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister takes charge of the whole tabulation of the census results which consists of Preliminary Count of Population, Final Count of Population, Basic Tabulation, Tabulation on Commuting Population, One-Percent Sample Tabulation, Twenty-Percent Sample Tabulation and Tabulation on Internal Migration.

The Preliminary Count and the Final Count of Population which were tabulated using the Summary Sheets of Population and Households and the Census Questionnaires respectively have already been published. 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 contents of individual enumeration cards.

The Basic Tabulation and the Tabulation on Commuting Population are mostly based on the complete count of questionnaires (excluding some parts which were made by sampling), while the One-Percent Sample Tabulation, the Twenty-Percent Sample Tabulation and Tabulation on Internal Migration are planned to be done on the basis of sample questionnaires.

1. Preliminary Count of Population

As the first report of the census results, the preliminary count of population by sex and of households for Japan, prefectures and municipalities (i.e., *shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura*) was officially released on 2 December 1970, and a report *1970 Population Census of Japan, Preliminary Count of Population* was published on 15 December 1970. This count was performed at the Bureau of Statistics using the Prefectural and Municipal Summary Sheets which were made from the Household Listing Sheets. The preliminary count gave 103,703,552 as the total population of Japan. It was less than the final count of population of 103,720,060, which was reported later, by 16,508.

2. Final Count of Population

The final count of population which was tabulated at the Bureau of Statistics for all Japan, prefectures and municipalities, i.e., *shi* (city), *ku* (ward), *machi* (town) and *mura* (village) was based on the entries in the census questionnaires submitted from all local governments. The results of the final count were released on the Official Gazettes dated 20 and 27 of March, 10 and 28 of April 1971, and a report *1970 Population Census of Japan, Final Count of Population* was also published on 1 May 1971.

As to the Densely Inhabited Districts for the whole Japan, prefectures and municipalities, figures on population and area that were calculated on the basis of the final count of population were released on 23 July 1971 and the report, *1970 Population Census of Japan, Densely Inhabited Districts* was published on 30 August 1971.

All the figures presented in this volume are based on the final count of population.

3. Basic Tabulation

The basic tabulation aims at providing the basic characteristics of population and households for Japan, prefectures, municipalities and other statistical areas. In this tabulation, population and households are classified by such enumeration items as age, sex, marital status, nationality, time moved into present house, previous address, education, fertility of women, type of activity, employment status, industry, household characteristics and housing conditions. The Basic Tabulation is mostly based on the complete count of Individual Enumeration Cards, but the tables that include industry (medium and minor groups), occupation and socio-economic classifications are compiled from twenty-percent samples of Individual Enumeration Cards.

The results of tabulation are presented in the almost same format for prefectures, municipalities, DID's and census tracts, while the simplified tables are prepared for enumeration districts.

The results of the Basic Tabulation which is now being carried on for every prefectures are being published successively in the forty-six separate parts of *Volume 3: Prefecture and Municipalities* during the period from March 1971 to October 1972. And as for the census tracts and enumeration districts, the results are to be released and offered to use in computer printouts.

Furthermore, the results for the whole Japan as the sum of forty-six prefectures will be published in *Volume 2: Whole Japan* by the end of 1972, and the summary statistics for the census tracts will be published in *Volume 4: Census Tracts* by March 1973.

4. 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 and means of their transportation. 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, the census population. Statistics of commuting population as well as the daytime population will become available in *Volume 6: Commutation* by the end of October 1972.

5. One-Percent Sample Tabulation

The one-percent sample tabulation was carried out to offer a prompt report of the 1970 Population Census concerning the basic characteristics of population for Japan, prefectures and cities of 500,000 inhabitants or more by using sample households with the sampling ratio of one to one hundred.

The results was published in *Prompt Report of the Basic Findings of the 1970 Population Census* in October 1971.

6. Twenty-Percent Sample Tabulation

The twenty-percent sample tabulation is scheduled to be carried out after the completion of the Basic Tabulation to complement it by providing more detailed tables for Japan, prefectures and cities with 500,000 inhabitants or more regarding major subjects of the census inquiries by means of sample households with the sampling ratio of one to twenty.

The results will be published in the separate parts of *Volume 5: Results of Detailed Tabulation* by the end of October 1973.

7. Tabulation on Internal Migration

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

The results for all Japan, prefectures and municipalities will be published in *Volume 7: Internal Migration* by the end of 1973.

8. Other Publications Scheduled

Besides the census reports and the series of advance reports as abovementioned, *1970 Population Census of Japan: Separate Volume, Densely Inhabited Districts*, which includes the boundary maps of DID's and the statistical tables of population and area of DID's will be published as a supplement of the census reports. Also, *Abridged Report Series* which contain explanatory descriptions and summary tables on the results with comparisons to the results of previous censuses for whole Japan and each prefecture will be published, and *Population Maps of Japan* will be presented to show the distribution of population, population density, population change and characteristics etc.

9. Densely Inhabited Districts and Census Tracts

(1) Densely Inhabited Districts

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

Densely Inhabited District which is often referred to as DID and sometimes referred to by the mark (*) in this report is defined as an area within a *shi*, *ku*, *machi* or *mura* that is composed of a group of contiguous enumeration districts each of which has a population density of about 4,000 inhabitants or more per square kilometer, and whose total population exceeds 5,000 as of 1 October 1970.

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

The Quasi-Densely Inhabited District (Q - DID) was established for the first time in 1970 with the same definition as DID except for the lower limit of population that was 3,000 persons in case of Q - DID.

As for detailed explanation of DID and Q - DID, refer to *Separate Volume: Densely Inhabited Districts*.

(2) Census Tracts

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

The enumeration districts for the 1970 Population Census were delineated within each census tract, and for the future comparison of the successive censuses, the boundaries of the census tracts are to be fixed over time hereafter.

As for the detailed explanation of the census tracts, refer to *Volume 4: Census Tracts*.

Land Area

The land areas of prefectures and municipalities, i.e. *shi* (city), *ku* (ward), *machi* (town) and *mura* (village) given in this volume are based on the "Survey of the Land Area for *Shi*, *Ku*, *Machi* and *Mura* of All Japan, 1970" published by the Geographical Survey Institute, Ministry of Construction. However, the land areas of municipalities which were not released in the Survey due to undefinable boundary were estimated by the Bureau of Statistics. The land area of DID's were measured by the Bureau of Statistics.

Population Census in Okinawa

In Okinawa, whose territory is defined as the islands corresponding to those of (3) on the paragraph "Areal Coverage of Population" in this report, the 1970 Population Census was carried out by the Ryukyu Government in conformity with the Recommendation

(Recommendation No. 32, 11 March 1969) of Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of the governments of Japan, United States and Ryukyu.

The postwar censuses in Okinawa from 1950 through 1965 have been conducted by the U.S. Forces and late by the Government of Ryukyu Islands independently from the mainland Japan. The date of the censuses of 1950, 1955 and 1960 was 1st of December of the respective year instead of 1st of October that was the date of the other censuses in Okinawa as well as in Japan.

The 1970 census was conducted for the first time after World War II with the same date, coverage of population, enumerating items and methods of enumeration as those in the mainland Japan. The tabulation of the results was undertaken by the Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister, Government of Japan, and the statistical tables were also tabulated with almost the same contents as those in the mainland Japan.

The census results of Okinawa were compiled in the report of *1970 Population Census of Japan: Okinawa*, which was identical in contents with *Volume 3: Prefecture and Municipalities* for the mainland Japan and was published in August 1971.

Furthermore, the figures on Okinawa are to be presented for the reference in all of the census reports including this report published by the Bureau of Statistics.

For the detail of the 1970 Population Census of Okinawa, see the report of *1970 Population Census of Japan: Okinawa*.

Post Enumeration Survey

The 1970 Post Enumeration Survey was conducted as of 1st February 1971 in 1259 enumeration districts sampled from those of the 1970 Population Census by a certain method, for the purpose of evaluating the actual coverage of population enumerated in the census and the reliability of the census results on some enumeration items for the better use of the census results and the reference of the future census planning.

This survey, which was taken as a part of the evaluation program of the 1970 Population Census was authorized by the Statistical Reports Coordination Law (Law No. 7823 of Administrative Management Agency).

The Post Enumeration Survey has been conducted in each population census since the 1950 Census in almost the same view of the survey for 1970.