

OUTLINE OF THE 1975 POPULATION CENSUS OF JAPAN

Date of Census

The 1975 Population Census was taken as of 0:00 A.M. of October 1, 1975.

Legal Basis of Census

The 1975 Population Census was conducted in conformity with the provisions in Article 4 of the Statistics Law (Law No. 18 of 1947)

For the execution of the census, the following orders and instructions were established.

Cabinet Order for the Establishment of Enumeration

Districts for the 1975 Population Census (Cabinet Order No. 152 of 1974)

Cabinet Order for the 1975 Population Census (Cabinet Order No. 114 of 1975)

Instruction for the Establishment of Enumeration

Districts for the 1975 Population Census (Prime Minister's Office Instruction No. 7 of 1974)

Instruction for the Execution of the 1975 Population Census (Prime Minister's Office Instruction No. 7 of 1975)

Designation of the Islands Belonging to *Honshu*, *Hokkaido*, *Shikoku*, *Kyushu* and *Okinawa* (Prime Minister's Office Notification No. 16 of 1975)

Designation of the Population Census Questionnaire (Prime Minister's Office Notification No. 17 of 1975)

Designation of Certificate of Census Enumerator and Budge for Census Personnel (Prime Minister's Office Notification No. 19 of 1975)

Areal Coverage of Enumeration

The 1975 Population Census covered the whole territory of Japan which included *Honshu*, *Hokkaido*, *Shikoku*, *Kyushu* and *Okinawa* as well as their neighbouring islands designated by the Prime Minister.

The following islands were excluded from the enumeration.

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

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

Population Enumerated in the Census

The 1975 Population Census was designed to enumerate the so-called *de jure* population who lived in the territory of Japan. The *de jure* population in the census referred to those persons who usually lived in a definite place and who had resided, or were going to reside, at

their respective places for three months or more at the date of the census. Persons who had no fixed address where they had lived, or were going to live, for three months or more were enumerated at the place where they stayed at the census date.

However, the following persons were enumerated exceptionally at the following places.

(1) Students and pupils who were attending regular as well as non-regular schools which were designated in the Articles 1 and 83 of the School Education Law (Law No. 26 of 1947): places where they resided for attending school regardless of the period of stay, for example, home, school dormitory or boarding house

(2) In-patients in a hospital: the hospital only when they had been hospitalized for three months or more at the time of the census

(3) Crewman of a ship, excluding crew of a ship of the Self-Defence Forces: his home. If he had no home, he was enumerated at the port where his ship first entered during five days from October 1 to 5.

(4) Residents of a camp and crew of a ship of the Self-Defence Forces: the camp or the regional staff office where the ship was registered (the naval base headquarter when the ship belonged to it)

(5) Persons in a prison or a detention house with fixed penalties and those in a reformatory or a women's guidance home: the institution

(6) Persons who had no usual place of residence where they were or would be living for more than three months were enumerated at the places where they were present at the time of the census.

All foreigners were enumerated as far as they had been, or were going to be in Japan for three months or more with the following exceptions:

(1) Foreign diplomatic corps, their suites and their dependents

(2) Foreign military personnel, military civilians and their dependents

Enumeration Items

The 1975 Population Census Questionnaire contained the 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) Marital status
- (6) Nationality
- (7) Type of activities

- (8) Employment status
- (9) Name of establishment and the kind of business or industry
- (10) Kind of work
- (11) Place of work or location of school
For a household
- (12) Number of household members
- (13) Type of household
- (14) Kind of Residence
- (15) Number of dwelling rooms
- (16) Area of floor space of dwelling rooms

Method of Survey

The field enumeration of the 1975 Population Census was conducted, within their respective jurisdictions, by the mayors or the heads of *shi* (city), *ku* (ward), *machi* (town) and *mura* (village), under the supervision of the governors of prefectures. The whole procedure was planned and administered by the Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister.

Before the census taking, the whole area of Japan was divided into about 670 thousand enumeration districts to be mapped accurately. The enumeration districts included the following three kinds: Ordinary Enumeration Districts, Special Enumeration Districts and Water Enumeration Districts. An Ordinary Enumeration District was set up to comprise, on the average, fifty households in it.

The field works of the census were carried out by about 640 thousand census enumerators who were temporarily employed by the Government for this census. Moreover, about 45 thousand census supervisors were appointed to take responsibilities for the training and supervision of enumerators as well as for the inspection of the census documents.

During a week starting from 24 through 30 of September 1975, the enumerator distributed the census questionnaires and the filled-in examples to every household within the enumeration district assigned to him, requesting the household head to fill out the census questionnaire. During the period from 1 to 5 of October the enumerator visited every household once again to collect the filled-out questionnaires and checked the entries.

The type of the questionnaire used in the census was the "household schedule" designed to report the household members up to four persons in a sheet. The head or the representative of household was required to fill in answers for the above-mentioned questions except "Type of household" (item 13) which was filled in by the enumerator through interview with the head (or the representative) of household.

For the enumeration of members of Self-Defence Forces and of persons in the reformatory institutions, the "Special Questionnaires" which were designed to report up to eight persons in a sheet were employed.

All of the census questionnaires are read directly by the optical mark reader to record the information in magnetic tapes.

Tabulation and Publication

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, Population Count Based on List of Household, Final Count of Population, Complete Count Tabulation, Tabulation on Commuting Population, Prompt Tabulation (One-percent Sample Tabulation, Twenty-percent Sample Tabulation) and Detailed Tabulation (Twenty-percent Sample Tabulation).

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

(1) Preliminary Count of Population

As the first report of the census result, the preliminary count of population by sex and of households for Japan, prefectures, municipalities (i.e., *shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura*) was officially released on December 10, 1975 and a report *Preliminary Count of Population* was published on December 15, 1975. This preliminary count was based on the entries of the summary sheets which were prepared by the prefectural and the municipal governments to ascertain the number of population and households that were enumerated in the respective jurisdictions.

(2) Population Count Based on Lists of Household

In the 1975 Population Census, the population for the whole Japan as well as each prefecture and municipality (*shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura*) was counted at the Bureau of Statistics on the basis of the number of population appearing on the lists of households which were prepared by the census enumerators so that the users may use item as the official population figures for various purpose before the release of the final count of population and households on the basis of the questionnaires. The results were reported in the Official Gazette of the Government in three batches from the middle of March to the middle of April, 1976. These results was published as "Population Counts Based on Lists of Households" in April 1976.

(3) Final Count of Population and Households Number

The population for Japan, prefectures and municipi-

palties (i.e., *shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura*) is tabulated at the Bureau of Statistics by counting the number of persons entered in the census questionnaires by the electronic data processing system. The results were published on the several issues of the Official Gazette by June, 1977 a report entitled *Final Count of Population* was published.

(4) Prompt Tabulation (Once-percent Sample Tabulation)

The one-percent sample tabulation was carried out to offer a prompt report of the 1975 Population Census concerning the basic characteristics of population for whole Japan, by using sample households with the sampling ratio of one to one hundred.

The results were published in *Prompt Report (One-percent Sample Tabulation) of the Basic Findings of the 1975 Population Census* by March, 1976.

(5) Prompt Tabulation (Twenty-percent Sample Tabulation)

The twenty-percent sample tabulation is to be carried out to offer a prompt report of the 1975 Population Census concerning the basic characteristics of population for prefectures, *shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura* by using sample households with the sampling ratio of one to five.

The results were published in *Prompt Report (Twenty-percent Sample Tabulation) of the Basic Findings for Prefectures and Municipalities of the 1975 Population Census* by August, 1976.

(6) Complete Count Tabulation

The tabulation aims at providing statistics on the basic characteristics of the population in three levels of administrative divisions, that is, Japan, prefectures and municipalities. The results of this tabulation for each prefecture are to be compiled at successive interval in the forty-seven separate parts of Volume 3: *Prefecture and Municipalities*. Then the national total, as the sum of forty-seven prefectures, will be compiled in Volume 2: *Whole Japan* by August of 1977.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Population

Population refers to *de jure* population, the explanation of which is given in "Population Enumerated in the Census" above mentioned.

Land Area

The land areas of prefectures and municipalities, i.e., *shi* (city), *ku* (ward), *machi* (town) and *mura* (village) presented in this volume are based on the "Survey of the Land Area for *Shi*, *Ku*, *Machi* and

(7) Tabulation on Commuting Population

The tabulation on commuting population is planned to throw light on the daily movement of workers and students commuting between homes and places of work or school with respect to the number, direction and economic characteristics of commuters. The results of this tabulation are also used to calculate the daytime population in each locality to be compared with the respective nighttime population, that is, census population. Statistics of commuting population as well as the daytime population will become available in Volume 4: *Commutation* by September of 1978.

(8) Detailed Tabulation

The tabulation is scheduled to be carried out after the completion of the Complete Count Tabulation to complement it by providing more detailed tables for Japan, prefectures and cities with population of 500,000 or more regarding major subjects of the census inquiries by using sample households with the sampling ratio of one to five.

The results will be published in the separate volumes of Volume 5: *Results of Detailed Tabulation* by September of 1978.

(9) Other Publications Scheduled

Besides the above-mentioned census reports and advance reports series, the following publications are scheduled. *1975 Population Census: Densely Inhabited Districts of Japan*, which includes the statistical tables of DID population and area and the boundary maps of each DID, *Abridged Report Series* which contain summary explanations and tables of this census results having comparisons with those of previous censuses for whole Japan, each prefecture, and each municipality are published in several series, and *Population Maps of Japan* in which are presented distribution of population, population density, population changes and characteristics etc. by each municipality.

Mura of All Japan, 1975" 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.

Age

Age refers to the age at the last birthday before October 1, 1975.

Marital Status

Marital status is classified into the following four categories according to the virtual relations regardless of the legal status due to registration. Persons in common law marriages are, therefore, included in "Married".

Single: a person who has never been married

Married: a person who has a spouse (husband or wife)

Widowed: a person who has been separated from spouse by death and not remarried

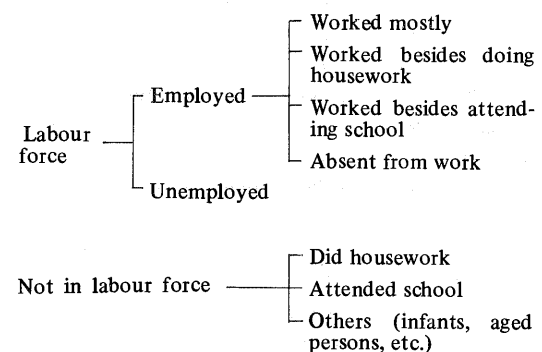
Divorced: a person who has been parted from spouse by divorce and not remarried to any one else

Nationality

Nationality refers to the country of citizenship. As for the treatment of dual citizenship, those who reported both Japanese and foreign nationalities are counted as Japanese, and those who reported two or more foreign nationalities are counted as being of the nationality which was entered in the first place in the column "Nationality" of the questionnaire.

Labour Force Status

According to the type of activities during the week from 24 to 30 of September, 1975, all persons of fifteen years old and over are classified as follows:



The specifications of the main categories are:

Employed – "Employed" persons refer to all persons who did any work during the week before the census date for pay or profit, such as wage, salary, allowance, business profit, etc. as well as persons who had a job or business but did not work at all during the week before the census date because of vacation, illness, bad weather, labour dispute, or personal reasons. The latter are included in "Employed" only when one of the following conditions is satisfied:

(1) The employee whose absence from work did not extend over 30 days up to the census date, or who

received or expected to receive wage or salary during the week before the census date.

(2) The self-employed worker whose absence from work did not extend over 30 days up to the census date.

"Employed" persons include, therefore, not only persons working as employees of a company, factory, store, government office, etc., proprietors of their own farms, stores, factories, etc., but also persons working in the family business on a farm, in a store, private hospital and so forth, even though they were not paid any wages. It is no matter whether he worked mainly during the week or worked subsidiarily while keeping house, attending school, and so forth.

Unemployed – "Unemployed" persons refer to those who had no job but were able to work and actually seeking for a job during the week before the census date.

The term "labour force" is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed".

Note in labour force – Persons not in labour force comprise all persons who had no job and did not make any positive effort to find a job during the week before the census date or were unable to work; among such persons are included those who were unable to work because of illness or old age, those making their living on revenues from assets, old age pensions, etc., or those mainly keeping house or attending school.

Employment Status

All employed persons are classified, according to the employment status in the establishment where they were at work during the census week, into the following five categories. Those who were "doing home handicraft" (which was separated in the census questionnaire) are included in "Self-employed persons" below.

Employees – Persons employed by a person, a company, a corporation or the government office, etc. They include office workers, factory workers, public servants, officers of a corporation, employees in a private retail shop, domestic servants, daily or temporary workers.

Directors – Directors of a company or a corporation including managing directors.

Employers – Persons who run business employing others, i.e., proprietors of private shops and factories, farmers, medical practitioners, lawyers, who have one or more employees.

Self-employed persons – Persons who run business without employees. Those who were doing home handicraft job are included here.

Family workers – Persons who work in the business,

farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household in which they live.

Industry

Industry of an employed person refers to the kind of business of the establishment where he worked during the week before census date. In case of a person who was "absent from work", industry refers to the kind of business of the establishment from which he was absent. If a person worked in two or more establishments, "industry" was decided by that of the establishment where he worked most.

The industrial classification used for the 1975 Population Census was based on the Domestic Standard Industrial Classification (Notification of Administrative Management Agency No. 39 in March, 1972) and re-adjusted for the 1975 Population Census. It consists of 175 minor groups, 46 medium groups and 14 major groups.

Industrial Classification (Major Groups)

- A. Agriculture
- B. Forestry and hunting
- C. Fishery and aquaculture
- D. Mining
- E. Construction
- F. Manufacturing
- G. Wholesale and retail trade
- H. Finance and insurance
- I. Real estate
- J. Transport and communication
- K. Electricity, gas, water and steam
- L. Services
- M. Government
- N. Unclassifiable

Type of Household

Households are composed of the ordinary households and the quasi-households.

Ordinary household – An ordinary household is defined as a group of persons sharing living quarters and living expenses as well as a person who lives by himself occupying a dwelling house. The living-in employees are treated as follows:

(1) The living-in employees for business are included in the ordinary household of the employer so far as their number does not exceed five, but they are treated as a separate quasi-household if their number reaches six or more.

(2) The living-in employees for domestic service are included in the ordinary household of the employer regardless of their number.

Quasi-household – A quasi-household refers to a person or a group of persons who do not belong to the ordinary household and includes the following:

- (1) One-person quasi-household – a person residing together with an ordinary household keeping a separate budget, or a person residing in a boarding house
- (2) Living-in employee – a group of six or more living-in business employees
- (3) Dormitory for students – a group of single persons residing together in a school dormitory
- (4) Dormitory for workers – a group of single persons residing in a company's dormitory for unmarried employees
- (5) Hospital – a group of inpatients in a hospital
- (6) Social institution – a group of inmates of a social institution such as an old people's home, a mother's home, etc.
- (7) Self-Defence Forces – a group of persons residing in a camp and crew of a ship of the Self-Defence Forces
- (8) Reformatory institution – a group of persons residing in a reformatory institution whose penalties have been fixed

In the case of (1), each person constitutes a one-person quasi-household. In the case of (2), a group of employees constitutes a quasi-household. In the case of (3), (4) and (6), a group of persons living in each building constitutes a quasi-household. In the case of (5), a group of inpatients in a hospital constitutes a quasi-household. In the case of (7) and (8), a group of persons which was generally a unit of enumeration constitutes a quasi-household.

Household Members and Related Household Members

Household members refer to the persons comprising a household and related household members to the household members who are related with the head of household by kinship marriage or adoption.

Family Type of Household

Ordinary households are classified, according to the relationship among household members, into three categories: relatives household, non-relatives households and one-person household. Relatives households consist of the family nuclei and other relatives and are further divided into thirteen minor groups. These minor classification is based on the relation between the couple of the youngest generation and other related household members, regardless of the presence of non-related household members.

A. Relatives households

I. Family nuclei

- (1) A married couple only
- (2) A married couple and their child(ren)
- (3) Father and his child(ren)
- (4) Mother and her child(ren)

II. Other relatives households

- (5) A couple and their parents
- (6) A couple and their parent
- (7) A couple with their child(ren) and parents
- (8) A couple with their child(ren) and parent
- (9) A couple and relative(s) other than child(ren) and parents
- (10) A couple with child(ren) and relative(s) other than parents
- (11) A couple with their parent(s) and relative(s) other than child(ren)
- (12) A couple with their child(ren), parent(s) and other relative(s)
- (13) Other relatives households not elsewhere classified

B. Non-relative households Households consisting of the head of household and those who are not related to him.

C. One-person households. . . . Households consisting of one person

The classification explained above is the same as used in the 1970 census.

Economic Type of Household

Ordinary households are classified into the following groups according to the labour force status, industry and employment status of the head of household and the related household members.

- I. Agricultural workers' households Households whose members are engaged in agriculture, forestry or fishery
 - (1) Agricultural self-employed's households Households with head who is a self-employed worker in agriculture, forestry or fishery
 - (2) Agricultural employees' households Households with head who is an employee in agriculture, forestry or fishery
- II. Agricultural and non-agricultural workers' mixed households. Households consisting of both agricultural and non-agricultural workers
 - (3) Agricultural self-employed's mixed households Households with head who is a self-employed in agriculture, forestry or fishery
 - (4) Agricultural employees' mixed households . . .

Households with head who is an employee in agriculture, forestry or fishery

(5) Non-agricultural self-employed's mixed households . . . Households with head who is a self-employed in non-agricultural industry

(6) Non-agricultural employees' mixed households Households with head who is an employee in non-agricultural industry

III. Non-agricultural workers' households Households in which all employed persons are engaged in non-agricultural industries

(7) Non-agricultural self-employed's households

(8) Non-agricultural employees' household Households with head who is an employee in non-agricultural industry (without related persons of self-employed)

(9) Non-agricultural self-employees' households (with self-employed head) Households with head who is a self-employed in non-agricultural industry (with related persons of employee)

(10) Non-agricultural self-employed and employees' households (with employee head) Households with head who is an employee in non-agricultural industry (with related persons of self-employed)

IV. Households without worker

V. Households whose economic type is not classifiable

In case that a head of the household is not employed, "head" refers to the employed person who is entered in the nearest column to the head of the schedule. As in the case of the classification of family type, the above classification was made without referring to the characteristics of those who are not related to the head of household. The classification explained above is the same as used in the 1970 census.

Kind of Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified into the following two types:

Dwelling houses – A dwelling house is defined as a durable structure or a structurally separated part of a structure built or renovated in a manner suitable for separate home life of a family. For instance, a detached private house, or each apartment of an apartment house which is completely partitioned and built for a separate family living is included in this type. Also included here are dwelling houses with store or work shop attached to them.

Dormitory and others – A dormitory or a boarding house is defined as a building built or renovated for living of a group of unmarried students or workers.

Others include all living quarters other than the dwelling house, dormitory and boarding house, such as hospital, school, hotel, office, factory and bureau. A temporary hut, such as emergency tent or barrack, is also included.

Tenure

Tenure of dwelling houses is classified into the following five categories:

Owned house – Refers to a dwelling house including an apartment owned by a household living in it. The owned house includes a house which has not yet been registered, or a house which was purchased in installments which has not yet been paid up.

Publicly owned – Refers to a rented house or apartment managed by prefectural or municipal governments, Japan Housing Corporation, Public Corporation for Housing Supply, Housing Association, etc., excluding an issued house.

Privately owned – Refers to a house rented by the household living in it, other than rented house or apartment which is publicly owned.

Issued house – Refers to a dwelling house owned by a company, private organization or the government and issued to the employee and his household for the convenience of his service or as a partial payment of his wages. It makes no difference whether the rent is actually paid or not.

Rented room – Refers to a rented room in a part of a dwelling house (that is, owned, rented or issued) occupied by other household.

Number of Dwelling Rooms and "Tatami"

The numbers of dwelling rooms and of "tatami" are presented for dwelling houses. "Dwelling rooms" refer to rooms used for living purposes such as a livingroom, a sitting room, a bed room, a guest room, a drawing room, a dining room and a dining-kitchen (dinette) etc., but exclude an entrance hall, a kitchen, a toilet, a bathroom, a corridor and a room used for business purposes.

Division of Area

Japan is administratively divided into forty-seven prefectures of which forty-three carry the suffix *ken* and the remaining four are known as *to*, *do* or *fu*. Each prefecture is further divided into *shi* (cities) and *gun* or *shicho* (rural countries). The *gun* and *shicho* are subdivided into *machi* or *cho* (towns) and *mura* or *son* (villages). The ten major cities, i.e., Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Yokohama, Kyoto, Kobe, Kitakyushu, Sapporo, Kawasaki and Fukuoka are subdivided into *ku* (wards).

DID's

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*, *machi* or *mura* that is composed of a group of contiguous enumeration districts each of which has a population density of about 4,000 inhabitants or more per square kilometer, and whose total population exceeds 5,000 as of October 1, 1975.

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, which are almost homogeneous in social and economic characteristics. The size of a census tract ranges between 5,000 and 20,000 population, with the exception of census tracts which include a social institution or a reformatory institution with 1,000 inmates or more, or a camp of the Self-Defence Forces.

The enumeration districts for the 1975 Population Census were delineated within each census tract and the boundaries of the census tracts are to be fixed over time hereafter for the future comparison of the successive censuses.