

第2部 国勢調査の概要

Part2 Outline of Population Census of Japan

Chapter1 Outline of the 2010 Population Census of Japan

History

The population censuses in Japan have been conducted almost every five years since 1920, the 2010 Population Census being the nineteenth 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.

Names and dates of these censuses are :

1920Population Census	1 October 1920
1925Population Census	1 October 1925
1930Population Census	1 October 1930
1935Population Census	1 October 1935
1940Population Census	1 October 1940
(1944Population Census	22 February 1944)
(1945Population Census	1 November 1945)
(1946Population Census	26 April 1946)
1947Extraordinary Population Census	1 October 1947
(1948Population Census	1 August 1948)
1950Population Census	1 October 1950
1955Population Census	1 October 1955
1960Population Census	1 October 1960
1965Population Census	1 October 1965
1970Population Census	1 October 1970
1975Population Census	1 October 1975
1980Population Census	1 October 1980
1985Population Census	1 October 1985
1990Population Census	1 October 1990
1995Population Census	1 October 1995
2000Population Census	1 October 2000
2005Population Census	1 October 2005
2010Population Census	1 October 2010

The first census was conducted in 1920 in conformity with “the Act Concerning the Population Census” (Act No.49, 1902)

After the first census, which was taken in 1920, by the amendment of the Act Concerning the Population Census in 1922, the population censuses came to be conducted every five years, with the large-scale census and the simplified census alternately.

The prewar censuses were conducted in conformity with the Act Concerning the Population

Census. The 1925 and 1935 censuses were simplified censuses, and the 1920, 1930 and 1940 censuses were large-scale censuses.

The 1945 simplified census was not taken because of World War II.

After the War, “Statistics Act” (Act No.18, 1947) was enacted and provisions on the population census were established. The Statistics Act also aims at regulating the designated statistics which, according to the Statistics Act, 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 Management and coordination Agency. The population census was designated as “Designated Statistics No.1” by the “Designation of the Population Census” (Cabinet Notification No.21, 2 May 1947). The Extraordinary Population Census was conducted in 1947 in conformity with the provisions of the Statistics Act. In this act, it was provided that the census should be conducted every five years.

But after the 1950 census, this act was amended in 1954 to conduct the census every ten years and the simplified census in the fifth year after the census, and the 1955 census was conducted as a simplified census.

Since then, in 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000, the large-scale censuses were conducted and in 1965, 1975, 1985, 1995 and 2005 the simplified census were conducted.

After then the population census was designated as “Fundamental Statistics Survey” by the “Statistics Act”(Act No.53, 2007) revised in 2007. The 2010 census was conducted as large-scale census based on it.

The main difference between a large-scale census and a simplified census is the number of questions asked in the census. During the prewar period questions of a simplified census were limited to the basic characteristics of the population, i.e, name, sex, age, marital status, while a large-scale census covered questions on economic characteristics such as industry and occupation in addition to the basic characteristics of the population.

After the War, the scale of census-taking has generally been amplified so as to satisfy the increased demands from a wider variety of users for the census results.

The large-scale censuses (1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010) covered questions on dwellings, internal migration and education in addition to basic and economic characteristics of the population.

The simplified censuses (1955, 1965, 1975, 1985,1995 and 2005) covered questions on economic characteristics and dwelling besides basic characteristics of the population.

Population Censuses of Okinawa-ken

The 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2005 census had been also conducted in Okinawa-ken since it reverted to Japan on 15 May 1972, as the 47th prefecture of Japan. Before reversion, the census had been conducted by the U.S. Military Government in the Ryukyu Islands or Government of the Ryukyu Island five times in Okinawa-ken.

Names and dates of these censuses are :

1950Population Census	1 December 1950
1955Provisional PopulationCensus	1 December 1955
1960Population Census	1 December 1960
1965Provisional PopulationCensus	1 October 1965
1970Population Census	1 October 1970

The 1950 census was conducted in conformity with the U.S. Military Government in the Ryukyu Island Order(Act No.25 enacted on 18 October 1950), and the 1955, 1960 and 1965 censuses were conducted in conformity with Articles 5 of the Statistics Act established by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands(Act No.43 enacted on 14 September 1954).

The 1970 census was conducted in conformity with the recommendation of the Japan-America- Ryukyu Consultative Committee (No.32, 11 March 1969). This was the first census that was carried out in Okinawa at the same time and by the same method as in Japan proper.

Date of the Census

The 2010 Population Census was taken as of 0:00 a.m., 1 October 2010. This date has been kept unchanged throughout regular censuses since 1920.

Legal Basis of the Census

The 2010 Population Census was conducted in conformity with provisions of Article 5, Clause 2 of the Statistics Act, Cabinet Order for the Population Census (Cabinet Order No.98 of 1980), the Rules for the Execution of the Population Census (Prime Minister's Office Order No.21 of 1980) and the Ministerial Ordinance for Instruction for the Establishment of Enumeration Districts for the Population Census (Prime Minister's Office Order No.24 of 1984).

Therefore, the population census is subject to provisions related to Fundamental Statistics Survey in the Statistics Act and in the Cabinet Order for the Enforcement of the Statistics Act, such as obligation to report, field investigation, safeguard of secrecy and publication of results.

Cabinet Order for the Population Census provides date and coverage of census, enumeration items, method of survey, and so on.

The Rules for the Execution of the Population Census provides the form of the questionnaire, enumeration period and relevant matters.

Area Coverage of the Census

The 2010 Population Census covered the whole territory of Japan excluding the following islands in accordance with the Regulation for the Execution of the Population Census mentioned above.

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

There are considerable differences in the area coverage between the prewar and the postwar censuses.

- (1) The censuses of prewar time covered Korea, Taiwan and other areas which were removed from the Japanese territory according to the Peace Treaty, after the War. These areas have, of course, been excluded from the coverage of censuses since 1945.
- (2) After the War, Tokara-*retto* (Toshima-*mura* in Oshima-*gun*, Kagoshima-*ken*) and Amami-*gunto* (major portions of Oshima-*gun*) which were returned to Japan in 1951 and 1953 respectively have been included in the censuses since 1955. The Ogasawara Islands returned in 1968 and Okinawa-*ken* returned in 1972 have been included in the censuses since 1970 and 1975 respectively.

The population and land areas covered in each census are presented in “Table, Comparison of Population and Area Covered in Each Population Census of Japan” on Part2 Appendix 5

Population Enumerated in the Census

The 2010 Population Census used what is known as *de jure* population concept for enumerating the people. That is, a person was enumerated at the place where he or she usually lived, and was counted as the population of the area including the place.

The term “persons usually living” was defined in the census as those persons who had lived or were going to live for three months or more at their respective households at the census date. Persons who had no usual places of living in this sense were enumerated at the places where they were present at the date of the census. There were, however, exceptions to this general rule for the following population groups:

- (1) Students and pupils of regular schools as well as those attending special training schools or miscellaneous schools who were living in school dormitories, boarding houses or the like were enumerated at the places where they lived regardless of their period of stay.
- (2) Inpatients of hospitals were enumerated in the hospitals only when they had been hospitalized for three months or more at the census date. Otherwise, they were enumerated at their homes even if they were expected to be in the hospital for three months or more.
- (3) Crews aboard ships except ships of the Self-Defense Forces were enumerated at their residential places on land, if any. Otherwise, they were enumerated on the ships if the ships were of the Japanese flag and were at anchor at a port of Japan at the census date, or if the ships left a port of Japan before the census date and entered a port of Japan within five days after the census date without calling at any foreign ports.
- (4) Residents in the camps of the Self-Defense Forces were enumerated in the camps. Crews aboard ships of the Self-Defense Forces were enumerated at the places of the local general headquarters to which their ships belonged.
- (5) Persons in prisons or detention houses whose penalties had been fixed, and inmates of reformatories or women's guidance homes were enumerated at those institutions.

In accordance with the rules described above, all persons living in Japan were enumerated whether they were foreigners or not. However, the following persons were excluded from the enumeration.

- (1) Foreign diplomatic corps, their suite and their dependents

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

According to the information offered from the foreign agencies in Japan to the government of Japan, the persons indicated in the group (2) numbered 102,608 as of 1 October 2010.

Among Japanese who were living or traveling abroad, those who were expected to be absent from home for less than three months around the date of the census were enumerated at their homes in Japan, but others were excluded from the enumeration.

Among Japanese who were staying in foreign countries, those who were staying for more than three months numbered 758,888 as of 1 October 2010, according to the Annual Report of Statistics on Japanese Nationals Overseas (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan), of which 24,284 persons were Japanese diplomatic corps including their dependents. Permanent residents who had Japanese nationality numbered 384,569 and the total number of overseas residents reached 1,143,357.

Topics to be surveyed

The 2010 Population Census covered the following topics.

For household members:

- (1) Name
- (2) Sex
- (3) Year and month of birth
- (4) Relationship to the household head
- (5) Marital status
- (6) Nationality
- (7) Duration of residency at the current domicile
- (8) Place of 5 years previous residence
- (9) Education
- (10) Type of activity
- (11) Name of establishment and kind of business (Industry)
- (12) Kind of work (Occupation)
- (13) Employments status
- (14) Place of work or location of school
- (15) Transportation to the place of work or the location of school

For households:

- (1) Type of household
- (2) Number of household members
- (3) Type and tenure of dwelling
- (4) Area of floor space of dwelling
- (5) Type of building and number of stories

The 2010 census which was conducted as a large-scale census, added four more topics such as

“Duration of residency at the current domicile”, “Place of 5 years previous residence”, “Education” and “Transportation to the place of work or the location of school”, to the 2005 census. And “Hours actually worked during the week” in 2005 census was excluded.

Census Organization

The 2010 Population Census was conducted through the following channel: Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications—Prefectures (*To, Do, Fu* and *Ken*)—Municipalities (*Shi, Machi* and *Mura*)—Supervisors—Enumerators—Households.

The Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications was in charge of the planning, arrangement of materials and documents and supervision for census work of prefectures and municipalities.

The statistics sections of prefectural governments took responsibility for census operations in each prefecture. Census work, including distribution of reserve census documents to municipal governments, supervision of field work, scrutinizing of the census documents which were submitted to the prefecture, and so forth, had been performed through the statistics sections of prefectural governments.

Shi (city), *Machi* (town) and *Mura* (village) offices performed such work as the establishment of enumeration districts, the selection and training of supervisors and enumerators, and scrutinizing of the census documents which were submitted from enumerators.

The field work was carried out by about 700,000 enumerators specially appointed for this census. Moreover, about 90,000 supervisors were appointed to take the responsibility of training and supervising enumerators, of scrutinizing the entries on the census questionnaires, and so forth. These enumerators and supervisors were appointed by the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications.

These census data were tabulated by the National Statistics Center and the results are released by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

Method of the Census

1. Enumeration Districts

Before the census-taking, the whole area to be covered by the census was divided into enumeration districts and accurately mapped.

There were three types of enumeration districts; Ordinary Enumeration Districts, Special Enumeration Districts, 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 were broad but thinly populated or in the areas where special population groups formed their communities such as

social institutions and large hospitals.

Water Enumeration Districts were set up on the all port area of international tactics port, international hub port and major port, which Port and Harbor Act designates as such And the districts where people were living in boats or ships of local port which Port and Harbor Act designates as such, and those of the fishing ports and around the mouths of rivers or canals, which Act on Development of Fishing ports and Grounds designates as such were set up.

Enumeration districts of each type is as follows:

Ordinary Enumeration Districts

Special Enumeration Districts

Mountains, forests, prairies, etc.

Areas of large factories and schools, etc.

Social institutions and large hospitals

Prisons, detention houses and reformatory institutions

Camps of the Self-Defense Forces

Areas exclusively used by foreign military forces

Dormitories of boarding houses having 50 single persons or more

Water Enumeration Districts

These enumeration districts are useful not only as a basis of census field work to ensure enumerators for confirmation of their assigned enumeration districts, but also as sampling frames to be used for various kinds of subsequent sample surveys later.

The enumeration districts were demarcated on the basis of “Basic Unit Blocks”, which had been introduced since 1990 improve small area statistics.

2. Enumeration Procedure

The enumeration procedure was as follows. During the period from 23 September 2010 to 24 October 2010, enumerators delivered “questionnaires”, “How to Fill in the Census Questionnaire” and “Mailing Envelope” in “Enumeration Documents Envelope” that accommodates A4-size documents to each household and requested the household to fill out the questionnaire. Respondents could select the submission methods, which were either by envelope via enumerators or by mail. In addition, the response by the internet was available and enumerators delivered “How to Response by the Internet” in Tokyo-to.

Ahead of the distribution and collection of questionnaires, enumerators had delivered a leaflet called “Asking Your Cooperation for the Census” to households during the period from 20 to 22 September 2010 to inform them of the Census.

As a rule, it was each household that was supposed to fill out a questionnaire. As for households with no one at home during the period, however, enumerators did through interviews with their neighbors for three items of the name, sex and number of household members.

3. Enumeration Documents

The questionnaire for the 2010 Census was designed with A4 size and double-sided OCRs type mark and number entry. The questionnaire could accommodate up to 4 persons. We also prepared the following auxiliary questionnaires in order to be read and filled in easily by aged persons or foreigners.. Enlarged Character Questionnaires which was printed out with enlarged characters were for aged persons or amblyopic persons. Multilingual Documents in which the questionnaire was translated into 27 languages were for foreigners who were not able to understand Japanese.

All the survey items were filled out by households except “Type of Households” , which was filled out by enumerators through interviews.

Enumerators prepared “Household Listing Sheet” by Basic Unit Block, entering the family name of the head, the address and the number of questionnaires they distributed to each household. It underlay “Preliminary Counts of the Population and Households”, which had been released at the end of February 2011.

Municipalities made “Municipal Summary Sheets of Population and Households” based on the entry of “Household Listing Sheet” . Prefectural government made “Prefectural Summary Sheets of Population and Households” base on the “Municipal Summary Sheets of Population and Households” which was submitted by the municipalities.

“Summary Map of the Enumeration District” was also prepared by enumerators to prevent households from being omitted or double-enumerated, which contained boundaries among EDs and Basic Unit Blocks, locations of residences, etc.

Method of Tabulation

After being accepted and sorted, questionnaires were read using OCR (Optical Character Reader) and coded by category (industry, occupation, etc.)

Based on input data, blanks, erroneous entries, and conflicting entries in the questionnaires were checked and corrected in case of necessity automatically, and data that had been completely checked were then compiled and tabulated.

Tabulation and Publication

The National Statistics Center, takes charge of the whole tabulation of the census results. The tabulated results are released on the website and in reports by the Statistics Bureau. The reports containing the principal results are published after the release. The tabulation and publication are scheduled as follows.

(1) Preliminary Counts of the Population and Households

As the first release of the census results, the preliminary counts of the population and of households for the whole country, prefectures and municipalities (i.e. *shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura*) were released and announced in the official gazette of the government on 25 February 2011.

These preliminary counts are based on the entries on the summary sheets which are prepared by the prefectural and municipal governments to ascertain the number of persons and households enumerated in the respective enumeration districts under their jurisdiction.

(2) Preliminary Sample Tabulation

The tabulation by using sample households was carried out to offer preliminary results on the basic characteristics of population and households including sex, age, labour force status, industrial and occupational structure, place of work or schooling, and migrant. The sampling ratio for this tabulation was about one percent.

The results were released on 29 June 2011 and a report entitled “2010 Population Census of Japan, Results of Preliminary Sample Tabulation” was published.

(3) Basic Complete Tabulation on Population and Households

In the 2010 Population Census, the complete tabulation is performed in three stages. The first basic complete tabulation includes statistics on the basic characteristics of population and households, and statistics on aged persons household, for the whole country, prefectures and municipalities.

At first, the results of this tabulation for Iwate-ken, Miyagi-ken, Fukushima-ken were released on 27 July 2011. These statistics will be utilized as grasping of the situation of the disaster area by the Great East Japan Earthquake and contributing to the planning of the revival plan etc. Subsequently, the results for the other prefectures were released on 26 October 2011, and the reports entitled “2010 Population Census of Japan, Volume 2-2: Results of Basic Complete Tabulation on Population and Households” (12 separate books) were published. The results for the whole country were released on 26 October 2011. And the report entitled “2010 Population Census of Japan, Volume 2-1: Results of Basic Complete Tabulation on Population and Households” was published. The final count of the population and of households for the whole country, prefectures and municipalities (i.e. *shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura*) were announced in the official gazette of the government on 28 July 2011(Iwate-ken, Miyagi-ken and Fukushima-ken) and 27 October 2011(the others).

At this stage, the report entitled “2010 Population Census of Japan, Volume 1: Total Population and Households” which contains the population, households and area of each municipality as well as those of each prefecture, the whole country and each Densely Inhabited District was published in March 2012.

(4) Basic Complete Tabulation on Industries

The tabulation at this stage includes basic statistics on labour force status of population and industry of employed persons for the whole country, prefectures and municipalities.

The results of this tabulation for each prefecture and municipality were released by 24 April 2012, successively, prefecture by prefecture, and the reports entitled “2010 Population Census

of Japan, Volume 3-2: Results of Basic Complete Tabulation on Industries” (12 separate books) were published.

The results for the whole country were released on 24 April 2012 and the report entitled “2010 Population Census of Japan, Volume 3-1 : Results of Basic Complete Tabulation on Industries” was published.

(5) Basic Complete Tabulation on Occupations

The tabulation at this stage includes basic statistics on occupational structure of employed persons for the whole country, prefectures and municipalities.

The results of Basic Complete Tabulation on Occupations for each prefecture and municipality were released by 16 November 2012, successively, prefecture by prefecture, and the reports entitled “2010 Population Census of Japan, Volume 4-2: Results of Basic Complete Tabulation on Occupations” (12 separate books) were published. The results for the whole country were released on 16 November 2012, and the report entitled “2010 Population Census of Japan, Volume 4-1: Results of Basic Complete Tabulation on Occupations” was published.

(6) Detailed Sample Tabulation

The detailed sample tabulation is carried out to provide more detailed tables for the whole country, prefectures and municipalities. In this tabulation included are statistics based on detailed classifications of industry and occupation of employed persons.

The results of this tabulation for each prefecture and municipality were released by 29 October 2013, successively, prefecture by prefecture, and the reports entitled “2010 Population Census of Japan, Volume 5-2: Results of Detailed Sample Tabulation” (12 separate books) were published.

The results for the whole country were released on 29 October 2013 and the report entitled “2010 Population Census of Japan, Volume 5-1: Results of Detailed Sample Tabulation” was published (this report).

(7) Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling

The tabulation on place of work or schooling is designed to provide statistics on the daily movement of workers and students commuting between their homes and places of work or schooling and economic characteristics of commuters. The results of this tabulation are also used to calculate the daytime population in each municipality to be compared with each nighttime population, that is, the *de jure* population.

The tabulation on commuting population is carried out in three stages.

(i) Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling for Population and Industries

The first stage of the tabulation on commuting population includes statistics on the basic characteristics of population except occupation of employed persons by the place of work or schooling. The results were released on 26 June 2012, and the reports entitled

“2010 Population Census of Japan, Volume 6-1 Part1: Results of Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling for Population and Industries” and “2010 Population Census of Japan, Volume 6-1 Part2 : Results of Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling for Population and Industries” (12 separate books) were published.

(ii) Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling for Occupations

The second stage of the tabulation on commuting population includes the results on the occupational structure of employed persons by the place of work. The results were released on 19 February 2013, and the reports entitled “2010 Population Census of Japan, Volume 6-2: Results of Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling for Occupations” (6 separate books) were published.

(iii) Detailed Sample Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling

The third stage of the tabulation is conducted after the completion of the detailed sample tabulation to obtain statistics concerning detailed industry and occupation of commuters. The results were released on 29 October 2013, and the reports entitled “2010 Population Census of Japan, Volume 6-3 : Results of Detailed Sample Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling ” (6 separate books) were published.(this report).

(8) Tabulation on Internal Migration

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

The tabulation on internal migration will be carried out in three stages.

(i) Tabulation on Internal Migration for Population

The first stage of the tabulation on internal migration aims at clarifying mobility of population, that is, a change in usual place of residence and characteristics of migrants except industry and occupation.

The results were released on 31 January 2012, and the reports entitled “2010 Population Census of Japan, Volume 7-1: Results of Tabulation on Internal Migration for Population” (12 separate books) were published.

(ii) Tabulation on Internal Migration for Industries

The second stage of the tabulation on internal migration aims at clarifying mobility of population, that is, a change in usual place of residence and migrants by industry.

The results were released on 31 July 2012, and the reports entitled “2010 Population Census of Japan, Volume 7-2: Results of Tabulation on Internal Migration for Industries” (12 separate books) were published.

(iii) Tabulation on Internal Migration for Occupations

The third stage of the tabulation on internal migration aims at clarifying mobility of population, that is, a change in usual place of residence and migrants by occupation.

The results were released on 26 March 2013, and the report entitled “2010 Population Census of Japan, Volume 7-3: Results of Tabulation on Internal Migration for Occupations” was published.

(9) Tabulation for Small Areas

The fundamental results were tabulated by such small areas as subdivision of municipalities by *cho* and *aza*.

The results based on Basic Complete Tabulation on Population and Households, Basic Complete Tabulation on Industries, Basic Complete Tabulation on Occupations, the tabulation on place of work or schooling and the tabulation on internal migration after the release of the results of the corresponding tabulation for prefectures and municipalities.

(10) Supplementary Tabulation

To support new statistics needs, additional recruited tabulation were released on 29 January 2013.

(11) Other Publications

In addition to the above publications, the following reports containing edited and processed figures and analyses were issued to promote further utilization of the population census results:

Title of the Report	Date of Issue
(Outline of the 2010 Population Census of Japan) User's Guide	March 2011
(Materials Related to Enumeration Districts) User's Guide to Census Data and Materials Related to Enumeration Districts	August 2012
(Analytical articles) No.1 Population and Households of Japan at a glance No.2 Overview of Population and Households of Japan	March 2012 December 2012
(Summary Report, Statistic Table) Final Report : Population and Households of Japan	June 2014
(For kids) Population and households of Japan by life stage	March 2012
(Population Map Series) For Display • Population Density (i.e., <i>Shi</i> , <i>Ku</i> , <i>Machi</i> and <i>Mura</i>) • Rate of Population Change (i.e., <i>Shi</i> , <i>Ku</i> , <i>Machi</i> and <i>Mura</i>) • Proportion of Aged Population (i.e., <i>Shi</i> , <i>Ku</i> , <i>Machi</i> and <i>Mura</i>) For Atlas • Thematic Maps by <i>Shi</i> , <i>Ku</i> , <i>Machi</i> and <i>Mura</i> • Maps of Workers and Students Commuting to Large Cities	March 2012 November 2012 March 2013
(Grid Square Statistics) Grid Square Statistics of 2010 Population Census	October 2012

Evaluation Process

1. Pilot Surveys

In the 2010 Population Census, pilot surveys were taken three times, prior to the execution of the Census in order to evaluate the adequacy of census schemes.

The first pilot survey was taken in July 2007 in the cities; Fukushima-shi·shirakawa-shi of Fukushima-ken, Ota-ku·Itabashi-ku of Tokyo-to, Okazaki-shi·Kariya-shi of Aichi-ken, Kyoto-shi·Nagaokakyo-shi of Kyoto-fu, Ube-shi·Hirao-cho of Yamaguchi-ken, Matsuyama-shi·Tobe-cho of Ehime-ken, and Kurume-shi·Maebaru-shi of Fukuoka-ken. This survey mainly tested the methods on the Census, working load involved in operating the Census.

The second pilot survey was taken in June 2008 in the cities; Kitakami-shi of Iwate-ken, Toshima-ku of Tokyo-to, Yokohama-shi of Kanagawa-ken, Takaoka-shi of Toyama-ken, Osaka-shi of Osaka-fu, Kobe-shi of Hyogo-ken, Yonago-shi of Tottori-ken, Sakawa-cho of Kochi-ken, and Sasebo-shi of Nagasaki-ken. Based on the last survey results, this survey mainly tested the methods on the Census, working load involved in operating the Census, setting of the topics to be surveyed.

The third pilot survey was taken in June 2009 in all prefectural capitals and the cities designated by the Cabinet Order, aiming at providing local governments. Based on previous survey results, this survey mainly tested the methods on the Census, working load involved in operating the Census, and design of the census questionnaire.

Through the pilot surveys, the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications finalized the operational plan, evaluating the way of establishing EDs, the form and design of the questionnaire, the enumeration methods, the tabulating procedure, etc.

2. Post-Enumeration Survey

For the purpose of verifying the identification of the coverage to be surveyed and the truthfulness of the reported results for the survey items as well as obtaining reference data for the plan of the future population censuses, Post-enumeration Survey of the 2010 Population Census was conducted as of 21 November 2010 as the approved statistics survey in conformity with the General Statistical Surveys (Approval 2010).

This survey covered the EDs where were randomly sampled from “Ordinary Enumeration Districts”, “Social institutions and large hospitals having 200 patients or more”, and “Dormitories or boarding house having 50 single persons or more”, the sampling nation were as follows:

- I Ordinary Enumeration Districts 1/1500
- II Social institutions and hospitals having 200 patients or more 1/500
- III Dormitories or boarding houses having 50 single persons or more 1/500

The post-enumeration survey has been conducted every time since the 1950 Population Census when a census was taken, though it was named “Sampled Re-survey” in the 1950 and 1955 censuses.

Budget for the 2010 Population Census

The budget appropriated for the 2010 Population Census totaled 69 billion yen for eight years from 2007 fiscal year, as is shown in Table.

It is noted that the budgets appropriated for three years from 2007 fiscal year were the cost required for establishing enumeration districts and for conducting pilot surveys as the preliminary undertaking of the 2010 Census. For the 2010 budget, nearly all were the cost for the central government and the cost entrusted to local governments to carry out the census operation including fieldwork. A part of the 2010 budget and the budgets following 2011 fiscal year were the cost required for tabulation, releases of the results and preparation of the publications.

Table Budget for the 2010 Population Census of Census by Fiscal year

(Fiscal year, Unit:1,000 yen)									
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ¹⁾	2014 ²⁾	Total
Total	39,723	231,033	1,947,899	65,008,494	1,432,955	420,443	190,626	176,748	69,447,921
Total expenses for central governments	12,249	207,379	547,953	8,607,861	1,432,955	420,443	190,626	176,748	11,596,214
for the National Statistics Center	12,249	207,379	547,953	7,966,345	133,129	104,573	44,000	4,281	9,019,909
for Statistics Bureau	-	-	-	641,516	1,299,826	315,870	146,626	172,467	2,576,305
Entrusted expenses for local governments	27,474	23,654	1,399,946	56,400,633	-	-	-	-	57,851,707

1) Initial budget

2) Legislative bill submitted by the government

Appendix. Comparison of Population and Area Covered in Each

Part 1 Population

Area	1920 Oct. 1	1925 Oct. 1	1930 Oct. 1	1935 Oct. 1	1940 Oct. 1	1945 Oct. 1	1947 Oct. 1	1950 Oct. 1	1955 Oct. 1
Hokkaido	2,359,183	2,498,679	2,812,335	3,068,282	3,272,718	3,518,389	3,852,821	4,295,567	4,773,087
Uruppu-gun, Shinshiru-gun and Shumushu-gun	3,115	500	459	2,881	1,933	※	※	※	※
Etorofu-to (Shana-mura, Rube-tsu-mura and Shibetoro-mura)	4,949	5,184	6,363	6,109	5,121	-	-	-	-
Kunashiri-to (Tomari-mura, Ruyobetsu-mura)	6,530	8,252	7,386	8,547	8,996	-	-	-	-
Shikotan-to (Shikotan-mura)	542	857	911	1,177	1,499	-	-	-	-
Nemuro-shi ¹⁾	24,770	28,890	29,986	32,012	35,554	26,801	26,047	29,934	35,799
Habomai-gunto (Suisho-to, Yuri-to, Akiyuri-to, Shibotsu-to and Taraku-to)	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Other areas	...	...	...	...	...	26,801	26,047	29,934	35,799
Other areas	2,319,277	2,454,996	2,767,230	3,017,556	3,219,615	3,491,588	3,826,774	4,265,633	4,737,288
Tokyo-to	3,699,428	4,485,144	5,408,678	6,369,919	7,354,971	3,488,284	5,000,777	6,277,500	8,037,084
Ogasawara-mura ²⁾	5,425	5,780	5,742	6,729	7,361	-	-	-	-
Other areas	3,694,003	4,479,364	5,402,936	6,363,190	7,347,610	3,488,284	5,000,777	6,277,500	8,037,074
Shimane-ken	714,712	722,402	739,507	747,119	740,940	860,275	894,267	912,551	929,066
Oki-gun ³⁾	36,539	34,580	34,134	32,750	31,794	39,663	42,400	44,842	43,814
Okinoshima-cho ⁴⁾	3,522	3,330	3,175	3,006	2,853	3,699	3,748	4,091	3,969
Take-shima	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Other areas	...	...	...	...	...	3,699	3,748	4,091	3,969
Other areas	33,017	31,250	30,959	29,744	28,941	35,964	38,652	40,751	39,845
Other areas	678,173	687,822	705,373	714,369	709,146	820,612	851,867	867,709	885,252
Kagoshima-ken	1,415,582	1,472,193	1,556,690	1,591,466	1,589,467	1,538,466	1,746,305	1,804,118	2,044,112
Amami-gunto ⁵⁾								¹¹⁾	
(Naze-shi and Oshima-gu) ¹³⁾	210,511	203,912	204,062	200,973	181,495	-	-		205,363
Kagoshima-gun ⁶⁾	16,258	16,602	17,915	17,788	17,242	18,220	18,919	19,206	21,252
Mishima-mura (includes Iwo-shima, Take-shima and Kuro-shima) ⁷⁾	3,338	3,340	3,723	3,667	3,564	-	1,304	1,484	1,352
Toshima-mura and Yokoate-shima ⁸⁾						-	-	-	2,658
(Tokara-retto)									
Other areas ⁹⁾	12,920	13,262	14,192	14,121	13,678	18,220	17,615	17,722	17,242
Other areas	1,188,813	1,251,679	1,334,713	1,372,705	1,390,730	1,520,246	1,727,386	1,784,912	1,817,497
Okinawa-ken ¹⁰⁾	571,572	557,622	577,509	592,494	574,579	-	-	(914,937)	(801,065)
Remaining 42 prefectures	47,202,576	50,000,782	53,355,286	56,884,868	59,581,633	62,592,690	66,607,303	69,909,901	73,492,180
Japan	55,963,053	59,736,822	64,450,005	69,254,148	73,114,308	71,998,104	78,101,473	84,114,574	90,076,594

• The symbol [-] indicates the areas not to be enumerated.

The symbol [...] indicates "Unknown".

The symbol [*] indicates the areas which are not included in the territory of Japan.

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

1) On 1 August 1957, both Nemuro-cho and Wada-mura in Nemuro-shicho were amalgamated into Nemuro-shi, and on 1 April 1959 Nemuro-shi was reestablished comprising Habomai-mura in Nemuro-shicho.

2) The Nampo-shoto (the Ogasawara Islands, Nishino-shima and Kazan Islands) located at the southern part of sofu-gan. Okinotori-shima and Minamitori-shima were restored to the Japanese Administration on 26 June 1968, and the population census for those islands were taken by Tokyo-to as of 30 July 1968. (Population:378)

3) The old name Oki-to was changed to Oki-gun as of 1 April 1969.

4) On 1 October 2004, Saigo-cho, Fuse-mura, Goka-mura, Tsuma-mura were amalgamated into Okinosima-cho. The population in 2000 census and the preceding censuses do not include the other area besides Goka-mura. The symbol () indicates the areas of Goka-mura.

5) Naze-shi and other areas located to the south of lat.29°North in Kagoshima-ken, which had been under the administrative authority of the Allied Powers for Japan since 2 September 1945, were reverted to the Japanese Administration on 25 December 1953 in accordance with "Agreement on Amami-gunto between Japan and the United States America" becoming effective. The population census for those areas was conducted as of 1 March 1954 by the Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's Office (Population:201,132)

6) Both Mishima-mura and Toshima-mura in Oshima-gun were included in Kagoshima-gun as of 1 April 1973.

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

Population Census of Japan (1920 to 2010)

1960 Oct. 1	1965 Oct. 1	1970 Oct. 1	1975 Oct. 1	1980 Oct. 1	1985 Oct. 1	1990 Oct. 1	1995 Oct. 1	2000 Oct. 1	2005 Oct. 1	2010 Oct. 1
5,039,206	5,171,800	5,184,287	5,338,206	5,575,989	5,679,439	5,643,647	5,692,321	5,683,062	5,627,737	5,506,419
※	※	※	※	※	※	※	※	※	※	※
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42,740	45,149	45,381	45,817	42,880	40,675	36,912	34,934	33,150	31,202	29,201
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42,740	45,149	45,381	45,817	42,880	40,675	36,912	34,934	33,150	31,202	29,201
4,996,466	5,126,651	5,138,906	5,292,389	5,533,109	5,638,764	5,606,735	5,657,387	5,649,912	5,596,535	5,477,218
9,683,802	10,869,244	11,408,071	11,673,554	11,618,281	11,829,363	11,855,563	11,773,605	12,064,101	12,576,601	13,159,388
-	-	782	1,507	1,879	2,303	2,361	2,809	2,824	2,723	2,785
9,683,802	10,869,244	11,407,289	11,672,047	11,616,402	11,827,060	11,853,202	11,770,796	12,061,277	12,573,878	13,156,603
888,886	821,620	773,575	768,886	784,795	794,629	781,021	771,441	761,503	742,223	717,397
41,639	36,185	31,214	29,767	29,478	28,841	27,493	26,074	25,239	23,696	21,688
3,693	2,924	2,394	2,305	2,328	2,298	2,276	2,247	2,173	16,904 (2,063)	15,521 (1,920)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3,693	2,924	2,394	2,305	2,328	2,298	2,276	2,247	2,173	16,904	15,521
37,946	33,261	28,820	27,462	27,150	26,543	25,217	23,827	23,066	6,792	6,167
847,247	785,435	742,361	739,119	755,317	765,788	753,528	745,367	736,264	718,527	695,709
1,963,104	1,853,541	1,729,150	1,723,902	1,784,623	1,819,270	1,797,824	1,794,224	1,786,194	1,753,179	1,706,242
196,483	183,471	164,114	155,879	156,074	153,062	142,834	135,791	132,315	126,483	118,773 (110,911)
19,925	17,385	15,864	15,239	15,038	15,309	16,362	17,376	17,670	1,135	1,075
1,363	874	655	628	619	552	503	513	500	462	418
2,602	1,848	1,407	1,120	903	787	790	776	756	673	657
15,960	14,663	13,802	13,491	13,516	13,970	15,069	16,087	16,414	-	-
1,746,696	1,652,685	1,549,172	1,552,784	1,613,511	1,650,899	1,638,628	1,641,057	1,636,929	1,625,561	1,586,394
(883,122)	(934,176)	(945,111)	1,042,572	1,106,559	1,179,097	1,222,398	1,273,440	1,318,220	1,361,594	1,392,818
75,843,430	79,558,756	84,624,977	91,392,523	96,190,149	99,747,125	102,310,714	105,265,215	105,312,763	105,706,660	105,575,088
94,301,623 ¹²⁾	99,209,137	104,665,171	111,939,643	117,060,396	121,048,923	123,611,167	125,570,246	126,925,843	127,767,994	128,057,352

8) These are the areas in *Jutto-son* of then *Oshima-gun* which are located to the south of lat.30° North (including *Kuchino-shima*).

These areas, which had been under the administrative authority of the Allied Powers for Japan since 2 September 1945, were reverted to Japanese Administration on 5 December 1951, in accordance with "The Matter as to the Political and Governmental Separation of Some Outside Areas from the Japanese Administration" going into effect.

The Population census for *Toshima-mura* was taken by the Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's Office as of 1 May 1952. (Population:2,968)

9) On 1 November 2004, both *Yoshida-cho* and *Sakurajima-cho* in *Kagoshima-gun* were incorporated into *Kagoshima-shi*

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

The figures in parentheses indicate population and area based on the population censuses taken and issued by the *Ryukyu Government*. Those parenthesized figures for 1950, 1955 and 1960 are as of 1 December of each census year. Among those censuses, the 1950 Population Census was carried out by the Headquarters of the *Ryukyu Islands's Military Government*, which results were published by the Headquarters including the *Amami Islands* (Population :216,110; Area:1237.05km²)

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

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

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

13) On 20 March 2006, *Naze-shi*, *Oshima-gun Sumiyo-son*, *Kasari-cho*, were amalgamated into *Amami-shi*. The population in 2005 census and the preceding censuses do not include the other area besides *Naze-shi*, *Oshima-gun*. The symbol () indicates the population of *Naze-shi* and *Oshima-gun*.

Appendix. Comparison of Population and Area Covered in Each

Part 2 Area (square kilometers)

Area	1940	1945	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Hokkaido	88, 775. 04	83, 455. 43	83, 504. 43	83, 507. 36	83, 509. 04	83, 512. 87	83, 516. 57
Uruppu-gun, Shinshiru-gun and Shumushu-gun	5, 319. 61	※	※	※	※	※	※
Etorofu-to (Shana-mura, Rubetsu-mura and Shibetoro-mura)	3, 139. 00	<i>3, 139. 00</i>	<i>3, 139. 00</i>	<i>3, 139. 00</i>	<i>3, 139. 00</i>	<i>3, 139. 00</i>	<i>3, 139. 00</i>
Kunashiri-to (Tomari-mura and Ruyobetsu-mura)	1, 500. 04	<i>1, 500. 04</i>	<i>1, 500. 04</i>	<i>1, 500. 04</i>	<i>1, 500. 04</i>	<i>1, 500. 04</i>	<i>1, 500. 04</i>
Shikotan-to (Shikotan-mura)	255. 12	<i>255. 12</i>	<i>255. 12</i>	<i>255. 12</i>	<i>255. 12</i>	<i>255. 12</i>	<i>255. 12</i>
Nemuro-shi ¹⁾	536. 88	536. 88	504. 82	504. 89	518. 53	518. 82	518. 91
Habomai-gunto (Suisho-to, Yuri-to, Akiyuri-to, Shibotsu-to and Taraku-to)	101. 60	<i>101. 60</i>	<i>101. 60</i>	<i>101. 60</i>	<i>101. 60</i>	<i>101. 60</i>	<i>101. 60</i>
Other areas	435. 28	435. 28	403. 22	403. 29	416. 93	417. 22	417. 31
Other areas	78, 024. 39	78, 024. 39	78, 105. 45	78, 108. 31	78, 096. 35	78, 099. 89	78, 103. 50
	¹¹⁾						
Tokyo-to	2, 144. 80	2, 148. 00	2, 133. 03	2, 135. 11	2, 141. 11	2, 145. 38	2, 156. 35
Ogasawara-mura ²⁾	102. 94	<i>106. 14</i>	<i>106. 14</i>	<i>106. 14</i>	106. 14	106. 14	106. 14
Other areas	2, 041. 86	2, 041. 86	2, 026. 89	2, 028. 97	2, 034. 97	2, 039. 24	2, 050. 21
Shimane-ken	6, 624. 60	6, 624. 60	6, 625. 26	6, 625. 95	6, 626. 12	6, 626. 80	6, 627. 41
Oki-gun ³⁾	348. 03	348. 03	347. 94	347. 94	347. 97	348. 15	348. 23
Okinoshima-cho ⁴⁾	51. 86	51. 86	51. 80	51. 80	51. 80	51. 97	51. 98
Take-shima	0. 23	<i>0. 23</i>	<i>0. 23</i>	<i>0. 23</i>	<i>0. 23</i>	<i>0. 23</i>	<i>0. 23</i>
Other areas	51. 63	51. 63	51. 57	51. 57	51. 57	51. 74	51. 75
Other areas	296. 17	296. 17	296. 14	296. 14	296. 17	296. 18	296. 25
Other areas	6, 276. 57	6, 276. 57	6, 277. 32	6, 278. 01	6, 278. 15	6, 278. 65	6, 279. 18
Kagoshima-ken	9, 103. 81	9, 170. 97	9, 140. 17	9, 141. 58	9, 144. 97	9, 153. 38	9, 162. 81
Amami-gunto ⁵⁾							
(Naze-shi and Oshima-gun)	1, 270. 61	<i>1, 237. 05</i>	1, 237. 05	1, 237. 13	1, 237. 82	1, 238. 30	1, 238. 83
Kagoshima-gun ⁶⁾	105. 59	206. 31	205. 61	205. 61	205. 61	205. 61	205. 61
Mishima-mura ⁷⁾		<i>31. 61</i>	31. 61	31. 61	31. 61	31. 61	31. 61
(includes Iwo-shima, Take-shima and Kuro-shima)	18. 43						
Toshima-mura and Yokoate-shima ⁸⁾ (Tokara-retto)		<i>87. 54</i>	87. 54	87. 54	87. 54	87. 54	87. 54
Other areas ⁹⁾	87. 16	87. 16	86. 46	86. 46	86. 46	86. 46	86. 46
Other areas	7, 727. 61	7, 727. 61	7, 697. 51	7, 698. 84	7, 701. 54	7, 709. 47	7, 718. 37
	¹²⁾						
Okinawa-ken ¹⁰⁾	2, 386. 24	<i>2, 388. 22</i>	(2, 388. 22)	(2, 388. 22)	(2, 239. 22)	2, 245. 87	2, 249. 91
Remaining 42 prefectures	273, 510. 93	273, 510. 93	273, 359. 98	273, 468. 96	273, 648. 23	273, 850. 69	273, 995. 04
Japan	382, 545. 42	377, 298. 15	377, 151. 09	377, 267. 18	377, 308. 69	377, 534. 99	377, 708. 09

• The symbol “※” indicates the area which are not included in the territory of Japan.

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

• The figures in italics in this Table are the areas which were excluded in calculating the population density.

• Figures for the years 1920 to 1935, 1947, 1950 and 1955 are omitted.

1) }
 5) } See “page 444~445”
 10) }

11) Excludes Minamitori-shima.

12) Excludes Tori-shima in Shimajiri-gun.

Population Census of Japan (1920 to 2010) - Continued

1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
83,519.22 ※	83,408.35 ※	83,451.59 ※	83,453.04 ※	83,455.73 ※	83,456.87 ※
3,139.00	3,139.00	3,184.04	3,184.04	3,184.04	3,184.04
1,500.04	1,500.04	1,498.83	1,498.83	1,498.83	1,498.83
255.12	255.12	253.33	253.33	253.33	253.33
519.03	514.21	512.62	512.64	512.60	512.72
101.60	101.60	99.94	99.94	99.94	99.94
417.43	412.61	412.68	412.70	412.66	412.78
78,106.03	77,999.98	78,002.77	78,004.20	78,006.93	632.84
2,162.34	2,183.26	2,186.62	2,186.90	2,186.96	2,187.50
106.18	104.41	104.41	104.41	104.41	104.41
2,056.16	2,078.85	2,082.21	2,082.49	2,082.55	2,083.09
6,628.42	6,626.24	6,706.70	6,707.29	6,707.56	6,707.95
348.42	345.88	345.97	346.04	346.19	346.22
51.98	52.39	52.39	52.39	242.97 (52.39)	242.95 (52.39)
0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.21
51.75	52.16	52.16	52.16	242.74	242.74
296.44	293.49	293.58	293.65	103.22	103.27
6,280.00	6,280.36	6,360.73	6,361.25	6,361.37	6,361.73
9,165.03	9,183.26	9,185.99	9,186.71	9,187.69	9,188.78
1,239.38	1,238.66	1,239.79	1,240.02	1,240.23	1,240.39
205.63	219.69	219.70	219.70	132.71	132.71
31.61	31.36	31.36	31.36	31.36	31.36
87.54	101.35	101.35	101.35	101.35	101.36
86.48	86.98	86.99	86.99	-	-
7,720.02	7,724.91	7,726.50	7,726.99	7,814.75	7,815.68
2,254.17	2,264.00	2,266.04	2,271.30	2,274.59	2,276.15
274,071.96	274,072.00	274,032.47	274,067.82	274,102.25	274,132.85
377,801.14	377,737.11	377,829.41	377,873.06	377,914.78	377,950.10