

## 第2部 国勢調査の概要

Part2 Outline of Population Census of Japan



# CHAPTER 1. OUTLINE OF THE 2005 POPULATION CENSUS OF JAPAN

## History

The population censuses in Japan have been conducted almost every five years since 1920, the 2005 Population Census being the eighteenth 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:

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

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

After the first census, which was taken in 1920, by the amendment of the Law 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.

Before World War II, the censuses were conducted in conformity with the Law 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 the World War II.

After World War II, “the Statistics Law” (Law No.18 of 1947) was enacted and provisions on the population census were established. The Statistics Law also 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 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 of 2 May 1947). The Extraordinary Population Census was conducted in 1947 in conformity with the provisions of the Statistics Law. In this law, it was provided that the census should be conducted every five years.

But after the 1950 census, this law 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.

The main difference between a large-scale census and a simplified census is the number of questions asked in the census. Before World War II, the questions of a simplified census were limited to the basic characteristics of the population, i.e., sex, age, marital status, while a large-scale census cov-

ered the questions on economic characteristics such as industry and occupation in addition to the basic characteristics of the population.

After World War II, 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 and 2000) 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 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, however, the census had been conducted by the U.S. Military Government in the Ryukyu Islands or the Government of the Ryukyu Island five times in Okinawa-ken.

Names and dates of these censuses are:

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

The 1950 census was conducted in conformity with the U.S. Military Government in the Ryukyu Island Order (Law No.25 enacted on 18 October 1950), and the 1955, 1960 and 1965 censuses were conducted in conformity with Articles 5 of the Statistics Law established by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands (Law 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 which was carried out in Okinawa at the same time and by the

same method as in Japan proper.

#### Date of the Census

The 2005 Population Census was taken as of 0:00 a.m., 1 October 2005. This date has been kept unchanged throughout regular censuses since 1920.

#### Legal Basis of the Census

The 2005 Population Census was conducted in conformity with provisions of Article 4, Clause 2 of the Statistics Law, 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 Prime Minister's Office Order for Instruction for the Establishment of Enumeration Districts (EDs) for the Population Census (Prime Minister's Office Order No.24 of 1984).

Therefore, the population census is subject to provisions related to the designated statistics in the Statistics Law, 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, topics to be surveyed, census organization, 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 2005 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

The area coverage of enumeration in this census was notified in accordance with the above

mentioned Cabinet Order No.98 of 1980 and the Prime Minister's Office Order No.21 of 1980.

There are following differences in the area coverage between each censuses.

- (1) Before World War II, the censuses covered Korea, Taiwan and other areas which were removed from the Japanese territory according to the Peace Treaty, after World War II. These areas have, of course, been excluded from the coverage of censuses since 1945.
- (2) After World War II, 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 "Table1-1 Comparison of Population and Area Covered in Each Population Census of Japan" .

## Population Enumerated in the Census

The 2005 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 dwelling houses 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-Defence 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-Defence Forces were enumerated in the camps. Crews aboard ships of the Self-Defence 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

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

Table1-1 Comparison of Population and Area Covered in Each

## Part I 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
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
Uruppu-gun, Shinshiru-gun and Shumushu-gun	3,115	500	459	2,881	1,933	*	*	*
Etorofu-to (Shana-mura, Rubetsu-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	24,770	28,890	29,986	32,012	35,554	26,801	26,047	29,934
Habomai-gunto (Suisho-to, Yuri-to, Akiyuri-to, Shibotsu-to and Taraku-to)	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Other areas	...	...	...	...	...	26,801	26,047	29,934
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
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
Ogasawara-mura	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
Shimane-ken	714,712	722,402	739,507	747,119	740,940	860,275	894,267	912,551
Oki-gun	36,539	34,580	34,134	32,750	31,794	39,663	42,400	44,842
Okinoshima-cho	3,522	3,330	3,175	3,006	2,853	3,699	3,748	4,091
Take-shima	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Other areas	...	...	...	...	...	3,699	3,748	4,091
Other areas	33,017	31,250	30,959	29,744	28,941	35,964	38,652	40,751
Other areas	678,173	687,822	705,373	714,369	709,146	820,612	851,867	867,709
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
Amami-gunto (Naze-shi and Oshima-gun)	210,511	203,912	204,062	200,973	181,495	-	-	11)
Kagoshima-gun	16,258	16,602	17,915	17,788	17,242	18,220	18,919	19,206
Mishima-mura (includes Iwo-shima, Take-Shima and Kuro-shima)	3,338	3,340	3,723	3,667	3,564	-	1,304	1,484
Toshima-mura and Yokoate-shima (Tokara-retto)	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Other areas	12,920	13,262	14,192	14,121	13,678	18,220	17,615	17,722
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
Okinawa-ken	571,572	557,622	577,509	592,494	574,579	-	-	(914,937)
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
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

• 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 2005

1955 Oct.1	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
4, 773, 087	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
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35, 799	42, 740	45, 149	45, 381	45, 817	42, 880	40, 675	36, 912	34, 934	33, 150	31, 202
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35, 799	42, 740	45, 149	45, 381	45, 817	42, 880	40, 675	36, 912	34, 934	33, 150	31, 202
4, 737, 288	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
8, 037, 084	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
-	-	-	782	1, 507	1, 879	2, 303	2, 361	2, 809	2, 824	2, 723
8, 037, 074	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
929, 066	888, 886	821, 620	773, 575	768, 886	784, 795	794, 629	781, 021	771, 441	761, 503	742, 223
43, 814	41, 639	36, 185	31, 214	29, 767	29, 478	28, 841	27, 493	26, 074	25, 239	23, 696
3, 969	3, 693	2, 924	2, 394	2, 305	2, 328	2, 298	2, 276	2, 247	2, 173	16904 (2, 063)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3, 969	3, 693	2, 924	2, 394	2, 305	2, 328	2, 298	2, 276	2, 247	2, 173	16, 904
39, 845	37, 946	33, 261	28, 820	27, 462	27, 150	26, 543	25, 217	23, 827	23, 066	6, 792
885, 252	847, 247	785, 435	742, 361	739, 119	755, 317	765, 788	753, 528	745, 367	736, 264	718, 527
2, 044, 112	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
205, 363	196, 483	183, 471	164, 114	155, 879	156, 074	153, 062	142, 834	135, 791	132, 315	126, 483
21, 252	19, 925	17, 385	15, 864	15, 239	15, 038	15, 309	16, 362	17, 376	17, 670	1, 135
1, 352	1, 363	874	655	628	619	552	503	513	500	462
2, 658	2, 602	1, 848	1, 407	1, 120	903	787	790	776	756	673
17, 242	15, 960	14, 663	13, 802	13, 491	13, 516	13, 970	15, 069	16, 087	16, 414	-
1, 817, 497	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
(801, 065)	(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
73, 492, 180	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
90, 076, 594	94, 301, 623 <sup>12)</sup>	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

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:1237.05km<sup>2</sup>)

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.

Table 1-1 Comparison of Population and Area Covered

Part 2 Area (km<sup>2</sup>)

Area	1940	1945	1960	1965	1970
Hokkaido	88775.04	83455.43	83504.43	83507.36	83509.04
Uruppu-gun, Shinshiru-gun and Shumushu-gun	5319.61	*	*	*	*
Etorofu-to (Shana-mura, Rubetsu-mura and Shibetoro-mura)	3139.00	<i>3139.00</i>	<i>3139.00</i>	<i>3139.00</i>	<i>3139.00</i>
Kunashiri-to (Tomari-mura and Ruyobetsu-mura)	1500.04	<i>1500.04</i>	<i>1500.04</i>	<i>1500.04</i>	<i>1500.04</i>
Shikotan-to (Shikotan-mura)	255.12	<i>255.12</i>	<i>255.12</i>	<i>255.12</i>	<i>255.12</i>
Nemuro-shi	536.88	536.88	504.82	504.89	518.53
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>
Other areas	435.28	435.28	403.22	403.29	416.93
Other areas	78024.39	78024.39	78105.45	78108.31	78096.35
Tokyo-to	2144.80	2148.00	2133.03	2135.11	2141.11
Ogasawara-mura	102.94	<i>106.14</i>	<i>106.14</i>	<i>106.14</i>	106.14
Other areas	2041.86	2041.86	2026.89	2028.97	2034.97
Shimane-ken	6624.60	6624.60	6625.26	6625.95	6626.12
Oki-gun	348.03	348.03	347.94	347.94	347.97
Okinoshima-cho	51.86	51.86	51.80	51.80	51.80
Take-shima	0.23	<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
Other areas	296.17	296.17	296.14	296.14	296.17
Other areas	6276.57	6276.57	6277.32	6278.01	6278.15
Kagoshima-ken	9103.81	9170.97	9140.17	9141.58	9144.97
Amami-gunto (Naze-shi and Oshima-gun)	1270.61	<i>1237.05</i>	1237.05	1237.13	1237.82
Kagoshima-gun	105.59	206.31	205.61	205.61	205.61
Mishima-mura (includes Iwo-shima, Take-shima and Kuro-shima)	18.43	<i>31.61</i>	31.61	31.61	31.61
Toshima-mura and Yokoate-shima (Tokara-retto)		<i>87.54</i>	87.54	87.54	87.54
Other areas	87.16	87.16	86.46	86.46	86.46
Other areas	7727.61	7727.61	7697.51	7698.84	7701.54
Okinawa-ken	2386.24	<i>2388.22</i>	(2,388.22)	(2,388.22)	(2,239.22)
Remaining 42 prefectures	273510.93	273510.93	273359.98	273468.96	273648.23
Japan	382545.42	377298.15	377151.09	377267.18	377308.69

- 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.
- The figures for the years 1920 to 1935, 1947, 1950 and 1955 are omitted.

1) - 10) See "Part I Population"

11) Excluding Minamitori-shima.

12) Excluding Tori-shima in Shimajiri-gun.



in Each Population Census of Japan : 1920 to 2005 -Continued

1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
83512.87	83516.57	83519.22	83408.35	83451.59	83453.04	83455.73
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
3139.00	3139.00	3139.00	3139.00	3184.04	3184.04	3184.04
1500.04	1500.04	1500.04	1500.04	1498.83	1498.83	1498.83
255.12	255.12	255.12	255.12	253.33	253.33	253.33
518.82	518.91	519.03	514.21	512.62	512.64	512.60
101.60	101.60	101.60	101.60	99.94	99.94	99.94
417.22	417.31	417.43	412.61	412.68	412.70	412.66
78099.89	78103.50	78106.03	77999.98	78002.77	78004.20	78006.93
2145.38	2156.35	2162.34	2183.26	2186.62	2186.90	2186.96
106.14	106.14	106.18	104.41	104.41	104.41	104.41
2039.24	2050.21	2056.16	2078.85	2082.21	2082.49	2082.55
6626.80	6627.41	6628.42	6626.24	6706.70	6707.29	6707.56
348.15	348.23	348.42	345.88	345.97	346.04	346.19
51.97	51.98	51.98	52.39	52.39	52.39	242.97 (52.39)
0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
51.74	51.75	51.75	52.16	52.16	52.16	242.74
296.18	296.25	296.44	293.49	293.58	293.65	103.22
6278.65	6279.18	6280.00	6280.36	6360.73	6361.25	6361.37
9153.38	9162.81	9165.03	9183.26	9185.99	9186.71	9187.69
1238.30	1238.83	1239.38	1238.66	1239.79	1240.02	1240.23
205.61	205.61	205.63	219.69	219.70	219.70	132.71
31.61	31.61	31.61	31.36	31.36	31.36	31.36
87.54	87.54	87.54	101.35	101.35	101.35	101.35
86.46	86.46	86.48	86.98	86.99	86.99	-
7709.47	7718.37	7720.02	7724.91	7726.50	7726.99	7814.75
2245.87	2249.91	2254.17	2264.00	2266.04	2271.30	2274.59
273850.69	273995.04	274071.96	274072.00	274032.47	274067.82	274102.25
377534.99	377708.09	377801.14	377737.11	377829.41	377873.06	377914.78

countries, those who were staying for more than three months numbered 701,969 as of 1 October 2005, according to a survey conducted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, of which 25,368 persons were Japanese diplomatic corps including their suite and dependents. Permanent residents who had Japanese nationality numbered 310,578 and the total number of overseas residents reached 1,012,547.

## Topics to be surveyed

The 2005 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) Type of activity
- (8) Hours actually worked during the week
- (9) Name of establishment and kind of business (Industry)
- (10) Kind of work (Occupation)
- (11) Employments status
- (12) Place of work or 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 2005 census which was taken as a simplified census excluded five topics such as “Duration of residency at the current domicile”, “Place of 5 years previous residence”, “Education” “Transportation to the place of work or school” and “Source of household income”. These topics were covered in the 2000 census.

## Census Organization

The 2005 Population Census was conducted

through the following channel:

Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications — Prefectures (*To, Do, Fu* and *Ken*) — Municipalities (*Shi, Ku, 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.

For the planning of the census, the “Planning Committee of the 2005 Population Census” was set up in the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications from October 2001 through September 2004 and this was succeeded by the “Central Headquarters for the Execution of the 2005 Population Census”, which was set up from October 2004 through March 2006 to carry out census work more effectively. With regard to the relation with other governmental agencies, the “Inter-Governmental Liaison Committee of the 2005 Population Census” was set up from June 2004 through September 2005 under the chairmanship of the Director-General of the Statistics Bureau to confer with the representatives of other governmental agencies about census plans including topics to be surveyed in the census and tabulation plans.

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

Municipal governments performed such work as the establishment of enumeration districts, the selection and training of supervisors and enumerators, the distribution of census documents to supervisors and enumerators, and the collection of them.

The field work was carried out by about 830,000 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 of Internal Affairs and Communications.

These census data were tabulated by the National Statistics Center and the results were 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 (EDs) and accurately mapped.

There were three types of EDs; 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 areas of the principal harbors and bays and the fishing ports which Law concerning Harbors and Bays designates as such and those of and around the mouths of rivers or canals where people were living in boats or ships.

The number of EDs of each type is as follows:

Ordinary Enumeration Districts.....	931,250
Special Enumeration Districts .....	50,835
Mountains, forests, prairies, etc. ....	19,402
Areas of large factories and schools, etc .....	6,043
Social institutions and large hospitals .....	16,392
Prisons, detention houses and	

reformatory institutions .....	244
Camps of the Self-Defense Forces .....	447
Areas exclusively used by foreign military forces .....	114
Dormitories of boarding houses having 50 single persons or more .....	7,863
Water Enumeration Districts.....	330
Total.....	982,085

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

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

### 2. Pilot Surveys

In the 2005 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 2002 in five cities; Akita-*shi* of Akita-*ken*, Yokohama-*shi* of Kanagawa-*ken*, Nagoya-*shi* of Aichi-*ken*, Tottori-*shi* of Tottori-*ken* and Fukuoka-*shi* of Fukuoka-*ken*. This survey mainly tested the form and design of the census questionnaire (OCR mark-sheet), working load involved in operating the Census, the selection of enumerators and distribution and arrangement of enumeration documents, etc.

The second pilot survey was taken in June 2003 in five cities; Sapporo-*shi* of Hokkai-*do*, Setagaya-*ku* of Tokyo-*to*, and Nanao-*shi* of Ishikawa-*ken*, Kyoto-*shi* of Kyoto-*fu* and Kumamoto-*shi* of Kumamoto-*ken*. The survey mainly tested topics to be surveyed, the form and designed of the census questionnaire (OCR mark-sheet), working load involved in operating the Census, the selection of enumerators and arrangement of enumeration documents, etc.

The third pilot survey, or a full-dress rehearsal, was taken in July 2004 in all prefectural capitals and the cities designated by the Cabinet Order,

aiming at providing local governments with reference data in preparation for their performing field operation as well as finally evaluating the draft plan for the 2005 Population Census.

The Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications and the National Statistics Center finalized the operational plan, evaluating the way of establishing EDs, the form and design of the questionnaire, the enumeration method, the tabulating procedure, etc. These pilot surveys were carried out as approved statistics surveys in conformity with the Statistical Reports Coordination Law.

### **3. Enumeration Procedure**

The enumeration procedure was as follows. During the period from 23 September 2005 to 10 October 2005, enumerators, each responsible for a precisely defined ED, delivered questionnaires together with “How to Fill in the Census Questionnaire” requesting households to complete the forms and then collected them. During the period from 20 through 22 September 2005, enumerators had delivered a leaflet called “Asking Your Cooperation for the Census” to households in advance 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 neighbours for three items of the name, sex and number of household members.

### **4. Enumeration Documents**

In the 2005 Population Census used was a mark-sheet type questionnaire directly readable by optical character readers, designed for four individuals to report per sheet and used separately per each households. We also prepared some subsidiary materials to it such as a questionnaire written in enlarged letters or braille for the elderly or visually handicapped people, one written in English and a text of the questionnaire with its English translation printed on the opposite page for those

who had difficulty in understanding Japanese. Such questionnaires were transferred into the mark-sheet type ones to be read by optical character readers.

All topics to be surveyed were filled out by households except “Type of Households”, which was filled out by enumerators through interviews. Transcription into marks and coding were done of the entries made in characters or letters such as “Nationality” and “Place of work or location of school” by enumerators.

Enumerators prepared “Household Listing Sheet” by Basic Unit Block, entering the name of the head, the address and the number of members by sex of each household within their EDs in it. It underlay “Preliminary Counts of the Population on the Basis of Summary Sheets”, which had been published at the end of December 2005.

Local governments made “Municipal Summary Sheets of Population and Households” or “Prefectural Summary Sheets of Population and Households” on the basis “Household Listing Sheet”.

“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.

### **5. 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 2005 Population Census was conducted as of 15 December 2005 as the approved statistics survey in conformity with the Statistical Reports Coordination Law (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications Control No.26264).

This survey covered the EDs where were randomly sampled from “Ordinary Enumeration Districts”, “Social institutions and large hospitals”, and “Dormitories or boarding house having 50

single persons or more”, the sampling nation were as follows:

- I Ordinary Enumeration Districts ..... 1/800
- 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 since the 1950 Population Census every time when a census was taken, though it was named “Sampled Re-survey” in the 1950 and 1955 censuses.

## Tabulation and Publication

### 1. Tabulation Procedure

Through Enumerators – Supervisors – Municipalities (*shi, ku, machi* and *mura*) – Prefectures (*to, do, fu* and *ken*), the filled-out questionnaires were assembled at the National Statistics Center, and all the tabulation was made at the National Statistics Center.

The tabulation consists of the preliminary counts of the population, the prompt sample tabulation, the first basic complete tabulation, the second basic complete tabulation, the third basic complete tabulation, the detailed sample tabulation, the tabulation on place of work or schooling (Part 1~ Part 3) and the tabulation for small areas. Out of these, the preliminary counts of the population were obtained from Municipal Summary Sheets of Population and Households and Prefectural Summary Sheets of Population and Households.

It is noted that the first basic complete tabulation, the second basic complete tabulation, the third basic complete tabulation, the tabulation on place of work or schooling (Part 1 and Part 2) and the tabulation for small areas were performed by using the entire questionnaires. While the prompt sample tabulation, the detailed sample tabulation, and the tabulation on place of work or schooling (Part 3) were performed by using a part of the questionnaires.

### 2. Publication

The tabulated results were published in the form of computer printouts ready to be accessed by users. All the results except those for small areas have been published successively in the reports. Their series, date of release, media, etc. are as follows:

#### (1) Preliminary Counts of the Population

As the first release of the census results, the preliminary counts of the population by sex 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 27 December 2005 (Notice No.1380 of Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications). And a report entitled “Prompt Tabulation Series No.1, Preliminary Counts of the Population on the Basis of Summary Sheets” was published in January 2006.

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 EDs under their jurisdiction.

#### (2) Prompt Sample Tabulation

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

The results were released in June 2006 and a report entitled “Prompt Tabulation Series No.2, 2005 Population Census of Japan, Results of Prompt Sample Tabulation” was published.

#### (3) The First Basic Complete Tabulation

In the 2005 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.

The results of this tabulation for each prefecture and municipality were released from July 2006 through October 2006, successively, prefecture by prefecture, and the reports entitled “2005 Population Census of Japan, Volume 2-2-xx: Sex, Age and Marital Status of Population, Structure and Housing Conditions of Households” (compiled separately for each of 47 prefectures; xx represents a prefectural code.) was published. The results for the whole country were released in October 2006 and the report entitled “2005 Population Census of Japan, Volume 2-1: Sex, Age and Marital Status of Population, Structure and Housing Conditions of Households” was published.

The final counts of population and households for the whole country, prefectures and municipalities were released separately by prefectural group in seven issues of the official gazette of the government from July through October 2006 (Notice No.430,455,481,496,509,525 and 570 of Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications).

At this stage, the report entitled “2005 Population Census of Japan, Volume 1: Total Population” which contains the population and area of each municipality as well as those of each prefecture, the whole country and each Densely Inhabited District was published in February 2007.

#### **(4) The Second Basic Complete Tabulation**

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 from November 2006 through January 2007, successively, prefecture by prefecture, and the reports entitled “2005 Population Census of Japan, Volume 3-2-xx: Labour Force Status of Population, Industry (Major Groups) of Employed Persons” (compiled separately for each of 47 prefectures) were published.

The results for the whole country were released in January 2007 and the report entitled “2005 Population Census of Japan, Volume 3-1: Labour

Force Status of Population, Industry (Major Groups) of Employed Persons” was published.

#### **(5) The Third Basic Complete Tabulation**

The tabulation at this stage includes basic statistics on occupational structure of employed persons and on mother-child(ren) households and father-child(ren) households for the whole country, prefectures and municipalities.

The results of this tabulation for each prefecture and municipality were released from April 2007 through December 2007, successively, prefecture by prefecture, and the reports entitled “2005 Population Census of Japan, Volume 4-2-xx: Occupation (Major Groups) of Employed Persons, Types of Household” (compiled separately for each of 47 prefectures) were published.

The results for the whole country were released in December 2007, and the report entitled “2005 Population Census of Japan, Volume 4-1: Occupation (Major Groups) of Employed Persons, Types of Household” 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. This tabulation includes statistics based on detailed classifications of industry and occupation of employed persons.

The results of this tabulation for each prefecture and municipality were released from March 2008 through December 2008, successively, prefecture by prefecture, and the reports entitled “2005 Population Census of Japan, Volume 5-2-xx: Industry (Minor Groups) and Occupation (Minor Groups) of Employed Persons (Sample Tabulation Results)” (compiled separately for each of 47 prefectures) were published.

The results for the whole country were released in December 2008 and the report entitled “2005 Population Census of Japan, Volume 5-1: Industry (Minor Groups) and Occupation (Minor Groups) of Employed Persons (Sample Tabulation Results)” was published.

### **(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. 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 was carried out in three stages.

(i) The first stage of the tabulation on commuting population is performed immediately after the completion of the first and second basic complete tabulation. This includes statistics on the basic characteristics of population except occupation of employed persons by the place of work or schooling. The results were released by March 2007, and the reports entitled “2005 Population Census of Japan, Volume 6-1 Part1: Population by Place of Work or Schooling, Sex and Age of Population, Industry (Major Groups) of Employed Persons” and “2005 Population Census of Japan, Volume 6-1 Part2: Population by Place of Work or Schooling, Sex and Age of Population, Industry (Major Groups) of Employed Persons” (compiled separately for each of 47 prefectures) were published.

(ii) The second stage of the tabulation on commuting population is carried out after the completion of the third basic complete tabulation.

The tabulation at this stage includes the results on the occupational structure of employed persons by the place of work. The results were released by April 2008 and the reports entitled “2005 Population Census of Japan, Volume 6-2: Population by Place of Work or Schooling, Occupation (Major Groups) of Employed Persons” (7 separate books) were published.

(iii) The third stage is conducted after the completion of the detailed sample tabulation to obtain statistics concerning detailed industry and occupation of employed persons. The results were released by December 2008 and the reports entitled “2005 Population Census of Japan, Volume 6-3: Population by Place of Work or Schooling, Industry (Medium Groups) and Occupation (Medium Groups) of Employed Persons (Sample Tabulation Results)” (6 separate books) were published.

### **(8) Tabulation for Small Areas**

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

The results based on the first basic complete tabulation, the second basic complete tabulation, the third basic complete tabulation and the tabulation on place of work or schooling after the release of the results of the corresponding tabulation for prefectures and municipalities.

### **(9) Special Tabulation**

The results of the tabulation covering foreigners were released in June 2008 and were published as Volume 7: Results of Special Tabulation on Foreigners”.

The results of the reclassified tabulation on the new Industrial Classification were released in January 2010.

### **(10) 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
Final Report : Population of Japan (Summary Report, Statistic Table)	March 2010
(Analytical articles)	
No.1 Population of Japan at a glance	December 2006
No.2 Overview of Population of Japan	September 2007
No.3 Population of Prefecture (issues compiled for each prefecture : 47)	October 2007 to March 2008
No.4 Densely Inhabited Districts	March 2007
No.5 Population by Sex, Age, Structure and Housing Conditions of Households	August 2008
No.6 Population by Labour Force Status, Industry and Occupation	August 2008
No.7 Aged Population and Households with Aged Persons	December 2008
No.8 Commuting Population	March 2009
No.9 Population of Major Metropolitan Areas	March 2009
(Population Map Series)	
For Display	
• Population Density (i.e., <i>Shi, Ku, Machi</i> and <i>Mura</i> )	March 2007
• Rate of Population Change (i.e., <i>Shi, Ku, Machi</i> and <i>Mura</i> )	March 2007
• Proportion of Aged Population (i.e., <i>Shi, Ku, Machi</i> and <i>Mura</i> )	March 2007
For Atlas	
• Thematic Maps by <i>Shi, Ku, Machi</i> and <i>Mura</i>	May 2007
• Maps of Workers and Students Commuting to Large Cities	March 2008
(Grid Square Statistics)	
• Grid Square Statistics of 2005 Population Census	August 2007 to April 2008
(Outline of the 2005 Population Census of Japan)	
• User's Guide	March 2006
(Materials Related to Enumeration Districts)	
• User's Guide to Census Data and Materials Related to Enumeration Districts	June 2007

## Budget for the 2005 Population Census

The budget appropriated for the 2005 Population Census totaled 72 billion yen for eight years from 2002 fiscal year, as is shown in Table 1-2.

It is noted that the budgets appropriated for three years from 2002 fiscal year were the cost required for establishing enumeration districts and for conducting pilot surveys as the preliminary

undertaking of the 2005 Census. For the 2005 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 2005 budget and the budgets following 2006 fiscal year were the cost required for tabulation, releases of the results and preparation of the publications.

**Table 1-2 Budget for the 2005 Population of Census by Fiscal year**

(Fiscal year, Unit:1,000 yen)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Total	11,585	12,999	2,051,510	66,224,934	1,672,286	1,369,926	483,917	254,025	72,081,182
Total expenses for central governments	2,332	2,330	583,055	5,414,646	1,672,286	1,369,926	483,917	254,025	9,782,517
for the National Statistics Center		0	63,848	1,282,269	1,258,933	1,065,206	314,723	163,895	4,148,874
for Statistics Bureau	2,332	2,330	519,207	4,132,377	413,353	304,720	169,194	90,130	5,633,643
Entrusted expenses for local governments	9,253	10,669	1,468,455	60,810,288	0	0	0	0	62,298,665