

V. A Historical Review of Japanese Population Census and Today's Enumeration Conditions

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1. Japanese Population census-a short historical review

A modern population census was planned since the end of the 19th century in Japan and was first conducted in 1920. Population census is conducted in Japan every five years with few skips due to the Second World War. The 17th census was conducted on October 1st, 2000.

The year 2000 census covers 15 personal questions, two household items and three on housing conditions.(see Appendix) Quite apart from foreign censuses conducted as population and housing census, Japanese census has only three questions on housing conditions. Number of children can be counted from questions on the relation of persons in household and family. Since Japan has a large sampling survey on housing, population census form contains only limited number of questions on housing. Japanese census form is designed to accommodate up to four individuals.

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** : The present author has engaged since 1998 in a series of researches: "the year 2000 round of world population censuses" and "a survey of census enumerators in Japan" with professor Hiromi Mori of Hosei University and professor Akira Ishida of Keiai University under research grants from the Japanese Ministry of Education. Our research projects have also some foreign counterparts: professor Angela Dale of Manchester University, Mr. Dieter Biereau of German Statistical Office and Mr. Easley Hoy and Mr. Singh Rajenda of U.S. Census Bureau. We held two international symposiums on around 2000 world population census at Kyushu University (Fukuoka) and Hosei University (Tokyo) in 1999.

Table 1 shows a list of census variables picked up in 17 censuses until today. We can classify 20 variables asked in the 2000 census into three groups. The first group consists of traditional census questions asked since the first census conducted in 1920. We can subdivide it into four subgroups. Natural characteristics of population like sex and age constitute the first subgroup. The second subgroup relates to population's socio-political character like nationality. Questions regarding household and family like number of individuals which consist of household, relationship with the head of household, marital status and the kind of household constitute the third subgroup. The fourth subgroup includes the questions with social-economic character: industry, occupation, status at work. These whole sets of questions which compose the first group concerns basic factors that influence the structure and reproduction of population.

In addition to the traditional census questions Japanese population census has expanded its scope reflecting the historical changes of social and economic conditions. Japanese population census has expanded its scope after the Second World War to involve new types of questions, such as number of children, employment, place of work, kind and the size of housing which form the second group of questions. These new questions reflect policy concerns by the government, such as the economic and social conditions and problems in modern society, higher education, and housing problems caused by the urbanization during the high economic growth since the 1960s.

Questions which belong to the third group are much shorter in history. Census was redesigned to cover also questions like former resident place, means of commuting to work place and style of housing in recent decades to obtain statistical information on problems of Japanese society today: the mobility of man-power, traffic problems in large cities and the problem of housing quality. Weekly working hours prior to the census date was asked for the first time in census history. This new question is expected to explore the complex situation of employment and unemployment issues in Japan.

2. Emerging Difficulties in Census Taking

Although it is neither difficult nor time consuming work for individual respondents to fill the census form, it becomes more and more difficult for census enumerators to get their co-operations in census taking. The fact that censuses and surveys became more and more difficult to conduct for many reasons especially since the 1970s is called as “the statistical environment issue” in Japan.

Before getting into this issue, let me give a brief review on the system under which population censuses have been practiced.

Statistical Bureau is in charge of population census in Japan. It compiles basic framework as well as detailed design of census form, finances the whole enumeration process including data processing and publication of the results. The local authorities - 49 prefectures and about 3200 cities, towns and villages - are assigned to conduct enumeration process. Each local authority sets enumeration districts and prepares residents' address list for enumerators. Local authorities are also responsible in recruiting and training census enumerators.

Each enumerator keeps respondents' address list of relevant enumeration district and should make district map in advance. During a week prior to the census date, they visit respondents to deliver census forms and ask their co-operation in census. During a week after the census date, enumerators visit the respondents again to collect the filled forms.

Among respondents there are some who do not want to hand completed form to enumerators. Such respondents are allowed to require a special envelop so that they can mail directly back ones filled forms to local census centre. But this measure, introduced mainly for the confidentiality reasons, sometimes causes troubles of insufficient answers with no contacting information. Such returns are more often found in large cities than in rural areas. In order to avoid such problems caused by the direct mail back system, respondents were requested to hand enveloped forms to enumerators in the

2000 census. German experience in 1987 seems to have meaningful inputs for Japanese Statistical Bureau to adopt the new system.

About 800,000 enumeration districts with approximately 60-70 households cover country and about 700,000 enumerators are appointed as temporary civil servants for census taking. Enumerator receive 51,0000 yen (about 490 dollars; 1 dollar =105 yen) per one enumeration district. Total costs paid to enumerator amount more than 350 million dollars accounting for about 40% of the total census budget.

Besides enormous costs related to the enumeration, Japanese census also faces many difficult problems in census taking process. It is said that the 1970 census was the first census which met a large number of non-co-operation from the public. Especially those who live in larger cities are more likely to refuse censuses and surveys than others. A widespread trend of negative attitude toward statistical surveys has brought about difficulty in recruiting and organizing interviewers and enumerators for censuses and surveys. These problems are generally referred to as “the environmental problem of statistical surveys” or “the statistical environment problem”. They have become one of the most difficult challenges which face official statistics in Japan. Although censuses and other important statistical surveys in Japan are conducted under the Statistics Law, the spirit of the law is not deeply rooted among nationals as public acceptability and responsibility to co-operate in censuses and surveys. Survey conditions show a steady worsening trend.

Japanese Statistical Bureau adopted a set of measures in 1977 to improve the quality of statistical surveys. Japanese Statistical Council submitted in 1985 an official report titled “*the Middle and Long Term Programme for Japanese Statistical Policy*” in which it proposed a set of policy measures to improve the social and organisational conditions of government statistics. In 1988 Statistics Law was revised to protect statistical confidentiality in more restrictive manner. Despite a series of political and institutional measures enforced over a couple of decades, conditions surrounding the censuses and surveys seem not to have shown notable improvements.

3. The 1995 Survey of Population Census Enumerators***

We carried out a survey of population census enumerators in 1995 to investigate conditions surrounding enumerators' activities and their attitude towards statistics. This survey was also planned to examine metamorphoses of the survey conditions during years since the previous survey conducted in 1978.

As illustrated in Map 1 and Table 2, the 1998 survey covers five regions intentionally chosen to reflect in hierarchical order of urbanization. (1)Machida city (further referred to as "Tokyo"): suburban city of Tokyo metropolitan area in order to compare enumeration conditions and enumerators' attitudes between urban and rural areas. This survey region (Tokyo) was chosen to represent the most urbanized nature of census respondents as well as enumerator themselves among whole survey regions in our survey. (2)Fukuoka city (referred to as "Fukuoka"): a large city with over a million populations. Fukuoka is expected to takes a middle position between Tokyo and rest three regions. The rest three survey regions: Goto (referred to as "Nagasaki", Yabe (referred to as "Kumamoto") and Chiran (referred to as "Kagoshima") were chosen to represent rural areas.

Questionnaires are handed to survey samples at some of the enumerators' training meetings in Tokyo and Fukuoka, while in rural areas we could distribute them among all census enumerators.

Census enumerators are temporary job in Japan supplied each five years. In Japan local authorities are assigned to recruit and train census enumerators. In urban areas census enumerators are mostly housewives. Take Tokyo for example, they account for about 70% of all enumerators. In Fukuoka about 40% are housewives. Composition of enumerators in rural small towns and villages is characterized by higher ratio of officials working for local authorities together with housewives.

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Figure 1 shows how local authorities recruit required number of census enumerators. In highly urbanized areas like Tokyo where large number of citizens commute currently to Tokyo and Yokohama and spend only nights and weekends where they live. They are less likely to have interest in regional affairs. Communal ties among residents and relationship between local authorities and residents are not so strong enough to recruit enumerators. Public job offer service, therefore, plays largest role in their recruitment in Tokyo. Although Fukuoka also carries urban characteristics as one of the largest cities in western Japan, stronger communal ties exist. Local inhabitants' network organized by the neighborhood association works as an important interface not only among residents but also between residents and local authorities. Neighborhood association, thus, works in such communities as the main recruiting channel of census enumerators. Enumeration work, however, is not always welcome by those who were recommended by the neighborhood association. As Figure 2 shows, we can read one reason for this. They would not take on being a census enumerator and there is no obligation on them to do it. But they could not avoid the recommendation by the neighborhood association. A majority of enumerator respondents in Fukuoka have answered in our survey that they would not want to take again the job in future census. Enumerators recommended by the local community seem to be reluctant in taking the job (see Figure 3).

According to the Census Act, local authorities are requested to recruit enumerators primarily from private citizens. But now many rural towns and villages cannot recruit enough number of enumerators from private citizens because of the high percentage of aged people who are unable to perform the job. Consequently, about 50% of the census enumerators were recruited from officials of local authorities in Kumamoto and 30% in Nagasaki. They also seem to be reluctant in taking this part-time job, since they regard it as unwelcome additional duty. It is very interesting that they take more negative attitudes toward the significance of official statistics than any other categories of enumerators, although local authorities themselves are directly involved into census taking.

Comparison of enumerators' attitude towards population census by occupation like

local authority officials, housewives and others will provide interesting inputs in our research. Figure 4 shows that more than 50% of enumerators from local authorities in Kumamoto and Nagasaki regard that protecting respondents' privacy is more important than statistical integrity in statistical survey. Enumerators from local authorities in Kagoshima tend more likely to pay the largest interest in privacy issue compared with other categories of enumerators. They also responded in our survey that the purpose of population census was most difficult to answer (see Figure 5). Negative responses were also observed in other questions of our survey. Their negative attitudes toward official statistics seem to reflect those of local authorities toward official statistics.

Japanese government practices a series of campaign to promote respondents' cooperation in the population census. Despite the well organized active campaign by the government prior to the 1995 population census, not a few census enumerators met basic questions raised by respondents at actual inquiry. Respondents often asked if the census is mandatory or not. Figure 6 shows frequencies of such questions which enumerators accepted during the census period. Figure 6 illustrates the percentages of the census enumerators who answered that they had done so often or sometimes. Take Tokyo for example, about 80% of enumerators were asked such questions at the census. Mandatory nature of population census is not so well accepted by the general public.

About 40% to 50% of census enumerators in rural areas were asked the purpose of population census, although government had explained very clearly the necessity of the census in its P.R. campaign. In our survey we asked the census enumerator not only the frequency of questions raised by respondents, but also the degree of difficulty in answering the questions. According to our survey, about 80% of the census enumerators in Tokyo and about 50% in Fukuoka answered that census's mandatory nature was most difficult to explain, while in rural areas the purpose of census was most difficult for many enumerators.(see Figure 5)

The fact that many respondents asked the mandatory nature of census illustrates that they usually don't care much about the importance of government statistics. More than 80% of census enumerators in urban areas understand that not only the issue of privacy,

but also troublesome questions in census form are causes of respondents' negative attitude toward the census.(see Figure 7) Census form usually cover neither extremely sensitive in terms of confidentiality nor considerably hard-to-answer questions in technical sense. One may understand that "troublesome questions" indicates respondents' distance from government statistics.

4. Concluding Remarks

Figure 8 illustrates how enumerators reacted when they encountered negative respondents in the field. As mentioned earlier, most respondents do not realize that population census is mandatory. Although forced persuasion is not a unique measure for effective involvement of negative respondents into census, the response obligation is one of the major prerequisites for the successful conduct of statistical surveys. We statisticians are responsible in promoting general public to let them understand that government statistics is significant and useful to improve our social and economic life and politics. Effective use of government statistics in current administration as well as political practices is key issue through which general public, in the long run, will understand the mandatory nature of censuses and other important government statistics.

The 1998 survey was planned partly as a follow up project of previous survey conducted in 1978. We designed the 1998 survey to keep similarity as much as possible in terms of survey regions as well as questions so that one can obtain comparable results.

Comparison of these survey results tells that conditions surrounding censuses and surveys are still deteriorating despite the various countermeasures having been practiced over decades. Composite factors not only privacy issues, but also people's very low appreciation of official statistics and insufficient use of statistics in current administrative and political processes seem to be responsible to foster among respondents negative attitude to surveys. One may say that the population census does not command people's general acceptance in Japan.

A number of census enumerators in urban areas like Tokyo where they engaged in enumeration activities under worse conditions compared with those in rural areas responded in our survey that the population census may no longer be conducted in traditional manner and should pursue other options including the use of administrative registers such as the Resident Registration of local community or tax records. It is worth noting that Japanese National Diet adopted in August 1999 the new Registration Law under which a nationwide computer-assisted uniform registration system was launched. According to the new legislation system each individual was assigned one unique personal identification number in 2002. The Central Residents Registration Agency in the Ministry of Home Affairs is in charge of this integrated civil registration system. The former Management and Coordination Agency, to which the Statistical Bureau used to belong, and former Ministry of Home Affairs were merged as the Ministry of General affairs in 2002.

Independent of such government reform, some academics and government statisticians are keen to examine latest developments in the register-based statistical system already practiced in some European countries since the end of the 1980s. A discussion on the propriety of this method in Japan started in mid 1990s. Although there seems to be many steps to go for Japan before introducing new statistical system, it is expected that developments in German Population Census may give us some important practical inputs to design a new system of counting population.

Table 1 Variables in Japanese Population Censuses (1920~2000)

variables	census year	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1947	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	
full Name		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X (G-1)
relationship to the household head		X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X (G-1)
sex		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X (G-1)
year and month of birth		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X (G-1)
nationality		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X (G-1)
place of birth		X		X		X	X	X											
marital status		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X (G-1)
term of Marriage life								X	X	X		X							
number of children								X	X	X	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y (G-2)
education								X		X		X		X		X			X (G-2)
labor force status ¹⁾		X ¹⁾		X ¹⁾		X ¹⁾	X ²⁾	X ²⁾	X ²⁾	X ²⁾	X ²⁾	X ²⁾	X ²⁾	X ²⁾	X ²⁾	X ²⁾	X ²⁾	X ²⁾	X ²⁾ (G-1)
name of establishment and kind of business				X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X (G-1)
kind of Work		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X (G-1)
employment status		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X (G-1)
place of work				X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X (G-2)
hors actually worked during the week																			X (G-3)
former resident place																	X		X (G-3)
transportation to the place of work or the location of school												X		X		X			X (G-3)
commuting hours																	X		
kind of household		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X (G-1)
number of household members		X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X (G-1)
kind of income										X	X			X		X			X (G-2)
kind and tenure of dwelling				X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X (G-2)
number of Rooms				X							X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
floor area of the dwelling								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X (G-2)
type of dwelling														X	X	X			X (G-3)
other questions		3)		3)	4)	5)	6)	7)		8)		8)							

1)Usual status, 2)Actual status, 3)Second Occupation, 4)Usual resident, 5)Special technical ability, 6)Disabled person, 7)Temporary resident, 8)Place lived a year ago

**Table 2 Survey Districts in the 1995 Survey of Population Census Enumerators
by Kyushu University Group**

1) Samples: Enumerators of the 1995 Population Census

2) Number of Samples: 2380

3) response rate: 78.6%

	Number of Samples	Number of Respodents	Response rate (%)
① Tokyo-Machida (Suburban city)	585	397	67.9
② Fukuoka (Million City)	497	419	84.3
③ Kumamoto (Farm & forest villages)	369	295	79.9
④ Kagoshima (Farm villages)	576	482	83.7
⑤ Nagasaki-Goto (Villages in a outlying Island)	353	277	74.5
sum total	2380	1870	78.6

Map 1 Location of 5 Survey Districts

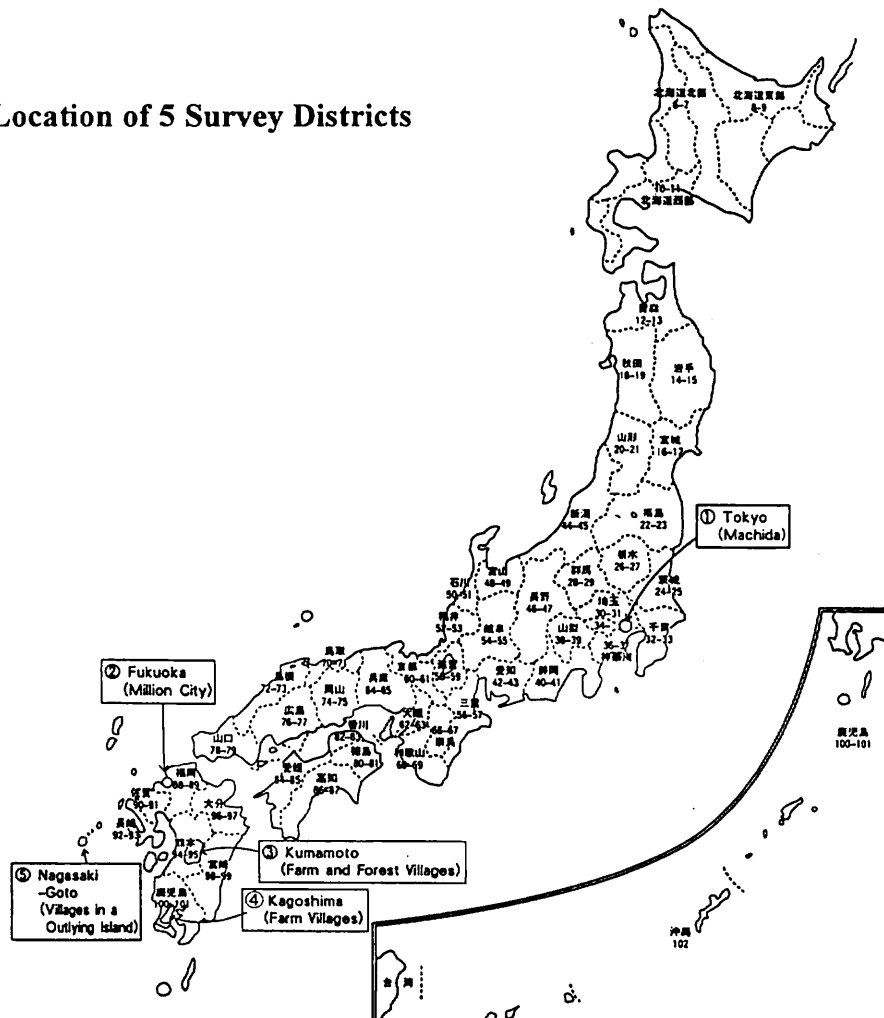


Figure 1 By which information, relation or chance did you undertake the census enumerator ?

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. informed through local authorities' publicity booklet | 2. induced by an experienced statistical interviewer or enumerator |
| 3. asked directly by the local authority | 4. work as an official of local authority |
| 5. recommended by community association | 6. work as a representative of a community association |
| 7. (others |) |

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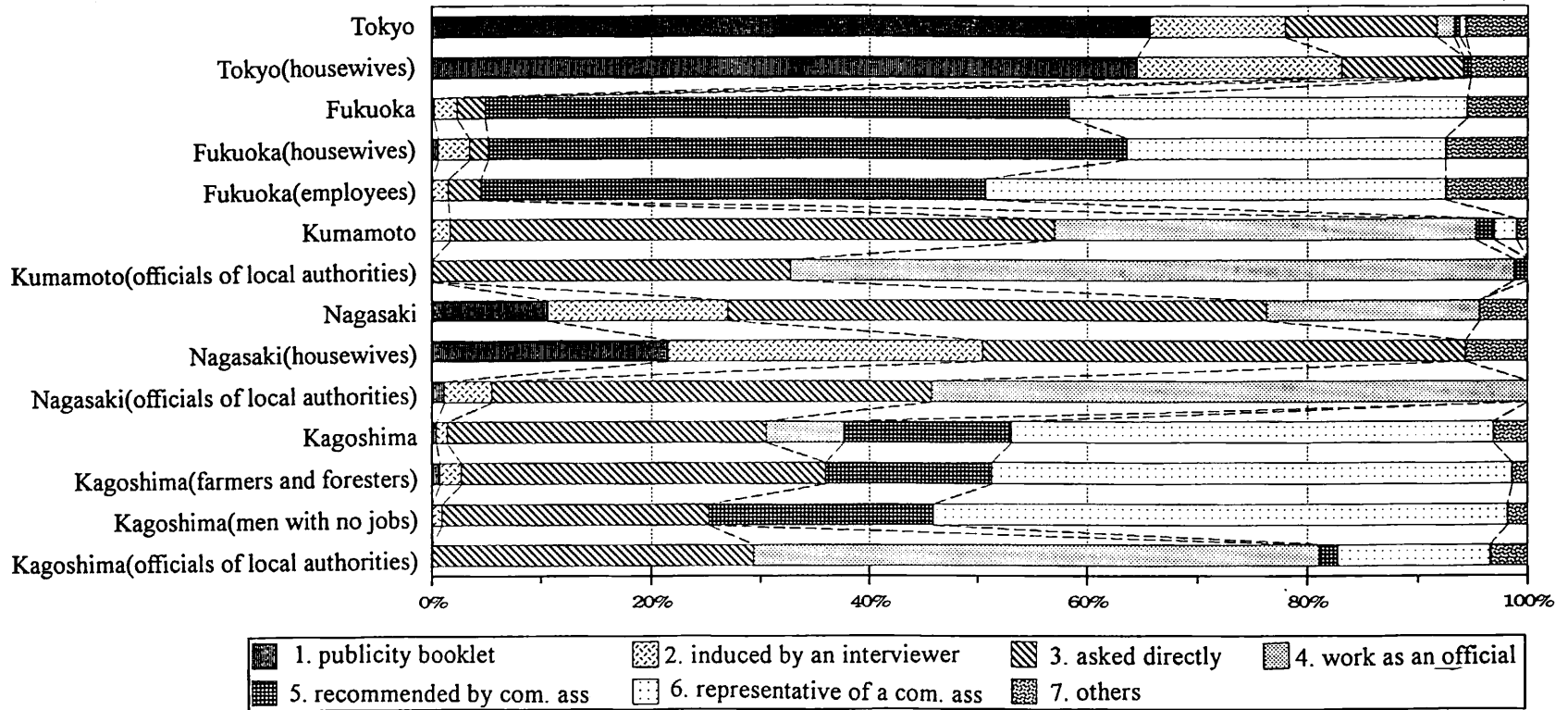


Figure 2 Which motives made you undertake the duty of a census enumerator? Choose two most appropriate items for you.

- 1. to gain social experience by doing so
- 2. recommended by a local authority or community association, and could not avoid it
- 3. to earn some money
- 4. have some time to spare
- 5. contribute to the society
- 6. (others)

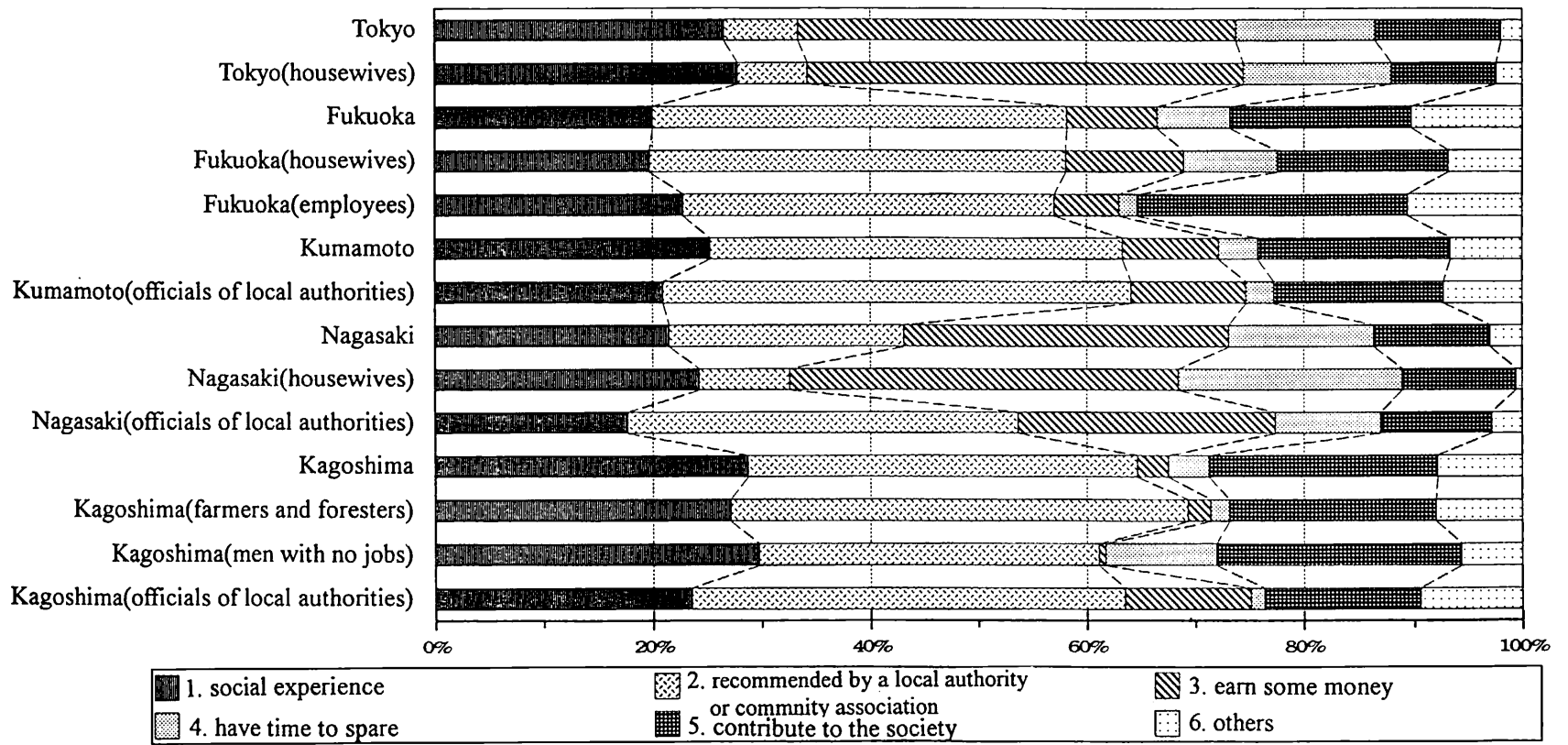


Figure 3 Do you wish to work again as enumerator in the official statistical surveys ?

1. wish not to work 2. wish to work 3.(others)

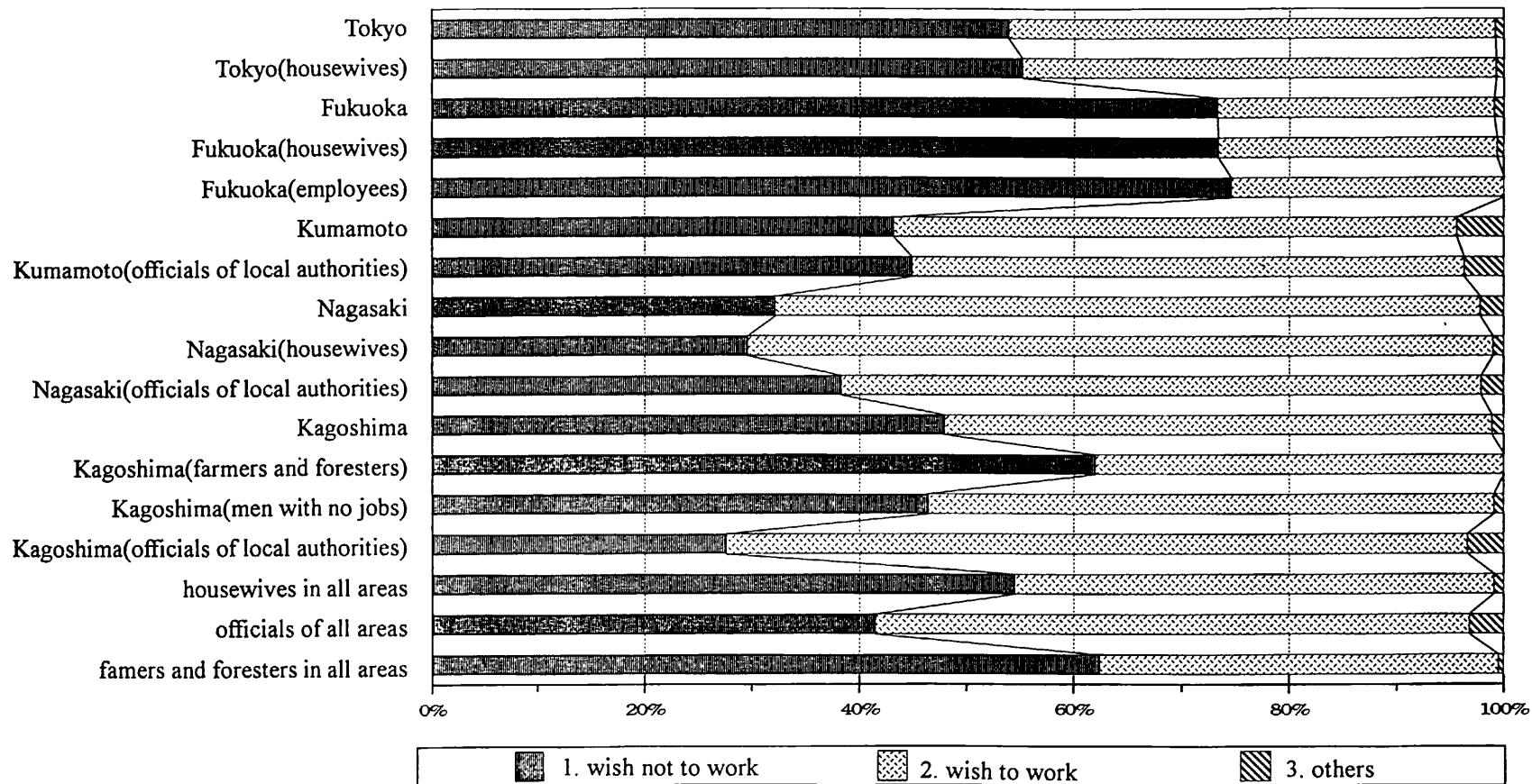


Figure 4 There are two different opinions on the relation between the statistical survey and the privacy. Which opinion do you agree with ?

1. Statistical surveys can touch on respondent's personal affairs to make accurate statistics.
2. Statistical surveys should not touch on respondent's personal affairs even to make accurate statistics
3. (others)

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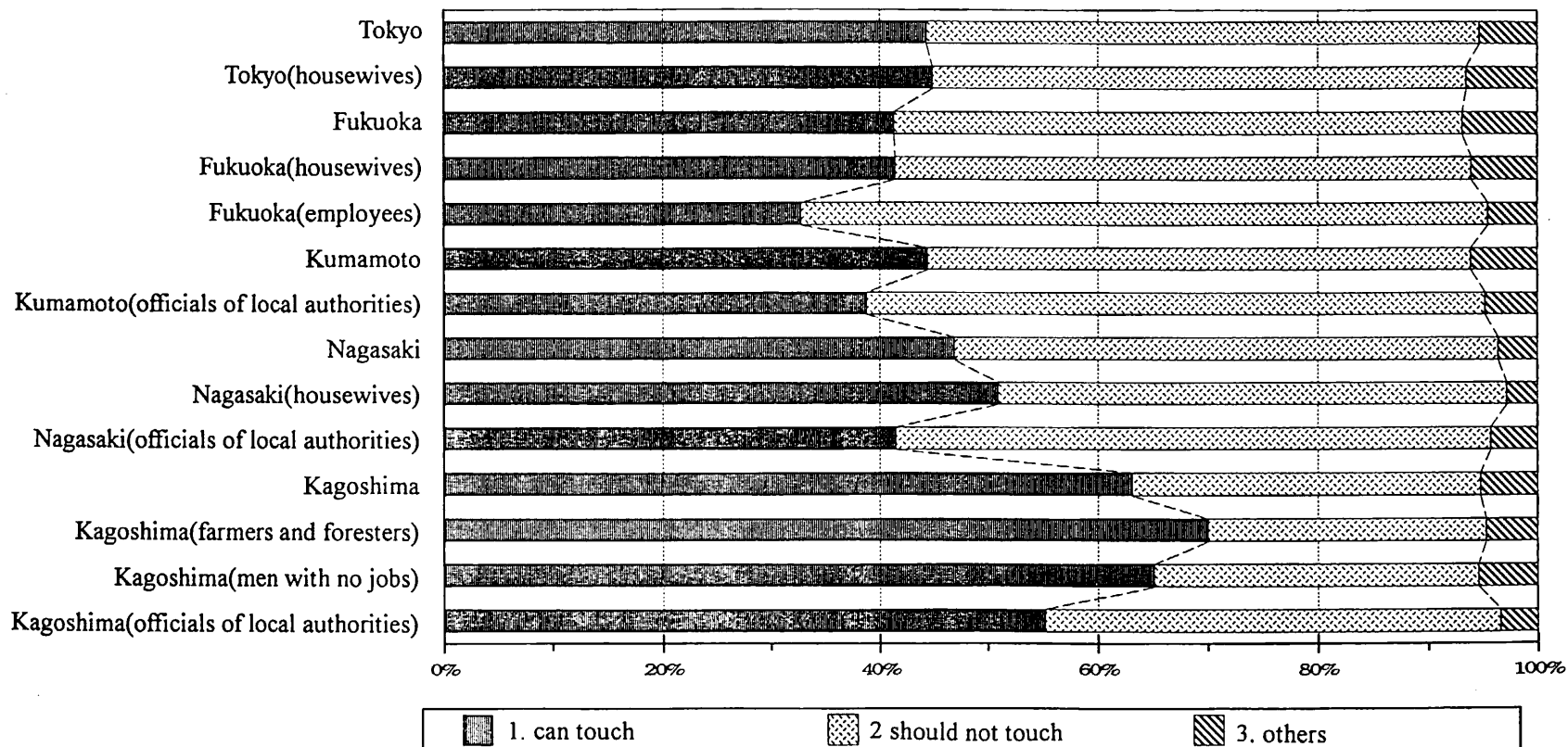


Figure 5 Which question was most difficult for you to explain to respondents ? Choose two from the following 4 options.

- a) Is census mandatory ?
- b) Purpos of census
- c) Why asked such questions in the census ?
- d) Are census data used for other purposes such as taxation ?

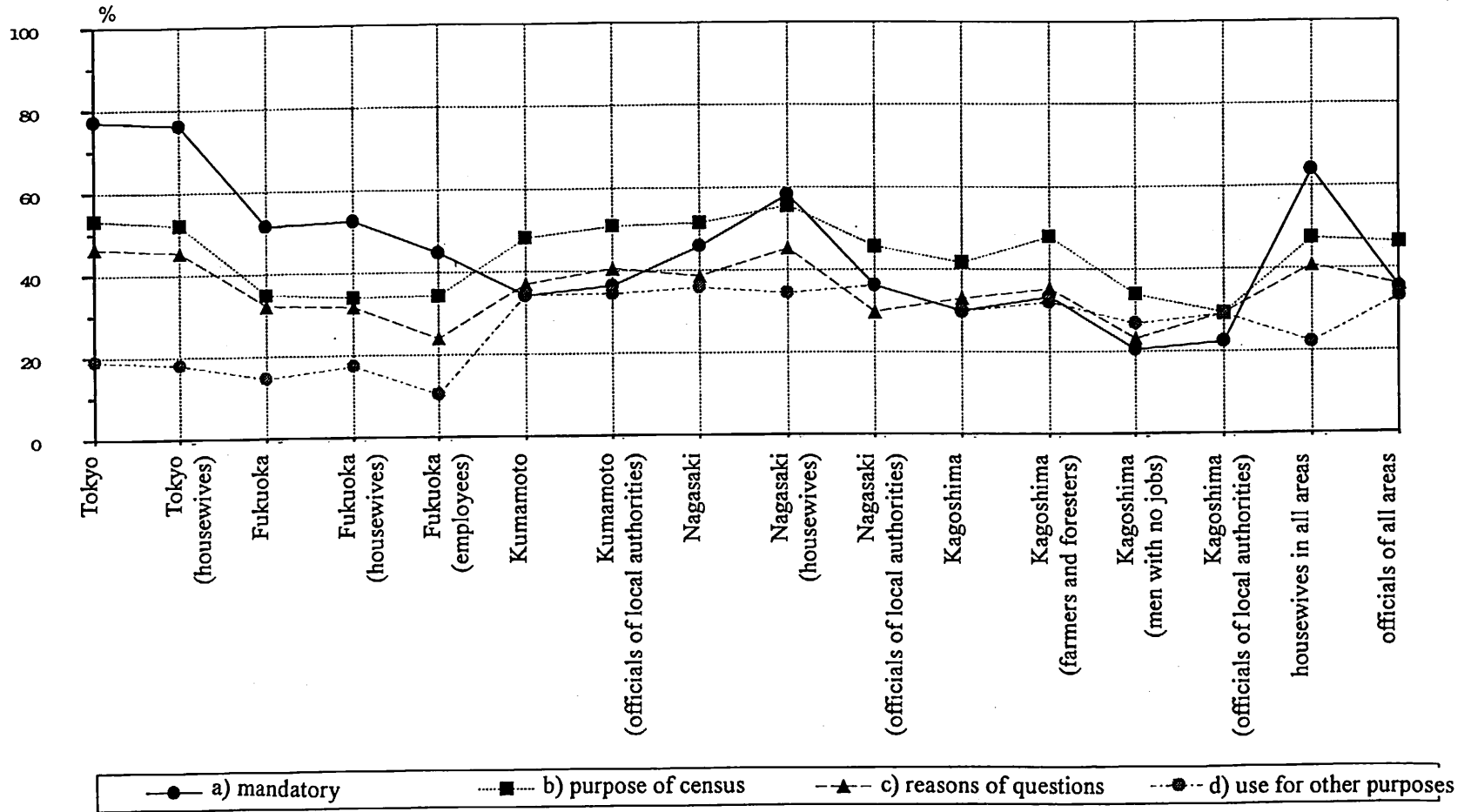


Figure 6 Questions asked by respondents at the survey field ?

- a) Is census mandatory ? b) Purpose of census
 c) Why asked such questions in the census ? d) Are census data used for other purposes ?
 Answer → 1. never 2. sometimes 3. often 4. (others)

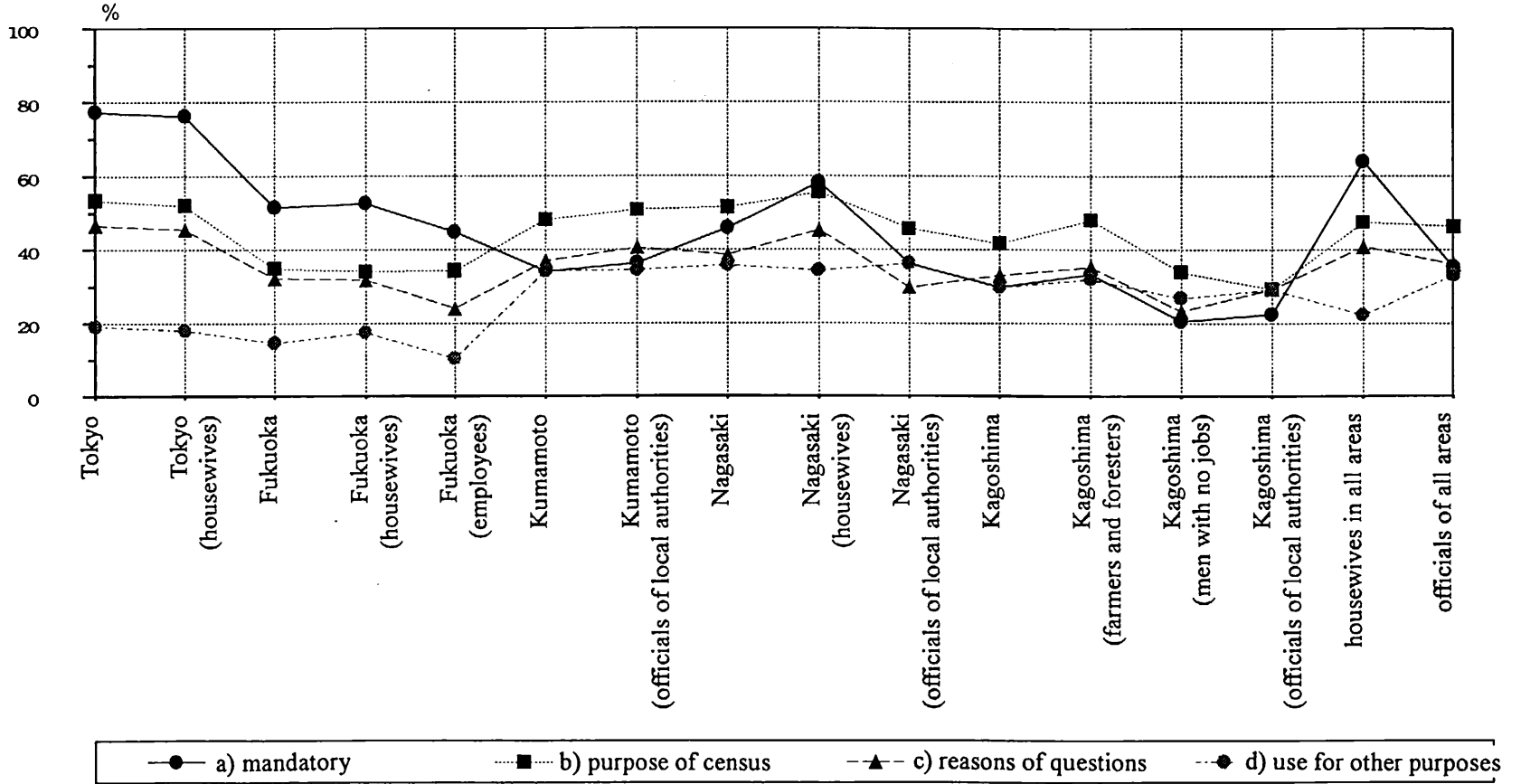


Figure 7 It is said that increasing number of respondents tend to reject statistical surveys. To what extent following reasons are responsible ?

- a) respondents' care for privacy (answer → 1. cause a lot. 2. causes a little 3. cause not so much 4. cause not at all)
- b) respondents' care for possible abuse of survey materials
- c) respondents' distrust on the usefulness of the results
- d) surveys are troublesome for respondents
- e) citizens' expanding consciousness on the personal rights
- f) necessity of the statistical survey is not well understood

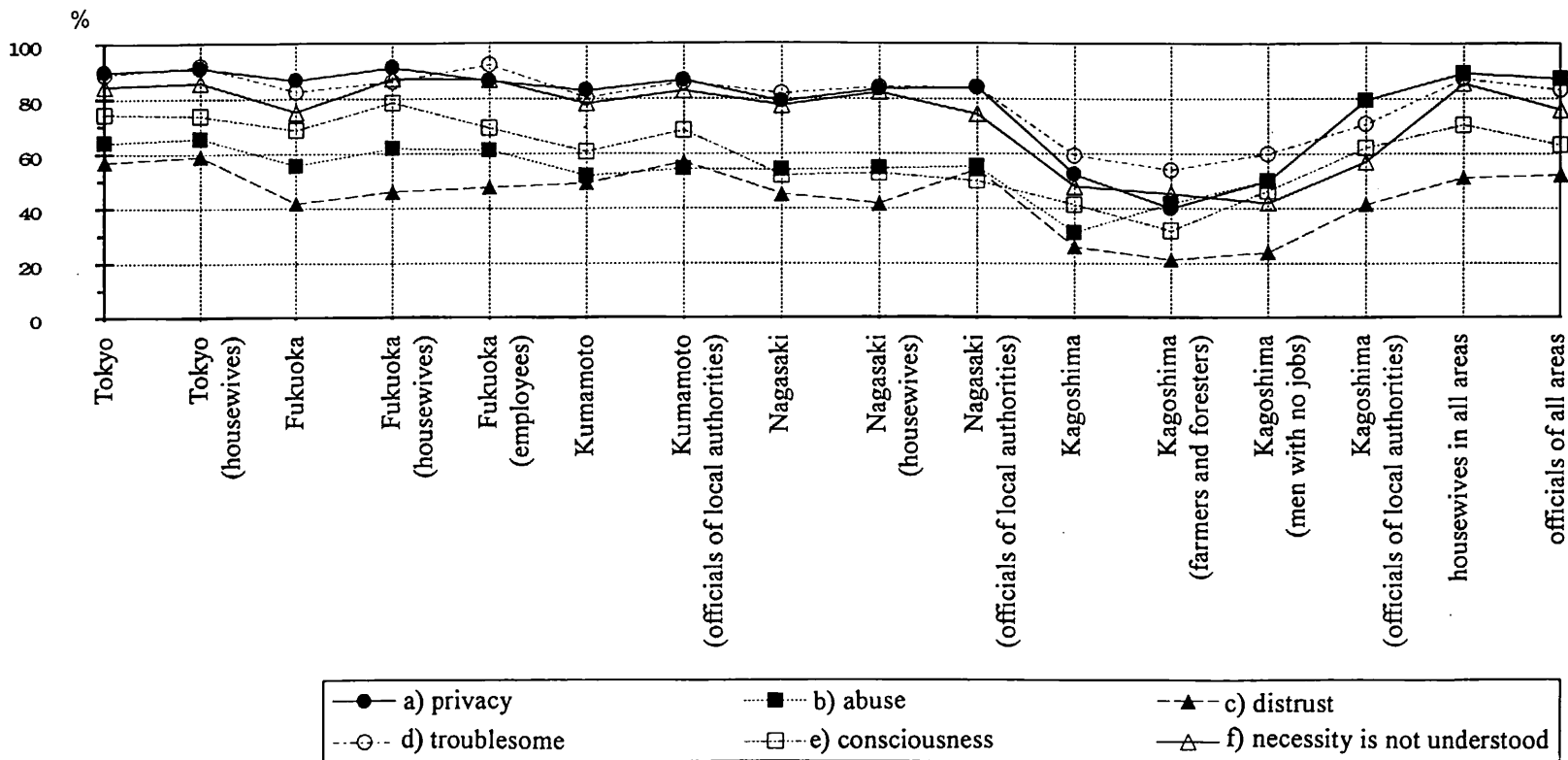
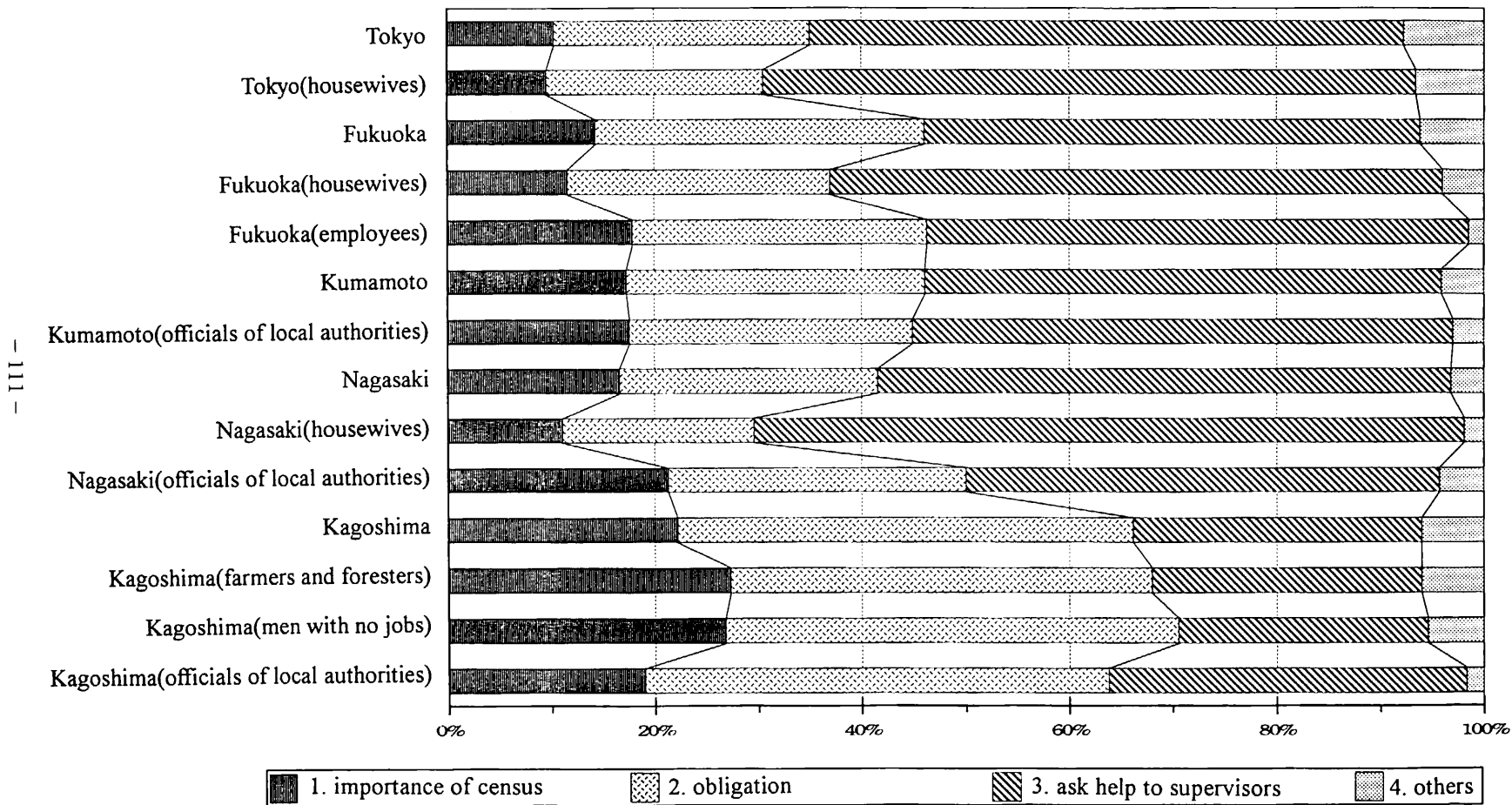


Figure 8 When you could not obtain respondents' cooperation through the repeated visits, how did you persuade them to answer ?

1. tried to persuade respondents repeating importance of census taking 2. tried to persuade respondents by explaining the census obligation
 3. asked help to supervisors 4. (others)



Appendix English version of the Japanese census questionnaire form

Designated statistics No. 1



This is the English version of the Japanese questionnaire. By referring to the "Instructions" (English) for filling out the questionnaire form, please fill out the Japanese questionnaire form.

For every member of your household	1 Name and sex • Write the names of all persons who usually live in your household.	1 <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 50%;"></td><td style="width: 50%;"></td></tr><tr><td style="text-align: center;">Male <input type="radio"/></td><td style="text-align: center;">Female <input type="radio"/></td></tr></table>			Male <input type="radio"/>	Female <input type="radio"/>											
	Male <input type="radio"/>	Female <input type="radio"/>															
	2 Relationship to the household head • Include grandfather or grandmother, or brother or sister, of the spouse of the household head, respectively, in the category "Grandfather or grandmother", or "Brother or sister". • Include the spouse of grandson or granddaughter in the category "Grandson or granddaughter", and the spouse of a brother or sister in "Brother or sister".	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td>Household head or representative <input type="radio"/></td><td>Spouse of household head <input type="radio"/></td><td>Son or daughter <input type="radio"/></td><td>Spouse of son or daughter <input type="radio"/></td><td>Father or mother of household head <input type="radio"/></td><td>Father or mother of spouse <input type="radio"/></td></tr><tr><td>Grandson or granddaughter <input type="radio"/></td><td>Grandfather or grandmother <input type="radio"/></td><td>Brother or sister <input type="radio"/></td><td>Other relative <input type="radio"/></td><td>Living-in employee <input type="radio"/></td><td>Other <input type="radio"/></td></tr></table>	Household head or representative <input type="radio"/>	Spouse of household head <input type="radio"/>	Son or daughter <input type="radio"/>	Spouse of son or daughter <input type="radio"/>	Father or mother of household head <input type="radio"/>	Father or mother of spouse <input type="radio"/>	Grandson or granddaughter <input type="radio"/>	Grandfather or grandmother <input type="radio"/>	Brother or sister <input type="radio"/>	Other relative <input type="radio"/>	Living-in employee <input type="radio"/>	Other <input type="radio"/>			
	Household head or representative <input type="radio"/>	Spouse of household head <input type="radio"/>	Son or daughter <input type="radio"/>	Spouse of son or daughter <input type="radio"/>	Father or mother of household head <input type="radio"/>	Father or mother of spouse <input type="radio"/>											
	Grandson or granddaughter <input type="radio"/>	Grandfather or grandmother <input type="radio"/>	Brother or sister <input type="radio"/>	Other relative <input type="radio"/>	Living-in employee <input type="radio"/>	Other <input type="radio"/>											
	3 Year and month of birth • After marking "seireki (Christian Era)", write the year (in 4 digit) and the month.	Meiji <input type="radio"/> Taisho <input type="radio"/> Showa <input type="radio"/> Heisei <input type="radio"/> Seireki (Christian Era) <input type="radio"/> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td>Year</td><td>Month</td></tr><tr><td>• • • •</td><td>• •</td></tr></table>	Year	Month	• • • •	• •											
Year	Month																
• • • •	• •																
4 Marital status • Indicate the actual status regardless of the official record.	Not married (including young children) <input type="radio"/> Married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/>																
5 Nationality • If other than Japan, write the name of the country.	Japan <input type="radio"/> Others <input type="radio"/> (Name of country) <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>																
6 Duration of residency at the current domicile • If living in the same place since birth, mark "Since birth".	Since birth <input type="radio"/> Less than a year <input type="radio"/> 1 to less than 5 years <input type="radio"/> 5 to less than 10 years <input type="radio"/> 10 to less than 20 years <input type="radio"/> More than 20 years <input type="radio"/>																
7 Where did you live five years ago (on October 1, 1995)? • Skip this question if a person was born after October 1, 1995, or is living in the same place for more than five years. • If you mark "Other place in the same ku (ward), shi (city), machi/cho (town), muralson (village)" or "Other ku, shi, machi/cho, muralson", write the name of the to, do, fu, ken (prefecture) and the name of shi, ku, machi/cho, or muralson. (If it is in the major 13 cities, write the name of the ku.) • The major 13 cities include ku area of Tokyo, Sapporo, Sendai, Chiba, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hiroshima, Kitakyushu, and Fukuoka.	Same as the current domicile <input type="radio"/> Other place in the same ku, shi, machi/cho, muralson <input type="radio"/> Other ku, shi, machi/cho, muralson <input type="radio"/> Outside Japan <input type="radio"/> (Write the address) <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;"></td><td>to, do, fu, ken</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>shi, gun</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>ku, machi/cho, muralson</td></tr></table>		to, do, fu, ken		shi, gun		ku, machi/cho, muralson										
	to, do, fu, ken																
	shi, gun																
	ku, machi/cho, muralson																
For your household																	
(1) Number of household members • Write the total number of household members.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 33%;">Total Persons</td><td style="width: 33%;">Male Persons</td><td style="width: 33%;">Female Persons</td></tr><tr><td>• • • •</td><td>• • • •</td><td>• • • •</td></tr></table>	Total Persons	Male Persons	Female Persons	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •										
Total Persons	Male Persons	Female Persons															
• • • •	• • • •	• • • •															
Fill out questions from (2) to (5) only when the household is an ordinary household or one person household																	
(2) Source of household income • Indicate the source of household income to support the household members. • Select one major income → • Indicate all the rest of the incomes →	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td>Business income</td><td>Wages, salaries</td><td>Agricultural income</td><td>Other business income</td><td>Income from home handcraft job</td><td>Pensions</td><td>Rentance</td><td>Other incomes</td></tr><tr><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr></table>	Business income	Wages, salaries	Agricultural income	Other business income	Income from home handcraft job	Pensions	Rentance	Other incomes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Business income	Wages, salaries	Agricultural income	Other business income	Income from home handcraft job	Pensions	Rentance	Other incomes										
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>										
(3) Type and tenure of dwelling	(4) Type of building Detached house <input type="radio"/> Tenement house (including terrace houses) <input type="radio"/> Apartment house or flat <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/> Number of stories of the building → Floor on which your home is located <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td>Stories</td><td>Floor</td></tr><tr><td>• • • •</td><td>• •</td></tr></table>	Stories	Floor	• • • •	• •												
Stories	Floor																
• • • •	• •																
Owned house or flat <input type="radio"/> Rented house or flat owned by a local government <input type="radio"/> Rented house or flat owned by a public organization <input type="radio"/> Rented house or flat owned privately <input type="radio"/> Issued house (company's house, government employee's house, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Rented room <input type="radio"/> Dormitory of a company, etc. for single employees <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/> After answering questions (4) and (5), go to the reverse side. Go to the reverse side.	(5) Floor area of the dwelling (Total floor area) • Include the area of entrances, kitchens, toilets, bathrooms, hallways and closets. • Do not include the area used for business. • Round off to the nearest whole number. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td>Square meters</td></tr><tr><td>• • • • •</td></tr></table>	Square meters	• • • • •														
Square meters																	
• • • • •																	
Telephone <input type="text"/>																	
You might be contacted in case if we have questions.																	
世帯の種類																	
1 一般の世帯	2 一人世帯 (会社等の役員等の入居者を含む)	3 寮・寄宿舎の学生・生徒	4 病院入院者	5 社会施設の入所者	6 その他												
調査区番号		世帯番号		この世帯の調査票													
<input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/> - <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/> - <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>		<input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>		枚のうち 枚目													

This is the English translation of the Japanese questionnaire form.

		1						
For every member of your household	8 Education	<p>• After marking whether attending school or not, follow the arrow.</p> <p>• The person currently attending school should mark the type of the school, and the person who graduated from school should mark the school from which he/she graduated. (If the person left school before completing, mark the school from which he/she graduated previously.)</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Attending school</p> <p>○</p> <p>Elementary/middle school</p> <p>○</p> <p>High school/college</p> <p>○</p> <p>Two year college/technical high school</p> <p>○</p> <p>College/university</p> <p>○</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Graduated</p> <p>○</p> <p>Kindergarten</p> <p>○</p> <p>Nursery/day-care center</p> <p>○</p> <p>Infant/other</p> <p>○</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Not attending school yet</p> <p>○</p> </div> </div>						
	9 Did the person work at any time during the week from 24th to 30th of September?	<p>• "Work" means any work for pay or profit. It also includes work performed in a family business (farming or retail business), as well as home handicraft and part time work.</p> <p>• "School" includes a non-regular school such as a Japanese language school.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">If worked to get income.</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">If not worked at all and did not get income.</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Mostly worked</p> <p>○</p> <p>Had a job but was temporarily absent from work</p> <p>○</p> <p>Go to question 11.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Worked in addition to regular housework</p> <p>○</p> <p>Looked for a job</p> <p>○</p> <p>End of the questionnaire</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Worked while attending school</p> <p>○</p> <p>Did housework</p> <p>○</p> <p>Attended school</p> <p>○</p> <p>Go to question 11.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Other</p> <p>○</p> <p>End of the questionnaire</p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Go to question 10.</p>						
For persons who worked	10 Hours actually worked during the week	<p>• Total hours actually worked during the week of September 24th to 30th.</p> <p>• "Work" includes side work and home handicraft job.</p> <p>• Round off the time in minutes to the nearest whole number in hours.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"> </td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"> </td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"> </td></tr> </table> <p>Hours</p> </div>						
For persons who worked and students	11 Place of work or location of school	<p>• For a person who worked and also attended school during the week, give the place of work.</p> <p>• If the place is other than one's own home, write the address of the place of work or the location of the school (i.e., the name of the <i>to</i>, <i>do</i>, <i>fu</i> or <i>ken</i> (prefecture), and the <i>shi</i> (city), <i>ku</i> (ward), <i>machi/cho</i> (town), or <i>mura/son</i> (village). Do not omit the name of the <i>ku</i>, if the address is in one of the 13 major cities.</p> <p>• The major 13 cities include <i>ku</i> area of Tokyo, Sapporo, Sendai, Chiba, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hiroshima, Kitakyushu and Fukuoka.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Home (including living-in employee)</p> <p>○</p> <p>Go to question 13</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Outside home</p> <p>Same <i>ku</i>, <i>shi</i>, <i>machi/cho</i>, <i>mura/son</i></p> <p>Other <i>ku</i>, <i>shi</i>, <i>machi/cho</i>, <i>mura/son</i></p> <p>(Write the address)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td style="width: 80%; height: 20px;"> </td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;"><i>to</i>, <i>do</i>, <i>fu</i>, <i>ken</i></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 80%; height: 20px;"> </td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;"><i>shi</i>, <i>gun</i></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 80%; height: 20px;"> </td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;"><i>ku</i>, <i>machi/cho</i>, <i>mura/son</i></td></tr> </table> </div> </div>		<i>to</i> , <i>do</i> , <i>fu</i> , <i>ken</i>		<i>shi</i> , <i>gun</i>		<i>ku</i> , <i>machi/cho</i> , <i>mura/son</i>
	<i>to</i> , <i>do</i> , <i>fu</i> , <i>ken</i>							
	<i>shi</i> , <i>gun</i>							
	<i>ku</i> , <i>machi/cho</i> , <i>mura/son</i>							
For persons who worked	12 Transportation to the place of work or the location of school	<p>• If two or more means of transportation are used, indicate all that apply.</p> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">On foot only</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Private car</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Hired car/taxi</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Motorcycle</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Bicycle</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Other</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Railway/train</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Public bus</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Company bus/school bus</div> </div>						
	For persons who worked	13 Employment status	<p>• "Temporary employee" means the employee on a daily basis or the one with employment period limited to less than a year.</p> <p>• "Self-employed" includes a proprietor of unincorporated business (including a farmer) or a person working on his/her own account.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Employee</p> <p>Regular employee</p> <p>○</p> <p>Temporary employee</p> <p>○</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Director of a firm or corporation</p> <p>○</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Self-employed</p> <p>Employing others</p> <p>○</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Not employing others</p> <p>○</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Family worker</p> <p>○</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Doing piece rate job at home</p> <p>○</p> </div> </div>					
For persons who worked	14 Name of establishment and the kind of business	<p>• Write the name (including the name of the department if the establishment is a government office) of the establishment (office, factory, shop, etc.) where the person worked during the week, and describe the kind of work done there.</p> <p>• Describe in detail the major business conducted at the place of work.</p> <div style="display: flex;"> <div style="width: 20%; border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">Name of establishment</div> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; min-height: 40px;">Please describe in detail by referring to the example in the "Instructions".</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 20%; border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">Kind of business</div> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; min-height: 40px;"> </div> </div>						
	For persons who worked	15 Kind of work	<p>• Describe in detail the kind of work the person did during the week.</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; min-height: 40px;"> </div>					