

Outline of the 2000 Population Census in Japan

26-28 April 2000

Takehiro Fukui and Yuki Miura

1. Outline of the 2000 Population Census

1.1 The Population Census, Japan's most fundamental statistical activity has been conducted every five years since 1920, except for the year 1945, in which the census was not taken due to post-war chaotic condition. Instead of 1945, an extraordinary census was taken in 1947. The last census was taken in 1995, and the 2000 population census is the seventeenth one. This paper gives an outline of the 2000 population census.

Basic thinking on the census planning

1.2 In formulating the plan for the 2000 population census it is necessary to consider a number of factors, such as the increasing diversity of people's lifestyles, the changes in the environment for census implementation due to changes in people's awareness to privacy, and socioeconomic changes characterized by the rapid aging society, the startling decline in the birth rate, and the imbalance in the regional distribution of population.

1.3 In consequence, the Statistics Bureau has decided to formulate the 2000 census plan on the basis of the following five objectives.

- (1) To acquire accurate statistical data, preventing both omissions and duplications in the conduct of the census.
- (2) To meet the widening usage and provide data in diversified media, in accordance with the demand for census results.
- (3) To make additionally thorough efforts to protect the privacy, in order to gain people's understanding and cooperation.
- (4) To endeavor to lighten the burden on the respondents.
- (5) To conduct safe enumeration, preventing enumerators from being involved in accidents during the census.

Legal basis of the census

1.4 The 2000 population census has its legal basis in the Statistics Law promulgated in 1947. The provision of the Statistics Law defines the population census and states that the population census shall be taken every ten years, provided that in the fifth year from the census year a census in a simplified form shall be taken. The decennial census is called a "full-scale census", and the mid-decade census a simplified census. The difference between the both censuses is the number of topics investigated. In the last several censuses, the full-scale one covered 22 topics, and the simplified one 17 topics. The 2000 census is taken as a full-scale census.

1.5 The Cabinet Order for the Population Census and relevant Regulations makes provisions for coverage of census, topics to be investigated in the census, method of enumeration, duties and responsibilities of the central and local governments, supervisors and enumerators, and so forth.

Coverage of the census

1.6 At the time of the census (October 1, 2000) the census will cover people who have been living in Japan for at least three consecutive months, who are going to live in Japan for at least three consecutive months, and the basis of whose livelihood is in Japan. Enumeration is conducted at the places at which they are usually resident (de jure population concept).

1.7 The census covers foreigners as well as Japanese nationals who usually live in Japan. Excluded from the enumeration are foreign diplomatic corps, their dependants and foreign military personnel and their dependants.

Census period and census method

1.8 Since the 1920 census, the census date in Japan has consistently been October 1, and the 2000 population census will also be conducted on that date, since the state of the population distribution is relatively normal, and time-series comparisons are easy.

1.9 The statutory census period will be from September 23 to October 15. The self-enumeration method has been adopted traditionally: enumerators are instructed to visit households to distribute census forms and instruction leaflets, to collect filled-in census forms, and to examine them, during the census period. The heads of households or the representatives of households fill in the census questionnaire. This method has been believed to be the best for ensuring full coverage in the enumeration and complete responses in the questionnaires. The same method will be followed in the 2000 census.

Census organization

1.10 At the central government level, the Statistics Bureau of the Management and Coordination Agency is responsible for the execution of the census, and the Statistics Center of the same Agency is responsible for the tabulation of census data. The work of field operations is entrusted to the 47 prefectural governments and 3380 municipalities. The prefectural governments take responsibilities for the census operations in respective prefectures. These include distribution of census documents to municipal offices, supervision of the fieldwork, receipt of completed questionnaires and relevant documents from municipal offices and submission of those questionnaires and documents to the Statistics Center.

1.11 Municipal offices carry out the demarcation of enumeration districts, selection and training of supervisors and enumerators, distribution to and collection from supervisors and enumerators of census questionnaires and documents and scrutiny of census returns.

1.12 The field enumeration will be carried out by about 830,000 enumerators who will be appointed by the Minister of State in charge of the Management and Coordination Agency on the recommendations of mayors of cities or chief of towns and villages. About 90,000 supervisors will be appointed by the Minister to train and super-

wise the enumerators and to scrutinize entries in the census questionnaires.

Census topics

1.13 The 2000 population census questionnaires are OCR (Optical Character Reader) forms of A4 size to be filled in on both sides for up to four persons. Those contains the following 22 topics:

(16 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 residence five years ago
- (9) Education
- (10) Labour force status
- (11) Hours of work during last week
- (12) Name of establishment and kind of business
- (13) Kind of work (Occupation)
- (14) Employment status
- (15) Place of work or school
- (16) Transportation to the place of work or school

(6 topics for household)

- (17) Type of household
- (18) Number of household members
- (19) Source of household income
- (20) Type and tenure of dwelling
- (21) Area of floor space of dwelling
- (22) Type of building and number of stories

1.14 Prior to the consideration of the topics, we collected user-needs for the 2000 population census. As a result, many and various requests were submitted to the Bureau. Discussions on the topics for the census were made at workshops where economists, demographers, sociologists and statisticians took part in. The following criteria were taken in determining the census topics:

- a) necessity of investigating in the census,
- b) usefulness for administrative use at national and local levels,
- c) easy-understanding by all respondents,
- d) public feeling to privacy protection,
- e) others.

1.15 In the process of determining the census topics, the adoption of “usual residence of sons or daughters of the household head, living in different households” was requested by many users, in order to grasp the living status of elder members in

household, and to make various regional plans on social welfare in the rapidly aging society. After the topic was examined in the pilot surveys, it turned out that the answer to this question was incomplete because it was not easy to understand the meaning of this topic. Therefore, we decided not to include this topic in the 2000 population census.

New census topics

1.16 In the 2000 population census, two topics that were included in the 1990 census, namely “number of dwelling rooms,” and “commuting time required to travel to work or school,” are excluded and two topics, that is, “duration of residency at the current domicile” and “hours of work during last week” are newly incorporated.

(1) “Duration of residency at the current domicile”

1.17 In order to construct vigorous and vital communities in the 21st century, local governments will promote decentralization policies closely related to the lives of local inhabitants. As a result, demand for statistics required for local administration will grow further.

1.18 The population census is the only statistical activity that is able to provide detailed data relating to population and households broken down to prefectures and municipalities. Accordingly, the 1990 population census included “place of residence five years ago” as a topic relating to internal migrations as this makes it possible to estimate the volume of movements of the future population on a region-by-region basis, which are used as basic material for the formulation of measures to deal with the declining birth rate and the aging society in regional areas. “Duration of residency at the current domicile” is also added as a topic to meet a strong request of local governments. These provide local administrations with useful basic data that clarify the prevailing situation with regard to such factors as the degree of settled habitation and the evolution of local regions.

(2) “Hours of work during last week”

1.19 The Japanese economy remains in a very difficult situation characterized by weakness to recover, and an increasingly severe employment situation. A particular concern is that the number of unemployed people has risen to its highest-ever level. Accordingly, the employment problem has become the most important issue for the national and local governments. The government is currently implementing emergency economic measures, including the mobilization of public investment and of special funds for emergency job creation.

1.20 Amid these socioeconomic circumstances, in order to ensure that the Japanese economy recovers quickly and achieves sustained growth into the 21st century, it is essential to have the data that are fundamental to the formulation of the economic and employment measures that are necessary from a medium- to long-term perspective. The population census must fulfill that role.

1.21 In the 2000 population census it is currently planned to have the aggregate total working hours on an actual basis, to fully understand the employment and unemployment situation in Japan. The 2000 population census provides not only the national government, but also local governments, with detailed employment data, and makes it possible to make cross-analyses of working hours with economic characteristics such as industry, occupation, and job status, as well as with personal characteristics such as sex, age, marital status, and education.

(3) Improvement of other census topics

1.22 Other changes in the population census topics are planned. In the existing "employment status" topic, the employees are further subdivided into "permanent employment" and "temporary employment," to be cross tabulated with items such as "labour force status" and "hours of work during last week". This will cast light on the actual situation regarding the diversification of employment status.

Cost of the 2000 census

1.23 For the 2000 population census, the budget of 70 billion yen (about 670 million US dollars) is appropriated to cover direct cost for operations of census-taking such as pay for supervisors and enumerators, cost for printing and transport of census questionnaires and other documents and cost for computer facilities and services. The total cost for the 2000 population census from preparation to completion of tabulation covering the six-year period is estimated at about 80 billion yen. These amounts do not include regular personnel costs for staff of the Statistics Bureau and the Statistics Center and those for staff of statistics divisions of local governments.

Post-enumeration survey

1.24 A post-enumeration survey will be conducted in December 2000 in order to assess the coverage of the population enumerated in the 2000 population census and the reliability of census data. The survey will be based on a sample of about 1/800.

2. Improvements of census methods to ensure accurate data

2.1 In order to obtain an accurate grasp of the actual state of the population and of households, the accurate enumeration of the entire population is fundamental. On the other hand the environment for implementing recent population censuses has been undergoing substantial change, for example an increase in the number of households absent from homes during the census period, resulting from increases in the number of single person households and households in which both adults go out to work, and a rise in the number of households not cooperating with censuses, owing to people's growing distrust of government administration and apathy to public obligation. In consequence, it is becoming difficult for census enumerators to contact the target households, and, even when they are able to contact them, it is sometimes difficult to gain the understanding of households regarding the census and their cooperation with it.

2.2 In order to prevent omissions and duplications in the census, and to obtain accurate data amid these major changes in the census environment, the following measures will be taken in the conduct of the 2000 population census.

(1) Enumeration of temporarily absent households

2.3 In Japan the size of household is declining progressively. The results of the 1995 census show that the number of nuclear family households totaled 25.76 million, and the number of single person households totaled 11.24 million, each category having expanded to account for 58.7 percent and 25.6 percent respectively of the total number of households. In addition, as the emancipation of women increases, the number of households in which both adults work grows very fast, and it is frequently the case that during census periods census enumerators are unable to meet the members of their target households, even if they visit several times.

2.4 Census enumerators have endeavored to prevent omissions in the past censuses. When the members of households are always absent, census enumerators attempt to contact them by taking such steps as placing memos in their mailboxes requesting them to contact the census enumerators or the local municipal offices, and with regard to households with which there has been absolutely no contact throughout the census period, the census enumerators confirm the usual residence of the people of the household by obtaining from neighbors the names, sexes, and number of persons in those households, and prepare census forms for the absentee households. However, if census taking is carried out in this way, there will also be a rise in the number of census topics other than those three (name, sex, and number of household members) that are unknown, which may create obstacles to the usefulness of the census results.

2.5 In view of this, the mail-back follow up method was taken to improve this situation in the 1995 population census. In addition to preparing census forms for absentee households on the basis of interview with neighbors, census forms and reply-envelopes were placed in those households' mailboxes, with the request that the forms be filled in and returned by mail. This resulted in a 21.8 percent response rate, that is one fifth of the absentee households returned fill-in forms. For the 2000 census, this follow up method will be much more strengthened.

2.6 It is generally difficult to find the optimum method of dealing with absentee households. Another measure of preventing omissions in the 2000 population census is planned. Namely, the advance publicity will be strengthened so that households expected to be absent during the whole census period are encouraged to contact the local municipal office in advance.

(2) Enumeration of households reluctant to cooperate in the censuses

2.7 Given factors such as the increase in the number of people who are apathetic towards administrative authorities and who do not want their questionnaires seen by enumerators for privacy reasons, and a decline in the sense of public duty, it has been

becoming difficult to gain people's cooperation in the census. Furthermore, many condominium built recently have automated locking systems that make it difficult to enter the buildings, and many of the households that choose to live in this form of dwelling tend to like a quiet life avoiding contacts with other people as far as possible.

2.8 The Statistics Law imposes the obligation upon people to file report for the population censuses, and penalties in case of non-compliance. To date, however, the Statistics Bureau has not prosecuted people who have not fulfilled this obligation. Hitherto the Bureau has placed emphasis on the smooth conduct of the census by trying to gain people's understanding and cooperation, rather than taking active steps to make it widely known that people have a duty to file census reports.

2.9 In the 2000 population census, pamphlets containing the description of the duty to return census forms and instruction manuals on how to fill in census forms will be sent to households in advance. In addition, to ensure the enumerators' duty to maintain respondent's confidentiality, manuals concerning the protection of the privacy of personal information will be prepared for census enumerators and guidance will be enhanced for them.

(3) Enumeration of foreigners

2.10 Members of the diplomatic missions and consular corps of foreign governments, and the foreign servicemen and civilian personnel of foreign armed forces, and their family members, are not included in the population census, but other foreigners who have been living in Japan for three consecutive months or who are going to do so, are included in the census.

2.11 The figure for the number of registered foreigners at the end of 1998, released recently by the Ministry of Justice, was approximately 1.51 million. This is the first time this figure has reached the 1.5 million levels, indicating that foreigners account for more than 1 percent of Japan's total population.

2.12 For the 2000 population census the number of languages in the census form is increased to 17 and the booklet of the useful conversation both Japanese and parallel foreign language translations will be increased, and efforts will also be made to find ways of employing foreign census enumerators, and securing other assisting people, such as interpreters. It is also planned to step up publicity and requests for cooperation aiming at institutions such as embassies, consulates and other related institutions, organizations of foreign residents, work places employing foreigners, and Japanese language schools.

(4) Enumeration of homeless people

2.13 The sluggishness of the Japanese economy has brought about an increase in the number of unemployed people, and there has been a considerable rise in the number of people of no fixed abode— the homeless. In the past, there were extremely few homeless people in Japan, and they were concentrated in specific areas. So in the pre-

vious population censuses, enumerators went to those areas simultaneously at around midnight of September 30/October 1, asked the homeless people to fill in the forms or interviewed them, and collected the forms on the spot. Today, however, homeless people are more widely dispersed, and do not sleep in specific areas only. It is also important to consider these people's human rights. In the 2000 census, the enumeration of homeless people is conducted not only in the midnight but also in other daytime, and avoiding omissions and duplications at the same time.

3. Improvements of data capturing

Use of optical character readers for data capturing

3.1 The Statistics Bureau and the Statistics Center have decided to use optical character readers (OCRs) for capturing data on the census forms in the 2000 population census.

3.2 In the 1995 census the Bureau and the Statistics Center used optical mark readers (OMRs), which were capable of reading two sides of a form simultaneously. (They had the capability of reading images in limited areas [max. 175 mm × 70 mm] of each single side). For the 2000 census the Bureau has studied whether OMRs can read the entire faces of both sides simultaneously, enabling the subsequent images on data checking and coding to be carried out efficiently. However, adding this capability to the OMRs currently in use would not be practical from the standpoint of factors such as cost and time required for development.

3.3 On the other hand, conspicuous advances have been made in the technology of optical character readers (OCRs) in recent years. The Statistics Center has been using OCRs for a number of statistical surveys (e.g. National Survey of Prices, Housing and Land Survey), and the Center is satisfied with the accuracy of data recognition. The Center is confident that OCRs can help enhance the efficiency of subsequent processing. In addition, the use of OCRs also offers the advantage that space on census forms can be saved. In light of this, it has been decided to use them for the 2000 population census.

3.4 The appendix1 illustrates the flow of input operations. The following items are worthy of particular note.

(1) For the census forms for the 2000 population census it is planned to use colors other than dropout colors. The forms will thus be used without these colors being erased.

(2) After input, the data will be transferred to various appropriate servers, where unread letters are corrected and misreadings are controlled. To ensure that data are not lost even if servers break down, consideration is being given to storing copies of data in separate servers.

(3) When using OCRs, the aspect requiring the most rigorous effort is that of reducing misreadings. At present we are using OCRs for a number of statistical surveys, but are not conducting misreading controls at the input stage. The correction of misread data

is left to subsequent data checks, but this is not flawless. Accordingly, it was decided that for the 2000 population census, misreading would be controlled by stipulating a fixed ratio (it is envisaged that an extremely low ratio will be fixed) in the input stage.

3.5 The most important factor to which attention must be paid when using OCRs is the accuracy of reading— in particular the reduction of misreading. In order to increase the accuracy, it needs hardly be said that consideration should be given to the census forms themselves, including such aspects as quality of paper used, design, and choice of dropout colors. Moreover, households and census enumerators handle and fill in census forms properly. Improvement of OCRs' ability to recognize characters will also make a major contribution.

Use of images

3.6 At the time of manual correction of erroneous data during the data checks, and of the coding of the industry and occupation classifications, input images will be displayed on monitors and used in personal computers— one per person— connected into the LAN. This will reduce the time and trouble needed to transport census forms into and out of the storage areas.

3.7 At present it would not be feasible to use an automatic coding technique for the 2000 population census, owing to the fact that OCRs will not be able to read Japanese characters with a sufficiently high degree of accuracy, and that the logic has not been finalized.

4. Improvement of the tabulation

Schedule of the tabulation

4.1 With regard to the results of the 2000 population census, it is planned to carry out the tabulation in a specific order according to the degree of demand for the census results: the order will be in the following groups of data:

- 1) Preliminary Counts of the Population;
- 2) Prompt Sample Tabulation;
- 3) The First Complete-Count Tabulation;
- 4) The Second Complete-Count Tabulation;
- 5) The Third Complete-Count Tabulation;
- 6) Detailed Sample Tabulation;
- 7) Tabulation on Place of Work or Schooling;
- 8) Tabulation on Internal Migration;
- 9) Tabulation of areas smaller than municipalities;

4.2 The Preliminary Counts, which are based on the summary sheets prepared at the municipalities, give the population by sex and the number of households by municipality, prefecture, and for the whole country. The Preliminary Counts will be released at the end of December 2000.

4.3 The Prompt Sample Tabulation, which is based on 1% sample questionnaires, gives the overview of the population structure of the country and the prefectures. The tabulation includes 31 tables for Japan and prefectures, relating all topics investigated. But the detailed regional data for municipality are not made available due to sampling errors. The results will be released by June 2000.

4.4 The Complete Count Tabulation is performed in three phases. In the first phase, the topics of tabulation are limited to such basic demographic and household characteristics as sex, age, marital status, nationality, household type and housing conditions. These topics are all coded by the households themselves or the enumerators, and thus processed without any manual coding by the central staff. The first phase tabulation includes 60 tables for Japan, prefectures and municipalities. The results will be released by October 2001.

4.5 The second phase tabulation includes 37 tables by industry (major group), labour force status, status of employment, hours of work, place of work or schooling, etc. And the third phase tabulation includes 47 tables by occupation (major group). The second and the third phases require manual coding on industry and occupation, and take much longer time. The Second Complete-Count Tabulation will be released by January 2002, and the Third Complete-Count Tabulation by March 2003.

4.6 The Tabulation on Place of Work or School provides statistics on commuting population between place of residence and place of work or school. This tabulation also provide data on demographic and economic characteristics of the daytime population. The results will be published in three phases.

4.7 The Tabulation on Internal Migration provides statistics concerning the number, direction characteristics of those who changed usual place of residence. The results will be published in two phases.

4.8 The whole tabulation of the 2000 population census is to be completed by July 2004. (See appendix2: Summary Table of Tabulated Results of the 2000 Population Census)

Improvement of the tabulating system

4.9 In the Statistics Center, personnel for tabulating work of the census are decreasing considerably in accordance with the personnel policy while the number of the questionnaires to be processed is increasing. Therefore, tabulating work has to be carried out far more efficiently than the last census. In the tabulating system, data checking after data capturing consists of three parts basically: "sequence-check", "data-check and correction" and "tabulated-table-check". Among these parts, "data-check and correction" needs a lot of manual work to process those responses that do not satisfy consistency-check. If this work is dealt with by computer imputation with almost the same accuracy as manual work, it will help reduce manpower. In the 2000

census, the computer imputation methodology is more extensively utilized than in the previous census so as to reduce manual work.

5. Dissemination of data in a diversified variety of media

Diversification of presentation media

5.1 Hitherto, the results of population censuses have been provided through publications such as printed census reports, and magnetic media such as magnetic tapes. In addition, owing to the very rapid spread in the use of personal computers, portions of the census results have also been provided on floppy disks since the 1980 census. For the 2000 population census it is planned to expand the provision of results tables through electronic media such as CD-ROM, CD-R and MO.

5.2 In addition, responding to the dramatic advances in the development of information communications networks, for example by means of personal computer communications and the Internet, the Statistics Bureau is also studying the provision of census results online or through networks.

5.3 In 1996 the Statistics Bureau and the Center established a Web site on the Internet, through which we currently provide most important and/or all results of a variety of statistical surveys conducted by the Bureau. With regard to the results of the 2000 population census, the Bureau plans to expand the scope of data to be installed there, for example, to release all of the tables of census results for all Japan via Internet. In addition, to supplement the Statistical Information Management System of Management and Coordination Agency (SISMAC), which was brought into operation in 1989 for use by all government departments and agencies, the Bureau plans to provide 47 prefectures with all summary tables of the 2000 census data online in the Statistical Wide Area Network (SWAN),

Provision of CMS data

5.4 The Census Mapping System (CMS) is a Geographic Information System (GIS) developed by the Statistics Bureau. By combining the boundary data for each basic unit block (BUB) with the Census data, sophisticated use can be made of the results of Population Censuses, from the stage of the conduct of the population censuses and other statistical surveys to the stage of analyzing those results.

5.5 As an example of the use of this system in the conduct of statistical surveys, maps of enumeration districts can be made efficiently by computer: by superimposing CMS boundary data for basic unit blocks onto digital maps that record background information concerning features such as roads, rivers, railroads, public facilities, and buildings. At the time of the 1995 Population Census, maps of enumeration districts were prepared by computer, by using the CMS, in areas of local governments that had already produced digital maps. For the 2000 population census, maps of enumeration districts have been prepared with the use of the CMS in the areas of 15 local govern-

ments (accounting for approximately 40 percent of all 940,000 enumeration districts).

5.6 As an example of the use of census results by CMS, it is also possible to carry out a variety of regional analyses and time-series analyses for small area: any small area is decomposed into BUBs and statistics are shown for the area by aggregating BUB data using CMS.

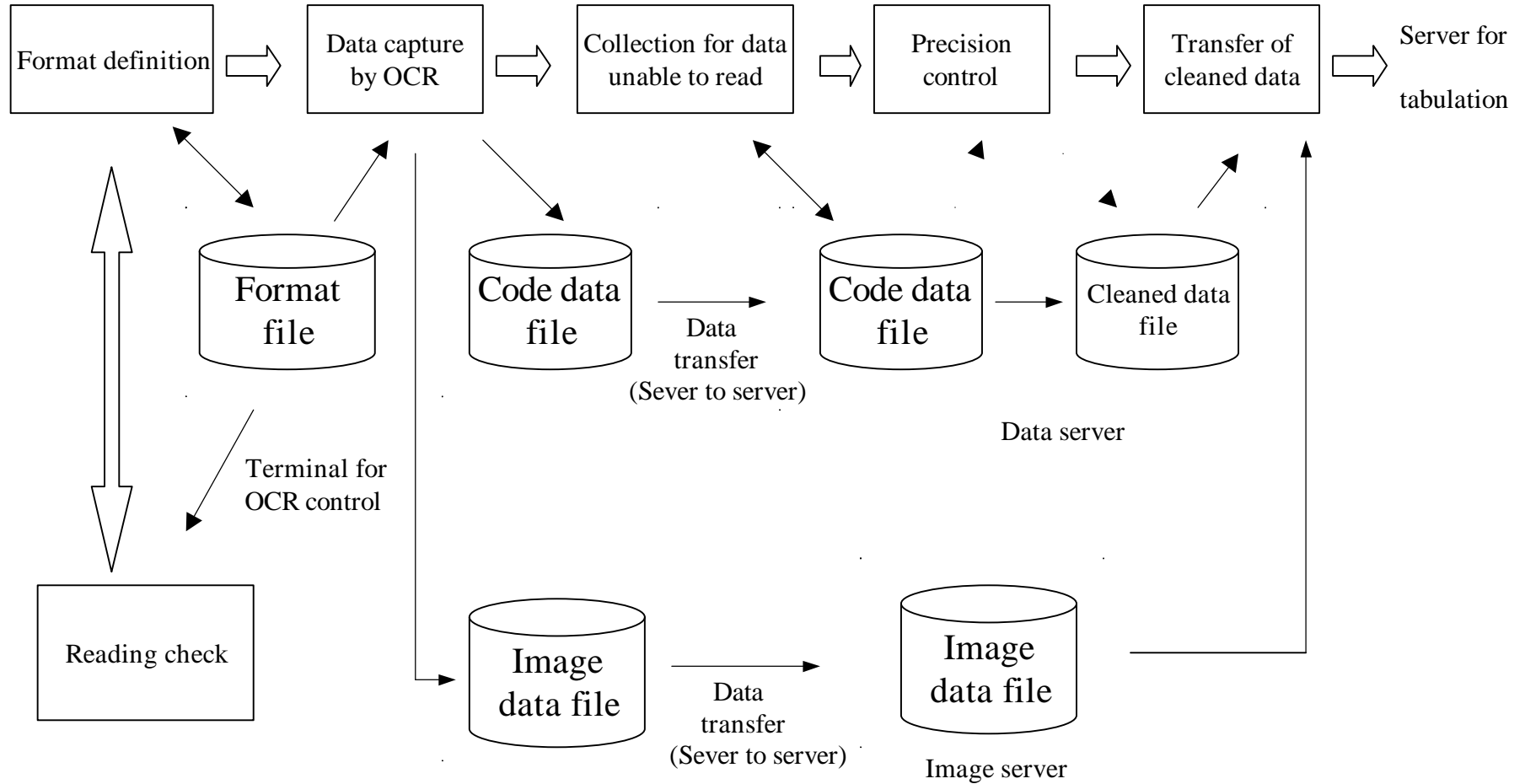
Note: The BUB is a permanently demarcated area set up for the first time in the 1990 census. The number of BUBs accounts to about 1,900,000 in the 2000 census. A census enumeration district is composed of two BUBs on average.

6. Concluding remarks

6.1 In the 2000 population census, the Statistics Bureau and the Statistics Center are making every effort to solve major issues, such as smooth collection of accurate data without omissions or duplications, appropriate demarcation of enumeration districts, as well as with accuracy and timeliness in the census operation. In additions, the Bureau and the Center are trying to utilize the OCR, computer imputation, the CMS (GIS), Internet, etc. in the data processing and dissemination as much as possible, responding to the development of information technology.

Appendix 1

Flow Chart of Data Capture by OCR



Appendix 2

Summary Table of Tabulated Results of the 2000 Population Census

Tabulation categories		Tabulation contents	Industrial classification	Occupational classification	Coverage of tabulation	Area covered	Scheduled date of release
Prompt tabulation	Preliminary counts based on summary sheets	Prompt release of the result on population by sex and no. of house holds	---	---	All	Entire country, prefectures, municipalities	Dec. 2000
	Prompt sample tabulation	Prompt release of principal results	Minor group	Minor group	Approx. 1%	Entire country, prefectures, cities with pops of at least 200,000	June 2001
Basic tabulation	1st basic complete count tabulation	Results concerning population, households, dwellings, and foreigners, and concerning elderly households, etc.	---	---	All	Entire country, prefectures, municipalities	Oct. 2001
	2nd basic complete count tabulation	Results concerning labor-force situation of the population, composition of employees by industry, and education, and results concerning households with husband, wife, and children, etc.	Major group	---			Jan. 2002
	3rd basic complete count tabulation	Results concerning composition of employees by occupation, and state of single-parent households	Major group	Major group			Mar. 2003
Detailed sample tabulation		Detailed results concerning composition of employees by industry, occupation, etc.	Minor group	Minor group	Sample	Entire country, prefectures, municipalities	June 2004
Tabulation of places of work or schooling	1st	Results concerning basic composition of the population by place of work and schooling, and composition of employees by industry	Major group	---	All	Entire country, prefectures, municipalities	Mar. 2002
	2nd	Results concerning composition of employees by occupation according to place of work	Major group	Major group			May 2003
	3rd	Detailed results concerning composition of employees by industry and occupation according to place of work	Medium group	Medium group	Sample	Entire country, prefectures, cities with pops of at least 100,000	July 2004

Appendix 2

Tabulation categories		Tabulation contents	Industrial classification	Occupational classification	Coverage of tabulation	Area covered	Planned announcement of nationwide results
Tabulation of internal migration	1st	Basic results concerning the state of movements of population, and results concerning the labor-force situation, composition by industry, and education of the migrated population	Major group	---	All	Entire country, prefectures, municipalities	Apr. 2002
	2nd	Results concerning the composition by occupation of the migrated population	---	Major group		Entire country, prefectures, cities with pops of at least 200,000	June 2003
Tabulation of areas smaller than municipalities	Tabulation relating to 1st basic complete tabulation	Results of basic items concerning population, households, dwellings, and foreigners, and concerning elderly households, etc.	---	---	All	<i>Cho</i> and <i>aza</i> Basic unit blocks	To be announced soon after announcement of the relevant basic tabulations
	Tabulation relating to 2nd basic complete tabulation	Results of basic items concerning labor-force situation of the population, composition of employees by industry, and education	Major group	---			
	Tabulation relating to 3rd basic complete tabulation	Results of basic items concerning composition of employees by occupation, and state of single-parent households	---	Major group			
	Tabulation relating to 1st tabulation of places of work or schooling	Results of basic items concerning place of work or schooling according to place of usual residence	---	---			
	Tabulation relating to 1st tabulation of population movements	Results of basic items concerning place of usual residence five years previously	---	---			
Special tabulations		(If necessary, special tabulations other than those above will be made.)					

- 1) The "Industrial classification" and "Occupational classification" columns indicate that there are tabulation results using the relevant classification.
- 2) The cities and municipalities in the "Areas covered" column indicate the smallest tabulation areas tabulated in the relevant tabulation category. Accordingly, not all of the statistical tables are tabulated as far as these areas; the same is true of prefectures. In addition, with regard to areas in which basic unit blocks include more than one enumeration district, they are regarded as enumeration districts.