## Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES)
### Module 4: Design Report (Sample Design and Data Collection Report)

**Country:** Japan  
**Date of Election:** July 21, 2013  
**Prepared by:** Ken’ichi Ikeda & Yukio Maeda  
**Date of Preparation:** January 26, 2015

### NOTES TO COLLABORATORS:
- Where brackets [ ] appear, answer by placing an “X” within the appropriate bracket or brackets.
- If more space is needed to answer any question, please lengthen the document as necessary.

### Collaborator(s):
Collaborators are the contact persons for election studies that appear in the CSES dataset - they are not necessarily the parties who collected the data. These collaborators and their contact information will be listed on the CSES website.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
<th>E-Mail</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ken’ichi Ikeda</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>Doshisha University</td>
<td>Karasuma-higashi-iru, Imadegawa-dori, Kamigyo-ku, Kyoto-shi 602-8580, Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:keikeda@mail.doshisha.ac.jp">keikeda@mail.doshisha.ac.jp</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.iikeken-lab.jp/">http://www.iikeken-lab.jp/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masahiro Yamada</td>
<td>Professor</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Yukio Maeda</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:ymaeda@iss.u-tokyo.ac.jp">ymaeda@iss.u-tokyo.ac.jp</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Data Collection Organization:**

Organization that conducted the survey field work/data collection:

| Organization: Nippon Research Center (Member of Gallup International Association) | Address: NOF Nihonbashi honcho Bldg. 3fl.  
2-7-1, Nihonbashi-honcho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo  
103-0023 JAPAN |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telephone: +81-3-6667-3400</td>
<td>Fax: +81-3-6667-3470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-Mail: <a href="https://www.nrc.co.jp/english/contact/index.php?=e01">https://www.nrc.co.jp/english/contact/index.php?=e01</a></td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.nrc.co.jp/">http://www.nrc.co.jp/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Funding Organization(s):**

Organization(s) that funded the data collection:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization: Japan Society for the Promotion of Science</th>
<th>Address: 5-3-1 Kojimachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0083</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telephone: +81-3-3263-1722</td>
<td>Fax: +81-3-3221-2470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-Mail:</td>
<td>Website: <a href="https://www.jsps.go.jp/index.html">https://www.jsps.go.jp/index.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization:</td>
<td>Address:</td>
</tr>
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<td>Telephone:</td>
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<td>E-Mail:</td>
<td>Website:</td>
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<td>Organization:</td>
<td>Address:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telephone:</td>
<td>Fax:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-Mail:</td>
<td>Website:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Archiving Organization

If appropriate, please indicate the primary location where the full, original election study dataset (not just the CSES portion) will be archived:

| Organization: Center for Social Research and Data Archives (Social Science Japan Data Archive), Institute of Social Science, University of Tokyo |
| Address: 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, 113-0033, Japan |
| Telephone: +81-3-5841-4904 |
| Fax: +81-3-5841-4905 |
| E-Mail: ssjda@iss.u-tokyo.ac.jp |
| Website: http://ssjda.iss.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en/ |

Please indicate the date when the study is expected to be available at this archive:

May, 2015

Study Design

1. Timing of the study that the CSES Module was included in:
   [X ] Post-Election Study
   [ ] Pre-Election/Post-Election Panel Study
   [ ] Between Rounds

2a. Date Post-Election Interviewing Began:
    July 22, 2013

2b. Date Post-Election Interviewing Ended:
    August 25, 2013

3. Mode of interviewing for the post-election survey in which the CSES Module appeared:
   (If multiple modes were used, please mark all that apply.)
   [X ] In person, face-to-face
   [ ] Telephone
   [ ] Mail or self-completion supplement
   [ ] Internet

4a. Was the survey part of a panel study?
   [X ] Yes
   [ ] No
4b. If the survey was part of a panel study, please describe the design of the panel study, including the date at which interviewing for each prior wave began and ended:

The annual four wave panel survey is designed in such a way that each wave contains a module for well-known international comparative survey project. The detailed information is listed below in tabular format.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each Wave</th>
<th>sample size</th>
<th>The first day of the interview</th>
<th>The last day of the interview</th>
<th>When the CSES sample was initially drawn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World Value Survey</td>
<td>2443</td>
<td>November 24, 2010</td>
<td>December 12, 2010</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Barometer</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>November 22, 2011</td>
<td>December 30, 2011</td>
<td>535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Network (Japan only)</td>
<td>1127</td>
<td>November 9, 2012</td>
<td>November 25, 2012</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note that the numbers in the most right column add up to the sample size of CSES Japan survey (365+535+1037=1937).
Translation
Please provide copies of questionnaires in all languages used as part of the election study deposit. For questionnaires in a language other than English, please also provide a version of each translated back into English. Note: Questions are based on those developed for the ISSP.

5. Was the questionnaire translated?
   [X ] Yes, translated by member(s) of research team
   [ ] Yes, by translation bureau
   [ ] Yes, by specially trained translator(s)
   [ ] No, not translated

6. Please list all languages used for the fielded module:

   Japanese.

7a. If the questionnaire was translated, was the translated questionnaire assessed/checked or evaluated?
   [ ] Yes, by group discussion
   [ ] Yes, an expert checked it
   [X ] Yes, by back translation
   [ ] Other; please specify: __________
   [ ] No
   [ ] Not applicable

7b. If the questionnaire was translated, was the questionnaire pre-tested?
   [ ] Yes
   [X ] No
   [ ] Not applicable

7c. If the questionnaire was translated, were there any questions which caused problems when translating?
   [X] Yes
   [ ] No
   [ ] Not applicable

7d. If the questionnaire was translated, please provide a list of all questions which caused problems when translating. For each question listed, describe what problems were encountered and how they were solved:

   UN secretary general was mistakenly translated as “chairperson” of the UN in Japanese language. Unfortunately the mistake was realized only after the survey interviewers were fielded. The word actually used in the CESE Japan survey was different from the official translation of UN secretary general and people may had a difficulty in answering this particular question.
Sample Design and Sampling Procedures

8. Please describe the population that your sample is meant to be representative of:

   All the Japanese voters, excluding those who are temporarily living in foreign countries.

Eligibility Requirements

9a. Must a person be a certain age to be interviewed?
   [X ] Yes
   [ ] No

   If yes, what ages could be interviewed?

   Respondents must be 20 years old or older.

9b. Must a person be a citizen to be interviewed?
   [X ] Yes
   [ ] No

9c. Must a person be registered to vote to be interviewed?
   [X ] Yes Please note that all eligible voters are automatically registered in Japan.
   [ ] No

9d. Please list any other interviewing requirements or filters used:

   None.
Sample Frame

10a. Were any regions of the country excluded from the sample frame?
   [ ] Yes
   [X ] No

   If yes, what percent of the total eligible population did this exclude from the sample frame? _______ %

   If yes, please explain:

10b. Were institutionalized persons excluded from the sample?
   [ ] Yes
   [X ] No

   If yes, what percent of the total eligible population did this exclude from the sample frame? _______ %

   If yes, please explain:

10c. Were military personnel excluded from the sample?
   [ ] Yes
   [X ] No

   If yes, what percent of the total eligible population did this exclude from the sample frame? _______ %

   If yes, please explain:
10d. If interviews were conducted by telephone, what is the estimated percentage of households without a phone? _______ %

Please explain: N/A

10e. If interviews were conducted by telephone, were unlisted telephone numbers included in the population sampled?

[ ] Yes
[ ] No        N/A

If no, what percent of the total eligible population did this exclude from the sample frame? _______ %

10f. Were other persons excluded from the sample frame?

[ ] Yes
[X ] No

If yes, what percent of the total eligible population did this exclude from the sample frame? _______ %

If yes, please explain:

10g. Please estimate the total percentage of the eligible population excluded from the sample frame: _0_____ %

Please note that the sampling frame for this survey is the lists of registered voters compiled by municipalities. Unless listed in the list of registered voters, people are ineligible to vote.
Sample Selection Procedures

11. Please describe, in your own words, how the sample for the study was selected. If the survey is part of a panel study, please also describe the original sample, from the beginning of the study.

   The CSES module is included in the last wave of four wave panel survey. The initial sample is selected through stratified two-stage random sampling. The CSES survey contains three different types of respondents.

   1) The respondents from the first wave: \( n_1 = 365 \).
   2) The respondents freshly drawn for the second wave from the same PSU: \( n_2 = 535 \).
   3) The respondents freshly drawn for the fourth wave from the same PSU: \( n_4 = 1037 \).

   The total number of respondents is 1937: \( N = n_1 + n_2 + n_4 \).
   Please note that no additional sample was drawn for the third wave.

   Total Response Rate is 46.3% (1937/4184). Response rates for the three different sample are as follows: the sample from the first wave 81.1% (365/450); from the second wave 79.4% (535/674); and from the forth wave 33.9% (1037/3060).

12a. What were the primary sampling units?

   Electoral district’s “chiten” (comparable to precinct in the US) is the PSU.

12b. How were the primary sampling units selected?

   The electoral district’s chiten is stratified by region (eleven categories) and city size (five categories), which produces 11 by 5 table (55 cells). The number of chitens (150 in total) is assigned to each cell proportionally to the size of the population.

12c. Were the primary sampling units randomly selected?

   [X ] Yes
   [ ] No

   Please explain how the units were randomly selected. If the units were not randomly selected, please provide a justification for why the units were not randomly selected.

   The chiten (precincts) were selected by PPS selection mechanism, where the probabilities of the particular chiten’s selection are proportional to the relative size of the chiten.

13. Were there further stages of selection?

   [ ] Yes
   [X ] No
13a. If there were further stages of selection, what were the sampling units at each of the additional stages?

N/A
13b. If there were further stages of selection, how were the sampling units selected at each of the additional stages?

N/A

13c. If there were further stages of selection, were units at each of these stages randomly selected?

[ ] Yes        N/A
[ ] No

Please explain how the units were randomly selected. If the units were not randomly selected, please provide a justification for why the units were not randomly selected.

14a. How were individual respondents identified and selected in the final stage?

Interviewers asked the identity of respondents. From the information listed in the voter registration lists, interviewers know the name, age, and sex of the respondent in advance.

14b. Could more than one respondent be interviewed from a single household?

[ ] Yes
[X ] No

If yes, please explain:

15. Did the sample design include clustering at any stage?

[ ] Yes
[X ] No

If yes, please describe:
16. Did the sample design include stratification?
   Definition: Stratification involves the division of the population of interest according to certain characteristics (for instance: geographic, political, or demographic). Random selection then occurs within each of the groups that result.
   [X ] Yes
   [ ] No

   If yes, please describe (please include the list of characteristics used for stratification):

   The electoral district’s chiten is stratified by region (eleven categories) and city size (five categories).

17. Was quota sampling used at any stage of selection?
   [X ] Yes
   [ ] No

   If yes, please describe:

   For those who are 80 years old and older.

18. Was substitution of individuals permitted at any stage of the selection process or during fieldwork?
   [ ] Yes
   [X ] No

   If yes, please describe:

19. Under what circumstances was a household designated non-sample? Please check all that apply:
   [ ] Non-residential sample point
   [ ] All members of household are ineligible
   [ ] Housing unit is vacant N/A
   [ ] No answer at housing unit after _______ callbacks
   [ ] Other (Please explain):

   In Japan, individuals are directly sampled from the lists of registered voters. Consequently, the information regarding household per se is irrelevant for deciding eligibility of respondents.

20. Were non-sample replacement methods used?
   [ ] Yes
   [X ] No

   Please describe:
21a. For surveys conducted by telephone, was the sample a random digit dial (RDD) sample?
   [ ] Yes
   [ ] No N/A

21b. For surveys conducted by telephone, was the sample a listed sample?
   [ ] Yes
   [ ] No N/A

21c. For surveys conducted by telephone, was the sample a dual frame sample?
   [ ] Yes
   [ ] No N/A

   If yes, what % list frame________ and what % RDD___________

22. For surveys conducted by mail, was the sample a listed sample?
   [ ] Yes
   [ ] No N/A

   Please describe:

23. For surveys conducted on the Internet, did any respondents self-select into the survey?
   [ ] Yes
   [ ] No N/A

   Please explain:
Incentives

24a. Prior to the study, was a letter sent to the respondent?
   [X ] Yes
   [ ] No

   (If yes, please provide a copy of the letter.)
   Please see the attached file in word format. The postcard was sent to the respondent before the interview.

24b. Prior to the study, was a payment sent to the respondent?
   [ ] Yes
   [X ] No

   If yes, please describe (including amount of payment):

24c. Prior to the study, was a token gift sent to the respondent?
   [ ] Yes
   [X ] No

   If yes, please describe:

24d. Did respondent receive an additional payment after their participation? (Do not include any payment made prior to the study.)
   [X ] Yes
   [ ] No

   If yes, please describe (including amount of payment):

   A gift certificate of book is provided. It is worth 1,000 Japanese Yen (roughly 10 USD).

24e. Were any other incentives used?
   [ ] Yes
   [X ] No

   If yes, please describe:
Interviewers

25. Please describe the interviewers (e.g., age, level of education, years of experience):

Nippon Research Center fielded 143 interviewers for 150 primary sampling units during the data collection period. Interviewers were mostly female and we had only five or six male interviewers. Unfortunately, we do not have detailed information regarding the interviewers for the CSES.

Nippon Research Center has roughly 1,100 registered interviewers nationwide. And the distribution of age, and their years of experiences are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Years of experience</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30s</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1~3 years</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40s</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>4~5 years</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50s</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>6~10 years</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60s</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>11 years or more</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70s</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26. Please provide a description of interviewer training:

Interviewers receive instructions based on the manual of Nippon Research Center upon their hiring. They also undergo annual training.

Their supervisors also receive annual training in Tokyo conducted by Nippon Research Center.
The supervisors give feedbacks to interviewers every year based on their performance.

Contacts

27a. What was the average number of contact attempts made per household, for the entire sample?

2.6 times on average

27b. For households where contact was made, what was the average number of contact attempts prior to first contact?

0.8 times

27c. During the field period, how many contacts were made with the household before declaring it a non-sample?

1.6 times

28d. During the field period, how many contacts were made with the household before declaring it a non-interview?

2.9 times
28e. During the field period, what were the maximum number of days over which a household was contacted?

28 days.

28f. During the field period, did interviewers vary the time of day at which they re-contacted the household?

[X] Yes
[ ] No

If yes, please describe:

According to the record, the timing of contact varies. Except for the cases that needed only one contact attempt, standard deviation of contact time (in hours) is 2.3 on average. Thus, it is clear that interviewers changed the time of day while attempting re-contact.
Refusal Conversion

29a. Were efforts made to persuade respondents who were reluctant to be interviewed?
   [ ] Yes  
   [X ] No

   Please describe:

29b. Were respondents who were reluctant to be interviewed sent a letter persuading them to take part?
   [ ] Yes  
   [X ] No

   (If yes, please provide a copy of the letter or letters.)

   If yes, please describe:

29c. Was payment offered to respondents who were reluctant to take part?
   [ ] Yes  
   [X ] No

   If yes, how much?

29d. Were respondents who were reluctant to take part turned over to a more experienced interviewer?
   [ ] Yes  
   [X ] No

29e. What was the maximum number of re-contacts used to persuade respondents to be interviewed?

   N/A   No persuasion attempt was made.

29f. Were any other methods used to persuade respondents reluctant to be interviewed to take part?
   [ ] Yes  
   [X ] No

   If yes, please describe:
Interview/Survey Verification
Definition: Interview/survey verification is the process of verifying that an interview was conducted and that the survey was administered to the correct respondent, for quality control purposes.

30. Was interview/survey verification used?
   [X ] Yes
   [ ] No

   If yes, please describe the method(s) used:

   Among the 1937 respondents who completed the interviews, self-addressed postcard with postage was sent to 184 respondents to verify that they were indeed interviewed. One or two respondents were sampled from each “chiten” (equivalent of precinct) in Japan. Eighty-eight postcards were returned.

   If yes, please indicate the percent of completed surveys that were verified: _____ %

   The 4.5% of completed interviews is verified.
**Response Rate**

Note: If multiple modes of interviewing were used for the post-election survey in which the CSES Module appeared, please repeat the following questions as appropriate for each of the modes used.

31. What was the response rate of the survey that the CSES Module appeared in? Please show your calculations. (If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, please report the response rate of the first wave of the study, even if the CSES Module did not appear in that wave.)

   The response rate is 57.5% for the first wave of the panel study.

32. Please provide the following statistics for the survey that the CSES Module appeared in. (If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, please report the statistics for the first wave of the study, even if the CSES Module did not appear in that wave.)

   A. Total number of households in sample: \[ 4252 \]
   B. Number of valid households: \[ 3981 \]
   C. Number of invalid (non-sample) households: \[ 263 \]
   D. Number of households of unknown validity: \[ 8 \]
   E. Number of completed interviews: \[ 2407 \]
   F. Number of partial interviews: \[ 0 \]
   G. Number of refusals and break-offs: \[ 916 \]
   H. Number non-contact (never contacted): \[ 579 \]
   I. Other non-response: \[ 79 \]

   The sum of B+C+D should equal the value of A. If not, please describe why:

   If statistic D (number of households of unknown validity) has a value greater than zero (0), please estimate the proportion of households of unknown validity that are valid:

   According to our records, it is truly unknown.

   The sum of E+F+G+H+I should equal the value of B. If not, please describe why:

   If statistic I has a value greater than zero (0), please describe what cases fall into this category:
In the first wave of the panel, respondents answered both face-to-face questions and self-administered questionnaire. For 79 respondents only self-administered questionnaires were returned, but judged invalid subsequently.
33. If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, how many waves were conducted prior to the wave that included the CSES Module?

Three waves.

34. If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, what was the total panel attrition between the first wave of the study and the wave that included the CSES Module? Please show your calculations.

The attrition rate is 85.1% (365/2443). The first wave has 2,443 successful interviews, while the number of those interviewed for the both first wave and the fourth (CSES) wave is 365.

35. If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, please provide the number of completed interviews for the wave that included the CSES Module:

1937 interviews are successfully completed. Among those 354 respondents continued from the first wave, 535 continued from the sample freshly drawn for the second wave, and 1037 are new sample drawn for the fourth wave.

36. If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, please provide the following statistics for panel attrition by age and education. In each cell, indicate the percent of all completed interviews in each category for the indicated wave.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>First wave of study</th>
<th>Wave that included CSES (completed both 1st and 4th waves)</th>
<th>Wave that included CSES (all respondents)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-25</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-40</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-64</td>
<td>44.9%</td>
<td>42.2%</td>
<td>42.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
<td>38.1%</td>
<td>39.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>First wave of study</th>
<th>Wave that included CSES (completed both 1st and 4th waves)</th>
<th>Wave that included CSES (all respondents)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incomplete primary</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary completed</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incomplete secondary</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary completed</td>
<td>39.2%</td>
<td>38.9%</td>
<td>43.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Secondary Trade/Vocational</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University incomplete</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University degree</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Post-Survey Adjustment Weights

37. Are weights necessary to make the sample representative of the populated being studied?
   [ ] Yes
   [X ] No

   If yes, please explain:

38. Are weights included in the data file?
   [X ] Yes
   [ ] No

39. If weights are included in the data file, please describe in detail how the weights were constructed:

   Weights are constructed in such a way that, by using weight in calculation, the distributions of gender, age, and areas in the sample data set conform to the known population distribution. The age is seven categories (20s, 30s, 40s, 50s, 60s, 70s, and 80s). The area is six categories (Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Tokai/Hokuriku/Shinetsu, Kinki and Shikoku/Chugoku/Kyushu).

40a. If weights are included in the data file, are the weights designed to compensate for disproportionate probability of selection?
   [ ] Yes
   [X ] No

   If yes, please describe:

40b. If weights are included in the data file, are the weights designed to match known demographic characteristics of the population?
   [X ] Yes
   [ ] No

   If yes, please describe:

40c. If weights are included in the data file, are the weights designed to correct for non-response?
   [ ] Yes
   [X ] No

   If yes, please describe:
40d. If weights are included in the data file, are the weights designed to correct to the official election results?

[ ] Yes
[ X] No

If yes, please describe:

41. Comparison of Completed Interviews to Population (please provide as percentages of the total):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Population Estimates</th>
<th>Completed Interviews</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unweighted Distribution</td>
<td>Weighted Distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-25 (20-24 in Japan)</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-40 (25-39 in Japan)</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-64 (40-64 in Japan)</td>
<td>41.0%</td>
<td>44.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>27.2%</td>
<td>39.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incomplete Primary</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Completed</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incomplete Secondary</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Completed</td>
<td>40.2%</td>
<td>43.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Secondary Trade/Vocational</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Incomplete</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Degree</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currently in school</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>48.3%</td>
<td>47.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>51.7%</td>
<td>52.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Population Census of Japan classifies education level into Incomplete Secondary (up to junior high school), Secondary Completed (high school), Post-Secondary Trade/Vocational (junior college and national college of technology), and University Degree.

42. Please indicate the source of the population estimates in the prior question. English language sources are especially helpful. Include website links or contact information if applicable.
For age and sex: http://www.soumu.go.jp/main_content/000033823.xls
For education: http://www.stat.go.jp/data/nenkan/zuhyou/y0213000.xls

Unfortunately the information above is available only through the website in Japanese. But tables sometimes contain description in English.