

OUTLINE OF THE 1980 POPULATION CENSUS OF JAPAN

History

The population censuses in Japan have been taken almost every five years since 1920, the 1980 Population Census being the thirteenth one.

Regular quinquennial censuses included the large-scale censuses and the simplified censuses. The censuses that were taken every ten years starting in 1920 were the large-scale censuses, while the censuses that were taken in the fifth year after the large-scale decennial censuses were simplified censuses. The main difference between the large-scale census and the simplified census during the prewar period was the number of questions asked in the census. In a simplified census, questions were limited to the basic characteristics of population, i.e., name, sex, age, marital status, etc., while a large-scale census covered questions on the economic characteristics such as occupation and industry in addition to the basic characteristics of population.

After World War II, the scale of census-taking has generally been amplified so as to satisfy the increased demands from the variety of users of the census results. The 1955, 1965 and 1975 censuses, which were taken as the simplified census, covered almost equal number of items as the prewar large-scale census. The 1980 Population Census was taken as a large-scale one. In comparison with the 1970 Population Census, the items for fertility such as "Duration of marriage" and "Number of children ever-born" were excluded in the 1980 Population Census and the item of "Type of building and number of stories" was added.

Date of the Census

The 1980 Population Census was taken as of 0:00 A.M. of October 1, 1980. This date is the same as past regular censuses since 1920.

Legal Basis of the Census

The 1980 Population Census was taken in conformity with the provisions of the Statistics Law (Law No. 18 of 1947). The Law includes a provision that was specially made with regard to the population census (in Article 4 of the Statistics Law).

In order to carry out the 1980 Census, the following orders and regulations were established:

- (1) On the establishment of enumeration districts
 - Cabinet Order for the Establishment of Enumeration Districts for the 1980 Population Census (Cabinet Order No. 120 of 1979)
 - Prime Minister's Office Order for Instruction for the Establishment of Enumeration Districts for the 1980 Population Census (Prime Minister's Office Order No. 26 of 1979)
- (2) On the execution of the census
 - Cabinet Order for the Population Census (Cabinet Order No. 98 of 1980)
 - Regulation for the Execution of the Population Census (Prime Minister's Office Order No. 21 of 1980)

Areal Coverage of the Census

The 1980 Population Census covered the whole territory of Japan excluding the following islands:

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

Population Enumerated in the Census

The 1980 Population Census used the so-called *de jure* population concept in enumerating the people. That is, a person was enumerated at the place where he or she usually lived, and was counted as the population of that area. The wording "persons usually living" was defined in the census as those persons who had lived or were going to live for three months or more at their respective household at the census date. Persons who had no usual places of living or whose usual places of living were unknown were enumerated at the places where they were present at the time of the census. There were, however, exceptions to this general rule for the following population groups:

- (1) Students and pupils of regular schools as well as those attending vocational schools were enumerated at the places where they lived for attending schools (such as homes, boardinghouses or school dormitories).
- (2) Inpatients of hospitals were enumerated in the hospitals only when they had been hospitalized for three months or more at the census date. Otherwise, they were enumerated at their homes even if they were expected to

be in the hospital for more than three months.

(3) Crews aboard ships, except ships of the Self Defence Forces, were enumerated at their residential places on land if any. Otherwise, they were enumerated on the ships if the ships entered ports of Japan within five days after the census date.

(4) Residents in the camps of the Self Defence Forces were enumerated in the camps. Crews aboard ships of the Self Defence Forces were enumerated at the places where the local general headquarters to which their ships belong were situated.

(5) Persons in prisons or detention houses whose penalties have been fixed, and inmates of reformatories or women's guidance homes were enumerated at their institutions.

In accordance with the rules mentioned above, all persons in Japan were enumerated no matter whether they were foreigners or not. However, the following persons were excluded from the enumeration:

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

Enumeration Items

The 1980 Population Census Questionnaire contained the following items.

For a household member:

- (1) Name
- (2) Sex
- (3) Year and month of birth
- (4) Relationship to the head of household
- (5) Marital status
- (6) Nationality
- (7) Time moved into the present house
- (8) Previous address
- (9) Education
- (10) Type of activity
- (11) Name and kind of business of employer or a self-employed person's business (Industry)
- (12) Kind of work (Occupation)
- (13) Employment status
- (14) Place of work or location of school
- (15) Journey to work or to attend school

For a household:

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

Method of Survey

The field enumeration of the 1980 Population Census was conducted, within their respective jurisdictions, by the mayors or the heads of *shi* (city), *ku* (ward), *machi* (town) and *mura* (village), under the supervision of the governors of prefectures. The whole procedure was planned and administered by the Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's Office.

Before the census taking, the whole area of Japan was divided into about 740 thousand enumeration districts to be mapped accurately. An Enumeration District was in principle set up to comprise, on the average, fifty households in it.

The field works of the census were carried out by about 700 thousand census enumerators who were temporarily employed by the government for this census. Moreover, about 60 thousand census supervisors were appointed to take responsibilities for the training and supervision of enumerators as well as for the inspection of the census documents.

During the week from 24th through 30th of September 1980, the enumerator distributed the census questionnaires and the filled-in examples to every household within the enumeration district assigned to him, requesting the household head to fill out the census questionnaires. During the period from 1st to 5th of October the enumerator visited every household once again to collect the filled-out questionnaires and checked the entries.

The type of the questionnaire used in the census was the "household schedule" designed for optical mark reader to report the household members up to four persons in a sheet. The head or the representative of household was required to fill in answers for the above-mentioned questions except "Type of household" (item 16) and "Type of building and number of stories" (item 22) which were filled in by the enumerator.

In this census, for the households which were not canvassed due to their absence from home during the census week, the enumerator filled out some enumeration items (name, sex and number of household members) of the questionnaires through interviews with neighbours.

Tabulation

The Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's Office takes charge of the whole tabulation of the census results which consists of Preliminary Count of the Population, Prompt Tabulation, The First Basic Complete Tabulation, The Second Basic Complete Tabulation, Tabulation by Enumeration Districts, Tabulation on Commuting Population, Tabulation on Internal Migration and Detailed Tabulation.

The Preliminary Count of Population was tabulated by using the census summary sheets. Other tabulations are to be carried out by means of the electronic data processing systems combined with the optical mark readers which directly read the census questionnaires.

The Final Count of Population, the First Basic Complete Tabulation, the Second Basic Complete Tabulation, Tabulation by Enumeration Districts, Tabulation on Commuting Population (part 1, part 2) and Tabulation on Internal Migration (part 1, part 2) are based on the complete counts of questionnaires while the other tabulations are planned to be done on the basis of sample questionnaires.

Publication

(1) Preliminary Count of the Population

As the first report of the census results, the preliminary count of the population by sex and of households for Japan, prefectures and municipalities (i.e., *shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura*) was officially released on December 19, 1980 and a report "Preliminary Counts of the Population on the Basis of Summary Sheets" was published in December 1980. This preliminary count was based on the entries of the summary sheets which were prepared by the prefectural and municipal governments to ascertain the number of population and households that were enumerated in the respective jurisdiction.

(2) Prompt Tabulation

The one-percent sample tabulation was carried out to offer a prompt report of the 1980 Population Census concerning the basic characteristics of population and households for whole Japan, prefectures and cities with population of 500,000 or more, by using sample households with the sampling ratio of one to one hundred.

The results were published as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Prompt Report of the Basic Findings (Result for One-Percent Tabulation): Part 1 Whole Japan, Part 2 Prefectures" in March 1981.

(3) Final Count of the Population

The final count of the population provides the final count of population and households for the whole country, prefectures and municipalities (i.e., *shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura*).

The results were published on several issues of Official Gazette, successively, prefecture by prefecture, from July 1981 to March 1982 and were also released as "Final Count: Population and Households" for the whole country, prefectures and municipalities in July 1982.

(4) The First Basic Complete Tabulation

In the 1980 Population Census, complete tabulation is performed in two stages. The first basic complete tabulation includes data on various characteristics of population and households in the level of municipalities except occupation.

In this tabulation, population and households were classified by such enumeration items as age, sex, marital status, nationality, time moved into the present house, previous address, education, type of activity, employment status, industry, household characteristics and housing condition.

The results of this tabulation for each prefecture and municipality were offered for public perusal and were issued as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 2: Results of the First Basic Complete Tabulation, Part 2 Prefecture and Municipalities" from July 1981 to March 1982, successively, prefecture by prefecture. After then, the report for the whole country was issued as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 2: Results of the First Basic Complete Tabulation, Part 1 Whole Japan" in May 1982.

Besides the above mentioned reports, "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 1: Total Population" which contains the population and area of each municipality as well as of each prefecture and the whole Japan was published in August 1982.

The first basic complete tabulation yielded statistics for each enumeration district, which were offered for public perusal, successively, prefecture by prefecture.

(5) The Second Basic Complete Tabulation

The second basic complete tabulation, that is, the second process of the complete tabulation, was performed after coding the major groups of occupation. Tabulation at this stage includes basic data on occupations in the level of municipalities, and data on specific households such as households of the aged and mother-child households, which are not included in the first complete tabulation. The results of the second complete tabulation for each prefecture and municipality were released as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 3: Results of the Second Basic Complete Tabulation, Part 2 Prefecture and Municipalities", successively, prefecture by prefecture, from October 1982 to February 1983.

The statistics for each enumeration district based on the second basic complete tabulation will be offered for public perusal in April 1983.

(6) Detailed Tabulation

This tabulation will be carried out to complement the Basic Complete Count Tabulation by providing more

detailed tables for the whole country and for each prefecture. The tabulation is based on twenty-percent sample of households.

The results will be published as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 4: Results of Detailed Tabulation (Twenty-Percent Sample Tabulation), Part 2 Prefecture" for each prefecture upon its completion from July 1983 to February 1984. After the completion of tabulation for prefectures, the results of the national total will be compiled also as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 4: Results of Detailed Tabulation (Twenty-Percent Sample Tabulation), Part 1 Whole Japan" in March 1984.

(7) Tabulation on Commuting Population

The tabulation on commuting population is planned to throw light on the daily movement of workers and students commuting between homes and places of work or school with respect to the number, direction and economic characteristics of commuters. The results of this tabulation are also used to calculate the daytime population in each locality to be compared with the respective nighttime population, that is, census population.

The results of the complete tabulation were published as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 5: Commutation, Part 1 Place of Work or Schooling of Population by Sex, Age and Industry (Major Groups)" in July 1982, and will be also published as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 5: Commutation, Part 2 Place of Work or Schooling of Population by Occupation (Major Groups)" and "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 5: Commutation, Part 4 Means of Transport to Work or to Attend School" by May 1983. The results of the twenty-percent sample tabulation will be released as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 5: Commutation, Part 3 Place of Work or Schooling of Population by Industry and Occupation (Medium Groups)" by April 1984.

(8) Tabulation on Internal Migration

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

The results of the complete tabulation were published as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 6: Results of Tabulation on Internal Migration, Part 1 Basic Characteristics" in September 1982, and will be also published as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 6: Results of Tabulation on Internal Migration, Part 2 Occupation" by June 1983. The results of the twenty-percent sample tabulation will be released as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 6: Results of Tabulation on Internal Migration, Part 3 Migrants and Their Households" by May 1984.

(9) Other Publications Scheduled

Besides the above-mentioned census reports and series of advance reports, the following reports are scheduled.

Those are "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 7: Results of Special Tabulation", "1980 Population Census of Japan, Special Volume: Densely Inhabited Districts of Japan" and "1980 Population Census of Japan, Final Report: Population of Japan". Furthermore, the following materials will be also scheduled. Those are "Reference Report Series" consisting of "Users' Guide of Census Data and Materials Related to Enumeration Districts", "Population of Major Metropolitan Areas," etc., "Abridged Report Series" containing summary explanations and tables of the census results having comparisons with those of previous censuses for whole Japan, each prefecture, and each municipality, "Monograph Series" for detailed analytical studies dealing with leading subjects on population and households and "Population Maps of Japan" constituting of the maps on distribution of population, population density, population change and characteristics, etc. by municipality. See appendix 4 "The Reports of the 1980 Population Census of Japan" for the details.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Population

Population refers to *de jure* population, the explanation of which is given in "Population Enumerated in the Census" (p XI).

Age

Age refers to the age at the last birthday before October 1, 1980. For an infant who was born at 0:00 a.m. of October 1, 1980, his/her age is regarded as zero year old.

Marital Status

Marital status is classified into the following categories according to the actual situation at the census date, regardless of whether the marriage has been registered or not. Persons in common law marriages are, therefore, to be classified as "married".

Never married: a person who has not yet married.

Married: a person who has a spouse (husband or wife).

Widowed: a person who has been separated from spouse by death and is not married.

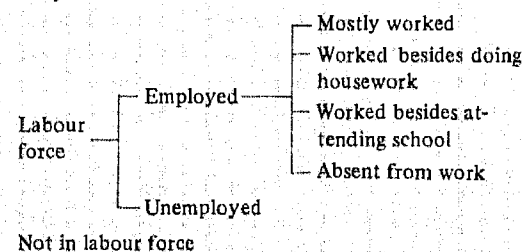
Divorced: a person who has been parted from spouse by divorce separation and is not married to any one else.

Time of Last Move

"Time of Last Move" refers to the period of time when a person moved into the present house and is grouped into "Since the time of birth", "1964 or before", "1965~1969", "1970~Sep. 1975", "Oct. 1975~Sep. 1979" and "Oct. 1979 or after".

Labour Force Status

According to the type of activities during the week from 24th to 30th of September 1980, all persons of fifteen years old and over are classified as follows:



Labour force "Labour force" is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed".

The specifications of the main categories are:

• **Employed** "Employed" persons refer to all persons who did any work during the week before the census date for pay or profit, such as wage, salary, allowance, business profit, etc., as well as persons who had a job or business but did not work at all during the week before the census date because of vacation, illness, bad weather, labour dispute or personal reasons. The latter are included in "Employed" only when one of the following conditions is satisfied:

(1) The employee whose absence from work did not extend over 30 days up to the census date, or who received or expected to receive wage or salary during the week before the census date.

(2) The self-employed worker whose absence from work did not extend over 30 days up to the census date.

"Employed" persons include, therefore, not only persons working as employees of a company, factory, store, government office, etc., proprietors of their own farms, stores, factories, etc., but also persons working in the family business on a farm, in a store, private hospital and so forth, even though they were not paid any wages. It is no matter whether they worked mainly during the week or worked subsidiarily while keeping house, attending school, and so forth.

• **Unemployed** "Unemployed" persons refer to those who had no job but were able to work and actually seeking a job during the week before the census date.

Not in labour force "Persons not in labour force" comprise all persons who had no job and did not make any positive effort to find a job during the week before the census date or were unable to work.

Employment Status

In the 1980 Population Census, all employed persons are classified, according to the employment status in the establishment where they were at work during the census week, into the following categories.

• **Employees** Persons employed by a person, a company, a corporation or the government office, etc. They include office workers, factory workers, public servants, officers of a corporation, employees in a private retail shop, domestic servants, daily or temporary workers.

• **Directors** . . . Directors of a company or a corporation including managing directors.

• **Self-employed, employing others** . . . Persons who run business employing others, i.e., proprietors of private shops and factories, farmers, medical practitioners, lawyers, who have one or more employees.

• **Self-employed, not employing others** . . . Persons who run business without employees or persons who were doing home handicraft job are included.

• **Family workers** . . . Persons who work in the business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household in which they live.

Industry

"Industry" of an employed person refers to the kind of business of the establishment where he worked during the week before the census date. In case of a person who was "absent from work", "industry" refers to the kind of business of the establishment from which he was absent. If a person worked in two or more establishments, "industry" is decided by that of the establishment where he worked most.

The industrial classification used for the 1980 Population Census was based on the Standard Industrial Classification for Japan (Notification of Administrative Management Agency No. 32 in May 1976) and readjusted for the 1980 Population Census. It consists of 199 minor groups, 70 medium groups and 14 major groups.

Industrial Classification (Major Groups)

- A. Agriculture
- B. Forestry and hunting
- C. Fisheries and aquiculture
- D. Mining
- E. Construction
- F. Manufacturing
- G. Wholesale and retail trade
- H. Financing and insurance
- I. Real estate
- J. Transport and communication
- K. Electricity, gas, water and heat supply
- L. Services
- M. Government
- N. Establishments not adequately described

Occupation

"Occupation" of an employed person refers to the kind of work he actually did during the week before the

census date. In case of a person who was "absent from work", "occupation" refers to the kind of work he was usually doing in the establishment from which he was absent. If a person was engaged in two or more jobs, the kind of work is decided by the work in which he was mainly engaged.

Occupational classification was particularly arranged for the 1980 Population Census, on the basis of "Japan Standard Occupational Classification" compiled by the Administrative Management Agency and "International Standard Classification of Occupations" issued by the International Labour Office, and it consists of 285 minor groups, 57 medium groups and 11 major groups.

Occupational Classification (Major Groups)

- A. Professional and technical workers
- B. Managers and officials
- C. Clerical and related workers
- D. Sales workers
- E. Agricultural, forestry and fisheries workers
- F. Mining workers
- G. Workers in transport and communications occupations
- H. Craftsmen, production process workers and labours
- I. Protective service workers
- J. Service workers
- K. Workers not classifiable by occupation

Type of Household

Households are classified into ordinary households and quasi-households or private households and institutional households. They are defined as follows.

• **Ordinary household** . . . An ordinary household is defined as a group of persons sharing living quarters and living expenses as well as a person who lives by himself occupying a dwelling house. The living-in employees who live in with the ordinary household of the employer are included in the ordinary household of the employer regardless of their number.

• **Quasi-household** . . . A quasi-household refers to a person or a group of persons who do not belong to the ordinary household and includes the following:

(1) Single persons in boardinghouses or rented rooms . . . A person residing together with an ordinary household but keeping a separate budget, or a person residing in a boardinghouse is treated as a separate quasi-household.

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(2) Single persons in company's dormitories for unmarried employees Each person who lives in a dormitory for unmarried employees of a company/government is treated as a separate quasi-household.

(3) Students in school dormitories Those students who live in a school dormitory are treated together as one quasi-household per building.

(4) Inpatients of hospitals A group of inpatients of a hospital is treated as a quasi-household per hospital.

(5) Inmates of social institutions A group of inmates of a social institution such as an aged people's home, etc. is treated together as one quasi-household per building.

(6) Persons in camps of Self Defence Forces A group of persons residing in a camp and crew of ships of the Self Defence Forces are treated together as one quasi-household per a unit of enumeration.

(7) Inmates of reformatory institutions A group of persons residing in a prison or detention house whose penalties have been fixed, and persons in a reformatory or a women's guidance home is treated together as one quasi-household per a unit of enumeration.

(8) Others Persons who have no usual places of living or whose usual places of living are unknown are treated as a separate quasi-household.

• Private household A private household includes "Single persons in boardinghouses or rented rooms", "Single persons in company's dormitories for unmarried employees" and ordinary households.

• Institutional household An institutional household refers to a person or a group of persons who do not belong to a private household and includes "students in school dormitories", "Inpatients of hospitals", "Inmates of social institutions", "Persons in camps of Self Defence Forces", "Inmates of reformatory institutions" and "Others" of quasi-households.

Household Members and Related Members

Household members refer to the persons comprising a household, and related members refer to the household members who are related with the head of household by kinship, marriage or adoption.

Type of Specific Household

Specific households are classified into the following four categories in order to obtain the information on households consisting of a parent and his or her child(ren),

one-aged-person households and aged couple households which is needed for implementing policies for such problems as living environment surrounding children, aging of population, etc.

1. Mother-child(ren) households

Households consisting of a widowed or divorced mother and never-married child(ren) aged under 20 years.

2. Father-child(ren) households

Households consisting of a widower or a divorced father and never-married child(ren) aged under 20 years.

3. One-aged-person households

Households consisting of one person aged 60 years old and over only or households consisting of one person aged 60 years old and over plus never-married person(s) aged under 18 years.

4. Aged couple households

Households consisting of only a couple either or both of whom are aged 60 years old and over, or households consisting of a couple either or both of whom are aged 60 years old and over plus never-married person(s) aged under 18 years.

In case that a never-married person aged under 18 years is the household head, however, a couple either or both of whom are aged 60 years old and over should be his/her parents or grandparents.

Source of Household Income

Households are classified into the following categories according to the source of income on which each household maintains its living.

1. Households whose main income is wages or salary
2. Households whose main income is own farm
3. Households whose main income is own non-farm business
4. Households whose main income is home handicraft job
5. Households whose main income is rent of house or land
6. Households whose main income is interests or dividends
7. Households whose main income is pensions
8. Households whose main income is unemployment insurance benefit
9. Households whose main income is livelihood assistance
10. Households whose main income is remittance
11. Households whose main income is other income

Family Type of Household

Ordinary households are classified, according to the relationship among household members, into three categories; relatives households, non-relatives households and one-person households. Relatives households consist of the family nuclei and other relatives and are further divided into fourteen minor groups. These minor groups are based on the relation between the couple of the youngest generation and other related household members, regardless of the presence of non-related household members.

A. Relatives households Households consist of the head of household and related member(s), and also include non-relatives member(s) who lived with them.

I. Family nuclei

- (1) A married couple only
- (2) A married couple with their child(ren)
- (3) Father with his child(ren)
- (4) Mother with her child(ren)

II. Other relatives households

- (5) A couple with their parents
- (6) A couple with their parent
- (7) A couple with their child(ren) and parents
- (8) A couple with their child(ren) and parent
- (9) A couple with relative(s) other than child(ren) and parent(s)
- (10) A couple with their child(ren) and relative(s) other than parent(s)
- (11) A couple with their parent(s) and relative(s) other than child(ren)
- (12) A couple with their child(ren), parent(s) and other relative(s)
- (13) Brothers or sisters only
- (14) Other relatives households not elsewhere classified

B. Non-relatives households Households consisting of the head of household and those who are not related to him/her.

C. One-person households Households consisting of one-person.

In this report, ordinary households with a couple are classified into the following three groups according to the family type of household.

1. Family nuclei households with a couple (1) and (2) in family type of household

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2. Other related households with a couple (with parent(s) living together) (5) to (8), (11) and (12) in family type of household

3. Other related households with a couple (without parent(s) living together) (9) and (10) in family type of household

Economic Type of Household

Ordinary households are classified into the following groups according to the labour force status, industry and employment status of the main employed person in household and the related household members.

I. Agricultural workers' households Households in which all employed persons are engaged in agriculture, forestry or fishery

(1) Agricultural self-employed's households Households with the main employed person who is a self-employed person in agriculture, forestry or fishery

(2) Agricultural employees' households Households with the main employed person who is an employee in agriculture, forestry or fishery

II. Agricultural and non-agricultural workers' mixed households Households consisting of both agricultural and non-agricultural workers

(3) Agricultural self-employed's mixed households Households with the main employed person who is a self-employed person in agriculture, forestry or fishery

(4) Agricultural employees' mixed households Households with the main employed person who is an employee in agriculture, forestry or fishery

(5) Non-agricultural self-employed's mixed households Households with the main employed person who is a self-employed person in non-agricultural industry

(6) Non-agricultural employees' mixed households Households with the main employed person who is an employee in non-agricultural industry

III. Non-agricultural workers' households Households in which all employed persons are engaged in non-agricultural industries

(7) Non-agricultural self-employed's households Households with the main employed person who is a self-employed person in non-agricultural industry (without related persons of employee)

(8) Non-agricultural employees' households Households with the main employed person who is an employee in non-agricultural industry (without related persons of self-employed)

- (9) Non-agricultural self-employed and employees' households (with the main employed person who is a self-employed person) Households with the main employed person who is a self-employed person in non-agricultural industry (with related persons of employee)
- (10) Non-agricultural self-employed and employees' households (with the main employed person who is an employee) Households with the main employed person who is an employee in non-agricultural industry (with related persons of self-employed)

IV. Households without worker

V. Households whose economic type is not classifiable

In this classification of economic type, the "main employed person" refers to the head of household when he or she is an employed person. If he or she is not an employed person, the "main employed person" refers to the employed person who is entered in the nearest column to the head of the schedule.

Kind of Residence

Living quarters are classified into the following two types:

- Dwelling houses A dwelling house is defined as a durable structure or a structurally separated part of a structure built or renovated in a manner suitable for separate home life of a family. For instance, a detached private house, or each apartment of an apartment house which is completely partitioned and built for a separate family living is included in this type. Also included here are dwelling houses with store or work shop attached to them.
- Others Others include all living quarters other than dwelling houses, such as dormitory, boardinghouse, hospital, school, hotel, office, factory and bureau. A temporary hut, such as emergency tent or barrack, is also included. A dormitory or a boardinghouse is defined as a building built or renovated for living of a group of unmarried students or workers.

Tenure of Dwelling

Ordinary households living in dwelling houses are classified, according to the tenure of dwelling houses, into the following six categories.

- Owned houses Refers to a dwelling house including an apartment owned by a household living in it.

The owned house includes a house which has not yet been registered, or a house which was purchased in installments which has not yet been paid up.

- Rented houses owned by local government Rented dwellings which are owned and administrated by local governments such as prefectures, cities, towns and villages, but not including "Issued houses".
- Rented houses owned by public corporation Rented dwellings which are owned by the Japan Housing Corporation and housing corporations managed by local governments, but not including "Issued houses".
- Rented houses owned privately Refers to a dwelling house rented by the household living in it, other than rented houses or apartments which are publicly owned or issued houses.
- Issued houses Refers to a dwelling house owned by a company, private organization or the government and issued to the employee and his household for the convenience of his service or as a partial payment of his wages. It makes no difference whether the rent is actually paid or not.
- Rented rooms Refers to a rented room in a part of a dwelling house (that is, owned, rented or issued) occupied by other household.

Type of Building

- Detached houses A building which consists of a dwelling unit.
- Tenement houses A building which consists of two or more dwelling units which are connected each other by walls but have independent door to the street (directly or via a garden or grounds). Also included here are so-called "Terrace-house" of the Japan Housing Corporation.
- Apartment houses or flats A building which consists of two or more dwelling units of which passages, gallery, staircase and so on are used jointly. In case two or more dwellings are built one above another, they are also included into this category.
- Others Dwellings other than those above-mentioned. A part of a factory or office which is used as living quarters is included here.

Number of Rooms and *Tatami*

- Number of rooms The total number of dwelling rooms includes living-rooms, bedrooms, dining-rooms, guest-rooms and studies. Therefore, porches, kitchens,

kitchenettes, toilet rooms, bathrooms, passageways, shops, offices and other rooms used for professional or business purposes are not counted as dwelling rooms. Kitchens, of which floor space, excluding the space of the sink, is 5 square meters or more are included in calculating the number of rooms.

- Number of *tatami* The total space of rooms mentioned above is measured in terms of the number of *tatami*, that is, Japanese floor mat which is rectangular in shape described as 90 cm by 180 cm.

Division of Area

Japan is administratively divided into forty-seven prefectures of which forty-three carry the suffix *ken* and the remaining four are known as *to*, *do* or *fu*. Each prefecture is further divided into *shi* (cities) and *gun* or *shicho* (rural counties). The *gun* and *shicho* are subdivided into *machi* or *cho* (towns) and *mura* or *son* (villages). The eleven major cities, i.e., Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Nagoya, Kyoto, Sapporo, Kobe, Fukuoka, Kitakyushu, Kawasaki and Hiroshima are subdivided into *ku* (wards).

DIDs

For the statistical presentation of urban and rural areas, all *shi* and all *gun* (that is, *machi* and *mura*) have generally been employed in Japan. However, after the Town and Village Merger Acceleration Law was established in 1953, there was the considerable enlargement of *shi* areas through absorption of neighbouring *machi* and *mura* as well as the increase in number of *shi* due to the new incorporation of former *machi* or *mura* into *shi*. As the consequence, many *shi* came to encompass the scarcely inhabited agricultural areas in their jurisdiction. In this sense, all *shi* can hardly represent the pure urban area nowadays. Under these circumstances, the concept of Densely Inhabited District that was developed in the Statistics Bureau has been applied in the 1960 Census and after.

Densely Inhabited Districts which are often referred to as DIDs and sometimes referred to by the mark^⑥ in this report are defined as an area within a *shi*, *machi* or *mura* that is composed of a group of contiguous enumeration districts each of which has a population density of about 4,000 inhabitants or more per square kilometer, and whose total population exceeds 5,000 as of October 1, 1980. For the maps of DIDs, see appendix 4 of "Volume 2: Results of the First Basic Complete Tabulation, Part 2".