I. OUTLINE OF THE POPULATION CENSUS OF 1950

Date of the Census:

The Census was conducted as of 00.01, 1 October 1950.

Legal basis for the Census:

The Census was taken in conformity with Article 4 of the Statistics Law, Ordinance for the Census of 1950, (Ordinance No. 364, 1949) and related regulations. This Census was conducted as a part of the World-wide Census of 1950 sponsered by the United Nations, through the recommendation of the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Area of enumeration:

The enumeration was conducted throughout the entire area of Japan Proper. The following areas formerly considered a part of Japan Proper but not currently under the administrative jurisdiction of the Japanese Government were excluded:

Karafuto: entire area

Hokkaido: Kunashiri-gun (Tomari-mura and Ruyobetsu-mura); Shikotan-gun (Shikotan-mura); Shana-gun (Shana-mura); Etorofu-gun (Rubetsu-mura); Shibetoro-gun (Shibetoro-mura); Uruppu-gun; Shinshiru-gun; Shumushu-gun; Suisho-jima, Yuri-shima, Akiyuri-shima, Shibotsu-shima and Taraku-shima of Habomai-mura of Hanasaki-gun

Tokyo-to: Ogasawara-shicho

Shimane-ken: Take-shima of Goka-mura, Ochi-gun

Kagoshima-ken: Oshima-gun, except Iwo-shima, Take-shima and Kuro-shima of Jutto-son

Okinawa-ken: entire area

Population enumerated:

This is the first regular census conducted on a *de jure* basis. Information was also obtained on a *de facto* basis but this tabulation has not been completed and the figures shown in this volume are the *de jure* count. The following special rules regarding residence should be noted:

a) Students were enumerated in dormitories, boarding houses, etc. where they usually lived rather than at their parents' homes.

b) Patients in mental institutions, tuberculosis sanatoria and leprosaria were enumerated at these places rather than at the homes of their families.

c) Patients in the hospitals were enumerated at their hospitals if they had been there 6 months or more. Otherwise, they were enumerated at their usual place of residence outside the hospitals.

d) Crews aboard ships were enumerated, as they usually reside aboard ships, provided they had no usual place of residence on land.

e) Persons in prisons and juvenile detention houses whose penalties had been fixed were enumerated at these institutions. Persons who were detained but whose penalties had not been fixed were enumerated at their usual place of residence outside the institutions, provided they had one.

f) Persons who had no usual place of residence were enumerated at the places where they stayed on 1 October 1950. Foreign tourists temporarily in Japan, for example, were enumerated where they were on 1 October. Vagrants who had no usual residence were enumerated where they were found during the special enumeration conducted in the early morning of 1 October.

All persons in Japan were enumerated except those specially excluded in accordance with Article 2 of the Alien Registration Ordinance. Persons thus excluded were:

1 Military personnel of the Allied Forces and those who were attached to the Allied Forces and members of their families

2 Members of missions which were appointed or approved by SCAP, their employees and members of their families

3 Those who resided in Japan with official missions of foreign governments, their suites and their families

How the Census was conducted:

The Census enumeration, which was within the jurisdiction of mayors of *shi* or heads of *ku, machi, mura,* under the supervision of the governors of *to, do, fu, ken,* was planned and administered by the Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister.

In preparation for the enumeration, the area of all *shi, ku, machi* and *mura* throughout the country was divided into enumeration districts. There were 369,994 enumeration districts, including 344,125 ordinary districts, 24,470 special districts and 1,399 water districts.

365,071 enumerators were especially appointed to carry out the enumeration together with 19,824 supervisers responsible for the training and supervision of the enumerators. The enumeration was conducted in two stages, the Preliminary Survey and the Actural Enumeration. The Preliminary Survey was made from 24 to 26 September 1950, and the Actual Enumeration was made during the 3-day period from 1 to 3 October 1950. In the Preliminary Survey the Census Check Sheets were used. In the Actual Enumeration enumerators used the Main Census Schedules for enumerating persons in their usual place of residence and the Temporary Resident Schedules for enumerating temporarily present persons. The enumeration depended upon the interview system. Each enumerator visited every household in his district to interview the head or representative of each household and the enumerator himself recorded the information on the schedules. A detailed statement of enumeration procedures is given in Population Census of 1950, Volume I, Total Population, page 18.

Enumeration items:

The following items were reported on the Main Census Schedule on which each person was enumerated at his usual place of residence:

Number and classification of household
Kind of living quarters, tenure and number of *tatami*
Name
Relationship to head of household
Presence or absence in household on the Census date and, if absent, reason for absence
Sex
Date of birth
Place of birth
Labor force status
School attendance and number of years of school completed
Nationality or native place (citizenship)
Repatriation and pre-war residence of repatriates
Marital Status
Number of times married, duration of marriage and number of children ever born to women who have ever been married
Number of persons temporarily present in household

The following items were reported on the Temporary Resident Schedule on which temporary residents were enumerated:

Name
Sex
Date of birth
Nationality or native place (citizenship)
Marital Status
Place of temporary presence
Reason for presence at this place
Length of absence from usual place of residence
Usual place of residence and name of head of household

Tabulation and publication of Census results:

A preliminary count of persons and households was released on 28 December 1950. This count was made from the enumerators' Check Sheets. Tabulations were first made by each *shi*, *machi*, and *mura* office, then consolidated at each prefectural office and finally by the Bureau of Statistics.

The final count of the total number of persons was made centrally by the Bureau of Statistics on the basis of the actual schedules submitted. Results were published in the Official Gazette beginning 10 February and continuing until 28 February. The final count of the total persons numbered to 83,199,637.

Preliminary national figures for age, sex, labor force status and housing were obtained from tabulations of a one percent sample, and published on 19 May and 29 June 1951.

Similar tabulations for prefectures and large cities, and additional details for the country as a whole, on nationality or native place (citizenship), education, fertility, etc., had become available from tabulations of a ten percent sample. They had been published by April 1952.

All data, including selected tabulations on a 100 percent basis, will be published by 1953.

2. OUTLINE OF TEN PERCENT SAMPLE TABULATION METHOD:

It is obvious that an individual person or household is theoretically the best sampling unit in a population census tabulation, from the point of view of sampling error. In our country, household sample tabulations were made of the population censuses of 1920 and 1930.[1] In this Census, however, enumeration districts (EDs) were used as sampling units and individual persons were used as sampling units only in special cases as an auxiliary. The EDs were designed to include 50 households on the average, but actually they ranged from 30 to 70 households excluding some exceptional cases. Thus the variation in the size of EDs is relatively small, and, therefore, it is of little value to take individual persons as sampling units, considering the tremendous difficulty in drawing one person at random from each ten lines in all schedules, compared with one ED at random out of each ten EDs. The use of EDs as sampling units also simplified administrative problems in processing schedules and thereby not only reduced opportunities for errors but also speeded up operation by several months. For example, we could process all the schedules of each sample ED without handling the remaining 90 percent. There were, of course, several EDs which were quite abnormal and naturally unsuitable for sampling units as such, and for these EDs special procedures were adopted. Thus, EDs were classified into three categories for sampling tabulation purposes.

(a) Special EDs.

i Those EDs which contained 5 or less households, and for which the average size of household was 20 persons or more.

ii Those EDs which contained one or more households with 100 persons or more.[2]

(b) Divisible EDs. Those EDs other than the category (a) having 500 persons or more.

(c) Ordinary EDs. All EDs other than the categories (a) and (b).

The divisible EDs (category b), which were too large to be treated as sampling units, were subdivided into several parts according to their size, and considered as several ordinary EDs based on the following rule:

500— 749 persons, 2 ordinary EDs,
750— 999 ,, 3 ,, ,,
1000—1249 ,, 4 ,, ,.

and each additional 250 persons makes one ordinary ED.

The subdivision of the divisible ED into ordinary EDs was made on the schedule basis, and the aliquant parts of the dividend (number of the schedules in a divisible ED) were added one by one to the batches from the last one

(thus 22 schedules divided into 5 batches make 4, 4, 4, 5, 5). However, in case any member of a household was carried over to the succeeding batches according to the above mentioned rule, such a person was included in the batch to which the head of the household belonged.

Ordinary EDs and divisible EDs, subdivided as above, were numbered consecutively throughout the whole country, and each 100 EDs were made to form one pack, and 10 EDs out of each pack were drawn at random as sample EDs, and used for the 10 percent sampling tabulation.

All of the special EDs were used for sampling tabulation, with samples drawn from individuals in the ED according to the following method: 6 lines were drawn at random out of the lines of the schedule (60 persons were reported in one sheet of the schedule), but the sample lines were allotted one to each ten lines, and the line numbers to be drawn were given in a specially prepared table. (See Table 1)

Thus all the persons in the schedule of the sample EDs from ordinary and divisible EDs, together with persons entered in the sample lines drawn from the special EDs, make the sample of the 10 percent sampling tabulations.

Table 1—Class of Sample Line to be Selected from Each Schedule of Special Enumeration District

Last digit of special ED No. 1) \ Last digit of schedule sheet No. of that ED 2)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2
4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3
5	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4
6	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5
7	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6
8	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

1) Consecutive number given to special EDs by each prefecture.
2) Consecutive number given to schedules of each ED.

The 6 lines for each of the classes 1 to 10 were as follows —:

Class 1	7th line	Class 3	1st line	Class 5	2nd line	Class 7	10th line	Class 9	8th line
	18 ,,		20 ,,		14 ,,		19 ,,		17 ,,
	24 ,,		26 ,,		23 ,,		30 ,,		28 ,,
	33 ,,		35 ,,		32 ,,		38 ,,		36 ,,
	43 ,,		50 ,,		46 ,,		42 ,,		49 ,,
	57 ,,		54 ,,		58 ,,		53 ,,		51 ,,
Class 2	5th line	Class 4	9th line	Class 6	6th line	Class 8	4th line	Class 10	3rd line
	12 ,,		16 ,,		11 ,,		15 ,,		13 ,,
	25 ,,		21 ,,		27 ,,		22 ,,		29 ,,
	31 ,,		34 ,,		40 ,,		39 ,,		37 ,,
	47 ,,		48 ,,		41 ,,		44 ,,		45 ,,
	60 ,,		52 ,,		59 ,,		56 ,,		55 ,,

For example, the first sheet of the schedule of the 14th special ED in Hokkaido (Sapporo-shi 572-1) should be sampled as class 4 and the 6 lines to be entered in the sample are the 9th, 16th, 21th, 34th, 48th, and 52nd lines. The 2nd, 3rd and 4th sheets of the schedules in the 14th special ED were sampled as class 5 (line numbers 2, 14, 23, 32, 46, 58,), class 6 (line numbers 6, 11, 27, 40, 41, 59,) and class 7 (line numbers 10, 19, 30, 38, 42, 53,) respectively.

The number of the sample EDs obtained by this method of sampling compared with the original number of EDs of the whole country and the sample population thus selected compared with the total population are shown in Tables 2 and 3.

Table 2

Enumeration Districts	All Japan	All *Shi*	All *Gun*
(1) Number of enumeration districts	369 957[1]	139 903	230 054
(2) Increase due to dividing large enumeration districts	833	142	691
(3) Special enumeration districts	2 280	1 352	928
(4) Number of ordinary enumeration districts (1)+(2)−(3)	368 510	138 693	229 817
(5) Number of ordinary and large enumeration districts sampled	36 849[2]	13 851[2]	22 998

1) The number of EDs does not tally with the number of EDs stated on page 1, owing to the fact that, at the time of the selection of sampled EDs, there were some omissions of reports on the alternations of EDs brought about by the change of boundaries between shi, machi, and mura, and rapid increase in households due to the construction of dwelling house under public operation, etc.

2) The figures were not exactly ten percent of the figures shown just above them due to the fact that there were some of EDs which were sampled as ordinary EDs were changed later to special EDs and no substitute for them were sampled. The bias due from this change is insignificant.

Table 3

Population	All Japan	All *Shi*	All *Gun*
(1) Ordinary and large enumeration districts	82 349 946	30 708 047	51 639 999
(2) Sampled ordinary and large enumeration districts	8 223 009	3 063 509	5 159 400
(3) Special enumeration districts	849 691	495 044	356 447
(4) Sampled special enumeration districts	85 355	49 671	35 684
(5) Total population (1)+(3)	83 199 637	31 203 191	51 996 446
(6) Sampled population (2)+(4)	8 308 364	3 113 280	5 195 084
(7) (5)÷(6)	10.013	10.023	10.008

Method of computation of estimates:

The method of computation adopted is the simple ratio estimate arrived at by multiplying the actual numbers of sampled tabulation by the ratio between the whole population and the sampled population. The multiplying factor are shown in the following table 4:

Table 4 Multiplying factor

Area	Multiplying factor	Area	Multiplying factor
Hokkaido	9.79	Nara-ken	10.28
Aomori-ken	10.37	Wakayama-ken	9.99
Iwate-ken	9.72	Tottori-ken	10.32
Miyagi-ken	10.08	Shimane-ken	9.69
Akita-ken	9.80	Okayama-ken	9.97
Yamagata-ken	9.89	Hiroshima-ken	10.14
Fukushima-ken	10.03	Yamaguchi-ken	9.87
Ibaraki-ken	9.98	Tokushima-ken	9.83
Tochigi-ken	10.24	Kagawa-ken	10.07
Gumma-ken	9.71	Ehime-ken	10.19
Saitama-ken	9.94	Kochi-ken	10.26
Chiba-ken	9.99	Fukuoka-ken	9.85
Tokyo-to	10.03	Saga-ken	10.34
Kanagawa-ken	10.03	Nagasaki-ken	10.08
Niigata-ken	10.13	Kumamoto-ken	9.84
Toyama-ken	10.25	Oita-ken	10.26
Ishikawa-ken	9.84	Miyazaki-ken	10.41
Fukui-ken	10.52	Kagoshima-ken	9.82
Yamanashi-ken	10.01	Ku-area of Tokyo-to	10.00
Nagano-ken	10.17		
Gifu-ken	9.94	Yokohama-shi	9.93
Shizuoka-ken	10.02	Nagoya-shi	10.38
Aichi-ken	10.14	Kyoto-shi	9.99
Mie-ken	9.95	Osaka-shi	10.17
Shiga-ken	9.75	Kobe-shi	10.09
Kyoto-fu	10.07	All Japan	10.01
Osaka-fu	10.05	All shi	10.02
Hyogo-ken	10.04	All gun	10.01

But in reality, instead of multiplying each of the actual numbers of sampled tabulation by the multiplying factor, simply multiplied the actual numbers by 10, and then adopted the simple method of obtaining the definite figures by the table for revision prepared from the actual numbers and the magnitude of the multiplying factor.

The figures shown in this report are rounded up to the nearest thousands. And percentage or ratio such as percent distribution by age groups and number of *tatami* per household are calculated from the estimated numbers which had been rounded.

Notes:

No. 1 Refer to "The Outline of the Results of the Population Census 1920 by Sampling" (1924, Cabinet Statistics Bureau). Refer to "The Outline of the Results of the Population Census 1930 by Sampling" (1932, Cabinet Statistics Bureau).

No. 2 These two rules had the same purpose of segregating for special sampling procedures any enumeration district having one or more unusually large households. These households were primarily quasi-households such as dormitories for workers and public establishments and social institutions like student dormitories, hospitals, prisons, etc. At first, we listed as special ED any district which had 5 or less households with a total population of 100 or more persons or, in other words, an average size of household of 20 or more persons. This procedure automatically segregated all public establishments and social institutions having 20 or more persons, since each one of such places, regardless of size, was a special enumeration district by itself. This procedure, however, did not segregate all enumeration districts having large dormitories. For example, an enumeration district might have a total population of 300 persons in 31 households, making the average size of household 9.7 persons. In actuality, however, one of those households might contain 150 persons while the remaining 30 have an average of 5 persons each. We therefore segregated each prefecture to make a list of all households having 100 or more persons, together with the enumeration district in which each household was located. These districts were then added to the first list of special enumeration districts.

3. RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The sampling error of estimates for all Japan, all *Shi* and all *Gun*:

As this error is equivalent to $\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$ of one percent tabulation, for items common to it, the sampling error of one percent tabulation is used as it is multiplied by $\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$. For other items tabulation is made for each of 360 EDs which were employed in calculating the sampling error of one percent tabulation, and by computing the coefficient of variation between EDs, the standard error of estimates, as in the case of one percent tabulation, is obtained for all Japan, all *Shi* and all *Gun*.

The sampling error of estimates for prefectures and six largest cities:

The standard error should be computed on the basis of the coefficient of variation between EDs within prefectures and six largest cities. But if the coefficient of variation between nation-wide districts is substituted, the standard error for prefectures aud six largest cities may be calculated as the standard error for all Japan multiplied by $\sqrt{\frac{\text{all Japan enumeration districts}}{\text{prefectural enumeration districts.}}}$ The multipliers are shown in the following table:

Table 5

Area	Multiplier	Area	Multiplier	Area	Multiplier
Hokkaido	4.0	Yamanashi-ken	9.5	Kagawa-ken	9.0
Aomori-ken	8.0	Nagano-ken	6.0	Ehime-ken	7.0
Iwate-ken	8.0	Gifu-ken	6.5	Kochi-ken	8.5
Miyagi-ken	7.0	Shizuoka-ken	6.0	Fukuoka-ken	5.0
Akita-ken	8.0	Aichi-ken	4.5	Saga-ken	9.5
Yamagata-ken	7.5	Mie-ken	7.0	Nagasaki-ken	7.0
Fukushima-ken	6.0	Shiga-ken	9.0	Kumamoto-ken	7.0
Ibaraki-ken	6.5	Kyoto-fu	5.5	Oita-ken	8.0
Tochigi-ken	7.5	Osaka-fu	4.5	Miyazaki-ken	8.5
Gumma-ken	7.0	Hyogo-ken	4.5	Kagoshima-ken	6.5
Saitama-ken	6.0	Nara-ken	9.5	Ku-area of Tokyo-to	4.0
Chiba-ken	6.5	Wakayama-ken	8.5	Yokohama-shi	9.5
Tokyo-to	3.5	Tottori-ken	10.0	Nagoya-shi	8.0
Kanagawa-ken	5.5	Shimane-ken	9.0	Kyoto-shi	7.0
Niigata-ken	5.5	Okayama-ken	6.5	Osaka-shi	6.0
Toyama-ken	8.5	Hiroshima-ken	5.5	Kobe-shi	9.5
Ishikawa-ken	8.5	Yamaguchi-ken	7.0		
Fukui-ken	9.0	Tokushima-ken	9.5		

In order to obtain the sampling error of estimates for prefectures and six largest cities, it is necessary to find out the corresponding coefficient of variation of estimates first (ratio of sampling error to the estimate) for all Japan, and multiply it with the above multiplier, thus obtaining the coefficient of variation of estimates for prefectures and six largest cities. The sampling error may be obtained by multiplying the estimates for prefectures and six largest cities by the coefficient of variation thus secured.

For example, in order to know the standard error of the estimated female population (249,000) in Hokkaido between 35–39 years of age, stated in Table 2, find out first the coefficient of variation of estimated female population (5,051,000) for all Japan. Then multiply the coefficient of variation (0.003) thus secured by the multiplier 4.0 obtained in Hokkaido securing the coefficient of variation for Hokkaido. And multiplying this coefficient of variation (0.012) by the estimated female population in Hokkaido (249,000) between 35-39 years of age, the standard error (30,000) may be obtained.

Results of the calculation:

The sampling error calculated as above may be roughly shown in Table 6 below. Generally speaking, the sampling error, which is the difference between the complete count and sampling tabulation, may probably be greater than the standard error by one-third, and the probability of being larger than twice is about one-twentieth, and that of being larger than three times is about three-thousandth. Therefore, the sampling error may well be considered as being within two or three times the standard error in this table. For instance, the Table of Result No. 1 shows the estimated population at the age of 35 is 1,016,000 but the above table gives out its standard error as 4,000. Thus it follows that the sampling error is twice or three times the 4,000, that is, within 8,000 (or 12,000). After all, the population at the age of 35 obtainable by a complete count, may be safely said to lie somewhere between 1,008,000 (or 1,004,000) arrived at by subtracting 8,000 (or 12,000) from the above estimate 1,016,000, and 1,024,000 (or 1,028,000) obtained by adding 8,000 to the above figures. But the standard error of an estimate is not to be determined by the magnitude of estimate itself; it differs from item to item. The above table shows the standard error of items averaged for each class of estimates, and that of each item is separately given in Table 7. The standard error of items not given in this table may be inferred from tables 6 and 7. The standard error of ratios is not calculated, but it may be taken as follows:

Table 6 Standard Error by Size of Estimated Figures

(a) Size of estimated figures	All Japan		All *Shi*		All *Gun*	
	(b) Standard error of estimated figures	(c) Coefficient of variation of estimated figures (b) ÷ (a)	(b) Standard error of estimated figures	(c) Coefficient of variation of estimated figures (b) ÷ (a)	(b) Standard error of estimated figures	(c) Coefficient of variation of estimated figures (b) ÷ (a)
80 000 000	160 000	0.002	—	—	—	—
60 000 000	120 000	0.002	—	—	—	—
40 000 000	80 000	0.002	—	—	80 000	0.002
20 000 000	40 000	0.002	60 000	0.003	40 000	0.002
10 000 000	20 000	0.002	30 000	0.003	20 000	0.002
5 000 000	15 000	0.003	15 000	0.003	15 000	0.003
2 000 000	6 000	0.003	8 000	0.004	8 000	0.004
1 000 000	4 000	0.004	6 000	0.006	5 000	0.005
500 000	2 500	0.005	4 000	0.008	3 000	0.006
200 000	1 400	0.007	2 000	0.010	1 800	0.009
100 000	1 000	0.010	1 500	0.015	1 000	0.010
50 009	750	0.015	1 000	0.020	1 000	0.020
20 000	400	0.020	600	0.030	500	0.025
10 000	300	0.030	500	0.050	400	0.040

1) In the ratio percent the coefficient of variation of smaller values is almost equal to the coefficient of variation of the population estimate which is the numerator of the ratio. For instance, the coefficient of variation of the percentage of all Japan male population 80 years old and over, as is stated in Table of Result No. 2, is 0.3 percent of the entire male population of Japan, which is almost equal to the coefficient of variation of the estimated all Japan male population 80 years old and over.
2) In the ratio percent of less smaller values and ratios other than ratios percent (for instance, the ratio between males and females in Table of Result No. 1, and number of *Tatami* per person and members per household in the same Table No. 23), the coefficient of variation may be a little larger than the larger of the two coefficients of variation of the numerator and denominator of the ratio.

Table 7—Standard Error of Estimated Figures of Principal Items[1)]

	Item	Standard error		
		All Japan	All *Shi*	All *Gun*
Total population	Total	—	—	—
	Male	0.002	0.003	0.002
	Female	0.002	0.003	0.002
Age (Single year)	under 1 year	0.003	0.004	0.004
	5 years	0.003	0.005	0.004
	10 years	0.003	0.005	0.003
	15 years	0.003	0.005	0.005
	20 years	0.003	0.006	0.004
	30 years	0.003	0.005	0.004
	40 years	0.003	0.006	0.004
	50 years	0.004	0.006	0.005
	60 years	0.005	0.009	0.006
	70 years	0.006	0.012	0.007
	75 years	0.007	0.012	0.008
Age (5 years group)	under 5 years	0.002	0.004	0.003
	10 to 14 years	0.002	0.004	0.003
	20 to 24 years	0.002	0.004	0.003
	30 to 34 years	0.002	0.004	0.003
	40 to 44 years	0.002	0.004	0.003
	50 to 54 years	0.002	0.004	0.003
	60 to 64 years	0.003	0.004	0.004
	70 to 74 years	0.003	0.006	0.004
	80 years and over	0.005	0.011	0.006
Marital Status	Single, Male			
	20 to 24 years	0.003	0.006	0.004
	30 to 34 years	0.009	0.012	0.012
	40 to 44 years	0.017	0.023	0.023
	60 to 64 years	0.023	0.045	0.027
	Single, Famale			
	20 to 24 years	0.004	0.006	0.005
	30 to 34 years	0.010	0.013	0.011
	40 to 44 years	0.014	0.024	0.018
	60 to 64 years	0.020	0.040	0.031
	Married, Male			
	20 to 24 years	0.005	0.009	0.006
	30 to 34 years	0.003	0.005	0.004
	40 to 44 years	0.003	0.005	0.004
	60 to 64 years	0.004	0.007	0.005
	Married, Female			
	20 to 24 years	0.003	0.006	0.004
	30 to 34 years	0.003	0.005	0.004
	40 to 44 years	0.003	0.006	0.004
	60 to 64 years	0.005	0.008	0.006
	Widowed, Male			
	20 to 24 years	0.098	—	0.110
	30 to 34 years	0.027	0.037	0.038
	40 to 44 years	0.018	0.029	0.016
	60 to 64 years	0.009	0.017	0.010
	Widowed, Female			
	20 to 24 years	0.024	0.044	0.031
	30 to 34 years	0.007	0.011	0.010
	40 to 44 years	0.007	0.010	0.009
	60 to 64 years	0.005	0.007	0.006
Attending school among the population 6 to 24 years old by age	Male			
	6 to 24 years	0.002	0.004	0.002
	6 years	0.004	0.007	0.005
	7 to 9 years	0.002	0.004	0.003
	10 to 12 years	0.002	0.004	0.003
	13 to 15 years	0.002	0.004	0.003
	16 to 18 years	0.004	0.006	0.006
	19 to 21 years	0.008	0.011	0.009
	22 to 24 years	0.014	0.008	0.017
	Female			
	6 to 24 years	0.002	0.003	0.003
	6 years	0.004	0.007	0.005
	7 to 9 years	0.002	0.001	0.003
	10 to 12 years	0.002	0.004	0.002
	13 to 15 years	0.002	0.004	0.003
	16 to 18 years	0.004	0.007	0.006
	19 to 21 years	0.010	0.012	0.018
	22 to 24 years	0.016	0.023	0.024
Not attending school among the population 6 to 24 years old by years of school completed	Male			
	Total	0.002	0.004	0.003
	Under 6 years	0.004	0.006	0.005
	7 to 9 years	0.003	0.004	0.003
	10 to 12 years	0.003	0.005	0.004
	13 years or more	0.006	0.009	0.007
	Female			
	Total	0.003	0.003	0.004
	Under 6 years	0.004	0.006	0.005
	7 to 9 years	0.004	0.004	0.005
	10 to 12 years	0.003	0.005	0.005
	13 years or more	0.008	0.011	0.013
	Male			
	Total	0.001	0.002	0.002
	Under 1 year	0.005	0.011	0.005
	1 to 3 years	0.005	0.009	0.007
	4 years	0.004	0.006	0.007
	5 to 6 years	0.003	0.005	0.004
	7 to 8 years	0.002	0.003	0.003
	9 years	0.005	0.006	0.007
	10 years	0.004	0.006	0.005

Table 7—Standard Error of Estimated Figures of Principal Items[1)]—Continued

	Item	Standard error		
		All Japan	All *Shi*	All *Gun*
Not attending school of the population 25 years old and over by years of school completed	11 years	0.004	0.006	0.005
	12 years	0.005	0.009	0.007
	13 years	0.005	0.009	0.007
	14 to 15 years	0.005	0.006	0.007
	16 years	0.008	0.011	0.011
	17 years or more	0.008	0.010	0.015
	Female			
	Total	0.002	0.003	0.002
	Under 1 year	0.003	0.007	0.004
	1 to 3 years	0.004	0.008	0.005
	4 years	0.003	0.005	0.004
	5 to 6 years	0.002	0.004	0.003
	7 to 8 years	0.002	0.003	0.003
	9 years	0.005	0.006	0.007
	10 years	0.003	0.005	0.005
	11 years	0.003	0.005	0.005
	12 years	0.005	0.006	0.009
	13 years	0.007	0.010	0.010
	14 to 15 years	0.010	0.014	0.014
	16 years	0.024	0.031	0.036
	17 years or more	0.028	0.029	0.079
Households by household members	1 person	0.004	0.006	0.006
	2 persons	0.003	0.004	0.005
	3 persons	0.002	0.004	0.004
	4 persons	0.002	0.003	0.004
	5 persons	0.002	0.004	0.004
	6 persons	0.002	0.003	0.003
	7 persons	0.003	0.005	0.003
	8 persons	0.003	0.006	0.004
	9 persons	0.004	0.008	0.005
	10 persons	0.006	0.011	0.007
	11 persons or more	0.006	0.011	0.008
Households by number of *tatami*	6 *tatami*	0.004	0.005	0.006
	6 to 8 *tatami*	0.004	0.005	0.006
	9 to 11 *tatami*	0.005	0.007	0.007
	12 to 14 *tatami*	0.004	0.008	0.005
	15 to 17 *tatami*	0.006	0.009	0.008
	18 to 20 *tatami*	0.003	0.006	0.004
	21 to 23 *tatami*	0.004	0.008	0.005
	24 to 29 *tatami*	0.003	0.008	0.004
	30 to 35 *tatami*	0.004	0.008	0.005
	36 to 47 *tatami*	0.004	0.011	0.005
	48 to 59 *tatami*	0.008	0.022	0.009
	60 *tatami* or more	0.010	0.023	0.011
Average number of children by age groups of mother	15 years and over	0.001	0.002	0.001
	15 to 19 years	0.005	0.008	0.002
	20 to 24 years	0.002	0.004	0.003
	25 to 29 years	0.002	0.003	0.002
	30 to 34 years	0.002	0.003	0.002
	35 to 39 years	0.002	0.003	0.002
	40 to 44 years	0.002	0.003	0.002
	45 to 49 years	0.002	0.003	0.002
	50 to 54 years	0.002	0.004	0.002
	55 to 59 years	0.002	0.004	0.003
	60 years and over	0.002	0.003	0.002

1) Figures in this table are the coefficient of variation which is divided standard error by size of estimated figures. Figures are cut down under 4 places of decimals.

4. EXPLANATION OF TERMS USED IN THIS CENSUS

Marital status:

Marital status was reported according to the actual situation, regardless of registry in the *koseki* (family registry ledger). For example, persons living together without registry in the *koseki* were reported as "Married".

Marital status was classified into the following:

1 Single: person who has not yet married.
2 Married: person who has a spouse (husband or wife) at the present time.
3 Widowed: person who has been separated from spouse by death and is not now married.
4 Divorced: person who has parted from spouse by separation (legally or not) and is not married to any one else.

In this report, "Widowed" and "Divorced" are represented as "Widowed and divorced".

Education:

1 Attending school: Those who are attending school and those who are enrolled in any school though not actually attending it at present. School refers to any govern-

ment, public, private, day, or night school, institution, training school, or institute, irrespective of whether the system is new or old, having specific educational facilities and giving a course of study of at least six months.

2 Not attending school: Those who are neither attending nor enrolled in any school.

3 Number of years of school completed: Number of years of attendance for those who are still at school. Total number of the years of schooling for those who have been at school. Additional years needed because of staying away from school or failure to promote are not counted.

Households and housing:

1 Households:

In this Census all persons were enumerated at the place where they usually reside. Households are classified according to whether they were "Normal" or "Quasi". A normal household is defined as a group of 2 or more persons living together and sharing a family budget. Quasi households include: a) a person residing by himself and keeping his own budget; b) one or more persons residing under the same roof or a normal household but keeping separate budgets; and c) a group of persons residing in the same place but keeping separate budgets. "Living together" in one "place of residence" refers to one structure, two or more structures under one roof (frequently using connecting porches) or two or more structures in the same compound. "Family budget" refers to the expenditures which are essential for leading a family life. It should be noted that all persons in a normal household may not be related to the head. In Japan unrelated persons who live with a family are commonly called lodgers or boarders whether they pay rent or not. If they do not pay rental or boarding charges as such, they are included as members of the normal household. If they pay rent, however, they are classified as quasi households. Employees, servants, etc. living with a family are also classified as members of the normal household unless they keep separate budgets. Employees and lodgers who have their families with them and maintain separate family budgets are considered normal households. All single persons living in one structure but keeping a separate budgets are grouped together as one quasi household.

This report shows data only for "normal" and "one person" households, and the term "private households" is used in the publication tables.

2 Kind of living quarters:

(1) A "Dwelling house" is a durable structure which was originally built to be used for family living quarters, a durable structure renovated in a manner suitable for family living or a part of a durable structure completely partitioned off for family living quarters. A store, shop or office may be attached to such a structure.

(2) A "Non-dwelling house" is a place used for living quarters but not suitable for an independent family life. Such places include hotels, inns, boarding houses, dormitories, the night duty room used by the janitor in an institution or factory, temporary huts, tents, trenches, ruined shelters and under bridges, etc.

3 Tenure:

(1) An owned house is a dwelling house owned by persons living in it.

(2) An issued house is a dwelling house which is owned by a company, private organization or the government and issued to an employee and his household for the sake of convenience of service or as partial payment of wages.

(3) A rented house is a dwelling house which is neither owned by nor issued to the household living in it.

(4) A rented room is a part of a dwelling house occupied by a household. There may be one or more "rented rooms" reported in one dwelling house but part of the dwelling house must also have been reported as owned, rented, or issued. Thus, the total number of dwelling houses is really the number of households living in dwelling houses. The total number of owned, issued and rented dwelling houses, however, is the number of units originally built or renovated as family living quarters.

4 *Tatami*:

The number of *tatami* in dwelling rooms, excluding kitchens, bath rooms, hallways, etc., of dwelling houses is used as a measure of the size of living area, of dwelling houses in Japan. *Tatami* are mats which are used to cover the floor area of a room from wall to wall. The size of *tatami* varies slightly from one region to another, but, generally speaking, they are 3 by 6 feet. Rooms are designed so that the square feet of floor space is a multiple of *tatami*. Thus, in Japan, people do not speak of a room as so many feet square but as being a 3-*tatami* room, 4-*tatami* room, etc.

Employment:

In this Census labor force status was reported for all persons ten years old and over according to the actual activities of each person during the week preceding the Census, dividing the labor force between the employed and not employed. The employed include

1) those persons who actually worked during the survey week one-half hour for pay or profit (family workers with no pay included), and 2) those who had a job but did not work for pay or profit during the survey week, for example, those who were on paid vacation or were prevented from work by bad weather, labor dispute, illness, family or personal affairs, provided they were receiving pay or entitled to receive it for the period absent from work, if not, only if their absence up to the date of the Census was less than 30 days.

"Employed private household head" in Table 26 and 27 means that they are private household heads and employed persons 14 years old and over.

Class of worker:

Class of worker is determined as below according to the manner in which the work stated in the paragraph of employment is carried out.

1 "Self-employed workers with paid employees" include persons who own and operate a private enterprise and employ one or more paid employees. They may also employ one or more unpaid family workers. This category includes persons who own and operate farms as well as stores, factories, etc. It also includes professional persons, such as doctors and lawyers provided they employ any paid assistants.

2 "Self-employed workers without paid employees" includes persons who own and operate a private enterprise but do not employ any paid employees although they may employ one or more unpaid family workers. This category, of course, includes owners of farms, stores and factories as well as professional persons who have no paid employees.

3 "Unpaid family workers" refer primarily to persons in one household who work in the business of the head or some other member of the household without pay. However, any person who works in the family business of a relative without pay is an unpaid family worker, whether or not he lives in the household of the person who runs the business.

4 "Private wage and salary workers" are persons who are employed for wages or salaries in stores, companies, cooperative enterprises, or other juridical persons. This category includes not only shop assistants, clerks, sales-persons, etc., but also presidents, managers, directors and other paid officials of banks, corporations, etc.

5 "Government workers" includes all persons working for the central government, *to*, *do*,

fu, *ken*, *shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura* governments and the Allied Forces. Officials as well as clerks are included in this category. In this case, persons paid by the government at jobsite enterprises, are also included.

Fertility:

In the present Census the survey concerned itself, on the basis of actual relations, about married women with special emphasis upon whether the marriage is the first or not, the duration of married life, and the number of children born.

1 Duration of marriage:

For women married more than twice the total number of years unbroken in each marriage is given as the duration of their married life.

2 Number of children:

The number of children actually born to married women is given, excluding abortive births. Born children are counted though dead at the time of the survey.