

OUTLINE OF THE POPULATION CENSUS OF 1960

Date of Census

The 1960 Population Census was conducted as of 00:00 a.m. of October 1, 1960.

Legal Basis of Census

The 1960 Census was conducted in conformity with the provisions in Article 4 of the Statistics Law (Law No. 18 of 1947).

In order to carry out the census, the special orders and instructions were established and announced officially. They are:

Cabinet Orders for Establishment of Enumeration Districts for the 1960 Population Census, Cabinet Order No. 279

Instructions for Establishment of Enumeration Districts for the 1960 Population Census, Prime Minister's Office Instruction No. 3

Cabinet Order for the 1960 Population Census, Cabinet Order No. 106

Instructions for Taking of the 1960 Population Census, Prime Minister's Office Instruction No. 6

Area Coverage of Enumeration

The 1960 Population Census was conducted in the area of Japan excluding the following islands,

- (1) *Habomai-gunto, Shikotan-shima, Kunashiri-to and Etorofu-to*
- (2) *Nampo-shoto* south of *Sofu-gan (Ogasawara-gunto, Nishino-shima and Kazan-retto)*
- (3) *Minamitori-shima* and *Okinotori-shima*
- (4) *Take-shima* (131° 52' 30" East Longitude and 37° 15' 0" North Latitude)
- (5) *Iwotori-shima, Iheya-shima* and *Nansei-shoto* south of the North Latitude 27° (including *Daito-shoto*)

This area covered by the 1960 Population Census is completely the same as the area covered by the 1955 Population Census.

Population Enumerated in the Census

The 1960 Census was taken to enumerate the

so-called "de jure population". The de jure population, in this census, refers to those persons who are usually living in an area at the date of census, and counted as the population of that area. The wording "persons usually living" was defined as those persons who had or would have lived more than three months at their respective households. However, the following persons were excluded from the census.

- (1) Foreign military personnel, civilians and their dependents
- (2) Foreign diplomatic corps, their suits and their dependents

Enumeration Items

In the 1960 Population Census, the following items were reported in the census schedule:

For all persons:

- (1) Name
 - (2) Relationship to the household head
 - (3) Sex
 - (4) Date of birth
 - (5) Legal nationality
 - (6) Usual place of residence a year ago
 - (7) Education
 - (8) Marital status
- For women ever married:
- (9) Duration of marriage
 - (10) Number of children ever born alive

For persons born before 1946:

- (11) Type of activity
- (12) Hours worked
- (13) Name of establishment
- (14) Industry
- (15) Occupation
- (16) Status (as employer, employee, etc.)
- (17) Place of work or location of school

For households:

- (18) Kind of household
- (19) Kind of living quarters
- (20) Tenure
- (21) Number of *tatami* of dwelling rooms
- (22) Source of family income

Of the above mentioned items, the items from No. 1 through No. 10 were filled up by the heads or representatives of households. The remaining

items were filled up by the enumerators who interviewed the heads or representatives of households to obtain information.

Method of Survey

The 1960 Census was conducted within the jurisdiction of mayors or heads of *shi* (city), *ku* (ward), *machi* (town) and *mura* (village), under the supervision of the governors of prefectures, and was planned and administered by the Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister.

Before the census-taking, the whole area to be covered by the Census was divided into enumeration districts and accurately mapped. Ordinary Enumeration Districts were arranged to comprise 50 households on the average, numbering 413,792, while Special Enumeration Districts counted 31,331.

The field work of the census was carried out by 445,474 enumerators who were especially appointed for this census. Moreover, 16,565 supervisors were appointed to take the responsibilities for the training and supervision of enumerators and the checking of the entries in the census schedules. As a rule, an enumerator was assigned to one enumeration district. Preparatory survey was taken during the week from 24 through 30 September 1960 and actual enumeration was carried out during the 3-day period from 1 through 3 October.

The schedule used in this census was "household schedule" designed to report 12 individuals in one sheet, and used separately for each household as unit.

For the enumeration of the National Defence Forces and reformatory institutions, Special Schedules (collective schedules) were employed.

Tabulation and Publication

As the initial census results, the preliminary count of the population by sex and households were released officially on December 5, 1960, and a report entitled "Preliminary Count of Households and Population" was published on December 10, 1960.

The final count was made at the Bureau of Statistics by using the schedules submitted by the local governments. The results were announced on the

Official Gazettes dated March 1, 15, 30 and April 25, 1961, and published under the title of "Final Count of Population, 1960". Furthermore, "Volume 1, 1960 Population Census of Japan" was published as the first of the regular census reports, presenting the land areas for *shi*, *machi* and *mura* as well as the final count of population, and summarizing them for comparison with those of the previous census.

In the 1960 Population Census, the "Densely Inhabited Districts" were newly established, as an attempt to improve the urban-rural classification and the preliminary count of the population living in those districts as of the date of the census was released on June 27, 1961. A report "Densely Inhabited District, 1960 Population Census", published in December 1961, contains the population, area, population density and boundary map of each densely inhabited district. This report, Volume 4, also contains those for densely inhabited districts within this prefecture.

In the one percent sample tabulation, one household was drawn out of every one hundred households and the schedules of the households thus selected were tabulated. The tabulation concerned itself with almost all items enumerated. The summary of the results was released on November 13, 1961, and the advance report, containing the basic tables, was published. Then, all the results were compiled in "Volume 2" (six reports).

The complete count was taken on the basis of all schedules submitted. It provides the detailed statistics for all Japan and prefectures, and principal statistics of all items for *shi*, *machi* and *mura*. This complete count was made prefecture by prefecture and the results was published in subsequent reports (Volume 4, 1960 Population Census of Japan). They are summarized in the report for all Japan (Volume 3, 1960 Population Census of Japan).

After the complete count, the ten percent sample tabulation will be made to provide special statistics which are not tabulated in the one percent and complete tabulations. The results of this tabulation will be compiled in the special reports.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Age

Age is measured in terms of years completed as of the census date, October 1.

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.

- Single: person who has not yet married.
- Married: person who has a spouse (husband or wife).
- Widowed: person who has been separated from spouse by death and is not now married.
- Divorced: person who has parted from spouse by separation and is not married to any one else.

Legal Nationality

As for persons of two or more nationalities, those reported both Japanese and a foreign nationality are counted as Japanese, and those reported of two or more foreign nationalities are counted according to the first entry. The stateless persons are included in the category of "Others".

Usual Place of Residence A Year Ago

Persons 1 year old and over were asked their

usual place of residence a year ago, i.e., October 1, 1959.

- Present house: person who was living in the present house a year ago.
- Different house in the same shi, ku, machi or mura: person who was living in other house a year ago than the present house within *shi* (city), *ku* (ward), *machi* (town) or *mura* (village) of present residence.
- Different shi, ku, machi, or mura in the same prefecture: person who was living in other *shi, ku, machi* or *mura*, a year ago than that of present residence within the same prefecture.
- Different prefecture: person who was living in other prefecture a year ago than the prefecture of present residence.
- Abroad: person who was living abroad a year ago.

Education

The item on education consists of two parts; school enrollment and type of the highest school completed.

1. School enrollment

- Persons never attended school: persons who have neither attended nor enrolled in any school.
- Persons attending school: persons who are now attending or enrolled in school.

Type of School and Age

Age	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Current system (standard)	Elementary school						Junior high school		Senior high school		University		Junior college					
	Elementary school						Middle school		Youth training school		Junior college		University					
Old system (standard)	Elementary school						Higher Elementary school		Youth training school									
	Elementary school																	

(Completed year is not fixed.)

Persons completed school: persons who have completed school and are now not attending or enrolled in any school.

Schools include elementary schools, junior high schools, senior high schools and universities, but do not include dress-making schools, cooking schools, etc.

2. Type of the highest school completed

The school system of Japan which was employed in 1872 had been often changed before 1947 when School Education Law was established and the current system was introduced. Therefore, there are various types of schools including samely named schools with different years of school completed. As it is difficult to compare old systems with current system in respect to the years of school completed,

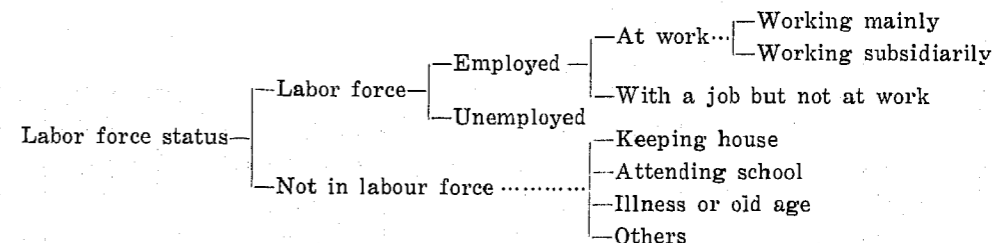
the type of the highest school completed is classified for persons who have completed school and are not attending school. The approximate relationship with age and the school classified is shown above.

Number of Children Ever Born

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

Labor Force Status

In the 1960 Census, all persons 15 years old and over were classified their labor force status as follows, according to the type of activity during the "census week" running from 24 through 30 September 1960:



The outlines of main categories are:

At work: Employed persons "at work" refer to all persons who did any work during the census week for pay or profit, whether it be in the form of wages, salary, allowance, business profit, commission, etc. It is no matter whether he (or she) worked mainly during the week or worked subsidiarily while keeping house or attending school, etc. Included here, therefore, are persons working as proprietors of their own farms, stores, factories, etc., and persons working as doctor, lawyer, priest, musician, etc., together with employees of a company, factory, store, government office, etc.

Also, in this category is included any person who was working in the family business on a farm, in a store, private hospital and so forth, even though he was not paid any wage.

With a job but not at work: Employed persons "with a job but not at work" comprise those who did not work at all during the census week

though they had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, labor dispute, or for family or personal reasons. In the case of an employee, if his absence from work did not extend over 30 days up to the census date or if he received or expected to receive wages or salary for the census week, he was included in this category. In the case of a self-employed worker, only if his absence from work did not extend over 30 days upto the census date, he was included in this category.

Unemployed: "Unemployed" persons refer to those who did not work, and had no job, though were able to work and actually seeking work during the census week. This category includes also persons who were engaged in a preparatory work to open a business.

Not in labor force: Persons "not in labor force" comprise all persons who did not do any work and had no job, and, further, did not make any

positive effort to find a job during the census week or were unable to work; among such persons are included those who were unable to work because of illness or old age, those making their living on revenues from assets, old-age pensions, etc., or those mainly keeping house or attending school.

The term "labor force" is a general term covering "at work", "with a job but not at work" and "unemployed", while the term "employed" is a general term for "at work" and "with a job but not at work".

Industry

"Industry" for employed persons refers to the kind of business of the establishment where persons classified as "at work" were working during the census week, or persons classified as "with a job but not at work" had been usually working. If a person worked for two or more establishments, the kind of business of the establishment where he worked mainly was reported.

The industrial classification for the 1960 Census consists of 141 minor groups, 41 intermediate groups and 13 major groups. However, the classification by minor group is not made in the complete count, but it will be made in the ten percent sample tabulation.

Occupation

"Occupation" for persons "at work" refers to the kind of work actually done during the census week, and that for persons "with a job but not at work" refers to the kind of work they had been usually doing.

If a person was engaged in more than one job, he was reported on the one he was mainly engaged in.

The occupational classification for the 1960 Census consists of 268 minor groups, 41 intermediate groups and 10 major groups. However, the classification by minor group is not made in the complete count, but it will be made in the ten percent sample tabulation.

Employment Status

All employed persons are classified according to the employment status into the following seven

categories. For persons "at work", the information refers to the job they held during the census week, and for persons "with a job but not at work", refers to the job they had usually held.

Employers: Persons who own and operate their business, farm, trade or professional enterprise with one or more paid employees.

Workers on own account: Persons who own and operate their business, farm, trade or professional enterprise without any paid employee. Persons employing only family workers or employees for other purpose than their business, such as domestic servants, are included in this category.

Home handicraft workers: Persons who are doing piece-work at their home without the fixtures or the equipments of a shop or works.

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

Government employees: Persons who work for wages, salary, etc., in the central or local government, regardless of whether they are regular employees or not, or their work is clerical or non-clerical.

Employees in private business: Persons who work for wages, salary, etc., as employees of a private employer, store, factory, hospital, law office, company, association or corporation. However, presidents, directors, auditors, governors, managers, etc. of company or public corporation are excluded from this category.

Directors of corporation: Persons who work as a president, director, auditor, governor, superintendent, manager, etc. of any company or public corporation are included in this category.

In Table 10 and Table 13, "employees in private business" and "directors of corporation" are subdivided into "working outside home" and "working at home", respectively, according to the place of work.

The employment status of employed persons in Table 15 is classified into three categories; self-employed, family workers and employees. The self-employed refer to "employers", "workers on own account" and "home handicraft workers" explained above, and the family workers refer to

"family workers" and the employees refer to "government employees", "employees in private business" and "directors of corporation".

In the 1955 Census, the employment status

consisted of five categories. The differences between the 1955 and 1960 Censuses are shown below:

	1960	1955
Employment status—	—Employers	Employers
	—Workers on own account]	Workers on own account
	—Home handicraft workers]	
	—Family workers	Family workers
	—Government employees	Government employees
	—Employees in private business]	Employees in private business
	—Directors of corporation	

Hours Worked

This refers to the total number of hours worked by the employed persons "at work" during the census week. If a person did two or more jobs, the total hours worked on all jobs were reported.

Kind of Household

Households are classified as follows:

Ordinary household: An ordinary household is defined as a group of two or more persons sharing living quarters and living expenses, or a person who lives by himself and occupies a house.

In case a group of related persons, sharing living quarters and living expenses, is living with unrelated persons such as lodgers or roomers who do not pay for rooms or meals, they constitute an ordinary household. The live-in employees were treated as follows:

(1) The live-in employees for business were included in the ordinary household of employer in case of five employees or less, and excluded from the employer's household in case of six employees or more.

(2) The live-in employees for domesticities were included in the ordinary household of employer, whatever their number was.

Quasi household: A quasi household refers to (1) one person residing together with an ordinary household but keeping a separate budget, or one person residing in a boarding house, (2) a group of six or more live-in employees for business and (3) a group of persons residing

together in school dormitories or dormitories for unmarried employees, inmates of institutions, and so forth. In the case of (1), each person constitutes an one-person quasi household. In the case of (2), a group of employees constitutes a quasi household, and, in the case of (3), a group of persons constitutes a quasi household by dormitories or institutions.

Source of Family Income

Source of family income was questioned, for the first time, in the 1960 Census for the ordinary households and the classification was made in the following way:

- Households with income from family enterprise as main source of income
- Households with income from family enterprise only
- Households with income from wages
- Households with income from other sources
- Households with wages as main source of income
- Households with income from wages only
- Households with income from family enterprise
- Households with income from other sources
- Households with rent and/or interest as main source of income
- Households with income from home handicraft as main source of income
- Households with pension as main source of income
- Households with unemployment benefit as main source of income
- Households with livelihood assistance from government as main source of income

Households with remittance from relatives or others outside of household as main source of income

Kind of Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified into the following three types:

Dwelling house: 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.

Dormitory and boarding house: A dormitory or boarding house is defined as a building built or renovated for living of a group of unmarried students or workers maintaining separate budget.

Others: All living quarters other than the dwelling house, dormitory and boarding house, such as factory, office, warehouse, institution and their janitor room or night-duty room, etc., are classified as "Others" provided these are not renovated into dwelling houses. Besides them, a temporary hut, trench and other emergency tent or barrack are included in "Others".

Tenure

Tenure is defined in the following four categories with respect to households living in dwelling houses:

Owned house: An owned house is a dwelling house owned by a household living in it. It is no matter whether the ownership of the house is registered or not.

Rented house: A rented house is a dwelling house which is rented to the household living in it, and not an issued house defined below. It does not matter whether the rent is actually paid or not.

Issued house: An issued house is a dwelling house owned by a company, private organization or the government and issued to an 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 room: A rented room is one or more rooms occupied by a household in an owned, rented or issued dwelling house occupied by another household.

Number of Tatami in Dwelling Rooms

The number of *tatami* in dwelling rooms is counted only for the households living in dwelling houses.

A dwelling room is defined as a room to be used for living and sleeping, such as the living room, sitting room, bed room, drawing room, Buddhist alter room, study room, maid's room, etc.

The number of *tatami* is counted also for the dwelling rooms where there are no *tatami*, such as a foreign style room or a wooden-floor room, counting two *tatami* to 3.3 square meters.

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, the people do not speak of a room as so many feet square but as being a 3-*tatami* room, 6-*tatami* room, etc.

Divisions of Area

Japan is divided into 46 prefectures. The names of 42 carry the suffix *ken* and the remaining 4 are known as *to*, *do* or *fu*. Each prefecture is 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), and six major cities, *Tokyo*, *Osaka*, *Nagoya*, *Yokohama*, *Kyoto* and *Kobe*, are subdivided into *ku* (wards).

English Presentation of Industrial Classification Used in the 1960

Population Census

I, II,....., XIII—Major groups	(1), (2),.....,(41)—Intermediate groups
I Agriculture	(21) Machinery and weapons
(1) Agriculture	(22) Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies
II Forestry and hunting	(23) Transportation equipment
(2) Forestry and hunting	(24) Medical, scientific and optical instruments, watches and clocks
III Fisheries and aquiculture	(25) Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(3) Fisheries and aquiculture	VII Wholesale and retail trade
IV Mining	(26) Wholesale trade
(4) Mining	(27) Retail trade
V Construction	VIII Finance, insurance and real estate
(5) Construction	(28) Finance and insurance
VI Manufacturing	(29) Real estate
(6) Food and kindred products	IX Transportation and communication
(7) Tobacco manufactures	(30) Transportation and warehousing
(8) Textile mill products (except apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials)	(31) Communication
(9) Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	X Electricity, gas and water
(10) Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	(32) Electricity, gas and water
(11) Furniture and fixtures	XI Services
(12) Pulp, paper and finished allied products	(33) Personal services
(13) Publishing, printing and other related industries	(34) Business services
(14) Chemical and related industries	(35) Repair services
(15) Petroleum and coal products	(36) Amusement and recreation services
(16) Rubber products	(37) Medical and other health services
(17) Leather and leather products	(38) Educational services
(18) Stone, clay, glass and pottery products	(39) Miscellaneous services
(19) Iron, steel and non-ferrous metal industries	XII Government
(20) Fabricated metal products	(40) Government
	XIII Unclassified
	(41) Unclassified

English Presentation of Occupational Classification Used in the 1960

Population Census

I, II,....., X—Major groups	(1), (2),.....(41)—Intermediate groups
I Professional and technical workers	III Clerical and related workers
(1) Technicians and engineers	(7) General clerical workers
(2) Professors and teachers	(8) Other clerical and related workers
(3) Medical and public health technicians	IV Sales workers
(4) Artists and public entertainers	(9) Sales workers of commodities
(5) Other professional workers	(10) Other sales and related workers
II Managers and officials	V Farmers, lumbermen and fishermen
(6) Managers and officials	(11) Farmers and lumbermen

(12) Fishermen and kindred workers

VI Workers in mining and quarrying occupations

(13) Workers in mining and quarrying occupations

VII Workers in transport and communicating occupations

- (14) Workers operating land transport
- (15) Workers operating marine transport
- (16) Other workers operating transport
- (17) Communication workers

VIII Craftsmen, production process workers and laborers

- (18) Metal material workers
- (19) Metal processing, machine repairing and assembling workers
- (20) Electric and electronic machine repairing and assembling workers
- (21) Transportation equipment repairing and assembling workers
- (22) Meter and optical instrument repairing and assembling workers

- (23) Silk reel and textile workers
- (24) Garment and related textile fabrics workers
- (25) Wood, bamboo, grass and vine products workers
- (26) Pulp, paper and paper products workers
- (27) Printing and bookbinding workers
- (28) Rubber and plastic products workers
- (29) Leather and leather products workers
- (30) Ceramic, clay and stone products workers
- (31) Food and beverage manufacturing workers
- (32) Chemical products workers
- (33) Construction workers
- (34) Stationary engine and construction machinery operators
- (35) Electrical workers
- (36) Miscellaneous craftsmen and production process workers
- (37) Laborers not elsewhere classified

IX Service workers

- (38) Protective service workers
- (39) Domestic service workers
- (40) Miscellaneous service workers

X Unclassified

- (41) Unclassified