

## 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, Ihey-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 were 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).

The ten percent sample tabulation has been made to provide detailed statistics which have not been tabulated in the one percent and complete tabulations. The statistics from this tabulation are compiled in four parts.

**SAMPLE PROCEDURE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES**

**Sample Design**

A household was generally used as a sample unit in the ten percent sample tabulation. One household was drawn out of every ten households. The schedules of the households thus selected were tabulated.

All households were numbered consecutively throughout each *shi* (city), *machi* (town) and *mura* (village) in the order of enumeration district number and household number, then with a random start between 0 and 9, every ten household was systematically drawn.

However, as for the quasi households with more than 20 persons and the quasi households enumerated by the special schedules for the National Defence Forces and reformatory institutions, each

person was used as a sampling unit. One line out of every ten persons was drawn in the same way as mentioned above.

**Method of Estimation**

The estimate was made by multiplying the actual number of sample tabulation by 10.

**Sampling Error of Estimate**

The results shown in the tables are the estimated numbers obtained by the above-mentioned method of sample tabulation, so these results are not necessarily consistent with those of the complete count and are subject to sampling error. The magnitude of the sampling error of estimate is as shown in table 1.

Table 1. Sampling Error by Size of Estimate

Size of estimate	Coefficient of variation	Size of estimate	Coefficient of variation	Size of estimate	Coefficient of variation
80 000 000	0.00035	800 000	0.0035	8 000	0.035
60 000 000	0.00041	600 000	0.0041	6 000	0.041
40 000 000	0.00050	400 000	0.0050	4 000	0.050
30 000 000	0.00058	300 000	0.0058	3 000	0.058
20 000 000	0.00071	200 000	0.0071	2 000	0.071
15 000 000	0.00082	150 000	0.0082	1 500	0.082
10 000 000	0.0010	100 000	0.010	1 000	0.10
8 000 000	0.0011	80 000	0.011	800	0.11
6 000 000	0.0013	60 000	0.013	600	0.13
4 000 000	0.0016	40 000	0.016	400	0.16
3 000 000	0.0018	30 000	0.018	300	0.18
2 000 000	0.0022	20 000	0.022	200	0.22
1 500 000	0.0026	15 000	0.026	100	0.32
1 000 000	0.0032	10 000	0.032		

The coefficient of variation in table 1 is the quotient of the standard error by estimate, and the range in which the figures obtained from complete count would be found can be estimated from this coefficient.

Chances are about 2 to 3 that the difference between an estimate and the figure which would be obtained from complete count is less than the product of the estimate by its coefficient of variation,

and chances are about 19 to 20 that the same difference would be less than the product of the estimate by twice its coefficient of variation. As presented in table 1, the larger an estimate, the smaller its coefficient of variation, and the smaller an estimate, the larger its coefficient of variation.

The following notes are necessary in using table 1:

1. Table 1 can not be applied for the following

- estimates:
- (1) Total population and total number of ordinary households for each area.
  - (2) Proportion by items such as marital status.
  - (3) Number of children ever born and average number of children ever born per woman.
2. The sampling errors of the estimates mentioned above are as follows:
- (1) The total number of ordinary households for each area is not subject to sampling error, while the estimate of total population for each area is subject to sampling error due to the variance of number of household members. Therefore, as for the total population for each area, it is advisable to use the figures of the final count of the population which has been already released.
  - (2) For an estimate of proportion, the coefficient of variation of the number which is used in computing proportion may be applicable.
  - (3) For estimates of number of children ever born and number of children ever born per woman, the coefficient of variation of the corresponding number of women may be applicable.
3. In case the proportion,  $p$ , of an estimate to

the total population or to total households is larger than 0.2, multiply the coefficient of variation shown in table 1 by  $\sqrt{1-p}$ .

Note: Coefficients of variation shown in table 1 have been computed on the assumption that the sample design is simple random sampling with sampling ratio 1/10, using the tabulation unit as sampling unit, and that the proportions of estimates to the total population are pretty small.

The coefficient of variation has been calculated by the following formula, wherein A is an estimate and B is a coefficient of variation:

$$B = 1 / \sqrt{\frac{A}{10}}$$

which is reduced by setting  $\sqrt{1-p}$  equal to 1 in the final term of the equation

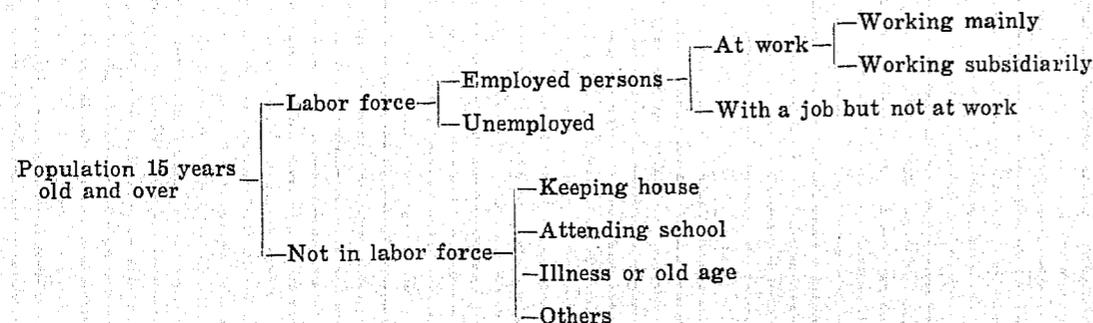
$$B = \frac{N \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}}{Np} = \frac{\sqrt{1-p}}{\sqrt{np}} = \frac{\sqrt{1-p}}{\sqrt{\frac{A}{10}}}$$

Strictly speaking, the above formula is not accurate, because such procedures are actually taken that (1) the household was generally used as a sampling unit, (2) the samples were drawn by systematic sampling. But the effects of these procedures are considered not so much from our experience in past censuses.

### EXPLANATION OF TERMS

#### Employed Persons

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 term "employed persons" is a general term for "at work" and "with a job but not at work."

**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.

#### 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, all formed on the basis of the "Standard Industrial Classification for Japan" (Cabinet Order No. 127 of 1951). The details of the classification are shown on page 14.

The industrial classification is arranged so that it may be comparable with the 1955 Census classification with minor adjustments. For the major industry group are needed some adjustments in regards to the following points:

"Transportation and communication", Major group No. IX, and "Electricity, gas and water", Major group No. X, in 1960 were comprised in "Transportation, communication and other public utilities", Major group No. IX, in the 1955 classification. So, "Transportation and communication", Major group No. IX, in 1960 is comparable to the total of "Transportation and warehousing", Intermediate group No. 30, and "Communication", Intermediate group No. 31 in Major group No. IX, in the 1955 classification, and "Electricity, gas and water", Major group No. X, in 1960 is comparable to "Other utilities", Intermediate group No. 32 in Major group IX, in the 1955 classification.

#### 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. The details of the classification are shown on page 16.

For the difference between the 1955 and 1960 occupational classification system, the 1955 major groups are made comparable with those of 1960 by adding or omitting the 1955 detailed items, as shown below.

Comparison Between 1955 and 1960 Major Occupational Classification Systems

Major groups, 1960	Major groups, 1955	1955 minor items added or omitted
I Professional and technical workers	I Professional and technical workers	Items omitted 5. Wireless (radiotelegraph) operators
II Clerical and related workers	II Clerical and related workers	Items omitted 44. Mail carriers and telegraph messengers 45. Telegraph operators 46. Telephone operators
VII Workers in transport and communicating occupations	VII Workers in transport occupations	Items added 5. Wireless (radiotelegraph) operators 44. Mail carriers and telegraph messengers 45. Telegraph operators 46. Telephone operators 212. Ship-engineers and ship-engine room workers
VIII Craftsmen, production process workers and laborers	VIII Craftsmen, production process workers and laborers (n.e.s.)	Items omitted 212. Ship-engineers and ship-engine room workers

Note: "Items omitted" or "Items added" indicates minor classification categories to be omitted from, or to be added to, a group of the 1955 minor classifications.

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.

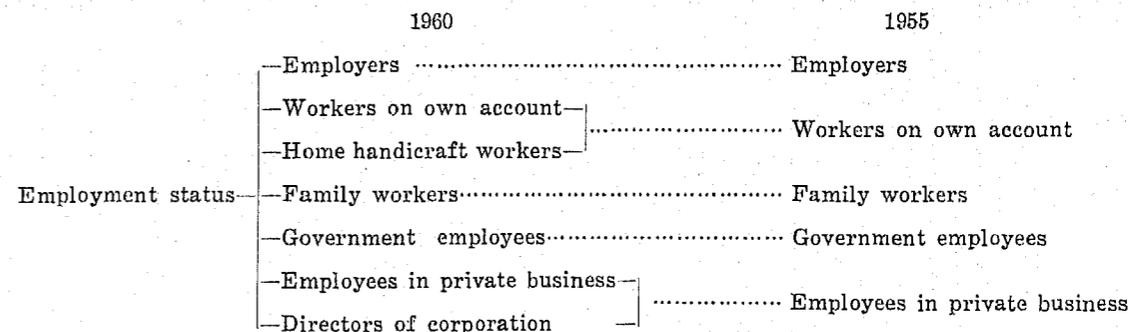
In several tables, this category is subdivided into "working outside home" and "working at home", according to the place of work.

**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.

The above categories may be grouped 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:



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). The 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 group (1), (2), .....(41)—Intermediate group 1, 2, .....141—Minor group

I Agriculture

- (1) Agriculture
  - 1 Agriculture (except agricultural services)
  - 2 Agricultural services

II Forestry and hunting

- (2) Forestry and hunting
  - 3 Forestry and hunting

III Fisheries and aquiculture

- (3) Fisheries and aquiculture
  - 4 Fisheries
  - 5 Aquiculture

IV Mining

- (4) Mining
  - 6 Metal mining
  - 7 Coal mining
  - 8 Crude petroleum and natural-gas mining
  - 9 Stone, clay and sand extraction
  - 10 Miscellaneous mining

V Construction

- (5) Construction
  - 11 Construction

VI Manufacturing

- (6) Food and kindred products
  - 12 Sea-food products (except canned and bottled)
  - 13 Sauces and seasonings
  - 14 Flour and grain-mill products
  - 15 Bakery and confectionery products
  - 16 Beverage industries
  - 17 Canned and bottled food
  - 18 Miscellaneous food preparation and kindred products
- (7) Tobacco manufactures
  - 19 Tobacco manufactures
- (8) Textile mill products (excludes apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials)
  - 20 Silk reeling plants
  - 21 Yarn and thread mills
  - 22 Fabric mills
  - 23 Knitting mills
  - 24 Dyeing and finishing textiles
  - 25 Miscellaneous textile goods
- (9) Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials
  - 26 Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials
- (10) Lumber and wood products (except furniture)
  - 27 Saw mills and wood products

- 28 Wooden containers
- 29 Miscellaneous wood products
- (11) Furniture and fixtures
  - 30 Furniture and fixtures
- (12) Pulp, paper and finished allied products
  - 31 Pulp and paper mills
  - 32 Paper containers
  - 33 Miscellaneous pulp, paper and finished allied products
- (13) Publishing, printing and related industries
  - 34 Publishing (includes journalism)
  - 35 Printing (except copy printing)
  - 36 Bookbinding and printing related industries
- (14) Chemical and related industries
  - 37 Salt industry
  - 38 Chemical fertilizer
  - 39 Industrial chemicals (except salt and chemical fertilizer)
  - 40 Synthetic fibers
  - 41 Oil, fats and their products
  - 42 Drugs and medicines
  - 43 Miscellaneous chemicals
- (15) Petroleum and coal products
  - 44 Petroleum refining
  - 45 Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products
- (16) Rubber products
  - 46 Rubber products
- (17) Leather and leather products
  - 47 Leather tanning and finishing
  - 48 Luggage, handbags and small leather goods
  - 49 Leather products (except luggage, handbags and small leather goods)
- (18) Stone, clay, glass and pottery products
  - 50 Glass products
  - 51 Hydraulic cement
  - 52 Structural clay products (except pottery made)
  - 53 Pottery and related products
  - 54 Concrete, plaster of paris and lime products
  - 55 Miscellaneous stone, clay, glass and pottery products
- (19) Iron, steel and non-ferrous metal industries
  - 56 Iron and steel products
  - 57 Non-ferrous metal products (except electric wire and cables)
  - 58 Electric wire and cables
- (20) Fabricated metal products
  - 59 Fabricated metal products
- (21) Machinery and weapons
  - 60 Boiler and prime movers
  - 61 Agricultural, constructual and mining machinery
  - 62 Metal machinery
  - 63 Industrial machinery
  - 64 Miscellaneous machinery
  - 65 Weapons

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- (22) Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies
  - 66 Industrial electrical machinery for generation, transmission and supply
  - 67 Communication machinery, equipment and supplies
  - 68 Miscellaneous electrical machinery, equipment and supplies
- (23) Transportation equipment
  - 69 Motor vehicles and motor-vehicle equipment
  - 70 Railroad equipment and parts
  - 71 Bicycles, rearscars and parts
  - 72 Ship and boat building and repairing
  - 73 Miscellaneous transportation equipment
- (24) Medical, scientific and optical instruments, watches and clocks
  - 74 Medical, scientific and optical instrument, watches and clocks
- (25) Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
  - 75 Toys and sporting and athletic goods
  - 76 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries

VII Wholesale and retail trade

- (26) Wholesale trade
  - 77 Wholesale trade
  - 78 Agency and brokerages
- (27) Retail trade
  - 79 "Sake" and condiment stores
  - 80 Meal and poultry stores
  - 81 Fresh fish stores
  - 82 Vegetable market and fruit stores
  - 83 Candy, confectionery and nut stores
  - 84 Rice stores
  - 85 Miscellaneous retail food and drink stores
  - 86 Eating and drinking places
  - 87 Department stores
  - 88 Dry goods, apparel and accessory retailing
  - 89 Drug and toiletry stores
  - 90 Book and stationery stores
  - 91 Bicycle and cart stores
  - 92 Hardware, kitchenware, chinaware and glassware stores
  - 93 Household appliance stores
  - 94 Furniture, fixtures and "tatami" stores
  - 95 Miscellaneous retail trade

VIII Finance, insurance and real estate

- (28) Finance and insurance
  - 96 Banks and trust companies
  - 97 Miscellaneous finance
  - 98 Security corporation and agencies
  - 99 Insurance
- (29) Real estate
  - 100 Real estate

IX Transportation and communication

- (30) Transportation and warehousing
  - 101 Railroads
  - 102 Highway passenger transportation
  - 103 Highway freight transportation
  - 104 Water transportation
  - 105 Air transportation

- 106 Warehousing
- 107 Services incidental to transport
- (31) Communication
  - 108 Postal mail, telephone and telegraph
  - 109 Radio broadcasting

X. Electricity, gas and water

- (32) Electricity, gas and water
  - 110 Electric light and power
  - 111 Gas manufacture and distribution
  - 112 Water supply

XI Services

- (33) Personal services
  - 113 Domestic services (resident)
  - 114 Domestic services (non-resident)
  - 115 Hotels, room for rent, boarding houses and other lodgings
  - 116 Cleaning, laundries and dyeing services
  - 117 Barber shops, beauty shops and both houses
  - 118 Garments sewing service and repair, and shoe-shine parlors
  - 119 Miscellaneous personal services
- (34) Business services
  - 120 Co-operative union (not elsewhere classified)
  - 121 Business services (except co-operative union)
- (35) Repair services
  - 122 Automobile repair services and garages
  - 123 Machine repair shops
  - 124 Miscellaneous repair services
- (36) Amusement and recreation services
  - 125 Theaters and motion pictures
  - 126 Miscellaneous amusement and recreation services
- (37) Medical and other health services
  - 127 Hospitals and clinics
  - 128 Miscellaneous medical and public health services
- (38) Educational services
  - 129 Schools, colleges and universities
  - 130 Miscellaneous educational services
- (39) Miscellaneous services
  - 131 Legal service
  - 132 Religion
  - 133 Social welfare organizations
  - 134 Research institutes
  - 135 Miscellaneous non-profit membership organizations
  - 136 Professional services not elsewhere classified
  - 137 Miscellaneous services
  - 138 Foreign government

XII Government

- (40) Government
  - 139 Central government
  - 140 Local government

XIII Unclassified

- (41) Unclassified
  - 141 Unclassified

English Presentation of Occupational Classification  
Used in the 1960 Population Census

I, II, .....X—Major group (1), (2), .....(41)—Intermediate group 1, 2, .....268—Minor group

**I Professional and technical workers**

- (1) Technicians and engineers
  - 1 Mining engineers
  - 2 Metallurgical engineers
  - 3 Mechanical engineers
  - 4 Electrical engineers
  - 5 Chemical engineers
  - 6 Civil engineers and architects
  - 7 Agricultural and forestry technicians
  - 8 Other technicians and engineers
- (2) Professors and teachers
  - 9 Primary school teachers
  - 10 Secondary school teachers
  - 11 High school teachers
  - 12 Teachers; special school and kindergarten
  - 13 Professors; college and university
  - 14 Other teachers
- (3) Medical and public health technicians
  - 15 Physicians
  - 16 Dentists
  - 17 Pharmacists
  - 18 Midwives
  - 19 Public health nurses
  - 20 Nurses
  - 21 Chiropractors, masseurs, acupuncturists and osteopaths
  - 22 Veterinarians
  - 23 Other medical and public health technicians
- (4) Artists and public entertainers
  - 24 Fine artists
  - 25 Designers
  - 26 Musicians
  - 27 Actors, stage dancers and performers
- (5) Other professional workers
  - 28 Literateurs, authors and reporters
  - 29 Scientific research workers
  - 30 Judges, prosecutors and lawyers
  - 31 Other judicial workers
  - 32 Registered accountants and patent agents
  - 33 Religious workers
  - 34 Kindergartners
  - 35 Social and welfare workers
  - 36 Photographers
  - 37 Other professional workers

**II Managers and officials**

- (6) Managers and officials
  - 38 Government officials
  - 39 Directors of company
  - 40 Directors of other corporations
  - 41 Station masters and chief operation officers
  - 42 Masters of post, telegraph and telephone office

43 Other managers and administrators

**III Clerical and related workers**

- (7) General clerical workers
  - 44 General clerical workers
  - 45 Accounting clerks and bookkeepers
- (8) Other clerical and related workers
  - 46 Clerical workers in post and communication
  - 47 Station clerks in railway
  - 48 Stenographers and typists
  - 49 Bill and account collectors

**IV Sales workers**

- (9) Sales workers of commodities
  - 50 Retail dealers
  - 51 Wholesale dealers
  - 52 Restaurant operators
  - 53 Salesmen and sales clerks
  - 54 Peddlers and street vendors
  - 55 Travelling salesman (except insurance)
- (10) Other sales and related workers
  - 56 Commodity brokers
  - 57 Insurance agents
  - 58 Real estate agents and brokers
  - 59 Pawn brokers
  - 60 Other sales and related workers

**V Farmers, lumbermen and fishermen.**

- (11) Farmers and lumbermen
  - 61 Farmers and sericulturists
  - 62 Livestock raisers
  - 63 Forest rearer
  - 64 Timber fellers
  - 65 Log transporters
  - 66 Charcoal makers and firewood choppers
  - 67 Gardeners and landscape gardeners
  - 68 Other agricultural and forestry workers
- (12) Fishermen and kindred workers
  - 69 Fishermen
  - 70 Shippers, seamen, chief engineers and engineers (except mother ship and transport ships)
  - 71 Seaweed and shell gatherers
  - 72 Aquicultural workers
  - 73 Other fishery workers

**VI Workers in mining and quarrying occupations**

- (13) Workers in mining and quarrying occupations
  - 74 Metal ore diggers
  - 75 Coal diggers
  - 76 Quarrymen

- 77 Sand and gravel collectors
- 78 Propsetters
- 79 Mining underground carriers
- 80 Metal ore and coal sorters
- 81 Other workers in mining and quarrying occupations

**VII Workers in transport and communicating occupations**

- (14) Workers operating land transport
  - 82 Steam locomotive engineers
  - 83 Electric locomotive engineers
  - 84 Motormen in railway
  - 85 Motormen and engineers in railway for the owner's exclusive use
  - 86 Automobile drivers
- (15) Workers operating marine transport
  - 87 Ship captains, navigators and pilots (except fishing boat)
  - 88 Chief ship engineers and ship engineers
  - 89 Boatmen and canalmen
- (16) Other workers operating transport
  - 90 Pilots, aircraft navigators and engineers
  - 91 Conductors
  - 92 Marshallingmen, signalmen, switchmen and couplers
  - 93 Deckhands
  - 94 Engine-cleaners
  - 95 Other workers operating transport
- (17) Communication workers
  - 96 Radiotelegraphists
  - 97 Wiretelegraphists
  - 98 Telephone operators
  - 99 Mail and telegram deliveries
  - 100 Other communication workers

**VIII Craftsmen, production process workers and laborers**

- (18) Metal material workers
  - 101 Iron and steel furnacemen and pourers
  - 102 Nonferrous metal smelters and pourers
  - 103 Molders
  - 104 Forgers and hammermen
  - 105 Metal rolling mill operators
  - 106 Wire drawing machine operators
  - 107 Tempering workers
  - 108 Other metal material workers
- (19) Metal processing, machine repairing and assembling workers
  - 109 Metal cutting machine operators
  - 110 Metal press machine operators
  - 111 Welders and framecutters
  - 112 Boiler makers, iron founder and riveters
  - 113 Tinsmiths, coppersmiths and sheet metal workers
  - 114 Metal engravers
  - 115 Galvanizers
  - 116 Hand finishers
  - 117 Other metal processing workers
  - 118 Machine assemblers
  - 119 Machine repairmen

- (20) Electric and electronic machine repairing and assembling workers
  - 120 Electric machine repairmen and assemblers
  - 121 Electric lamp and electronic tube assemblers
  - 122 Electric wire and cable makers
  - 123 Other electric and electronic machine repairing and assembling workers
- (21) Transportation equipment repairing and assembling workers
  - 124 Automobile assemblers
  - 125 Automobile repairmen
  - 126 Railway car repairmen and assemblers
  - 127 Ship repairmen and assemblers
  - 128 Aircraft repairmen and assemblers
  - 129 Bicycle repairmen and assemblers
  - 130 Other transportation equipment repairing and assembling workers
- (22) Meter and optical instrument repairing and assembling workers
  - 131 Watch repairmen and assemblers
  - 132 Lens grinders and adjusters
  - 133 Optical instrument assemblers
  - 134 Meter assemblers and adjusters
  - 135 Other meter and optical instrument repairing and assembling workers
- (23) Silk reel and textile workers
  - 136 Silk reeler
  - 137 Spinners
  - 138 Doublers, and thread and yarn twistors
  - 139 Hank-makers and winders
  - 140 Loom preparers
  - 141 Weavers
  - 142 Knitters
  - 143 Net and rope makers (except metal and straw)
  - 144 Textile and yarn washers and bleachers
  - 145 Textile dyers
  - 146 Other silk reel and textile workers
- (24) Garment and related textile fabrics workers
  - 147 Tailors
  - 148 Dress makers
  - 149 Sewing machinists
  - 150 Cutters
  - 151 Other textile fabric workers
- (25) Wood, bamboo, grass and vine products workers
  - 152 Sawyers
  - 153 Veneer makers
  - 154 Cabinet makers and related wood workers
  - 155 Ship and wagon carpenters
  - 156 Joiners
  - 157 "Geta" (clog) makers
  - 158 Coopers
  - 159 Bamboo products makers
  - 160 Grass and vine products makers
  - 161 Other wood, bamboo, grass and vine products workers
- (26) Pulp, paper and paper products workers
  - 162 Pulp makers
  - 163 Paper makers
  - 164 Paper containers workers

- 165 Paper products workers
- 166 Other pulp, paper and paper products workers
- (27) Printing and bookbinding workers
  - 167 General stereotypers
  - 168 Type-pickers and type-setters
  - 169 Pressmen
  - 170 Bookbinders
  - 171 Other printing and bookbinding workers
- (28) Rubber and plastic products workers
  - 172 Rubber makers
  - 173 Rubber products formers
  - 174 Plastic products formers and finishers
  - 175 Other rubber and plastic products workers
- (29) Leather and leather products workers
  - 176 Leather tanners
  - 177 Shoe-makers and shoe-repairmen
  - 178 Other leather and leather products workers
- (30) Ceramic, clay and stone products workers
  - 179 Ceramic raw material workers
  - 180 Glass formers
  - 181 Potters
  - 182 Ceramic decorators
  - 183 Brick, tile and earthenware pipe makers
  - 184 Cement workers
  - 185 Cement products makers
  - 186 Stonecutters
  - 187 Other ceramic, clay and stone products workers
- (31) Food and beverage manufacturing workers
  - 188 Grain polishers and millers
  - 189 Bakers and confectioners
  - 190 Tea processing workers
  - 191 Macaroni and other noodle makers
  - 192 "Tofu" (dried bean-curd), paste of arum root and other allied products makers
  - 193 Sugar makers
  - 194 Aquatic food processing workers
  - 195 "Miso" makers and soy makers
  - 196 Canned and bottled food makers
  - 197 "Sake", beer and other alcohol makers
  - 198 Nonalcoholic beverage makers
  - 199 Dairy products makers
  - 200 Other food and beverage manufacturing workers
- (32) Chemical products workers
  - 201 Chemical operatives
  - 202 Oil and fat makers
  - 203 Oil and fat processing workers
  - 204 Salt makers
  - 205 Other chemical products workers
- (33) Construction workers
  - 206 Construction contractors
  - 207 House carpenters
  - 208 Roofers
  - 209 Plasterers
  - 210 Construction assistants
  - 211 Brick-layers and tile setters
  - 212 Pipe fitters
  - 213 "Tatami" installers

- 214 Other construction workers
- (34) Stationary engine and construction machinery operators
  - 215 Boiler engineers and firemen
  - 216 Crane and winch operators
  - 217 Construction machinery operators
  - 218 Other stationary engine operators
- (35) Electrical workers
  - 219 Electric power station and substation operators
  - 220 Linemen and cable splicers
  - 221 Other electrical workers
- (36) Miscellaneous craftsmen and production process workers
  - 222 Tobacco workers
  - 223 Painters
  - 224 Lacquerers
  - 225 Upholsters
  - 226 Paperhangers
  - 227 Japanese umbrella, lantern and fan makers
  - 228 Jewelers, goldsmiths and silversmiths
  - 229 Shell, horn, tusk makers
  - 230 Stamp engravers
  - 231 Umbrella setters
  - 232 Luggage and handbag makers
  - 233 Toy makers
  - 234 Drawing-men
  - 235 Loftmen
  - 236 Motion picture projectionists
  - 237 Other miscellaneous craftsmen and production process workers
- (37) Laborers not elsewhere classified
  - 238 Packers and wrappers
  - 239 Warehousemen
  - 240 Longshermen
  - 241 Stevedores and carriers
  - 242 Railway construction laborers
  - 243 Earth workers and road construction laborers
  - 244 Railway station laborers
  - 245 Deliverymen
  - 246 Other laborers
- IX Service workers**
- (38) Protective service workers
  - 247 Member of the National Defence Forces
  - 248 Policemen including marine and railway
  - 249 Fire fighters
  - 250 Guard, watchmen and door-keepers
  - 251 Other protective service workers
- (39) Domestic service workers
  - 252 Domestic maids
  - 253 Personal maids
  - 254 Other domestic service workers
- (40) Miscellaneous service workers
  - 255 Masters and "Banto" (attendants) of hotel, geisha-house, etc.
  - 256 Cooks and bartenders
  - 257 Servants, waiters and waitresses
  - 258 Barbers, beauticians and manicurists

- 259 Laundry-men and dry cleaners
- 260 Bathhouse workers
- 261 Professional athletes
- 262 Fashion models and other advertising workers
- 263 Geisha-girls and hall dancers
- 264 Recreation and amusement place workers
- 265 Lessors, temporary keepers and foot-gear caretakers

- 266 Janitors
- 267 Other miscellaneous service workers
- X Unclassified**
- (41) Unclassified
  - 268 Unclassified