

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 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

Kind of Household

Household 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 that a group of related persons, sharing living quarters and living expenses, are 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 live-in employees with six employees or more, 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.

Economic type of ordinary household

All the ordinary households were classified into the following groups according to the labor force status, industry and employment status of both head and related members:

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

(1) *Agricultural self-employed's households....*Households with head who is a self-employed worker of agriculture, forestry or fishery

1. Households with head who is a self-employed of agriculture or forestry
2. Households with head who is a self-employed of fishery

(2) *Agricultural employee's households....*Households with head who is an employee of agriculture, forestry or fishery

3. Households with head who is an employee of agriculture or forestry
4. Households with head who is an employee of fishery

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

(3) *Agricultural self-employed's mixed households....*Households with head who is a self-employed of agriculture, forestry or fishery

5. Households with head who is a self-employed of agriculture or forestry
6. Households with head who is a self-employed of fishery

(4) *Agricultural employee's mixed households....*Households with head who is an employee of agriculture, forestry or fishery

7. Households with head who is an employee of agriculture or forestry
8. Household with head who is an employee of fishery

(5) *Non-agricultural self-employed's mixed households....*Households with head who is a self-employed of non-agricultural industry

9. Households with head who is a self-employed of manufacturing, construction or mining

10. Households with head who is a self-employed of wholesale or retail trade
11. Households with head who is a self-employed of services

12. Households with head who is a self-employed of other non-agricultural industry

(6) *Non-agricultural employee's mixed households....*Households with head who is an employee of non-agricultural industry

13. Households with head who is an employee of manufacturing, construction or mining

14. Households with head who is an employee of wholesale or retail trade
15. Households with head who is an employee of services

16. Households with head who is an employee of government

17. Households with head who is an employee of other non-agricultural industry

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

(7) *Non-agricultural self-employed's households....*Households with head who is a self-employed of non-agricultural industry (without related persons of employee)

18. Households with head who is a self-employed of manufacturing, construction or mining

19. Households with head who is a self-employed of wholesale or retail trade

20. Households with head who is a self-employed of services

21. Households with head who is a self-employed of other non-agricultural in-

dustry

- (8) *Non-agricultural employee's households*Households with head who is an employee of non-agricultural industry (without related persons of self-employed)
22. Households with head who is an employee of manufacturing, construction or mining
23. Households with head who is an employee of wholesale or retail trade
24. Households with head who is an employee of services
25. Households with head who is an employee of government
26. Households with head who is an employee of other non-agricultural industry
- (9) *Non-agricultural self-employed and employee's households (with self-employed head)*Households with head who is a self-employed of non-agricultural industry (with related persons of employee)
27. Households with head who is a self-employed of manufacturing, construction or mining
28. Households with head who is a self-employed of wholesale or retail trade
29. Households with head who is a self-employed of services
30. Households with head who is a self-employed of other non-agricultural industry
- (10) *Non-agricultural self-employed and employee's households (with employee head)*Households with head who is an employee of non-agricultural industry (with related persons of self-employed)
31. Households with head who is an employee of manufacturing, construction or mining
32. Households with head who is an employee of wholesale or retail trade
33. Households with head who is an employee of services
34. Households with head who is an employee of government
35. Households with head who is an employee of other non-agricultural industry

IV. Households without worker

V. Households whose economic type is not classifiable

In case, where head of the household is not employed, "head" means the employed person who is shown at the upper line concerned of the schedule.

As in the case of the classification of family type, the above classification was made without reference to the characteristics of those who are not related to the head of household.

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 they 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 their absence from work did

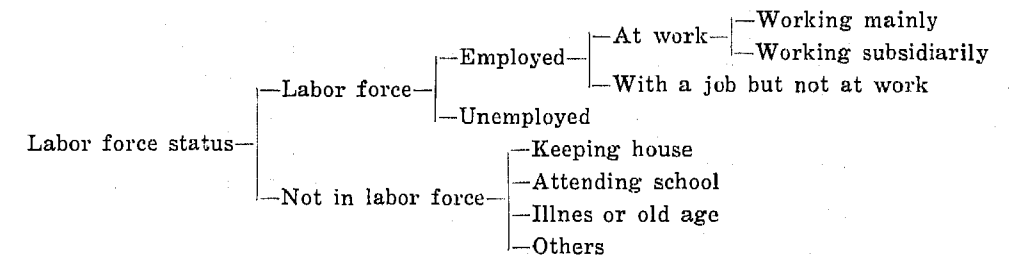
not extend over 30 days upto the census date, he was included in this category.

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 also includes 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 was not made in the complete count, but it is made in the ten percent sample tabulation.

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).

Densely Inhabited Districts

The densely inhabited districts were delineated, for the first time, in the 1960 Census, as an attempt to improve the urban-rural classification of population.

A densely inhabited district is defined as an area within a *shi* (city), *machi* (town) or *mura* (village), which is a group of contiguous enumeration districts with a population density of about 4000 inhabitants or more per square kilometer and whose population exceeded 5000 or more as of October 1, 1959 when the E.D.s for the 1960 Census were established.

English Presentation of Industrial Classification
Used in the 1960 Population Census

I, II,, XIII—Major groups

(1), (2),, (41)—Intermediate groups

I Agriculture

(1) Agriculture

II Forestry and hunting

(2) Forestry and hunting

III Fisheries and aquiculture

(3) Fisheries and aquiculture

IV Mining

(4) Mining

V Construction

(5) Construction

VI Manufacturing

(6) Food and kindred products

(7) Tobacco manufactures

(8) Textile mill products (except apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials)

(9) Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials

(10) Lumber and wood products (except furniture)

(11) Furniture and fixtures

(12) Pulp, paper and finished allied products

(13) Publishing, printing and other related industries

(14) Chemical and related industries

(15) Petroleum and coal products

(16) Rubber products

(17) Leather and leather products

(18) Stone, clay, glass and pottery products

(19) Iron, steel and non-ferrous metal industries

(20) Fabricated metal products

(21) Machinery and weapons

(22) Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies

(23) Transportation equipment,

(24) Medical, scientific and optical instruments, watches and clocks

(25) Miscellaneous manufacturing industries

VII Wholesale and retail trade

(26) Wholesale trade

(27) Retail trade

VIII Finance, insurance and real estate

(28) Finance and insurance

(29) Real estate

IX Transportation and communication

(30) Transportation and warehousing

(31) Communication

X Electricity, gas and water

(32) Electricity, gas and water

XI Services

(33) Personal services

(34) Business services

(35) Repair services

(36) Amusement and recreation services

(37) Medical and other health services

(38) Educational services

(39) Miscellaneous services

XII Government

(40) Government

XIII Not classifiable

(41) Not classifiable