

OUTLINE OF THE 1965 POPULATION CENSUS OF JAPAN

Date of Census

The 1965 Population Census was conducted as of 00:00 a. m. of October 1, 1965.

Legal Basis of Census

The 1965 Population 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 Order for Establishment of Enumeration Districts for the 1965 Population Census (Cabinet Order No. 227 of 1964).

Instructions for Establishment of Enumeration Districts for the 1965 Population Census (Prime Minister's Office Instruction No. 8 of 1964).

Cabinet Order for the 1965 Population Census (Cabinet Order No. 125 of 1965).

Instruction for Taking of the 1965 Population Census (Prime Minister's Office Instruction No. 2 of 1965).

Area Coverage of Enumeration

The 1965 Population Census was conducted in the territory 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*)

The area covered by the 1965 Population Census is completely the same as the area covered by the 1960 Population Census.

Population Enumerated in the Census

The 1965 Population Census was taken to

enumerate the so-called "de jure population" in the territory of Japan. The de jure population, in this census, refers to those persons who are usually living in a definite area, and it was counted as the population of that area. "The persons usually living" were defined as those persons who had resided or were going to reside more than three months at their respective households at the date of the census. 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 1965 Population Census, the following items were reported in the census questionnaire:

For each household member

- (1) Name
- (2) Relationship to head of household
- (3) Sex
- (4) Month and year of birth
- (5) Marital status
- (6) Legal nationality
- (7) Types of activities
- (8) Employment status
- (9) Name of establishment
- (10) Kind of business or industry (Industry)
- (11) Kind of work (Occupation)
- (12) Place of work or location of school

For each household

- (13) Kind of household
- (14) Tenure of living quarter
- (15) Number of dwelling rooms
- (16) Number of *tatami* of the dwelling rooms

All of the above mentioned items except the No. 13 were filled up by a head or representative of household. The item No. 13 was filled up by an enumerator.

Method of Survey

The 1965 Population Census was conducted within the jurisdiction of mayors or heads of *shi* (city), *ku* (ward), *machi* (town) and *mura*

(*village*), under supervision of the governors of prefectures, and was planned and administered by the Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister.

One year before the census taking, the whole area to be covered by the census was divided into enumeration districts numbering 497,155, and was accurately mapped.

The field work of the census was carried out by 484,972 enumerators who were temporarily appointed for this census. As a rule, an enumerator is assigned to one enumeration district. Moreover, 32,726 supervisors were appointed to take the responsibilities for the training and supervision of enumerators and the checking of the entries in the census documents.

During the week from 24 through 30 September, 1965, each enumerator distributed sheets of the census questionnaires and the examples for entry to each household within his own enumeration district, and requested to fill out the census questionnaire. During 1 through 3 October, each enumerator visited each household once more and collected the filled-out questionnaires after checking contents of the questionnaires.

The census questionnaire used in this census is the "household schedule" designed to report 7 individuals in one sheet, and used separately for each household as a unit.

For the enumeration of the National Defence Forces and reformatory institutions, the special schedules (individual schedules) were employed.

After collection of the census questionnaires each enumerator transcribed the content of the census questionnaire into the "individual enumeration cards", in mark by using a pencil, separately for each household member. The individual enumeration card was used in this census for the first time and was processed directly by the optical character reader in the Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister.

Tabulation and Publication

As the initial census results, the preliminary counts of the population by sex and of the households for the administrative divisions, made at the Bureau of Statistics by using the summary sheets submitted by the local governments, were released

officially on December 1, 1965; and a report "Preliminary Counts of Households and of Population" was published on December 10, 1965.

The final count of the population for the administrative divisions—*to, do, fu, ken, shi, ku, machi* and *mura*, was announced on the official gazettes on March 19, 1966, and is to be published under the title of "Final Count of Population, 1965".

As for Populations, Areas and Population Densities of the Densely Inhabited Districts (D.I.D.s), Report of "Densely Inhabited Districts, 1965" was published on September 1966. The regular report of 1965 Population Census "Volume I Total Population" contains the land areas for *shi, machi, mura* and D.I.D.s as well as the final count of population.

The complete counts except count of place of work or location of school were tabulated at the Bureau by using the electronic data processing systems combined with the optical character readers recording directly contents of the individual enumeration cards submitted by the local governments, and were finished by the end of December, 1966. The counts provide the principal statistics of all items, excluding housing condition, for *shi, machi, mura* and D.I.D.s as well as for Japan and prefectures. The counts were made prefecture by prefecture and the results were published in subsequent reports (Volume 4, 1965 Population Census of Japan). They are summarized in the report for Japan (Volume 3 Part 1, 1965 Population Census of Japan).

In the one-percent sample tabulation, one household was drawn from the every one hundred households and the census questionnaires of the households thus selected were processed by the punching card and electronic data processing systems. The tabulation were carried out concerning with all items enumerated. The summary of the results was released on October 22, 1966, and the advance report, containing the basic tables, are published. All the results are compiled in "Volume 2" (Part 1~Part 5).

The complete count on place of work or location of school is tabulated at the Bureau on the basis of the census questionnaires by the punching card and electronic data processing systems, and is to

be completed up to the end of September, 1967. The results are to be compiled and published as Part 2 and Part 3 of Volume 3.

After the complete counts, the twenty percent sample tabulation will be made to provide detailed statistics which are not tabulated in the one percent sample tabulation and the complete tabulation. The results of this tabulation for Japan will be compiled and published as the Volume 5, and those for prefecture, *shi*, *machi*, *mura* and D.I.D.s will be published as the Volume 6.

Besides these tabulations, complete count for enumeration districts which is the first attempt in the population census of Japan was carried out.

The results are not published as the census reports but are available at the statistical offices of the local governments and the Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister. The results consist of the following tables:

- Table 1. Population by sex and age groups
- Table 2. Employed persons 15 years old and over by employment status, industry, and occupation
- Table 3. Ordinary households and their members by industry-employment status and number of household members, and Quasi households and their members.

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 been parted from spouse by divorce separation and is not married to any one else.

Legal Nationality

Persons reported both Japanese and a foreign nationality are counted as Japanese, and those reported two or more foreign nationalities are counted as follows: if both Korean and Chinese or Other, he is regarded as Korean, and if both Chinese and Other, he is regarded as Chinese.

The stateless persons are included in the category of "Others".

Labour Force Status

In the 1965 Population Census, all persons fifteen years old and over were classified as follows, according to the types of activities during the "census week" running from 24 through 30 September, 1965:

Labour force — Employed
 — Unemployed
 Not in labour force

The outlines of the main categories are:

Employed—"Employed" persons 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. (*persons at work*), or to the following persons who did not work at all during the census week, though they had a job or business, because of vacation, illness, bad weather, labour dispute, or for family or personal reasons (*persons with a job but not at work*).

- (1) The employee, whose absence from work did not extend over 30 days up to the census date, or who received or expected to receive wages or salary for the census week.
- (2) The self-employed worker, whose absence from work did not extend over 30 days up to the census date.

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

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

Not in labour force—Persons "not in labour 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 "labour force" is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed".

Employment Status

All employed persons are classified according to

the employment status in the establishment where they were at work during the census week, into the following five categories in the census questionnaire. 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" it refers to the job they had usually held.

Employees — persons who work for wages, salary, etc., as employees of a private employer, store, factory, hospital, government office, law office, company, association or corporation, regardless of whether they are regular employees or not, or their work is clerical or not clerical. However, their work is clerical or not clerical. However, managers, etc. of private company or public corporation are excluded from this category.

Self employed workers or employers — persons who own and operate their business, farm, trade or professional enterprise with or without one or more paid employees. Persons employing only family workers or employees for other purposes than their business, such as domestic servants, are also included in this category.

Company or public corporation directors — persons who work as a president, director, auditor, governor, super-intendent manager, etc. of any private company or public corporation are included in this category. However, those of governmental offices are not included in this category, but are included in the category of "employees".

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

Persons doing home handicraft — persons who are doing piece-work at their homes without the fixtures or the equipments of a shop or works.

The employment status of employed persons in Table 8 is classified into three categories: **employers**, **family workers** and **employees**. The "employers" refer to "self-employed workers or employers" and "persons doing home handicraft" explained above, the family workers refer to "family workers", and the "employees" refer to "employees" and "company or public corporation directors".

The difference of the employment status between the 1960 and 1965 censuses are shown below:

1965	1960
Employees	Government employees Employees in private business
Self employed workers or employers	Employers Workers on own account
Company or public corporation directors	Directors of corporation
Family workers	Family workers
Persons doing home handicraft	Home handicraft workers

Industry

"Industry" for employed persons refers to the kind of business of the establishment where persons "at work" were working during the census week or persons "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.

Industrial classification for the 1965 population census consists of 143 minor groups, 41 intermediate groups, and 13 major groups. However, the classification by the minor groups and the intermediate groups was not made in complete count.

Industrial classification (major and semi-major groups) used in this report is as follows:

- I Agriculture
- II Forestry and hunting
- III Fisheries and aquiculture
- IV Mining
- V Construction
- VI Manufacturing
 - (1) Metal, machinery, chemical and related industries
 - (2) Textile mill industries
 - (3) Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
- VII Wholesale and retail trade
- VIII Finance, insurance and real estate
- IX Transportation and communication
- X Electricity and gas utilities and water supply

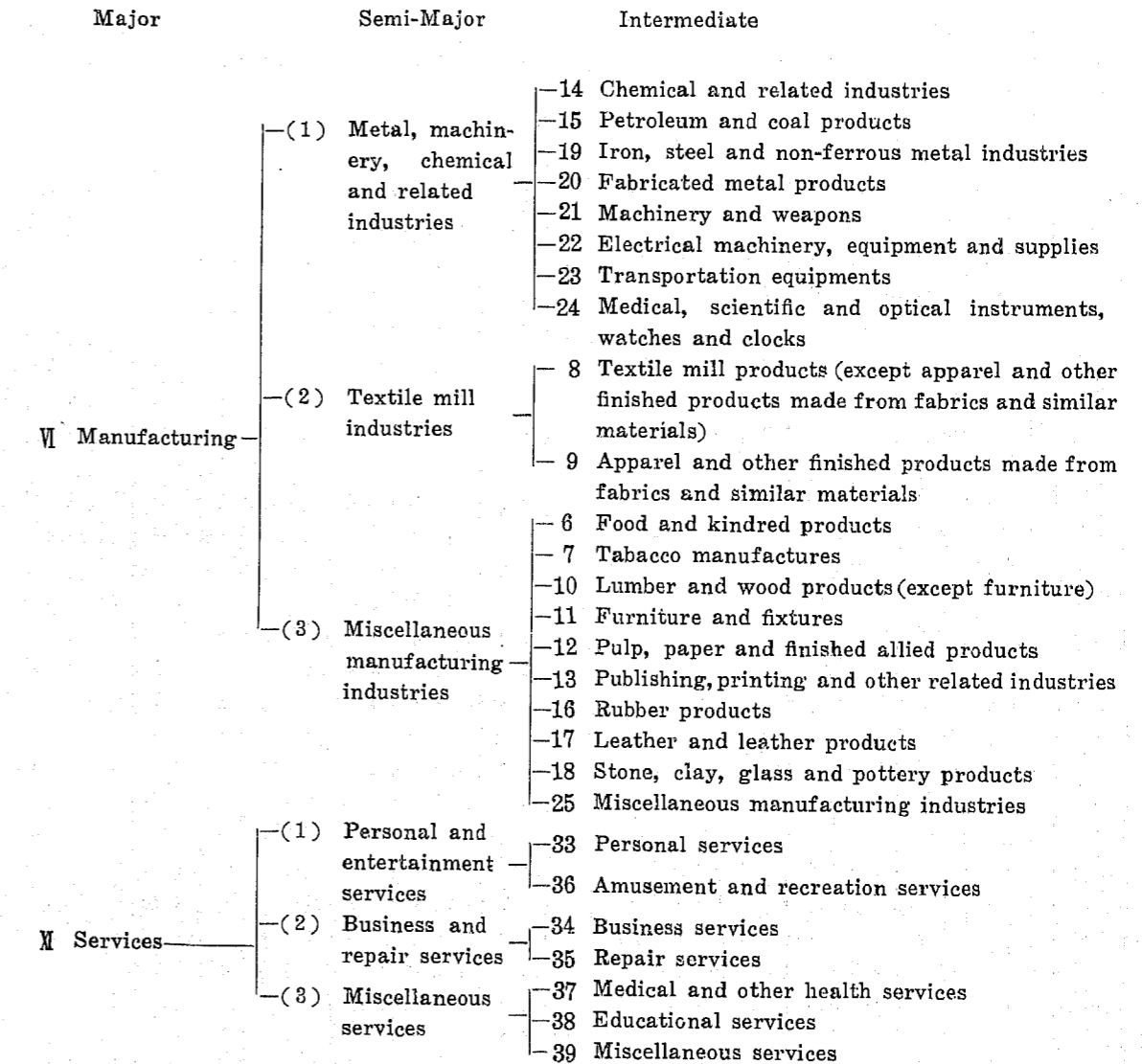
X Services

- (1) Personal and entertainment services
- (2) Business and repair services
- (3) Miscellaneous services

XI Government

XII Unclassified

The semi-major groups in the major groups, following intermediate groups, "manufacturing" and "services" consist of the



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 two or more jobs, the kind of work in which he was engaged mainly at the establishment was reported.

The occupational classification for the 1965 Population Census consists of 268 minor groups,

41 intermediate groups, and 11 major groups. However, the classification by the minor groups and the intermediate groups was not made in the complete count. In this report, therefore, the classification by the major groups is used.

Compared with the classification for the 1960 Population Census, the intermediate group "protective service workers" of the major group "Service workers" was shifted to a major group in the 1965 Population Census.

Occupational classification (major groups) used in this report is as follows:

- I Professional and technical workers
- II Managers and officials
- III Clerical and related workers
- IV Sales workers
- V Farmers, lumbermen, and fishermen
- VI Workers in mining and quarrying occupations
- VII Workers in transport and communicating occupations
- VIII Craftsmen, production process workers, and labourers
- K Protective service workers
- X Service workers
- X Unclassified

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 the 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 domestic service were included in the ordinary household of the 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.

Divisions of Area

Japan is divided into 46 prefectures administratively. 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 seven major cities, *Tokyo*, *Osaka*, *Nagoya*, *Yokohama*, *Kyoto*, *Kobe* and *Kita-kyushu*, are subdivided into *ku* (wards).

Densely Inhabited Districts were delineated, for the first time, in the 1960 Population Census, as a kind of statistical area.

A densely inhabited district is defined as an area within a *shi*, *machi* or *mura*, which is a group of contiguous enumeration districts with a population density of about 4,000 inhabitants or more per square kilometer and whose population exceeded 5,000 or more as of October 1, 1964 when the enumeration districts for the 1965 Census were established.

In the statistical tables of this report, the densely inhabited district is presented abbreviatively as D.I.D. In Table 1, two or more D.I.D.s delineated within the boundary of same *shi*, *ku*, *machi* or *mura* are identified by I, II, III, For the boundary maps of D.I.D.s, see the following reports; "1965 Population Census Densely Inhabited Districts" or "1965 Population Census Abridged Reports for the whole Japan, Prefectures, Cities, Towns and Villages."