

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 enu-

merate 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 497,159 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 1 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 were 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, was published. All the results were compiled in "Volume 2" (Part 1~Part 5).

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

completed at the end of September, 1967. The results were compiled and published as Part 2 and Part 3 of Volume 3.

The twenty percent sample tabulation basing on the questionnaires by punching card and electronic data processing systems, are 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 is being published in a series 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.

SAMPLE PROCEDURE

AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

Sample Design

A household was generally used as a sample unit in the twenty percent sample tabulation. One household was drawn out of every fifth 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 4, every fifth household was systematically drawn.

However, as for the quasi-households with more than 50 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 fifth 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 5.

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
90 000 000	0.00024	900 000	0.0024	9 000	0.024
80 000 000	0.00025	800 000	0.0025	8 000	0.025
70 000 000	0.00027	700 000	0.0027	7 000	0.027
60 000 000	0.00029	600 000	0.0029	6 000	0.029
50 000 000	0.00032	500 000	0.0032	5 000	0.032
40 000 000	0.00035	400 000	0.0035	4 000	0.035
30 000 000	0.00041	300 000	0.0041	3 000	0.041
20 000 000	0.00057	200 000	0.0050	2 000	0.050
15 000 000	0.00058	150 000	0.0058	1 500	0.058
10 000 000	0.00071	100 000	0.0071	1 000	0.071
9 000 000	0.00075	90 000	0.0075	900	0.075
8 000 000	0.00079	80 000	0.0079	800	0.079
7 000 000	0.00085	70 000	0.0085	700	0.085
6 000 000	0.00091	60 000	0.0091	600	0.091
5 000 000	0.00099	50 000	0.0099	500	0.099
4 000 000	0.00112	40 000	0.0112	400	0.112
3 000 000	0.00129	30 000	0.0129	300	0.129
2 000 000	0.00158	20 000	0.0158	200	0.158
1 500 000	0.00183	15 000	0.0183	150	0.183
1 000 000	0.00224	10 000	0.0224	100	0.224

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.

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) Persons per household.
 - (3) Number of *tatami*, average number of *tatami* per person and *tatami* per household.
 - (4) Number of rooms and persons per household.
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 an estimate of persons per household

and persons per room, the coefficient of variation of the total of household members, which is used in computing ratio, may be applicable.

- (4) For estimates of the number of rooms, *tatami* and *tatami* per person, the coefficient of variation of the corresponding number of households 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 1/5, 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, where in *A* is an estimate and *B* is a coefficient of variation:

$$B = 1 / \sqrt{\frac{A}{5}}$$

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

$$B = \frac{N \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}}{Np} = \frac{\sqrt{1-p}}{\sqrt{np}} = \frac{\sqrt{1-p}}{\sqrt{\frac{A}{5}}}$$

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, and (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

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 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 following way: if both Korean and Chinese or other, he is regarded as Korean, and if both Chinese and other, he is regarded as Chinese, and so forth.

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:

The outlines of the main categories are:

Employed—"Employed" persons refer to all per-

sons 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).

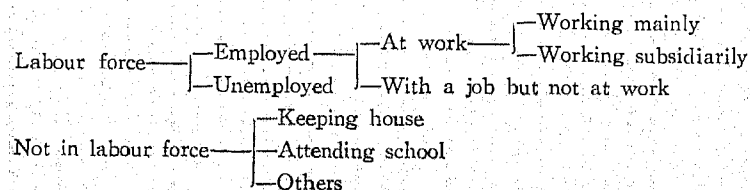
(1) The employee whose absence from work did not extend over 30 days up to the census date, or who received or expected to receive wages or salary for the census week.

(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, 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, superintendent 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 this report is classified into four categories: employers, family workers, employees and directors of corporation. The "employers" refer to "self-employed workers or employers" and "persons doing home handicraft", the family workers refer to "family workers", and "directors of corporation" refer to "company or public corporation directors", explained above. In some of statistical tables, however, the "employees", combining "employees" and "company or public corporation directors" mentioned above, are used.

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 shown on page XIX. However, the classification by the minor

groups and the intermediate groups was not made in the complete count.

Comparing the classification of 1965 with that of 1960, the minor group "wholesale trade" of the intermediate group "wholesale trade" in 1960 classification was divided into three minor groups, "wholesale trade of textile goods, clothes and miscellaneous personal effects", "wholesale trade of agricultural, fishing, food, beverage and kindred products" and "miscellaneous wholesale trade", in 1965 classification.

Excluding the change mentioned above, there is no difference between 1960 and 1965 classifications.

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 shown on page XXI. However, the classification by the minor groups and the intermediate groups was not made in the complete count.

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, and the minor group "Boatmen and canalmen" of the intermediate group "Workers operating marine transport" of the major group "Workers in transport and communicating occupations" for 1960 was shifted to a minor group of the intermediate group "Other workers operating transport" of the same major group in 1965 classification. Excluding these changes, there is no change between 1960 and 1965 classifications.

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 were 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.

In some of the statistical tables of this report are presented the results for the one-person quasi household referring to the category (1) explained above.

Classifications of Ordinary Households

1. Household types of ordinary households

All the ordinary households were classified, according to the relationship among household members, into the following categories:

A. Relatives household....Households containing the related person(s) of head

1. Households consisting of household head and his relative(s) only
2. Households consisting of household head, his relative(s) and live-in employee(s) for domestic service (with or without other non-related person(s))
3. Households consisting of household head, his relative(s) and live-in employee(s) for business (with or without other non-related person(s))
4. Households consisting of household head, his relative(s), live-in employee(s) for business (with or without other non-related person(s))
5. Households consisting of household head, his relative(s) and other non-related person(s) than live-in employees

B. Non-relatives households....Households consisting of those who are not related to head

C. One-person household....Households consisting of head only

2. Family types of relatives households

Of the all ordinary households, those households classified under "A. Relatives households" according to the classification of household types of ordinary households were further classified on the

basis of family relationship among related members in the household, as follows:

I. One-generation households

1. Households consisting of a married couple only
2. Households consisting of a married couple and brother(s) and/or sister(s)
3. Other one-generation households

II. Two-generation households

4. Households consisting of a married couple with child(ren)
5. Households consisting of a married couple with child(ren), and brother(s) and/or sister(s) of couple
6. Households consisting of father and child(ren)
7. Households consisting of mother and child(ren)
8. Households consisting of both parents and a couple of married children without grand-child (without reference to unmarried children)
9. Households consisting of a parent and a couple of married children without grand-child (without reference to unmarried children)
10. Other two-generation households

III. Three-generation households

11. Households consisting of both parents and a couple of married children with grand-child(ren) (without reference to unmarried children)
12. Households consisting of a parent and a couple of married children with grand-child(ren) (without reference to unmarried children)
13. Other three-generation households

IV. Households other than types I, II, and III

The classification of the family types of the relatives household mentioned above was made without reference to those who are not related to the head of household, i.e. live-in employees and other non-related persons, if any.

3. Economic types of ordinary households

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

- I. Agricultural workers' households....Households in which all employed person 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 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 industry
 - (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 types, the above classification was made without reference to the characteristics of those who are not related to the head of household.
- Those classifications explained above, are same with those for 1960 census.
- 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 or 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"

In this report, the results are presented for "dwelling houses" and "dormitories, etc." combining "dormitory and boarding house" and "others" mentioned above.

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 Dwelling Rooms and Tatami

The numbers of dwelling rooms and *tatami* are 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 altar 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 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 administratively. The names of 42 prefectures 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 Kitakyushu, are subdivided into *ku* (wards).

The results of one percent sample tabulation, however, are not presented for those subdivisions of prefectures except seven major cities, the *ku*-area of Tokyo-*to*, Yokohama-*shi*, Nagoya-*shi*, Kyoto-*shi*, Osaka-*shi*, Kobe-*shi* and Kitakyushu-*shi*. The city of Tokyo had been incorporated as a *shi* within the area of Tokyo-*fu* until 1943 when its separate *shi* in corporation was abolished although its subdivisions, *ku* (ward), which together had constituted the former city, were retained and Tokyo-*fu* became Tokyo-*to*. Then the word "*ku*-area of Tokyo-*to*" came into use corresponding to the names of other cities.

The results of twenty percent sample tabulation, which are included in the statistical tables of this report, are presented for not only Japan, all *shi* (all cities) and all *gun* (all rural counties) but also those Densely Inhabited Districts.

Densely Inhabited Districts were delineated,

for the first time, in the 1960 Population Census, as a kind of statistical area.

A Densely Inhabited District of 1965 Population Census, 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. 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".

English Presentation of Industrial Classification Used in the 1965 Population Census

I, II, . . . XIII—Major group (1), (2), . . . (41)—Intermediate group 1, 2, . . . 143—Minor group

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I Agriculture | 19 Tobacco manufactures |
| (1) Agriculture | (8) Textile mill products (excludes apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials) |
| 1 Agriculture (except agricultural services) | 20 Silk reeling plants |
| 2 Agricultural services | 21 Yarn and thread mills |
| II Forestry and hunting | 22 Fabric mills |
| (2) Forestry and hunting | 23 Knitting mills |
| III Fisheries and aquiculture | 24 Dyeing and finishing textiles |
| (3) Fisheries and aquiculture | 25 Miscellaneous textile goods |
| 4 Fisheries | (9) Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials |
| 5 Aquiculture | 26 Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials |
| IV Mining | (10) Lumber and wood products (except furniture) |
| (4) Mining | 27 Saw mills and wood products |
| 6 Metal mining | 28 Wooden containers |
| 7 Coal mining | 29 Miscellaneous wood products |
| 8 Crude petroleum and natural-gas mining | (11) Furniture and fixtures |
| 9 Stone, clay and sand extraction | 30 Furniture and fixtures |
| 10 Miscellaneous mining | (12) Pulp, paper and finished allied products |
| V Construction | 31 Pulp and paper mills |
| (5) Construction | 32 Paper containers |
| 11 Construction | 33 Miscellaneous pulp, paper and finished allied products |
| VI Manufacturing | (13) Publishing, printing and related industries |
| (6) Food and kindred products | 34 Publishing (includes journalism) |
| 12 Sea-food products (except canned and bottled) | 35 Printing (except copy printing) |
| 13 Sauces and seasonings | 36 Bookbinding and printing related industries |
| 14 Flour and grain-mill products | (14) Chemical and related industries |
| 15 Bakery and confectionery products | |
| 16 Beverage industries | |
| 17 Canned and bottled food | |
| 18 Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products | |
| (7) Tobacco manufactures | |

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 37 Salt industries | 68 Miscellaneous electrical machinery, equipment and supplies |
| 38 Chemical fertilizer | (23) Transportation equipment |
| 39 Industrial chemicals (except salt and chemical fertilizer) | 69 Motor vehicles and motor-vehicle equipment |
| 40 Synthetic fibers | 70 Railroad equipment and parts |
| 41 Oil, fats and their products | 71 Bicycles, rearscars and parts |
| 42 Drugs and medicines | 72 Ship and boat building and repairing |
| 43 Miscellaneous chemicals | 73 Miscellaneous transportation equipment |
| (15) Petroleum and coal products | (24) Medical, scientific and optical instruments, watches and clocks |
| 44 Petroleum refining | 74 Medical, scientific and optical instrument, watches and clocks |
| 45 Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products | (25) Miscellaneous manufacturing industries |
| (16) Rubber products | 75 Toys and sporting and athletic goods |
| 46 Rubber products | 76 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries |
| (17) Leather and leather products | VII Wholesale and retail trade |
| 47 Leather tanning and finishing | (26) Wholesale trade |
| 48 Luggage, handbags and small leather goods | 77 Wholesale trade of textile goods, clothes and miscellaneous personal effects |
| 49 Leather products (except luggage, handbags and small leather goods) | 78 Wholesale trade of agricultural, fishing foods, beverage and kindred products |
| (18) Stone, clay, glass and pottery products | 79 Miscellaneous wholesale trade |
| 50 Glass products | 80 Agency and brokerages |
| 51 Hydraulic cement | (27) Retail trade |
| 52 Structural clay products (except pottery made) | 81 "Sake" and condiment stores |
| 53 Pottery and related products | 82 Meat and poultry stores |
| 54 Concrete, plaster of Paris and lime products | 83 Fresh fish stores |
| 55 Miscellaneous stone, clay, glass and pottery products | 84 Vegetable market and fruit stores |
| (19) Iron, steel and non-ferrous metal industries | 85 Candy, confectionery and nut stores |
| 56 Iron and steel products | 86 Rice stores |
| 57 Non-ferrous metal products (except electric wire and cables) | 87 Miscellaneous retail food and drink stores |
| 58 Electric wire and cables | 88 Eating and drinking places |
| (20) Fabricated metal products | 89 Department stores |
| 59 Fabricated metal products | 90 Dry goods, apparel and accessory retailing |
| (21) Machinery and weapons | 91 Drug and toiletry stores |
| 60 Boiler and prime movers | 92 Book and stationery stores |
| 61 Agricultural, constructual and mining machinery | 93 Bicycle and cart stores |
| 62 Metal machinery | 94 Hardware, kitchenware, chinaware, and glassware stores |
| 63 Industrial machinery | 95 Household appliance stores |
| 64 Miscellaneous machinery | 96 Furniture, fixtures and "tatami" stores |
| 65 Weapons | 97 Miscellaneous retail trade |
| (22) Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies | VIII Finance, insurance and real estate |
| 66 Industrial electrical machinery for generation, transmission and supply | (28) Finance and insurance |
| 67 Communication machinery, equipment and supplies | 98 Banks and trust companies |
| | 99 Miscellaneous finance |
| | 100 Security corporation and agencies |
| | 101 Insurance |

- (29) Real estate
 - 102 Real estate
- IX Transportation and communication
- (30) Transportation and warehousing
 - 103 Railroads
 - 104 Highway passenger transportation
 - 105 Highway freight transportation
 - 106 Water transportation
 - 107 Air transportation
 - 108 Warehousing
 - 109 Services incidental to transport
- (31) Communication
 - 110 Postal mail, telephone and telegraph
 - 111 Radio broadcasting
- X Electricity, gas and water
- (32) Electricity, gas and water
 - 112 Electric light and power
 - 113 Gas manufacture and distribution
 - 114 Water supply
- XI Services
- (33) Personal services
 - 115 Domestic services (resident)
 - 116 Domestic services (non-resident)
 - 117 Hotels, room for rent, boarding houses and other lodgings
 - 118 Cleaning, laundries and dyeing services
 - 119 Barber shops, beauty shops and both houses
 - 120 Garments sewing service and repair, and shoe-shine parlors
 - 121 Miscellaneous personal services
- (34) Business services
 - 122 Co-operative union (not elsewhere classified)
 - 123 Business services (except co-operative union)
- (35) Repair services
 - 124 Automobile repair services and garages
 - 125 Machine repair shops
 - 126 Miscellaneous repair services
- (36) Amusement and recreation services
 - 127 Theaters and motion pictures
 - 128 Miscellaneous amusement and recreation services
- (37) Medical and other health services
 - 129 Hospitals and clinics
 - 130 Miscellaneous medical and public health services
- (38) Educational services
 - 131 Schools, colleges and universities
 - 132 Miscellaneous educational services
- (39) Miscellaneous services
 - 133 Legal services
 - 134 Religion
 - 135 Social welfare organizations
 - 136 Research institutes
 - 137 Miscellaneous non-profit membership organizations
 - 138 Professional services not elsewhere classified
 - 139 Miscellaneous services
 - 140 Foreign government
- XII Government
- (40) Government
 - 141 Central government
 - 142 Local government
- XIII Unclassified
- (41) Unclassified
 - 143 Unclassified

English Presentation of Occupational Classification Used in the 1965 Population Census

I, II, . . . XI—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 kinder-garten
- 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 Salesman and sales clerks
 - 54 Peddlers and street venders
 - 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 Agricultural 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 Others workers in mining and quarrying occupations
- VII Workers in transport and communicating occupations
- (14) Workers operating land transport
 - 82 Steam locomotive engineers

XXIV

- 83 Electric locomotive engineers
- 84 Motormen in railway
- 85 Motormen and engineers in railway for the owner's exclusive uses
- 86 Automobile drivers
- (15) Workers operating marine transport
- 87 Ship captains, navigators and pilots (except fishing boat)
- 88 Chief ship engineers and ship engineers
- (16) Other workers operating transport
- 89 Pilots, aircraft navigators and engineers
- 90 Conductors
- 91 Marshallingmen, signalmen, switchmen and couplers
- 92 Deckhands
- 93 Engine-cleaners
- 94 Boatmen and canalmen
- 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 Craftmen, 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 Others 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

XXV

- 152 Sawyers
- 153 Veneer maker
- 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 Others wood, bamboo, grass and vine products workers
- (26) Pulp, paper and paper products workers
- 162 Pulp makers
- 163 Paper makers
- 164 Paper containers makers
- 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 Suggar 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

XXVI

- 229 Shell, horn, tusk makers
- 230 Stamp engravers
- 231 Umbrella setters
- 232 Luggage and handbag makers
- 233 Toymakers
- 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 Longsheremen
 - 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 Protective service workers
 - (38) Protective service workers
 - 247 Member of the National Defence Forces
 - 248 Policemen including marine and railway
 - 249 Fire fighters
 - 250 Guards, watchmen and door-keepers

- 251 Other protective service workers
- X 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 footgear caretakers
 - 266 Janitors
 - 267 Other miscellaneous service workers
- XI Unclassified
 - (41) Unclassified
 - 268 Unclassified