

OUTLINE OF THE 1980 POPULATION CENSUS OF JAPAN

History

The population censuses in Japan have been taken almost every five years since 1920, the 1980 Population Census being the thirteenth one.

Regular quinquennial censuses included the large-scale censuses and the simplified censuses. The censuses that were taken every ten years starting 1920 were the large-scale censuses, while the censuses that were taken in the fifth year after the large-scale decennial censuses were simplified censuses. The main difference between the large-scale census and the simplified census during the prewar period was the number of questions asked in the census. In a simplified census, questions were limited to the basic characteristics of population, i.e., name, sex, age, marital status, etc., while a large-scale census covered questions on the economic characteristics such as occupation and industry in addition to the basic characteristics of population.

After World War II, the scale of census-taking has generally been amplified so as to satisfy the increased demands from the variety of users of the census results. The 1955, 1965 and 1975 censuses, which were taken as the simplified census, covered almost equal number of items as the prewar large-scale census. The 1980 Population Census was taken as a large-scale one. In comparison with the 1970 Population Census, the items for fertility such as "Duration of marriage" and "Number of children ever-born" were excluded in the 1980 Population Census and the item of "Type of building and number of stories" was added.

Date of the Census

The 1980 Population Census was taken as of 0:00 A.M. of October 1, 1980. This date is the same as past regular censuses since 1920.

Legal Basis of the Census

The 1980 Population Census was taken in conformity with the provisions of the Statistics Law (Law No. 18 of 1947). The Law includes a provision that was specially made with regard to the population census (in Article 4 of the Statistics Law).

In order to carry out the 1980 Census, the following orders and regulations were established:

- (1) On the establishment of enumeration districts
 - Cabinet Order for the Establishment of Enumeration Districts for the 1980 Population Census (Cabinet Order No. 120 of 1979)
 - Prime Minister's Office Order for Instruction for the Establishment of Enumeration Districts for the 1980 Population Census (Prime Minister's Office Order No. 26 of 1979)
- (2) On the execution of the census
 - Cabinet Order for the Population Census (Cabinet Order No. 98 of 1980)
 - Regulation for the Execution of the Population Census (Prime Minister's Office Order No. 21 of 1980)

Areal Coverage of the Census

The 1980 Population Census covered the whole territory of Japan excluding the following islands:

- (1) Habomai-gunto, Shikotan-to, Kunashiri-to and Etorofu-to
- (2) Take-shima in Goka-mura, Oki-gun, Shimane-ken

Population Enumerated in the Census

The 1980 Population Census used the so-called *de jure* population concept in enumerating the people. That is, a person was enumerated at the place where he or she usually lived, and was counted as the population of that area. The wording "persons usually lived" was defined in the census as those persons who had lived or were going to live for three months or more at their respective household at the census date. Persons who had no usual places of living or whose usual places of living were unknown were enumerated at the places where they were present at the time of the census. There were, however, exceptions to this general rule for following groups of population:

- (1) Students and pupils of regular schools as well as those attending vocational schools were enumerated at the places where they lived for attending schools (such as homes, boardinghouses or school dormitories).
- (2) Inpatients of hospitals were enumerated in the hospitals only when they had been hospitalized for three months or more at the census date. Otherwise, they were enumerated at their homes even if they were expected to

be in the hospital for more than three months.

(3) Crews aboard ships, except ships of the Self Defence Forces, were enumerated at their residential places on land if any. Otherwise, they were enumerated on the ships if the ships entered a port of Japan within five days after the census date.

(4) Residents in the camps of the Self Defence Forces were enumerated in the camps. Crews aboard ships of the Self Defence Forces were enumerated at the places where the local general headquarters to which their ships belong were situated.

(5) Persons in prisons or detention houses whose penalties have been fixed, and inmates of reformatories or women's guidance homes were enumerated at their institutions.

In accordance with the rules mentioned above, all persons in Japan were enumerated no matter whether they were foreigners or not. However, the following persons were excluded from the enumeration:

- (1) Foreign diplomatic corps, their suite and their dependents
- (2) Foreign military personnel including both military corps and civilians, and their dependents

Enumeration Items

The 1980 Population Census Questionnaire contained following items.

For household member:

- (1) Name
- (2) Sex
- (3) Year and month of birth
- (4) Relationship to the head of household
- (5) Marital status
- (6) Nationality
- (7) Time moved into the present house
- (8) Previous address
- (9) Education
- (10) Type of activity
- (11) Name and kind of business of employer or a self-employed person's business (Industry)
- (12) Kind of work (Occupation)
- (13) Employment status
- (14) Place of work or location of school
- (15) Journey to work or to attend school

For a household:

- (16) Type of household
- (17) Number of household members
- (18) Source of household income
- (19) Type and tenure of dwelling
- (20) Number of dwelling rooms
- (21) Area of floor space of dwelling rooms
- (22) Type of building and number of stories

Method of Survey

The field enumeration of the 1980 Population Census was conducted, within their respective jurisdictions, by the mayors or the heads of *shi* (city), *ku* (ward), *machi* (town) and *mura* (village), under the supervision of the governors of prefectures. The whole procedure was planned and administered by the Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's Office.

Before the census taking, the whole area of Japan was divided into about 740 thousand enumeration districts to be mapped accurately. An Enumeration District was in principle set up to comprise, on the average, fifty households in it.

The field works of the census were carried out by about 700 thousand census enumerators who were temporarily employed by the government for this census. Moreover, about 60 thousand census supervisors were appointed to take responsibilities for the training and supervision of enumerators as well as for the inspection of the census documents.

During a week starting from 24 through 30 of September 1980, the enumerator distributed the census questionnaires and the filled-in examples to every household within the enumeration district assigned to him, requesting the household head to fill out the census questionnaires. During the period from 1 to 5 of October the enumerator visited every household once again to collect the filled-out questionnaires and checked the entries.

The type of the questionnaire used in the census was the "household schedule" designed for optical mark reader to report the household members up to four persons in a sheet. The head or the representative of household was required to fill in answers for the above-mentioned questions except "Type of household" (item 16) and "Type of building and number of stories" (item 22) which were filled in by the enumerator.

In this census, for the households which were not canvassed due to their absence from home during the census week, the enumerator filled out some enumeration items (name, sex and number of household members) of the questionnaires through interviews with neighbours.

Tabulation

The Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's Office takes charge of the whole tabulation of the census results which consists of Preliminary Counts of the Population, Prompt Tabulation, The First Basic Complete Tabulation, The Second Basic Complete Tabulation, Tabulation by Enumeration Districts, Tabulation on Commuting Population, Tabulation on Internal Migration and Detailed Tabulation.

The Preliminary Count of Population was tabulated by using the census summary sheets. Other tabulations are to be carried out by means of the electronic data processing systems combined with the optical mark readers which directly read the census questionnaires.

The Final Count of Population, the First Basic Complete Tabulation, the Second Basic Complete Tabulation, Tabulation by Enumeration Districts, Tabulation on Commuting Population (part 1, part 2) and Tabulation on Internal Migration (part 1, part 2) are based on the complete counts of questionnaires while the other tabulations are planned to be done on the basis of sample questionnaires.

Publication

(1) Preliminary Count of the Population

As the first report of the census results, the preliminary count of the population by sex and of households for Japan, prefectures and municipalities (i.e., *shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura*) was officially released on December 19, 1980 and a report "Preliminary Counts of the Population on the Basis of Summary Sheets" was published in December 1980. This preliminary count was based on the entries of the summary sheets which were prepared by the prefectural and municipal governments to ascertain the number of population and households that were enumerated in the respective jurisdiction.

(2) Final Count of the Population

The final count of the population provides the final count of population and households for the whole country, prefectures and municipalities (i.e., *shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura*) which is obtained by counting the number of the persons appearing on the census questionnaires.

The results were published on several issues of Official Gazette, successively, prefecture by prefecture, from July 1981 to March 1982 and will also be released as "Final Count of the Population and Households" for the whole country, prefectures and municipalities in June 1982.

(3) Prompt Tabulation

The one-percent sample tabulation was carried out to offer a prompt report of the 1980 Population Census concerning the basic characteristics of population and households for whole Japan, prefectures and cities with population of 500,000 or more, by using sample households with the sampling ratio of one to one hundred.

The results were published as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Prompt Report of the Basic Findings (Result for One-Percent Tabulation): Part 1 Whole Japan,

Part 2 Prefectures" in March 1981.

(4) The First Basic Complete Tabulation

In the 1980 Population Census, complete tabulation is performed in two stage. The first basic complete tabulation includes data on various characteristics of population and households in the level of municipalities except occupation.

In this tabulation, population and households were classified by such enumeration items as age, sex, marital status, nationality, time moved into the present house, previous address, education, type of activity, employment status, industry, household characteristics and housing condition.

The results of this tabulation for each prefecture and municipality were offered for public perusal and were issued as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 2: Results of the First Basic Complete Tabulation, Part 2 Prefecture and Municipalities" from July 1981 to March 1982, successively, prefecture by prefecture.

Besides the above mentioned reports, "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 1: Total Population" which contains the population and area of each municipality as well as of each prefecture and whole Japan will be published in June 1982.

The first basic complete tabulation yielded statistics for each enumeration district, which were offered for public perusal, successively, prefecture by prefecture.

(5) The Second Basic Complete Tabulation

The second basic complete tabulation, the second process of the complete tabulation, will be performed after coding the major groups of occupation. Tabulation at this stage include basic data on occupations in the level of municipalities, and data on specific households such as households of the aged and mother-children households, which are not included in the first complete tabulation. The results of the second complete tabulation for each prefecture and municipality will be released as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 3: Results of the Second Basic Complete Tabulation, Part 2 Prefecture and Municipalities", successively, prefecture by prefecture, from August 1982 to February 1983. The results for the whole country will be released as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 3: Results of the Second Basic Complete Tabulation, Part 1 Whole Japan" by the end of March 1983.

The statistics for each enumeration district based on the second basic complete tabulation will be offered for public perusal in April 1983.

(6) Detailed Tabulation

This tabulation will be carried out to complement the Basic Complete Count Tabulation by providing more detailed table for the whole country and for each prefecture. The tabulation is based on twenty-percent sample of households.

The results will be published as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 4: Results of Detailed Tabulation (Twenty-Percent Sample Tabulation), Part 2 Prefecture" for each prefecture upon its completion from July 1983 to February 1984. After the completion of tabulation for prefectures, the results of the national total will be compiled also as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 4: Results of Detailed Tabulation (Twenty-Percent Sample Tabulation), Part 1 Whole Japan" in March 1984.

(7) Tabulation on Commuting Population

The tabulation on commuting population is planned to throw light on the daily movement of workers and students commuting between homes and places of work or school with respect to the number, direction and economic characteristics of commuters. The results of this tabulation are also used to calculate the daytime population in each locality to be compared with the respective nighttime population, that is, census population.

The results of the complete tabulation will be published as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 5: Commutation, Part 1 Place of Work or Schooling of Population by Sex, Age and Industry (Major Groups)" by June 1982, as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 5: Commutation, Part 2 Place of Work or Schooling of Population by Occupation (Major Groups)" and "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 5: Commutation, Part 4 Means of Transport to Work or to Attend School" by May 1983, and the results of the twenty-percent sample tabulation will be released as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 5: Commutation, Part 3 Place of Work or Schooling of Population by Industry and Occupation (Medium Groups)" by April 1984.

(8) Tabulation on Internal Migration

The tabulation on internal migration is scheduled to provide statistics concerning the number, direction and characteristics of those who changed usual place of residence during a year preceding the census date.

The results of the complete tabulation will be published as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 6: Results of Tabulation on Internal Migration, Part 1 Basic Characteristics" by July 1982, as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 6: Results of Tabulation on Internal Migration, Part 2 Occupation" by June 1983, and the results of the twenty-percent sample tabulation will be released as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 6: Results of Tabulation on Internal Migration, Part 3 Migrants and Their Households" by May 1984.

(9) Other Publications Scheduled

Besides the above-mentioned census reports and series of advance reports, the following reports are scheduled.

Those are "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 7: Results of Special Tabulation", "1980 Population Census of Japan, Special Volume: Densely Inhabited Districts of Japan" and "1980 Population Census of Japan, Final Report: Population of Japan". Furthermore, the following materials will be also scheduled. Those are "Reference Report Series" consisting of "Users' Guide of Census Data and Materials Related to Enumeration Districts", "Population of Major Metropolitan Areas", etc., "Abridged Report Series" containing summary explanations and tables of this census results having comparisons with those of previous censuses for whole Japan, each prefecture, and each municipality, "Monograph Series" for detailed analytical studies dealing with leading subjects on population and households and "Population Maps of Japan" constituting of the maps on distribution of population, population density, population change and characteristics, etc. by municipality.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Population

Population refers to *de jure* population, the explanation of which is given in "Population Enumerated in the Census (p XII)" above mentioned.

Land Area

The areas of administrative divisions are taken from "Survey of Areas of Japan, Prefectures and Municipalities" prepared by the Geographical Survey Institute, Ministry of Construction. However, areas of some municipalities whose boundaries are undecided have been estimated by the Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's Office by a method explained in "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 1: Total Population".

Age

Age refers to the age at the last birthday before October 1, 1980. For an infant who was born at 0:00 a.m. of October 1, 1980, his/her age is regarded as zero year old.

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".

- Never married: a person who has not yet married.
- Married: a person who has a spouse (hasband or wife).
- Widowed: a person who has been separated from spouse by death and is not married.
- Divorced: a person who has been parted from spouse by divorce separation and is not married to any one else.

Nationality

Nationality refers to the country of citizenship and is classified into five categories, that is "Japan", "Korea" "China", "U.S.A." and "Others". As for the treatment of dual citizenship, those who reported both Japanese and foreign nationalities are counted as Japanese, and those who reported two or more foreign nationalities are counted as being of the nationality which was entered in the column "Nationality" of the questionnaire.

Time of Last Move and Place of Previous Residence

"Time of Last Move" refers to the period of time when a person moved into the present house and is grouped into "Since the time of birth", "1964 or before", "1965~1969", "1970~Sep. 1975", "Oct. 1975~Sep. 1979" and "Oct. 1979 or after".

"Place of Previous Residence" which was asked only for those who moved into the present houses after Oct. 1975 is classified into following six categories.

In the same *shi, ku, machi* or *mura*: those who moved within the same *shi, ku, machi* or *mura* as present are included in this category.

Other *ku* of the same *shi*: those who moved within each of the eleven major cities, crossing the boundaries of *ku* in it are included in this category.

Other *shi, machi* or *mura* in the same prefecture: those who moved into present houses from other *shi, machi* or *mura* within the same prefecture are included in this category.

Other prefectures: those who moved into present houses from other prefectures are included in this category.

Neighbouring prefectures: those who moved into present houses from other prefectures connected with the boundaries of the present prefecture.

Other prefectures: those who moved into present houses from other prefectures except neighbouring prefectures.

Outside Japan: those who moved into present houses from abroad are included in this category.

"Time of Last Move" and "Place of Previous Residence" aims at clarifying the actual status of migrants. Therefore, if a person was apart from his present house for more than three months, his "time of last move" is decided when he returned there. If a person is living in a present house immediately after birth in a hospital, his "time of last move" is decided on "since the time of birth". If a person has no usual place of residence, his "time of last move" and "place of previous residence" are decided on "Oct. 1979 or after" and "in the same *shi, ku, machi* or *mura*".

Education

1. School Attendance

All persons are classified according to school attend-

ance into the following three categories:

- Persons attending school — those who were attending school at the time of the census.
- Persons graduated from school — those who had graduated from school and were not attending school at the time of the census.
- Persons never attended school — those who had never attended school as well as those who left the elementary school unfinished.

Schools mentioned above refer to regular schools such as elementary schools, junior and senior high schools, colleges and universities and the like, irrespective of whether they are governmental, public or private schools. Schools also include both day and night schools and schools of both current and old systems. However, such non-regular schools as preparatory schools, dress-making schools, cooking schools, English conversation schools, training centers for the employees, etc. are not included in "school".

2. Type of Last School Completed

Graduates are classified into the following categories: Elementary school, junior high school or high elementary school (old)

(Current) Elementary School, Junior High School, Elementary and Junior High Courses of School for the Handicapped

(Old) Elementary School, Elementary and Advanced Course of National School, Higher Elementary School, General Course of Communication School

Youth training school (old)

(Old) General and Advanced Course of Youth Training School, Supplementary Business School, Training Institute of Workers for Military and Naval Factories

Senior high school

(Current) Senior High School, Senior High Course of School for the Handicapped
(Old) Middle School, Girls' High School, Business School, Military Preparatory School

Junior college or higher professional school

(Current) Junior College, Higher Professional School, Industrial Professional School
(Old) High School, Preparatory Course of College, Professional School, Higher Normal School, Military Academy, Naval Academy

College, university or graduate course

(Current) College, University, Graduate Course

3. School Level of Persons Attending School

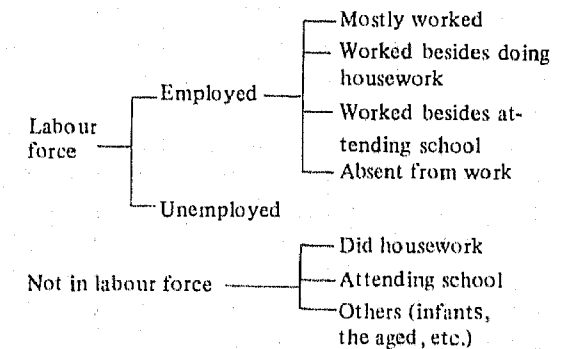
Persons attending school are classified into following four categories according to kind of their attending school, that is "Elementary school or junior high school", "Senior high school", "Junior college or higher professional school" and "College, university or graduate course".

4. Type of Persons Never Attended School

Persons who have not attended school are classified into following three categories, that is "Kindergarten", "Nursery school" or "Others".

Labour Force Status

According to the type of activities during the week from 24 to 30 of September 1980, all persons of fifteen years old and over are classified as follows:



The specifications of the main categories are:

Employed "Employed" persons refer to all persons who did any work during the week before the census date for pay or profit, such as wage, salary, allowance, business profit, etc. as well as persons who had a job or business but did not work at all during the week before the census date because of vacation, illness, bad weather, labour dispute or personal reasons. The latter are included in "Employed" only when one of the following conditions is satisfied:

(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 wage or salary during the week before the census date.

(2) The self-employed worker whose absence from work did not extend over 30 days up to the census date.

"Employed" persons include, therefore, not only persons working as employees of a company, factory, store, government office, etc., proprietors of their own farms, stores, factories, 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 they worked mainly during the week or worked subsidiarily while keeping house, attending school, and so forth.

Unemployed "Unemployed" persons refer to those who had no job but were able to work and actually seeking for a job during the week before the census date.

The term "labour force" is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed".

Not in labour force Persons not in labour force comprise all persons who had no job and did not make any positive effort to find a job during the week before the census date or were unable to work.

Employment Status

In the 1980 Population Census, 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 categories.

Employees persons employed by a person, a company, a corporation or the government office, etc. They include office workers, factory workers, public servants, officers of a corporation, employees in a private retail shop, domestic servants, daily or temporary workers.

Directors . . . directors of a company or a corporation including managing directors.

Self-employed, employing others. persons who run business employing others, i.e., proprietors of private shops and factories, farmers, medical practitioners, lawyers, who have one or more employees.

Self-employed, not employing others. persons who run business without employees or persons who were doing home handicraft job are included.

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

Industry

Industry of an employed person refers to the kind of business of the establishment where he worked during the week before census date. In case of a person who was "absent from work", industry refers to the kind of business of the establishment from which he was absent. If a person worked in two or more establishments, "industry" is decided by that of the establishment where he worked most.

The industrial classification used for the 1980 Population Census was based on the Standard Industrial Classification for Japan (Notification of Administrative Management Agency No. 32 in May 1976) and readjusted for the 1980 Population Census. It consists of 199 minor groups, 70 medium groups and 14 major groups.

Industrial Classification (Major Groups)

- A. Agriculture
- B. Forestry and hunting
- C. Fisheries and aquiculture
- D. Mining
- E. Construction
- F. Manufacturing
- G. Wholesale and retail trade
- H. Financing and insurance
- I. Real estate
- J. Transport and communication
- K. Electricity, gas, water and heat supply
- L. Services
- M. Government
- N. Establishments not adequately described

Type of Household

The ordinary household and the quasi-household in this reports are defined as follows.

Ordinary household. An ordinary household is defined as a group of persons sharing living quarters and living expenses as well as a person who lives by himself occupying a dwelling house. The living-in employees who live in with the ordinary household of the employer are included in the ordinary household of the employer regardless of their number.

Quasi-household. A quasi-household refers to a person or a group of persons who do not belong to the ordinary household and includes the following:

- (1) Single persons in boardinghouses or rented rooms a person residing together with an ordinary household keeping a separate budget, or a person residing in a boardinghouse is treated as a separate quasi-household.
- (2) Single persons in company's dormitories for unmarried employees each person who lives in a dormitory for unmarried employees of a company/government is treated as a separate quasi-household.
- (3) Students in school dormitories those students who live in a school dormitory are treated together as one quasi-household per building.
- (4) Inpatients of hospitals . . . a group of inpatients of a hospital is treated as a quasi-household per hospital.
- (5) Inmates of social institutions a group of inmates of a social institution such as an aged people's home, etc. is treated together as one quasi-household per building.
- (6) Persons in camps of Self Defence Forces a group of persons residing in a camp and crew of ship of the Self Defence Forces are treated together as one

quasi-household per a unit of enumeration.

(7) Inmates of reformatory institutions a group of persons residing in a prison or detention house whose penalties have been fixed, and persons in a reformatory or a women's guidance home is treated together as one quasi-household per a unit of enumeration.

(8) Others . . . persons who have no usual places of living or whose usual places of living are unknown are treated as a separate quasi-household.

In this report, households are also classified as follows:
Private household . . . A private household includes "Single persons in boardinghouses or rented rooms", "Single persons in company's dormitories for unmarried employees" and ordinary households.

Institutional household . . . An institutional household refers to a person or a group of persons who do not belong to a private household and includes "students in school dormitories", "Inpatients of hospitals", "Inmates of social institutions", "Persons in camps of Self Defence Forces", "Inmates of reformatory institutions" and "Others" of quasi-households.

Household Members and Related Members

"Household members" refers to the persons comprising a household and related members refer to the household members who are related with the head of household by kinship, marriage or adoption.

Source of Household Income

Households are classified into the following categories according to the kind of the source of income on which each household maintains its living.

- 1. Households whose main income is wages or salary
 - (1) Households whose income is only wages or salary
 - (2) Others
- 2. Households whose main income is own farm
 - (3) Households whose income is only own farm
 - (4) Others
- 3. Households whose main income is own non-farm business
 - (5) Households whose income is only own non-farm business
 - (6) Others
- 4. Households whose main income is home handicraft job
- 5. Households whose main income is rent of house or land
- 6. Households whose main income is interests or dividends
- 7. Households whose main income is pensions
- 8. Households whose main income is unemployment

insurance benefit

- 9. Households whose main income is livelihood assistance
- 10. Households whose main income is remittance
- 11. Households whose main income is other income

(Recount)

- Households which have an income, large or small, from wages or salary
- Households which have an income, large or small, from own farm
- Households which have an income, large or small, from own non-farm business
- Households which have an income, large or small, from home handicraft job
- Households which have an income, large or small, from wages, salary, own non-farm business or home handicraft job

Family Type of Household

Households are classified, according to the relationship among household members, into three categories; relatives households, non-relatives households and one-person households. Relatives households consist of the family nuclei and other relatives and are further divided into fourteen minor groups. These minor classification is based on the relation between the couple of the youngest generation and other related household members, regardless of the presence of non-related household members.

A. Relatives households Households consist of the head of household and related member(s), and also include the non-relatives member(s) who lived with them.

- I. Family nuclei
 - (1) A married couple only
 - (2) A married couple with their child(ren)
 - (3) Father with his child(ren)
 - (4) Mother with her child(ren)
- II. Other relatives households
 - (5) A couple with their parents
 - (6) A couple with their parent
 - (7) A couple with their child(ren) and parents
 - (8) A couple with their child(ren) and parent
 - (9) A couple with relative(s) other than child(ren) and parent(s)
 - (10) A couple with their child(ren) and relative(s) other than parent(s)
 - (11) A couple with their parent(s) and relative(s) other than child(ren)
 - (12) A couple with their child(ren), parent(s) and other relative(s)
 - (13) Brothers or sisters only
 - (14) Other relatives households not elsewhere classified

- B. Non-relatives households Households consisting of the head of household and those who are not related to him/her.
- C. One-person households Households consisting of one-person.

Economic Type of Household

Households are classified into the following groups according to the labour force status, industry and employment status of the main employed person in household and the related household members.

- I. Agricultural workers' households Households whose members are engaged in agriculture, forestry or fishery
- (1) Agricultural self-employed's households Households with head who is a self-employed worker in 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 employees' households Households with head who is an employee in 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 with head who is a self-employed in 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 employees' mixed households Households with head who is an employee in agriculture, forestry or fishery
7. Households with head who is an employee of agriculture or forestry
 8. Households with head who is an employee of fishery
- (5) Non-agricultural self-employed's mixed households Households with head who is a self-employed in 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 employees' mixed households Households with head who is an employee in 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 in 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 employees' households Households with head who is an employee in 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 employees' households (with self-employed head) Households with head who is a self-employed in 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 employees' households (with employee head) Households with head who is an employee in 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 this classification of economic type, the "main employed person" refers to the head of household, when he or she is an employed person. If he or she is not an employed person, the "main employed person" refers to the employed person who is entered in the nearest column to the head of the schedule. In this case, the above classification was made without referring to the characteristics of those who are not related to the head of household.

Kind of Residence

Living quarters are classified into the following two types:

Dwelling houses 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.

Others A dormitory or a boardinghouse is defined as a building built or renovated for living of a group of unmarried students or workers. Others include all living quarters other than the dwelling house, dormitory and boardinghouse, such as hospital, school, hotel, office, factory and bureau. A temporary hut, such as

emergency tent or barrack, is also included.

Tenure of Dwelling

Tenure of dwelling houses is classified into the following six categories:

Owned houses Refers to a dwelling house including an apartment owned by a household living in it. The owned house includes a house which has not yet been registered, or a house which was purchased in installments which has not yet been paid up.

Rented houses owned by local government Rented dwellings which are owned and administrated by local governments such as prefectures, cities, towns and villages, but not included in "Issued houses".

Rented houses owned by public corporation Rented dwellings which are owned by the Japan Housing Corporation and housing corporations managed by the local government and not included in "Issued houses".

Rented houses owned privately Refers to a house rented by the household living in it, other than rented house or apartment which is publicly owned or issued house.

Issued houses Refers to a dwelling house owned by a company, private organization or the government and issued to the 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 rooms Refers to a rented room in a part of a dwelling house (that is, owned, rented or issued) occupied by other household.

Type of Building

Detached houses A building which consists of a dwelling unit.

Tenement houses A building which consists of two or more dwelling units which are connected each other by walls but have independent door to the street (directly or via a garden or grounds). Also included here are so-called "Terrace-house" of the Japan Housing Corporation.

Apartment houses or flats A building which consists of two or more dwelling units of which passages, gallery, staircase and so on are used jointly. In case two or more dwellings are built one above another, they are also included into this category.

Others Dwellings other than those above-mentioned. A part of a factory or office, which is used as living quarters is included here.

Number of Rooms and *Tatami*

Number of rooms The total number of dwelling rooms includes living-rooms, bedrooms, dining-rooms, guest-rooms and studies. Therefore, porches, kitchens, kitchenettes, toilet rooms, bathrooms, passageways, shops, offices and other rooms used for professional or business purposes are not counted as dwelling rooms. Kitchens, of which floor space, excluding the space of the sink, is 5 square meters or more are included in calculating the number of rooms.

Number of *tatami* The total space of rooms mentioned above is measured in terms of the number of *tatami*, that is, Japanese floor mat which is rectangular in shape described as 90 cm by 180 cm.

Division of Area

Japan is administratively divided into forty-seven prefectures of which forty-three carry the suffix *ken* and the remaining four are known as *to*, *do* or *fu*. Each pre-

fecture is further 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 eleven major cities, i.e., Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Nagoya, Kyoto, Sapporo, Kobe, Fukuoka, Kitakyushu, Kawasaki and Hiroshima are subdivided into *ku* (wards).

DIDs

Densely Inhabited Districts which are often referred to as DIDs and sometimes referred to by the mark* in this report are defined as an area within a *shi*, *machi* or *mura* that is composed of a group of contiguous enumeration districts each of which has a population density of about 4,000 inhabitants or more per square kilometer, and whose total population exceeds 5,000 as of October 1, 1980.