

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 in 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 living" 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 the following population groups:

- (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 three months or more.

(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 ports 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 the following items.

For a 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 the week from 24th through 30th 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 1st to 5th 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 Count 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) Prompt Tabulation

The one-percent sample tabulation was carried out to offer a prompt report of the 1980 Population Census consisting of main statistical tables selected from succeeding various reports on the basic complete counts, commuting population, internal migration and detailed characteristics, for the whole of 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.

(3) 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*).

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

(4) The First Basic Complete Tabulation

In the 1980 Population Census, complete tabulation is performed in two stages. 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 August 1981 to March 1982, successively, prefecture by prefecture. After then, the report for the whole country was issued as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 2: Results of the First Basic Complete Tabulation, Part 1 Whole Japan" in May 1982.

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 the whole Japan was published in August 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, that is, the second process of the complete tabulation, was performed after coding the major groups of occupation. Tabulation at this stage includes 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 were 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 October 1982 to February 1983.

The results for the whole country were released as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 3: Results of the Second Basic Complete Tabulation, Part 1 Whole Japan" in March 1983.

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

(6) Detailed Tabulation

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

The results were 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 September 1983 to February 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 were 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)" in July 1982, "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 5: Commutation, Part 2 Place of Work or Schooling of Population by Occupation (Major Groups)" in May 1983 and "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 5: Commutation, Part 4 Means of Transport to Work or to Attend School" in May 1983. 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 were published as "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 6: Results of Tabulation on Internal Migration, Part 1 Basic Characteristics" in September 1982 and "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 6: Results of Tabulation on Internal Migration, Part 2 Occupation" in June 1983. 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

Besides the above-mentioned census reports and series of advance reports, the following reports were published. They are "1980 Population Census of Japan, Special Volume: Densely Inhabited Districts of Japan", "Abridged Report Series", and "Population Maps of Japan" consisting of the maps on population distribution, population density, age composition and economic characteristics. And other reports to be published are "1980 Population Census of Japan, Volume 7: Results of Special Tabulation" and "Final Report: Population of Japan".

Furthermore, the following materials were published successively. They are "Reference Report Series" consisting of "Users' Guide of Census Data and Materials Related to Enumeration Districts", "Population of Major Metropolitan Areas", etc., and "Monograph Series" for detailed analytical studies dealing with leading subjects on population and households.

METHOD OF SAMPLE TABULATION AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

(1) Sample Design

For the detailed sample tabulation, questionnaires of the following households were used:

- (a) sample general households and
(b) all non-general households

Non-general households refer to quasi-households consisting of 30 persons living alone or more and quasi-households of the Self Defence Forces and the reformatory institutions.

In order to obtain the enough accurate results, general households have been systematically selected with the following sampling ratios which vary according to the population size of *shi*, *ku*, *machi* or *mura*.

Population Size	Sampling Ratio
(1) <i>Shi</i> or <i>Ku</i> of 300,000 inhabitants or more	1 / 10
(2) <i>Shi</i> or <i>Ku</i> of 200,000 to 299,999 inhabitants	3 / 25
(3) <i>Shi</i> or <i>Ku</i> of 100,000 to 199,999 inhabitants	3 / 20
(4) <i>Shi</i> , <i>Ku</i> or <i>Machi</i> of 50,000 to 99,999 inhabitants	1 / 5
(5) <i>Shi</i> , <i>Ku</i> , <i>Machi</i> or <i>Mura</i> of 10,000 to 49,999 inhabitants	3 / 10
(6) <i>Machi</i> or <i>Mura</i> of under 10,000 inhabitants	1 / 2

Thus, the number of sample general households amounted to approximately 720 million which was about one-fifth of the total general households enumerated in this census.

(2) Method of Estimation

The estimation method of the results on the general households was the ratio estimation with a benchmark of the number of general household members of each *shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura* on complete count basis. However, the results of non-general households were obtained by complete count.

An estimate, \hat{X} , that is, the number of household members or households having characteristics X in an area is obtained as follows.

$$\hat{X} = \sum_{i=1}^M \left(\frac{N_{1i}}{n_{1i}} \cdot x_{1i} + x_{2i} \right)$$

where

- i*: *i*-th *shi*, *ku*, *machi* or *mura* in the concerned area
M: Number of *shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura* in the concerned area
N_{1i}: Population of general households on complete count basis in the *i*-th *shi*, *ku*, *machi* or *mura*
n_{1i}: Number of sample general household members in the *i*-th *shi*, *ku*, *machi* or *mura*
x_{1i}: Number of household members or households having characteristics X counted in sample general households in *i*-th *shi*, *ku*, *machi* or *mura*
x_{2i}: Number of household members or households having characteristics X counted in non-general households in the *i*-th *shi*, *ku*, *machi* or *mura*
N_{1i}/n_{1i}: Multiplier for tabulation

The statistical data in this report have been obtained by rounding up to the integers. Consequently figures may not add up to the totals.

(3) Sampling Error of Estimates

The figures obtained from the sample tabulation mentioned above are not necessarily consistent with those obtained from the complete count due to sampling error.

Though magnitude of sampling errors vary with the size of estimates and the kind of items, the ratio of standard error by size of estimates is shown in tables 1 and 2.

The ratio of standard error means the range in which the figures obtained from complete count would be found. 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 multiplied by its ratio, and chances are about 19 to 20 that the same difference would be less than the product of the estimate multiplied by twice its ratio.

These tables can be applied to number of household members and households by characteristics (excluding the total population of each area), but not to estimated rates such as persons per household and *tatami* per person.

Table 1. Ratio of Standard Error by Size of Estimates (All Japan and Prefectures)

Size of estimate	Coefficient of variation	Size of estimate	Coefficient of variation	Size of estimate	Coefficient of variation
10,000,000	0.00069	200,000	0.00512	4,000	0.03621
8,000,000	0.00078	150,000	0.00591	3,000	0.04181
6,000,000	0.00091	100,000	0.00724	2,000	0.05121
4,000,000	0.00113	80,000	0.00809	1,500	0.05913
3,000,000	0.00131	60,000	0.00935	1,000	0.07242
2,000,000	0.00161	40,000	0.01145	800	0.08096
1,500,000	0.00186	30,000	0.01322	600	0.09349
1,000,000	0.00228	20,000	0.01619	400	0.11450
800,000	0.00255	15,000	0.01870	300	0.13221
600,000	0.00295	10,000	0.02290	200	0.16193
400,000	0.00361	8,000	0.02560	100	0.22900
300,000	0.00418	6,000	0.02956		

Table 2. Ratio of Standard Error by Size of Estimates (*Shi*, *Ku*, *Machi* and *Mura*)

Population size Size of estimate	<i>Shi</i> or <i>Ku</i> of 300,000 inhabitants or more	<i>Shi</i> or <i>Ku</i> of 200,000 to 299,999 inhabitants	<i>Shi</i> or <i>Ku</i> of 100,000 to 199,999 inhabitants	<i>Shi</i> , <i>Ku</i> or <i>Machi</i> of 50,000 to 99,999 inhabitants	<i>Shi</i> , <i>Ku</i> , <i>Machi</i> or <i>Mura</i> of 10,000 to 49,999 inhabitants	<i>Machi</i> or <i>Mura</i> of under 10,000 inhabitants
100,000	0.00802	0.00663	0.00435	—	—	—
80,000	0.00932	0.00790	0.00575	—	—	—
60,000	0.01115	0.00964	0.00753	0.00365	—	—
40,000	0.01412	0.01241	0.01019	0.00683	—	—
30,000	0.01656	0.01467	0.01229	0.00894	—	—
20,000	0.02060	0.01837	0.01567	0.01211	0.00483	—
15,000	0.02396	0.02144	0.01844	0.01461	0.00789	—
10,000	0.02957	0.02653	0.02300	0.01862	0.01183	—
8,000	0.03316	0.02979	0.02590	0.02113	0.01408	—
6,000	0.03840	0.03454	0.03011	0.02477	0.01719	—
4,000	0.04716	0.04247	0.03713	0.03077	0.02214	0.00707
3,000	0.05454	0.04914	0.04302	0.03578	0.02616	0.01155
2,000	0.06689	0.06031	0.05287	0.04412	0.03276	0.01732
1,500	0.07729	0.06971	0.06116	0.05112	0.03824	0.02160
1,000	0.09473	0.08546	0.07503	0.06282	0.04733	0.02828
800	0.10594	0.09559	0.08394	0.07033	0.05314	0.03240
600	0.12237	0.11042	0.09699	0.08132	0.06161	0.03830
400	0.14991	0.13529	0.11887	0.09973	0.07576	0.04796
300	0.17313	0.15625	0.13730	0.11524	0.08766	0.05598

Note: Ratio of standard error shown in tables 1 and 2 have been computed on the assumption that the sample design is a simple random sampling and the estimation method is a simple estimation. The ratio of standard error has been calculated by the following formula.

Ratio of standard error

$$C(\hat{X}) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^M \frac{N_{1i}^2}{N^2} \cdot \frac{N_{1i} - n_{1i}}{N_{1i} - 1} \cdot \frac{1 - p}{n_{1i}}}$$

where

- i*: *i*-th *shi*, *ku*, *machi* or *mura* in the concerned area
M: Number of *shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura* in the concerned area
N_{1i}: Population on complete count basis in the *i*-th *shi*,

ku, *machi* or *mura*

n_{1i}: Number of sample household members in the *i*-th *shi*, *ku*, *machi* or *mura*

N: Total population in the concerned area

p: Ratio of estimated population to the total population in the concerned area

Strictly speaking, the above formula is not accurate, because (1) actual sampling units were households for general households, (2) the estimation method was a ratio estimation with a benchmark of the population, and (3) the results of non-general households were obtained by complete count. But the effects of these procedures are considered not significant according to experience in the past censuses.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Population

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

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.

Japanese

Japanese refers to a person who has Japanese citizenship.

Therefore, those who reported both Japanese and foreign nationalities are regarded as Japanese.

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 (husband 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 anyone else.

In this report, marital status is also classified into two groups, i.e., "Never married", and "Ever married" consisting of persons who are married, widowed or divorced.

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" refers to the usual place of residence immediately before the present residence, and was sought only for those who moved into the present residences after Oct. 1975. They are classified into the following 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 their present houses from other *shi, machi* or *mura* within the same prefecture are included in this category.

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

Neighbouring prefectures: those who moved into their present houses from other prefectures connected with the boundaries of the present prefecture. However, in case of prefectures which are connected by ships of Japan National Railway, undersea tunnel or bridges, they are regarded as neighbouring prefectures even though the boundaries of those prefectures are not geographically connected each other. Also, Kagoshima-ken and Okinawa-ken are regarded as neighbouring prefectures each other. (See "Table 1. List of Neighbouring Prefectures" on page XXXIX.)

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

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

"Time of Last Move" and "Place of Previous Residence" aim at clarifying the actual status of migrants. Therefore, if a person was apart from his present house for three months or more, his "time of last move" is decided when he returned there. If a person is living in his 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*" respectively.

Education

1. School Attendance

All persons are classified according to school attendance 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".

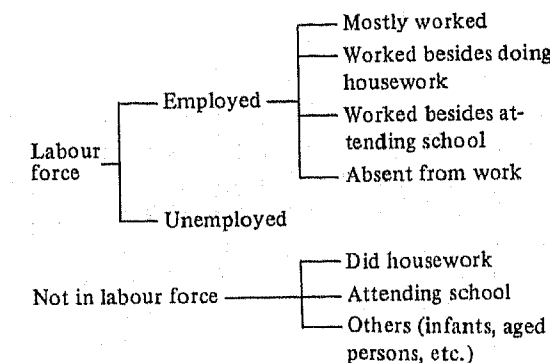
2. Type of Last School Completed

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 or middle school (old)
(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

Labour Force Status

According to the type of activities during the week from 24th to 30th of September 1980, all persons are classified as follows:



Labour force "Labour force" is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed".

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., doctors, lawyers, priests, musicians, 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 a job during the week before the census date.

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.

In this report, all persons are also classified into two groups, i.e., "Employed persons", and "Not employed persons" consisting of "Unemployed persons" and "Persons not in labour force".

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 five categories.

Employment status is also presented in three groups in this report, where "Directors" are included in "Employees", and "Self-employed, employing others", "Self-employed, not employing others" and "Persons doing home handicraft" are grouped as "Self-employed".

• 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 the 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.

For the English presentation of the "Industrial Classi-

fication", see page XXXI.

Occupation

"Occupation" of an employed person refers to the kind of work he actually did during the week before the census date. In case of a person who was "absent from work", "occupation" refers to the kind of work he was usually doing in the establishment from which he was absent. If a person was engaged in two or more jobs, the kind of work is decided by the work in which he was mainly engaged.

Occupational classification was particularly arranged for the 1980 Population Census, on the basis of "Japan Standard Occupational Classification" compiled by the Administrative Management Agency and "International Standard Classification of Occupations" issued by the International Labour Office, and it consists of 285 minor groups, 57 medium groups and 11 major groups.

For the English presentation of the "Occupational Classification", see page XXXIV.

Socio-Economic Groups

All persons are classified by socio-economic classification to indicate the socio-economic status of each person. This classification takes account of the labour force status and the age of all persons, and the occupation and the employment status of employed persons.

For the English presentation and detailed definition of the Socio-Economic Groups, see Table 2 on page XXXX.

Type of Household

Households are classified into ordinary households and quasi-households or private households and institutional households. They 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 but 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 ships of the Self Defence Forces are treated together as one quasi-household per 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 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.

• 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 refer 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 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) Households which also have an income from their own farm
(3) Others

2. Households whose main income is from own farm
(4) Households whose income is only from own farm
(5) Households which also have an income from wages or salary
(6) Others

3. Households whose main income is from own non-farm business
(7) Households whose income is only from own non-farm business
(8) Households which also have an income from wages or salary
(9) Others

4. Households whose main income is from home handicraft job
(10) Households whose income is only from home handicraft job
(11) Households which also have an income from wages or salary
(12) Others

5. Households whose main income is rent of house or land
(12) Others

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

• Of which households whose main income is from own non-farm business

• Households which have an income, large or small, from own non-farm business

• Of which households whose main income is wages or salary

• Of which households whose main income is from own farm

• 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

Ordinary 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 groups are 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 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.

In this report, ordinary households with a couple are also classified into the following three groups according to the family type of household.

• Family nuclei households with a couple (1) and (2) in family type of household

Other related households with a couple (with parent(s) living together) (5) to (8), (11) and (12) in family type of household

Other related households with a couple (without parent(s) living together) (9) and (10) in family type of household

Economic Type of Household

Ordinary 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 in which all employed persons are engaged in agriculture, forestry or fishery

- (1) Agricultural self-employed's households Households with the main employed person who is self-employed in agriculture, forestry or fishery
 1. Households with the main employed person who is self-employed in agriculture or forestry
 2. Households with the main employed person who is self-employed in fishery
- (2) Agricultural employees' households Households with the main employed person who is an employee in agriculture, forestry or fishery
 3. Households with the main employed person who is an employee in agriculture or forestry
 4. Households with the main employed person who is an employee in 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 the main employed person who is self-employed in agriculture, forestry or fishery
 5. Households with the main employed person who is self-employed in agriculture or forestry
 6. Households with the main employed person who is self-employed in fishery
- (4) Agricultural employees' mixed households Households with the main employed person who is an employee in agriculture, forestry or fishery
 7. Households with the main employed person who is an employee in agriculture or forestry
 8. Households with the main employed person who is an employee in fishery

(5) Non-agricultural self-employed's mixed households Households with the main employed person who is self-employed in non-agricultural industry

9. Households with the main employed person who is self-employed in manufacturing, construction or mining
10. Households with the main employed person who is self-employed in wholesale or retail trade
11. Households with the main employed person who is self-employed in services
12. Households with the main employed person who is self-employed in other non-agricultural industry

(6) Non-agricultural employees' mixed households Households with the main employed person who is an employee in non-agricultural industry

13. Households with the main employed person who is an employee in manufacturing, construction or mining
14. Households with the main employed person who is an employee in wholesale or retail trade
15. Households with the main employed person who is an employee in services
16. Households with the main employed person who is an employee in government
17. Households with the main employed person who is an employee in 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 the main employed person who is self-employed in non-agricultural industry (without related persons of employee)
 18. Households with the main employed person who is self-employed in manufacturing, construction or mining
 19. Households with the main employed person who is self-employed in wholesale or retail trade
 20. Households with the main employed person who is self-employed in services
 21. Households with the main employed person who is self-employed in other non-agricultural industry
- (8) Non-agricultural employees' households Households with the main employed person who is an employee in non-agricultural industry (without related persons of self-employed)
 22. Households with the main employed person who is an employee in manufacturing, con-

struction or mining

23. Households with the main employed person who is an employee in wholesale or retail trade
 24. Households with the main employed person who is an employee in services
 25. Households with the main employed person who is an employee in government
 26. Households with the main employed person who is an employee in other non-agricultural industry
- (9) Non-agricultural self-employed and employees' households (with the main employed person who is a self-employed person) Households with the main employed person who is self-employed in non-agricultural industry (with related persons of employee)
27. Households with the main employed person who is self-employed in manufacturing, construction or mining
 28. Households with the main employed person who is self-employed in wholesale or retail trade
 29. Households with the main employed person who is self-employed in services
 30. Households with the main employed person who is self-employed in other non-agricultural industry
- (10) Non-agricultural self-employed and employees' households (with the main employed person who is an employee) Households with the main employed person who is an employee in non-agricultural industry (with related persons of self-employed)
31. Households with the main employed person who is an employee in manufacturing, construction or mining
 32. Households with the main employed person who is an employee in wholesale or retail trade
 33. Households with the main employed person who is an employee in services
 34. Households with the main employed person who is an employee in government
 35. Households with the main employed person who is an employee in 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 related employed person who is entered in the nearest column to the head of the schedule.

Migration Type of Household

Ordinary households are classified into the following categories according to the movement pattern of related members to their present residence after October, 1980.

- I. Household with all related members that moved
 1. Household with all related members whose previous residences are in the same *shi*, *ku*, *machi* or *mura*
 - (1) Household whose previous residence is in the same *shi*, *ku*, *machi* or *mura*
 - (2) Household whose previous residence is in other *ku* of the same *shi*
 - (3) Household whose previous residence is in other *shi*, *machi* or *mura* of the same prefecture
 - (4) Household whose previous residence is in the neighbouring prefecture
 - (5) Household whose previous residence is in other prefecture
 2. Household with some related members whose previous residences are in other *shi*, *ku*, *machi* or *mura*
- II. Household with some related members who moved
- III. Household with no related members who moved

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

Tenure of Dwelling

Ordinary households living in dwelling houses are classified, according to the tenure of dwelling houses, 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 including "Issued houses".

• Rented houses owned by public corporation Rented dwellings which are owned by the Japan Housing Corporation and housing corporations managed by local governments, but not including "Issued houses".

• Rented houses owned privately Refers to a dwelling house rented by the household living in it, other than rented houses or apartments which are publicly owned or issued houses.

• 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.

If a household occupies a dwelling, the household is defined as the "principal household". If two or more households are living together in a dwelling unit, the owner of the dwelling or, if there is no owner living together, the chief lessee is defined as the principal household, and others are defined as the lodging households.

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 in 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.

Own Children

They refer to children under 15 years old living with their mother.

Mothers in this report refer to mothers of "own children".

Non-Own Children

They refer to children under 15 years old not living with their mother.

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 prefecture 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

For the statistical presentation of urban and rural areas, all *shi* and all *gun* (that is, *machi* and *mura*) have generally been employed in Japan. However, after the Town and Village Merger Acceleration Law was established in 1953, there was the considerable enlargement of *shi* areas through absorption of neighbouring *machi* and *mura* as well as the increase in number of *shi* due to the new incorporation of former *machi* or *mura* into *shi*. As the consequence, many *shi* came to encompass the scarcely inhabited agricultural areas in their jurisdiction. In this sense, all *shi* can hardly represent the pure urban area nowadays. Under these circumstances, the concept of Densely Inhabited District that was developed in the Statistics Bureau has been applied in the 1960 Census and after.

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. For the maps of DIDs, see appendix 4 of "Volume 2: Results of the First Basic Complete Tabulation, Part 2 Prefecture and Municipalities".

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION
Used in the 1980 Population Census of Japan

A. AGRICULTURE**(1) AGRICULTURE**

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

B. FORESTRY AND HUNTING**(2) FORESTRY AND HUNTING**

- 3 Forestry and hunting

C. FISHERIES AND AQUICULTURE**(3) FISHERIES**

- 4 Fisheries

(4) AQUICULTURE

- 5 Aquiculture

D. MINING**(5) MINING**

- 6 Metal mining
- 7 Coal and lignite mining
- 8 Crude petroleum and natural gas production
- 9 Stone, clay and sand quarrying
- 10 Other non-metallic mineral mining

E. CONSTRUCTION**(6) CONSTRUCTION**

- 11 Construction

F. MANUFACTURING**(7) FOOD AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURING**

- 12 Live-stock products
- 13 Sea food processing
- 14 Manufacture of canned and preserved fruits and vegetables products
- 15 Manufacture of seasonings
- 16 Manufacture of flour and grainmill products
- 17 Manufacture of bakery and confectionery products
- 18 Beverage industries
- 19 Manufacture of animal and vegetable oils and fats
- 20 Manufacture of other food and related products
- 21 Tobacco manufactures

(8) MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED PRODUCTS MADE FROM FABRICS AND SIMILAR MATERIALS)

- 22 Silk reeling plants
- 23 Spinning mills, and twisting and bulky yarns
- 24 Woven fabric mills
- 25 Knitting mills
- 26 Dyed and finished textiles

- 27 Other textile mill products

(9) MANUFACTURE OF APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED PRODUCTS MADE FROM FABRICS AND SIMILAR MATERIALS

- 28 Manufacture of apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials

(10) MANUFACTURE OF LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)

- 29 Sawing, planing mills and wood products
- 30 Manufacture of millwork, plywood and pre-fabricated structural wood products
- 31 Manufacture of wooden containers (including bamboo and rattan)
- 32 Manufacture of other wood products (including bamboo and rattan)

(11) MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE AND FIXTURES

- 33 Manufacture of furniture
- 34 Manufacture of sliding doors and screens
- 35 Manufacture of other furniture and fixtures

(12) MANUFACTURE OF PULP, PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS

- 36 Manufacture of pulp and paper
- 37 Manufacture of paper containers
- 38 Manufacture of other pulp, paper and paper worked products

(13) PUBLISHING, PRINTING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

- 39 Newspaper industry
- 40 Publishing industry
- 41 Printing (except mimeograph printing)
- 42 Book-binding and printed materials
- 43 Service industries related to printing trade

(14) MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

- 44 Chemical fertilizers
- 45 Manufacture of industrial chemicals
- 46 Manufacture of chemical fibres
- 47 Manufacture of oil and fat products, soaps, synthetic detergents, surface-active agents and paints
- 48 Manufacture of drugs and medicines
- 49 Manufacture of other chemical and allied products

(15) MANUFACTURE OF PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS

- 50 Petroleum refining

- 51 Other petroleum and coal products

(16) MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER PRODUCTS

- 52 Manufacture of tyres and inner tubes
- 53 Manufacture of rubber and plastic footwear and its accessories
- 54 Other rubber products

(17) LEATHER TANNING AND MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER PRODUCTS, AND FUR SKINS

- 55 Leather tanning and finishing
- 56 Leather footwear, boot and shoe cut stock and findings
- 57 Luggage, and handbags and small leather goods
- 58 Other leather products

(18) MANUFACTURE OF CERAMIC, STONE AND CLAY PRODUCTS

- 59 Manufacture of glass and its products
- 60 Manufacture of cement and its products
- 61 Manufacture of structural clay products (except those of pottery)
- 62 Manufacture of pottery and related products
- 63 Manufacture of other ceramic, stone and clay products

(19) IRON AND STEEL

- 64 Iron and steel

(20) MANUFACTURE OF NON-FERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS

- 65 Manufacture of non-ferrous metals and products

(21) MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS

- 66 Manufacture of fabricated metal products

(22) MANUFACTURE OF GENERAL MACHINERY

- 67 Manufacture of boilers, engines and turbines
- 68 Manufacture of machinery and equipment for agriculture, construction and mining
- 69 Manufacture of metal working machinery
- 70 Manufacture of industry machinery
- 71 Manufacture of other general machinery and equipment

(23) MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

- 72 Manufacture of electrical generating, transmission, distribution and industrial apparatus
- 73 Household electric appliances
- 74 Manufacture of communication equipment and electronic appliances, and parts
- 75 Electric measuring instruments
- 76 Manufacture of other electrical machinery, equipment and supplies

(24) MANUFACTURE OF TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

- 77 Manufacture of motor vehicles and parts/accessories
- 78 Manufacture of railroad equipment and parts
- 79 Manufacture of bicycles and parts
- 80 Ship building and repairing, and manufacture of marine engines
- 81 Manufacture of aircraft and parts
- 82 Other transportation equipment

(25) MANUFACTURE OF PRECISION INSTRUMENTS AND MACHINERY

- 83 Manufacture of optical instruments and lenses
- 84 Manufacture of watches, clocks, clockwork-operated devices and parts
- 85 Manufacture of other precision instruments and machinery

(26) OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

- 86 Manufacture of ordinance
- 87 Manufacture of musical instruments and phonograph records
- 88 Manufacture of toys and sporting goods
- 89 Manufacture of plastic products (except the plastic products included in the other groups)
- 90 Manufacturing industries, not elsewhere classified

G. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE**(27) WHOLESALE**

- 91 Textile products, apparel, apparel accessories and notions
- 92 Farm, livestock and aquatic products
- 93 Food and beverages
- 94 Drugs and toiletries
- 95 Chemicals and related products
- 96 Minerals and metals
- 97 Machinery and equipment
- 98 Building materials
- 99 Furniture, fixture and house furnishings
- 100 Other wholesale trade
- 101 Agents and brokers

(28) DEPARTMENT STORES

- 102 Department stores

(29) RETAIL TRADE—DRY GOODS, APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES

- 103 Dry goods, dress materials and beddings stores
- 104 Men's, Women's and children's dress stores
- 105 Footwear stores
- 106 Other retail trade—dry goods, apparel and accessories

(30) RETAIL TRADE—FOOD AND BEVERAGES

- 107 Beverage and seasoning stores
- 108 Meat and poultry stores

- 109 Fresh fish stores
 110 Vegetable and fruit stores
 111 Confectionery and bakery stores
 112 Rice, barley and other cereals stores
 113 Other retail trade - food and beverages
 (31) EATING AND DRINKING PLACES
 114 Eating places, *Soba* and *Sushi* shops
 115 Public houses, bars and cabarets
 116 Coffee shops
 117 Other eating and drinking places
 (32) RETAIL TRADE - MOTOR VEHICLES, BICYCLES AND CARTS
 118 Motor vehicles stores
 119 Bicycles (including motorcycles) stores
 (33) RETAIL TRADE - FURNITURE, FIXTURE AND HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS
 120 Furniture, fixture and straw-mat stores
 121 Hardware and kitchenware *Aramono* stores (except agricultural)
 122 Chinaware, glassware and household utensils stores
 123 Household appliances stores
 (34) OTHER RETAIL STORES
 124 Drug and toiletry stores
 125 Fuel stores
 126 Book and stationery stores
 127 Retail trade, not elsewhere classified
 H. FINANCING AND INSURANCE
 (35) FINANCING AND INSURANCE
 128 Banks and trust companies
 129 Other financing institutions
 130 Securities and commodity brokers, dealers and exchanges
 131 Insurance trade, insurance agents, brokers and services
 I. REAL ESTATE
 (36) REAL ESTATE
 132 House lessors, room lessors
 133 Other real estate
 J. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION
 (37) RAILWAYS
 134 Railways
 (38) ROAD PASSENGER TRANSPORT
 135 Road passenger transport
 (39) ROAD FREIGHT TRANSPORT
 136 Road freight transport
 (40) WATER TRANSPORT
 137 Water transport
 (41) AIR TRANSPORT
 138 Air transport
 (42) WAREHOUSING
 139 Warehousing
 (43) SERVICES INCIDENTAL TO TRANSPORT
 140 Travel agency
 141 Services incidental to transport, not elsewhere classified
 (44) COMMUNICATION
 142 Communication
 K. ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND HEAT SUPPLY
 (45) ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND HEAT SUPPLY
 143 Electricity
 144 Gas
 145 Water
 146 Heat supply
 L. SERVICES
 (46) GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING
 147 Goods rental and leasing
 (47) HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, OTHER LODGING PLACES
 148 Hotels, boarding houses, other lodging places
 (48) DOMESTIC SERVICES
 149 Domestic services (resident)
 150 Domestic services (non-resident)
 (49) LAUNDRIES, BARBER/BEAUTY SHOPS, PUBLIC BATHHOUSES
 151 Laundries, fulling and dyeing plants
 152 Barbershops
 153 Beauty parlors
 154 Public bathhouses
 (50) OTHER PERSONAL SERVICES
 155 Photo studios
 156 Garment sewing and repairing services
 157 Other personal services, not elsewhere classified
 (51) MOTION PICTURES, AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES
 158 Motion pictures
 159 Theaters and performances (except motion pictures), and theatrical companies
 160 Bicycle race, horse race, motorcar race and motorboat race courses and companies
 161 Athletic fields and other amateur sports facilities, public garden, amusement parks
 162 Amusement and recreation facilities
 163 Other amusement and recreation services
 (52) RADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCASTING
 164 Radio and television broadcasting
 (53) AUTOMOBILE REPAIR AND AUTOMOBILE PARKING
 165 Automobile repair services
 166 Automobile parking
 (54) OTHER REPAIR SERVICES
 167 Machine repair shops
 168 Repair services, not elsewhere classified
 (55) COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS (NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED)
 169 Cooperative associations (not elsewhere classified)
 (56) INFORMATION SERVICES, RESEARCH AND ADVERTISING
 170 Information services, research and advertising
 (57) OTHER BUSINESS SERVICES
 171 Building maintenance services
 172 Business services not elsewhere classified
 (58) PROFESSIONAL SERVICES (NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED)
 173 Lawyers' and patent attorneys' offices, and judicial scriveners' and notaries public's offices
 174 Certified public accountants' and auditors' offices
 175 Engineering and architectural services
 176 Individual instruction places
 177 Other professional services
 (59) MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES
 178 Hospitals and clinics of medical practitioners
 179 Clinics of dentists
 180 Other medical and health services
 (60) PUBLIC HEALTH AND WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES
 181 Public health centers, and health consultation offices
 182 Waste management services
 183 Other public health and waste management services
 (61) RELIGION
 184 Religion
 (62) EDUCATIONAL SERVICES
 185 School education (except special training schools and miscellaneous schools)
 186 Special training schools and miscellaneous schools
 187 Social educational services
 188 Other educational services
 (63) SOCIAL INSURANCE AND SOCIAL WELFARE
 189 Social insurance organizations and welfare offices
 190 Child welfare services
 191 Welfare services for the aged
 192 Other social insurance and social welfare
 (64) RESEARCH INSTITUTES OF SCIENCE AND ART
 193 Research institutes of science and art
 (65) POLITICAL, BUSINESS AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS
 194 Political, business and cultural organizations
 (66) OTHER SERVICES
 195 Other services
 (67) FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES IN JAPAN
 196 Foreign governments and international agencies in Japan
 M. GOVERNMENT
 (68) NATIONAL GOVERNMENT
 197 National government
 (69) PREFECTURAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
 198 Prefectural and local governments
 N. ESTABLISHMENTS NOT ADEQUATELY DESCRIBED
 (70) ESTABLISHMENTS NOT ADEQUATELY DESCRIBED
 199 Establishments not adequately described

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION Used in the 1980 Population Census of Japan

- A. PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL WORKERS
 (1) SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHERS
 1 Natural science researchers
 2 Cultural and social science researchers
 (2) ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS
 3 Mining engineers
 4 Metallurgical engineers
 5 Mechanical engineers
 6 Electrical engineers
 7 Chemical engineers
 8 Architects
 9 Civil engineers
 10 Agricultural and forestry technicians
 11 Computer processing technicians
 12 Other engineers and technicians
 (3) PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL WORKERS

- 13 Physicians
- 14 Dentists
- 15 Veterinarians
- 16 Pharmacists
- 17 Midwives
- 18 Public health nurses
- 19 Nutritionists
- 20 Nurses
- 21 Chiropractors, masseurs, acupuncturists and osteopaths
- 22 Clinical and sanitary experts
- 23 Other public health and medical workers
- (4) JUDICIAL WORKERS
 - 24 Judges, prosecutors and lawyers
 - 25 Other judicial workers
- (5) REGISTERED ACCOUNTANTS AND LICENCED TAX ACCOUNTANTS
 - 26 Registered accountants and licenced tax accountants
- (6) PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS
 - 27 Kindergarten teachers
 - 28 Primary school teachers
 - 29 Secondary school teachers
 - 30 High school teachers
 - 31 Professors; college and university
 - 32 Teachers of blind, dumb and protective schools
 - 33 Other teachers
- (7) RELIGIOUS WORKERS
 - 34 Religious workers
- (8) AUTHORS, REPORTERS AND EDITORS
 - 35 Authors
 - 36 Reporters and editors
- (9) FINE ARTISTS, PHOTOGRAPHERS AND DESIGNERS
 - 37 Sculptors and craftsmen
 - 38 Designers
 - 39 Photographers and cameramen
- (10) MUSICIANS AND STAGE ARTISTS
 - 40 Musicians
 - 41 Actors, stage dancers and performers
- (11) OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL WORKERS
 - 42 Kindergarteners
 - 43 Social and welfare workers
 - 44 Private teachers
 - 45 Professional sportsmen
 - 46 Professional and technical workers not elsewhere classified
- B. MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS
 - (12) GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
 - 47 Government officials

- (13) DIRECTORS OF COMPANIES AND CORPORATIONS
 - 48 Directors of companies
 - 49 Directors of other corporations
- (14) OTHER MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS
 - 50 Managers of companies and corporations
 - 51 Station masters and chief operation officers
 - 52 Manager of post, telegram and telephone offices
 - 53 Managers and administrators not elsewhere classified
- C. CLERICAL AND RELATED WORKERS
 - (15) GENERAL CLERICAL WORKERS
 - 54 General clerical workers
 - 55 Accounting clerks
 - (16) CLERICAL WORKERS IN TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION
 - 56 Clerical workers in transportation
 - 57 Clerical workers in post and communication
 - (17) OUT-DOOR CLERICAL WORKERS
 - 58 Bill and account collectors
 - 59 Other out-door clerical workers
 - (18) OTHER CLERICAL AND RELATED WORKERS
 - 60 Stenographers and typists
 - 61 Key punchers
 - 62 Operators of electronic machinery
- D. SALES WORKERS
 - (19) SALES WORKERS OF COMMODITIES
 - 63 Retail dealers
 - 64 Wholesale dealers
 - 65 Restaurant operators
 - 66 Salesmen and sales clerks
 - 67 Peddlers and street vendors
 - 68 Junk dealers
 - (20) SALES RELATED WORKERS
 - 69 Commodity brokers
 - 70 Travelling salesmen (except insurance)
 - 71 Insurance agents
 - 72 Real estate agents and brokers
 - 73 Pawn brokers
 - 74 Other sales related workers
- E. AGRICULTURAL, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES WORKERS
 - (21) AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
 - 75 Farmers and sericulturists
 - 76 Livestock raisers
 - 77 Gardeners and landscape gardeners
 - 78 Other agricultural workers
 - (22) FORESTRY WORKERS
 - 79 Forest rangers

- 80 Timber fellers and loggers
- 81 Timber collectors and log transporters
- 82 Charcoal makers and firewood choppers
- 83 Other forestry workers
- (23) FISHERIES WORKERS
 - 84 Fishermen
 - 85 Skippers, scamen, chief engineers and engineers of fishing boat
 - 86 Seaweed and shell gatherers
 - 87 Aquiculture workers
 - 88 Other fishery workers
- F. MINING WORKERS
 - (24) WORKERS IN MINING AND QUARRYING OCCUPATIONS
 - 89 Metal ore diggers
 - 90 Coal diggers
 - 91 Quarrymen
 - 92 Sand, gravel and clay collectors
 - (25) OTHER MINING WORKERS
 - 93 Prop setters
 - 94 Mining underground carriers
 - 95 Metal ore and coal sorters
 - 96 Mining workers not elsewhere classified
- G. WORKERS IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS OCCUPATIONS
 - (26) WORKERS OPERATING LAND TRANSPORT
 - 97 Electric, diesel and steam locomotive engineers
 - 98 Motormen in railway
 - (27) AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS
 - 99 Automobile drivers
 - (28) WORKERS OPERATING MARINE AND AIR TRANSPORT
 - 100 Ship captains and navigators (except fishing boats) and pilots
 - 101 Chief ship engineers and ship engineers (except fishing boats)
 - 102 Pilots, aircraft navigators and engineers
 - (29) OTHER WORKERS OPERATING TRANSPORT
 - 103 Conductors
 - 104 Marshallingmen, signalmen, switchmen and couplers
 - 105 Deckhands
 - 106 Engine-cleaners
 - 107 Workers operating other transport not elsewhere classified
 - (30) COMMUNICATION WORKERS
 - 108 Radiotelegraphists
 - 109 Wiretelegraphists
 - 110 Telephone operators
 - 111 Mail and telegram deliverers
- H. CRAFTSMEN, PRODUCTION PROCESS WORKERS AND LABOURERS
 - (31) METAL MATERIAL WORKERS
 - 112 Other communication workers
 - 113 Iron and steel furnacemen and pourers
 - 114 Nonferrous metal smelters and pourers
 - 115 Molders
 - 116 Forgers and hammermen
 - 117 Metal rollingmill operators
 - 118 Wire drawing machine operators
 - 119 Tempering workers
 - 120 Other metal material workers
 - (32) METAL PROCESSING, MACHINE REPAIRING AND ASSEMBLING WORKERS
 - 121 Metal cutting machine operators
 - 122 Metal press machine operators
 - 123 Welders and framecutters
 - 124 Boiler makers, iron founder and riveters
 - 125 Tinsmiths, coppersmiths and sheet metal workers
 - 126 Metal engravers
 - 127 Galvanizers
 - 128 Other metal processing workers
 - (33) GENERAL MACHINE ASSEMBLING AND REPAIRING WORKERS
 - 129 General machine assemblers
 - 130 General machine repairmen
 - (34) ELECTRIC MACHINE ASSEMBLING AND REPAIRING WORKERS
 - 131 Electric machine assemblers and repairmen
 - 132 Semi-conductor products makers
 - 133 Electric lamp and electronic tube assemblers
 - 134 Electric wire and cable makers
 - 135 Other electric machine assembling and repairing workers
 - (35) TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT ASSEMBLING AND REPAIRING WORKERS
 - 136 Automobile assemblers
 - 137 Automobile repairmen
 - 138 Railway car assemblers and repairmen
 - 139 Ship assemblers and repairmen (not elsewhere classified)
 - 140 Aircraft assemblers and repairmen
 - 141 Bicycle assemblers and repairmen
 - 142 Other transportation equipment assembling and repairing workers
 - (36) WATCH, METER, OPTICAL INSTRUMENT ASSEMBLING AND REPAIRING WORKERS
 - 143 Watch assemblers and repairmen
 - 144 Lens grinders and adjusters
 - 145 Optical instrument assemblers and repairmen
 - 146 Meter assemblers and adjusters

- 147 Other watch, meter, optical instrument assembling and repairing workers
- (37) SILK REEL AND TEXTILE WORKERS
 - 148 Silk reelers
 - 149 Spinners
 - 150 Doublers and thread and yarn twistors
 - 151 Winders
 - 152 Loom preparers
 - 153 Weavers
 - 154 Knitters
 - 155 Net and rope makers (except metal and straw)
 - 156 Textile and yarn washers and bleachers
 - 157 Textile dyers
 - 158 Other silk reel and textile workers
- (38) CLOTHING AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS WORKERS
 - 159 Tailors
 - 160 *Kimono* makers
 - 161 Dress makers for ladies and children
 - 162 Sewing machinists
 - 163 Cutters
 - 164 Embroiderers
 - 165 Other clothing, textile products workers
- (39) WOOD, BAMBOO, GRASS AND VINE PRODUCTS WORKERS
 - 166 Sawers
 - 167 Chippermen
 - 168 Veneer makers
 - 169 Wood workers
 - 170 Wooden furniture makers and related workers
 - 171 Ship carpenters
 - 172 Coopers
 - 173 Bamboo products makers
 - 174 Grass and vine products makers
 - 175 Other wood, bamboo, grass and vine products workers
- (40) PULP, PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS WORKERS
 - 176 Pulp makers and paper makers
 - 177 Paper millers
 - 178 Paper container makers
 - 179 Paper products workers
 - 180 Other pulp, paper and paper products workers
- (41) PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING WORKERS
 - 181 General stereotypers
 - 182 Type-pickers and type-setters
 - 183 Pressmen
 - 184 Book-binders
 - 185 Other printing and book-binding workers
- (42) RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS WORKERS
 - 186 Rubber makers
 - 187 Rubber products formers
 - 188 Plastic products formers and finishers
 - 189 Other rubber and plastic products workers
- (43) LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS WORKERS
 - 190 Leather tanners
 - 191 Shoemakers and shoe repairmen
 - 192 Other leather and leather products makers
- (44) CERAMIC, CLAY AND STONE PRODUCTS WORKERS
 - 193 Ceramic raw material workers
 - 194 Glass formers
 - 195 Potters
 - 196 Ceramic decorators
 - 197 Brick, tile and earthen pipe makers
 - 198 Cement workers
 - 199 Cement products makers
 - 200 Stone cutters
 - 201 Other ceramic, clay and stone products workers
- (45) FOOD AND BEVERAGE MANUFACTURING WORKERS
 - 202 Grain polishers and millers
 - 203 Bakers and confectioners
 - 204 Macaroni and other noodle makers
 - 205 *Tofu* (bean-curd), paste of arum root and other allied products makers
 - 206 Sugar makers
 - 207 Tea processing workers
 - 208 *Miso* makers and soy makers
 - 209 Canned and bottled food makers
 - 210 *Sake*, beer and other alcoholic beverage makers
 - 211 Non-alcoholic beverage makers
 - 212 Dairy products makers
 - 213 Aquatic products processing workers
 - 214 Oil and fat of animals or plants makers
 - 215 Other food and beverage manufacturing makers
- (46) CHEMICAL PRODUCTS WORKERS
 - 216 Chemical operatives
 - 217 Oil and fat processing workers
 - 218 Other chemical products workers
- (47) CONSTRUCTION WORKERS
 - 219 House carpenters
 - 220 Roofers
 - 221 Plasterers
 - 222 Construction assistants (*Tobiko*)
 - 223 Brick layers and tile setters
 - 224 Pipe fitters
 - 225 *Tatami* installers
 - 226 Construction labourers
- 227 Trackmen
- 228 Other construction workers
- (48) STATIONARY ENGINE, MACHINERY AND CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY OPERATORS
 - 229 Boiler engineers
 - 230 Crane and winch operators
 - 231 Construction machinery operators
 - 232 Other stationary engine, machinery and construction machinery operators
- (49) ELECTRICAL WORKERS
 - 233 Electric power station and substation operators
 - 234 Linemen
 - 235 Electrical equipment fitters
 - 236 Telephone and telegraph installers
 - 237 Other electrical workers
- (50) OTHER CRAFTSMEN AND PRODUCTION PROCESS WORKERS
 - 238 Tobacco workers
 - 239 Painters
 - 240 Lacquerers
 - 241 Upholsterers
 - 242 Paperhangers
 - 243 Japanese umbrella, lantern and fan makers
 - 244 Jewelers, goldsmiths, silversmiths, shell, horn and tusk makers
 - 245 Stamp engravers
 - 246 Umbrella setters
 - 247 Luggage and handbag makers
 - 248 Toy makers
 - 249 Drawing-men
 - 250 Loftsmen
 - 251 Package wrappers
 - 252 Motion picture projectionists
 - 253 Craftsman and production process workers not elsewhere classified
- (51) CARRYING LABOURERS
 - 254 Ship stevedores
 - 255 Land stevedores
 - 256 Warehousemen
 - 257 Deliverymen
 - 258 Packers and wrappers
- (52) OTHER LABOURERS
 - 259 Sweepers and garbage men
 - 260 Labourers not elsewhere classified
- I. PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS
 - (53) PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS
 - 261 Members of the Self Defence Forces
 - 262 Policemen including marine and railway
 - 263 Fire fighters
 - 264 Guards, watchmen and janitors
 - 265 Other protective service workers
- J. SERVICE WORKERS
 - (54) DOMESTIC SERVICE WORKERS
 - 266 Domestic maids (resident)
 - 267 Housekeepers
 - 268 Other domestic service workers
 - (55) PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS
 - 269 Barbers
 - 270 Beauticians
 - 271 Bathhouse workers
 - 272 Laundry-men and dry cleaners
 - 273 Cooks
 - 274 Bartenders
 - 275 Servants, waiters and waitresses
 - 276 Barmaids and cabaret waitresses
 - 277 *Geisha* and dance-hall girls
 - 278 Recreation and amusement park workers
 - 279 Temporary keepers and lessors
 - 280 Other personal service workers
 - (56) OTHER SERVICE WORKERS
 - 281 Masters and *Banto* (attendants) of hotel, *geisha*-house, etc.
 - 282 Superintendents of lodgings, apartment houses and matrons
 - 283 Advertising workers
 - 284 Service workers not elsewhere classified
- K. WORKERS NOT CLASSIFIABLE BY OCCUPATION
 - (57) WORKERS NOT CLASSIFIABLE BY OCCUPATION
 - 285 Workers not classifiable by occupation

Table 1. List of Neighbouring Prefectures

Prefectures	Neighbouring prefectures
Hokkaido	Aomori
Aomori-ken	Hokkaido, Iwate, Akita
Iwate-ken	Aomori, Miyagi, Akita
Miyagi-ken	Iwate, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima
Akita-ken	Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Yamagata
Yamagata-ken	Miyagi, Akita, Fukushima, Niigata
Fukushima-ken	Miyagi, Yamagata, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Niigata
Ibaraki-ken	Fukushima, Tochigi, Saitama, Chiba
Tochigi-ken	Fukushima, Ibaraki, Gumma, Saitama
Gumma-ken	Fukushima, Tochigi, Saitama, Niigata, Nagano
Saitama-ken	Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Chiba, Tokyo, Yamanashi, Nagano
Chiba-ken	Ibaraki, Saitama, Tokyo
Tokyo-to	Saitama, Chiba, Kanagawa, Yamanashi
Kanagawa-ken	Tokyo, Yamanashi, Shizuoka
Niigata-ken	Yamagata, Fukushima, Gumma, Toyama, Nagano
Toyama-ken	Niigata, Ishikawa, Nagano, Gifu
Ishikawa-ken	Toyama, Fukui, Gifu
Fukui-ken	Ishikawa, Gifu, Shiga, Kyoto
Yamanashi-ken	Saitama, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Nagano, Shizuoka
Nagano-ken	Gumma, Saitama, Niigata, Toyama, Yamanashi, Gifu, Shizuoka, Aichi
Gifu-ken	Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Nagano, Aichi, Mie, Shiga
Shizuoka-ken	Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Nagano, Aichi
Aichi-ken	Nagano, Gifu, Shizuoka, Mie
Mie-ken	Gifu, Aichi, Shiga, Kyoto, Nara, Wakayama
Shiga-ken	Fukui, Gifu, Mie, Kyoto
Kyoto-fu	Fukui, Mie, Shiga, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara
Osaka-fu	Kyoto, Hyogo, Nara, Wakayama
Hyogo-ken	Kyoto, Osaka, Tottori, Okayama
Nara-ken	Mie, Kyoto, Osaka, Wakayama
Wakayama-ken	Mie, Osaka, Nara
Tottori-ken	Hyogo, Shimane, Okayama, Hiroshima
Shimane-ken	Tottori, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi
Okayama-ken	Hyogo, Tottori, Hiroshima, Kagawa
Hiroshima-ken	Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Yamaguchi, Ehime
Yamaguchi-ken	Shimane, Hiroshima, Fukuoka
Tokushima-ken	Kagawa, Ehime, Kochi
Kagawa-ken	Okayama, Tokushima, Ehime
Ehime-ken	Hiroshima, Tokushima, Kagawa, Kochi
Kochi-ken	Tokushima, Ehime
Fukuoka-ken	Yamaguchi, Saga, Kumamoto, Oita
Saga-ken	Fukuoka, Nagasaki
Nagasaki-ken	Saga
Kumamoto-ken	Fukuoka, Oita, Miyazaki, Kagoshima
Oita-ken	Fukuoka, Kumamoto, Miyazaki
Miyazaki-ken	Kumamoto, Oita, Kagoshima
Kagoshima-ken	Kumamoto, Miyazaki, Okinawa
Okinawa-ken	Kagoshima

Table 2 Socio-Economic Groups

Socio-Economic Groups	Labour Force Status *(1)	Occupation *(2)			Employment Status *(3)
		Major group	Medium group	Minor group	
1. Agricultural workers	1,2,3,4	E. Agricultural, forestry and fisheries workers		Exclude 77	2,3,4,5
2. Agricultural employees	1,2,3,4	E. Agricultural, forestry and fisheries workers		Exclude 77	1
3. Directors	1,2,3,4		(13) Directors of companies and corporations		2
4. Shop proprietors	1,2,3,4			63 Retail dealers 64 Wholesale dealers 65 Restaurant operators	2,3,4
5. Factory proprietors	1,2,3,4	H. Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers	Exclude (48) (Stationary engine, machinery and construction machinery operators), (49) (Electrical workers), (51) (Carrying labourers) and (52) (Other labourers)	Exclude 160,171,172,173,174, 175,219,220,221,222,226,227, 228,240,242,245,249,250,251 and 252	2,3
6. Service shop and other proprietors	1,2,3,4	Miscellaneous occupational items not reported elsewhere on socio-economic groups			1,2,3,4,5
7. Professional workers	1,2,3,4		(1) Scientific researchers (5) Registered accountants and licenced tax accountants	13 Physicians 14 Dentists 15 Veterinarians 16 Pharmacists 24 Judges, prosecutors and lawyers 31 Professors, college and university	1,2,3,4,5
8. Technical workers	1,2,3,4		(2) Engineers and technicians (3) Public health and medical workers	Exclude 13,14,15 and 16 100 Ship captains, etc. 102 Pilots, etc.	1,2,3,4,5
9. Teachers and religious workers	1,2,3,4		(6) Professors and teachers (7) Religious workers	42 Kindergarteners 43 Social and welfare workers 44 Private teachers Exclude 31	1,2,3,4,5
10. Authors, artists and entertainers	1,2,3,4		(9) Fine artists, photographers and designers (10) Musicians and stage artists	35 Authors 45 Professional sportsmen 46 Professional and technical workers not elsewhere classified	1,2,3,4,5
11. Managers and officials	1,2,3,4		(12) Government officials (14) Other managers and administrators		1,5
12. Clerical workers	1,2,3,4	C. Clerical and related workers		25 Other judicial workers 36 Reporters and editors 103 Conductors Exclude 58	1,2,4,5
13. Sales workers	1,2,3,4		(19) Sales workers of commodities (20) Sales related workers	63 Retail dealers 64 Wholesale dealers 58 Bill and account collectors Exclude 63,64 and 65	1,2,4,5
14. Skilled workers	1,2,3,4	G. Workers in transport and communications occupations H. Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers	Exclude (51) (Carrying labourers) and (52) (Other labourers)	77 Gardeners and landscape gardeners Exclude 100,102,103,111,226 and 227	1,4,5
15. Labourers *(4)	1,2,3,4	F. Mining workers K. Workers not classifiable by occupation	(51) Carrying labourers (52) Other labourers	111 Mail and telegram deliverers 226 Construction labourers 227 Trackmen 65 Restaurant operators	1,4,5
16. Service workers	1,2,3,4	J. Service workers	Exclude (54) (Domestic service workers) (54) Domestic service workers	Exclude 277 277 Geisha and dance-hall girls	1,2,4,5
17. Protective service workers	1,2,3,4	I. Protective service workers			1,4,5
18. Home handicraft workers	1,2,3,4	Regardless of the occupational classification			6
19. Students and pupils	7 (15 years old and over)				
20. Houseworkers	6 (15 years old and over)				
21. Other non-active persons 15 years old and over	5,8				
22. Persons under 15 years old					
23. Unclassifiable socio-economic groups	Labour force status not reported				

*(1) The numbers shown in the column "Labour Force Status" represent the following persons.
 1 ... Mostly worked
 2 ... Worked besides doing housework
 3 ... Worked besides attending school
 4 ... Absent from work
 5 ... Unemployed
 6 ... Did housework
 7 ... Attending school
 8 ... Others (infants, aged persons, etc.)

*(2) For further details, consult page XXXIII in this report.
 *(3) The numbers shown in the column "Employment Status" represent the following persons respectively.
 1 ... Employees
 2 ... Directors
 3 ... Self-employed, employing others
 4 ... Self-employed, not employing others
 5 ... Family workers
 6 ... Persons doing home handicraft
 *(4) "Employment status not reported" are included in this category.