

OUTLINE OF THE 1970 POPULATION CENSUS OF JAPAN

Date of Census

The 1970 Population Census was taken as of 0:00 A.M. of October 1, 1970.

Legal Basis of Census

The 1970 Population Census was conducted in conformity with the provisions in Article 4 of the Statistics Law (Law No. 18 of 1947).

For the execution of the census, the following orders and instructions were established.

Cabinet order for the Establishment of Enumeration Districts for the 1970 Population Census (Cabinet Order No. 155 of 1969)

Cabinet Order for the 1970 Population Census (Cabinet Order No. 57 of 1970)

Instruction for the Establishment of Enumeration Districts for the 1970 Population Census (Prime Minister's Office Instruction No. 4 of 1969)

Instruction for the Execution of the 1970 Population Census (Prime Minister's Office Instruction No. 1 of 1970)

Areal Coverage of Enumeration

The 1970 Population Census covered the whole territory of Japan which included Honshu, Hokkaido, Shikoku and Kyushu as well as their neighbouring islands designated by the Prime Minister.

The following islands were excluded from the enumeration.

(1) Habomai-gunto, Shikotan-shima, Kunashiri-to, and Etorofu-to

(2) Take-shima (131°52'30" East Longitude and 37°15'0" North Latitude)

(3) Iwotori-shima, Iheya-shima and Nansei-shoto South of North Latitude 27° (including Daito-shoto)

Nampo-shoto South of Sofu-gan (Ogasawara-gunto, Nishino-shima and Kazan-retto), and Minamitori-shima and Okinotori-shima, which had not been covered by the 1965 Population Census, were included in the 1970 Population Census.

In Ryukyu Islands which included Iwotori-shima Iheya-shima and Nansei-shoto South of the North Latitude 27° (including Daito-shoto), the population census was conducted concurrently in conformity with the Recommendation No. 32 from the Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands, by the same method, using the same questionnaire as in the mainland Japan.

In the statistical tables of this report "Japan", the total figure for the whole country, does not include the figure for Ryukyu islands (Okinawa). However, the figures for Okinawa and those of total for the whole country including Okinawa are presented in the tables of this report as reference.

Population Enumerated in the Census

The 1970 Population Census was designed to enumerate the so-called *de jure* population who lived in the territory of Japan. The *de jure* population in the census referred to those persons who usually lived in a definite area and who had resided, or were going to reside, at their respective places for three months or more at the date of the census. Persons who had no fixed address where they had lived, or were going to live, for three months or more were enumerated at the place where they stayed at the census date.

However, the following persons were enumerated exceptionally at the following places.

(1) Students and pupils who were attending regular as well as non-regular schools which were designated in the Article 1 and 83 of the School Education Law (Law No. 26 of 1947): places where they resided for attending school regardless of the period of stay, for example, home, school dormitory or boarding house.

(2) In-patients in a hospital: the hospital only when they had been hospitalized for three months or more at the time of the census.

(3) Crewman of a ship, excluding crew of a ship of the Self-Defence Force: his home. If he had no home, he was enumerated at the port where his ship first entered during five days from October 1 to 5.

(4) Residents of a camp and crew of a ship of the Self-Defence Force: the camp or the regional staff office where the ship was registered (the naval base headquarter when the ship belonged to it).

(5) Persons in a prison or a detention house with fixed penalties and those in a reformatory or a women's guidance home: the institution.

All foreigners were enumerated as far as they had been, or were going to be in Japan for three months or more with the following exceptions:

(1) Foreign diplomatic corps, their suites and their dependents

(2) Foreign military personnel, military civilians and their dependents.

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Enumeration Items

The 1970 Population Census Questionnaire contained the following items:

For a household member:

- (1) Name
- (2) Relationship to the head of the household
- (3) Sex
- (4) Month and year of birth
- (5) Nationality
- (6) Marital status
- (7) Duration of marriage
- (8) Number of children-ever-born
- (9) Time moved into the present house
- (10) Previous address
- (11) Education
- (12) Type of activity
- (13) Employment status
- (14) Name of establishment and the kind of business or industry
- (15) Kind of work
- (16) Place of work or location of school
- (17) Means of transportation to work or to attend school

For a household:

- (18) Type of household
- (19) Type of house
- (20) Number of dwelling rooms
- (21) Area of floor space of dwelling rooms
- (22) Source of household income

Method of Survey

The field enumeration of the 1970 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 Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister.

Before the census taking, the whole area of Japan was divided into 579,709 enumeration districts to be mapped accurately. The enumeration districts included the following three kinds: Ordinary Enumeration Districts, Special Enumeration Districts and Water Enumeration Districts. An Ordinary Enumeration District was set up to comprise, on the average, fifty households in it.

The field works of the census were carried out by 561,217 census enumerators who were temporarily employed by the Government for this census. Moreover, 38,581 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 week starting from 24 through 30 of Septem-

ber 1970, 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 questionnaire. 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 to report the household members up to six persons in a sheet. The head or the representative of household was required to fill in answers for the above-mentioned questions except "Kind of household" (item 18) which was filled in by the enumerator through interview with the head (or the representative) of household.

After collecting census questionnaires, the enumerator transcribed the entries of the census questionnaire into the "Individual Enumeration Card" which was prepared to be read directly by the optical mark reader to record the information in magnetic tapes.

For the enumeration of members of self-defence Forces and of persons in the reformatory institutions, the "Special Questionnaires" which were also to be read directly by the optical mark reader were employed.

Tabulation and Publication

The Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister takes charge of the whole tabulation of the census results which consists of Preliminary Count of Population, Final Count of Population, Basic Tabulation, Tabulation on Commuting Population, One-Percent Sample Tabulation, Twenty-Percent Sample Tabulation and Tabulation on Internal Migration.

The Preliminary Count and the Final Count of Population which were tabulated using the census summary sheets and the census questionnaires respectively have already been published. Other tabulations except for Tabulation of Internal Migration were or are to be carried out by means of the electronic data processing systems combined with the optical mark readers which directly read the contents of individual enumeration cards.

The Basic Tabulation and the Tabulation on Commuting Population were mostly based on the complete count of questionnaires (excluding some parts which were made by sampling), while the One-Percent Sample Tabulation, the Twenty-Percent Sample Tabulation, Tabulation on Internal Migration and Special Tabulation were or are to be done on the basis of questionnaires sampled by the Bureau.

(1) Preliminary Count of Population

As the first report of the census results, the preliminary count of population by sex and of households for

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Japan, prefectures, municipalities (i.e., *shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura*) was officially released on December 2, 1970 and a report *Preliminary Count of Population* was published on December 15, 1970. This preliminary count was based on the entries of the summary sheets which were prepared by the prefectural and the municipal governments to ascertain the number of population and households that were enumerated in the respective jurisdictions.

(2) Final Count of Population

The final number of population for Japan, prefectures and municipalities (i.e., *shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura*) was tabulated at the Bureau of Statistics by counting the number of persons entered in the census questionnaires. The results of the final count were published on the several issues of the Official Gazette in March and April, 1971 and were also included in a report, *Final Count of Population*.

(3) Basic Tabulation

The basic tabulation aims at providing statistics on the basic characteristics of the population in three levels of administrative divisions, that is, Japan, prefectures and municipalities. The results of this tabulation which was carried out for each prefecture were compiled at successive interval in the forty six separate parts of Volume 3: *Prefecture and Municipalities*. Then the national totals, as the sum of forty-six prefectures, were compiled in Volume 2: *Whole Japan*. The results of Basic Tabulation for Census Tracts, those which were delineated within the boundaries of the cities with population of 200,000 or more, or the cities of prefectural capital were summarized in Volume 4: *Census Tracts*.

The basic tabulation also yielded statistics for each enumeration district, which were not be included in the census reports but were offered for public perusal at the Bureau of Statistics and the statistics sections of the prefectural and municipal governments.

(4) Tabulation on Commuting Population

The tabulation on commuting population was 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 and means of their transportation. 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. Statistics of commuting population as well as the daytime population were compiled in Volume 6: *Commutation* on September 1972.

(5) One-Percent Sample Tabulation

The one-percent sample tabulation was carried out to offer a prompt report of the 1970 Population Census concerning the basic characteristics of population for

Japan, prefectures and cities of 500,000 inhabitants or more by using sample households with the sampling ratio of one to one hundred.

The results were published in *Prompt Report of the Basic Findings of the 1970 Population Census* on October 1, 1971.

(6) 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 to be obtained for all Japan, prefectures and municipalities (i.e., *shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura*) will be published in the census report, Volume 7: *Internal Migration* by the end of 1973.

(7) Special Tabulation

The special tabulation is scheduled to provide more detailed tables concerning households, family, fertility of woman and means of transportation. The results will be published in the separate volumes of Volume 8: *Special Tabulation Results* by the end of March 1975.

(8) Other Publication

Beside the regular reports and the prompt report series of the 1970 Population Census, were or are to be published such reports as the "Densely Inhabited Districts, 1970 Population Census" including the boundary maps of DID, the "Abridged Report Series" containing the findings and the summarized statistical tables on this census as well as on the previous censuses, the "Population Maps of Japan" constituting of the maps on population distribution, density industrial composition, etc. by each *shi*, *machi* or *mura*, and the "Reference Report Series".

Sample Procedure and Reliability of Estimates

The statistical tables presented in this report were tabulated on the basis of twenty-percent sample households. The sample design, the method of estimation and the sampling error of estimates are as follows.

(1) Sample Design

The sampling unit for the twenty-percent sample tabulation is a household. Out of the households entered in the Household List, those entered in every fifth line starting from the third were used for this tabulation.

However, as for the quasi-households with more than 30 persons which were listed at the bottom of the Household List, every fifth person, instead of every fifth household, was selected for the sample tabulation.

However, persons living in the institutions such as Self-Defence Forces and Reformatories who were enumerated by the special schedules were read by the computer on 100 percent basis.

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(2) Method of Estimation

The statistics were, generally obtained by multiplying actual figures in the sample tabulation by five. However, the results obtained by the complete count of the special schedules for Self-defence Forces, etc. were, of course, used without the multiplier.

(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. The magnitude of the sampling error of estimate is shown in Table 1 below.

The coefficient of variation in Table 1 is the quotient of the standard error to the error to the estimate, and the range, in which the figures obtained from complete count would be found, can be estimated from this coefficient.

Chances are about 2 to 3 that the difference between an estimate and the figure which would be obtained from complete count is less than the product of the estimate multiplied by its coefficient of variation, and chances are about 19 to 20 that the same difference would be less than the product of the estimate multiplied by twice its coefficient of variation. As presented in Table 1, the larger an estimate, the smaller its coefficient of variation.

The following should be noted regarding Table 1:

1. For the quasi-household enumerated by the special schedule for Self-Defence Forces, etc., the results are obtained by the complete count, having no sampling errors. Therefore, the coefficients of variation in Table 1 are not applicable to the specific industrial and occupational categories which include those members in the

Table 1. Sampling Error by Size of Estimate

Size of estimate	Coefficient of variation	Size of estimate	Coefficient of variation	Size of estimate	Coefficient of variation
90 000 000	0.00024	900 000	0.0024	9 000	0.024
80 000 000	0.00025	800 000	0.0025	8 000	0.025
70 000 000	0.00027	700 000	0.0027	7 000	0.027
60 000 000	0.00029	600 000	0.0029	6 000	0.029
50 000 000	0.00032	500 000	0.0032	5 000	0.032
40 000 000	0.00035	400 000	0.0035	4 000	0.035
30 000 000	0.00041	300 000	0.0041	3 000	0.041
20 000 000	0.00050	200 000	0.0050	2 000	0.050
15 000 000	0.00058	150 000	0.0058	1 500	0.058
10 000 000	0.00071	100 000	0.0071	1 000	0.071
9 000 000	0.00075	90 000	0.0075	900	0.075
8 000 000	0.00079	80 000	0.0079	800	0.079
7 000 000	0.00085	70 000	0.0085	700	0.085
6 000 000	0.00091	60 000	0.0091	600	0.091
5 000 000	0.00099	50 000	0.0099	500	0.099
4 000 000	0.00112	40 000	0.0112	400	0.112
3 000 000	0.00129	30 000	0.0129	300	0.129
2 000 000	0.00158	20 000	0.0158	200	0.158
1 500 000	0.00183	15 000	0.0183	150	0.183
1 000 000	0.00224	10 000	0.0224	100	0.224

camps of Self-defence Forces, etc.

2. The coefficients in Table 1 were calculated as approximations by the method explained below. So that, it is necessary to adjust the given coefficients of variation multiplying by $\sqrt{1-p}$ if p is larger than 0.2, where p is the proportion of an estimate in the population.

Note: Coefficients of variation shown in Table 1 have been computed on the assumption that the sample design is based on simple random sampling with sampling ratio 1/5 using the tabulation unit (i.e. individual person or household) as sampling unit, and that the proportions of estimates to the total population are considerably small.

In particular, the coefficient of variation was calculated by the following formula, wherein A was an estimate and B was a coefficient of variation

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

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

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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{1-p}}{\sqrt{\frac{A}{5}}}$$

Although the above formula is not accurate in a strict sense for reasons that (1) the household was generally used as a sampling unit, and (2) the samples were drawn by the systematic sampling method, the effects of these approximations are considered to be insignificant in view of past experiences.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Age

Age refers to the age at the last birthday before October 1, 1970.

Marital status

Marital status is classified into the following four categories according to the virtual relations regardless of the legal status due to registration. Persons in common law marriages are, therefore, included in "married".

Single: a person who has never been married

Married: a person who has a spouse (husband or wife)

Widowed: a person who has been separated from spouse by death and not remarried

Divorced: a person who has been parted from spouse by divorce and not remarried to any one else

Duration of Marriage

The duration of marriage refers to the total number of years of married life. For a woman married more than twice the total number of years unbroken in each marriage is given as the duration of her married life. Any fraction of one year was discarded in reporting the duration of marriage.

Time of Last Move and Locality 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 "Before 1959", "1960-1964", "1965-sep. 1969", and "After Oct. 1969". Those who have resided in the present houses since the time of birth are included in "Since birth".

"Locality of previous residence" which was asked only for those who moved into the present houses after 1965 is reported on the following five groups.

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

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

Different *shi, machi* and *mura* of 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 prefecture: those who moved into present houses from other prefecture (including Okinawa) are included in this category.

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

Education

1. School Attendance

All persons are classified as for school attendance into the following three categories:

Persons attending school - those who were attending school at the time of the Census.

Persons completed 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 school

Students and graduates are classified into the following categories:

Elementary school • Higher Elementary school • Junior High school

(Current) Elementary School, Junior High School including the elementary course of a 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) General and advanced course of Youth Training School, Supplementary Business School, Training Institute of Workers for Military and Naval Factories

Middle School • Senior High School

(Current) Senior High School, Nurses' Training School, Associate Nurses' Training School

(Old) Middle School, Girls' High School, Business School and its supplemental and advanced courses,

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preparatory course of Normal School, etc.

Junior College-Higher Professional School

(Current) Junior College, Industrial Professional School, Higher Mercantile Marine School

(Old) High School, preparatory course of College, Professional School, Higher Normal School, Military Academy, Naval Academy

College-University

(Current) College, University, Graduate Course, Defense Academy etc.

Ever-married Japanese Women

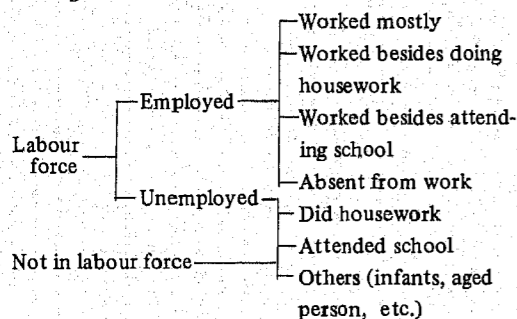
Ever-married Japanese women refer to those women who have Japanese citizenship and are currently married, widowed or divorced.

Number of Children-ever-born

Children-ever-born refer to the number of children born alive to Japanese women who have ever been married.

Labour Force Status

According to the type of activities during the week from 24 to 30 of September, 1970, all persons of fifteen years of age 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 he 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; among such persons are included those who were unable to work because of illness or old age, those making their living on revenues from assets, old age pensions, etc., or those mainly keeping house or attending school.

Employment Status

All employed persons are classified, according to the employment status in the establishment where they were at work during the census week, into the following five categories. Those who were “doing home handicraft” (which was separated in the census questionnaire) are included in “Self-employed persons” below. Employment status is presented in two groups in this report, where “Directors” are included in “Employees”.

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 of a corporation including managing directors.

Employers — 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 persons — persons who run business without employees. Those who are doing home handicraft job are included here.

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” was decided by that of the establishment where he worked most.

The industrial classification used for the 1970 Population Census consists of 173 minor groups, 46 medium groups and 14 major groups. (See, page XXII)

Difference of the industrial classification between 1965 and 1970 is described in Appendix 2 “The list of changes of the industrial classification between 1965 and 1970 population census”.

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 was decided by the work in which he was mainly engaged.

The occupational classification for the 1970 Population Census consists of 286 minor groups, 52 medium groups and 11 major groups. (See, page XXIV)

Differences of the classification between 1965 and 1970 is described in Appendix 3 “The list of changes of the occupational classification between 1965 and 1970 population census”.

Socio-economic Groups

All persons are classified by Socio-economic Classification which was introduced in the 1970 Population Census for the first time 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 explanation of the Socio-economic Classification, see Table 1.

Type of Household

Households are composed of the ordinary households and the quasi-households.

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 are treated as follows:

(1) The living-in employees for business are included

in the ordinary household of the employer so far as their number does not exceed five, but they are treated as a separate quasi-household if their number reaches six or more.

(2) The living-in employees for domestic service 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) One-person quasi-household — a person residing together with an ordinary household keeping a separate budget, or a person residing in a boarding house.

(2) Living-in employee — a group of six or more living-in business employees.

(3) Dormitory for students — a group of single persons residing together in a school dormitory.

(4) Dormitory for workers — a group of single persons residing in a company’s dormitory for unmarried employees.

(5) Hospital — a group of in-patients in a hospital.

(6) Social institution — a group of inmates of a social institution such as an old people’s home, a mothers’ home, etc.

(7) Self-Defence Force — a group of persons residing in a camp and crew of a ship of the Self-Defence Force.

(8) Reformatory institution — a group of persons residing in a reformatory institution whose penalties have been fixed.

In the case of (1), each person constitutes a one-person quasi-household. In case of (2), a group of employees constitutes a quasi-household. In case of (3), (4) and (6), a group of persons living in each building constitutes a quasi-household. In case of (5), a group of in-patients in a hospital constitutes a quasi-household. In case of (7) and (8), a group persons which was generally a unit of enumeration constitutes a quasi-household.

Household Members and Related Household Members

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

Kind of Household Income

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

Family enterprise

Income from unincorporated family enterprises such as farmers, private business proprietors, medical practitioners, lawyers, writers, etc.

Table 1. Socio-economic Classification

Socio-economic Classification	Labour Force Status *(1)	Occupation *(2)			Employment Status *(3)
		Major group	Medium group	Minor group	
1. Agricultural workers	1,2,3,4	E.F. Farmers, lumbermen and fisherman		Exclude 80	2,3,4,5
2. Agricultural employees	1,2,3,4	E.F. Farmers, lumbermen and fishermen		Exclude 80	1
3. Directors	1,2,3,4		(13) Directors		2
4. Shop proprietors	1,2,3,4			62 Retail dealers 63 Wholesale dealers 64 Restaurant operators	2,3,4
5. Factory proprietors	1,2,3,4	I. Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers	Exclude (47) (Labourers not elsewhere classified), (44) (Stationary engine and construction machinery operators) and (45) (Electrical workers)	Exclude 159,170,171,172, 173,174,218,219,220,221, 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 classification			1,2,3,4,5
7. Professional workers	1,2,3,4		(1) Scientific investigator (5) Registered accountants	13 Physicians 14 Dentists 15 Pharmacists 22 Judges, etc. 29 Professors; college and university 41 Veterinarians	1,2,3,4,5
8. Technical workers	1,2,3,4		(2) Engineers and technicians (3) Medical and public health technicians	Exclude 13, 14 and 15 98 Ship captains, etc. 100 Pilots, etc.	1,2,3,4,5
9. Teachers and religious workers	1,2,3,4		(6) Professors and teachers (7) Religious workers	42 Kindergartners 43 Social and welfare workers 44 Private teachers Exclude 29	1,2,3,4,5
10. Authors, artists and entertainers	1,2,3,4		(9) Fine artists, etc. (10) Musicians, etc	33 Authors 45 Professional 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 workers		23 Other judicial workers 34 Reporters 101 Conductors Exclude 56	1,2,4,5
13. Sales workers	1,2,3,4			62 Retail dealers 63 Wholesale dealers	1
14. Skilled workers	1,2,3,4	H. Workers in transport and communications occupations I. Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers	Exclude (47) (Labourers not elsewhere classified)	56 Bill and account collectors Exclude 62, 63 and 64	1,2,4,5
15. Labourers *(4)	1,2,3,4	G. Workers in mining and quarrying occupations L. Unclassifiable	(47) Labourers not elsewhere classified	80 Gardeners Exclude 98,100,101,109, 226, and 227	1,4,5
16. Service workers	1,2,3,4	K. Service workers	Exclude (49) Domestic service workers (49) Domestic service workers	109 Mail and telegram deliverers 226 Construction labourers 227 Trackmen 284 Janitors 64 Restaurant operators	1,4,5 1
17. Protective service workers	1,2,3,4	J. Protective service workers		277 Geisha-girls and hall dancers	1,2,3,4,5
18. Home handicraft workers	1,2,3,4	Regardless of the occupational classification			6
19. Students and pupils	7(15 years of age and over)				
20. Houseworkers	6(15 years of age and over)				
21. Other non-active persons 15 years of age and over	5,8				
22. Persons under 15 years of age					
23. Unclassifiable	Persons who was not reported on their labour force status				

*(1) The numbers shown in the column "Labour Force Status" represent following persons.
 1 ... Person who worked mostly
 2 ... Person who worked besides doing housework
 3 ... Person who worked besides attending school
 4 ... Person who were absent from work
 5 ... Person who looked for a job
 6 ... Person who did housework
 7 ... Person who attended school
 8 ... Other persons (infants, aged persons, etc.)
 *(2) For further details

*(3) The numbers shown in the column "Employment Status" represent following persons respectively.
 1 ... Employees
 2 ... Company or corporation directors
 3 ... Employers
 4 ... Self-employed persons
 5 ... Family workers
 6 ... Persons doing home handicraft jobs
 *(4) Persons whose employment status is not known are included in this category.

Wages and salaries

Income such as wages and salaries including bonuses, allowances, tips, etc. received as employees of a company, a corporation, a government, a private enterprise, etc.

Home handicraft job

Income from home handicraft job such as assembling of parts, simple processing and piece works performed by a person at his home.

Interests and/or dividends

Income from interests and/or dividends, including income due to copyright or patent.

Pensions

Income such as pensions and annuities.

Unemployment insurance benefit

Income from unemployment insurance benefit granted from the public employment security offices.

Livelihood assistance

Income from livelihood assistance based on the Livelihood Protection Law.

Remittance and others

Income such as remittances which are regularly sent by the relatives or the acquaintances residing

apart, as well as other miscellaneous income such as withdrawal of deposit, proceeds from sale of land, retirement lumpsum grants, etc.

Family Type of Household

Ordinary households are classified, according to the relationship among household members, into three categories: relative household, non-relative households and one-person household. Relative households consist of the family nuclei and other relatives and are further divided into thirteen 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-relative household members.

A. Relatives Households

I Family nuclei

- (1) A married couple only
- (2) A married couple and their child(ren)
- (3) Father and his child(ren)
- (4) Mother and her child(ren)

II Other relatives households

- (5) A couple and their parents
- (6) A couple and their parent

Table 2. Comparison of Family Type of Household between 1965 and 1970

1970	1965
Ordinary Households	Ordinary Households
A. Relatives households	A. Relatives households
I Family nuclei	I One-generation households
(1) A married couple only	A married couple only
(2) A married couple and their child(ren)	A married couple and their brother(s) and or sister(s)
(3) Father and his child(ren)	Other one-generation households
(4) Mother and her child(ren)	II Two-generation households
II Other relatives households	(5) A couple and their parents
(5) A couple and their parents	A married couple with child(ren)
(6) A couple and their parent	A married couple with child(ren), and brother(s) and/or sister(s) of couple
(7) A couple with their child(ren) and parents	Father and child(ren)
(8) A couple with their child(ren) and parent	Mother and child(ren)
(9) A couple and relative(s) other than child(ren) and parents	Parents and a couple of married child(ren) without grand-child *1, A)
(10) A couple with child(ren) and relative(s) other than parents	A parent and a couple of married child(ren) without grand-child *2, A)
(11) A couple with their parent(s) and relative(s) other than child(ren)	Other two-generation households
(12) A couple with their child(ren), parent(s) and other relative(s)	III Three-generation households
(13) Other relatives households not elsewhere classified	Parents and a couple of married child(ren) with grand-child(ren) A)
	A parent and a couple of married child(ren) with grand-child(ren) A)
	Other three-generation households
	IV Other relatives households
B. Non-relatives households	B. Non-relatives households
C. One-person households	C. One-person households

*1) Households with four related members correspond to the other side of 1970 combined by a dotted line.
 *2) Households with three related members correspond to the other side of 1970 combined by a dotted line.
 A) Includes the households with brothers and/or sisters of a couple of married children.

- (7) A couple with their child(ren) and parents
- (8) A couple with their child(ren) and parent
- (9) A couple and relative(s) other than children and parents
- (10) A couple with child(ren) and relative(s) other than parents
- (11) A couple and their parent(s) and relative(s) other than children
- (12) A couple with their child(ren), parent(s) and other relative(s)
- (13) Relative households which are not elsewhere classified
- B. Non-relatives households ... Households consisting of the head of household and those who are not related to him.
- C. One-person household ... Households consisting of one person

For the comparison of Family type of household between 1965 and 1970, see Table 2.

Economic Type of Household

Ordinary households are classified into the following groups according to the labour force status, industry and employment status of the head of 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
 - (2) Agricultural employees' households ... Households with head who is an employee in agriculture, forestry or fishery
- II Agricultural and non-agricultural workers' mixed households ... Households consisting of both agricultural and non-agricultural workers
 - (3) Agricultural self-employed's mixed households ... Households with head who is a self-employed in agriculture, forestry of fishery
 - (4) Agricultural employees' mixed households ... Households with head who is an employee in agriculture, forestry of fishery
 - (5) Non-agricultural self-employed's mixed households ... Households with head who is a self-employed in non-agricultural industry.
 - (6) Non-agricultural employees' mixed households ... Households with head who is an employee in 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
 - (8) Non-agricultural employees' households ... Households with head who is an employee in non-agricultural industry (without related persons of self-employed)
 - (9) Non-agricultural self-employees' households (with self-employees head) ... Households with head who is a self-employed in non-agricultural industry (with related persons of employee)
 - (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)
 - IV Households without workers
 - V Households whose economic type is not classifiable
- In case that a head of the household is not employed, "head" refers to the employed person who is entered in the nearest column to the head of the schedule. As in the case of the classification of family type, the above classification was made without referring to the characteristics of those who are not related to the head of household. The classification explained above is the same as for the 1965 census.

Kind of Residence

Residence is 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 here are included dwelling houses with store or work shop attached to them.

Dormitory and others — A dormitory or a boarding house 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 boarding house, such as hospital, school, hotel, office, factory and bureau. A temporary hut, such as emergency tent or barrack, is also included.

Tenure

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

Owned house — 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.

Publicly owned — Refers to a rented house or

apartment managed by prefectural or municipal governments, Japan Housing Corporation, Public Corporation for Housing Supply, Housing Association, etc., excluding an issued house.

Privately owned — Refers to a house rented by the household living in it, other than rented house or apartment which is publicly owned.

Issued house — 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 room — Refers to a rented room in a part of a dwelling house (that is, owned, rented or issued) occupied by other household.

Number of Dwelling Rooms and "Tatami"

The numbers of dwelling rooms and of "tatami" are presented for dwelling houses. "Dwelling rooms" refer to rooms used for living purposes such as a living room, a sitting room, a bed room, a guest room, a drawing room, a dining room and a dining-kitchen (dinette) etc., but exclude an entrance hall, a kitchen, a toilet, a bathroom, a corridor and a room used for business purposes.

Division of Area

Japan is administratively divided into forty-six prefectures of which forty-two carry the suffix *ken* and the remaining three 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 seven major cities, i.e., Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Yokohama, Kyoto, Kobe and Kitakyushu, are subdivided into *ku* (wards).

DID's

Densely Inhabited District which is often referred to as DID and sometimes referred to by the mark (*) in this report is 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, 1970.

The boundary maps of DID's are compiled in the report of "Densely Inhabited Districts, 1970 Population census".

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION
Used in the 1970 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. Fishery and aquiculture
 - (3) Fishery and aquiculture
 - 4 Fishery
 - 5 Aquiculture
- D. Mining
 - (4) Mining
 - 6 Metal mining
 - 7 Coal mining
 - 8 Crude petroleum and natural-gas mining
 - 9 Stone, clay and sand extraction
 - 10 Miscellaneous mining
- E. Construction
 - (5) Construction
 - 11 Construction
- F. Manufacturing
 - (6) Food and Tobacco manufactures
 - 12 Live-stock products (except canned and bottled)
 - 13 Sea-food products (except canned and bottled)
 - 14 Preservable agriculture-food products (except canned and bottled)
 - 15 Canned and bottled food
 - 16 Sauces and seasonings
 - 17 Flour and grain-mill products
 - 18 Bakery and confectionery
 - 19 Beverage industries
 - 20 Oils and fats of animals and plants
 - 21 Miscellaneous food preparation and kindred products
 - 22 Tobacco manufactures
 - (7) Textile mill products (excludes apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials)
 - 23 Silk reeling plants
 - 24 Yarn and thread mills
 - 25 Fabric mills
 - 26 Knitting mills
 - 27 Dyeing and finishing textiles
 - 28 Miscellaneous textile goods
 - (8) Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials
 - 29 Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials
- (9) Lumber and wood products (except furniture)
 - 30 Saw mills and wood products
 - 31 Millwork, plywood and prefabricated structural wood products
 - 32 Wooden containers
 - 33 Miscellaneous wood products
- (10) Furniture and fixtures
 - 34 Furniture
 - 35 Sliding doors and screens
 - 36 Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures
- (11) Pulp, paper and finished allied products
 - 37 Pulp and paper mills
 - 38 Paper containers
 - 39 Miscellaneous pulp, paper and finished allied products
- (12) Publishing, printing and related industries
 - 40 Journalism
 - 41 Publishing
 - 42 Printing (except copy printing)
 - 43 Bookbinding and printing related industries
- (13) Chemical and related industries
 - 44 Chemical fertilizers
 - 45 Industrial chemicals
 - 46 Synthetic fibers
 - 47 Oil, fats and their products, soap, synthetic cleaning material, surface activators and paints
 - 48 Drugs and medicines
 - 49 Miscellaneous chemicals
- (14) Petroleum and coal products
 - 50 Petroleum refining
 - 51 Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products
- (15) Rubber products
 - 52 Rubber, plastic footwear and accessories
 - 53 Miscellaneous rubber
- (16) Leather, fur and their products
 - 54 Leather tanning and finishing
 - 55 Boot and shoe, and their materials and findings
 - 56 Luggage, handbags and small leather goods
 - 57 Miscellaneous leather products
- (17) Stone, clay, glass and pottery products
 - 58 Glass and its products

- 59 Hydraulic cement and its products
- 60 Structural clay products
- 61 Pottery and related products
- 62 Miscellaneous stone, clay glass and pottery products
- (18) Iron, steel and non-ferrous metal industries
 - 63 Iron and steel products
 - 64 Non-ferrous metal products
- (19) Fabricated metal products
 - 65 Fabricated metal products
- (20) Machinery and weapons
 - 66 Boiler and prime movers
 - 67 Agricultural, constructural and mining machinery
 - 68 Metal machinery
 - 69 Industrial machinery
 - 70 Miscellaneous machinery
 - 71 Weapons
- (21) Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies.
 - 72 Industrial electrical machinery for generation, transmission and supply
 - 73 Household electric appliances
 - 74 Communication, electronic equipments and its parts
 - 75 Electric measuring instruments
 - 76 Miscellaneous electrical machinery, equipment and supplies
- (22) Transportation equipment
 - 77 Motor vehicles and motor vehicles equipment
 - 78 Rail road equipment and parts
 - 79 Ship and boat building and repairing
 - 80 Aircraft and parts
 - 81 Miscellaneous transportation equipment
- (23) Precision machine
 - 82 Optical instruments and lenses
 - 83 Watches, clocks and parts
 - 84 Miscellaneous precision machine
- (24) Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
 - 85 Toys and sporting goods
 - 86 Plastic products (not elsewhere classified)
 - 87 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
- G. Wholesale and retail trade
 - (25) Wholesale trade
 - 88 Textile goods, clothes and miscellaneous personal effects wholesale
 - 89 Farm, livestock and aquatic products wholesale
 - 90 Food and beverage wholesale
 - 91 Drug and toiletry wholesale
 - 92 Chemical and related products wholesale
 - 93 Minerals and metals wholesale
 - 94 Machinery and equipment wholesale
 - 95 Building materials wholesale
 - 96 Furniture and house furnishings wholesale
 - 97 Miscellaneous wholesale
 - 98 Agents and brokers
 - (26) Department stores
 - 99 Department stores
 - (27) Retail trade — dry goods, apparel and accessories
 - 100 Retail trade — dry goods, apparel and accessories
 - (28) Retail trade — food and grocery stores
 - 101 Beverage and seasoning stores
 - 102 Meat and poultry stores
 - 103 Fresh fish stores
 - 104 Vegetable and fruit stores
 - 105 Confectionery and retail bakeries
 - 106 Rice, barley and other cereals stores
 - 107 Miscellaneous retail food and beverage stores
 - (29) Eating and drinking places
 - 108 Eating and drinking places
 - (30) Retail trade — furniture, fixture and household utensils
 - 109 Furniture, fixture and straw mat stores
 - 110 Hardware, kitchenware, chinaware, glassware and household utensils stores
 - 111 Household appliances-stores
 - (31) Miscellaneous retail trade
 - 112 Motor vehicles, bicycle and cart stores
 - 113 Drug and toiletry stores
 - 114 Fuel stores
 - 115 Book and stationery stores
 - 116 Miscellaneous retail trade
- H. Finance and insurance
 - (32) Finance and insurance
 - 117 Banks and trust companies
 - 118 Miscellaneous finance
 - 119 Securities and commodity brokers, dealers and exchanges
 - 120 Insurance agents and brokers
- I. Real estate
 - (33) Real estate
 - 121 Real estate
- J. Transport and communication
 - (34) Transportation and warehousing
 - 122 Railroads
 - 123 Highway passenger transportation

- 124 Highway freight transportation
- 125 Water transportation
- 126 Air transportation
- 127 Warehousing
- 128 Services incidental to transport
- (35) Communication
 - 129 Communication
- K. Electricity, gas and water
 - (36) Electricity, gas and water
 - 130 Electric light and power
 - 131 Gas manufacture and distribution
 - 132 Water supply
- L. Services
 - (37) Personal services
 - 133 Domestic service (resident)
 - 134 Domestic service (non-resident)
 - 135 Hotels, room for rent, boarding houses and other lodgings
 - 136 Cleaning, laundries and dyeing services
 - 137 Barber shops
 - 138 Beauty shops
 - 139 Bath houses
 - 140 Garment sewing repair and service, footwear repair shops and shoeshine shops
 - 141 Miscellaneous personal services
 - (38) Amusement and recreation services
 - 142 Motion pictures
 - 143 Theatres, entertainment facilities (except motion pictures) and companies for entertainment
 - 144 Athletic field and other amateur sports facilities, parks and amusement parks
 - 145 Amusement halls
 - 146 Miscellaneous amusement and recreation services
 - (39) Broadcasting
 - 147 Broadcasting
 - (40) Repair services
 - 148 Automobile repair and related services
 - 149 Machine repair shops
- 150 Miscellaneous repair services
 - (41) Business services
 - 151 Co-operative union (not elsewhere classified)
 - 152 Advertisement, inquirment and information services
 - 153 Building services
 - 154 Miscellaneous business services
 - (42) Medical and other health services and sewage cleaning
 - 155 Hospitals and clinics
 - 156 Miscellaneous medical
 - 157 Sewage cleaning
 - 158 Other health services and sewage cleaning
 - (43) Educational services
 - 159 Schools, colleges and universities
 - 160 Miscellaneous educational services
 - (44) Miscellaneous services
 - 161 Judicial services
 - 162 Accounting, auditing and book-keeping services
 - 163 Professional engineering and architectural services
 - 164 Professional services not elsewhere classified
 - 165 Religion
 - 166 Social insurance and social welfare
 - 167 Academic institutes
 - 168 Political associations
 - 169 Miscellaneous services
 - 170 Foreign government
- M. Government
 - (45) Government
 - 171 Central government
 - 172 Local government
- N. Unclassifiable
 - (46) Unclassifiable
 - 173 Unclassifiable

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

Used in the 1970 Population Census of Japan

- A. Professional and technical workers
 - (1) Scientific researchers
 - 1 Natural science researchers
 - 2 Cultural and social sciences researchers
 - (2) Engineers and technicians
 - 3 Mining engineers
 - 4 Metallurgical engineers
 - 5 Mechanical engineers
 - (3) Medical and public health technicians
 - 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

- 13 Physicians
- 14 Dentists
- 15 Pharmacists
- 16 Midwives
- 17 Public health nurses
- 18 Nutritionists
- 19 Nurses
- 20 Chiropractors, masseurs, acupuncturists and osteopaths
- 21 Other medical and public health technicians
- (4) Judicial workers
 - 22 Judges, prosecutors and lawyers
 - 23 Other judicial workers
- (5) Registered accountants
 - 24 Registered accountants and licenced tax accountants
- (6) Professors and teachers
 - 25 Kindergarten teachers
 - 26 Primary school teachers
 - 27 Secondary school teachers
 - 28 High school teachers
 - 29 Professors; college and university
 - 30 Teachers of blind, dumb and protective schools
 - 31 Other teachers
- (7) Religious workers
 - 32 Religious workers
- (8) Authors, reporters and editors
 - 33 Authors
 - 34 Reporters and editors
- (9) Fine artists, designers and photographers
 - 35 Sculpture artists and art craftsmen
 - 36 Designers
 - 37 Photographers and cameraman
- (10) Musicians, stage artists and professional sportsmen
 - 38 Musicians
 - 39 Actors, stage dancers and performers
 - 40 Professional sportsmen
- (11) Miscellaneous professional and technical workers
 - 41 Veterinarians
 - 42 Kindergarteners
 - 43 Social and welfare workers
 - 44 Private teachers
 - 45 Professional and technical workers not elsewhere classified
- B. Managers and officials
 - (12) Government officials
 - 46 Government officials
 - (13) Directors of company and corporation
 - 47 Directors of company
 - 48 Directors of public enterprise
 - 49 Directors of other corporation
- (14) Other managers and administrators
 - 50 Station masters and chief operation officers
 - 51 Masters of post, telegram and telephone offices
 - 52 Managers and administrators not elsewhere classified
- C. Clerical and related workers
 - (15) General clerical workers
 - 53 General clerical workers
 - 54 Accounting clerks
 - 55 Clerical workers in post and communication
 - (16) Out-door clerical workers
 - 56 Bill and account collectors
 - 57 Other out-door clerical workers
 - (17) Other clerical and related workers
 - 58 Clerical workers in transportation
 - 59 Stenographers and typists
 - 60 Key punchers
 - 61 Operators of electronic machinery
- D. Sales workers
 - (18) Sales workers of commodities
 - 62 Retail dealers
 - 63 Wholesale dealers
 - 64 Restaurant operators
 - 65 Salesmen and sales clerks
 - 66 Peddlers and street vendors
 - 67 Junk dealers
 - (19) Sales related workers
 - 68 Commodity brokers
 - 69 Travelling salesmen (except insurance)
 - 70 Insurance agents
 - 71 Real estate agents and brokers
 - 72 Pawn brokers
 - 73 Other sales related workers
- E, F. Farmers, lumbermen and fishermen
 - (20) Farmers and lumbermen
 - 74 Farmers and sericulturists
 - 75 Livestock raisers
 - 76 Forest rearers
 - 77 Timber fellers and loggers
 - 78 Timber collectors and log transporters
 - 79 Charcoal makers and firewood choppers
 - 80 Gardeners and landscape gardeners
 - 81 Other agricultural and forestry workers
 - (21) Fishermen and kindred workers
 - 82 Fishermen
 - 83 Skippers, seamen, chief engineers and

- engineers of fishing boat
- 84 Seaweed and shell gatherers
- 85 Aquiculture workers
- 86 Other fishery workers
- G. Workers in mining and quarrying occupations
- (22) Workers in mining and quarrying occupations
- 87 Metal ore diggers
- 88 Coal diggers
- 89 Quarrymen
- 90 Sand, gravel and clay collectors
- 91 Prop setters
- 92 Mining underground carriers
- 93 Metal ore and coal sorters
- 94 Other workers in mining and quarrying occupations
- H. Workers in transport and communications occupations
- (23) Workers operating land transport
- 95 Electric locomotive engineers and steam locomotive engineers
- 96 Motormen in railway
- 97 Automobile drivers
- (24) Workers operating marine and air transport
- 98 Ship captains, navigators and pilots (except fishing boat)
- 99 Chief ship engineers and ship engineers
- 100 Pilots, aircraft navigators and engineers
- (25) Other workers operating transport
- 101 Conductors
- 102 Marshallingmen, signalmen, switchmen and couplers
- 103 Deckhands
- 104 Engine-cleaners
- 105 Workers operating other transport not elsewhere classified
- (26) Communication workers
- 106 Radiotelegraphists
- 107 Wiretelegraphists
- 108 Telephone operators
- 109 Mail and telegram deliverers
- 110 Other communication workers
- I. Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers
- (27) Metal material workers
- 111 Iron and steel furnacemen and pourers
- 112 Nonferrous metal smelters and pourers
- 113 Molders
- 114 Forgers and hammermen
- 115 Metal rolling mill operators

- 116 Wire drawing machine operators
- 117 Tempering workers
- 118 Other metal material workers
- (28) Metal processing, machine repairing and assembling workers
- 119 Metal cutting machine operators
- 120 Metal press machine operators
- 121 Welders and framecutters
- 122 Boiler makers, iron founder and riveters
- 123 Tinsmiths, coppersmiths and sheet metal workers
- 124 Metal engravers
- 125 Galvanizers
- 126 Hand finishers
- 127 Other metal processing workers
- (29) General machine assembling and repairing workers
- 128 General machine assemblers
- 129 General machine repairmen
- (30) Electric machine assembling and repairing workers
- 130 Electric machine assemblers and repairmen
- 131 Semi-conductor products makers
- 132 Electric lamp and electronic tube assemblers
- 133 Electric wire and cable makers
- 134 Other electric machine assembling and repairing workers
- (31) Transportation equipment assembling and repairing workers
- 135 Automobile assemblers
- 136 Automobile repairmen
- 137 Railway car assemblers and repairmen
- 138 Ship assemblers and repairmen
- 139 Aircraft assemblers and repairmen
- 140 Bicycle assemblers and repairmen
- 141 Other transportation equipment assembling and repairing workers
- (32) Meter and optical instrument assembling and repairing workers
- 142 Watch assemblers and repairmen
- 143 Lens grinders and adjusters
- 144 Optical instrument assemblers and repairmen
- 145 Meter assemblers and adjusters
- 146 Other meter and optical instrument assembling and repairing workers
- (33) Silk reel and textile workers
- 147 Silk reelers
- 148 Spinners
- 149 Doublers and thread and yarn twisters

- 150 Winders
- 151 Loom preparers
- 152 Weavers
- 153 Knitters
- 154 Net and rope makers (except metal and straw)
- 155 Textile and yarn washers and bleachers
- 156 Textile dyers
- 157 Other silk reel and textile workers
- (34) Garment and related textile fabrics workers
- 158 Tailors
- 159 *Kimono* makers
- 160 Dress makers for ladies and kids
- 161 Sewing machinists
- 162 Cutters
- 163 Embroiderers
- 164 Other textile fabrics workers
- (35) Wood, bamboo, grass and vine products workers
- 165 Sawyers
- 166 Chippermen
- 167 Veneer makers
- 168 Wood workers
- 169 Joiners, cabinet makers and related wood workers
- 170 Ship carpenters
- 171 Coopers
- 172 Bamboo products makers
- 173 Grass and vine products makers
- 174 Other wood, bamboo, grass and vine products workers
- (36) Pulp, paper and paper products workers
- 175 Pulp makers and paper makers
- 176 Paper millers
- 177 Paper container makers
- 178 Paper products workers
- 179 Other pulp, paper and paper products workers
- (37) Printing and bookbinding workers
- 180 General stereotypers
- 181 Type-pickers and type-setters
- 182 Pressmen
- 183 Bookbinders
- 184 Other printing and bookbinding workers
- (38) Rubber and plastic products workers
- 185 Rubber makers
- 186 Rubber products formers
- 187 Plastic products formers and finishers
- 188 Other rubber and plastic products workers
- (39) Leather and leather products workers

- 189 Leather tanners
- 190 Shoemakers and shoe repairmen
- 191 Other leather and leather products makers
- (40) Ceramic, clay and stone products workers
- 192 Ceramic raw material workers
- 193 Glass formers
- 194 Potters
- 195 Ceramic decorators
- 196 Brick, tile and earthen pipe makers
- 197 Cement workers
- 198 Cement products makers
- 199 Stone cutters
- 200 Other ceramic, clay and stone products workers
- (41) Food and beverage manufacturing workers
- 201 Grain polishers and millers
- 202 Bakers and confectioners
- 203 Macaroni and other noodle makers
- 204 *Tofu* (bean-curd), paste of arum root and other allied products makers
- 205 Sugar makers
- 206 Tea processing workers
- 207 *Miso* makers and soy makers
- 208 Canned and bottled food makers
- 209 *Sake*, beer and other alcoholic beverage makers
- 210 Nonalcoholic beverage makers
- 211 Dairy products makers
- 212 Aquatic products processing workers
- 213 Oil and fat of animals or plants makers
- 214 Other food and beverage manufacturing makers
- (42) Chemical products workers
- 215 Chemical operatives
- 216 Oil and fat processing workers
- 217 Other chemical products workers
- (43) Construction workers
- 218 Construction contractors
- 219 House carpenters
- 220 Roofers
- 221 Plasterers
- 222 Construction assistants (*Tobishoku*)
- 223 Brick layers and tile setters
- 224 Pipe fitters
- 225 *Tatami* installers
- 226 Construction Labourers
- 227 Trackmen
- 228 Other construction workers
- (44) Stationary engine and construction machinery operators
- 229 Boiler engineers and firemen

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- 230 Crane and winch operators
- 231 Construction machinery operators
- 232 Other stationary engine operators
- (45) Electrical workers
 - 233 Electric power station and substation operators
 - 234 Linemen
 - 235 Electrical equipment fitters
 - 236 Telephone and telegraph installers
 - 237 Other electrical workers
- (46) Miscellaneous craftsman and production process workers
 - 238 Tobacco workers
 - 239 Painters
 - 240 Lacquerers
 - 241 Upholsters
 - 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 wrapper
 - 252 Motion picture projectionists
 - 253 Other miscellaneous craftsman and production process workers
- (47) Labourers not elsewhere classified
 - 254 Packers and wrappers
 - 255 Warehousemen
 - 256 Longshermen
 - 257 Stevedores and carriers
 - 258 Railway station labourers
 - 260 Other labourers
- J. Protective service workers
 - (48) Protective service workers
 - 261 Member of the Self-defence Forces
 - 262 Policemen including marine and railway
 - 263 Fire fighters
 - 264 Guards, watchmen and janitors
 - 265 Other protective service workers
 - K. Service workers
 - (49) Domestic service workers
 - 266 Domestic maids (resident)
 - 267 Housekeepers
 - 268 Other domestic service workers
 - (50) 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 Barmaid and cabaret waitresses
 - 277 *Geisha*-girls and hall dancers
 - 278 Recreation and amusement place workers
 - 279 Temporary keepers, footgear caretakers and lessors
 - 280 Other personal service workers
 - (51) Miscellaneous service workers
 - 281 Masters and *Banto* (attendants) of hotel, *geisha*-house etc.
 - 282 Superintendents of lodging, apartment house and matrons
 - 283 Fashion models and other advertising workers
 - 284 Sweepers and garbage men
 - 285 Miscellaneous service workers
 - L. Unclassifiable
 - (52) Unclassifiable
 - 286 Unclassifiable