

OUTLINE OF THE 1970 POPULATION CENSUS

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 5 of the Statistics Law (Law No. 43 of 1954).

For the execution of the census, the following related notifications, regulation and instructions were established.

Designated Statistics No. 20: Notification of Designation of the 1970 Population Census (Notification No. 276 of August 14, 1970)

Notification of the Execution of the 1970 Population Census (Notification No. 277 of August 14, 1970)

Regulation for the 1970 Population Census (Regulation No. 121 of August 14, 1970)

Instruction for the Execution of the 1970 Population Census (Instruction No. 24 of August 14, 1970)

Areal Coverage of Enumeration

The 1970 Population Census was carried out on the date of census throughout the Ryukyu Islands (meaning the area as provided for in Article 1 of the CA Ordinance No. 68, dated 29 February 1952, entitled "Provisions of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands"). The area is correspondent to the administrative area of the former Okinawa Prefecture and constitutes and includes those islands, islets, atolls and rocks and territorial waters within the following boundaries:

- 28° North Latitude, 124°40' East Longitude; thence
- 24° North Latitude, 122° East Longitude; thence
- 24° North Latitude, 133° East Longitude; thence
- 27° North Latitude, 131°50' East Longitude; thence
- 27° North Latitude, 128°18' East Longitude; thence
- 28° North Latitude, 128°18' East Longitude; thence to the point of origin.

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 Okinawa. 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 85 of the School Education Law (Law No. 3 of 1958): 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, his home: If he had no home, he was enumerated at the port being regarded as a man having his home on the ship.

(4) Persons in a prison or a detention house with fixed penalties and those in a reformatory: the institution

(5) In the case of a person who has had no residence to live in for not less than three months, the enumeration of the person was made at the place where the person was at the time of the enumeration.

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

- (1) Foreigners in the employment of the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands and American Consulate, and who are in Okinawa
- (2) Foreign military personnel, military civilians and their dependents

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 activities
- (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), *machi* (town) and *mura* (village) under the supervision of the Chief Executive. The whole procedure was planned and administered by the Statistics Agency, Planning Department.

Before the census taking, the whole area of Okinawa was divided into 4,617 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 4,617 census enumerators who were temporarily employed by the Government for this census. Moreover, 297 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 starting from 24 through 30 of September 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 the 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 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 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 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 are mostly based on the complete count of questionnaires (excluding some parts which made by sampling), while the One-Percent Sample Tabulation, the Twenty-Percent Sample Tabulation and Tabulation on Internal Migration are planned to be done on the basis of sample questionnaires.

(1) Preliminary Count of Population

As the first report of the census result, the preliminary count of population by sex and of households for Okinawa, municipalities (i.e., *shi*, *machi* and *mura*) was officially released on November 30, 1970, and a report *Preliminary Count of Population* was published on December 16, 1970. This preliminary count was based on the entries in 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 jurisdiction.

(2) Final Count of Population

The final number of population for Okinawa and municipalities (i.e., *shi*, *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 official gazettes in April 26, 1971 and were also included in a report, *Final Count of Population*.

(3) Basic Tabulation

The basic tabulation is for the purpose of showing the most fundamental characteristics of the population and households enumerated during the 1970 Population Census. The results of basic tabulation will be shown in the same form, being classified by Okinawa, municipalities and enumeration districts and, especially for the enumeration districts, summarized tables will be prepared. Such parts of the results of basic tabulation are classified by Okinawa and municipalities are shown in "Report on the 1970 Population Census: Okinawa". Additionally, the results of tabulation by census tracts and by enumeration districts will be given out

in printed matter, etc. The Bureau of Statistics, Prime Minister's Office, will make public the results of basic enumeration for each prefecture in "Report on the 1970 Population Census, Volume III: Prefectures and Municipalities" and it is expected that, after the finish of basic enumeration for prefectures, the Bureau will publish the results for Japan as a whole (together with the results containing those for Okinawa for data) in "Report on the 1970 Population Census, Volume II: Japan by December in 1972 and the results by census tracts (including those for Okinawa) in "Report on the 1970 Population Census, Volume IV: Census Tracts" by March in 1973.

(4) 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, directions 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 will become available in Volume 6: *Commutation* (containing the results for Okinawa) published at the Bureau of Statistics, Prime Minister's Office, by the end of October in 1972.

(5) One-Percent Sample Tabulation

The one-percent sample tabulation is to be carried out to offer a prompt report of the 1970 Population Census concerning the basic characteristics of population for Japan, prefectures (including Okinawa) and cities of 500,000 inhabitants or more by using sample households with the sampling ratio of one to one hundred.

The results will be published in *Prompt Report of the Basic Findings of the 1970 Population Census* which will be issued by the Bureau of Statistics, Prime Minister's Office in the summer of 1971.

(6) Twenty-Percent Sample Tabulation

The twenty-percent sample tabulation is scheduled to be carried out after the completion of the Basic Tabulation to complement it by providing more detailed tables for Japan, prefectures (including Okinawa) and cities with 500,000 inhabitants or more regarding major subjects of the census inquiries by using sample households with the sampling ratio of one to twenty.

The results will be published in the separate volumes of Volume 5: *Results of Detailed Tabulation* which will be issued at the Bureau of Statistics, Prime Minister's Office, by the end of October in 1973.

(7) 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 (including Okinawa) and municipalities (i.e., *shi, ku, machi* and *mura*) will be published in the census report, Volume 7: *Internal Migration* which will be issued at the Bureau of Statistics, Prime Minister's Office by the end of 1973

(8) Other Publications Planned to be Issued

Besides those reports and prompt reports on the 1970 Population Census as hereinbefore referred to, a report containing increase and decrease ratios as to the results, composition ratios, etc. is scheduled to be issued under the title "Population of Okinawa".

Furthermore, in addition to "Population Statistics Map" showing the distribution of population by municipality, population density by municipality, etc., "1970 Population Census: Densely Inhabited Districts in Japan" indicating the population and boundaries of densely inhabited districts (including the figures for Okinawa) is scheduled to be issued by the Bureau of Statistics, Prime Minister's Office.

SAMPLE PROCEDURE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

Among the statistical tables presented in this report, Table 15 through Table 22 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.

Sample Design

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

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

Method of Estimation

The statistics are generally obtained by multiplying actual figures in the sample tabulation by five.

Sampling Error of Estimates

The figures obtained from the sample tabulation mentioned above are not necessarily consistent with these 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 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.

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

The following should be noted regarding Table 1:

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 has been calculated by the following formula, wherein A is an estimate and B is a coefficient of variation

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

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

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

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

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

Population

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

Land Area

The figures representing the land areas of Okinawa and municipalities as shown in this report are taken from the related data as of July, 1958 which are kept at the Land Survey Agency, Legal Affairs Department. However, the land areas of densely inhabited districts were surveyed by the Bureau of Statistics, Prime Minister's Office.

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

Nationality

Nationality refers to the country of citizenship. As for the treatment of dual citizenship, those who reported both Japanese and foreign nationalities are counted as Japanese, and those who reported two or more foreign nationalities are counted as being of the nationality which was entered in the first place in the

column "Nationality" of the questionnaire.
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-Sep. 1969", and "After Oct. 1969". Those who have resided in the present house 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 four groups.

Same *shi*, *machi* and *mura*: Those who moved within the same *shi*, *machi* or *mura* as present 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 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 category.

Persons attending school — those who are now attending school

Persons completed school — those who have graduated from school and are not attending school now

Persons never attended school — those who have 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, dressmaking schools, cooking schools, English conversation schools, training centers for the employees, etc. are not included in "school".

2. Type of School

Student 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, preparatory course of Normal School, etc.

Junior College · Higher Professional School

(Current) Junior College, Industrial Professional School, Higher Maritime 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.

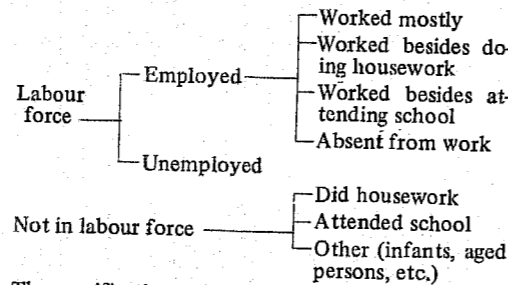
Ever-married Japanese Women, Children-ever-born per Woman

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

Children-ever-born per woman refer to the number of children born alive to a Japanese woman who has 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 persons who had a job or business but did no 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 sometimes presented in three groups in this report, where "Directors" are included in "Employees", and "Employers" and "Selfemployed persons" are grouped as "Workers on own account".

Employees — persons employed by a persons, 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

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 were doing home handicraft job are included here.

Family worker — 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.

- A. Agriculture
- B. Forestry and hunting
- C. Fishery and aquiculture
- D. Mining
- E. Construction
- F. Manufacturing
- G. Wholesale and retail trade
- H. Finance and insurance
- I. Real estate
- J. Transport and communication
- K. Electricity, gas and water
- L. Services
- M. Government
- N. Unclassifiable

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.

- A. Professional and technical workers
- B. Managers and officials
- C. Clerical and related workers
- D. Sales workers
- E.F. Farmers, lumbermen and fishermen
- G. Workers in mining and quarrying occupations
- H. Workers in transport and communications occupations
- I. Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers
- J. Protective service workers
- K. Service workers
- L. Unclassifiable

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-

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 fishermen		Exclude 80	2, 3, 4, 5
2. Agricultural employees	1, 2, 3, 4	F, 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	1. Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers	Exclude (47) (Labourers not elsewhere classified), (44) (Stationary engine and construction machinery operators) and (48) (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		(18) Sales workers of commodities (19) Other sales and related workers	62 Retail dealers 63 Wholesale dealers 56 Bill and account collectors Exclude 62, 63, and 64	1, 2, 4, 5
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)	80 Gardeners Exclude 98, 100, 101, 109, 226, and 227	1, 4, 5
15. Labourers	1, 2, 3, 4	G. Workers in mining and quarrying occupations L. Unclassifiable	(47) Labourers not elsewhere classified	109 Mail and telegram deliverers 226 Construction labourers 227 Trackmen 284 Janitors	1, 4, 5
16. Service workers	1, 2, 3, 4	K. Service workers	Exclude (49) Domestic service workers	64 Restaurant operators	1
17. Protective service workers	1, 2, 3, 4	J. Protective service workers	(49) Domestic 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, consult a book "Table of Contents, Explanation and Examples of the 1970 Occupational Classification" published by the Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister.

※(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
 ※(5) In the tables, the numbers of "unclassifiable" persons are included in the total numbers.

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 for employed persons.

1. Agricultural workers
2. Agricultural employees
3. Directors
4. Shop proprietors
5. Factory Proprietors
6. Service shop and other proprietors
7. Professional workers
8. Technical workers
9. Teachers and religious workers
10. Authors, artists and entertainers
11. Managers and Officials
12. Clerical workers
13. Sales workers
14. Skilled workers
15. Labourers
16. Service workers
17. Protective service workers
18. Students and pupils
19. Home handicraft workers
20. Houseworkers
21. Other non-active persons 15 years of age and over
22. Persons under 15 years of age
23. Unclassifiable

Kind 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 but 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 unmar-

ried 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) 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 (3), 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 (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.

Wages and salaries

Income such as wages and salaries including bonuses, allowances, tips, etc. received as employees of a company, a corporation, the 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 remittance 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: Relatives household, Non-relatives households and One-person household. Relatives 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
- (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

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 or fishery
- (4) Agricultural employees' mixed households ...

Households with head who is an employee in agriculture, forestry or 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' household ... 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-employed 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 worker**
- V Households whose economic type is not classifiable**

In case where 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 types, the above classification was made without referring to the characteristics of those who are not related to the head of household. For the English presentation of the more detailed classification of the economic type of household, see Volume 2. The classification explained above, is the same as for the 1965 census.

Kind of Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified into the following three 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.

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 municipal governments, Ryukyu Land and Housing Corporation, 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

The numbers of dwelling rooms 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-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 of the prefecture are inserted in the last part of this volume.

Census Tracts

Census tracts were established in the cities with population of 200,000 and over (including the wards of *Tokyo-to*), and in the cities of prefectural capital. A census tract was delimited so as to comprise, approximately 10,000 population on the average, which are almost homogeneous in social and economic characteristics. The size of a census tract ranges between 20,000 and 5,000 population, with the exception of census tracts which include a social institution or a reformatory institution with 100 inmates or more, or camp of Self-Defence Force.

The enumeration districts for the 1970 Population Census were delineated within each census tract, and for the future comparison of the successive censuses, the boundaries of the census tracts are to be fixed over time hereafter.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

used in the 1970 Population Census

- 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. Agriculture-food products of preservation (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, 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 and their products, fur
 - 54. Leather tanning and finishing
 - 55. Boot and shoe cut stock 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
- G. Wholesale and retail trade
 - (25) Wholesale trade
 - 88. Wholesale trade of textile goods, clothes and miscellaneous personal effects
 - 89. Farm, livestock and aquatic products
 - 90. Food and beverages
 - 91. Drugs and toiletries
 - 92. Chemical and related products
 - 93. Minerals and metals
 - 94. Machinery and equipment
 - 95. Building materials
 - 96. Furniture and house furnishings
 - 97. Miscellaneous wholesale trade
 - 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
- 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 services (resident)
 - 134. Domestic services (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. Both houses
 - 140. Garment sewing and repair service, footwear repair shops and shoeshine shops
 - 141. Miscellaneous personal services
 - (38) Amusement and recreation services
 - 142. Motion pictures
 - 143. Theatres and entertainment facilities (except motion pictures), theatrical companies
 - 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. Automobiles repair and related services
 - 149. Machine repair shops
 - 150. Miscellaneous repair services
- (41) Business services
 - 151. Co-operative union (not elsewhere classified)
 - 152. Advertisement, inurement and information services
 - 153. Building services
 - 154. Miscellaneous business services
- (42) Medical, other health services and sewage cleaning
 - 155. Hospitals and clinics
 - 156. Miscellaneous medical services
 - 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. Legal 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

- A. Professional and technical workers
 - (1) Scientific investigators
 - 1. Investigators of natural sciences
 - 2. Investigators of cultural sciences
 - (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. Information management technicians
 - 12. Other engineers and technicians
 - (3) Medical and public health 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 cameramen
 - (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. Kindergartners
 - 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
 - 51. Station masters and chief operation officers
 - 51. Masters of post, telegram and telephone office
 - 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 venders
 - 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. Propsetters
 - 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. Semiconductor 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 reeler
 - 148. Spinners
 - 149. Doublers and thread and yarn twistors
 - 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 containers 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 shoerepairmen
 - 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* (dried 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 alcohol makers
- 210. Nonalcoholic beverage makers
- 211. Dairy products makers
- 212. Aquatic products processing workers
- 213. Oils and fats of animals and 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
 - 223. Brick layers and tile setters
 - 224. Pipe fitters
 - 225. *Tutami* installers
 - 226. Construction labourers
 - 227. Trackmen
 - 228. Other construction workers
- (44) Stationary engine and construction machinery operators
 - 229. Boiler engineers and firemen
 - 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 fitter
 - 236. Telephone and telegraph installer
 - 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. Longsheremen
 - 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 door-keepers
 - 265. Other protective service workers
- K. Service workers
 - (49) Domestic service workers
 - 266. Domestic maids
 - 267. Personal maids
 - 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 and apartment house and matrons
 - 283. Fashion models and other advertising workers
 - 284. Janitors
 - 285. Miscellaneous service workers
- L. Unclassifiable
 - (52) Unclassifiable
 - 286. Unclassifiable