

1. OUTLINE OF THE POPULATION CENSUS OF 1950

Date of the Census:

The Census was conducted as of 00.01, 1 October 1950.

Legal basis for the Census:

The Census was taken in conformity with Article 4 of the Statistics Law, Ordinance for the Census of 1950 (Ordinance No. 364, 1949), and related regulations. This Census was conducted as a part of the World-wide Census of 1950 sponsored by the United Nations, through the recommendation of the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Area of enumeration:

The enumeration was conducted throughout the entire area of Japan Proper. The following areas formerly considered a part of Japan Proper but not currently under the administrative jurisdiction of the Japanese Government were excluded:

Karafuto: entire area

Hokkaido: Kunashiri-gun (Tomari-mura and Ruyobetsu-mura); Shikotan-gun (Shikotan-mura); Shana-gun (Shana-mura); Etorofu-gun (Rubetsu-mura); Shibetoro-gun (Shibetoro-mura); Uruppu-gun; Shinshiru-gun; Shumushu-gun; Suisho-jima, Yuri-shima, Akiyuri-shima, Shibotsu-shima and Taraku-shima of Habomai-mura of Hanasaki-gun

Tokyo-to: Ogasawara-shicho

Shimane-ken: Take-shima of Goka-mura, Ochi-gun

Kagoshima-ken: Oshima-gun, except Iwo-shima, Take-shima and Kuro-shima of Jutto-son

Okinawa-ken: entire area

Population enumerated:

This is the first regular census conducted on a *de jure* basis. Information was also obtained on a *de facto* basis but this tabulation has not been completed and the figures shown in this volume are the *de jure* count. The following special rules regarding residence should be noted:

- a) Students were enumerated in dormitories, boarding houses, etc. where they usually lived rather than at their parents' homes.
- b) Patients in mental institutions, tuberculosis sanatoria and leprosaria were enumerated at these places rather than at the homes of their families.
- c) Patients in the hospitals were enumerated at their hospitals if they had been there 6 months or more. Otherwise, they were enumerated at their usual place of residence outside the hospitals.
- d) Crews aboard ships were enumerated, as they usually reside aboard ships, provided they had no usual place of residence on land.
- e) Persons in prisons and juvenile detention houses whose penalties had been fixed were enumerated at these institutions. Persons who were detained but whose penalties had not been fixed were enumerated at their usual place of residence outside the institutions, provided they had one.

- f) Persons who had no usual place of residence were enumerated at the places where they stayed on 1 October 1950. Foreign tourists temporarily in Japan, for example, were enumerated where they were on 1 October. Vagrants who had no usual residence were enumerated where they were found during the special enumeration conducted in the early morning of 1 October.

All persons in Japan were enumerated except those specially excluded in accordance with Article 2 of the Alien Registration Ordinance. Persons thus excluded were:

- 1 Military personnel of the Allied Forces and those who were attached to the Allied Forces and members of their families
- 2 Members of missions which were appointed or approved by SCAP, their employees and members of their families
- 3 Those who resided in Japan with official missions of foreign governments, their suites and their families

How the Census was conducted:

The Census enumeration, which was within the jurisdiction of mayors of *shi* or heads of *ku*, *machi*, *mura*, under the supervision of the governors of *to*, *do*, *fu*, *ken*, was planned and administered by the Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister.

In preparation for the enumeration, the area of all *shi*, *ku*, *machi* and *mura* throughout the country was divided into enumeration districts. There were 369,994 enumeration districts, including 344,125 ordinary districts, 24,470 special districts and 1,399 water districts.

355,071 enumerators were especially appointed to carry out the enumeration together with 19,824 supervisors responsible for the training and supervision of the enumerators. The enumeration was conducted in two stages, the Preliminary Survey and the Actual Enumeration. The Preliminary Survey was made from 24 to 26 September 1950, and the Actual

Enumeration was made during the 3-day period from 1 to 3 October 1950. In the Preliminary Survey the Census Check Sheets were used. In the Actual Enumeration enumerators used the Main Census Schedules for enumerating persons in their usual place of residence and the Temporary Resident Schedules for enumerating temporarily present persons. The enumeration depended upon the interview system. Each enumerator visited every household in his district to interview the head or representative of each household and the enumerator himself recorded the information on the schedule. A detailed statement of enumeration procedures is given in Population Census of 1950, Volume I, Total Population, page 18.

Enumeration items:

The following items were reported on the Main Census Schedule on which each person was enumerated at his usual place of residence:

- Number and classification of household
- Kind of living quarters, tenure and number of *tatami*
- Name
- Relationship to head of household
- Presence or absence in household on the Census date and, if absent, reason for absence
- Sex
- Date of birth
- Place of birth
- Labor force status
- School attendance and number of years of school completed
- Nationality or native place (citizenship)
- Repatriation and per-war residence of repatriates
- Marital Status
- Number of times married, duration of marriage and number of children ever born to women who have ever been married

Number of persons temporarily present in household

The following items were reported on the Temporary Resident Schedule on which temporary residents were enumerated:

- Name
- Sex
- Date of birth
- Nationality or native place (citizenship)
- Marital Status
- Place of temporary presence
- Reason for presence at this place
- Length of absence from usual place of residence
- Usual place of residence and name of head of household

Tabulation and publication of Census results:

A preliminary count of persons and households was released on 28 December 1950. This count was made from the enumerators' Check Sheets. Tabulations were first made by each *shi*, *machi*, and *mura* office, then consolidated

2. OUTLINE OF TEN PERCENT SAMPLE TABULATION METHOD

It is obvious that an individual person or household is theoretically the best sampling unit in a population census tabulation, from the point of view of sampling error. In our country, household sample tabulations were made of the population censuses of 1920 and 1930.¹⁾ In this Census, however, enumeration districts (EDs) were used as sampling units and individual persons were used as sampling units only in special cases as an auxiliary. The EDs were designed to include 50 households on the average, but actually they ranged from 30 to 70 households excluding some exceptional cases. Thus the variation in the size of EDs is relatively small, and therefore, it is of little value to take individual persons as sampling units, considering the tremendous difficulty in drawing one person at random from each ten lines in all schedules, compared with one ED at random out of each

at each prefectural office and finally by the Bureau of Statistics.

The final count of the total number of persons was made centrally by the Bureau of Statistics on the basis of the actual schedules submitted. Results were published in the Official Gazette beginning 10 February and continuing until 28 February. The final count of the total persons numbered to 83,199,637.

Preliminary national figures for age, sex, labor force status and housing were obtained from tabulations of a one percent sample, and published on 19 May and 29 June 1951.

Similar tabulations for prefectures and 6 largest cities, and additional details for the country as a whole, on nationality or native place (citizenship), education, fertility, etc., had become available from tabulations of a ten percent sample. They had been published by April 1952.

All data, including selected tabulations on a 100 percent basis, will be published by 1953.

ten EDs. The use of EDs as sampling units also simplified administrative problems in processing schedules, and thereby not only reduced opportunities for errors but also speeded up operation by several months. For example, we could process all the schedules of each sample ED without handling the remaining 90 percent. There were, of course, several EDs which were quite abnormal and naturally unsuitable for sampling units as such, and for these EDs special procedures were adopted. Thus, EDs were classified into three categories for sampling tabulation purposes.

(a) Special EDs.

- i Those EDs which contained 5 or less households, and for which the average size of household was 20 persons or more.
- ii Those EDs which contained one or more households with 100 persons or more.²⁾

(b) Divisible EDs. Those EDs other than the category (a) having 500 persons or more.

(c) Ordinary EDs. All EDs other than the categories (a) and (b).

The divisible EDs (category b), which were too large to be treated as sampling units, were subdivided into several parts according to their size, and considered as several ordinary EDs based on the following rule:

500— 749 persons, 2 ordinary EDs,

750— 999 " 3 " "

1000—1249 " 4 " "

and each additional 250 persons makes one ordinary ED.

The subdivision of the divisible ED into ordinary EDs was made on the schedule basis, and the aliquant parts of the dividant (number of the schedules in a divisible ED) were added one by one to the batches from the last one (thus 22 schedules divided into 5 batches make 4, 4, 4, 5, 5). However, in case any member of a household was carried over to the succeeding batches according to the above mentioned

rule, such a person was included in the batch to which the head of the household belonged.

Ordinary EDs and divisible EDs, subdivided as above, were numbered consecutively throughout the whole country, and each 100 EDs were made to form one pack, and 10 EDs out of each pack were drawn at random as sample EDs, and used for the 10 percent sampling tabulation.

All of the special EDs were used for sampling tabulation, with samples drawn from individuals in the ED according to the following method: 6 lines were drawn at random out of the lines of the schedule (60 persons were reported in one sheet of the schedule), but the sample lines were allotted one to each ten lines, and the line numbers to be drawn were given in a specially prepared table. See Table 1)

Thus all the persons in the schedule of the sample EDs from ordinary and divisible EDs, together with persons entered in the sample lines drawn from the special EDs, make the sample of the 10 percent sampling tabulations.

Table 1—Class of Sample Line to be Selected from Each Schedule of Special Enumeration District

Last digit of special ED 1)	Last digit of schedule sheet No. of that ED 2)									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2
4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3
5	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4
6	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5
7	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6
8	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

1) Consecutive number given to special EDs by each prefecture.
2) Consecutive number given to schedules of each ED.

The 6 lines for each of the classes 1 to 10 were as follows—:

Class 1	7th line 18 " 24 " 33 " 43 " 57 "	Class 3	1st line 20 " 26 " 35 " 50 " 54 "	Class 5	2nd line 14 " 23 " 32 " 46 " 58 "	Class 7	10th line 19 " 30 " 38 " 42 " 53 "	Class 9	8th line 17 " 28 " 36 " 49 " 51 "
Class 2	5th line 12 " 25 " 31 " 47 " 60 "	Class 4	9th line 16 " 21 " 34 " 48 " 52 "	Class 6	6th line 11 " 27 " 40 " 41 " 59 "	Class 8	4th line 15 " 22 " 39 " 44 " 56 "	Class 10	3rd line 13 " 29 " 37 " 45 " 55 "

For example, the first sheet of the schedule of the 14th special ED in Hokkaido (Sapporo-shi 572-1) should be sampled as class 4 and the 6 lines to be entered in the sample are the 9th, 16th, 21st, 34th, 48th, and 52nd lines. The 2nd, 3rd and 4th sheets of the schedules in the 14th special ED were sampled as class 5 (line numbers 2, 14, 23, 32, 46, 58.), class 6 (line numbers 6, 11, 27, 40, 41, 59.) and class 7 (line numbers 10, 19, 30, 38, 42, 53.) respectively.

The number of the sample EDs obtained by this method of sampling compared with the original number of EDs of the whole country and the sample population thus selected compared with the total population are shown in Tables 2 and 3.

Table 2

Enumeration Districts	All Japan	All Shi	All Gun
(1) Number of enumeration districts	369 957 ¹⁾	139 903	230 054
(2) Increase due to dividing divisible enumeration districts	833	142	691
(3) Special enumeration districts	2 280	1 352	928
(4) Number of ordinary enumeration districts (1)+(2)-(3)	368 510	138 693	229 817
(5) Number of ordinary and divisible enumeration districts sampled	36 849 ²⁾	13 851 ²⁾	22 998

1) The number of EDs does not tally with the number of EDs stated on page 1, owing to the fact that, at the time of the selection of sampled EDs, there were some omissions of reports on the alternations of EDs brought about by the change of boundaries between shi, machi, and mura, and rapid increase in households due to the construction of dwelling houses under public operation, etc.
2) The figures were not exactly ten percent of the figures shown just above them due to the fact that there were some EDs, which were sampled as ordinary EDs and were changed later to special EDs and no substitute for them were sampled. The bias due from this change is insignificant.

Table 3

Population	All Japan	All Shi	All Gun
(1) Ordinary and divisible enumeration districts	82 349 946	30 708 047	51 639 999
(2) Sampled ordinary and divisible enumeration districts	8 223 009	3 063 509	5 159 400
(3) Special enumeration districts	849 691	495 044	356 447
(4) Sampled special enumeration districts	85 355	49 671	35 684
(5) Total population (1)+(3)	83 199 637	31 203 191	51 996 446
(6) Sampled population (2)+(4)	8 308 364	3 113 280	5 195 084
(7) (5)÷(6)	10 013	10 023	10 008

Method of computation of estimates:

The method of computation adopted is the simple ratio estimate arrived at by multiplying the actual numbers of sampled tabulation by the ratio between the whole population and the sampled population. The multiplying factor are shown in the following table 4:

Table 4 Multiplying factor

Area	Multiplying factor	Area	Multiplying factor
All Japan	10.01	Kyoto-fu	10.07
All shi	10.02	Osaka-fu	10.05
All gun	10.01	Hyogo-ken	10.04
Hokkaido	9.79	Nara-ken	10.28
Aomori-ken	10.37	Wakayama-ken	9.99
Iwate-ken	9.72	Tottori-ken	10.32
Miyagi-ken	10.08	Shimane-ken	9.69
Akita-ken	9.80	Okayama-ken	9.97
Yamagata-ken	9.89	Hiroshima-ken	10.14
Fukushima-ken	10.03	Yamaguchi-ken	9.87
Ibaragi-ken	9.98	Tokushima-ken	9.83
Tochigi-ken	10.24	Kagawa-ken	10.07
Gumma-ken	9.71	Ehime-ken	10.19
Saitama-ken	9.94	Kochi-ken	10.26
Chiba-ken	9.99	Fukuoka-ken	9.85
Tokyo-to	10.02	Saga-ken	10.34
Kanagawa-ken	10.03	Nagasaki-ken	10.08
Niigata-ken	10.13	Kumamoto-ken	9.84
Toyama-ken	10.25	Oita-ken	10.26
Ishikawa-ken	9.84	Miyazaki-ken	10.41
Fukui-ken	10.52	Kagoshima-ken	9.82
Yamanashi-ken	10.01	Ku-area of Tokyo-to	10.00
Nagano-ken	10.17		
Gifu-ken	9.94	Yokohama-shi	9.93
Shizuoka-ken	10.02	Nagoya-shi	10.38
Aichi-ken	10.14	Kyoto-shi	9.99
Mie-ken	9.95	Osaka-shi	10.17
Shiga-ken	9.75	Kobe-shi	10.09

But in reality, instead of multiplying each of the actual numbers of sampled tabulation by the multiplying factor, simply multiplied the actual numbers by 10, and then adopted the simple method of obtaining the definite figures by the table for revision prepared from the actual numbers and the magnitude of the

multiplying factor.

The figures shown in this report are rounded up to the nearest thousands. And percentage or ratio such as percent distribution of employed persons by occupations are calculated from the estimated numbers which had been rounded.

Notes:

No. 1 Refer to "The Outline of the Results of the Population Census 1920 by Sampling" (1924, Cabinet Statistics Bureau). Refer to "The Outline of the Results of the Population Census 1930 by Sampling" (1932, Cabinet Statistics Bureau).

No. 2 These two rules had the same purpose of segregating for special sampling procedures any enumeration district having one or more unusually large households. These households were primarily quasi-households such as dormitories for workers and public establishments and social institutions like student dormitories, hospitals, prisons, etc. At first, we listed as special ED any district which had 5 or less households with a total population of 100 or more persons or, in other words, an average size of household of 20 or more persons. This procedure automatically segregated all public establishments and social institutions having 20 or more persons, since each one of such places, regardless of size, was a special enumeration district by itself. This procedure, however, did not segregate all enumeration districts having large dormitories. For example, an enumeration district might have a total population of 300 persons in 31 households, making the average size of household 9.7 persons. In actuality, however, one of those households might contain 150 persons while the remaining

30 have an average of 5 persons each. We therefore segregated each prefecture to make a list of all households having 100 or more persons, together with the

enumeration district in which each household was located. These districts were then added to the first list of special enumeration districts.

3. RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The sampling error of estimates for all Japan, all Shi and all Gun:

As this error is equivalent to $\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$ of one percent tabulation, for items common to it, the sampling error of one percent tabulation is used as it is multiplied by $\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$. For other items tabulation is made for each of 360 EDs which were employed in calculating the sampling error of one percent tabulation, and by computing the coefficient of variation between EDs, the standard error of estimates, as in the case of one percent tabulation, is obtained for all Japan, all Shi and all Gun.

The sampling error of estimates for prefectures and six largest cities:

The standard error should be computed on the basis of the coefficient of variation between EDs within prefectures and six largest cities. But if the coefficient of variation between nation-wide districts is substituted, the standard error for prefectures and six largest cities may be calculated as the standard error for all Japan multiplied by

$$\sqrt{\frac{\text{all Japan enumeration districts}}{\text{prefectural enumeration districts}}}$$

The multipliers are shown in the following table:

Table 5

Area	Multiplier	Area	Multiplier	Area	Multiplier
Hokkaido	4.0	Yamanashi-ken	9.5	Kagawa-ken	9.0
Aomori-ken	8.0	Nagano-ken	6.0	Ehime-ken	7.0
Iwate-ken	8.0	Gifu-ken	6.5	Kochi-ken	8.5
Miyagi-ken	7.0	Shizuoka-ken	6.0	Fukuoka-ken	5.0
Akita-ken	8.0	Aichi-ken	4.5	Saga-ken	9.5
Yamagata-ken	7.5	Mie-ken	7.0	Nagasaki-ken	7.0
Fukushima-ken	6.0	Shiga-ken	9.0	Kumamoto-ken	7.0
Ibaragi-ken	6.5	Kyoto-fu	5.5	Oita-ken	8.0
Tochigi-ken	7.5	Osaka-fu	4.5	Miyazaki-ken	8.5
Gumma-ken	7.0	Hyogo-ken	4.5	Kagoshima-ken	6.5
Saitama-ken	6.0	Nara-ken	9.5	Ku-area of Tokyo-to	4.0
Chiba-ken	6.5	Wakayama-ken	8.5	Yokohama-shi	9.5
Tokyo-to	3.5	Tottori-ken	10.0	Nagoya-shi	8.0
Kanagawa-ken	5.5	Shimane-ken	9.0	Kyoto-shi	7.0
Niigata-ken	5.5	Okayama-ken	6.5	Osaka-shi	6.0
Toyama-ken	8.5	Hiroshima-ken	5.5	Kobe-shi	9.5
Ishikawa-ken	8.5	Yamaguchi-ken	7.0		
Fukui-ken	9.0	Tokushima-ken	9.5		

In order to obtain the sampling error of estimates for prefectures and six largest cities, it is necessary to find out the corresponding coefficient of variation of estimates first (ratio

of sampling error to the estimate) for all Japan, and multiply it with the above multiplier, thus obtaining the coefficient of variation of estimates for prefectures and six lar-

gest cities. The sampling error may be obtained by multiplying the estimates for prefectures and six largest cities by the coefficient of variation thus secured. For example, in order to know the standard error of the estimated population in labor force 10 years of age and over (3,104,000) in Hokkaido, stated in Table 2, find out first the coefficient of variation of estimated female population (36,616,000) for all Japan. Then multiply the coefficient of variation (0.002 thus secured by the multiplier 4.0 obtained in Hokkaido securing the coefficient of variation for Hokkaido. And multiplying this coefficient of variation

Table 6 Standard Error by Size of Estimated Figures

(a) Size of estimated figures	All Japan		All Shi		All Gun	
	(b) Standard error of estimated figures	(c) Coefficient of variation of estimated figures (b)÷(a)	(b) Standard error of estimated figures	(c) Coefficient of variation of estimated figures (b)÷(a)	(b) Standard error of estimated figures	(c) Coefficient of variation of estimated figures (b)÷(a)
80 000 000	160 000	0.002	—	—	—	—
60 000 000	120 000	0.002	—	—	—	—
40 000 000	80 000	0.002	—	—	—	—
20 000 000	60 000	0.003	60 000	0.003	80 000	0.002
10 000 000	40 000	0.004	50 000	0.005	60 000	0.003
5 000 000	25 000	0.005	30 000	0.006	50 000	0.005
2 000 000	12 000	0.006	16 000	0.008	30 000	0.006
1 000 000	8 000	0.008	9 000	0.009	14 000	0.007
500 000	4 500	0.009	5 000	0.010	8 000	0.008
200 000	2 000	0.010	3 000	0.015	5 000	0.010
100 000	1 500	0.015	2 000	0.020	3 000	0.015
50 000	1 000	0.020	1 250	0.025	2 000	0.020
20 000	450	0.025	600	0.030	1 250	0.025
10 000	350	0.035	400	0.040	600	0.030
					400	0.040

one-twentieth, and that of being larger than three times is about three-thousandth. Therefore, the sampling error may well be considered as being within two or three times the standard error in this table. For instance, the Table of Result No. 1 shows the estimated population in labor force 10 years old and over is 36,616,000 but the above table gives out its standard error as 80,000. Thus it follows that the sampling error is twice or three times the 80,000, that is, within 160,000 (or 240,000) After all, the population in labor

(0.008) by the estimated population in labor force 10 years of age and over in Hokkaido (3,104,000), the standard error (25,000) may be obtained.

Results of the Calculation:

The sampling error of estimates for all Japan, all *shi* and all *gun* (concerning tabulation items in this report) calculated as above may be roughly shown in Table 6 below. Generally speaking, the sampling error, which is the difference between the complete count and sampling tabulation, may probably be greater than the standard error by one-third, and the probability of being larger than twice is about

force 10 years old and over obtainable by a complete count, may be safely said to lie somewhere between 36,776,000 (or 36,856,000) arrived at by adding 160,000 (or 240,000) to the above estimate 36,616,000 and 36,456,000 (or 36,376,000) obtained by subtracting 160,000 (or 240,000) from the above figures. But the standard error of an estimate is not to be determined by the magnitude of estimate itself; it differs from item to item. The above table shows the standard error of items averaged for each class of estimates, and that

Table 7—Standard Error of Estimated Figures of Principal Items 1)

Item	Standard error			Item	Standard error				
	All Japan	All Shi	All Gun		All Japan	All Shi	All Gun		
Labor force status (male)	Total(14 years old and over)	0.002	0.003	0.003	Major industry group (male)-Cont.	Manufacturing	0.004	0.006	0.006
	In labor force	0.002	0.003	0.003		Wholesale and retail trade	0.005	0.007	0.006
	Employed, under 19 hours	0.006	0.013	0.007		Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.011	0.013	0.014
	Employed, 20—34 hours	0.006	0.011	0.007		Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	0.006	0.008	0.009
	Employed, 35—48 hours	0.003	0.003	0.004		Services	0.004	0.007	0.005
	Employed, 49—59 hours	0.003	0.005	0.004		Government	0.005	0.007	0.014
	Employed, 60 hours and over	0.005	0.008	0.005		Agriculture	0.004	0.015	0.006
	Not at work	0.008	0.010	0.012		Forestry and logging	0.031	0.068	0.033
	Unemployed	0.008	0.009	0.015		Fisheries and agriculture	0.038	0.091	0.042
	Not in labor force	0.003	0.005	0.004		Mining	0.038	0.058	0.055
Labor force status (female)	Attending school	0.004	0.006	0.004	Construction	0.024	0.020	0.041	
	Keeping house	0.011	0.004	0.013	Manufacturing	0.014	0.009	0.018	
	Unable to work	0.005	0.009	0.005	Wholesale and retail trade	0.006	0.009	0.006	
	Total(14 years old and over)	0.002	0.003	0.003	Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.012	0.021	0.017	
	In labor force	0.004	0.006	0.004	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	0.012	0.019	0.017	
	Employed, under 19 hours	0.008	0.016	0.008	Services	0.008	0.015	0.008	
	Employed, 20—34 hours	0.006	0.016	0.007	Government	0.009	0.014	0.012	
	Employed, 35—48 hours	0.004	0.007	0.006	Self-employed workers with paid employees	0.007	0.011	0.011	
	Employed, 49—59 hours	0.006	0.011	0.007	Self-employed workers without paid employees	0.004	0.007	0.004	
	Employed, 60 hours and over	0.006	0.010	0.007	Unpaid family workers	0.004	0.011	0.004	
Not at work	0.016	0.041	0.017	Wage and salary workers	0.003	0.005	0.005		
Major occupation group (male)	Unemployed	0.010	0.012	0.015	Self-employed workers with paid employees	0.019	—	0.023	
	Not in labor force	0.003	0.004	0.005	Self-employed workers without paid employees	0.005	0.007	0.008	
	Attending school	0.003	0.005	0.004	Unpaid family workers	0.004	0.011	0.004	
	Keeping house	0.003	0.004	0.006	Wage and salary workers	0.007	0.010	0.010	
	Unable to work	0.006	0.008	0.005	Meat and poultry stores	0.024	0.029	0.039	
	Professional and technical workers	0.007	0.011	0.008	Fresh fish stores	0.011	0.018	0.015	
	Managers and officials	0.010	0.014	0.017	Vegetable markets and fruits stores	0.012	0.016	0.018	
	Clerical and related workers	0.006	0.008	0.009	Candy, confectionery, and bakery goods stores	0.010	0.015	0.013	
	Sales workers	0.008	0.010	0.010	Eating and drinking places	0.013	0.015	0.030	
	Farmers, lumbermen, fishermen, and related workers	0.006	0.018	0.007	Dry goods, apparel, and accessories stores	0.013	0.020	0.015	
Major occupation group (female)	Workers in mine and quarry occupations	0.046	0.068	0.062	Footwear stores	0.019	0.022	0.032	
	Workers in operating transport occupations	0.014	0.014	0.023	Furniture and fixtures stores	0.024	0.021	0.047	
	Craftsmen, production process workers, and laborers	0.006	0.008	0.009	Drug and toiletry stores	0.024	0.022	0.035	
	Craftsmen and production process workers	0.006	0.008	0.009	Pottery and glassware stores	0.023	0.024	0.045	
	Laborers (except farm, mine, and service)	0.010	0.020	0.010	Hardware, kitchenware, household appliance, and farm and garden supply stores	0.010	0.014	0.013	
	Service workers	0.020	0.010	0.030	Bicycle stores	0.028	0.037	0.039	
	Professional and technical workers	0.020	0.040	0.010	Toy and sporting goods stores	0.025	0.029	0.045	
	Managers and officials	0.030	0.040	0.060	Meat and poultry stores	0.034	0.037	0.064	
	Clerical and related workers	0.008	0.010	0.010	Fresh fish stores	0.021	0.026	0.023	
	Sales workers	0.009	0.010	0.010	Vegetable markets and fruits stores	0.012	0.017	0.017	
Major industry group (male)	Farmers, lumbermen, fishermen, and related workers	0.007	0.019	0.007	Candy, confectionery, and bakery goods stores	0.009	0.012	0.014	
	Workers in mine and quarry occupations	0.060	0.104	0.070	Eating and drinking places	0.019	0.019	0.043	
	Workers in operating transport occupations	—	—	—	Dry goods, apparel, and accessories stores	0.020	0.139	0.017	
	Craftsmen, production process workers, and laborers	0.020	0.018	0.027	Footwear stores	0.021	0.024	0.042	
	Craftsmen and production process workers	0.018	0.009	0.013	Furniture and fixtures stores	0.059	0.054	—	
	Laborers (except farm, mine, and service)	0.020	0.033	0.025	Drug and toiletry stores	0.017	0.022	0.027	
	Service workers	0.010	0.020	0.020	Pottery and glassware stores	0.047	0.049	0.104	
	Agriculture	0.004	0.015	0.004	Hardware, kitchenware, household appliance, and farm and garden supply stores	0.011	0.018	0.013	
	Forestry and logging	0.023	0.054	0.023	Bicycle stores	0.045	0.087	0.052	
	Fisheries and agriculture	0.023	0.044	0.023	Toy and sporting goods stores	0.036	0.040	0.064	
Major industry group (female)	Mining	0.031	0.052	0.045					
	Construction	0.005	0.008	0.012					

1) Figures in this table represent the coefficient of variation obtained by dividing the standard error by the size of estimated figures. Figures below 4 decimal points are cut down.

of each item is separately given in Table 7. The standard error of items not given in this table may be inferred from tables 6 and 7. The standard error of ratios is not calculated, but it may be taken as follows:

- 1) In the ratio percent the coefficient of variation of smaller values is almost equal to the coefficient of variation of the population estimate which is the numerator of the ratio. For instance, the coefficient of variation of the percentage of all Japan unem-

4. EXPLANATION OF TERMS USED IN THIS CENSUS

Labor force status:

In this Census, labor force status was reported for all persons 10 years old and over. Table 5 of this report shows the number of persons 10 to 13 years of age in the labor force but detailed information regarding employment, unemployment, occupation and industry in subsequent tables is limited to persons 14 years old and over.

Labor force status was reported according to the actual activity of each person during the week preceding the Census (24 to 30 September.) This concept was also used in the 1947 Census but "usual employment, usual occupation and usual industry" were recorded in all previous censuses. Definitions of terms used in this Census are as follows:

1. Labor force status:

- (1) Persons in the labor force include all persons who were employed or seeking work.
 - A. Employed persons include those who were actually at work and those who had a job but were not at work.
 - a. Employed persons at work include all those who worked for pay or profit for one-half hour or more at any time during the survey week, (i.e., the week preceding the Census.) Working for pay or profit

employed persons 60 years old and over, as is stated in Table of Result No. 5a, is 0.5 percent of the unemployment persons which is almost equal to the coefficient of variation of the estimated all Japan unemployed person 60 years old and over.

- 2) In the ratio percent of less smaller values the coefficient of variation may be a little larger than the larger of the two coefficients of variation of the numerator and denominator of the ratio.

includes unpaid family work.

- b. Employed persons not at work are those persons who had a job but did not work during the survey week, because they were on paid vacation or were prevented from work by bad weather, labor disputes, illness, or family or personal affairs. Such persons were included in this category, however, only if they were receiving, or expected to receive income for the period absent from work or, if not, only if their absence up to the date of the Census was less than 30 days.
- B. Unemployed persons include those who did not work, had no job, and were actually seeking work or awaiting the results of previous applications for work during the survey week.
 - (2) Persons not in the labor force include all persons 10 years old and over who are not classified in any of the categories listed above. They are divided according to their main engagements during the survey week, such as, "Attending school", "Keeping house", "Unable to work due to illness, old

age, etc." and others, such as, Retired, and Not reported".

2. Occupation:

The occupation of each person was reported according to the kind of work actually done during the survey week. If a person was engaged in two or more kinds of work, he was reported according to the one at which he spent most hours. If the hours were equal, he was classified according to the one from which he received the most income.

If a person had a job but did not work during the survey week, the occupation classification refers to the job which he had. The Occupation Classification used in this report was especially prepared for the Population Census of 1950.

The outline of the Occupation Classification is as follows:

- (1) Professional and technical workers: This group includes persons engaged in professional and technical works which required special knowledge or technique and, in general, completion of higher education or equal qualification as engineers, doctors, pharmacists, lawyers, teachers, artists, etc.
- (2) Managers and officials: This group includes persons who manage an establishment or office as a whole, or a section or its equivalent, but not themselves engaged in office work, business, or the sale of goods, such as officials of companies, managers, station masters, ship captains, and public official above the rank of section chief, etc.
- (3) Clerical workers: This group includes persons who are engaged in all kinds of clerical or office work under the supervision of a manager or an official, such as clerk, typists, telephone operators and bill collec-

tors, etc.

- (4) Sales workers: This group includes persons who are engaged in the sale of goods, insurance policies, real estates securities, or in the work of sales or publicity agencies
- (5) Farmers, lumbermen, fishermen, and related workers: This group includes persons engaged in production and gathering of farm, forestry, marine products, and other useful natural products and breeding of livestock except mine products.
- (6) Workers in mines and quarries: This group includes persons who dig out coal or other metal ore, cut galleries (include rail tunnels way), transport coal or other metal ore to the surface of the ground or engage in sorting coal, such as metal ore diggers, drillers or borers, underground transporters and coal sorters, etc.
- (7) Workers in operating transport occupations: This group includes persons who are engaged in transportation of persons or goods by operating automobiles, locomotive engines and other traffic facilities, such as drivers of automobiles or buses, motor-men of tram cars, locomotive engineers and assistants, and boatmen, etc.
- (8) Craftsmen, production process workers, and laborers: This group includes all kinds of craftsmen, persons who are engaged in semi-skillful work in production process and laborers, such as mechanics, lathe operators, spinners, sawyers, crane drivers, roofers, earthwork laborers, and shoremen, etc.
- (9) Service workers: This group includes persons engaged in private household services, protective serv-

ices and other services for persons, such as maids, visiting household workers, policemen, railway policemen, bootblacks, porters, *geisha* and taxi dancers, etc.

- (10) Occupation not reported: This group includes persons who can not be classified in any one of the groups mentioned above because of uncertainty or deficiency of entries.

3 Industry:

The industry classification was determined by the kind of business done according to the kind of enterprise mentioned above. If a person worked in an establishment engaged in two or more kinds of enterprise, he was classified in the one in which he actually worked. If his work was not clearly identified with one particular kind of enterprise, he was then assigned to the main enterprise of the establishment. If a person followed the same occupation in two different kinds of enterprises during the survey week, he was classified according to the enterprise or kind of business in which he spent most hours. "Public service" includes government office workers, but government job-site workers are classified according to the kind of business activity performed at the job-site. The industry classification was an adaptation of the Standard Industrial Classification for Japan, especially prepared for the Population Census of 1950.

- (1) Agriculture: This group includes foregoing farms, livestock breeding, sericulture and agriculture, and professional services relating to agriculture directly in trust or by contract, such as farms on which silk worm eggs incubations, breeding, horticultures, etc. are conducted.

- (2) Forestry and logging: This group includes enterprises such as logging, transportation of timber, forest nursery, bark gathering and other forest products, and relating services. Hunting such as trapping and hunting by *kasumi-ami* is also included in this group.
- (3) Fisheries and aquaculture: This group includes enterprises engaged in catching fish, marine animals or crustacea, or gathering mollusca and marine plantlives which thrive naturally, and planting, cultivating or harvesting the marine lives.
- (4) Mining: This group includes enterprises which extract minerals which occurring in nature as either solids, liquids, or gases, and which may be organic or inorganic.
- (5) Construction: This group includes building or erection of structures or other fixed improvements at the building site, using raw or prefabricated construction materials.
- (6) Manufacturing: This group includes enterprises engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of organic or inorganic substances into new products and wholesale these products. In this case, the form of enterprise is no matter whether it is factory or home work. And there are many cases where the power-driven machines are used as a feature of the enterprise, but mutual work is also included.
- (7) Wholesale and retail trade: This group includes enterprises engaged in selling merchandise to retailers and other commercial or industrial users, and also in selling merchandise for personal or household consumption. Sales office of manufacturing and

mining companies, exporters and importers, agents, brokers and manufacturers of articles for retail sale on the same premises are also included.

- (8) Finance, insurance, and real estate: This group includes enterprises such as banks, trust companies, security brokers and dealers, mutual loan companies, pawn brokers, insurance companies and insurance agents and brokers, etc., and owner-operators, lessee-operators, speculative builders, subdividers of land, agents and brokers of real estate, and their relating services. Postal savings and post-office insurance carried out by central government or finances and insurances carried out by cooperative associations are also included in this category.
- (9) Transportation, communication, and other public utilities: This group includes enterprises engaged in; passenger and freight transportation by railway, highway, water and air, or furnishing services related to transportation; warehousing, furnishing mail, telephone, telegraph, broadcasting; other communication services; supplying electricity, gas, water or sanitary services (disposal of sewage, garbage, ashes and rubbish, etc.).
- (10) Services: This group includes enterprises primarily engaged in rendering services to individuals and business establishments which are not classified in other major groups, such as hotels and other lodging places, laundries, photographic studios, barbers, bath houses, advertising agencies, private employment agencies, news services, automobile repair services, storage garages, amusement and recreation services, medical and

other health services, educational services, religion and non-profit membership organizations, etc.

- (11) Government: This group includes the regular administrative departments and offices of national, prefectural and local governments. This group does not include governmental activities, except administrative, in such fields as transportation, communication, education, health, production, marketing, or the operation of financial institutions, each of which, together with other similar activities, is classified in their appropriate groups.
- (12) Industry not reported: This group includes enterprises which can not be to classified in any one of groups mentioned above because of the uncertainty or deficiency of entries. In table 22, industries were grouped in two groups and forestry and logging combined with agriculture as "Agriculture" and others are called as "non-agriculture".

4 Class of worker:

All employed persons were classified in one of the following five classes of workers. The category was determined according to their status on the job described in the occupation and industry report.

- (1) "Self-employed workers with paid employees" include persons who own and operate a private enterprise and employ one or more paid employees. They may also employ one or more unpaid family workers. This category includes persons who own and operate farms as well as stores, factories, etc. It also includes professional persons, such as doctors and lawyers provided they employ any paid assistants.

- (2) "Self-employed workers without paid employees" includes persons who own and operate a private enterprise but do not employ any paid employees although they may employ one or more unpaid family workers. This category, of course, includes owners of farms, stores, and factories as well as professional persons who have no paid employees.
- (3) "Unpaid family workers" refer primarily to persons in one household who work in the business of the head or some other member of the household without pay. However, any person who works in the family business of a relative without pay is an unpaid family worker, whether or not he lives in the household of the person who runs the business.
- (4) "Private wage and salary workers" are persons who are employed for wages or salaries in stores, companies, cooperative enterprises, or other juridical persons. This category includes not only shop assistants, clerks, salespersons, etc., but also presidents, managers, directors and other paid officials of banks, corporations, etc.
- (5) "Government workers" includes all persons working for the central government, *to, do, fu, ken, shi, ku, machi* and *mura* governments and the Allied Forces. Officials as well as clerks are included in this category. In this case, persons paid by the government at jobsite enterprises, are also included.

5 Hours worked:

This refers to the total number of hours worked during the survey week. If a person had two or more jobs, only one was described in the occupation, industry and class of worker classifications,

but the total hours worked on all jobs was reported.

Households:

In this Census all persons were enumerated at the place where they usually reside. Households are classified according to whether they were "Normal" or "Quasi". A normal household is defined as a group of 2 or more persons living together and sharing a family budget. Quasi households include: a) a person residing by himself and keeping his own budget; b) one or more persons residing under the same roof of a normal household but keeping separate budgets; and c) a group of persons residing in the same place but keeping separate budgets. "Living together" in one "place of residence" refers to one structure, two or more structures under one roof (frequently using connecting porches) or two or more structures in the same compound. "Family budget" refers to the expenditures which are essential for leading a family life. It should be noted that all persons in a normal household may not be related to the head. In Japan unrelated persons who live with a family are commonly called lodgers or boarders whether they pay rent or not. If they do not pay rental or boarding charges as such, they are included as members of the normal household. If they pay rent, however, they are classified as quasi households. Employees, servants, etc. living with a family are also classified as members of the normal household unless they keep separate budgets. Employees and lodgers who have their families with them and maintain separate family budgets are considered normal households. All single persons living in one structure but keeping separate budgets are grouped together as one quasi household.

This report shows data only for "normal" and "one person" households, and the term "private households" is used in the publication tables.