

1. SUMMARY OF THE 1955 PROVISIONAL POPULATION CENSUS

1. History of the Population Census

From the Initial Census of 1920 (9th year of Taisho) until the fifth census of 1940, the censuses of the Ryukyu Islands all taken as censuses of Okinawa Prefecture.

On February 1944 (19th year of Showa) a simple census was taken, but the result were not published due to world war II. The first postwar census was made by the U. S. Forces stationed in the Ryukyu Islands.

This provisional census is the second postwar census, second to the 1950's or the 8th to the Initial Census of 1920.

<u>Name of Census</u>	<u>Date of Census</u>	<u>Government Responsible for Survey</u>
The Initial Census	Oct. 1, 1920	Japan Gov't
1925 Census	Oct. 1, 1925	" "
1930 Census	Oct. 1, 1930	" "
1935 Census	Oct. 1, 1935	" "
1940 Census	Oct. 1, 1940	" "
1944 Census	Feb. 22, 1944	" "
1950 Census	Dec. 1, 1950	U. S. Forces
1955 Census	Dec. 1, 1955	G. R. I.

The 1955 Provisional Census was based on the Postwar Statistic Law established after the war and was surveyed by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands as a designated statistics. Survey on employment was obtained from a labor force sampling method.

2. Census Organization

The 1955 Provisional Census is the first census which was conducted by the Government of the Ryukyus since its establishment.

Local administrative districts were utilized as a network for the survey; the mayors of the local governments supervised the census of their assigned areas under the direction of the Chief Executive of GRI. The assigned areas for the local governments were further divided into smaller enumeration districts. One enumerater was assigned to four enumeration districts. These surveyors assumed the actual charge on the survey of their assigned areas under the direction of mayors of local governments. To twelve surveyors a supervisor was appointed to supervise them and to inspect surveyed affairs under the direction of mayors of local governments. The number of the surveyors totaled 983 and the supervisors 73.

3. Date of Census

The 1955 Provisional Census was taken for the period ending on December 1, 1955.

4. Survey Boundaries

(A) Geographical Boundaries of the Census.

The regional area of the survey covered those islands and seas which are defined in Article I of the GRI Establishment Law.

Note: This area corresponds to old boundaries of Okinawa Prefecture.

North Latitude	23 degrees	East Longitude	124 deg.	40 min.
"	"	24	"	"
"	"	24	"	"
"	"	27	"	"
"	"	27	"	"
"	"	28	"	"

(B) Persons Surveyed

(1) People Included:

- a. Those who ordinarily resided within the area stated in the GRI Establishment Law up to and at 000 hours, December 1, 1955.
- b. Those who left a port in the Ryukyus before the survey and resided in a ship which reached a port in the Ryukyus within three days after survey were regarded as residents of the Ryukyus.

(2) People Excluded:

- a. Foreigners; those U. S. Forces personnel and people accredited to the U. S. Forces who are permitted by the U. S. Government to Perform duties in the Ryukyus, and their dependents.
- b. Those employees, of the U. S. Forces clubs, American Red Cross and special organizations, excluding Ryukyuans, whose activities are limited to the sole benefit of the U. S. Forces.
- c. Those who are stationed in the Ryukyu Islands for official duties of foreign governments, and their dependents.

5. Personnel Division of Enumeration

(A) Ordinary and Present Population

The population of a particular area at the time of survey is present population of the area.

The population who ordinarily live in a particular area is Ordinary Population of the area.

(B) The Definition of Ordinary Residence

In the 1955 Census, "ordinary residence" was defined as:

a residence in which a person has lived or intends to live for more than four months is his ordinary residence.

In a case of a person whose residence is less than four months, the residence in which he lived prior to his change in residence is his ordinary residence.

However, for the following persons, the current place of residence was regarded as their ordinary residence.

1) Students and Pupils

The dormitory or lodging of those students and pupils who live away from their homes, was regarded as their ordinary residence. (Students and Pupils are those who study in institution which is defined in the Ryukyu Islands Education Code or Nursery School Regulations).

2) Patients in special Hospitals

- a. Mental, and tuberculosis hospitals and leprosariums (Airaku-En, Nansei-En) were considered the ordinary residence of patients hospitalized there.
- b. Patients of all other hospitals and sanatoriums except those specified above, were regarded as ordinary residents of those institutions of their were hospitalized there for more than four months. For those who have been hospitalized less than four months, their own homes were regarded as their ordinary residence. However, in a case where a person had no other residence the hospital was regarded as his ordinary residence.

3) Vessel Crews

Those crew members who have resident on land, have been aboard a vessel up to and on Dec. 1, 1955, and who have no residence on land, the vessel on which they were was regarded as their ordinary residence.

4) Convicted Persons

Those Prisoners who were convicted of a crime were considered ordinary residents of the prison. However, the home of those persons who were hold under custody without having received a sentence and those persons who were detained in a detention house, were regarded as their ordinary residence. (The prison was considered the ordinary residence of those persons who had no other home. Persons whose sentences were confirmed but who were not confined to a prison in reformatory prison to 1 December, 1955 were considered ordinary residents of their homes.)

5) Nonresident Persons

In the case of persons having no ordinary residence (e. g. vagrants) or persons having residence which are difficult to define (traveling circus groups who have no particular residence), the place where they lived at the time of census, that is on December 1, 1955, is regarded as their ordinary residence.

6. Survey Methods

A) Establishment of enumerating districts

Enumeration districts were established in accordance with standard Ryukyuan procedure, maps of these enumeration districts were prepared following the establishment of those districts.

The entire enumeration districts were divided into three types: general, special and water districts.

The general district covered all densely populated areas. The boundaries of the enumeration districts located within the area were clearly delineated; one district was purposely established to include approximately fifty households.

Special District covered the non-populated or sparsely populated areas, and areas populated by special population groups.

It includes: mountains, hills, plains, large cultivated lands, reclaimed and dried lands, large lakes, swamps and ponds, parks, public square and cemetery, non-populated islands, factory districts, public constructions and community establishments, barracks of the U. S. Forces, air base and residential districts of the U. S. Forces.

Water Districts covered water areas like ports and harbors.

Office duties for the establishment of the enumeration districts were assumed by the mayors of the municipality. The enumeration districts of the whole Ryukyu Islands, thus established, amounted to 4,049.

The object of establishing enumeration districts and preparing maps are to obtain accurate results by preventing duplications and omission to establish sample units for sampling surveys of various kinds.

Enumeration districts and maps prepared for the 1955 Census are utilized to great a extent for various statistical surveys especially for sampling surveys.

The object of using enumeration districts for sampling purpose is a feature which was not considered in previous surveys.

B) Survey Schedule

1) Survey schedule used in the 1955 provisional Census differentiated the schedules of sample households from the non-sample households by color. (The sample household questionnaire is colored pink.) One sheet of the survey schedule was used for each survey household. Each survey sheet is divided into sections; 6 sections sample household and 8 sections for non-sample households.

One section on both sheets is devoted to housing; the remaining sections of both sheets are identical population questionnaires which us to be individually filled by each member of the household. The sections can be separated readily to facilitate hand tabulation of the results.

In addition, survey schedules for individual were prepared in English.

2) Check sheets listing all residents in an enumeration district were of two kinds; one for sample enumeration districts and the other for non-sample enumeration districts. In the check sheets for sample enumeration districts, the lines on the survey sheet on which those sample person or household were tested were thicker or darker than the other lines. these dark line occurred of a definite ratio, corresponding to the sampling ratio.

These check sheets, therefor, served not only as a check roster of number of household and household members, but also served as roster for selecting sample households.

3) In each sample household questionnaire there are for the insertion of names, dates of birth, names of companies or institutions of every household member. Summary forms, to place survey schedules in order, were prepared in every Shi, Cho, and Son.

C) Pilot Survey

Preparation for the census, to prevent duplication and omission, was made during the period Nov. 24 to 30, 1955. Enumerations visited their assigned enumeration districts, not only to explain the object of the survey but also to instruct on how to fill in the space provided "memo note."

At the same time, he recorded the names of household members, number of household members, and illustrated the location of the household on the back of a check slip. He also marked the household code number on the door of the household surveyed indicating that he had made an on-the-spot survey.

D) Actual Survey

The actual survey was undertaken during the four days, from December 1 to December 4, 1955. Enumerators revisited the households to received information listed on "memo notes" (such as, names of household members, etc.) in the order in which the household were listed in the check slip which he had prepared during the pilot survey. The "memo note" was referred to in determining whether a person ordinarily resided in the household or not. The survey questionnaires were prepared by the enumeration. Necessary corrections were made by comparing entries of survey questionnaires with the check slip.

E) Special Districts and Survey of Population

1) Reformatories and special Community Institutions.

Survey of these institutions was conducted upon conferring with the authorities of the concerned constitutions. The survey was conducted by an enumeration who, as a rule, was a respective staff members.

2) Even though U. S. Personnel (military and civilians) were excluded from the survey, U. S. Forces area were surveyed to cover the native population, who resided within those areas. Survey of these areas was accomplished through the cooperation of USCAR.

7. Survey Items

Survey items of the 1955 Census are as follows:

- 1) Kinds of households.
- 2) Kinds of residences. Whether owned or rented, size of grounds and number of mats in dwelling rooms.
- 3) Construction of residences.
- 4) Name of head of household.
- 5) Relationship to head of household.
- 6) Distinction of sexes.
- 7) Date of birth.
- 8) Spouse.
- 9) Permanent address and nationality.

Those who were born prior to 1941 (16th of Showa) were surveyed for the following items during seven days; from November 24 to November 30, 1955:

- 1) Status of Employment

- 2) Name of enterprise to which he belongs.
- 3) Kinds of enterprises (industry).
- 4) Kinds of job (occupations).
- 5) Occupational positions.

Only sample households were surveyed for the above.

A) Method of Sample Selection.

A two-stage sampling method was adopted. The enumeration districts were divided into fourteen strata and sample enumeration district were extracted from each of these strata. Households were sampled from the enumeration districts that were selected.

Household selected for sampling numbered approximately 8,000. Consequently, the results of this survey was expressed in the units of hundreds.

2. DEFINITION OF TERMINOLOGY

1. Marriage Status

The marriage status of the 1955 census was based on the actual situation at the time of enumeration regardless of such formalities as marriage registration. Hence, informally married people are regarded as married. The results were classified into the following four categories:

- Unmarried Those who have never married
- Married Those who have a spouse at present
- Bereaved Those who have lost a spouse and are single at present
- Divorced Those who are divorced and are single at present

2. Labor Force and Non-Labor Force

In the 1955 census, employment conditions were surveyed for persons of age fourteen years or more.

Actual employment conditions for one week, from November 24 to November 31, 1955, were classified under the following categories:

- 1) Employed Includes those who were engaged in paid jobs more than one hour (unpaid family workers are also included).
- 2) Suspended Persons who ordinarily have their own occupations but were on leave or were suspended from their jobs for not more than 30 days. Those enterprisers who own their own enterprises but were temporarily inactive for various reasons, but with intentions to reopen as soon as conditions become favorable, were regarded as suspended.
- 3) Totally Unemployed... Those who were not employed or who had no job but were hoping to be employed, and those who applied for a job and were waiting for its result during the surveying week were also included.
- 4) Non-workers Persons who were more than fourteen years of age and who do not qualify in the above categories, were referred to as non-workers.

3. Occupation

Outline of the classification of occupation in the 1955 census is as follows:

Kind of occupation of an employed worker was determined by the occupation in which he was actually engaged during the week of the survey and that of a suspended worker by the occupation from which he had been suspended. In both cases, when a worker was engaged in two different jobs, the job in which he spent the longest working hours was considered his principal occupation, or if working hours were the same for each job, the occupation which yielded him larger income was considered the occupation in which he was engaged.

This occupational classification consists of 10 major, 39 medium, and 246 minor classifications. The contents of the major classifications are outlined as follows:

1) Special and Technical Occupation:

Special and technical occupations which require specialized knowledge and technology, mostly requiring diploma or certificate from an advanced educational institution. This category includes occupations, such as; technicians, doctors, druggist, lawyer, teacher and artist.

2) Management Occupation:

Those who manage the enterprise, office or a section, or those who are in higher position and do not directly engage in office work or sales business. This category includes occupations, such as, members of board of directors, manager, station master, captain of a ship or Government officials of section chief position or higher.

3) Office Workers:

Those who have no managing responsibility but are engaged in office work or various kinds under the supervision of a manager. This category includes occupations, such as, office workers, typists, telephone operator or bill collectors.

4) Sales Workers:

This category includes those persons who are engaged in the sale of commodity, insurance, real estate, securities, etc. and those were employed as sales agents, promoters and advertisers.

5) Farmers, Lumbermen, hunters, fishermen or similar workers:

This category includes those persons who are engaged in cultivation and harvest or catch of such useful natural products as agricultural, forestry, livestock and fish products. Mining products are excluded.

6) Mining and Quarrying Workers:

This category includes those workers who work mainly underground mining mineral products, digging tunnels, transporting or selecting the mined products such as miner, digger, drillmen, cargo haulers

and mineral selectors.

7) Transportation Workers :

This category includes those workers who are engaged in transporting people or freight by driving or operating such transportation means such as automobiles, train or ships. These occupations are, for example, bus-drivers, locomotive-operator, assistant locomotive operator and sailors.

8) Specialized Technicians, workers in production industry and simple laborer :

This category includes those persons who are engaged in jobs classified as specialized technical, semitechnical and simple labor in production industry. These occupation are, for example machine-assembly-men, lathe-operator, lumber-saw-men, light or heavy laborers.

9) Service Workers :

This category includes those persons who are engaged in family service, public safety, and other individual services such as housemaid, practical nurse, policemen, shoe-shine boy, porters, geisha and dancers.

10) Nonclassified Workers :

This category includes those workers who are not classifiable to their vogue entries.

4. Industry

The classification of industry is the classification of individual economic activity according to type of enterprise an individual is engaged in. In case where a person is working for an employer who has more than two kinds of enterprises, he was classified according to the department or division where he was actually employed. When an employer is operating more than two kinds of businesses, the worker was classified according to the employers principle business. If a worker was engaged in two different jobs but at the same working place, he was classified according to the job in which he spent the most time.

"Public Officer" refers to in-door staff members of public institution. Outdoor workers are classified according to kind of enterprise in which they belong. Industrial classification consists of 12 major, 38 medium, and 121 minor classifications. The contents of the major classifications are as follows :

1) Agriculture :

Those persons who are engaged in farming, animal husbandry and sericulture, and those who conduct technical services directly related to agriculture by commission or contract. There are for example industries, such as sericulture, check hatching, plant and livestock breeding and gardening.

2) Forestry and Hunting (including timber felling)

Those persons engaged in timber felling, timber hauling, forest conservation, bark collection, and related industries. Those who are engaged in trap and net hunting are also included in this group.

3) Fishing industry and marine culture industry :

Those persons who are engaged in harvesting of plants or animals naturally growing on the surface of the sea, rivers, lakes and swamps. Also included are those persons who are engaged in transplanting, seeding, cultivating and harvesting artificially grown marine plants and animals.

4) Mining Industry :

Includes those persons who are engaged in mining and collecting minerals in a gaseous, liquid or solid state whether organic or inorganic.

5) Construction Industry.

Includes those persons who are engaged in consturctions of building or other types of structure, and those who are engaged in installing equipment in buildings that are being constructed.

6) Manufacturing Industry.

Includes those persons who are engaged in enterprises which produce and sell new products by chemically or physically treating organic or inorganic substances. Distinctions are not made as to whether industries in this group are factory type or household type. Most industries of this sort are characterized by use of power machinery or equipment of various kinds, however, factories without modern machineries but with manually operated tools are also considered in this category.

7) Wholesale or Retail Business.

Includes those persons who are engaged in selling commodities to be retailed or to be used for business purposes, and those who are engaged in sales of goods to individual consumers. This category also includes persons employed in sales office of mining companies, trading businesses, agencies, wholesaling businesses, and just manufacturing retailing businesses.

8) Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.

Includes those persons who are engaged in business such as banking, trust, financing, securities, mutual financing lone, pawn shops, insurance, and real estate businesses.

This category also includes government employees who deal with post office savings, post office life insurance, and employees of cooperatives, who deal with finance and insurance matters.

9) Transportation, Communication and Other Public Services.

Includes those persons who are engaged in the transport of people or freight, by road, water or air way and those persons who render services related to transportation. persons, This category also includes those persons engaged in warehousing, mail carrying, telegraph, telephone radio broadcasting,

and other communication services, the distribution of electricity, gas, water, disposal of garbage and track.

10) Public Welfare Services.

Includes those persons who are mainly engaged in servicing individuals or enterprises, and are not classified under other major classifications. They are, for example, those workers who are engaged in businesses, such as hotel, renting rooms and boarding houses, laundry, photography, barber shop, public bath, advertisement, private employment agency, news store, automobile repair, garage, entertainment, medical health services, education, religion and other nonprofit organizations. Employees of U. S. Forces are also included in this category.

11) Civil Service

Includes those persons who are employed in the administrative departments of the central and local governments. However, government workers whose duties include other duties such as, transportation, communication, education, manufacturing, commerce or finance were not classified in this category but were classified with the industry in which their duties concurred.

12) Unclassified Industries

Includes those persons that could not be classified into any of the above mentioned classifications due to vagueness of entry or to non-existence of such classification.

5. Occupational Status

In the 1955 Census, employed persons were classified as follows.

1) Operation with Employees.

Includes those persons who operate a business employing more than one paid employee. This classification includes those persons who operate farms, shops and factories.

2) Proprietor without Employee.

An individual proprietor who does not employ any paid employee. Proprietor employing more than one unpaid family worker are also included in this classification. This applies to all proprietors employing unpaid workers, regardless of farming, shop, factory or any professional services.

3) Unpaid Family Workers.

Refers to those unpaid family workers who are employed by the head of their household or by members of the households. When a worker is employed by his relatives without being paid, he is also regarded to be an unpaid family worker.

4) Other Employees

Refers to those who are being paid by a factory, shop, company, corporation and other juridical organization. This includes not only mechanics, salesmen, office workers, storekeepers and other

laborers, but also directors, presidents, managers, and other paid staff members of banks, corporations and cooperatives.

5) Government Employees.

Refers to all employees of the central and local government regardless of type or class of occupation. Field workers are also included.

6) U. S. Forces Employees.

Refers to all the workers employed by the U. S. Forces. employees:
The following persons were classified as U. S. Forces.

- a. Those persons who are employed by U. S. Forces and who are paid from U. S. Government appropriated funds.
- b. Those persons who are employed by U. S. Forces facilities, such as the post exchange and clubs and are paid from non-appropriated funds.
- c. Employees of contractors or sub-contractors of U. S. government.
- d. Employees of U. S. Forces personnel; employees of servicemen and civilian employees of the U. S. Forces and their families.

NOTE: Employees of foreigners other than servicemen and civilian employees of the U. S. Forces, such as Japanese and other foreign employees of Chinese or Filipino special license foreign investors are not classified as U. S. Forces employees.

6. Households.

In the 1955 survey, kinds of households were classified into two categories, Ordinary or Quasi-Households;

- a. Ordinary Household refers to a household which consists of two or more persons who are living under the same house, or one person who keeps a house by himself.
- b. Quasi-Household refers to a person renting a room or to a group of people living in a dormitory or lodging house.
 - (1) Roomers living in a house with a family and who do not pay room and board are included in the Ordinary Household. Single persons, paying rent or room and board, are regarded as Quasi-Household.
 - (2) Lodgers in dormitories, boarding house, and patients in hospitals are grouped together and regarded as residing in a single Quasi-Household.
 - (3) Persons who are employed but living with their families are regarded as residing in a separate Ordinary Household.

(4) Employees living with proprietors household, are considered to be a member of that ordinary household. But, if that person is living with his family, his household is regarded as another Ordinary Household.

(5) Vagrants are grouped together and regarded as a single quasi-household

7. Housing Status

Definitions of the terms used in regards to residences of households are as follows:

a. Residence.

Refers to a building originally built or remodeled to serve as a place where a household or a family can carry on family life. This includes separate buildings and building attached to stores or work shops.

b. Owned Residence.

Refers to a residence owned by the resident.

c. Company Residence.

Refers to a residence that is owned by or in the custody of a company, individual, proprietor organization, or government and rented to a staff member as a part of his income for the convenience of the business.

d. Rented House.

Refers to residence which is rented by the resident.

e. Rented Room.

Refers to a part of residence (owned, self-rented or company-rented) which is occupied by another household. When more than one household occupies a residence, one of them is regarded as resident (of an owned, self-rented or company-rented house), and the other or others are regarded as rented room residents. Consequently, the number of households (owned, self-rented and company-rented residents) indicate the number of residences. In other words, the total number of households minus the number of rented room residents equals the number of residences.

f. Numbers of Mats.

Refers to the total number of mats in a dwelling room in a residence which can be used for sleeping. In the case of a western-style residence, one tsubo is counted as two mats (fractional numbers are disregarded).

Closets, porches, kitchens are not included.

(1) Fire Proof Building.

Refers to a dwelling in which the principal part of the building structure is built of fire proof materials.

(2) Wooden House.

Refer to a dwelling in which the principal part of the building structure is built of wooden materials.

(3) Others.

Refer to a dwelling which neither a fire proof nor wooden in structure.

3. COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS CENSUS

1. Personal Division of Enumeration

1) In the 1950 Census, the "present" population was surveyed but in the 1955 provisional census the "ordinary" population was surveyed.

2) The "present" population was the population at the time of the survey (when a person was traveling, he was surveyed at the hotel in which he was residing), whereas the "ordinary" population was the population at the place of ordinary residence.

3) As a matter of convenience taken comparing this data with those of foreign countries the post war census definition of Japan is presented in the following paragraph for reference:

a. Both in 1950 and 1955, the "ordinary population" was surveyed. However, in 1950, the residence period was established at more than six months whereas in 1955 it was changed to three months.

In 1950, the "present" population was also surveyed.

4) Method of classifying special population groups such as, students, pupils, hospitalized patients, vessel crews, inmates of prisons, etc. were almost consistent.

5) The census of 1940 (Showa 15), was fundamentally that of the "present" population as was in 1935 (Showa 10). Soldiers and civilians, regardless of whether they were in the country or not, were counted at the address where their families were living or in a case of a soldier the place where he was located at the time of enlistment.

6) The 1920 and 1935, census included diplomatic missions and foreigners.

2. Geographical Boundaries of Enumeration.

a. In the 1955 Provisional Census, the districts surveyed corresponded to the boundaries of the former Okinawa Prefecture as mentioned previously.

b. The 1950 Census included major parts of Amami-Oshima Gunto, of Kagoshima prefecture. Miyako and Yaeyama Islands corresponded to the old Miyako and Yaeyama Guntos respectively. Okinawa Islands included the old Kunigami, Nakagami and Shimajiri Guntos and Naha and Shuri cities.

Consequently, survey districts did not differ much from those of the 1955 Provisional Census. This information will be reiterated in the final result tables.