

## OUTLINE OF THE POPULATION CENSUS OF 1960

### Date of Census

The 1960 Population Census was conducted as of 00:00 a.m. of October 1, 1960.

### Legal Basis of Census

The 1960 Census was conducted in conformity with the provisions in Article 4 of the Statistics Law (Law No. 18 of 1947).

In order to carry out the census, the special orders and instructions were established and announced officially. They are:

Cabinet Orders for Establishment of Enumeration Districts for the 1960 Population Census, Cabinet Order No. 279

Instructions for Establishment of Enumeration Districts for the 1960 Population Census, Prime Minister's Office Instruction No. 3

Cabinet Order for the 1960 Population Census, Cabinet Order No. 106

Instructions for Taking of the 1960 Population Census, Prime Minister's Office Instruction No. 6

### Area Coverage of Enumeration

The 1960 Population Census was conducted in the area of Japan excluding the following islands.

- (1) *Habomai-gunto, Shikotan-shima, Kunashiri-to* and *Etorofu-to*.
- (2) *Nampo-shoto* south of *Sofu-gan* (*Ogasawara-gunto, Nishino-shima* and *Kazan-retto*)
- (3) *Minamitori-shima* and *Okinotori-shima*
- (4) *Take-shima* (131° 52' 30" East Longitude and 37° 15' 0" North Latitude)
- (5) *Iwotori-shima, Iheya-shima* and *Nansei-shoto* south of the North Latitude 27° (including *Daito-shoto*)

This area covered by the 1960 Population Census is completely the same as the area covered by the 1955 Population Census.

### Population Enumerated in the Census

The 1960 Census was taken to enumerate the so-called "de jure population". The *de jure* population, in this census, refers to those persons who are usually living in an area at the date of

census, and counted as the population of that area. The wording "persons usually living" was defined as those persons who had or would have lived more than three months at their respective households. However, the following persons were excluded from the census.

- (1) Foreign military personnel, civilians and their dependents
- (2) Foreign diplomatic corps, their suits and their dependents

### Enumeration Items

In the 1960 Population Census, the following items were reported in the census schedule:

For all persons:

- (1) Name
- (2) Relationship to the household head
- (3) Sex
- (4) Date of birth
- (5) Legal nationality
- (6) Usual place of residence a year ago
- (7) Education
- (8) Marital status

For women ever married:

- (9) Duration of marriage
- (10) Number of children ever born alive

For persons born before 1946:

- (11) Type of activity
- (12) Hours worked
- (13) Name of establishment
- (14) Industry
- (15) Occupation
- (16) Status (as employer, employee, etc.)
- (17) Place of work or location of school

For households:

- (18) Kind of household
- (19) Kind of living quarters
- (20) Tenure
- (21) Number of *tatami* of dwelling rooms
- (22) Source of family income

Of the above mentioned items, the items from No. 1 through No. 10 were filled up by the heads or representatives of households. The remaining items were filled up by the enumerators who interviewed the heads or representatives of households to obtain information.

**Method of Survey**

The 1960 Census was conducted within the jurisdiction of mayors or heads of *shi* (city), *ku* (ward), *machi* (town) and *mura* (village), under the supervision of the governors of prefectures, and was planned and administered by the Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister.

Before the census-taking, the whole area to be covered by the Census was divided into enumeration districts and accurately mapped. Ordinary enumeration districts were arranged to comprise 50 households on the average, numbering 413,792, while Special Enumeration Districts counted 31,331.

The field work of the census was carried out by 445,474 enumerators who were especially appointed for this census. Moreover, 16,565 supervisors were appointed to take the responsibilities for the training and supervision of enumerators and the checking of the entries in the census schedules. As a rule, an enumerator was assigned to one enumeration district. Preparatory survey was taken during the week from 24 through 30 September 1960 and actual enumeration was carried out during the 3-day period from 1 through 3 October.

The schedule used in this census was "household schedule" designed to report 12 individuals in one sheet, and used separately for each household as unit.

For the enumeration of the National Defence Forces and reformatory institutions, Special Schedules (collective schedules) were employed.

**Tabulation and Publication**

As the initial census results, the preliminary count of the population by sex and households were released officially on December 5, 1960, and a report entitled "Preliminary Count of Households and Population" was published on December 10, 1960.

The final count was made at the Bureau of Statistics by using the schedules submitted by the local governments. The results were announced on the Official Gazettes dated March 1, 15, 30 and April 25, 1961, and published under the title of "Final

Count of Population, 1960". Furthermore, "Volume 1, 1960 Population Census of Japan" was published as the first of the regular census reports, presenting the land areas for *shi*, *machi* and *mura* as well as the final count of population, and summarizing them for comparison with those of the previous census.

In the 1960 Population Census, the "Densely Inhabited Districts" were newly established, as an attempt to improve the urban-rural classification and the preliminary count of the population living in those districts as of the date of the census was released on June 27, 1961. A report "Densely Inhabited District, 1960 Population Census", published in December 1961, contains the population, area, population density and boundary map of each densely inhabited district. This report, Volume 4, also contains those for densely inhabited districts within this prefecture.

In the one percent sample tabulation, one household was drawn out of every one hundred households and the schedules of the households thus selected were tabulated. The tabulation concerned itself with almost all items enumerated. The summary of the results was released on November 13, 1961, and the advance report, containing the basic tables, was published. Then, all the results were compiled in "Volume 2" (six reports).

The complete count was taken on the basis of all schedules submitted. It provides the detailed statistics for all Japan and prefectures, and principal statistics of all items for *shi*, *machi* and *mura*. This complete count was made prefecture by prefecture and the results were published in subsequent reports (Volume 4, 1960 Population Census of Japan). They are summarized in the report for all Japan (Volume 3, 1960 Population Census of Japan).

The ten percent sample tabulation has been made to provide detailed statistics which have not been tabulated in the one percent and complete tabulations. The statistics from this tabulation are compiled in four parts.

**SAMPLE PROCEDURE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES**

**Sample Design**

A household was generally used as a sample unit in the ten percent sample tabulation. One household was drawn out of every ten households. The schedules of the households thus selected were tabulated.

All households were numbered consecutively throughout each *shi* (city), *machi* (town) and *mura* (village) in the order of enumeration district number and household number, then with a random start between 0 and 9, every ten household was systematically drawn.

However, as for the quasi households with more than 20 persons and the quasi households enumerated by the special schedules for the National Defence Forces and reformatory institutions, each

person was used as a sampling unit. One line out of every ten persons was drawn in the same way as mentioned above.

**Method of Estimation**

The estimate was made by multiplying the actual number of sample tabulation by 10.

**Sampling Error of Estimate**

The results shown in the tables are the estimated numbers obtained by the above-mentioned method of sample tabulation, so these results are not necessarily consistent with those of the complete count and are subject to sampling error. The magnitude of the sampling error of estimate is as shown in table 1.

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
80 000 000	0.00035	800 000	0.0035	8 000	0.035
60 000 000	0.00041	600 000	0.0041	6 000	0.041
40 000 000	0.00050	400 000	0.0050	4 000	0.050
30 000 000	0.00058	300 000	0.0058	3 000	0.058
20 000 000	0.00071	200 000	0.0071	2 000	0.071
15 000 000	0.00082	150 000	0.0082	1 500	0.082
10 000 000	0.0010	100 000	0.010	1 000	0.10
8 000 000	0.0011	80 000	0.011	800	0.11
6 000 000	0.0013	60 000	0.013	600	0.13
4 000 000	0.0016	40 000	0.016	400	0.16
3 000 000	0.0018	30 000	0.018	300	0.18
2 000 000	0.0022	20 000	0.022	200	0.22
1 500 000	0.0026	15 000	0.026	100	0.32
1 000 000	0.0032	10 000	0.032		

The coefficient of variation in table 1 is the quotient of the standard error by 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 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 by twice its coefficient of variation. As presented in table 1, the larger an estimate, the smaller its coefficient of variation, and the smaller an estimate, the larger its coefficient of variation.

The following notes are necessary in using table 1:

1. Table 1 can not be applied for the following

estimates:

- (1) Total population and total number of ordinary households for each area.
  - (2) Proportion by items such as marital status.
  - (3) Number of children ever born and average number of children ever born per woman.
2. The sampling errors of the estimates mentioned above are as follows:
- (1) The total number of ordinary households for each area is not subject to sampling error, while the estimate of total population for each area is subject to sampling error due to the variance of number of household members. Therefore, as for the total population for each area, it is advisable to use the figures of the final count of the population which has been already released.
  - (2) For an estimate of proportion, the coefficient of variation of the number which is used in computing proportion may be applicable.
  - (3) For estimates of number of children ever born and number of children ever born per woman, the coefficient of variation of the corresponding number of women may be applicable.
3. In case the proportion, p, of an estimate to

**EXPLANATION OF TERMS**

**Fertility of Women**

Women ever married were asked to report their duration of marriage and number of children ever born.

**1. Duration of marriage**

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

**2. Number of children ever born**

The number of children actually born to ever-married women is given, excluding abortive births. Born children are counted though dead at the time of the survey.

**Age**

Age is measured in terms of years completed as of the census date, October 1.

**Education**

The item on education consists of two parts; school enrollment and type of the highest school completed.

the total population or to total households is larger than 0.2, multiply the coefficient of variation shown in table 1 by  $\sqrt{1-p}$ .

**Note:** Coefficients of variation shown in table 1 have been computed on the assumption that the sample design is simple random sampling with sampling ratio 1/10, using the tabulation unit as sampling unit, and that the proportions of estimates to the total population are pretty small.

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

$$B = 1 / \sqrt{\frac{A}{10}}$$

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

$$B = \frac{N \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}}{Np} = \frac{\sqrt{1-p}}{\sqrt{np}} = \frac{\sqrt{1-p}}{\sqrt{\frac{A}{10}}}$$

Strictly speaking, the above formula is not accurate, because such procedures are actually taken that (1) the household was generally used as a sampling unit, (2) the samples were drawn by systematic sampling. But the effects of these procedures are considered not so much from our experience in past censuses.

**1. School enrollment**

*Persons never attended school:* persons who have neither attended nor enrolled in any school.

*Persons attending school:* persons who are now attending or enrolled in school.

*Persons completed school:* persons who have completed school and are now not attending or enrolled in any school.

Schools include elementary schools, junior high schools, senior high schools and universities, but do not include dress-making schools, cooking schools, etc.

**2. Type of the highest school completed**

Type of School and Age

Age	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Current system (standard)	Elementary school						Junior high school			Senior high school			University				
							Junior college										
Old system (standard)	Elementary school						Middle school			Youth training school			Junior college				
							Higher elementary school			University							

(Completed year is not fixed.)

**Labor Force Status**

In the 1960 Census, all persons 15 years old and over were classified their labor force status as follows, according to the type of activity during the "census week" running from 24 through 30 September 1960:

The outlines of main categories are:

**At work:** Employed persons "at work" refer to all persons who did any work during the census week for pay or profit, whether it be in the form of wages, salary, allowance, business profit, commission, etc. It is no matter whether he (or she) worked mainly during the week or worked subsidiarily while keeping house or attending school, etc. Included here, therefore, are persons working as proprietors of their own farms, stores, factories, etc., and persons working as doctor, lawyer, priest, musician, etc., together

with employees of a company, factory, store, government office, etc.

Also, in this category is included any person who was working in the family business on a farm, in a store, private hospital and so forth, even though he was not paid any wage.

**With a job but not at work:** Employed persons "with a job but not at work" comprise those who did not work at all during the census week though they had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, labor dispute, or for family or personal reasons. In the case of an employee, if his absence from work did not extend over 30 days up to the census date or if he received or expected to receive wages or salary for the census week, he was included in this category. In the case of a self-employed worker, only if their absence from work did

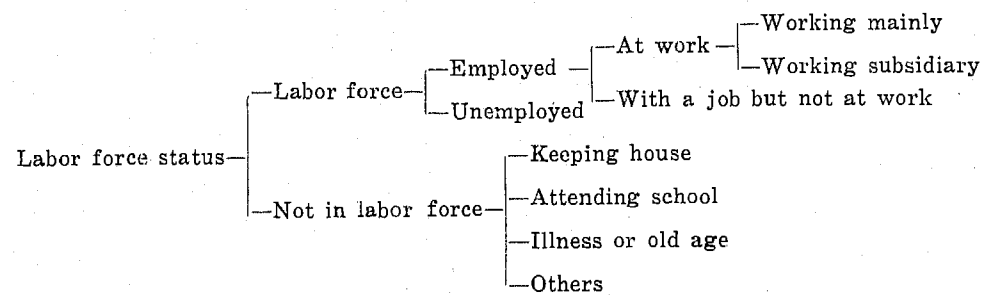
not extend over 30 days upto the census date, he was included in this category.

**Unemployed:** "Unemployed" persons refer to those who did not work, and had no job, though were able to work and actually seeking work during the census week. This category also includes persons who were engaged in a preparatory work to open a business.

**Not in labor force:** Persons "not in labor force" comprise all persons who did not do any work and had no job, and, further, did not make any positive effort to find a job during the census

week 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.

The term "labor force" is a general term covering "at work", "with a job but not at work" and "unemployed", while the term "employed" is a general term for "at work" and "with a job but not at work".



**Industry**

"Industry" for employed persons refers to the kind of business of the establishment where persons classified as "at work" were working during the census week, or persons classified as "with a job but not at work" had been usually working. If a person worked for two or more establishments, the kind of business of the establishment where he worked mainly was reported.

The industrial classification for the 1960 Census consists of 141 minor groups, 41 intermediate groups and 13 major groups. However, the classification by minor group was not made in the complete count, but it is made in the ten percent sample tabulation.

**Employment Status**

All employed persons are classified according to the employment status into the following seven categories. For persons "at work", the information refers to the job they held during the census week, and for persons "with a job but not at work", refers to the job they had usually held.

**Employers:** Persons who own and operate their business, farm, trade or professional enterprise with one or more paid employees.

**Workers on own account:** Persons who own and operate their business, farm, trade or professional enterprise without any paid employee. Persons employing only family workers or employees for other purpose than their business, such as domestic servants, are included in this category.

**Home handicraft workers:** Persons who are doing piece-work at their home without the fixtures or the equipments of a shop or works.

**Family workers:** Persons who work in the business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household in which they live.

**Government employees:** Persons who work for wages, salary, etc., in the central or local government, regardless of whether they are regular employees or not, or their work is clerical or non-clerical.

**Employees in private business:** Persons who work for wages, salary, etc., as employees of a private employer, store, factory, hospital, law office, company, association or corporation.

However, presidents, directors, auditors, governors, managers, etc. of company or public corporation are excluded from this category.

**Directors of corporation:** Persons who work as a president, director, auditor, governor, superintendent, manager, etc. of any company or public corporation are included in this category.

The employment status of employed persons in this report is classified into three categories; self-employed, family workers and employees. The *self-employed* refer to "employers", "workers on own account" and "home handicraft workers" explained above, and the *family workers* refer to "family workers" and the *employees* refer to "government employees", "employees in private business" and "directors of corporation".

**Divisions of Area**

Japan is divided into 46 prefectures. The names of 42 carry the suffix *ken* and the remaining 4 are known as *to*, *do* or *fu*. Each prefecture is divided into *shi* (cities) and *gun* or *shicho* (rural countries). The *gun* and *shicho* are subdivided into *machi* or *cho* (towns) and *mura* or *son* (villages). The six major cities, *Tokyo*, *Osaka*, *Nagoya*, *Yokohama*, *Kyoto* and *Kobe*, are subdivided into *ku* (wards).

**8 Regions**

In this report, 46 prefectures are grouped into 8 regions, each of which consists of one or more prefectures as indicated below.

Hokkaido.....Hokkaido

- Tohoku.....Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima.
- Kanto .....Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa
- Chubu .....Niigata, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Yamanashi, Nagano, Gifu, Shizuoka, Aichi
- Kinki .....Mie, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara, Wakayama
- Chugoku .....Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi
- Shikoku .....Tokushima, Kagawa, Ehime, Kochi
- Kyushu .....Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Oita, Miyazaki, Kagoshima

**Densely Inhabited Districts**

The densely inhabited districts were delineated, for the first time, in the 1960 Census, as an attempt to improve the urban-rural classification of population.

A densely inhabited district is defined as an area within a *shi* (city), *machi* (town) or *mura* (village), which is a group of contiguous enumeration districts with a population density of about 4000 inhabitants or more per square kilometer and whose population exceeded 5000 or more as of October 1, 1959 when the E.D.s for the 1960 Census were established.