1. Ratio of Clerical and Technical Workers, Managers and Officials

Upon classifying the total number of workers in Japan as of October 1, 1980 into 52,986,999 persons, it was found that 7,280,048 persons (13.5%) are clerical workers; 6,408,961 persons (12.2%) are professional and technical workers and 2,399,108 persons (5.6%) are managerial workers. All three categories of workers total 10,087,115 persons, which are classified in clerical, technical and managerial workers.

The number of clerical, professional and technical workers increased by 2,399,108 persons during the period of 1981-1976. The number of agricultural, forestry and fishery workers decreased by 1,068,929 persons during the same period.

Out of the three categories of clerical, technical and managerial workers, (i) clerical workers account for 22.6% of the workers in the manufacturing industries and 9.5% of all workers in the wholesale and retail trade; (ii) professional and technical workers account for 3.5% of the workers in service industries and 11.4% of the workers in the manufacturing industries, and (iii) managerial workers account for 5.2% of the workers in the manufacturing industries.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

Out of 31 items in the Major Occupation Classification, 9 items consisting of clerical workers, professional and technical workers and managerial workers have been selected, and the ratio of the workers in these three categories to the total number of workers is expressed as the ratio of clerical, technical workers, managers and officials to respect to each Si, Mi and Mo. In classifying the above-mentioned ratio into gradations, the 10%-15% section is divided into 5% steps and the other sections are divided into 1% steps, with the occurrence frequency in each Si, Mi and Mo has been calculated.


2. Ratio of Employees

The total number of workers in Japan as of October 1, 1980 amounting to 52,986,999 persons is classified by working status into 32,769,888 employees (61.7%), 10,230,869 self-employed persons (19.3%) and 10,086,242 family workers (19.0%).

The ratio of employees is higher in major cities, other cities and their surroundings Si, Mi and Mo.

The number of employees increased by 4,523,908 persons during the period of 1981-1976. The number of male employees accounts for 71.2% of the total male workers, while that of female employees accounts for 53.7% of the total female workers.

The ratio of employees to workers by industry is 40.5% for the secondary industries, 75.5% for the tertiary industries and only 6.9% for the primary industries.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

In the Population Census of Japan, workers are classified by their working status into three categories: employees, self-employed persons and family workers. The map indicates ratios of employees (out of the three categories) to the total number of workers, by classifying the ratios into gradations.

In this case, the term "employees" means persons employed with companies, organizations, individuals and government agencies, such as company staff, factory workers, public officials, organization staff and shop clerks, etc., together with company presidents, directors, auditors, organization directors, and senior officials of public corporations and agencies such as governors, directors and auditors. Statistics of employees are based on those by residence.


3. Ratio of Female Workers Under 30 Years of Age. Ratio of Female Workers Aged 30 Years and Over

The number of female workers in Japan as of October 1, 1980 was 19.7% of the total number of workers. This ratio was 11.5% in 1975, 10.9% in 1980, 9.4% in 1985, 7.4% in 1990, and 6.6% in 1995.

The ratio of female workers aged 15 years and over to the female population aged 15 years and over was: 52.5% in 1980, 44.9% in 1985, 50.5% in 1990, 59.6% in 1995, 61.5% in 1996.

The ratio of workers aged 15 years and over to the population aged 15 years and over is divided into 5-year intervals and indicates the following: The ratio of male workers aged 15 years and over accounts for 99%, or more of the male population aged 15 years and over in each age class ranging from 20 to 69 years. The ratio of female workers in the age group from 20 to 34 years is the highest, reaching 41.5%, then drops to 44.5% in the age group from 35 to 39 years, and, as the age increases, reaches 61.5% in the age group from 45 to 49 years, thereby giving an M shape having two crests with the age group from 25 to 29 years forming the trough.

The ratio of female workers by industry is 58.9% for agriculture, 33.4% for the manufacturing industries and 4.6% for service industries. Furthermore, the number of female workers was the highest in agriculture, followed by the manufacturing industries, wholesale-retail trade, and services industries. The number of female workers engaged in the above-mentioned four categories of industries accounts for 94% of the total of the female workers.

The number of female workers was high in agriculture, which is the ratio, both in the group under 30 years of age and in the group 30 years of age and over, is highest in the agricultural and miscellaneous activities and lowest in the other industries.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

The ratio of female workers aged 15 years and over to the female population aged 15 years and over, viewed in age groups of 5-year intervals, forms two crests at age groups from 20 to 29 years and from 45 to 49 years. Therefore, the ratio of female workers to the total number of workers is expressed in two separate ratio maps for the age group under 30 years and for the age group 30 years and over.
