

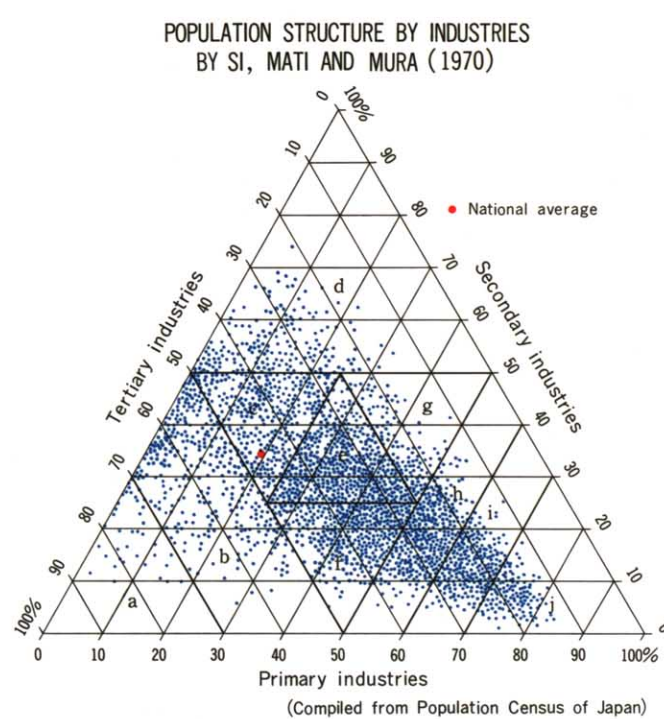
1. POPULATION STRUCTURE BY INDUSTRIES
2. CHANGES IN POPULATION STRUCTURE BY INDUSTRIES

1. Population Structure by Industries

The number of workers in Japan as of October 1, 1970 was 52,590,000 persons (the number of workers 15 years of age and over), out of which 10,150,000 persons (19.3%) were engaged in the primary industries, 17,900,000 persons (34.0%) in the secondary industries, 24,500,000 persons (46.6%) in the tertiary industries, and 40,000 persons in other industries which are difficult to classify.

The ratio of the population engaged in the primary industries of Japan is larger than those of the United Kingdom, the United States and Belgium and nearly equal to those of France and Italy.

Prefectures where the ratio of the primary industry population is larger than other industrial populations are Iwate (42.6%), Kagosima (42.3%), Akita (41.8%) and Ibaraki (37.0%). Prefectures where the ratio of the primary industry population is extremely small are Tōkyō (1.0%), Ōsaka (2.1%) and Kanagawa (4.0%).



Prefectures where the ratio of the secondary industry population accounts for 40% or more are Ōsaka (46.3%), Aiti (46.1%), Kanagawa (45.2%), Gihu (42.3%), Saitama (41.7%) and Hyōgo (40.2%). Prefectures where the ratio of the secondary industry population accounts for less than 20% are Aomori, Iwate, Akita, Kumamoto, Ōita, Miyazaki, Kagosima and Okinawa. Prefectures where the ratio of the tertiary industry population accounts for 50% or more are Tōkyō (59.9%), Okinawa (59.1%), Hukuoka (55.3%), Hokkaidō (53.5%), Kyōto (51.8%), Ōsaka (51.6%) and Kanagawa (50.8%).

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

The component ratios of population of the primary, secondary and tertiary industries are shown by each Si, Ku, Mati and Mura. This is provided that the worker population is based on the residential population. Workers engaged in industries which are difficult to classify are included into those engaged in the tertiary industries.

The component ratios of the number of workers are divided as follows : Three component ratios for the primary, secondary and tertiary industries by Si, Ku, Mati and Mura are entered into a triangular graph, which is divided into 10 sections after the frequency distribution of the points entered into are analyzed.

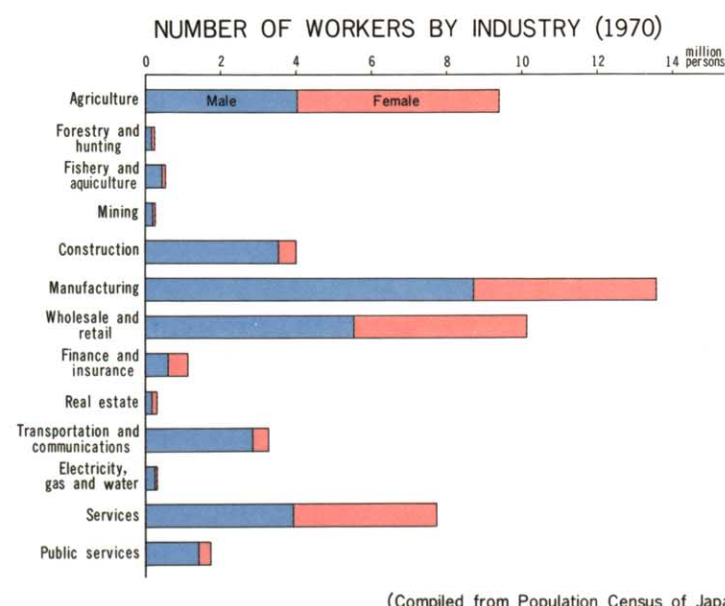
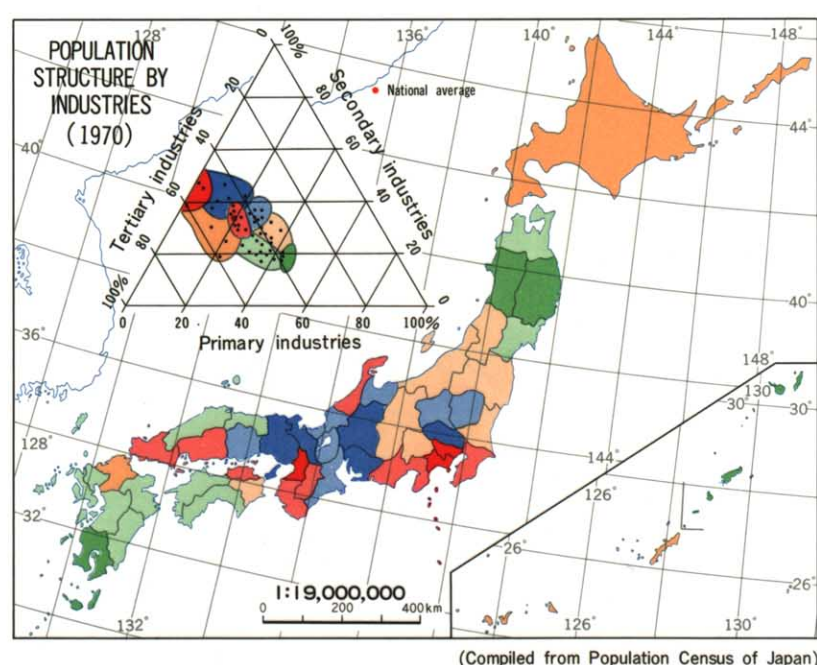
Namely, the portion where the primary industry population exceeds 50% is further sub-divided into 3 sections, and the portion where the tertiary industry population exceeds 50% is further sub-divided into 2 sections. The portion where all the populations of the primary, secondary and tertiary industries account for less than 50% respectively are divided into 4 groups : A group where the three populations are more or less equal, a group where the populations of the secondary and tertiary industries are somewhat larger, a group where the populations of the primary and secondary industries are somewhat larger and a group where the populations of the tertiary and primary industries are somewhat larger. Numerical formulas of the component ratios of the respective groups are shown below :

- a) III ≥ 70 b) 70 > III ≥ 50 c) I < 25 II, III < 50 d) II ≥ 50
- e) 50 > I, II, III ≥ 25 f) I, III < 50 II < 25
- g) I, II < 50 III < 25 h) 60 > I ≥ 50 i) 70 > I ≥ 60
- j) I ≥ 70

where I, II, and III mean the component ratios of populations of the primary, secondary and tertiary industries, and figures are percentages.

Source

- 1. Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister, 1970 Population Census of Japan.



2. Changes in Population Structure by Industries

The population structure by industry in Japan in 1920 consisted of 14,440,000 persons (53.6%) for the primary industries, 5,570,000 persons (20.7%) for the secondary industries, and 6,420,000 persons (23.8%) for the tertiary industries. Later, as manufacturing industries advanced, the ratios of population of the secondary and tertiary industries increased, so that the population structure by industry in 1940 showed 44.0% for the primary industries, 26.1% for the secondary industries and 29.2% for the tertiary industries. In 1950 after the war, the population of the primary industries increased to 48.3%. Soon afterwards, the ratios of the population of the secondary and tertiary industries continued rapid increases. In 1965, the population of the primary industries became 24.6%, the smallest of the three populations, and dropped to 20% and below in 1970.

The ratio of the secondary industry population increased to 20.4% in 1930 and 26.1% in 1940, but declined to 21.9% in 1950. The ratio began to increase again in 1950 and reached 23.5% in 1955, 29.2% in 1960, 32.3% in 1965 and 34.0% in 1970.

The ratio of the tertiary industry population gradually rose until around 1950 and later showed a rapid increase.

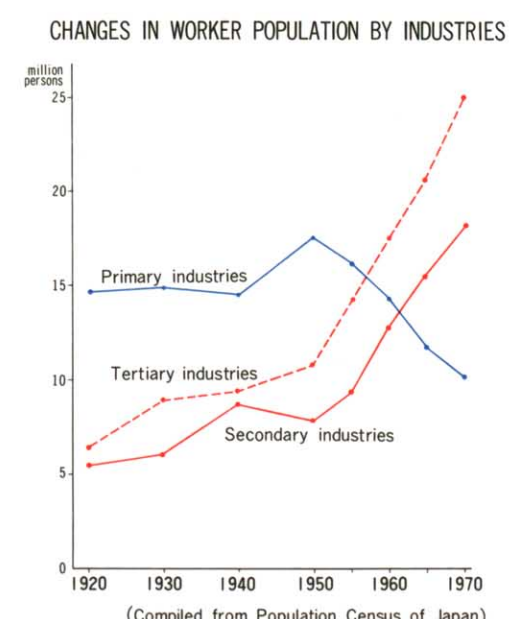
Population structures by industries in various prefectures showed—except a period after World War II—a common trend that the ratio of the primary industry population continued to decline and greatly decreased in all prefectures during the period from 1950 to 1960. Particularly, Saitama and Tiba prefectures, which are near Tōkyō Prefecture, exhibited this trend conspicuously. The postwar increase in the secondary industry population was remarkable in prefectures of Saitama, Kanagawa, Gihu and Sizuoka and showed increases of around 20%. The ratio of the tertiary industry population, viewed throughout the period of 1920-1970, increased in almost all prefectures and, particularly during the recent 10 years, climbed in all prefectures.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

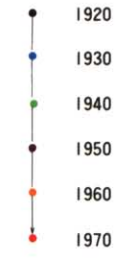
The change of population structure by industries is indicated as follows : Component ratios of worker population by industries for every 10 years during the period of 1920-1970 in the whole country and in prefectures are entered into a triangular graph and are connected with lines according to the year. On this triangular graph, those workers who are engaged in industries which are difficult to classify are included in the tertiary industries.

Source

- 1. Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister, 1920-1970 Population Census of Japan.



CHANGES IN POPULATION STRUCTURE BY INDUSTRIES
(1920~1970)



WHOLE COUNTRY

