

1. RATIO OF CLERICAL AND TECHNICAL WORKERS, MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS
2. RATIO OF EMPLOYEES
3. RATIO OF FEMALE WORKERS UNDER 30 YEARS OF AGE.
RATIO OF FEMALE WORKERS AGED 30 YEARS AND OVER

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

Upon classifying the total number of workers in Japan as of October 1, 1970 totaling 52,590,000 persons, it was found that 7,320,000 persons (13.9%) are clerical workers, 3,450,000 persons (6.6%) are professional and technical workers and 2,060,000 persons (3.9%) are managerial workers. All three categories of workers total 12,830,000 (24.5%) persons working as clerical, technical and managerial workers.

Beside the above, according to the Major Occupation Classification, workers are classified into 10,090,000 agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (19.2%), 19,170,000 production and transportation workers (36.2%) and 10,500,000 sales and service workers (20.0%)

Since the clerical, technical and managerial work mainly concentrates in the cities, the ratio of employees is high in major cities, and their surrounding Si, Mati and Mura, and prefectural capitals.

The number of clerical, technical and managerial workers increased by 2,930,000 persons during the period of 1965-1970, whereas the number of agricultural, forestry and fishery workers decreased by 1,680,000 persons during the same period.

Out of the three categories of clerical, technical and managerial workers, (1) clerical workers account for 22.2% of the workers in the manufacturing industries and 19.9% of the workers in the wholesale and retail trade, (2) professional and technical workers account for 75.8% of the workers in

service industries and 11.6% of the workers in the manufacturing industries, and (3) managerial workers account for 22.2% of the workers in the manufacturing industries.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

Out of 11 items in the Major Occupation Classification, 3 items consisting of clerical workers, professional and technical workers and managerial workers have been selected, and the ratio of the workers of these three categories to the total number of workers is expressed as the ratio of clerical, technical workers, managers and officials in respect to each Si, Mati and Mura.

In classifying the above-mentioned ratio into graduations, the 10 to 30% section is divided into 5% steps and the other sections are divided in 10% steps, after the occurrence frequency in each Si, Mati and Mura has been analyzed.

Statistics of workers are based on those by residence.

Source

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

2. Ratio of Employees

The total number of workers in Japan as of October 1, 1970 amounting to 52,590,000 persons is classified by working status into 33,760,000 employees (64.2%), 10,250,000 self-employed persons (19.5%) and 8,580,000 family workers (16.3%).

The ratio of employees is higher in major cities, other cities and their surrounding Si, Mati and Mura.

The number of employees increased by 4,530,000 persons during the period of 1965-1970. The number of male employees accounts for 71.3% of the total male workers, while that of female employees accounts for 53.2% of the total of female workers.

The ratio of employees to workers by industry is 82.5% for the secondary industries, 75.5% for the tertiary industries and only 4.9% 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 graduations.

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.

Source

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

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, 1970 accounts for 39.2% of the total number of workers. This ratio was 37.6% in 1920, 35.6% in 1930, 39.0% in 1940, 38.6% in 1950 and 39.1% in 1960.

The ratio of female workers aged 15 years and over to the female population aged 15 years and over was 53.3% in 1920, 49.0% in 1930, 52.5% in 1940, 48.0% in 1950, 50.9% in 1960 and 50.9% in 1970.

The ratio of workers aged 15 years and over to the population aged 15 years and over is divided into groups at 5 year intervals and indicates the following: The ratio of male workers aged 15 years and over accounts for 90% or more of the male population aged 15 years and over in each age class ranging from 25 to 59 years: while the ratio of female workers in the age group from 20 to 24 years is the highest, marking 69.2%, then drops to 44.3% in the age group from 25 to 29 years and, as the age increases, climbs to 64.3% 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.

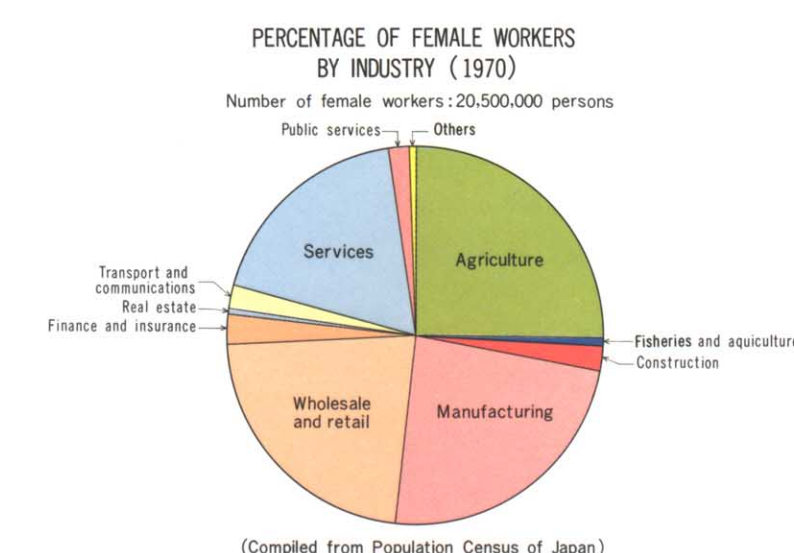
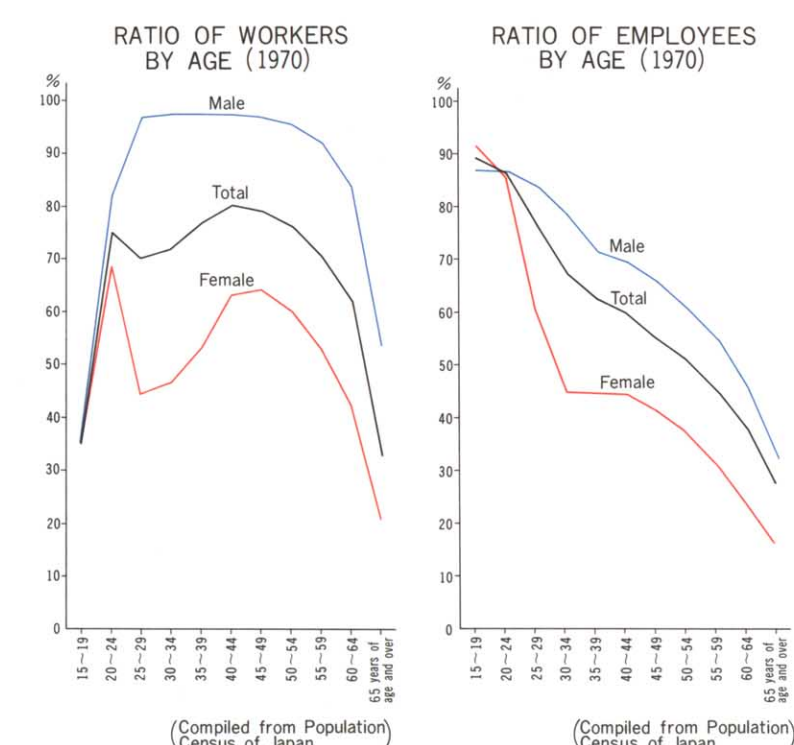
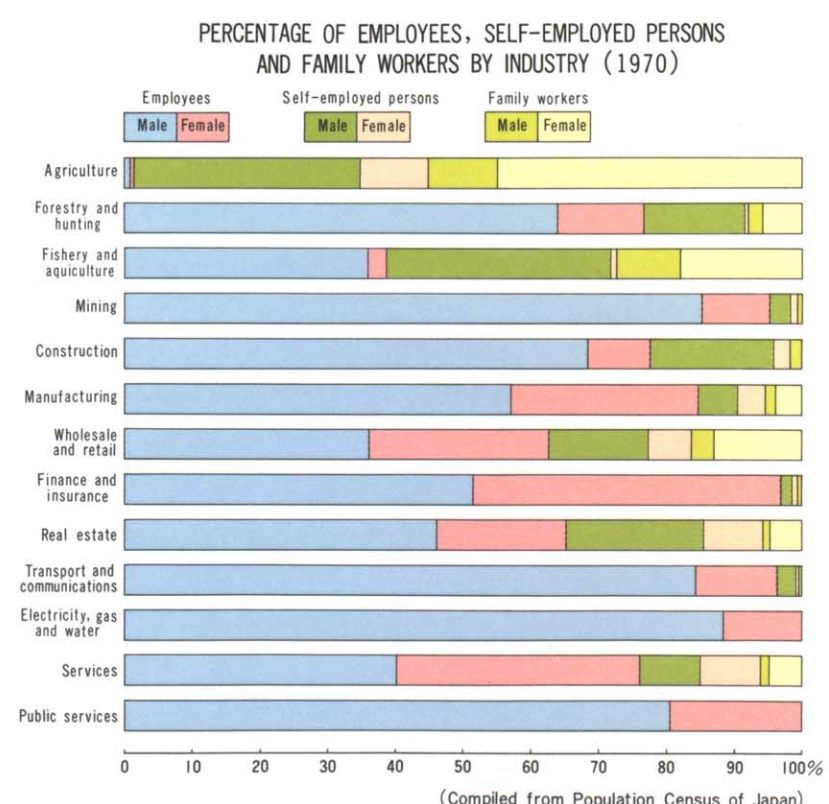
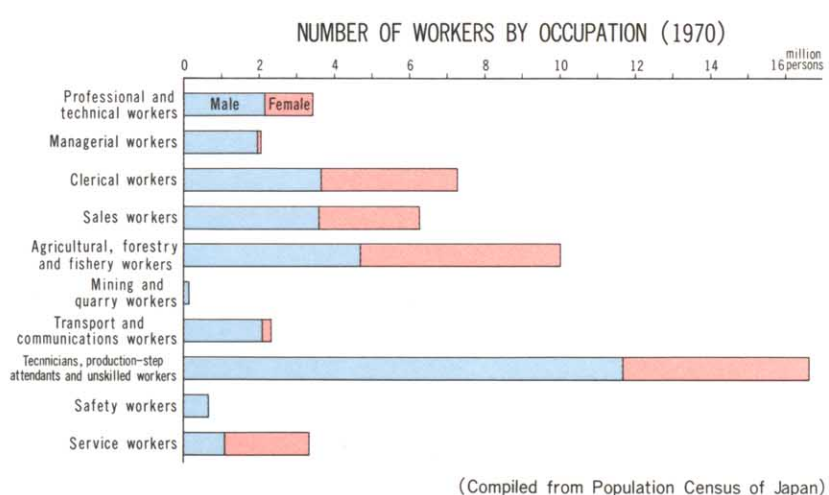
The ratios of female workers by industry are 55.7% for agriculture, 35.4% for the manufacturing industries and 50% for service industries. Furthermore, the number of female workers was the highest in agriculture, followed by the manufacturing industries, wholesale-retail trade, and service industries. The number of female workers engaged in the above-mentioned four categories of industries accounts for 90% of the total of the female workers. Since the ratio of female workers is high in agriculture, the ratio, both in the group under 30 years of age and in the group 30 years of age and over, is higher in the agricultural and mountainous villages and lower in the urban areas.

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 24 years and from 45 to 49 years. Therefore, the ratio of female workers to the total number of workers is expressed in two separate maps for the age group under 30 years and for the age group 30 years and over.

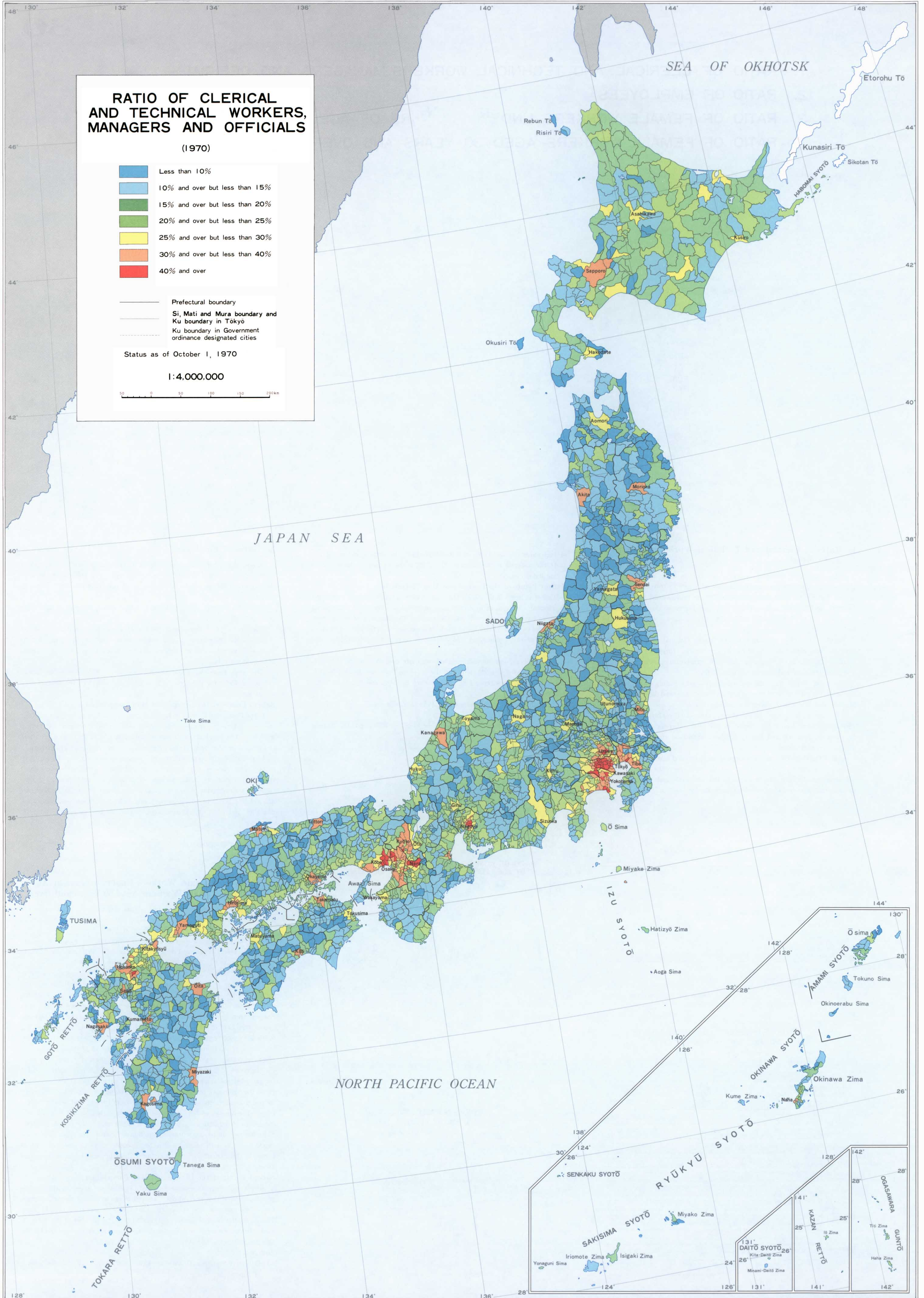
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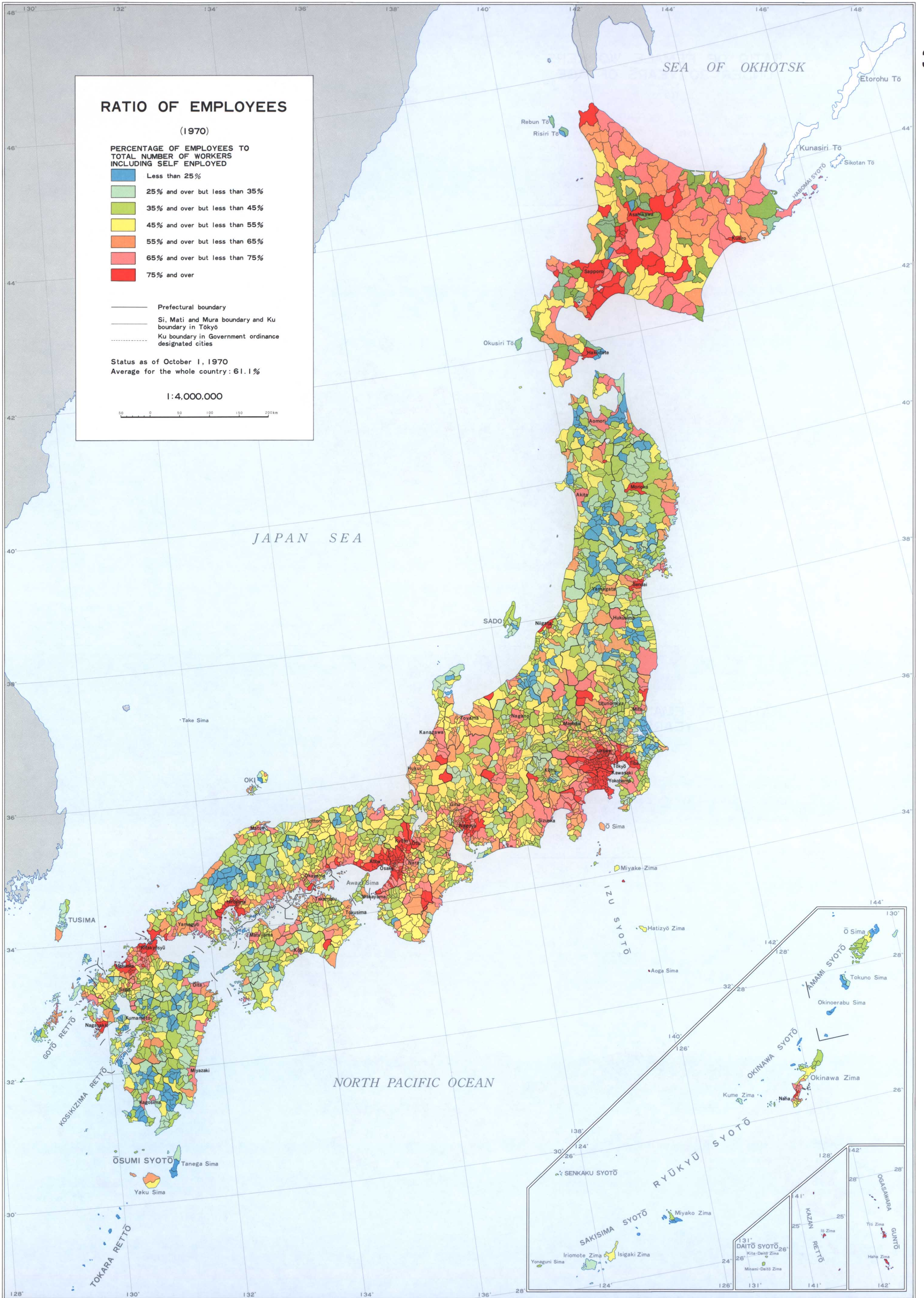
1. Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister, 1970 Population Census of Japan.



RATIO OF CLERICAL AND TECHNICAL WORKERS, MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS

30.1





30.3

