

# GII Survey Report

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*Selection: Japan.*

## 1) Japan, 1882 - 1902 (Office of Experiment Stations)

Survey ID: 1265

### unknown # of households

**Notes:** K. Oshima published through the Office of Experiment Stations, the results of 360 dietary studies made in that country between 1882 and 1902. The emphasis is on food consumption, but since the chief item in family living which enters into commerce in that country is food, the picture given is a good index of the whole complex of living conditions.

Compilation of other studies.

Ref ID: 1295

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**Kintaro Oshima, 'A Digest of Japanese Investigations on the Nutrition of Men', *U.S. Department of Agriculture Official Statistics Bulletin*, Vol. 159 (1905), pp. 1-224.**

*Selection: Japan.*

## 2) Japan, 1913 - 1913 (Teikoku Nokai (the National Agricultural Association))

Survey ID: 1850

**160 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Teikoku Nokai Survey of farm households.

Not random sampling. Survey taken between 1st March to 28th February

Hokkaido, Okinawa, Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Kanagawa, and Miyazaki prefectures are dropped (i.e., 40 prefectures out of all, 47 prefectures). They selected one "Regular farm" per 2 counties in each prefecture. The "Regular farm" is not clearly defined. Half of them were chosen from the household who mainly planted the rice and wheat. The rest were chosen from the sericulture farms, horticultural farms, or livestock farmers

This survey is a kind of "pilot" farm survey in Japan as there were no appropriate bookkeeping methods. Teikoku Nokai thus organized the survey committee that included 8 people with MAF officers, scholars, and person with experience (not explicitly defined) and then made the bookkeeping for the survey.

At the stage of the field survey, Fuken Nokai (the Prefecture Agricultural Association) take responsible for the selection of the farms, instructions on the bookkeeping (for the farmers), and reports. Teikoku Nokai (the National Agricultural Association) checked the reports and made the summaries. To do so, Teikoku Nokai organized the special research institute. Teikoku Nokai held the seminars for the executives in each Prefecture Agricultural Association and instructed the object and methods of the survey. The name of principal investigator in Teikoku Nokai was Saito Kanji. He wrote a instruction named Noka no Boki (Bookkeeping for the farms) for the person who conducted the survey (i.e., the Prefecture Agricultural Association).

Ref ID: 1894

**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**

*Selection: Japan.*

3) **Japan, 1913 - 1913 (Academic - Institutional, Tohoku Imperial University, Sapporo)**

Survey ID: 581

**217 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** In 1913 schedules were collected from 217 tenants of the college farms situated in four different parts of Hokkaido (the northern island of Japan) . The families selected were chosen as representative of general economic conditions. Each family was self-supporting and consisted of 2 parents and from 2 to 4 children under 15 years of age.

250 families were visited in 1913 by Morimoto and 8 assistants. 217 schedules were used, the rest discarded for being unsatisfactory due to innacuracy or for being incomplete.

For selection of families, the College Farm Report of 1913, which contains a minute directory of tenants, was carefully consulted.

Food consumption was estimated using 40 representative families (10 in each region). Blank notebooks containing 30 pages were given to each family to study their diet for 30 days. Each page of book was for a detailed account of food consumed in a day.

Ref ID: 571

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**Kōkichi Morimoto, *The Standard of Living in Japan* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins press, 1918)**

Ref ID: 1818

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**'Publications Related to Labour', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (1918), pp. 213-220.**

*Selection: Japan.*

4 ) **Japan, 1914 - 1914 (Teikoku Nokai (the National Agricultural Association))**

Survey ID: 1851

**127 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Teikoku Nokai Survey of farm households.

Not random sampling. Survey taken between 1st March to 28th February

Hokkaido, Okinawa, Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Kanagawa, and Miyazaki prefectures are dropped (i.e., 40 prefectures out of all, 47 prefectures). They selected one "Regular farm" per 2 counties in each prefecture. The "Regular farm" is not clearly defined. Half of them were chosen from the household who mainly planted the rice and wheat. The rest were chosen from the sericulture farms, horticultural farms, or livestock farmers.

This survey is a kind of "pilot" farm survey in Japan as there were no appropriate bookkeeping methods. Teikoku Nokai thus organized the survey committee that included 8 people with MAF officers, scholars, and person with experience (not explicitly defined) and then made the bookkeeping for the survey.

At the stage of the field survey, Fuken Nokai (the Prefecture Agricultural Association) take responsible for the selection of the farms, instructions on the bookkeeping (for the farmers), and reports. Teikoku Nokai (the National Agricultural Association) checked the reports and made the summaries. To do so, Teikoku Nokai organized the special research institute. Teikoku Nokai held the seminars for the executives in each Prefecture Agricultural Association and instructed the object and methods of the survey. The name of principal investigator in Teikoku Nokai was Saito Kanji. He wrote a instruction named Noka no Boki (Bookkeeping for the farms) for the person who conducted the survey (i.e., the Prefecture Agricultural Association).

Ref ID: 1894

**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**

Selection: Japan.

5) **Japan, 1915 - 1915 (Teikoku Nokai (the National Agricultural Association))**

Survey ID: 1852

**84 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Teikoku Nokai Survey of farm households.

Not random sampling. Survey taken between 1st March to 28th February

Hokkaido, Okinawa, Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Kanagawa, and Miyazaki prefectures are dropped (i.e., 40 prefectures out of all, 47 prefectures). They selected one "Regular farm" per 2 counties in each prefecture. The "Regular farm" is not clearly defined. Half of them were chosen from the household who mainly planted the rice and wheat. The rest were chosen from the sericulture farms, horticultural farms, or livestock farmers.

This survey is a kind of "pilot" farm survey in Japan as there were no appropriate bookkeeping methods. Teikoku Nokai thus organized the survey committee that included 8 people with MAF officers, scholars, and person with experience (not explicitly defined) and then made the bookkeeping for the survey.

At the stage of the field survey, Fuken Nokai (the Prefecture Agricultural Association) take responsible for the selection of the farms, instructions on the bookkeeping (for the farmers), and reports. Teikoku Nokai (the National Agricultural Association) checked the reports and made the summaries. To do so, Teikoku Nokai organized the special research institute. Teikoku Nokai held the seminars for the executives in each Prefecture Agricultural Association and instructed the object and methods of the survey. The name of principal investigator in Teikoku Nokai was Saito Kanji. He wrote a instruction named Noka no Boki (Bookkeeping for the farms) for the person who conducted the survey (i.e., the Prefecture Agricultural Association).

Ref ID: 1894

**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**

6) **Japan, 1916 - 1916**

Survey ID: 582

**20 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Month(s)

Notes: Study of urban family expenditures in 1916 concerning 20 members of Japanese labor union. Each family kept daily records of income and outgo for a month.

Ref ID: 572

**Takano, "Uber Haushaltungserhebungen und deren durchfuhrgen in Japan", Bulletin institute international statistics, 25 (2), 335-342. 1931 (1931)**

Selection: Japan.

Ref ID: 1296

Faith M. Williams and Carle C. Zimmerman, *Studies of Family Living in the U.S.A. and other Countries: An Analysis of Material and Method* (Washington D. C.: United States Dept. of Agriculture, 1935)

7) Japan, 1918 - 1919

Survey ID: 1783

40 households

Sample Duration: 5 Month(s)

Notes: Study in 1918-19 of consisted of 40 laborers' households in the Tsukishima district of Tokyo. The laborers kept records for 183 months or an average of about 5 months per family.

Ref ID: 572

Takano, "Uber Haushaltungserhebungen und deren durchfuhrugen in Japan", Bulletin institute international statistics, 25 (2), 335-342. 1931 (1931)

Ref ID: 1296

Faith M. Williams and Carle C. Zimmerman, *Studies of Family Living in the U.S.A. and other Countries: An Analysis of Material and Method* (Washington D. C.: United States Dept. of Agriculture, 1935)

8) Japan, 1918 - 1919

Survey ID: 1784

95 households

Sample Duration: 5 Month(s)

Notes: Study in 1918-19 of 95 households of elementary school teachers in the whole city of Tokyo. The laborers kept records for 183 months or an average of about 5 months per family.

Ref ID: 572

Takano, "Uber Haushaltungserhebungen und deren durchfuhrugen in Japan", Bulletin institute international statistics, 25 (2), 335-342. 1931 (1931)

Selection: Japan.

Ref ID: 1296

Faith M. Williams and Carle C. Zimmerman, *Studies of Family Living in the U.S.A. and other Countries: An Analysis of Material and Method* (Washington D. C.: United States Dept. of Agriculture, 1935)

9) Japan, 1919 - 1920 (Municipal Bureau of Labour Research)

Survey ID: 583

99 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** The report is an intensive study of the cost of living of skilled factory laborers, as shown by actual records kept by the families themselves. Four hundred and sixteen families began keeping the accounts, but only 99 are included in the final study. All families were eliminated who failed to keep the accounts for the entire 12-month period (June, 1919, to June, 1920); who reported apparent inaccuracies; who paid no rent or received special concessions from their employers. Blank schedules for each month and instructions for keeping the records were furnished the families through the labor leaders in factories.

The schedules provided space for income, expenditures, estimated value of gifts received, remarks regarding guests, sickness, increase of rent.

In the general expenditure table the 99 Japanese families are tabulated separately under 13 income groups, ranging from "under 600 yen" to 1,920 yen and under 2,040 yen," the interval between each group being 120 yen. The classification of expenditures is so detailed that a study of the items included in the classification and the percentage of expenditure used for each item furnishes considerable information regarding Japanese life.

Ref ID: 573

Municipal Bureau Labour Research of Osaka, *Cost of Living among Laborers in Osaka, Japan* (Osaka, 1921)

Ref ID: 1830

'Cost of Living in Osaka, Japan, 1920.', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (1921), pp. 42-94.

Ref ID: 1296

Faith M. Williams and Carle C. Zimmerman, *Studies of Family Living in the U.S.A. and other Countries: An Analysis of Material and Method* (Washington D. C.: United States Dept. of Agriculture, 1935)

Selection: Japan.

10) **Japan, 1920 - 1920**

Survey ID: 584

**1,219 households**

**Notes:** Cost-of-living survey was made among the school-teachers in Tokyo. The study covered 775 male teachers and 444 female teachers. They were grouped under rme classes according to their monthly incomes.

For each class there was worked out a comparative table of their cost of living, covering 25 items of expenditure.

Ref ID: 574

**Ta Chen, 'Prices and Cost of Living in Japan and China Since the World War', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 13, No. 6 (1921), pp. 1-7.**

Ref ID: 1296

**Faith M. Williams and Carle C. Zimmerman, *Studies of Family Living in the U.S.A. and other Countries: An Analysis of Material and Method* (Washington D. C.: United States Dept. of Agriculture, 1935)**

11) **Japan, 1921 - 1921 (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)**

Survey ID: 1853

**100 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

No random sampling. Survey taken between 1st March to 28th February

21 Prefectures out of 47 prefectures. 9 households per one prefecture. 3 landed farmers, 3 landed and tenanted farmers, and 3 peasants. There were no specific restriction for each category of farmers.

Ref ID: 1894

**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**



Selection: Japan.

12 ) **Japan, 1922 - 1922 (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)**

Survey ID: 1854

**100 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

No random sampling. Survey taken between 1st March to 28th February

21 Prefectures out of 47 prefectures. 9 households per one prefecture. 3 landed farmers, 3 landed and tenanted farmers, and 3 peasants. There were no specific restriction for each category of farmers.

Ref ID: 1894

**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**

13 ) **Japan, 1923 - 1923 (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)**

Survey ID: 1855

**130 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

No random sampling. Survey taken between 1st March to 28th February

21 Prefectures out of 47 prefectures. 9 households per one prefecture. 3 landed farmers, 3 landed and tenanted farmers, and 3 peasants. There were no specific restriction for each category of farmers.

Ref ID: 1894

**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**

*Selection: Japan.*

14 ) **Japan, 1924 - 1924 (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)**

Survey ID: 1856

**184 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

No random sampling. Survey taken between 1st February to 31st March

47 prefectures. 2 households were additionally chosen for each prefecture where the first MAF Survey did not cover. For the other prefecture where the first wave covered, same households were tracked continuously.

Ref ID: 1894

**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**

15 ) **Japan, 1925 - 1925 (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)**

Survey ID: 1857

**185 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

No random sampling. Survey taken between 1st February to 31st March

47 prefectures. 2 households were additionally chosen for each prefecture where the first MAF Survey did not cover. For the other prefecture where the first wave covered, the same households were tracked continuously.

Ref ID: 1894

**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**

*Selection: Japan.*

16 ) **Japan, 1926 - 1926 (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)**

Survey ID: 1858

**169 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

No random sampling. Survey taken between 1st February to 31st March.

47 prefectures. 2 households were additionally chosen for each prefecture where the first MAF Survey did not cover. For the other prefecture where the first wave covered, the same households were tracked continuously.

Ref ID: 1894

**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**

17 ) **Japan, 1926 - 1927 (Bureau of Statistics)**

Survey ID: 585

**5,455 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: 7,856 households originally undertook to keep records; 6,505 returns were received and checked; of those, 5,455 were tabulated by the Bureau of Statistics. This consists of 1,575 salaried, 3,210 wage-earning, and 670 farming households.

Household budget inquiry was carried on by the Japanese Government from September 1, 1926, to August 31, 1927. The object of the investigation was to secure data on actual living conditions which would be of Value in formulating the Empire's social policy.

Cities surveyed: Sapporo-city, Sendai-city, Toukyou-city, Kanazawa-city, Nagoya-city, Oosaka-city, Hiroshima-city, Tokushima-city, Yahata-city, Nagasaki-city.

Ref ID: 575

**Tajiuro Matsuda, 'The Family Budget Enquiry in Japan, 1926-1927', *Bulletin of the Institute of International Statistics*, Vol. 25, No. 2 (1931), pp. 265-301.**

*Selection: Japan.*

Ref ID: 1831

'Family Budget Investigation in Japan', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 26, No. 3 (1928), pp. 200-200.

Ref ID: 1435

Annon., 'The Japanese Family Budget Enquiry of 1926-1927', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 23 (1931), pp. 388-398.

Ref ID: 1843

Japanese Statistical Agency, **Annual Average of Monthly Receipts and Disbursements per Household by Income Group (Workers' Households) - All Cities (1926-1941), TABLE 2.a**

18 ) **Japan, (circa) 1926 - 1927**

Survey ID: 586

**12 households**

Ref ID: 576

Kokichi Morimoto, *The efficiency standard of living in Japan, (Institute of Pacific Relations, Japan Council, 1931). (1931)*

Ref ID: 1296

Faith M. Williams and Carle C. Zimmerman, *Studies of Family Living in the U.S.A. and other Countries: An Analysis of Material and Method* (Washington D. C.: United States Dept. of Agriculture, 1935)

*Selection: Japan.*

19) **Japan, 1927 - 1927 (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)**

Survey ID: 1859

**181 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

No random sampling. Survey taken between 1st February to 31st March.

47 prefectures. 2 households were additionally chosen for each prefecture where the first MAF Survey did not cover. For the other prefecture where the first wave covered, same households were tracked continuously.

Ref ID: 1894

**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**

20) **Japan, 1928 - 1928 (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)**

Survey ID: 1860

**207 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

No random sampling. Survey taken between 1st February to 31st March.

47 prefectures. 2 households were additionally chosen for each prefecture where the first MAF Survey did not cover. For the other prefecture where the first wave covered, same households were tracked continuously.

Ref ID: 1894

**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**

Selection: Japan.

21 ) **Japan, 1929 - 1929 (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)**

Survey ID: 1861

**219 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

No random sampling. Survey taken between 1st February to 31st March.

47 prefectures. 2 households were additionally chosen for each prefecture where the first MAF Survey did not cover. For the other prefecture where the first wave covered, same households were tracked continuously.

Ref ID: 1894

**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**

22 ) **Japan, 1930 - 1930 (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)**

Survey ID: 1862

**220 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

No random sampling. Survey taken between 1st February to 31st March.

47 prefectures. 2 households were additionally chosen for each prefecture where the first MAF Survey did not cover. For the other prefecture where the first wave covered, same households were tracked continuously.

Ref ID: 1894

**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**

*Selection: Japan.*

23 ) **Japan, 1931 - 1931 (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)**

Survey ID: 1863

**277 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

No random sampling. Survey taken between 1st March to 28th February

6 households were chosen for each prefecture where the first MAF Survey did not cover. The details of the sampling criteria (or standard) was decided: Type 1 farm cultivates 70-150% of average arable land in the town or village. Type 2 farm cultivates less than 70% of that. For 6 households noted above should include both Type 1 and Type 2 farmers for each landed, landed and tenanted, and tenanted category (thus 6 households in total). Those farmers should be selected in one representative town or village in the prefecture (Inaba 1952, pp.20-21). For the prefectures with 9 households, 6 of 9 households should be chosen by using same method described above, but the remained 3 households should be selected from landed, landed and tenanted, and tenanted category each. Both Type 1 and Type 2 farmers should be included.

Ref ID: 1894

**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**

*Selection: Japan.*

24 ) **Japan, 1931 - 1932 (BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF THE CABINET)**

Survey ID: 587

**1,517 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** Since 1931, the law on the control of the price of rice provides for yearly enquiries covering the period 1 September to 31 August of the following year; the results of three such enquiries are now available, covering the period up till 31 August 1934. The enquiries are undertaken by uniform methods. They are of comparatively wide scope and they provide valuable information on standards of living among a great portion of the working classes in Japan during this economically and socially significant period.

Survey of workers and salaried employees from 10 industrial centres. Data on expenditure and income is presented for workers and salaried employees separately. Quite a bit of detail on food consumption.

The data are compiled by means of special household books kept by the families themselves during a whole year, and are carefully checked by the Bureau of Statistics of the Cabinet. The following criteria were laid down in selecting the families to be included in the enquiries:

- a) The total monthly family income should if possible not exceed 100 yen (200 yen for the 1926-27 enquiry); the income should be received in cash.
- B) More than half the family income should be derived from the husband's earnings.
- C) The family should conduct no business on its own account.
- D) It should consist of 2-7 persons.
- E) It should preferably contain no outside members such as servants, boarders, or lodgers ; nor sick persons causing extraordinary expenditure.

The geographical scope of the enquiries is a wide one ; it is practically the same in all the enquiries. The workers are generally employed in manufacturing industries and in transport and communication.

Cities surveyed: Sapporo-city, Sendai-city, Toukyou-city, Kanazawa-city, Nagoya-city, Oosaka-city, Hiroshima-city, Tokushima-city, Yahata-city, Nagasaki-city.

Ref ID: 577

**'Family Budget Enquiries in Japan, 1926 to 1934', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 32, No. 5 (1935), pp. 665-681.**

Ref ID: 1843

**Japanese Statistical Agency, Annual Average of Monthly Receipts and Disbursements per Household by Income Group (Workers' Households) - All Cities (1926-1941), TABLE 2.a**



*Selection: Japan.*

25 ) **Japan, 1932 - 1933 (BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF THE CABINET)**

Survey ID: 1754

**1,606 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** Since 1931, the law on the control of the price of rice provides for yearly enquiries covering the period 1 September to 31 August of the following year; the results of three such enquiries are now available, covering the period up till 31 August 1934. The enquiries are undertaken by uniform methods. They are of comparatively wide scope and they provide valuable information on standards of living among a great portion of the working classes in Japan during this economically and socially significant period.

Survey of workers and salaried employees from 10 industrial centres. Data on expenditure and income is presented for workers and salaried employees separately. Quite a bit of detail on food consumption.

The data are compiled by means of special household books kept by the families themselves during a whole year, and are carefully checked by the Bureau of Statistics of the Cabinet. The following criteria were laid down in selecting the families to be included in the enquiries:

- a) The total monthly family income should if possible not exceed 100 yen (200 yen for the 1926-27 enquiry); the income should be received in cash.
- B) More than half the family income should be derived from the husband's earnings.
- C) The family should conduct no business on its own account.
- D) It should consist of 2-7 persons.
- E) It should preferably contain no outside members such as servants, boarders, or lodgers ; nor sick persons causing extraordinary expenditure.

The geographical scope of the enquiries is a wide one ; it is practically the same in all the enquiries. The workers are generally employed in manufacturing industries and in transport and communication.

Cities surveyed: Sapporo-city, Sendai-city, Toukyou-city, Kanazawa-city, Nagoya-city, Oosaka-city, Hiroshima-city, Tokushima-city, Yahata-city, Nagasaki-city.

Ref ID: 1843

**Japanese Statistical Agency, Annual Average of Monthly Receipts and Disbursements per Household by Income Group (Workers' Households) - All Cities (1926-1941), TABLE 2.a**

Ref ID: 577

**'Family Budget Enquiries in Japan, 1926 to 1934', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 32, No. 5 (1935), pp. 665-681.**

*Selection: Japan.*

26 ) **Japan, 1932 - 1932 (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)**

Survey ID: 1864

**282 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

No random sampling. Survey taken between 1st March to 28th February

6 households were chosen for each prefecture where the first MAF Survey did not cover. The details of the sampling criteria (or standard) was decided: Type 1 farm cultivates 70-150% of average arable land in the town or village. Type 2 farm cultivates less than 70% of that. For 6 households noted above should include both Type 1 and Type 2 farmers for each landed, landed and tenanted, and tenanted category (thus 6 households in total). Those farmers should be selected in one representative town or village in the prefecture (Inaba 1952, pp.20-21). For the prefectures with 9 households, 6 of 9 households should be chosen by using same method described above, but the remained 3 households should be selected from landed, landed and tenanted, and tenanted category each. Both Type 1 and Type 2 farmers should be included.

Ref ID: 1894

**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**

*Selection: Japan.*

27 ) **Japan, 1933 - 1934 (BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF THE CABINET)**

Survey ID: 1755

**1,653 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** Since 1931, the law on the control of the price of rice provides for yearly enquiries covering the period 1 September to 31 August of the following year. The enquiries are undertaken by uniform methods. They are of comparatively wide scope and they provide valuable information on standards of living among a great portion of the working classes in Japan during this economically and socially significant period.

Survey of workers and salaried employees from 10 industrial centres. Data on expenditure and income is presented for workers and salaried employees separately. Quite a bit of detail on food consumption.

The data are compiled by means of special household books kept by the families themselves during a whole year, and are carefully checked by the Bureau of Statistics of the Cabinet. The following criteria were laid down in selecting the families to be included in the enquiries:

a) The total monthly family income should if possible not exceed 100 yen (200 yen for the 1926-27 enquiry); the income should be received in cash.

B) More than half the family income should be derived from the husband's earnings.

C) The family should conduct no business on its own account.

D) It should consist of 2-7 persons.

E) It should preferably contain no outside members such as servants, boarders, or lodgers ; nor sick persons causing extraordinary expenditure.

The geographical scope of the enquiries is a wide one ; it is practically the same in all the enquiries. The workers are generally employed in manufacturing industries and in transport and communication.

Cities surveyed: Sapporo-city, Sendai-city, Toukyou-city, Kanazawa-city, Nagoya-city, Oosaka-city, Hiroshima-city, Tokushima-city, Yahata-city, Nagasaki-city.

Ref ID: 1843

**Japanese Statistical Agency, Annual Average of Monthly Receipts and Disbursements per Household by Income Group (Workers' Households) - All Cities (1926-1941), TABLE 2.a**

Ref ID: 577

**'Family Budget Enquiries in Japan, 1926 to 1934', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 32, No. 5 (1935), pp. 665-681.**

*Selection: Japan.*

Ref ID: 1832

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**'Family-Budget Survey in Japan, 1933-34', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 41, No. 6 (1935), pp. 1729-1730.**

28 ) **Japan, 1933 - 1933 (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)**

Survey ID: 1865

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**284 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

No random sampling. Survey taken between 1st March to 28th February

6 households were chosen for each prefecture where the first MAF Survey did not cover. The details of the sampling criteria (or standard) was decided: Type 1 farm cultivates 70-150% of average arable land in the town or village. Type 2 farm cultivates less than 70% of that. For 6 households noted above should include both Type 1 and Type 2 farmers for each landed, landed and tenanted, and tenanted category (thus 6 households in total). Those farmers should be selected in one representative town or village in the prefecture (Inaba 1952, pp.20-21). For the prefectures with 9 households, 6 of 9 households should be chosen by using same method described above, but the remained 3 households should be selected from landed, landed and tenanted, and tenanted category each. Both Type 1 and Type 2 farmers should be included.

Ref ID: 1894

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**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**

*Selection: Japan.*

29 ) **Japan, 1934 - 1934 (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)**

Survey ID: 1866

**287 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

No random sampling. Survey taken between 1st March to 28th February

6 households were chosen for each prefecture where the first MAF Survey did not cover. The details of the sampling criteria (or standard) was decided: Type 1 farm cultivates 70-150% of average arable land in the town or village. Type 2 farm cultivates less than 70% of that. For 6 households noted above should include both Type 1 and Type 2 farmers for each landed, landed and tenanted, and tenanted category (thus 6 households in total). Those farmers should be selected in one representative town or village in the prefecture (Inaba 1952, pp.20-21). For the prefectures with 9 households, 6 of 9 households should be chosen by using same method described above, but the remained 3 households should be selected from landed, landed and tenanted, and tenanted category each. Both Type 1 and Type 2 farmers should be included.

Ref ID: 1894

**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**

*Selection: Japan.*

30 ) **Japan, 1934 - 1935 (BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF THE CABINET)**

Survey ID: 588

**1,671 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** Since 1931, the law on the control of the price of rice provides for yearly enquiries covering the period 1 September to 31 August of the following year. The enquiries are undertaken by uniform methods. They are of comparatively wide scope and they provide valuable information on standards of living among a great portion of the working classes in Japan during this economically and socially significant period.

Survey of workers and salaried employees from 10 industrial centres. Data on expenditure and income is presented for workers and salaried employees separately. Quite a bit of detail on food consumption.

The data are compiled by means of special household books kept by the families themselves during a whole year, and are carefully checked by the Bureau of Statistics of the Cabinet. The following criteria were laid down in selecting the families to be included in the enquiries:

- a) The total monthly family income should if possible not exceed 100 yen (200 yen for the 1926-27 enquiry); the income should be received in cash.
- B) More than half the family income should be derived from the husband's earnings.
- C) The family should conduct no business on its own account.
- D) It should consist of 2-7 persons.
- E) It should preferably contain no outside members such as servants, boarders, or lodgers ; nor sick persons causing extraordinary expenditure.

The geographical scope of the enquiries is a wide one ; it is practically the same in all the enquiries. The workers are generally employed in manufacturing industries and in transport and communication.

Cities surveyed: Sapporo-city, Sendai-city, Toukyou-city, Kanazawa-city, Nagoya-city, Osaka-city, Hiroshima-city, Tokushima-city, Yahata-city, Nagasaki-city.

Ref ID: 1843

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**Japanese Statistical Agency, Annual Average of Monthly Receipts and Disbursements per Household by Income Group (Workers' Households) - All Cities (1926-1941), TABLE 2.a**

Ref ID: 578

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**'Family Budget Enquiries in Japan, 1934-35 and 1935-36', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 37, No. 6 (1938), pp. 806-814.**

*Selection: Japan.*

31 ) **Japan, 1935 - 1936 (BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF THE CABINET)**

Survey ID: 1756

**1,673 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** Since 1931, the law on the control of the price of rice provides for yearly enquiries covering the period 1 September to 31 August of the following year. The enquiries are undertaken by uniform methods. They are of comparatively wide scope and they provide valuable information on standards of living among a great portion of the working classes in Japan during this economically and socially significant period.

Survey of workers and salaried employees from 10 industrial centres. Data on expenditure and income is presented for workers and salaried employees separately. Quite a bit of detail on food consumption.

The data are compiled by means of special household books kept by the families themselves during a whole year, and are carefully checked by the Bureau of Statistics of the Cabinet. The following criteria were laid down in selecting the families to be included in the enquiries:

- a) The total monthly family income should if possible not exceed 100 yen (200 yen for the 1926-27 enquiry); the income should be received in cash.
- B) More than half the family income should be derived from the husband's earnings.
- C) The family should conduct no business on its own account.
- D) It should consist of 2-7 persons.
- E) It should preferably contain no outside members such as servants, boarders, or lodgers ; nor sick persons causing extraordinary expenditure.

The geographical scope of the enquiries is a wide one ; it is practically the same in all the enquiries. The workers are generally employed in manufacturing industries and in transport and communication.

Cities surveyed: Sapporo-city, Sendai-city, Toukyou-city, Kanazawa-city, Nagoya-city, Oosaka-city, Hiroshima-city, Tokushima-city, Yahata-city, Nagasaki-city.

Ref ID: 578

**'Family Budget Enquiries in Japan, 1934-35 and 1935-36', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 37, No. 6 (1938), pp. 806-814.**

Ref ID: 1843

**Japanese Statistical Agency, Annual Average of Monthly Receipts and Disbursements per Household by Income Group (Workers' Households) - All Cities (1926-1941), TABLE 2.a**

*Selection: Japan.*

Ref ID: 1833

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**'Family Budget Survey in Japan, 1935-36', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 45, No. 3 (1937), pp. 689-689.**

32 ) **Japan, 1935 - 1935 (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)**

Survey ID: 1867

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**288 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

No random sampling. Survey taken between 1st March to 28th February

6 households were chosen for each prefecture where the first MAF Survey did not cover. The details of the sampling criteria (or standard) was decided: Type 1 farm cultivates 70-150% of average arable land in the town or village. Type 2 farm cultivates less than 70% of that. For 6 households noted above should include both Type 1 and Type 2 farmers for each landed, landed and tenanted, and tenanted category (thus 6 households in total). Those farmers should be selected in one representative town or village in the prefecture (Inaba 1952, pp.20-21). For the prefectures with 9 households, 6 of 9 households should be chosen by using same method described above, but the remained 3 households should be selected from landed, landed and tenanted, and tenanted category each. Both Type 1 and Type 2 farmers should be included.

Ref ID: 1894

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**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**



*Selection: Japan.*

33 ) **Japan, 1936 - 1937 (BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF THE CABINET)**

Survey ID: 1766

**1,678 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** Since 1931, the law on the control of the price of rice provides for yearly enquiries covering the period 1 September to 31 August of the following year. The enquiries are undertaken by uniform methods. They are of comparatively wide scope and they provide valuable information on standards of living among a great portion of the working classes in Japan during this economically and socially significant period.

Survey of workers and salaried employees from 10 industrial centres. Data on expenditure and income is presented for workers and salaried employees separately. Quite a bit of detail on food consumption.

The data are compiled by means of special household books kept by the families themselves during a whole year, and are carefully checked by the Bureau of Statistics of the Cabinet. The following criteria were laid down in selecting the families to be included in the enquiries:

- a) The total monthly family income should if possible not exceed 100 yen (200 yen for the 1926-27 enquiry); the income should be received in cash.
- B) More than half the family income should be derived from the husband's earnings.
- C) The family should conduct no business on its own account.
- D) It should consist of 2-7 persons.
- E) It should preferably contain no outside members such as servants, boarders, or lodgers ; nor sick persons causing extraordinary expenditure

The geographical scope of the enquiries is a wide one ; it is practically the same in all the enquiries. The workers are generally employed in manufacturing industries and in transport and communication.

Cities surveyed: Sapporo-city, Sendai-city, Toukyou-city, Kanazawa-city, Nagoya-city, Oosaka-city, Hirosima-city, Tokushima-city, Yahata-city, Nagasaki-city

Ref ID: 1843

**Japanese Statistical Agency, Annual Average of Monthly Receipts and Disbursements per Household by Income Group (Workers' Households) - All Cities (1926-1941), TABLE 2.a**

Ref ID: 1834

**'Family Budget Survey in Japan, 1936-37', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 47, No. 4 (1938), pp. 837-38.**

*Selection: Japan.*

34 ) **Japan, 1936 - 1936 (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)**

Survey ID: 1868

**273 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

No random sampling. Survey taken between 1st March to 28th February

6 households were chosen for each prefecture where the first MAF Survey did not cover. The details of the sampling criteria (or standard) was decided: Type 1 farm cultivates 70-150% of average arable land in the town or village. Type 2 farm cultivates less than 70% of that. For 6 households noted above should include both Type 1 and Type 2 farmers for each landed, landed and tenanted, and tenanted category (thus 6 households in total). Those farmers should be selected in one representative town or village in the prefecture (Inaba 1952, pp.20-21). For the prefectures with 9 households, 6 of 9 households should be chosen by using same method described above, but the remained 3 households should be selected from landed, landed and tenanted, and tenanted category each. Both Type 1 and Type 2 farmers should be included.

Ref ID: 1894

**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**

*Selection: Japan.*

35 ) **Japan, 1937 - 1938 (BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF THE CABINET)**

Survey ID: 1773

**1,601 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** Since 1931, the law on the control of the price of rice provides for yearly enquiries covering the period 1 September to 31 August of the following year. The enquiries are undertaken by uniform methods. They are of comparatively wide scope and they provide valuable information on standards of living among a great portion of the working classes in Japan during this economically and socially significant period.

Survey of workers and salaried employees from 10 industrial centres. Data on expenditure and income is presented for workers and salaried employees separately. Quite a bit of detail on food consumption.

The data are compiled by means of special household books kept by the families themselves during a whole year, and are carefully checked by the Bureau of Statistics of the Cabinet. The following criteria were laid down in selecting the families to be included in the enquiries:

- a) The total monthly family income should if possible not exceed 100 yen (200 yen for the 1926-27 enquiry); the income should be received in cash.
- B) More than half the family income should be derived from the husband's earnings.
- C) The family should conduct no business on its own account.
- D) It should consist of 2-7 persons.
- E) It should preferably contain no outside members such as servants, boarders, or lodgers ; nor sick persons causing extraordinary expenditure

The geographical scope of the enquiries is a wide one ; it is practically the same in all the enquiries. The workers are generally employed in manufacturing industries and in transport and communication.

Cities surveyed: Sapporo-city, Sendai-city, Toukyou-city, Kanazawa-city, Nagoya-city, Osaka-city, Hiroshima-city, Tokushima-city, Yahata-city, Nagasaki-city

Ref ID: 1843

**Japanese Statistical Agency, Annual Average of Monthly Receipts and Disbursements per Household by Income Group (Workers' Households) - All Cities (1926-1941), TABLE 2.a**

*Selection: Japan.*

36 ) **Japan, 1937 - 1937 (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)**

Survey ID: 1869

**279 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

No random sampling. Survey taken between 1st March to 28th February

6 households were chosen for each prefecture where the first MAF Survey did not cover. The details of the sampling criteria (or standard) was decided: Type 1 farm cultivates 70-150% of average arable land in the town or village. Type 2 farm cultivates less than 70% of that. For 6 households noted above should include both Type 1 and Type 2 farmers for each landed, landed and tenanted, and tenanted category (thus 6 households in total). Those farmers should be selected in one representative town or village in the prefecture (Inaba 1952, pp.20-21). For the prefectures with 9 households, 6 of 9 households should be chosen by using same method described above, but the remained 3 households should be selected from landed, landed and tenanted, and tenanted category each. Both Type 1 and Type 2 farmers should be included.

Ref ID: 1894

**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**

*Selection: Japan.*

37 ) **Japan, 1938 - 1939 (BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF THE CABINET)**

Survey ID: 1774

**1,643 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** Since 1931, the law on the control of the price of rice provides for yearly enquiries covering the period 1 September to 31 August of the following year. The enquiries are undertaken by uniform methods. They are of comparatively wide scope and they provide valuable information on standards of living among a great portion of the working classes in Japan during this economically and socially significant period.

Survey of workers and salaried employees from 10 industrial centres. Data on expenditure and income is presented for workers and salaried employees separately. Quite a bit of detail on food consumption.

The data are compiled by means of special household books kept by the families themselves during a whole year, and are carefully checked by the Bureau of Statistics of the Cabinet. The following criteria were laid down in selecting the families to be included in the enquiries:

- a) The total monthly family income should if possible not exceed 100 yen (200 yen for the 1926-27 enquiry); the income should be received in cash.
- B) More than half the family income should be derived from the husband's earnings.
- C) The family should conduct no business on its own account.
- D) It should consist of 2-7 persons.
- E) It should preferably contain no outside members such as servants, boarders, or lodgers ; nor sick persons causing extraordinary expenditure

The geographical scope of the enquiries is a wide one ; it is practically the same in all the enquiries. The workers are generally employed in manufacturing industries and in transport and communication.

Cities surveyed: Sapporo-city, Sendai-city, Toukyou-city, Kanazawa-city, Nagoya-city, Osaka-city, Hiroshima-city, Tokushima-city, Yahata-city, Nagasaki-city

Ref ID: 1843

**Japanese Statistical Agency, Annual Average of Monthly Receipts and Disbursements per Household by Income Group (Workers' Households) - All Cities (1926-1941), TABLE 2.a**

*Selection: Japan.*

38 ) **Japan, 1938 - 1938 (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)**

Survey ID: 1870

**259 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

No random sampling. Survey taken between 1st March to 28th February

6 households were chosen for each prefecture where the first MAF Survey did not cover. The details of the sampling criteria (or standard) was decided: Type 1 farm cultivates 70-150% of average arable land in the town or village. Type 2 farm cultivates less than 70% of that. For 6 households noted above should include both Type 1 and Type 2 farmers for each landed, landed and tenanted, and tenanted category (thus 6 households in total). Those farmers should be selected in one representative town or village in the prefecture (Inaba 1952, pp.20-21). For the prefectures with 9 households, 6 of 9 households should be chosen by using same method described above, but the remained 3 households should be selected from landed, landed and tenanted, and tenanted category each. Both Type 1 and Type 2 farmers should be included.

Ref ID: 1894

**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**

*Selection: Japan.*

39 ) **Japan, 1939 - 1940 (BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF THE CABINET)**

Survey ID: 1775

**1,592 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** Since 1931, the law on the control of the price of rice provides for yearly enquiries covering the period 1 September to 31 August of the following year. The enquiries are undertaken by uniform methods. They are of comparatively wide scope and they provide valuable information on standards of living among a great portion of the working classes in Japan during this economically and socially significant period.

Survey of workers and salaried employees from 10 industrial centres. Data on expenditure and income is presented for workers and salaried employees separately. Quite a bit of detail on food consumption.

The data are compiled by means of special household books kept by the families themselves during a whole year, and are carefully checked by the Bureau of Statistics of the Cabinet. The following criteria were laid down in selecting the families to be included in the enquiries:

- a) The total monthly family income should if possible not exceed 100 yen (200 yen for the 1926-27 enquiry); the income should be received in cash.
- B) More than half the family income should be derived from the husband's earnings.
- C) The family should conduct no business on its own account.
- D) It should consist of 2-7 persons.
- E) It should preferably contain no outside members such as servants, boarders, or lodgers ; nor sick persons causing extraordinary expenditure

The geographical scope of the enquiries is a wide one ; it is practically the same in all the enquiries. The workers are generally employed in manufacturing industries and in transport and communication.

Cities surveyed: Sapporo-city, Sendai-city, Toukyou-city, Kanazawa-city, Nagoya-city, Osaka-city, Hiroshima-city, Tokushima-city, Yahata-city, Nagasaki-city

Ref ID: 1843

**Japanese Statistical Agency, Annual Average of Monthly Receipts and Disbursements per Household by Income Group (Workers' Households) - All Cities (1926-1941), TABLE 2.a**

*Selection: Japan.*

40 ) **Japan, 1939 - 1939 (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)**

Survey ID: 1871

**281 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

No random sampling. Survey taken between 1st March to 28th February

6 households were chosen for each prefecture where the first MAF Survey did not cover. The details of the sampling criteria (or standard) was decided: Type 1 farm cultivates 70-150% of average arable land in the town or village. Type 2 farm cultivates less than 70% of that. For 6 households noted above should include both Type 1 and Type 2 farmers for each landed, landed and tenanted, and tenanted category (thus 6 households in total). Those farmers should be selected in one representative town or village in the prefecture (Inaba 1952, pp.20-21). For the prefectures with 9 households, 6 of 9 households should be chosen by using same method described above, but the remained 3 households should be selected from landed, landed and tenanted, and tenanted category each. Both Type 1 and Type 2 farmers should be included.

Ref ID: 1894

**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**



*Selection: Japan.*

41 ) **Japan, 1940 - 1941 (BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF THE CABINET)**

Survey ID: 1776

**1,544 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** Since 1931, the law on the control of the price of rice provides for yearly enquiries covering the period 1 September to 31 August of the following year. The enquiries are undertaken by uniform methods. They are of comparatively wide scope and they provide valuable information on standards of living among a great portion of the working classes in Japan during this economically and socially significant period.

Survey of workers and salaried employees from 10 industrial centres. Data on expenditure and income is presented for workers and salaried employees separately. Quite a bit of detail on food consumption.

The data are compiled by means of special household books kept by the families themselves during a whole year, and are carefully checked by the Bureau of Statistics of the Cabinet. The following criteria were laid down in selecting the families to be included in the enquiries:

- a) The total monthly family income should if possible not exceed 100 yen (200 yen for the 1926-27 enquiry); the income should be received in cash.
- B) More than half the family income should be derived from the husband's earnings.
- C) The family should conduct no business on its own account.
- D) It should consist of 2-7 persons.
- E) It should preferably contain no outside members such as servants, boarders, or lodgers ; nor sick persons causing extraordinary expenditure

The geographical scope of the enquiries is a wide one ; it is practically the same in all the enquiries. The workers are generally employed in manufacturing industries and in transport and communication.

Cities surveyed: Sapporo-city, Sendai-city, Toukyou-city, Kanazawa-city, Nagoya-city, Osaka-city, Hiroshima-city, Tokushima-city, Yahata-city, Nagasaki-city

Ref ID: 1843

**Japanese Statistical Agency, Annual Average of Monthly Receipts and Disbursements per Household by Income Group (Workers' Households) - All Cities (1926-1941), TABLE 2.a**

*Selection: Japan.*

42 ) **Japan, 1940 - 1940 (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)**

Survey ID: 1872

**287 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

No random sampling. Survey taken between 1st March to 28th February

6 households were chosen for each prefecture where the first MAF Survey did not cover. The details of the sampling criteria (or standard) was decided: Type 1 farm cultivates 70-150% of average arable land in the town or village. Type 2 farm cultivates less than 70% of that. For 6 households noted above should include both Type 1 and Type 2 farmers for each landed, landed and tenanted, and tenanted category (thus 6 households in total). Those farmers should be selected in one representative town or village in the prefecture (Inaba 1952, pp.20-21). For the prefectures with 9 households, 6 of 9 households should be chosen by using same method described above, but the remained 3 households should be selected from landed, landed and tenanted, and tenanted category each. Both Type 1 and Type 2 farmers should be included.

Ref ID: 1894

**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**

*Selection: Japan.*

43 ) **Japan, 1941 - 1942 (BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF THE CABINET)**

Survey ID: 1777

**3,780 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** Since 1931, the law on the control of the price of rice provides for yearly enquiries. The enquiries are undertaken by uniform methods. They are of comparatively wide scope and they provide valuable information on standards of living among a great portion of the working classes in Japan during this economically and socially significant period.

Representing weighted averages per month (cash and installments) of salaried workers' households and labourers' households for October 1941 through September 1942.

Survey of workers and salaried employees from 10 industrial centres. Data on expenditure and income is presented for workers and salaried employees separately. Quite a bit of detail on food consumption.

The data are compiled by means of special household books kept by the families themselves during a whole year, and are carefully checked by the Bureau of Statistics of the Cabinet. The following criteria were laid down in selecting the families to be included in the enquiries:

- a) The total monthly family income should if possible not exceed 100 yen (200 yen for the 1926-27 enquiry); the income should be received in cash.
- B) More than half the family income should be derived from the husband's earnings.
- C) The family should conduct no business on its own account.
- D) It should consist of 2-7 persons.
- E) It should preferably contain no outside members such as servants, boarders, or lodgers ; nor sick persons causing extraordinary expenditure

The geographical scope of the enquiries is a wide one ; it is practically the same in all the enquiries. The workers are generally employed in manufacturing industries and in transport and communication.

Cities surveyed: Sapporo-city, Sendai-city, Toukyou-city, Kanazawa-city, Nagoya-city, Oosaka-city, Hiroshima-city, Tokushima-city, Yahata-city, Nagasaki-city

Ref ID: 1843

**Japanese Statistical Agency, Annual Average of Monthly Receipts and Disbursements per Household by Income Group (Workers' Households) - All Cities (1926-1941), TABLE 2.a**

*Selection: Japan.*

44 ) **Japan, 1941 - 1941 (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)**

Survey ID: 1873

**305 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

No random sampling. Survey taken between 1st March to 28th February

6 households were chosen for each prefecture where the first MAF Survey did not cover. The details of the sampling criteria (or standard) was decided: Type 1 farm cultivates 70-150% of average arable land in the town or village. Type 2 farm cultivates less than 70% of that. For 6 households noted above should include both Type 1 and Type 2 farmers for each landed, landed and tenanted, and tenanted category (thus 6 households in total). Those farmers should be selected in one representative town or village in the prefecture (Inaba 1952, pp.20-21). For the prefectures with 9 households, 6 of 9 households should be chosen by using same method described above, but the remained 3 households should be selected from landed, landed and tenanted, and tenanted category each. Both Type 1 and Type 2 farmers should be included.

Ref ID: 1894

**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**

45 ) **Japan, 1942 - 1942 (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)**

Survey ID: 1874

**197 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

No random sampling. Not explicitly written but perhaps same as above, 1st March to 28th February.

The fourth wave of the survey were not completely conducted due to the wartime regime.

Ref ID: 1894

**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**

*Selection: Japan.*

46 ) **Japan, 1943 - 1943 (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)**

Survey ID: 1875

**219 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

No random sampling. Not explicitly written but perhaps same as above, 1st March to 28th February

The fourth wave of the survey were not completely conducted due to the wartime regime.

Ref ID: 1894

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**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**

47 ) **Japan, 1944 - 1944 (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)**

Survey ID: 1876

**121 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

No random sampling. Not explicitly written but perhaps same as above, 1st March to 28th February

The fourth wave of the survey were not completely conducted due to the wartime regime.

Ref ID: 1894

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**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**

Selection: Japan.

48 ) **Japan, 1945 - 1945 (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)**

Survey ID: 1877

**83 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

No random sampling. Not explicitly written but perhaps same as above, 1st March to 28th February

The fourth wave of the survey were not completely conducted due to the wartime regime.

Ref ID: 1894

**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**

49 ) **Japan, (circa) 1946 - 1947 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office)**

Survey ID: 1757

**5,000 households**

Notes: Expenditure data recorded on daily diary sheets by a sample of approximately 5,000 families living in 28 cities throughout Japan ; 21 of the cities are in Honshu, 3 in Kyushu, 2 in Shikoku, and 2 in Hokkaido. Each sheet shows quantities purchased and expenditures for the various goods and services.

Ref ID: 1813

**'Methods of Computation of Statistics.Cost-of-living index numbers', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 58, No. 2 (1948), pp. 267-277.**

50 ) **Japan, 1946 - 1946 (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)**

Survey ID: 1878

**175 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

No random sampling. Not explicitly written but perhaps same as above, 1st March to 28th February

The fourth wave of the survey were not completely conducted due to the wartime regime.

Selection: Japan.

Ref ID: 1894

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**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**

51 ) **Japan, 1947 - 1947 (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)**

Survey ID: 1879

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**181 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

No random sampling. Not explicitly written but perhaps same as above, 1st March to 28th February

The fourth wave of the survey were not completely conducted due to the wartime regime.

Ref ID: 1894

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**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**

52 ) **Japan, 1948 - 1948 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office)**

Survey ID: 1778

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**2,051 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Family Income Survey (FIS)

Ref ID: 1844

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**Japanese Statistical Agency, *Yearly Average of Monthly and Disbursements per Household (Workers' household), Table 18.2* (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)**

Selection: Japan.

53 ) **Japan, 1948 - 1948 (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)**

Survey ID: 1880

**177 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

No random sampling. Not explicitly written but perhaps same as above, 1st March to 28th February

The fourth wave of the survey were not completely conducted due to the wartime regime.

Ref ID: 1894

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**T. Ed. Inaba, *Report on the survey of household economy: Transitions and results in the research procedure* (Tokyo: Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)**

54 ) **Japan, 1949 - 1949 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office)**

Survey ID: 1779

**2,282 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Ref ID: 1844

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**Japanese Statistical Agency, *Yearly Average of Monthly and Disbursements per Household (Workers' household), Table 18.2* (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)**

55 ) **Japan, (circa) 1950 - [No To Date]**

Survey ID: 1758

**4,200 households**

Notes: Family income and expenditure survey initiated in September 1950 and covering a random sample of approximately 4,200 urban families in 28 cities.

Ref ID: 1814

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**'Consumer Price Indices', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 67, No. 6 (1953), pp. 21-40.**



Selection: Japan.

56 ) **Japan, 1950 - 1950 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office)**

Survey ID: 1780

**2,396 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Ref ID: 1844

Japanese Statistical Agency, Yearly Average of Monthly and Disbursements per Household (Workers' household), Table 18.2 (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)

57 ) **Japan, 1951 - 1951 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office)**

Survey ID: 1814

**2,132 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)

Covered all the urban areas.

Ref ID: 1844

Japanese Statistical Agency, Yearly Average of Monthly and Disbursements per Household (Workers' household), Table 18.2 (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)

Ref ID: 1867

Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, [No Title] (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)

58 ) **Japan, 1952 - 1952 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office)**

Survey ID: 1815

**2,072 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)

Covered all the urban areas.

Selection: Japan.

Ref ID: 1844

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**Japanese Statistical Agency, Yearly Average of Monthly and Disbursements per Household (Workers' household), Table 18.2 (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)**

Ref ID: 1867

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**Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, [No Title] (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)**

59 ) **Japan, 1953 - 1953 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office)**

Survey ID: 1816

**1,990 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)

Covered all the urban areas.

Ref ID: 1844

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**Japanese Statistical Agency, Yearly Average of Monthly and Disbursements per Household (Workers' household), Table 18.2 (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)**

Ref ID: 1867

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**Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, [No Title] (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)**

60 ) **Japan, 1954 - 1954 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office)**

Survey ID: 1817

**2,147 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)

Covered all the urban areas.

Selection: Japan.

Ref ID: 1844

Japanese Statistical Agency, Yearly Average of Monthly and Disbursements per Household (Workers' household), Table 18.2 (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)

Ref ID: 1867

Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, [No Title] (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)

61 ) Japan, 1954 - 1954

Survey ID: 589

4,200 households

Ref ID: 356

[Notes], 'Post-War Studies of Family Expenditures', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 74, No. 6 (1956), pp. 576-599.

62 ) Japan, 1955 - 1955 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office)

Survey ID: 1818

2,578 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)

Covered all the urban areas: towns with more than 50,000 inhabitants; households (2 or more persons) of workers. Regular labourers, Day labourers, Non-official staff, Official staff

Areas: Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe.

Ref ID: 1627

International Labour Organisation, *Bulletin on Household Budget Surveys 1950-1960* (Geneva: ILO, 1961)

Selection: Japan.

Ref ID: 1844

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**Japanese Statistical Agency, Yearly Average of Monthly and Disbursements per Household (Workers' household), Table 18.2 (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)**

Ref ID: 1867

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**Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, [No Title] (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)**

63 ) **Japan, 1956 - 1956 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office)**

Survey ID: 1819

**2,593 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)

Covered all the urban areas.

Ref ID: 1844

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**Japanese Statistical Agency, Yearly Average of Monthly and Disbursements per Household (Workers' household), Table 18.2 (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)**

Ref ID: 1867

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**Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, [No Title] (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)**

64 ) **Japan, 1957 - 1957 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office)**

Survey ID: 1820

**2,604 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)

Covered all the urban areas.

Selection: Japan.

Ref ID: 1844

Japanese Statistical Agency, Yearly Average of Monthly and Disbursements per Household (Workers' household), Table 18.2 (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)

Ref ID: 1867

Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, [No Title] (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)

65 ) **Japan, 1958 - 1958 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office)**

Survey ID: 1821

**2,616 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)

Covered all the urban areas.

Ref ID: 1844

Japanese Statistical Agency, Yearly Average of Monthly and Disbursements per Household (Workers' household), Table 18.2 (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)

Ref ID: 1867

Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, [No Title] (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)

66 ) **Japan, 1959 - 1959 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office)**

Survey ID: 1822

**2,601 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)

Covered all the urban areas.

Selection: Japan.

Ref ID: 1496

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**Bureau of Statistics, *Family Income and Expenditure Survey of Japan, 1959***

Ref ID: 1844

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**Japanese Statistical Agency, Yearly Average of Monthly and Disbursements per Household (Workers' household), Table 18.2 (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)**

Ref ID: 1867

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**Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, [No Title] (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)**

67 ) **Japan, (circa) 1960 - [No To Date]**

Survey ID: 1759

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**unknown # of households**

Notes: Family budget survey conducted during 1960 covering the whole country.

Ref ID: 1815

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**'Changes in the Tables. Consumer Price Indices', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 85, No. 2 (1962), pp. 17-30.**

68 ) **Japan, 1960 - 1960 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office)**

Survey ID: 1823

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**2,596 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)

Covered all the urban areas.

*Selection: Japan.*

Ref ID: 1844

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**Japanese Statistical Agency, Yearly Average of Monthly and Disbursements per Household (Workers' household), Table 18.2 (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)**

Ref ID: 1867

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**Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, [No Title] (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)**

69 ) **Japan, 1961 - 1961 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office)**

Survey ID: 1824

**2,572 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)

Covered all the urban areas.

Ref ID: 1844

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**Japanese Statistical Agency, Yearly Average of Monthly and Disbursements per Household (Workers' household), Table 18.2 (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)**

Ref ID: 1867

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**Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, [No Title] (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)**

Selection: Japan.

70) **Japan, 1962 - 1962 (Ministry of Health and Welfare)**

Survey ID: 1760

**7,981 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Month(s)

**Notes:** The survey was planned in co-operation with the Statistics and Research Division of the same Ministry and was carried out by the officials of the local welfare offices under the general supervision of the prefectural government departments responsible for social security administration. It covered 7,981 households, having a total of 33,520 members, in 176 areas throughout Japan selected by a stratified random sampling method. The officials assigned to the survey visited these households and, on the basis of interviews with the head of the household or his substitute, made entries in the survey cards during the period from 1 to 30 November 1962. About 25 households were allotted to each official.

Ref ID: 1816

**T. Higuchi, 'Income Redistribution and Social Security: Interpretation of a Japanese Survey', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 92, No. 3 (1965), pp. 208-222.**

71) **Japan, 1962 - 1962 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office)**

Survey ID: 1825

**2,510 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)

Covered all the urban areas.

Ref ID: 1844

**Japanese Statistical Agency, Yearly Average of Monthly and Disbursements per Household (Workers' household), Table 18.2 (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)**

Ref ID: 1867

**Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, [No Title] (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)**



Selection: Japan.

72 ) **Japan, 1963 - 1963 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office)**

Survey ID: 1826

**11,643 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES).

In July 1962 the coverage of the Survey, which formerly covered all the urban areas, was extended to include the entire area of Japan. The sampling design was totally changed at the same time with a transitional period until the end of 1962.

Urban, rural, 170 cities, towns and villages; all types of households - two or more persons - excluding households of farmers and fishers and those engaged in forestry.

Ref ID: 1915

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**Household Income and Expenditure Statistics 1950-1964 (Geneva: International Labour Organisation, 1967)**

73 ) **Japan, 1964 - 1964 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office)**

Survey ID: 1827

**8,291 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)

In July 1962 the coverage of the Survey, which formerly covered all the urban areas, was extended to include the entire area of Japan. The sampling design was totally changed at the same time with a transitional period until the end of 1962.

Data presented for 16 income groups.

Ref ID: 1868

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**Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, [No Title] (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)**

*Selection: Japan.*

74 ) **Japan, 1965 - 1965 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office)**

**Survey ID: 1828**

**8,288 households**

**Sample Duration:** 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)

In July 1962 the coverage of the Survey, which formerly covered all the urban areas, was extended to include the entire area of Japan. The sampling design was totally changed at the same time with a transitional period until the end of 1962.

Data presented for 16 income groups.

**Ref ID:** 1868

**Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, [No Title] (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)**

75 ) **Japan, 1966 - 1966 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office)**

**Survey ID: 1829**

**8,645 households**

**Sample Duration:** 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)

In July 1962 the coverage of the Survey, which formerly covered all the urban areas, was extended to include the entire area of Japan. The sampling design was totally changed at the same time with a transitional period until the end of 1962.

Data presented for 16 income groups.

**Ref ID:** 1868

**Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, [No Title] (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)**

*Selection: Japan.*

76 ) **Japan, 1967 - 1967 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office)**

Survey ID: 1830

**71,142 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)

In July 1962 the coverage of the Survey, which formerly covered all the urban areas, was extended to include the entire area of Japan. The sampling design was totally changed at the same time with a transitional period until the end of 1962.

Data presented for 16 income groups.

Ref ID: 1868

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**Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, [No Title] (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)**

77 ) **Japan, 1968 - 1968 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office)**

Survey ID: 1831

**77,292 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)

In July 1962 the coverage of the Survey, which formerly covered all the urban areas, was extended to include the entire area of Japan. The sampling design was totally changed at the same time with a transitional period until the end of 1962.

Data presented for 16 income groups.

Ref ID: 1868

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**Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, [No Title] (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)**

*Selection: Japan.*

78 ) **Japan, 1969 - 1969 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office)**

Survey ID: 1832

**10,000 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)

In July 1962 the coverage of the Survey, which formerly covered all the urban areas, was extended to include the entire area of Japan. The sampling design was totally changed at the same time with a transitional period until the end of 1962.

Data presented for 16 income groups.

Ref ID: 1868

**Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, [No Title] (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)**

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**Report Stats:**

*Selection: Japan.*

**Surveys:** 78

Reference instances: 111

**Total Households:** 285,858