GII Survey Report

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 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.

160 households

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

Survey ID: 1850

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

217 ha	ouseholds	Sample Duration:	1 Year(s)	
Notes:		6	farms situated in four different parts of Hokkaido (the northern isl ich family was self-supporting and consisted of 2 parents and from	
	250 families were visited in 2 incomplete.	1913 by Morimoto and 8 assistants. 21	17 schedules were used, the rest discarded for being unsatisfactor	y due to innacuracy or for being
	For selection of families, the	College Farm Report of 1913, which c	contains a minute directory of tenants, was carefully consulted.	
	•	nated using 40 representative families ok was for a detailed account of food o	s (10 in each region). Blank notebooks containing 30 pages were gi consumed in a day.	ven to each family to study their die
	Ref ID: 571			
	Kōkichi Morimoto. <i>Tl</i>	he Standard of Living in Jana	n (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins press, 1918)	

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

. . .

127 households

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

Sample Duration:

- -

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.

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Ref ID: 1894

1 Year(s)

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

Survey ID: 1851

84 households

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

Survey ID: 1852

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

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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 durchfuhrugen in Japan", Bulletin institute international statistics, 25 (2), 335-342. 1931 (1931)

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4040 4040

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)

) Japan	, 1918 - 1919			Survey ID: 1783
40 hou	ıseholds	Sample Duration:	5 Month(s)	
Notes:	Study in 1918-19 of consisted per family.	l of 40 laborers' households in the Tsu	shima district of Tokyo. The laborers kept records for	183 months or an average of about 5 months
	Ref ID: 572			
	Takano, "Uber Haush 25 (2), 335-342. 1931		n durchfuhrugen in Japan", Bulletin ins	titute international statistics,
	Ref ID: 1296			
			s of Family Living in the U.S.A. and othe tates Dept. of Agriculture, 1935)	er Countries: An Analysis of
₈₎ Japan	, 1918 - 1919			Survey ID: 1784
95 hou	ıseholds	Sample Duration:	5 Month(s)	
Notes:	Study in 1918-19 of 95 house per family.	holds of elementary school teachers ir	he whole city of Tokyo. The laborers kept records fo	r 183 months or an average of about 5 months
	Ref ID: 572			
	Takano, "Uber Haush 25 (2), 335-342. 1931		n durchfuhrugen in Japan", Bulletin ins	titute international statistics,

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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)

Japan	, 1919 - 1920	(Municipal Bureau of Labour R	esearch)		Survey ID: 5	583
99 hou	iseholds	Sample Duration:	1 Year(s)			
Notes:	families began keep period (June, 1919,	ensive study of the cost of living of skilled factory ping the accounts, but only 99 are included in the to June, 1920); who reported apparent inaccura ions for keeping the records were furnished the	e final study. All f cies; who paid no	families wereeliminated who failed to keep to rent or received special concessions from	the accounts for the entire 12-month	th
	The schedules provi	ided space for income, expenditures, estimated	value of gifts rec	ceived, remarks regarding guests, sickness, i	increase of rent.	
	yen," the interval be	nditure table the 99 Japanese families are tabula etween each group being 120 yen. The classificat nditure used for each item furnishes considerabl	tion of expenditu	ures is so detailed that a study of the items		
	Ref ID: 573					
	Municipal Bure	eau Labour Research of Osaka, <i>Cost</i>	of Living ar	nong Laborers in Osaka, Japan ((Osaka, 1921)	
	D (1D 1000					
	Ref ID: 1830					
	'Cost of Living	in Osaka, Japan, 1920.', <i>Monthly La</i>	bor Review,	Vol. 13, No. 4 (1921), pp. 42-94.		
	Ref ID: 1296					
		ms and Carle C. Zimmerman, Studie Method (Washington D. C.: United S		-	ountries: An Analysis of	

GII Survey Report

10)	Japan	, 1920 - 1920			Survey ID:	584		
	1,219	households						
	Notes:	Cost of-living survey was classes according to thei	•	. The study covered 775 male teachers a	and 444 female teachers. They were grouped under ri	nne		
		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', <i>Monthly Labor Review</i> , Vol. 13, No. 6 (1921), pp. 1-7.						
		Ref ID: 1296						
			and Carle C. Zimmerman, <i>Studie</i> hod (Washington D. C.: United)		a. and other Countries: An Analysis of 135)			
11)	Japan	, 1921 - 1921 (M	inistry of Agriculture and Fo	prestry)	Survey ID:	1853		
	100 hc	ouseholds	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 restriction for each cate		ire. 3 landed farmers, 3 landed and tena	inted farmers, and 3 peasants. There were no specific	;		
		Ref ID: 1894						
		T. Ed. Inaba, Repo	rt on the survey of household ec	onomy: Transitions and result	s in the research procedure (Tokyo:			

Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)

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Notes: S			1 Year(s)			
	Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry					
٦	No random sampling. Survey ta	ken between 1st March to 28th Feb	oruary			
	21 Prefectures out of 47 prefec restriction for each category of		ture. 3 landed farmers, 3 landed and tenanted	farmers, and 3 peasants. There were no specific		
R	Ref ID: 1894					
-	Ed Incha Banartan	the survey of household e	conomy: Transitions and results in	the research procedure (Tokyo:		
	i. Eu. maba, Report on					
	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Ka					
٦	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Ka	nkoka, 1953)				
٦	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Ka			Survey ID: 1		
٦	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Ka 1923 - 1923 (Minist	nkoka, 1953)				
r Japan, ∷ 130 hou	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Ka 1923 - 1923 (Minist seholds	nkoka, 1953) ry of Agriculture and Fe	orestry) 1 Year(s)			
Japan, 1 130 hous Notes: S	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Ka 1923 - 1923 (Ministr seholds Survey of farm households carr	nkoka, 1953) ry of Agriculture and Fo Sample Duration:	orestry) 1 Year(s) re and Forestry			
Japan, 2 130 hou Notes: S	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Ka 1923 - 1923 (Ministr seholds Survey of farm households carr No random sampling. Survey ta	nkoka, 1953) ry of Agriculture and Fo Sample Duration: ied out by the Ministry of Agricultur ken between 1st March to 28th Feb tures. 9 households per one prefect	orestry) 1 Year(s) re and Forestry pruary			
Japan, 2 130 hou: Notes: S Notes: S	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Ka 1923 - 1923 (Minist seholds Survey of farm households carr No random sampling. Survey ta 21 Prefectures out of 47 prefec	nkoka, 1953) ry of Agriculture and Fo Sample Duration: ied out by the Ministry of Agricultur ken between 1st March to 28th Feb tures. 9 households per one prefect	orestry) 1 Year(s) re and Forestry pruary	Survey ID: 1		

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184 ho	ouseholds	Sample Duration:	1 Year(s)	
Notes:	Survey of farm household	ls carried out by the Ministry of Agricultu	ure and Forestry	
	No random sampling. Sur	vey taken between 1st February to 31st	March	
	•	olds were additionally chosen for each p is were tracked continuously.	refecture where the first MAF Survey did not covered	I. For the other prefecture where the first wave
	Ref ID: 1894			
	T. Fd. Inaba. <i>Repor</i>	t on the survey of household e	conomy: Transitions and results in the	research procedure (Tokyo:
	Nogyo Sogo Kenky	u Kankoka, 1953)	-	
	· •	u Kankoka, 1953)		
_	Nogyo Sogo Kenky			
lapan	Nogyo Sogo Kenky	u Kankoka, 1953) nistry of Agriculture and F	Forestry)	Survey ID: 18
-	Nogyo Sogo Kenky		F orestry) 1 Year(s)	Survey ID: 18
185 ho	Nogyo Sogo Kenky , 1925 - 1925 (Min puseholds	nistry of Agriculture and F	1 Year(s)	Survey ID: 18
-	Nogyo Sogo Kenky , 1925 - 1925 (Min buseholds Survey of farm household	nistry of Agriculture and F Sample Duration:	1 Year(s) ure and Forestry	Survey ID: 18
185 ho	Nogyo Sogo Kenky , 1925 - 1925 (Min buseholds Survey of farm household No random sampling. Sur 47 prefectures. 2 househo	nistry of Agriculture and F Sample Duration: Is carried out by the Ministry of Agricultu vey taken between 1st February to 31st	1 Year(s) ure and Forestry	-
185 ho	Nogyo Sogo Kenky , 1925 - 1925 (Min buseholds Survey of farm household No random sampling. Sur 47 prefectures. 2 househo	nistry of Agriculture and F Sample Duration: Is carried out by the Ministry of Agricultu vey taken between 1st February to 31st olds were additionally chosen for each p	1 Year(s) ure and Forestry March	-

169 ho	ouseholds	Sample Duration:	1 Year(s)		
Notes:	Survey of farm households	carried out by the Ministry of Agricultur	re and Forestry.		
No random sampling. Su		rvey taken between 1st February to 31st March.			
		ds were additionally chosen for each pre olds were tracked continuously.	efecture where the first MAF Survey did not covered. For the of	ther prefecture where the first wave	
	Ref ID: 1894				
	T Ed Inaba Bonart	on the survey of household ed	conomy: Transitions and results in the research	procedure (Tokyo:	
	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu				
Japan	· ·	Kankoka, 1953)		Survey ID: 585	
	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu	Kankoka, 1953)	1 Year(s)	Survey ID: 585	
	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu , 1926 - 1927 (Bure households 7,856 households originally	Kankoka, 1953) eau of Statistics) Sample Duration:	rns were received and checked; of those, 5,455 were tabulated		
5,455 l	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu , 1926 - 1927 (Bure households 7,856 households originally of 1,575 salaried, 3,210 wa Household budget inquiry of	Kankoka, 1953) Eau of Statistics) Sample Duration: r undertook to keep records; 6,505 retur ge-earning, and 670 farming households	rns were received and checked; of those, 5,455 were tabulated 5. nent from September 1, 1926, to August 31, 1927. The object o	by the Bureau of Statistics. This cons	
5,455 l	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu , 1926 - 1927 (Bure households 7,856 households originally of 1,575 salaried, 3,210 wa Household budget inquiry v actual living conditions whi	Kankoka, 1953) Eau of Statistics) Sample Duration: A undertook to keep records; 6,505 retur ge-earning, and 670 farming households was carried on by the Japanese Governn ch would be of Value in formulating the	rns were received and checked; of those, 5,455 were tabulated 5. nent from September 1, 1926, to August 31, 1927. The object o	by the Bureau of Statistics. This cons f the investigation was to secure data	
5,455 l	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu , 1926 - 1927 (Bure households 7,856 households originally of 1,575 salaried, 3,210 wa Household budget inquiry v actual living conditions whi	Kankoka, 1953) Eau of Statistics) Sample Duration: A undertook to keep records; 6,505 retur ge-earning, and 670 farming households was carried on by the Japanese Governn ch would be of Value in formulating the	rns were received and checked; of those, 5,455 were tabulated 5. nent from September 1, 1926, to August 31, 1927. The object o Empire's social policy.	by the Bureau of Statistics. This cons f the investigation was to secure data	

18)

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 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)

181 ho	ouseholds	Sample Duration:	1 Year(s)	
Notes:	Survey of farm househol	ds carried out by the Ministry of Agricult	ure and Forestry.	
	No random sampling. Su	rvey taken between 1st February to 31st	March.	
	•	olds were additionally chosen for each p ds were tracked continuously.	refecture where the first MAF Survey did not covered	d. For the other prefecture where the first wave
	Ref ID: 1894			
	T. Ed. Inaba, Repo	rt on the survey of household o	economy: Transitions and results in the	research procedure (Tokyo:
	Nogyo Sogo Kenky	u Kankoka, 1953)		
	· •	u Kankoka, 1953)		
	Nogyo Sogo Kenky		- un stard	
Japan	Nogyo Sogo Kenky	u Kankoka, 1953) nistry of Agriculture and I	Forestry)	Survey ID: 18
•	Nogyo Sogo Kenky		Forestry) 1 Year(s)	Survey ID: 186
•	Nogyo Sogo Kenky , 1928 - 1928 (Mi puseholds	nistry of Agriculture and	1 Year(s)	Survey ID: 186
207 ho	Nogyo Sogo Kenky , 1928 - 1928 (Mi buseholds Survey of farm househol	nistry of Agriculture and Sample Duration:	1 Year(s) ure and Forestry.	Survey ID: 18
207 ho	Nogyo Sogo Kenky , 1928 - 1928 (Mi buseholds Survey of farm househol No random sampling. Su 47 prefectures. 2 househ	nistry of Agriculture and Sample Duration: ds carried out by the Ministry of Agricult rvey taken between 1st February to 31st	1 Year(s) ure and Forestry.	
207 ho	Nogyo Sogo Kenky , 1928 - 1928 (Mi buseholds Survey of farm househol No random sampling. Su 47 prefectures. 2 househ	nistry of Agriculture and Sample Duration: ds carried out by the Ministry of Agricult rvey taken between 1st February to 31st olds were additionally chosen for each p	1 Year(s) ure and Forestry. March.	

219 ho	ouseholds	Sample Duration:	1 Year(s)	
Notes:	Survey of farm household	s carried out by the Ministry of Agricultur	re and Forestry.	
	No random sampling. Surv	vey taken between 1st February to 31st N	/larch.	
47 prefectures. 2 households were additionally chosen for each pre covered, same households were tracked continuously.			efecture where the first MAF Survey did not covered.	For the other prefecture where the first wave
	Ref ID: 1894			
		, and the annual of homesheld a	concurry Transitions and results in the r	accortch procedure (Talava)
	T. Ed. Inaba, <i>Report</i>	t on the survey of nousenoid e	conomy: Transitions and results in the r	eseurch procedure (Tokyo:
	T. Ed. Inaba, <i>Report</i> Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu		conomy: Transitions and results in the r	esearch procedure (Tokyo:
	· •		onomy: Transitions and results in the r	esearch procedure (Tokyo:
	· •		onomy: Transitions and results in the r	esearch procedure (Tokyo:
lanan	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyı	u Kankoka, 1953)		
lapan	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyı			Survey ID: 18
•	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyı	u Kankoka, 1953)		
220 hc	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu , 1930 - 1930 (Mir puseholds	u Kankoka, 1953) nistry of Agriculture and For Sample Duration:	Drestry) 1 Year(s)	
220 hc	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu , 1930 - 1930 (Mir puseholds	u Kankoka, 1953) histry of Agriculture and F	Drestry) 1 Year(s)	
220 hc	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu , 1930 - 1930 (Mir buseholds Survey of farm household	u Kankoka, 1953) Distry of Agriculture and F Sample Duration: s carried out by the Ministry of Agricultur	Drestry) 1 Year(s) re and Forestry.	
220 hc	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu , 1930 - 1930 (Mir buseholds Survey of farm household	u Kankoka, 1953) nistry of Agriculture and For Sample Duration:	Drestry) 1 Year(s) re and Forestry.	
220 hc	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu , 1930 - 1930 (Mir buseholds Survey of farm household: No random sampling. Surv	u Kankoka, 1953) Distry of Agriculture and F Sample Duration: s carried out by the Ministry of Agricultur yey taken between 1st February to 31st M	Drestry) 1 Year(s) re and Forestry.	Survey ID: 18
220 hc	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu , 1930 - 1930 (Mir buseholds Survey of farm household: No random sampling. Surv 47 prefectures. 2 household	u Kankoka, 1953) Distry of Agriculture and F Sample Duration: s carried out by the Ministry of Agricultur yey taken between 1st February to 31st M	Drestry) 1 Year(s) The and Forestry. March.	Survey ID: 18
220 hc	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu , 1930 - 1930 (Mir buseholds Survey of farm household: No random sampling. Surv 47 prefectures. 2 household: covered, same household:	a Kankoka, 1953) Distry of Agriculture and Formula Sample Duration: s carried out by the Ministry of Agricultur yey taken between 1st February to 31st No olds were additionally chosen for each pro-	Drestry) 1 Year(s) The and Forestry. March.	Survey ID: 18
220 hc	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu , 1930 - 1930 (Mir buseholds Survey of farm household: No random sampling. Surv 47 prefectures. 2 household: covered, same household: Ref ID: 1894	A Kankoka, 1953) Distry of Agriculture and For Sample Duration: s carried out by the Ministry of Agricultur vey taken between 1st February to 31st No olds were additionally chosen for each pro- s were tracked continuously.	Drestry) 1 Year(s) re and Forestry. March. efecture where the first MAF Survey did not covered.	Survey ID: 18
•	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu , 1930 - 1930 (Mir buseholds Survey of farm household: No random sampling. Surv 47 prefectures. 2 household: covered, same household: Ref ID: 1894	A Kankoka, 1953) Distry of Agriculture and For Sample Duration: s carried out by the Ministry of Agricultur vey taken between 1st February to 31st No olds were additionally chosen for each pro- s were tracked continuously.	Drestry) 1 Year(s) The and Forestry. March.	Survey ID: 18

23)

277 ho	useholds	Sample Duration:	1 Year(s)	
Notes:	Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agricultur		e and Forestry	
	No random sampling. Survey ta	ken between 1st March to 28th Feb	uary	
	cultivates 70-150% of average a and Type 2 farmers for each lar town or village in the prefecture	arable land in the town or village. Ty nded, landed and tenanted, and tena e (Inaba 1952, pp.20-21). For the pre	Survey did not covered. The details of the sampling crite be 2 farm cultivates less than 70% of that. For 6 househo nted category (thus 6 households in total). Those farme fectures with 9 households, 6 of 9 households should b led, landed and tenanted, and tenanted category each.	olds noted above should include both Type rs should be selected in one representative e chosen by using same method described

1,517 households

24)

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 Notes: 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 enguiry); 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, Tokusima-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

GII Survey Report

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

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

_{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, Hirosima-city, Tokusima-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.

26)

282 n	ouseholds	Sample Duration:	1 Year(s)	
Notes:	Survey of farm households carried out by the Ministry of Agricultur		e and Forestry	
	No random sampling. Survey t	aken between 1st March to 28th Feb	ruary	
	cultivates 70-150% of average and Type 2 farmers for each la town or village in the prefectu	arable land in the town or village. Ty nded, landed and tenanted, and tena re (Inaba 1952, pp.20-21). For the pre	Survey did not covered. The details of the sampling criter pe 2 farm cultivates less than 70% of that. For 6 household anted category (thus 6 households in total). Those farmers efectures with 9 households, 6 of 9 households should be ded, landed and tenanted, and tenanted category each. Be	ds noted above should include both Type s should be selected in one representative chosen by using same method described

Notes:

1,653 households

27)

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, Tokusima-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.

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

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GII Survey Report

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

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

284 households

Ref ID: 1832

1 Year(s)

'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)
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Survey ID: 1865

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

Sample Duration:

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 covered. 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

Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)

29)

287 h	ouseholds	Sample Duration:	1 Year(s)	
Notes:	Survey of farm households ca	arried out by the Ministry of Agricultur	e and Forestry	
	No random sampling. Survey	taken between 1st March to 28th Feb	ruary	
	cultivates 70-150% of averag and Type 2 farmers for each town or village in the prefect	e arable land in the town or village. Ty landed, landed and tenanted, and tena ure (Inaba 1952, pp.20-21). For the pro	pe 2 farm cultivates less than 70% of that. Inted category (thus 6 households in total) efectures with 9 households, 6 of 9 househ	e sampling criteria (or standard) was decided: Type 1 farm For 6 households noted above should include both Type 1). Those farmers should be selected in one representative holds should be chosen by using same method described category each. Both Type 1 and Type 2 farmers should be
	Ref ID: 1894			

GII Survey Report

Notes:

1,671 households

30)

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, Tokusima-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: 578 'Family Budget Enquiries in Japan, 1934-35 and 1935-36', International Labour Review, Vol. 37, No. 6 (1938), pp. 806-814. **GII Survey Report** Terms Of Use: All material is made available free of charge for non-commercial use only. Please see the relevant copyright page of the

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

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Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

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

31)

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

1,673 households Sample Duration: 1 Year(s) 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 Notes: 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, Tokusima-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

GII Survey Report

Ref ID: 1833

1 Year(s)

'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 a	and Forestry)	
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Survey ID: 1867

288 households

Sample Duration:

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 covered. 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

Notes:

1,678 households

33)

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

Sample Duration:

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 enguiry); 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, Tokusima-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.

1 Year(s)

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

34)

lotes:	Survey of farm households carri	ed out by the Ministry of Agriculture	e and Forestry	
	No random sampling. Survey ta	ken between 1st March to 28th Feb	ruary	
	cultivates 70-150% of average a and Type 2 farmers for each lan town or village in the prefecture	rable land in the town or village. Ty ded, landed and tenanted, and tena e (Inaba 1952, pp.20-21). For the pre	be 2 farm cultivates less than 70% of that. For 6 h nted category (thus 6 households in total). Those fectures with 9 households, 6 of 9 households sh	ling criteria (or standard) was decided: Type 1 farm nouseholds noted above should include both Type e farmers should be selected in one representative hould be chosen by using same method described y each. Both Type 1 and Type 2 farmers should be

_{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, Oosaka-city, Hirosima-city, Tokusima-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

36)

279 hc	useholds	Sample Duration:	1 Year(s)	
Notes:	Survey of farm households care	ried out by the Ministry of Agricultur	and Forestry	
	No random sampling. Survey ta	aken between 1st March to 28th Feb	ruary	
	cultivates 70-150% of average and Type 2 farmers for each la town or village in the prefectur	arable land in the town or village. Ty nded, landed and tenanted, and tena re (Inaba 1952, pp.20-21). For the pro	Survey did not covered. The details of the sampling be 2 farm cultivates less than 70% of that. For 6 hou nted category (thus 6 households in total). Those fa fectures with 9 households, 6 of 9 households shou led, landed and tenanted, and tenanted category ea	seholds noted above should include both Type irmers should be selected in one representative ild be chosen by using same method described

_{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, Oosaka-city, Hirosima-city, Tokusima-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

Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankoka, 1953)

38)

259 h	ouseholds	Sample Duration:	1 Year(s)	
Notes:	Survey of farm households ca	arried out by the Ministry of Agricultur	e and Forestry	
	No random sampling. Survey	taken between 1st March to 28th Feb	ruary	
	cultivates 70-150% of averag and Type 2 farmers for each town or village in the prefect	e arable land in the town or village. Ty landed, landed and tenanted, and tena ture (Inaba 1952, pp.20-21). For the pro	pe 2 farm cultivates less than 70% of that. For inted category (thus 6 households in total). The efectures with 9 households, 6 of 9 households	npling criteria (or standard) was decided: Type 1 farm 6 households noted above should include both Type 1 lose farmers should be selected in one representative s should be chosen by using same method described gory each. Both Type 1 and Type 2 farmers should be
	Ref ID: 1894			

GII Survey Report

_{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, Oosaka-city, Hirosima-city, Tokusima-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

40)

281 h	ouseholds	Sample Duration:	1 Year(s)		
Notes:	Survey of farm households ca	rried out by the Ministry of Agricultur	e and Forestry		
	No random sampling. Survey t	taken between 1st March to 28th Feb	ruary		
	cultivates 70-150% of average and Type 2 farmers for each la town or village in the prefectu	e arable land in the town or village. Ty anded, landed and tenanted, and tena ure (Inaba 1952, pp.20-21). For the pre	pe 2 farm cultivates less than 70% of inted category (thus 6 households in efectures with 9 households, 6 of 9 h	of the sampling criteria (or standard) was decided: Type that. For 6 households noted above should include both total). Those farmers should be selected in one represen ouseholds should be chosen by using same method desc nted category each. Both Type 1 and Type 2 farmers shou	n Type 1 ntative cribed

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, Oosaka-city, Hirosima-city, Tokusima-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

42)

Notes:	Survey of farm households car	ried out by the Ministry of Agricultur	re and Forestry
	No random sampling. Survey t	aken between 1st March to 28th Feb	pruary
	cultivates 70-150% of average and Type 2 farmers for each la town or village in the prefectu	arable land in the town or village. Ty inded, landed and tenanted, and tena re (Inaba 1952, pp.20-21). For the pro	² Survey did not covered. The details of the sampling criteria (or standard) was decided: Type 1 farr ype 2 farm cultivates less than 70% of that. For 6 households noted above should include both Type anted category (thus 6 households in total). Those farmers should be selected in one representativ refectures with 9 households, 6 of 9 households should be chosen by using same method described anded, landed and tenanted, and tenanted category each. Both Type 1 and Type 2 farmers should be

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, Hirosima-city, Tokusima-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

305 ho	ouseholds	Sample Duration:	1 Year(s)	
Notes:	Survey of farm household	s carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture	e and Forestry	
	No random sampling. Sur	vey taken between 1st March to 28th Febr	uary	
	cultivates 70-150% of ave and Type 2 farmers for ea town or village in the pref	rage arable land in the town or village. Typ ch landed, landed and tenanted, and tena ecture (Inaba 1952, pp.20-21). For the pre	e 2 farm cultivates less than 70% of that. For nted category (thus 6 households in total). Th fectures with 9 households, 6 of 9 household	mpling criteria (or standard) was decided: Type 1 farr r 6 households noted above should include both Type hose farmers should be selected in one representativ ds should be chosen by using same method described gory each. Both Type 1 and Type 2 farmers should be
	Ref ID: 1894			
	T. Ed. Inaba <i>, Repor</i> Nogyo Sogo Kenkyi	u Kankoka, 1953)	onomy: Transitions and results in	the research procedure (Tokyo:
Japan	T. Ed. Inaba <i>, Repor</i> Nogyo Sogo Kenkyi		-	<i>the research procedure</i> (Tokyo: Survey ID: 187
•	T. Ed. Inaba <i>, Repor</i> Nogyo Sogo Kenkyi	u Kankoka, 1953)	-	
197 ho	T. Ed. Inaba, <i>Report</i> Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu 1, 1942 - 1942 (Miu Duseholds	u Kankoka, 1953) nistry of Agriculture and Fo	p restry) 1 Year(s)	
•	T. Ed. Inaba, <i>Report</i> Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu 1, 1942 - 1942 (Min Duseholds Survey of farm household	u Kankoka, 1953) nistry of Agriculture and Fo Sample Duration:	1 Year(s) and Forestry.	
197 ho	T. Ed. Inaba, <i>Report</i> Nogyo Sogo Kenkyo 1, 1942 - 1942 (Min Duseholds Survey of farm household No random sampling. Not	u Kankoka, 1953) Distry of Agriculture and Fo Sample Duration: s carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture	1 Year(s) and Forestry. bye, 1st March to 28th February.	
197 ho	T. Ed. Inaba, <i>Report</i> Nogyo Sogo Kenkyo 1, 1942 - 1942 (Min Duseholds Survey of farm household No random sampling. Not	u Kankoka, 1953) Distry of Agriculture and Fo Sample Duration: s carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture explicitly written but perhaps same as abo	1 Year(s) and Forestry. bye, 1st March to 28th February.	

GII Survey Report
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219 ho	ouseholds	Sample Duration:	1 Year(s)		
Notes:	Survey of farm households	carried out by the Ministry of Agricultur	e and Forestry		
	No random sampling. Not e	explicitly written but perhaps same as ab	ove, 1st March to 28th February		
	The fourth wave of the sur	vey were not completely conducted due	to the wartime regime.		
	Ref ID: 1894				
	T. Ed. Inaba, <i>Report</i>	on the survey of household ed	onomy: Transitions and results in the	research procedure (Tokyo:	
	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu				
-	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu n, 1944 - 1944 (Min	Kankoka, 1953) istry of Agriculture and Fo		Survey ID:	187
-	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu n, 1944 - 1944 (Min ouseholds	Kankoka, 1953)	1 Year(s)	Survey ID:	187
121 hc	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu n, 1944 - 1944 (Min Duseholds Survey of farm households	Kankoka, 1953) istry of Agriculture and Fo Sample Duration:	1 Year(s) e and Forestry	Survey ID:	187
121 hc	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu n, 1944 - 1944 (Min ouseholds Survey of farm households No random sampling. Not e	Kankoka, 1953) istry of Agriculture and For Sample Duration: carried out by the Ministry of Agricultur	1 Year(s) e and Forestry ove, 1st March to 28th February	Survey ID:	187
121 hc	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu n, 1944 - 1944 (Min ouseholds Survey of farm households No random sampling. Not e	Kankoka, 1953) istry of Agriculture and For Sample Duration: carried out by the Ministry of Agricultur explicitly written but perhaps same as ab	1 Year(s) e and Forestry ove, 1st March to 28th February	Survey ID:	187

18) Japa	n, 1945 - 1945 (Mir	histry of Agriculture and Fo	prestry)	Survey ID:	1877
83 hc	ouseholds	Sample Duration:	1 Year(s)		
Notes:	Survey of farm household	s carried out by the Ministry of Agricultur	e and Forestry		
	No random sampling. Not	explicitly written but perhaps same as ab	ove, 1st March to 28th February		
	The fourth wave of the su	vey were not completely conducted due	to the wartime regime.		
	Ref ID: 1894				
	T. Ed. Inaba <i>, Report</i> Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu		conomy: Transitions and results in the research µ	procedure (Tokyo:	
.9) Japa	n, (circa) 1946 - 194	17 (Statistics Bureau of the	e Prime Minister's Office)	Survey ID:	1757
5,000	households				
Notes:	•		roximately 5,000 families living in 28 cities throughout Japan ; 21 es purchased and expenditures for the various goods and service		3 in
	Ref ID: 1813				
	'Methods of Compւ pp. 267-277.	itation of Statistics.Cost-of-livi	ng index numbers', <i>International Labour Reviev</i>	v, Vol. 58, No. 2 (1948)),
₀₎ Japa	n, 1946 - 1946 (Mir	nistry of Agriculture and Fo	prestry)	Survey ID:	1878
175 h	ouseholds	Sample Duration:	1 Year(s)		
Notes:	Survey of farm household	s carried out by the Ministry of Agricultur	e and Forestry		
	No random sampling. Not	explicitly written but perhaps same as ab	ove, 1st March to 28th February		
	The fourth wave of the su	vey were not completely conducted due	to the wartime regime.		
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Sussex Global Income Inequality Project website for further information on copyright and attribution requirements.

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)

51)	Japan	, 1947 - 1947 (Ministry o	of Agriculture and Fo	prestry)	Survey ID:	1879
	181 ho	ouseholds	Sample Duration:	1 Year(s)		
	Notes:	Survey of farm households carried of	out by the Ministry of Agriculture	e and Forestry		
		No random sampling. Not explicitly	written but perhaps same as ab	ove, 1st March to 28th February		
		The fourth wave of the survey were	e not completely conducted due	to the wartime regime.		
		Ref ID: 1894				
52)	Japan	T. Ed. Inaba <i>, Report on the</i> Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kanko , 1948 - 1948 (Statistics	oka, 1953)	onomy: Transitions and results in the re Minister's Office)	search procedure (Tokyo: Survey ID:	1778
52)		Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kanko	oka, 1953)			1778
52)		Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kanko , 1948 - 1948 (Statistics	oka, 1953) Bureau of the Prime	e Minister's Office)		1778
52)	2,051 k	Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu Kanko , 1948 - 1948 (Statistics households	oka, 1953) Bureau of the Prime	e Minister's Office)		1778

) Japan	, 1948 - 1948 (Min	histry of Agriculture and Fe	orestry)	Survey ID:	1880
177 ho	ouseholds	Sample Duration:	1 Year(s)		
Notes:	Survey of farm households	s carried out by the Ministry of Agricultur	re and Forestry		
	No random sampling. Not	explicitly written but perhaps same as ab	pove, 1st March to 28th February		
	The fourth wave of the sur	vey were not completely conducted due	to the wartime regime.		
	Ref ID: 1894				
	T. Ed. Inaba <i>, Report</i> Nogyo Sogo Kenkyu		conomy: Transitions and results in th	e research procedure (Tokyo:	
) Japan	, 1949 - 1949 (Stat	tistics Bureau of the Prime	e Minister's Office)	Survey ID:	1779
2,282 ł	households	Sample Duration:	1 Year(s)		
	Ref ID: 1844				
	-	Agency, Yearly Average of Mo istical Agency Data, 2017)	onthly and Disbursements per House	hold (Workers' household), Tabl	le
) Japan	, (circa) 1950 - [No	o To Date]		Survey ID:	1758
4,200 ł	households				
Notes:	Family income and expend	liture survey initiated in September 1950) and covering a random sample of approximately	4,200 urban families in 28 cities.	
	Ref ID: 1814				
	'Consumer Price Inc	lices', International Labour Re	view, Vol. 67, No. 6 (1953), pp. 21-40).	

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2,396 households	Sample Duration: 1 Y	ear(s)	Survey ID: 1780
Ref ID: 1844			
•	l Agency, Yearly Average of Monthly tistical Agency Data, 2017)	and Disbursements per Househo	old (Workers' household), Table
Japan, 1951 - 1951 (Sta	tistics Bureau of the Prime Min	ister's Office)	Survey ID: 1814
2,132 households	Sample Duration: 1 Y	ear(s)	
Notes: Family Income and Expen	diture Survey (FIES)		
Covered all the urban are	as.		
Ref ID: 1844			
•	l Agency, Yearly Average of Monthly tistical Agency Data, 2017)	and Disbursements per Househo	old (Workers' household), Table
Ref ID: 1867			
	f the Prime Minister's Office, [No Titl	e] (Japanese Statistical Agency D	ata, 2017)
Statistics Bureau of	f the Prime Minister's Office, [No Titl Itistics Bureau of the Prime Min		ata, 2017) Survey ID: 1815
Statistics Bureau of	tistics Bureau of the Prime Min		
Statistics Bureau of Japan, 1952 - 1952 (Sta	sample Duration: 1 Y	ister's Office)	
Statistics Bureau of Japan, 1952 - 1952 (Sta 2,072 households	tistics Bureau of the Prime Min Sample Duration: 1 Y diture Survey (FIES)	ister's Office)	
Statistics Bureau of Japan, 1952 - 1952 (Sta 2,072 households Notes: Family Income and Expen	tistics Bureau of the Prime Min Sample Duration: 1 Y diture Survey (FIES)	ister's Office)	

59)

60)

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) Japan, 1953 - 1953 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office) Survey ID: 1816 1.990 households Sample Duration: 1 Year(s) Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) Notes: 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) Japan, 1954 - 1954 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office) Survey ID: 1817 2,147 households Sample Duration: 1 Year(s) Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) Notes: Covered all the urban areas. **GII Survey Report** Terms Of Use: All material is made available free of charge for non-commercial use only. Please see the relevant copyright page of the

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	Ref ID: 1844				
	Japanese Statistical Age 18.2 (Japanese Statistica	1. 1 0	onthly and Disbursements per Household (\	Workers' household), Tabl	e
	Ref ID: 1867				
	Statistics Bureau of the	Prime Minister's Office, [N	No Title] (Japanese Statistical Agency Data,	2017)	
61) Japar	ı, 1954 - 1954			Survey ID:	589
4,200	households				
	Ref ID: 356				
	[Notes], 'Post-War Stud	ies of Family Expenditures	s', International Labour Review, Vol. 74, No	. 6 (1956), pp. 576-599.	
₆₂₎ Japar		ies of Family Expenditures cs Bureau of the Prime		. 6 (1956), pp. 576-599. Survey ID:	1818
·					1818
·	, 1955 - 1955 (Statistic	cs Bureau of the Prime Sample Duration:	e Minister's Office)		1818
2,578	households Family Income and Expenditure : Covered all the urban areas: tow	cs Bureau of the Prime Sample Duration:	e Minister's Office) 1 Year(s) ants; households (2 or sore		1818
2,578	households Family Income and Expenditure : Covered all the urban areas: tow	cs Bureau of the Prime Sample Duration: Survey (FIES) <i>u</i> ns with more than 50,000 inhabita iourers, Day labourers, Non-official	e Minister's Office) 1 Year(s) ants; households (2 or sore		1818
2,578	households Family Income and Expenditure S Covered all the urban areas: tow persons) of workers. Regular lab	cs Bureau of the Prime Sample Duration: Survey (FIES) <i>u</i> ns with more than 50,000 inhabita iourers, Day labourers, Non-official	e Minister's Office) 1 Year(s) ants; households (2 or sore		1818

63)

64)

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) Japan, 1956 - 1956 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office) Survey ID: 1819 2.593 households Sample Duration: 1 Year(s) Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) Notes: 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) Japan, 1957 - 1957 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office) Survey ID: 1820 2,604 households Sample Duration: 1 Year(s) Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) Notes: Covered all the urban areas. **GII Survey Report** Terms Of Use: All material is made available free of charge for non-commercial use only. Please see the relevant copyright page of the Sussex Global Income Inequality Project website for further information on copyright and attribution requirements.

65)

66)

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) Japan, 1958 - 1958 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office) Survey ID: 1821 2.616 households Sample Duration: 1 Year(s) Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) Notes: 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) Japan, 1959 - 1959 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office) Survey ID: 1822 2,601 households Sample Duration: 1 Year(s) Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) Notes: Covered all the urban areas. **GII Survey Report** Terms Of Use: All material is made available free of charge for non-commercial use only. Please see the relevant copyright page of the

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	Ref ID: 1496			
	Bureau of Statistics, Family I	ncome and Expenditu	ire Survey of Japan, 1959	
	Ref ID: 1844			
	Japanese Statistical Agency, 18.2 (Japanese Statistical Ag		onthly and Disbursements per Household (Workers' household), Table
	Ref ID: 1867			
	Statistics Bureau of the Prim	e Minister's Office, [N	No Title] (Japanese Statistical Agency Data,	2017)
₆₇₎ Japan	, (circa) 1960 - [No To Dat	te]		Survey ID: 1759
unkno	wn # of households			
Notes:	Family budget survey conducted durir	ng 1960 covering the whole co	ountry.	
	Ref ID: 1815			
	'Changes in the Tables. Cons	umer Price Indices', <i>li</i>	nternational Labour Review, Vol. 85, No. 2	(1962), pp. 17-30.
₆₈₎ Japan	, 1960 - 1960 (Statistics B	ureau of the Prime	e Minister's Office)	Survey ID: 1823
2,596	households	Sample Duration:	1 Year(s)	
Notes:	Family Income and Expenditure Survey	y (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)

2,572	households	Sample Duration:	1 Year(s)	
Notes:	Family Income and Expenditu	ire Survey (FIES)		
	Covered all the urban areas.			
	Ref ID: 1844			
	•	gency, Yearly Average of Me ical Agency Data, 2017)	onthly and Disbursements per Household (Workers' household), Table
	•		onthly and Disbursements per Household (Workers' household), Table

7,981	households	Sample Duration:	1 Month(s)	
Notes:	under the general supervis 33,520 members, in 176 ar	ion of the prefectural government depa eas throughout Japan selected by a stra h the head of the household or his subs	search Division of the same Ministry and was carried ou artments responsible for social security administration. I atified random sampling method. The officials assigned t titute, made entries in the survey cards during the perio	t covered 7,981 households, having a total o to the survey visited these households and, c
	Ref ID: 1816			
	-	Redistribution and Social Sec . 3 (1965), pp. 208-222.	urity: Interpretation of a Japanese Survey	', International Labour
Japan	n, 1962 - 1962 (Stat	istics Bureau of the Prim	e Minister's Office)	Survey ID: 182
•	n, 1962 - 1962 (Stat households	tistics Bureau of the Prim Sample Duration:	e Minister's Office) 1 Year(s)	Survey ID: 182
•	•	Sample Duration:	•	Survey ID: 182
2,510	households	Sample Duration: liture Survey (FIES)	•	Survey ID: 182
2,510	households Family Income and Expend	Sample Duration: liture Survey (FIES)	•	Survey ID: 182
2,510	households Family Income and Expend Covered all the urban area Ref ID: 1844 Japanese Statistical	Sample Duration: liture Survey (FIES) s.	•	
2,510	households Family Income and Expend Covered all the urban area Ref ID: 1844 Japanese Statistical	Sample Duration: liture Survey (FIES) s. Agency, Yearly Average of M	1 Year(s)	

11,643	households	Sample Duration:	1 Year(s)	
Notes:	Family Income and Expenditu	ure Survey (FIES).		
	, 0	the Survey, which formerly covered all th a transitional period until the end o	I the urban areas, was extended to include the entire area of 1962.	of Japan. The sampling design was totally
		is and villages; all types of households ners and fishers and those engaged in		
	Ref ID: 1915			
	Household Income an	d Expenditure Statistics 195	0-1964 (Geneva: International Labour Orga	nisation. 1967)
	Household Income an	d Expenditure Statistics 195	0-1964 (Geneva: International Labour Orga	nisation, 1967)
Japan,		d Expenditure Statistics 1950 Stics Bureau of the Prime		nisation, 1967) Survey ID: 182
•				
8,291 h	, 1964 - 1964 (Statis	stics Bureau of the Prime Sample Duration:	e Minister's Office)	
•	, 1964 - 1964 (Statis nouseholds Family Income and Expenditu In July 1962 the coverage of	stics Bureau of the Prime Sample Duration: ure Survey (FIES)	e Minister's Office) 1 Year(s) I the urban areas, was extended to include the entire area of	Survey ID: 182
8,291 k	, 1964 - 1964 (Statis nouseholds Family Income and Expenditu In July 1962 the coverage of	stics Bureau of the Prime Sample Duration: ure Survey (FIES) the Survey, which formerly covered all th a transitional period until the end o	e Minister's Office) 1 Year(s) I the urban areas, was extended to include the entire area of	Survey ID: 182
8,291 h	, 1964 - 1964 (Statis nouseholds Family Income and Expenditu In July 1962 the coverage of changed at the same time wi	stics Bureau of the Prime Sample Duration: ure Survey (FIES) the Survey, which formerly covered all th a transitional period until the end o	e Minister's Office) 1 Year(s) I the urban areas, was extended to include the entire area of	Survey ID: 182

8,288	households	Sample Duration:	1 Year(s)	
Notes:	Family Income and Expend	liture Survey (FIES)		
	, 0	of the Survey, which formerly covere with a transitional period until the e	ed all the urban areas, was extended to include the entire area of J and of 1962.	apan. The sampling design was totally
	Data presented for 16 inco	ome groups.		
	Ref ID: 1868			
	Statistics Bureau of	the Prime Minister's Office	e, [No Title] (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 20	17)
	Statistics Bureau of	the Prime Minister's Office	e, [No Title] (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 20	17)
Japan		the Prime Minister's Office		17) Survey ID: 182
-				
-	a, 1966 - 1966 (Stat	tistics Bureau of the Pri Sample Duration:	ime Minister's Office)	
8,645	h, 1966 - 1966 (Sta t households Family Income and Expend In July 1962 the coverage	tistics Bureau of the Pri Sample Duration: liture Survey (FIES)	ime Minister's Office) 1 Year(s) ed all the urban areas, was extended to include the entire area of J	Survey ID: 182
8,645	h, 1966 - 1966 (Sta t households Family Income and Expend In July 1962 the coverage	tistics Bureau of the Pri Sample Duration: liture Survey (FIES) of the Survey, which formerly covere with a transitional period until the e	ime Minister's Office) 1 Year(s) ed all the urban areas, was extended to include the entire area of J	Survey ID: 182
8,645	households Family Income and Expend In July 1962 the coverage of changed at the same time	tistics Bureau of the Pri Sample Duration: liture Survey (FIES) of the Survey, which formerly covere with a transitional period until the e	ime Minister's Office) 1 Year(s) ed all the urban areas, was extended to include the entire area of J	Survey ID: 182

71,142	households	Sample Duration:	1 Year(s)	
Notes:	Family Income and Expenditu	re Survey (FIES)		
	, .	he Survey, which formerly covered al h a transitional period until the end c	the urban areas, was extended to include the entire are f 1962.	a of Japan. The sampling design was totall
	Data presented for 16 income	e groups.		
	Ref ID: 1868			
	Statistics Bureau of th	e Prime Minister's Office, [I	No Title] (Japanese Statistical Agency Data	, 2017)
	Statistics Bureau of th	e Prime Minister's Office, [I	No Title] (Japanese Statistical Agency Data	n, 2017)
				n, 2017)
		e Prime Minister's Office, [l tics Bureau of the Prime		1 , 2017) Survey ID: 183
Japan,				
Japan, 77,292	1968 - 1968 (Statis	tics Bureau of the Prime Sample Duration:	e Minister's Office)	
Japan, 77,292 _{Notes:}	1968 - 1968 (Statis households Family Income and Expenditu In July 1962 the coverage of t	tics Bureau of the Prime Sample Duration: re Survey (FIES)	e Minister's Office) 1 Year(s) the urban areas, was extended to include the entire are	Survey ID: 183
Japan, 77,292 _{Notes:}	1968 - 1968 (Statis households Family Income and Expenditu In July 1962 the coverage of t	tics Bureau of the Prime Sample Duration: re Survey (FIES) he Survey, which formerly covered all h a transitional period until the end c	e Minister's Office) 1 Year(s) the urban areas, was extended to include the entire are	Survey ID: 183
Japan, 77,292 Notes:	1968 - 1968 (Statis households Family Income and Expenditu In July 1962 the coverage of t changed at the same time wit	tics Bureau of the Prime Sample Duration: re Survey (FIES) he Survey, which formerly covered all h a transitional period until the end c	e Minister's Office) 1 Year(s) the urban areas, was extended to include the entire are	Survey ID: 183

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				

Report Stats:

Total Households:	285.858
Reference instances:	111
Surveys:	78
Selection: Japan.	