

# THE JAPANESE FAMILY COURT

by

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## I. SUMMARY EXPLANATION

1. The Family Courts were established throughout the country in January 1949 specifically to handle juvenile cases and family cases.

The Family Courts have their main offices and branches at the locations where the District Courts have their offices and branches. The number of the main Family Courts is 49 and that of the branches 235.

An outline of the achievements of the Family Courts is given in Table No. I attached hereto which indicates that the number of cases received by the Courts is now far greater than they received at the very start of their operation, especially in juvenile and adult cases.

2. The Family Courts are divided into two Divisions : one is the Domestic Relations Adjudgment Division which handles " adjudgment " and " conciliation " as to family cases and the other is the juvenile Adjudgment Division which handles adjudgment for juvenile cases and also the criminal trial of those adults who hamper the welfare of juveniles. " Adjudgment " in family cases is conducted by a judge after hearing the opinion of the councillors. The " conciliation " procedure is conducted by a conciliation committee consisting of a judge and conciliation commissioners. Probation officers conduct investigation into the facts required for adjudgment and conciliation. Adjudgment for a juvenile

case is conducted by a judge, based on the results of investigations conducted by probation officers, and the trial of adults involved in juvenile cases is conducted by a judge in the same manner as regular criminal trial.

(1) Family Court judges are appointed from among judges who have enthusiasm and understanding toward the best solution of family disputes and juvenile cases. The judges of the Family Courts as well as the judges of the District Courts are appointed for ten year terms by the cabinet from a list of persons nominated by the Supreme Court.

(2) Councillors and conciliation commissioners are selected by the Family Courts from among civilians of moral influence and good sense, and, with respect to individual cases, they are assigned to work as such by a judge each time when an application is filed with the court for adjudgment or conciliation.

(3) Probation Officers are appointed from among persons of abundant experience and ability in the survey of social problems who have a deep understanding of family problems, or persons who have deep affection and understanding toward juveniles and are at rehabilitation, in addition to learning for the work.

3. The maximum (legal) number of the judges and other personnel of the Family Courts in Japan is set for 1953 as follows:

Judge . . . . .	318
Probation Officer . . . . .	1,091
Court Clerk . . . . .	754
Doctor . . . . .	49
Nurse . . . . .	30
Clerical workers and others . . . . .	2,051
Total . . . . .	4,293

The number of councillors and conciliation commissioners are as follows as of February 1st, 1953.

Councillors	Men	5,181
San-yo-in)	Women	887
Conciliation	Men	14,523
commissioners	Women	3,300

4. In regular court procedure, whether criminal or civil, it is the aim of the Court to establish a certain fact which happened in the past and apply laws thereto, while, in the procedure of the Court attaches more importance upon how to maintain the stability of the family involved or how to adapt juvenile delinquents to normal social life than upon how to simply establish a past fact. For this reason, its procedure has the following characteristics :

(1) The procedure is held informally, those concerned sitting around a table and the whole procedure is conducted in a very free and congenial atmosphere.

(2) The procedure, being held in closed session, is not open to the public and the private affairs of the parties and other persons are kept strictly secret.

(3) The parties and other persons involved must personally appear in the court for this procedure.

(4) It emphasizes social investigations and physical and mental examinations rather than legal technicalities.

For this purpose, those Family Courts whose organization is comparatively big, have medical clinics to which doctors and nurses are assigned, and in some of them psychological test experts are employed.

5. Of the total number of the Family Courts in Japan, 18 have buildings exclusively for their use and the rest temporarily share the use of buildings with District Courts.

## II. DOMESTIC RELATIONS ADJUDGMENT DIVISION

1. The Domestic Relations Adjudgment Division of the Family Court disposes of family cases by a procedure other than regular court proceedings, namely by "adjudgment (Shimpan)" or "conciliation (Chôtei)" on the ruling principle of "maintaining domestic peace and sound collective life of relatives on the basis of individual dignity and the essential equality of the sexes" (§1 of the Law for Adjudgment of Domestic Relations).

2. The cases handled by the Division include all family

disputes and important problems within a family. They are classified into three categories :

- A. Cases of abscondence, permission of an adoption of a minor and others (shown in Table No. 2 attached) which are handled exclusively by adjudgment procedure.
- B. Cases of support, cases of division of estates and others (shown in Table No. 2 and No. 3 attached) which are handled selectively by adjudgment or conciliation procedure.
- C. Cases of divorce, cases of dissolution of adoptive relation and others (shown in Table No. 3 attached), which are handled exclusively by conciliation.

Cases of category B and C are the matters that cannot be *ex parte* and, accordingly are preferably to be settled by negotiation between the parties. This is the reason why these cases may be dealt by conciliation procedure.

3. The procedure of adjudgment or conciliation is commenced by filing a simple written form or making oral application of the Court depends upon the types of cases, and in conciliation cases application must be made, as a matter of principle, with the court situated at the location of the domicile of the opposing party.

The fees for application are 155 yen (4 cents) per "adjudgment" case and 30 yen (8 cents) per "conciliation" case, which is very cheap, compared with the fees for regular suit.

4. When an application for adjudgment is filed, the judge summons the parties themselves and conducts the proceedings with councillors present as a rule. If necessary, the judge orders probation officers to look into the facts, or asks the opinion of a court doctor, or examines evidence himself and, after clarifying the points of fact, makes a decision. In most types of adjudgment cases, the dissatisfied party may file a complaint with a High Court. When a decision becomes final, the legal status or relationship of the parties is established according to the adjudgment and, if it orders

the payment of money or the delivery of things, compulsory execution may thereupon be carried out immediately. With respect to the category B cases, the Court may *ex officio* have them settled by conciliation procedure.

The number of adjudgment cases acted upon by Family Courts throughout the country is shown in Table No. 2 attached.

5. "Conciliation (Chôtei)" is a procedure of the court to settle a case by stepping into the case and helping the parties in dispute to reach mutual agreement.

Conciliation at a Family Court is, as a rule, conducted by a conciliation committee consisting of one judge and usually two conciliation commissioners, one of whom is, in most cases, a woman. Upon receipt of an application for conciliation, the conciliation committee summons the parties to the Family Court, confers with them, listening to their allegations and if necessary, directs probation officers to conduct an investigation into facts or asks the medical expert of the Court to examine the parties. By these methods, the committee tries to clarify the true causes for disputes and advises the parties to make compromise fair and just to both parties and best for the settlement of the dispute.

When, in this conciliation procedure, both parties reach a compromise with which they are satisfied and the conciliation committee deems it reasonable and lawful, the committee enters the agreed points in the protocol and the agreement so entered has the same effect as an irrevocable judgment of the court. Therefore, as divorce is effected by an agreement reached in the conciliation procedure just as in the case of final judgment, so other personal relations and status are established according to the agreement reached, and if there is any agreement made on the delivery of property, compulsory execution may be effected on that basis.

In the event of failure of conciliation, because of no agreement being reached between the parties, or, even though when agreement is reached, the conciliation committee deems it unreasonable or unlawful, the conciliation procedure is exhausted, and (1) in cases of category B, the cases are to be decided by adjudgment

procedure, (2) in cases of category C, the Family Court may enter a decree, in place of the unsuccessful conciliation, without a trial after hearing the recommendations of the conciliation commissioners and considering all the circumstances of the case, provided that such decree loses effect when either party files an objection with the Family Court within two weeks after its issuance. If no objection is filed within this period the decree becomes final and binding. This is practically called "enforced conciliation."

However, such enforced conciliation is very rare in practice. When the enforced conciliation is not made or it loses effect, the parties are entitled to file a suit with the court other than the Family Courts in accordance with regular procedure.

The total number of conciliation cases acted upon by the Family Courts throughout the country is given in Table No. 3 attached hereto. Many of them are related to divorce, dissolution of adoptive relation, claim for solatium owing to breach of engagement of marriage contracted, support of family or relatives, etc.

### III. JUVENILE ADJUDGMENT DIVISION

1. The Juvenile Adjudgment Division of the Family Court takes charge of the cases involving juveniles under twenty years of age who have committed offences or misconduct as well as the cases involving the adults who have hampered the welfare of juveniles.

In Japan, however, both the old and new Juvenile Laws provide only for those juveniles who are apprehended in the commission of crimes as well as juvenile delinquents, not covering those who are simply abandoned, neglected or maltreated. As to the protection of these juveniles, there was the Reformatory Law of 1900, which was later replaced by "the Child Protection Law" (Shōnen-kyōgo-hō) in 1933. The purport of this law has been succeeded to by "the Child Welfare Law" (Jidō-fukushi-hō) of 1948 presently in force.

The juvenile cases handled by the Family Courts are mostly theft, intimidation and fraud, and theft cases are 60 to 80 % of the total number.

2. The procedure for the juvenile case is commenced in the following instances.

(1) When a juvenile has been brought to the attention of the Court by a notice from a guardian, school teacher or others and it was filed by the Court;

(2) When a report has been made by a probation officer and filed by the Court;

(3) When the case is sent to the Court from Prefectural Governor or Child Welfare Station ;

(4) When the case is sent from a police office or public procurator.

Under Japanese law, the public procurator or police office must send to the Family Court all juvenile cases which come to their attention. Such transfer of juveniles by a public procurator does not mean prosecution;

(5) When the case has been transferred from another Court. The number of the cases accepted by the Family Courts throughout the country is indicated in Table No. 4 attached hereto.

3. When a case is accepted by the Family Court, the judge in charge orders, as a rule, a probation officer to conduct an investigation into the case, and the probation officer makes a thorough investigation of delinquencies, personality and environment of the juvenile. As to the special investigation requiring technical knowledge of medical science, psychology, etc., the Family Court not only has its medical clinics within the Court who take charge of it, but also requests the Juvenile Classification Office, an agency under the control of the Ministry of Justice, to make examination of juvenile. The Classification Office conducts such examination as I Q tests, Kraepelin and Rorschach tests, etc., and also makes psychiatric interview, to determine, for example, whether the juvenile is psychopathic or not.

In case the judge thinks it impossible or difficult, even after an initial investigation has been finished, to determine on a protective disposition, he may, reserving final disposition, order

the probation officer to supervise the juvenile for a reasonable period of time and at the same time order the juvenile to observe certain conditions, or refer the juvenile to parents or guardians on certain conditions or to an appropriate institution, organization or individual for guidance of the juvenile. This is practically called "tentative supervision", which partakes of the nature of probation.

When the investigation is concluded the probation officer reports to the judge the result of his investigation accompanied by his opinion. Based on this report, the judge decides whether to commence adjudgment procedure or not. With respect to the case for which the adjudgment procedure is to be commenced, the judge summons the juvenile, parents, guardians or other persons concerned, and conducts an adjudgment with the attendance of the probation officer who conducted the said investigation. In this procedure, the juvenile involved is either subject to protective disposition by a decision of the Court when deemed necessary or sent to a procurator when the Court finds criminal action must be taken since the Family Court itself never conducts any criminal trial of juveniles.

Against the decision placing the juvenile under protective disposition, the juvenile himself and the persons having parental power over him may file a complaint with a High Court.

4. The judge makes the following conclusive decision after examination :

(1) Decision not conducting adjudgment procedure or decision not placing the juvenile under protective disposition. In case judge thinks it impossible or improper to place the juvenile under protective disposition, he renders a decision not conducting adjudgment procedure if it is not yet commenced, or a decision not placing the juvenile under protective disposition if the adjudgment procedure is already going on. When these decisions are rendered, the juveniles are usually released to the care of their guardians or social welfare agencies by the help of probation officers.



Of the total number of the conclusive dispositions, the above dispositions are on an average about 72.6% (Table No. 5 attached).

(2) Decision transferring the case to another Family Court. In case the judge finds it proper to have another Family Court conduct investigation and adjudgment, he renders a decision transferring the case to that Court.

The dispositions of this kind are on an average about 3.5% of the total number of the conclusive dispositions (Table No. 5 attached).

(3) Decision referring the case to the Prefectural Governor or the Chief of the Child Welfare Station. In case the judge finds it proper to have the Child Welfare Station handle the case, he renders a decision referring the case thereto.

The dispositions of this kind are about 1.2% of the total number of the conclusive dispositions (Table No. 5 attached).

(4) Decision placing the juvenile under three kinds of protective dispositions. The dispositions of this kind are on an average about 19.5% of the total number of the conclusive dispositions (Table No. 5 attached).

(a) The first one is the disposition placing the juvenile under the supervision of the Supervision Office (Hogokansatsusho), an organ under Ministry of Justice, which is established with the district of jurisdiction of each Family Court. The supervision over juveniles is carried out by Supervision Officers who are employees of Supervision Office and volunteer workers (called "Shônen-hogoshi") who cooperate with them. The dispositions of this kind are on an average about 64.9% of the total protective dispositions (Table No. 5 attached).

(b) The second one is the disposition referring the juvenile to a home of Juvenile Training and Education (Kyôgo-in) or to a Protective Institution (Yôgo-shiseisu). The

Homes for Juvenile Training and Education are established by the State, Protectoral Governments or private persons and are designed to take care of those juveniles who have committed or are apprehended to commit delinquencies, for the purpose of their training and correctical education. The Protective Institution is generally private and designed to protect such juveniles as are without parents or guardians or being maltreated. The dispositions of this type are on an average about 1.7% of the total protective dispositions (Table No. 5 attached).

- (c) The third one is the disposition referring the juvenile to a Training School (Shônen-in). The Training School is the institution which receives juveniles particularly those sent from Family Courts for their correctional education. There are four kinds of them, namely, Primary, Middle, Advanced and Medical. The Primary Training School receives those who are not seriously defective mentally or physically and are 14 years of age or over but approximately under 16, and the Middle Training School receives those who are not seriously defective mentally or physically but generally 16 years of age or over. The Advanced Training School takes care of those who are not seriously defective mentally or physically but are more advanced in criminal tendencies and generally 16 years of age or over, and the Medical Training School receives those who are seriously defective mentally or physically and 14 years of age or over. The dispositions of this type are on an average about 33.4% of the total protective dispositions (Table No. 5 attached).

(5) Decision sending the juvenile to a public procurator. If in the event of a juvenile, 16 years of age or over, having committed a crime punishable with death, penal servitude, or imprisonment, the judge finds it proper to give him criminal disposition instead of protective disposition in the light of the nature of the crime and various circumstances involved, he sends the case to a

public procurator for prosecution. The dispositions of this type are on an average about 3.2% of the total number of the conclusive dispositions (Table No. 5 attached).

The public procurator, to whom the case is referred, is bound to indict him at a regular court, unless some extenuating circumstances are found later.

5. The adult case in Juvenile Adjudgment Division is examined and tried in accordance with regular criminal procedure with respect to those offences prescribed in the Labor Standard Law, the Child Welfare Law, the School Education Law, etc., which are harmful to the welfare of juveniles. But in Japan, the law does not provide for the contributing offence as it is known in America. Also, the question of whether abandonment of children, non-support of children and similar family troubles regarding children should be included in the adult cases or not remains undecided for future consideration, so the scope of jurisdiction over adult cases is very much limited, compared with the American jurisdiction. The number of the adult cases accepted by the Family Courts throughout the country is shown in Table No. 1 attached hereto.

#### IV. THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE FAMILY COURT

##### 1. THE HISTORY OF JUVENILE ADJUDGMENT.

To understand the Family Court system of Japan, it is necessary to look back upon the development of her juvenile adjudgment system.

We may say that the present juvenile protection system in this country originated from the old reformation system. In 1870 there were established special institutions, a kind of reformatory called "Chôji-jo" for juvenile delinquents, which were designed to confine them, separate from adults, for the purpose of rehabilitating them as far as possible by means of education. But the system was not satisfactory in its idea or method, considered from the spirit of juvenile protection. Just about that time, Christian missionaries and pastors introduced the European reformation system and

reformatories (Kanka-in) were established at the initiative of civilians, based upon their plans. Encouraged by such movement, the Reformatory Law (Kanka-hô) was enacted in 1900 under which the work of reformation came to be carried out legally. This system of Reformatory, however, later proved weak and inadequate, and in 1907 when Dr. N. Hozumi introduced the American juvenile court system, the enactment of a juvenile act was motivated and in 1913 the Juvenile Law (Shônen-hô) was for the first time drafted in our country. This draft was considerably progressive in its idea, all juveniles under 20 years of age being subject to its application. Since then, the Government studied the juvenile system chiefly on the basis of this draft while, in almost every session of the old Imperial Diet, interpellations were made about the time of presentation of the bill. But, as the establishment of juvenile courts was opposed even by some circles in the Government, the time of legislation was delayed, and it went into force in 1923. This is the law we call "the old Juvenile Law." Under this law an administrative agency known as the Juvenile Adjudgment Office (Shônenshimpan-sho) was established to handle juvenile cases entirely separately from the trials of adult offenders.

The provisions of the old Juvenile Law can be summarily classified into two parts. One provides for criminal dispositions and the other for protective dispositions. The former was to be operated by the ordinary court and was enforced throughout the country from the beginning, while the latter was to be operated by the Juvenile Adjudgment Office and was enforced only in the areas where Juvenile Adjudgment Offices were established. The scope of enforcement being gradually extended, the law came into force eventually throughout the country from January 1, 1942. Thus, at the beginning, the Juvenile Adjudgment Offices were only in Tokyo and Osaka, but the number increased gradually, and in 1942 the law was enforced nation-widely. In 1948, the number of the Offices became 18 in all.

The number of cases received by both the Tokyo and Osaka Juvenile Adjudgment Offices was 9,897 in 1924. In 1942, the number of cases received by seven offices (Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Sendai and Sapporo) was 33,187. In 1947, the number received by 18 Offices was 45,526.

The old Juvenile Law, sometimes called "the law of charity," was basic law for the system of juvenile protection in this country, together with a group of auxiliary laws such as "the Reformatory Law" (Kyôsei-in-hô), "the Judicial Protection Work Law" (Shihôhogo-zigyô-hô), etc. This law had been in force for 26 years until on January 1, 1949 when the present Juvenile Law went into force, and played an important role in the field of treatment of problem juveniles.

With the adoption of the new Constitution in 1946, the nature of the old Juvenile Law was destined to be reviewed. The first point to be re-examined was the nature of the Juvenile Adjudgment Offices which were under the Ministry of Justice. Under the old Constitution of Japan, the courts and the Ministry of Justice were tied with each other in one body. Upon the coming into force of the new Constitution when the courts became independent from the Ministry, the Juvenile Adjudgment Office remained under the jurisdiction of the Ministry as one of the administrative agencies. But, in terms of the spirit of the new Constitution which requires the judicial organs to protect fundamental human rights, the structure of the Juvenile Adjudgment Offices had to be reorganized into that of the court system. Thus, the role of the Juvenile Adjudgment Office was transferred to the Juvenile Adjudgment Division of the Family Court on January 1, 1949.

## 2. THE HISTORY OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS ADJUSTMENT.

In Japan, the system of adjustment of domestic relations drew the attention of the people later than the juvenile protection system.

Before the Meiji Restoration of 1868 Japanese law followed the tradition of the ancestral family institution. The family and succession provisions of the Civil Code of 1896 were criticized even at its outset by some people as inconsistent with the traditional customs, because the Code was greatly influenced by western European law and adopted the principle of individual rights, which made it necessary to modify certain customs connected

with the traditional family system. The great concern of Japanese government was not to change the customary family system too radically lest the stability of the social structure be endangered. This led to prolonged controversies about the revision of the Code. In 1919 a Temporary Legislative Council of the Cabinet was established to plan revision of the family and succession provisions of the Civil Code. Among other things is recommended creation of a Court of Domestic Relations, stating that family disputes should not be litigated in the ordinary courts by ordinary civil proceedings, but rather should be "settled amicably on the basis of justice and warmth of heart."

A tentative draft of the law for Adjudgment of Domestic Relations " was made in 1927, but it was still being in debate when the war broke out and postponed further action together with the work for the revision of the Civil Code. However, since family cases, especially about the bereaved families of the soldiers, which increased as the war developed, became, in quality and quantity, such that could hardly be solved reasonably within the provisions of the Civil Code or with the ordinary civil proceedings, in 1939 the legislature did enact, in partial implementation of the council's advice, " the Law for Conciliation of Personal Relations, " under which family disputes might be settled by conciliation procedure.

Back in 1922, " the Leased Land and Rented House Conciliation Law " came into force as the first law relating to conciliation procedure in Japan, which made valuable contribution to the solution of housing troubles. Since then a series of conciliation laws have been enacted one after another, their use being active for the solution of civil cases. The above-mentioned Law for Conciliation of Personal Relations, too, was of great help to the solution of family cases during the war.

After adoption in 1946 of the new Constitution proclaiming the dignity of the individual and the equality of the sexes, the long-awaited work of the revision of the family and succession provisions of the Civil Code was rapidly developed. A radical solution being adopted, the entire traditional family institution was abolished in the Civil Code revision of 1947. In the same year " the Law for Adjudgment of Domestic Relations (Kaji-Shimpan-hô)" was enacted, creating a "Court of Domestic Relations (Kaji-shimpan-sho)" as a

branch of a District Court to deal with family cases by special procedure, namely "adjudgment" and "conciliation."

As has been explained, the juvenile cases which were handled by the old Juvenile Adjudgment Offices under the old Juvenile Law came to be handled by the courts. But, referring to the history of American legal system which indicates that their Family Courts have developed from the Juvenile Courts, based on the necessity of dealing with "the family in court" rather than "the child in court" in order to take care of a juvenile, it was felt that the one and the same court should handle both juvenile cases and family cases in a specialized manner. Thus on January 1, 1949 the Family Court was established to which the business of the Court of Domestic Relations was transferred.

TABLES —→

Table No 1

NUMBER OF MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES, JAPAN

Year	Population	Marriage		Divorce	
		Actual Number	Per 1000 Population	Actual Number	Per 1000 Population
1900	44,369,900	343,918	17.8	63,088	1.42
1910	49,998,600	433,946	8.7	58,394	1.17
1920	55,391,481	541,543	9.8	54,671	0.99
1930	63,872,496	501,831	7.9	50,516	0.79
1940	72,539,729	660,184	9.1	47,804	0.66
1950	83,199,637	715,081	8.6	83,689	1.01
1951	84,573,000	671,905	7.9	82,331	0.97
1952	85,852,000	676,995	7.9	79,021	0.92
1953	87,033,000	682,077	7.8	75,255	0.86
1954	88,293,000	697,809	7.9	76,759	0.87
1955	89,275,529	714,861	8.0	75,267	0.84

CLASSIFICATION OF DIVORCES

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
TOTAL	79032	82575	83689	82331	79021	75255	76759	75267
Divorce by Mutual Consent	77573	80028	79955	77679	74139	70477	71544	69839
Divorce by Conciliation of Family Court	1220	2202	3276	4001	4260	4253	4615	4833
Divorce by Judgment of Family Court	92	37	25	24	23	26	33	27
Divorce by Decision of Trial in District Court	147	308	433	627	599	499	567	568

PERCENT OF DIVORCE

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Divorce by Mutual Consent	98.2	96.9	95.5	94.3	93.8	93.7	93.2	92.8
Divorce by Conciliation of Family Court	1.5	2.7	3.9	4.9	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.4
Divorce by Judgment of Family Court	0.1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
Divorce by Decision of Trial in District Court	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8



Table No 2

RESULT OF CONCILIATION OF DIVORCE CASES, ALL 49 FAMILY COURTS 1955  
(MARITAL RELATIONS ADJUSTMENT CASES)

TOTAL	Conciliation Reached					Conciliation Failed	Withdrawn	Judgment of Art. 24 Domestic Relations Adjudgment Law	Others
	Total	Marriage Continued	Separated	Marriage Dissolved	Unknown				
13782	6878	832	166	5847	33	1466	5,211 (about 1/3 reconciled)	35	282

AGE OF HUSBAND AND WIFE IN DIVORCE CASES (ALL FAMILY COURTS)

AGE OF HUSBAND	TOTAL	AGE OF WIFE							Older than 60	Unknown
		Younger than 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59		
Total	13,872	50	1856	3649	3119	2112	2240	673	148	24
Younger than 20	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	559	32	394	124	8	-	1	-	-	-
25-29	2,790	11	1095	1426	210	34	13	-	-	-
30-34	3,153	3	318	1586	1093	119	24	-	-	-
35-39	2,216	1	28	372	1166	564	81	4	-	-
40-49	3,271	-	11	123	573	1234	1271	55	1	-
50-59	1,382	-	4	14	64	142	727	411	20	-
Older than 60	463	-	-	3	3	17	110	203	127	-
Unknown	30	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	24

NUMBER OF MARRIAGES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE, AND RESULT OF CONCILIATION  
(ALL FAMILY COURTS)

Number of Marriages of Husband and Wife	TOTAL	Conciliation Reached					Conciliation Failed	Withdrawn	Judgment Art. 24	Others
		Total	Marriage Continued	Separated	Marriage Dissolved	Unknown				
Total	13,872	6878	832	166	5847	33	1466	5211	35	282
Both first marriage	11,071	5498	665	147	4665	21	1166	4165	25	227
Both second mar.	969	489	69	7	411	2	109	380	3	15
Husband second m. Wife first m.	1,238	645	65	7	567	6	131	437	3	32
Husband first m. Wife second m.	386	211	30	4	175	2	46	129	4	6
Unknown	208	35	3	1	29	2	14	150	-	9

Table 3

1

**PROCEDURE OF FAMILY COURT, DOMESTIC RELATIONS  
ADJUDGMENT DIVISION**

**Adjustment Cases Category "A" (Law for  
Adjudgment of Domestic Relations)**

Adjudgment of Incompetency and Revocation . . . . .	A — 1	294
Adjudgment of Quasi-Incompetency and Revocation . . . . .	A — 2	738
Measures Relating to Management of Absen- tee's Property . . . . .	A — 3	312
Judicial Declaration of Disappearance and Annulment . . . . .	A — 4	1,792
Appointment of Special Representative . . . . .	A — 5	196
Permission for Change of the Surname of Child . . . . .	A — 6	44,501
Permission of Adoption . . . . .	A — 7	28,530
Permission of Dissolution of Adoptive Relations . . . . .	A — 8	1,629
Permission Relating to Disciplinary Punishment . . . . .	A — 9	1
Appointment of Special Representative . . . . .	A — 10	25,060
Appointment of Administrator of Property . . . . .	A — 11	56
Judicial Declaration of Loss of Parental Po- wer and Annulment . . . . .	A — 12	395
Permission of Resignation or Recovery of Parental Power . . . . .	A — 13	1,452
Appointment of Guardian, Curator or Super- visor of Guardianship . . . . .	A — 14	24,438
Permission of Resignation of Guardian, Cu- rator or Supervisor of Guardianship . . . . .	A — 15	261
Dismissal of Guardian, Curator or Supervisor of Guardianship . . . . .	A — 16	111
Appointment of Temporary Curator . . . . .	A — 17	10
Elongation of Terms for Preparing Inventory . . . . .	A — 18	1
Permission of Sending to Hospital of A Person Adjudged Incompetent . . . . .	A — 19	1
Grant of Remuneration to Guardian . . . . .	A — 20	5
Report of Business of Guardianship, Inquiry of Business of Guardianship . . . . .	A — 21	8
Elongation of Terms for the Account of Me- nagement . . . . .	A — 22	1
Measures Relating to Administration of Legacy . . . . .	A — 23	—
Elongation of Terms for Acceptance or Re- muneration of Inheritance . . . . .	A — 24	3,866
Measures Relating to Preservation or Adminis- tration of Estate of Inheritance . . . . .	A — 25	18
Reception of Declaration of Qualified Accep- tance of Inheritance . . . . .	A — 26	587
Appointment of Appraiser . . . . .	A — 27	13
Appointment of Administrator of the Estate of Inheritance . . . . .	A — 28	—
Reception of Declaration of Renunciation of Inheritance . . . . .	A — 29	142,289
Measures Relating to Separation of Estate of Inheritance . . . . .	A — 30	—
Measures Relating to Administration of Estate of Inheritance . . . . .	A — 31	14

## Continued

Appointment of Administrator of Estate of Inheritance . . . . .	A — 32	320
Confirmation of Will . . . . .	A — 33	141
Probate of Will . . . . .	A — 34	640
Appointment of Executor . . . . .	A — 35	225
Grant of Remuneration to Executor . . . . .	A — 36	4
Removal and Permission of Resignation of Executor . . . . .	A — 37	10
Revocation of Will . . . . .	A — 38	—
Permission of Renunciation of Legally Secured Portion . . . . .	A — 39	—
Permission of Change of Surname . . . . .		1,035
Permission of Change of Name . . . . .		10,472
Permission of Registration to Family Register . . . . .		7,456
Permission of Change of Family Register . . . . .		6,224
Objection to Measures Relating To Family Registration Business of Head of City or Town . . . . .		3
Confirmation of Registration to Family Register . . . . .		474
Cases of Law for Child Welfare . . . . .		6
Cases of Law for Social Security . . . . .		—
Cases of Law for Mental Hygiene . . . . .		297
Cases of Law for Bankruptcy . . . . .		—
Others . . . . .		77
TOTAL . . . . .		304,396

**PROCEDURE OF FAMILY COURT, DOMESTIC RELATIONS  
ADJUDGMENT DIVISION 1955**

<b>Adjustment Cases Category " B "</b>		
Measures Relating to Cohabitation, Cooperation, Support of Husband and Wife . . . . .		104
Measures Relating to Change of Administrator of Property and to Participation of Common Property . . . . .	B-2	—
Measures Relating to Share of Expenses from Marriage . . . . .	B-3	6
Designation of Custodian of Child and Other Measures Relating to Custody . . . . .	B-4	16
Measures Relating to Distribution of Property . . . . .	B-5	57
Designation of Successor to Right . . . . .	B-6	12
Designation of Person Having Parental Power . . . . .	B-7	1,828
Measures Relating to Support . . . . .	B-8	358
Exclusion of Presumption Heir and Revocation Thereof . . . . .	B-9	228
Measures Relating to Partition of Property Succeeded . . . . .	B-10	475
Others Category " B " . . . . .		8
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>		<b>3,092</b>

**Conciliation Cases**

Measures Relating of Cohabitation, Cooperation and Support of Husband and Wife . . . . .		1,990
Measures Relating to Change of Administrator of Property and to Participation of Common Property . . . . .		4
Measures Relating to Share of Expenses from Marriage . . . . .		23
Designation of Custodian of Child and Other Measures Relating to Custody . . . . .		53
Measures Relating to Distribution of Property . . . . .		482
Designation of Successor to Right . . . . .		14
Designation of Person Having Parental Power . . . . .		1,188
Measures Relating to Support . . . . .		2,026
Exclusion of Presumption Heir and Revocation Thereof . . . . .		177
Measures Relating to Partition of Property Succeeded . . . . .		2,186
Others Category " B " . . . . .		307
Divorce . . . . .		13,961
Engagement of Marriage and Common Law Marriage Legally Not Recognized . . . . .		<b>5,379</b>
Void and Annulment of Marriage, Adoption and Divorce by Mutual Consent . . . . .		3,966
Dissolution of Adoptive Relations . . . . .		1,303
Others . . . . .		10,050
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>		<b>43,109</b>

**TOTAL NUMBER OF ALL KINDS OF CASES RECEIVED 1955**

<b>In All 49 Family Courts</b>	
Adjudgment " A " Cases . . . . .	304,396
Adjudgment " B " Cases . . . . .	3,092
Conciliation Cases . . . . .	43,109
Others . . . . .	7,559
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>358,156</b>

Table No 4

NUMBER OF SESSIONS OF CONCILIATION COMMITTEE  
IN DIVORCE CASE, and RESULT OF CONCILIATION  
(All 49 Family Courts)

Number of Conciliation Session	Total	Conciliation Reached					Conciliation Failed	Withdrawn	Judgment Art. 24	Others
		Total	Marriage Cont'd	Separated	Marriage Dissolved	Unknown				
Total	13872	6878	832	166	5847	33	1466	5211	35	282
Once	2795	1476	138	22	1303	13	199	1073	7	40
Twice	3078	1747	243	36	1460	8	353	920	4	54
3 Times	2204	1201	153	34	1011	3	279	665	9	50
4 Times	1584	924	120	29	772	3	204	416	3	37
5 Times	930	542	66	17	457	2	136	257	2	16
6-10 Times	1449	808	89	22	694	3	225	372	8	36
11-15 Times	188	98	14	3	81	--	41	41	--	8
16-20 Times	50	29	5	--	24	1	13	7	--	1
21 and more	29	16	1	1	13	1	5	8	--	--
No Session	1562	37	3	2	32	--	11	1472	2	40

TIME NEEDED FOR CONCILIATION

Classification of Cases	SETTLED CASES							PENDING CASES						
	Total	Time Needed						Total	Time Needed					
		With- in 1 mo.	With- in 3 mos.	With- in 6 mos.	With- in 9 mos.	With- in 1 yr.	More than 1 yr.		With- in 1 mo.	With- in 3 mos.	With- in 6 mos.	With- in 9 mos.	With- in 1 yr.	More than 1 yr.
Total	42121	13042	17541	7131	2144	917	1346	10126	2595	3080	1998	849	434	1170
Divorce, Marital Relations Adjust- ment + Breach of Engage- ment	19133	5738	8273	3292	952	384	494	4133	1116	1377	802	317	158	363

Table No 5

NUMBER OF CHILDREN, IN DIVORCE CASES AND RESULT  
OF CONCILIATIONS, ALL 49 NAT. FAMILY COURTS - 1955

Number of Children	Total Number	Application of Husband									
		Total Number	Conciliation Reached				Conciliation Failed	Withdrawn	Judgment	Others	
			Total	Marriage Cont'd	Separated	Marriage Dissolv'd					Unknown
Total	13872	3442	1556	141	47	1362	6	543	1271	5	67
Nothing	3385	936	466	21	6	434	5	131	324	-	15
Not Born	88	17	9	-	-	9	-	2	5	-	1
1 Child	3995	995	468	29	10	429	-	160	349	2	16
2 Children	2921	726	325	48	12	264	1	112	269	2	18
3 Children	1704	389	160	24	9	127	-	74	149	-	6
4 Children	825	195	78	11	5	65	-	32	78	1	6
5 Children	406	73	31	6	5	20	-	12	28	-	2
6 and More	387	65	18	5	-	13	-	12	34	-	1
Unknown	161	46	1	-	-	1	-	8	35	-	2

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN DIVORCE CASE, AND RESULT  
OF CONCILIATIONS, ALL 49 NAT. FAMILY COURTS - 1955  
(CONTINUED)

Number of Children	Application of Wife									
	Total Number	Conciliation Reached					Conciliation Failed	Withdrawn	Judgment	Others
		Total	Marriage Cont'd	Separated	Marriage Dissolv'd	Unknown				
Total	10430	5322	691	119	4485	27	923	3948	30	215
Nothing	2449	1394	108	14	1261	11	224	782	7	42
Not Born	71	150	7	-	42	1	6	15	-	-
1 Child	3000	1582	166	24	1389	3	287	1056	10	65
2 Children	2195	1116	171	25	916	4	163	859	9	48
3 Children	1345	621	114	21	487	2	107	550	3	31
4 Children	630	272	54	15	203	-	62	284	1	11
5 Children	333	147	35	13	100	1	25	154	-	5
6 and More	322	115	32	6	76	1	39	160	-	8
Unknown	115	20	4	1	11	4	10	80	-	5

Table No 6

NUMBER OF CHILDREN, AND NUMBER OF CUSTODY  
AND PARENTAL POWER AWARDED IN DIVORCE CASE  
ALL 49 (FAMILY COURTS) 1955

Custodian	Total	Person Having Parental Power							
		1 Child		2 Children			3 Children		
		Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Both	Father	Mother	Both
Total	4029	883	915	445	475	250	185	233	171
Father	1562	841	13	419	9	-	174	2	-
Mother	1895	41	902	20	462	9	8	231	3
Both	563	-	-	5	1	238	3	-	168
Other	9	1	1	1	3	3	-	-	-





Table No 7

AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DIVIDED  
(All 49 Family Court)

AMOUNT DEMANDED	TOTAL	AMOUNT DECIDED											Not decided yet or unknown
		Nothing	Less than 10,000 yen	Less than 30,000 yen	Less than 50,000 yen	Less than 100,000 yen	Less than 200,000 yen	Less than 300,000 yen	Less than 500,000 yen	Less than 1 million yen	More than 1 million yen	Others	
Total	13872	2357	280	754	675	840	498	190	140	48	36	229	7825
	5379	1632	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3747
Less than 10,000 yen	48	4	23	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19
Less than 30,000 yen	139	14	27	46	2	2	2	--	--	--	--	2	44
Less than 50,000 yen	410	46	28	87	64	5	--	--	1	--	--	3	176
Less than 100,000 yen	1104	129	47	169	114	147	9	4	1	--	--	11	473
Less than 200,000 yen	1063	92	28	105	117	141	83	3	1	1	--	10	482
Less than 300,000 yen	947	84	15	70	96	126	80	44	2	2	1	8	419
Less than 500,000 yen	1029	86	11	44	71	111	91	38	38	5	2	8	524
Less than 1 million yen	445	28	2	13	19	38	27	17	32	15	1	9	244
More than 1 million yen	281	9	--	2	8	12	16	8	14	13	16	4	179
Others	1108	130	17	48	33	55	42	22	9	3	4	111	634
Unknown	1919	103	82	168	151	203	148	54	42	9	12	63	884

Table No 8

## NUMBER OF YEARS OF MARRIAGE, AND DIVISION

NO. OF YRS. OF MARRIAGE	TOTAL	AMOUNT DECIDED											
		Nothing	Less than 10,000 yen	Less than 30,000 yen	Less than 50,000 yen	Less than 100,- 000 yen	Less than 200,- 000 yen	Less than 300,- 000 yen	Less than 500,- 000 yen	Less than 1 mil- lion yen	More than 1 mil- lion yen	Others	Not de- cided yet or un- known
Total	13872	2357	280	754	675	840	498	190	140	48	36	229	7825
Within 6 mos.	258	20	20	28	39	20	5	--	--	1	--	4	121
Within 1 yr.	1233	249	56	174	118	89	21	5	6	--	--	17	498
Within 2 yrs.	1124	170	43	119	76	106	34	10	3	5	--	14	544
Within 3 yrs.	1064	205	27	77	78	88	43	7	7	3	1	7	521
Within 4 yrs.	923	149	18	51	62	70	34	15	4	--	1	9	510
Within 5 yrs.	876	147	23	45	44	71	34	15	6	2	2	8	479
Within 7 yrs.	1907	320	28	66	90	127	99	27	23	4	4	29	1090
Within 10 yrs.	2061	370	24	90	69	104	89	31	27	10	4	53	1190
Within 15 yrs.	1529	312	21	26	45	70	59	37	25	9	5	24	896
Within 20 yrs.	1320	217	14	57	29	54	47	17	19	8	7	30	821
Within 25 yrs.	835	104	1	11	9	22	16	12	4	4	8	18	626
More than 25 years	654	91	5	8	14	17	17	14	15	2	4	16	451
Unknown	88	3	--	2	2	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	78

Table No 9

1

DIFFERENCE OF AGE OF HUSBAND AND WIFE, IN DIVORCE  
CASE AND RESULT OF CONCILIATION  
(All 49 Family Court)

Difference of Age	Total	Conciliation Reached					
		Total	Marriage Continued	Separated	Marriage Dissolved	Unknown	
Total	13872	6878	832	166	5847	33	
H & W Same Age	809	411	49	7	354	1	
Wife Older	Total	11428	5641	676	4802	27	
	1 Year	1215	612	60	341	4	
	3 Years	3094	1564	175	1327	10	
	5 Years	2844	1387	155	1192	7	
	7 Years	1780	885	115	751	3	
	10 Years	1351	674	91	564	1	
	15 Years	772	354	54	290	2	
	More than 16 Years	370	165	26	137	-	
	H & W Younger	Total	1601	817	106	664	5
		1 Year	623	326	46	270	1
3 Years		539	284	33	241	4	
5 Years		217	111	16	91	-	
7 Years		99	49	7	40	-	
10 Years		57	23	2	20	-	
15 Years		38	19	1	18	-	
More than 16 Years		8	5	1	4	-	
Unknown	36	9	1	7	-		

NUMBER OF MARRIAGE YEARS, AND RESULT OF CONCILIATION, ALL (49) NAT. FAMILY COURTS

Number of Years of Marriage Continue	Total	Application of Husband									
		Total	Conciliation Reached				Conciliation Failed	Withdrawn	Judgment	Other	
			Total	Marriage Cont.	Sepa-rated	Marriage Dissolved					Un-known
Total	13872	3442	1556	141	47	1362	6	543	1271	5	67
Within 6 Mo.	291	74	44	1	-	41	2	7	22	-	1
1 Year	1207	292	171	11	1	156	37	37	79	1	4
" 2 Years	1138	301	141	2	2	136	45	45	110	-	5
" 3 Years	1075	273	147	6	2	139	28	28	89	2	7
" 4 Years	927	240	111	10	1	99	39	39	88	-	2
" 5 Years	880	235	122	9	4	108	38	38	72	-	3
" 7 Years	1917	521	236	23	6	207	94	54	178	1	12
" 10 Years	2023	492	203	22	6	175	80	80	203	-	6
" 15 Years	1796	410	164	21	11	132	70	70	166	-	10
" 20 Years	1235	279	123	17	9	97	46	46	104	-	6
" 25 Years	631	153	44	10	1	33	30	30	72	-	6
More Than 25 Years	658	143	46	9	4	35	24	24	67	-	4
Unknown	94	29	2	-	-	2	5	5	21	-	1

THE JAPANESE FAMILY COURT

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(Continued)

(All 49 Family Courts)

-2-

DIFFERENCE OF AGE OF HUSBAND AND WIFE AND RESULT OF CONCILIATION

Difference of Age	Conciliation Failed	Withdrawn	Judgment Art. 24	Others
Total	1166	5211	35	282
H & W Same Age	93	283	2	20
Total	1192	4333	27	232
1 Year	138	433	2	26
3 Years	313	1153	5	59
5 Years	301	1090	5	61
7 Years	183	667	4	41
10 Years	142	503	7	25
15 Years	80	325	2	11
More than 16 Years	36	152	2	15
Total	180	570	6	28
1 Year	70	213	4	10
3 Years	61	183	1	10
5 Years	24	99	-	3
7 Years	11	35	-	4
10 Years	10	22	1	1
15 Years	4	15	-	-
More than 16 Years	-	3	-	-
Unknown	-	25	-	2

NUMBER OF MARRIAGE YEARS, AND RESULT OF CONCILIATION, ALL (49) NAT. FAMILY COURTS

Number of Years of Marriage Continue	Application of Wife									
	Total	Conciliation Reached					Conciliation Failed	Withdrawn	Judgment	Others
		Total	Marriage Cont.	Separated	Marriage Dissolved	Unknown				
Total	10430	5322	691	119	4485	27	923	394	30	215
Within 6 Mo.	217	129	6	1	122	-	16	68	2	2
" 1 Year	915	579	26	3	549	1	78	245	5	8
" 2 Years	837	502	43	3	452	4	71	246	3	15
" 3 Years	802	452	43	8	401	-	58	261	1	11
" 4 Years	687	356	38	8	308	2	58	261	1	11
" 5 Years	645	322	31	5	283	3	62	246	1	14
" 7 Years	396	723	110	13	597	3	135	507	5	26
" 10 Years	531	753	101	15	633	4	134	604	5	35
" 15 Years	386	629	107	26	493	3	118	593	4	42
" 20 Years	956	418	76	16	324	2	89	430	1	18
" 25 Years	418	223	50	7	164	2	44	201	-	10
More Than 25 Years	515	226	59	14	152	1	49	226	1	13
Unknown	65	10	1	-	7	2	11	43	-	1

Table No 10

CLASSIFICATION OF GROUND OF DISPUTE CLASSIFIED  
BY MOTIVE OF MARRIAGE, AND RESULT OF CONCILIATION  
(All 49 Family Court)

1

Grounds of Dispute	TOTAL	Marriage by go-between of relative or friend, etc.										
		TOTAL	conciliation reached					con- cil. fail- ed	con- cil. not exer- cised	judg- ment of art. 24	with- dra- wn	o t h e r
			TOTAL	marr. con- tinue	sepa- ra- ted	marr. dis- solv.	un- kno- wn					
TOTAL	13872	10803	5341	683	131	4504	23	1166	185	24	4057	30
H Total	10430	8125	4147	567	98	3464	18	746	140	19	3050	23
U Adultery	2647	1954	1034	134	28	868	4	156	38	2	720	4
S Cruelty	2100	1701	792	132	21	636	3	182	24	8	691	4
B Desertion	736	571	267	24	5	238	-	53	16	1	230	4
A Waste of Money	1033	823	360	90	14	254	2	11	19	4	372	1
N Crime	214	148	13	4	-	69	-	18	4	2	51	-
D Disease	218	191	93	5	2	85	1	22	3	-	10	3
B Incompatibility	1466	1186	669	51	10	664	4	117	14	-	382	4
A In-Laws	320	259	160	28	-	131	1	24	2	1	72	-
N Financial Fail.	788	584	300	50	12	236	2	40	13	1	229	1
D Others	397	324	179	30	4	144	1	27	2	-	115	1
D Unknown	511	380	220	19	2	199	-	36	5	-	118	1
TOTAL	3442	2678	1194	116	33	1040	5	420	45	5	1007	7
W Adultery	557	421	197	16	4	177	-	58	7	1	158	-
I Cruelty	47	40	16	3	-	13	-	5	1	-	18	-
F Desertion	119	97	44	4	-	40	-	12	3	-	37	1
E Waste of Money	97	72	23	1	3	19	-	10	3	-	35	1
N Crime	13	9	5	-	-	5	-	2	-	-	2	-
D Disease	324	280	142	8	3	131	-	37	3	1	96	1
B Incompatibility	1396	1110	476	48	18	408	2	194	19	3	414	4
A In-Laws	175	138	70	10	1	58	1	18	2	-	48	-
N Financial Fail.	39	24	1	1	-	6	-	6	-	-	11	-
D Others	203	166	73	6	1	68	-	27	1	-	65	-
D Unknown	472	321	141	19	3	117	2	51	6	-	123	-

CLASSIFICATION OF GROUND OF DISPUTE CLASSIFIED  
BY MOTIVE OF MARRIAGE, AND RESULT OF CONCILIATION  
(All 49 Family Court)

2

Grounds of Dispute	Marriage of Romantic Love											un-known
	TOTAL	Conciliation reached					con-cil. fail ed	con-cil. not over cil.	judg-ment art. 24	with-drawn	Other	
		TOTAL	marr. cont.	sepa rat.	marr. dis-solv.	un-kno wn						
TOTAL	2833	157	147	35	1328	7	289	57	11	1007	2	186
H Total	2168	1158	123	21	1008	6	171	46	11	782	-	137
U Adultery	669	392	33	6	351	2	51	11	5	210	-	24
U Cruelty	380	173	17	1	155	-	31	10	4	162	-	19
S Desertion	157	81	11	-	70	-	13	1	1	61	-	8
S Waste of Money	191	86	16	4	66	-	12	4	-	89	-	15
B Crime	63	30	1	-	29	-	4	3	-	26	-	3
B Disease	27	12	-	1	11	-	3	1	-	11	-	-
A Incompatibil.	272	151	13	5	132	1	23	1	-	91	-	8
A In-Laws	59	29	4	-	24	1	7	-	1	22	-	2
N Financial Fail	197	109	20	1	88	-	14	8	-	66	-	7
N Others	67	37	4	1	32	-	9	1	-	20	-	6
D Unknown	86	58	4	2	50	2	4	-	-	24	-	45
TOTAL	715	359	24	14	320	1	118	11	-	225	2	49
W Adultery	132	11	6	-	65	-	12	1	-	47	1	4
W Cruelty	6	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	1
I Desertion	17	7	1	-	6	-	3	-	-	7	-	5
I Waste of Money	25	12	-	1	11	-	3	-	-	9	1	-
F Crime	4	4	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
F Disease	44	24	2	1	21	-	9	3	-	8	-	-
E Incompatibil.	282	141	10	8	128	-	47	5	-	89	-	4
E In-Laws	37	20	1	-	19	-	5	-	-	12	-	-
Financial Fail	13	4	2	-	2	-	3	-	-	6	-	2
Others	35	13	1	-	12	-	8	-	-	14	-	2
Unknown	120	61	5	4	51	1	26	2	-	31	-	31

Table No 11

EDUCATION OF HUSBAND AND WIFE IN DIVORCE CASE  
(All 49 Family Court)

All 49 Family Courts

Education of Husband & Wife	Total	Conciliation Reached					Un- known	Concilia- tion Failed	With- drawn	Judg- ment Art.2h	Others
		Total	Mar- riage Cont.	Sep- ara- ted	Mar- riage Dis- solved						
Total	13872	6878	882	166	5847	33	1466	5211	35	282	
H. Univ.      W. Univ.	303	176	14	1	160	1	40	85	-	2	
"              " High S.	958	495	33	25	435	2	125	313	4	21	
"              " Secon.S.	127	68	5	1	62	-	18	40	-	1	
"              " Elemen.S.	17	6	-	1	5	-	2	9	-	-	
"              " Other	8	4	1	-	3	-	1	3	-	-	
H. High S.    W. Univ.	81	42	5	2	35	-	10	29	-	-	
"              " High S.	2066	1068	114	34	915	5	259	696	4	39	
"              " Secon.S.	1042	523	62	11	447	3	110	365	2	22	
"              " Elemen.S.	94	51	4	2	43	2	6	35	-	2	
"              " Other S.	25	12	2	1	9	-	2	10	-	1	
H. Second.S. W. Univ.	34	20	2	-	18	-	3	10	-	1	
"              " High S.	576	316	31	4	279	2	63	193	-	4	
"              " Secon.S.	5516	2778	335	56	2376	11	563	2047	18	110	
"              " Elemen.S.	640	334	54	8	271	1	51	244	-	11	
"              " Other	62	28	4	-	23	1	11	23	-	-	
H. Elemen.S. W. Univ.	3	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	
"              " High S.	58	33	5	1	27	-	6	18	-	1	
"              " Second.S.	292	162	25	1	135	1	25	98	-	7	
"              " Elemen.S.	1090	508	100	15	392	1	108	441	4	29	
"              " Others	65	30	7	1	22	-	4	30	1	-	
H. Other      W. Univ.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	
"              " High S.	35	16	1	-	14	1	2	17	-	-	
"              " Second.S.	61	22	6	-	16	-	5	32	-	1	
"              " Elemen.S.	66	31	4	-	27	-	8	26	-	1	
"              " Other	650	154	18	2	132	2	43	423	1	29	



Table No 12

OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND AND WIFE IN DIVORCE CASES  
IN ALL 49 FAMILY COURTS

1955

OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND	TOTAL	OCCUPATION OF WIFE																			
		JOB										NO JOB									
		Total	Agri-cul-ture And For-estry	Fish-ery	Min-ing	Trans-por-tation	Man-u-fac-tur-ing	Man-ufacturing Production	Pro-fes-sional	Ad-min-is-trative	Sec-re-tarial	Com-mer-cial	Ser-vice	Oth-ers	Total	Un-employ-ment	Un-earned In-come	Stu-dent	Stu-dent	House Wife	Un-known
TOTAL	13872	4561	1826	7	5	12	309	222	309	4	317	570	950	30	9218	51	4	312	8	843	93
Total of Person Having Job	12095	3913	1769	6	5	12	253	173	251	4	264	432	721	23	8159	30	1	248	7	873	23
Agriculture And Forestry	2883	1544	1400	-	1	-	18	19	19	-	14	19	52	2	336	3	-	68	1	1264	3
Fishery	184	51	19	6	-	-	7	6	-	-	-	-	13	-	132	1	-	10	-	121	1
Mining Industry	127	29	6	-	3	-	1	1	3	-	-	5	10	-	98	-	-	6	-	92	-
Transportation	772	192	45	-	-	5	16	15	18	-	18	24	50	1	578	3	-	26	-	549	2
Manufacture	1619	386	67	-	-	2	97	23	16	1	28	50	102	-	1231	6	-	28	3	1194	2
Another Production	1275	431	84	-	-	-	53	80	13	-	20	52	125	3	842	5	-	27	-	810	2
Professional And Technical Administrative	762	200	21	-	-	-	4	2	104	1	29	13	23	3	562	1	-	18	-	543	-
Secretarial	1910	391	51	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	7	7	11	-	137	-	-	1	-	136	-
Commercial	1541	404	50	-	-	1	19	14	14	-	18	189	98	1	1132	4	-	27	1	1100	5
Service	747	217	18	-	-	1	18	7	7	-	12	27	127	-	526	4	-	8	-	514	4
Others	106	36	5	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	4	1	6	12	70	-	-	1	-	69	-
Total of Person Having No Job	1628	618	56	1	-	-	53	46	55	-	47	136	217	7	1007	19	3	64	1	920	3
Unemployment	960	359	21	1	-	-	29	24	37	-	27	84	131	5	599	18	-	13	1	567	2
Unearned Income	81	16	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	6	6	-	65	1	2	1	-	61	-
Not Work	581	242	35	-	-	-	23	22	16	-	19	46	79	2	338	-	1	50	-	287	1
Student	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	5	-
Unknown	149	30	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	6	6	2	12	52	2	-	-	-	50	67