1. Percentage of Population Change (1920-1965)

In 1893, the population of Japan was 34,910,825. This increased by 64,020,870 to 35,555,670 by 1905. The rate of increase of the population for this period was 14.0%. The average annual increase was 0.8%

Of the 34,910,825, 1,040,870 (2.9%) showed an increase. These 1,040,870 included those who were married with an increase rate which exceeded 2.5% (22,720). Of these, 30% were concentrated in Tokyo and the adjacent areas (Tokyo, Saitama, Kanagawa, and Chiba Prefectures). The fraction of the population increased in these areas was 3,600,825, followed by the Niigata Prefecture with 3,200,050, and Miyagi Prefecture with 2,900,040.

On the other hand, 3,040,870 (8.5%) showed a decrease of more than 1%. Of these, 3,040,870 were followed by the prefectures of Osaka and Aichi Prefectures. Osaka Prefecture had the highest rate of decrease at 3.1%, followed by Aichi Prefecture with 2.4%. The lowest rate of decrease was that of Ibaraki Prefecture with 0.7% followed by Osaka Prefecture with 0.8%

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1.2. Male-Female Ratio

The male-female ratio of the Japanese population was 37,805,314 males to 31,151,877 females as of 1 October 1985. Thus, there were 6,653,437 more females than males.

Classified by prefecture, the male-female ratio of Kanagawa was the highest at 0.94 males for every 1 female. Prefectures with the lowest ratio were Saitama Prefecture with 0.91 males for every 1 female.

The rate of increase was three times as high in 1960 as compared to 1920. The rate of decrease was three times as high in 1960 as compared to 1920.

1.3. Population Pyramid

The population pyramid for Japan is shown in Figure 1. It shows the age distribution of the population of each sex, from 0 to 64 years old and over 65 years old. The pyramid demonstrates that the population is skewed towards the older age groups, with a decrease in the number of younger individuals.