1. Water Supply

As of March 31, 1985, the total population of 50,897,000 persons, or 55.3% of Japan's total population, was supplied with water. This means that most of the total population is supplied with water.

Of these, 46,993,000 (74.8% of the total water-supply population) were supplied with water through waterworks in towns. In addition, 7,904,000 people were supplied with water through simplified waterworks and 600,000 people were supplied with water through exclusive waterworks.

When the distribution rate of waterworks is viewed by Si (city) only in Tokio), Mati and Mis, it was 93.7% in 1984 in Mati and 74.9% in Mis. There were 8,045 Mati and Mis waterworks without by precursors, the distribution rate was highest in Tokio with 99.9%. There were two waterworks with a distribution rate of less than 86.9%, which Fukuoka showed the lowest rate with 71.3%.

Depending on the scale of the population and water-supply population and other factors, water service enterprises in Japan are classified into three types: waterworks enterprises (waterworks with a planned water-supply population of 100,000 and over), simplified waterworks enterprises (waterworks with a planned water-supply population of 10,000 and over), and exclusive waterworks enterprises (waterworks for a planned water-supply population of 1,000 and over). These also can be used as indicators for measuring water supply to waterworks in the enterprises which supply waterworks enterprises with water service to meet the demand of inter-regional waterworks.

The number of the water service enterprises stipulated in the Water Service Law for a planned water-supply population of 100 and over, totaled 13,789 in the whole country. They included 1,089 enterprises for waterworks, 96% of which are managed by Mati and Mis, 1,350 enterprises for simplified waterworks, and 4,473 enterprises for exclusive waterworks. They also included 96 enterprises for supplying water to waterworks, most of which were managed for governmental public or private use.

[Subsequent Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

Waterworks in Japan are classified into waterworks, simplified waterworks, and exclusive waterworks depending on the scale of the water-supply population, but all these types fall into the category of waterworks in a broad sense. This map represents the distribution of waterworks in this broad sense.

1. Public Sewerage

As of March 31, 1986 the total population is expected to be supplied with water, 80,000,000. The public sewerage distribution rate was 38.2%.

When the sewerage distribution rate is viewed by Si (city) in Tokio, Mati and Mis, 88.5% of the total population were supplied with sewerage. However, the Mati and Mis are considered separately, a type 30.3% of them were provided with sewerage. There were 10,781 Mati and Mis with a distribution rate of 68.9% and 27,041 Mati and Mis with a distribution rate of 6%. By precursors, the rate was highest in Tokio with 98.7% in 1985 and was shown as a water rate of less than 64.5%, which Fukuoka showed the lowest rate with 51.3%.

An urban drainage system in large cities where sewage water is being supplied with water, sewage water disposal, and sewage disposal are engaged in sewage systems in most areas in urban areas, which are likely to be constructed. When the drainage system consists of an area of less than 10,000 m² and 1,000 m² for a period of 5 years or more, the sewage system consists of an area of less than 10,000 m² and 100 m² for a period of 5 years or more, the sewage system and collection system in common are called a drainage system.

Sewerage refers to the facilities, services to be local governments, by which drainage and sewerage disposal of daily life and drainage of waste water is conducted before being discharged into rivers.

2. Diffusion of City Gas Installations

The total number of general gas supplies in operation in Japan as of the end of December 1986 was in the city of 177,575, private management in 1,741. The total number of consumer meters installed was 12,757,800.

The number of households in the region of a gas establishment was 23,210,000, and the percentage to the total number of households stood at 60.9%. By precursors, there were 3,200 in 1985 with a distribution rate of more than 80%, which in Tokyo showed the highest rate with 81.5%. There were 444 in 1985 with a distribution rate of less than 50%, which Fukuoka showed the lowest rate with 22.2%.

The actual sales of city gas in total 113,380,437,416,816 kcal. Consumption was largest for households with 57,756,600,660 kcal, which accounted for 50.4%, followed by industrial plants with 20,354,631,540 kcal, and 15,075,623,634 kcal. Others, by consumption, was largest in Tokyo with 17,829,871,941 kcal and lowest in Fukuoka with 7,078,890,037 kcal.

Economical and social time and space were required for construction of facilities to supply city gas, such as gas production facilities, underground gas mains and gas holding. Therefore, a household where gas supply has come into wide use whereby numerous gas cylinders are handled to such household and gas is piped into the houses. The system is basically found in areas where city gas service demand results from rapid urbanization in recent years, and in Mati and Mis where the population is scattered.

Gas, as referred to, is the gas supplied through gas pipes by general gas suppliers in accordance with the provisions of the Gas Supply Business Law. In response to general demand.

3. Number of Tatami Per Capita

The average number of tatami per capita in Japan as of October 1985 was 4.6. In the breakdown by Si (city) only in Tokio, Mati and Mis, those with more than 3 tatami per capita were Mati and Mis and in the Tokio district. In Mie Prefecture, there were 30.105. Mati and Mis with more than 10 tatami per capita, of which the highest number was 4.41. Mati and Mis with a small number of less than 1 tatami were in Osaka Prefecture and in cities such as Tokio, 40.105. Mati and Mis in Osaka Prefecture, the number of tatami per capita was less than 6, the lowest being 3.2. By precursors, there were 2 precursors with more than 10 tatami of which 50%, of which Tokyo showed the highest number with 22.24.

The only precursors with less than 6 tatami was Osaka with 7.2. The average number of tatami per household was 5.8. By precursors, it was highest in Tokio with 6.2 and lowest in Tokio with 3.1. The number of tatami per capita classified by type of dwelling was 5.7 for houses in their own homes, 6.3 for tatami in their homes and 3.9 for tatami in rented homes, which accounted for 10%.

4. Percent of Households in Own House

The number of ordinary households in Japan as of October 1985 was 37,008,800, of which 58.4% households (62.5%) live in houses (including owned quarters) while the remainder live in dormitories, town, hotel, and others.

Of the total number of ordinary households living in houses, 6,223,800,000 households in their own homes. The percentage of household in their own home was 63.2%. This was followed by household living in rented dwellings under private management with 31.9%, household living in dwellings available as a worker's fringe benefit, household living in rented rooms under private management and others (11.8%).

When the number of household in their own house is compared by Si (city) only in Tokio, Mati and Mis, the number of household in houses, those with a percentage of more than 80% were in the area being the Japanese Sea area (31% households in Mie Prefecture) in Tokio Prefecture. There were 26.6% in Mati and Mis and in Toyota Prefecture with a rate of more than 90%, of which the highest percentage was in Tokyo with 71.7%. The household whose percentage of households in their own house was less than 30% was in Tokio with 42.3%.

"Owner household" means a group of people sharing a dwelling and living together as a household consisting of one person.

[Sources]
