1. **Age Structure of Population**

   (Ratio of Population Under 15 Years of Age),
   (Ratio of Population Aged 15 to Under 30 Years),
   (Ratio of Population Aged 30 to Under 65 Years),
   (Ratio of Population Aged 65 Years and Over)

The Japanese population as of October 1, 1975 totaling 108,518,000, viewed from its age structure, consists of 23,254,000 persons under 15 years of age (21.1%), 30,367,000 persons 15 to under 30 years of age (27.7%), 42,598,000 persons 30 to under 65 years of age (40.7%) and 2,099,000 persons 65 years of age and over (2.3%).

Areas having component ratios of population by age which are above the national average are mainly distributed as follows: The striata of persons under 15 years of age are above the national average in St. Maki and Mura of such prefectures as Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, and Fukushima. In the prefecture of Miyagi, the striata of persons 15 to under 20 years of age are above the national average in cities such as Natori and Kesen. In the prefecture of Chiba, the striata of persons 15 to under 20 years of age are above the national average in the cities of each district, and the striata of persons 20 to under 30 years of age are above the national average in cities such as Chiba and Chiba of the prefecture of Chiba.

The age structure of the population is the past 10 years had the following marked features: During the period of 1960-1970, the age structure of the population showed a general trend toward the increase of young people and the decrease of older people. After the baby boom in 1960, however, the birth rate continued to decline, until a J-shaped structure was formed in 1980.

The large baby boom appeared in the 20 to 25 year age group in 1975, and the population under 20 years of age totalled 28,518,000 persons, which was the largest. The under 20 years age-group dropped, reflecting the decrease in the birth rate. The population under 15 years of age accounted for 26% of the total population until 1985, but rapidly declined since 1980 to a figure in 1983 which accounted for 25% of the total population and was comparable to the age structure of the population in European countries.

The population in the 15 to 29 year age group accounted for 28% of the total population in 1980, and continued to increase until it accounted for 30% of the total population in 1989.

The population in the group 65 years of age and over accounted for 7% of the total in 1980, and, thereafter, continued to increase until it accounted for 7.5% of the total in 1989. The ratio of the old-age population is still lower than those in European countries, but is gradually increasing.

2. **Male-Female Ratio**

   (Ratio of Population Aged 15 to Under 30 Years),
   (Ratio of Population Aged 30 to Under 65 Years),
   (Ratio of Population Aged 65 Years and Over)

The total population of the Japanese people is 108,518,000 as of October 1, 1975 consisting of 52,572,000 men as against 55,946,000 women, indicating that there are 3,374,000 more females than males and the number of males per 100 females is 94.4 persons.

Areas where the male-female ratio exceeds 100 are often found in the environs of major cities like Tokyo, Nagoya or Osaka in cities like Nagoya, Hiroshima, Sendai and Hiroshima and their environs, and to Miki and Mura in the mountainous areas of Hakone and Fukuoka prefectures.

The male-female ratio at the time of birth is about 100, but declines as the age increases. This is attributable to the fact that the mortality rates by age of males exceed those of females and this trend becomes more conspicuous as both sexes advance to the middle or advanced age.

**Ballad Points of the Legend and Map Compilation**

The number of males per 100 females is called the male-female ratio. In this map, the male-female ratio is divided into 5 gradations with the approximate value of the national average, 94, as the border.
