

1. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
 2. POPULATION DENSITY
 RATIO OF DAYTIME AND NIGHTTIME POPULATION

1. Population Distribution

The population of Japan was 121,048,923 as of October 1, 1985. The settled population was concentrated in urban areas. These densely populated areas covered 10,570 km², a mere 2.8% of the land area. The number of people permanently residing in these areas was 73,344,121 accounting for 60.0% of the total population. In particular, the population ratio was high in large-scale urban areas, with Tōkyō and the three South Kantō prefectures (Saitama, Kanagawa and Tiba) alone accounting for 30,270,000 people, 25.0% of the total population.

The settled population refers to those people who had lived for three months or more consecutively in the surveyed area at the time the national census was conducted, or those who will become residents. There were 720,093 permanent foreign residents, the majority of whom were the 631,783 citizens of the People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China. There were 25,170 American citizens. Members of diplomatic delegations and their families were not surveyed.

[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

The dots representing the population distribution in other areas (each dot representing 1,000 people) are distributed throughout the Si, Mati and Mura.

2. Population Density

The average population density of Japan as of October 1, 1985 was 325 persons per 1 km². There were 228 Si, Ku (Tōkyō only), Mati and Mura with a population density of over 2,000 (7% of the total number), the greatest being the 21,403.2 of Tosima Ku (Tōkyō Prefecture). Furthermore, there were 603 Si, Ku, Mati and Mura with a population density of less than 50 (18%) and of these there were 66

with a density of less than 10, the lowest being Hinoemata Mura (Hukusima Prefecture) with 1.9. Considered in terms of prefectures, the highest was Tōkyō with a population density of 5,471, approximately 75 times that of the lowest, Hokkaidō, with 72.

The population density of Tōkyō, Nagoya, Ōsaka and their surrounding areas was the highest, while that of the nuclear cities in the provinces.

2. Ratio of Daytime and Nighttime Population

Regarding the ratio of daytime population to nighttime population in Japan as of October 1, 1985, there were 275 Si, Ku (Tōkyō only), Mati and Mura with a ratio of over 105% (8.4% of the total number of Si, Ku, Mati and Mura). The highest was Tiyoda ku (Tōkyō Prefecture) with 1,999% (daytime population: 1,009,291; nighttime population: 50,493). There were 282 Si, Ku, Mati and Mura with a rate of less than 80% (8.6% of the total) and the lowest was Kiyone Son (Okayama Prefecture) with 61%. There were 9 prefectures whose ratio of daytime to nighttime population exceeded the point of equilibrium (100%), the highest being Tōkyō with 118%. There were 38 prefectures with rates below the point of equilibrium (81% of the total number of prefectures), with the lowest being Nara at 87.1%.

According to 'The Number of Workers and Students Over 15 Commuting to Other Prefectures', the prefectures with large daily population movement are Saitama (930,000 people), Kanagawa (910,000 people), Tiba (770,000 people) and Tōkyō (420,000 people).

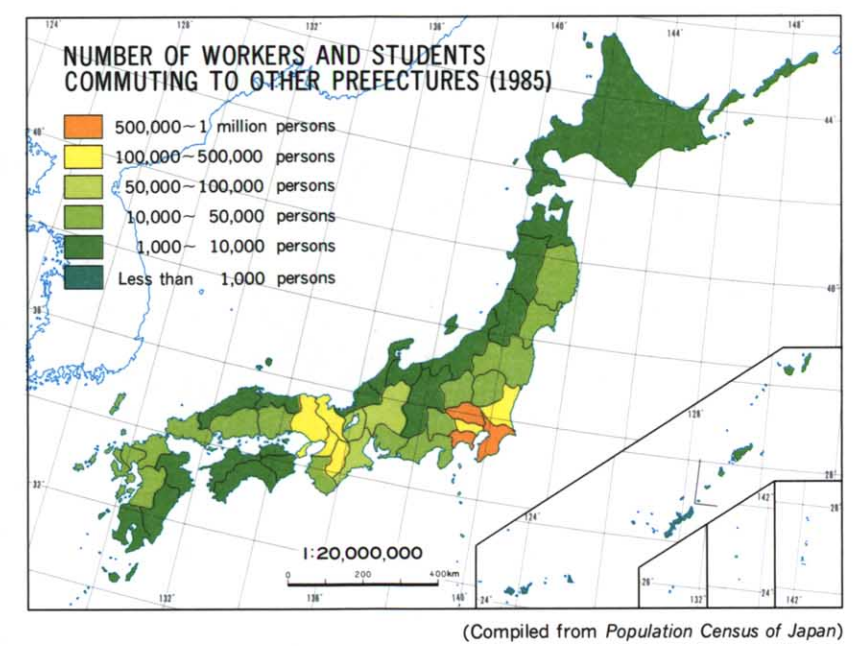
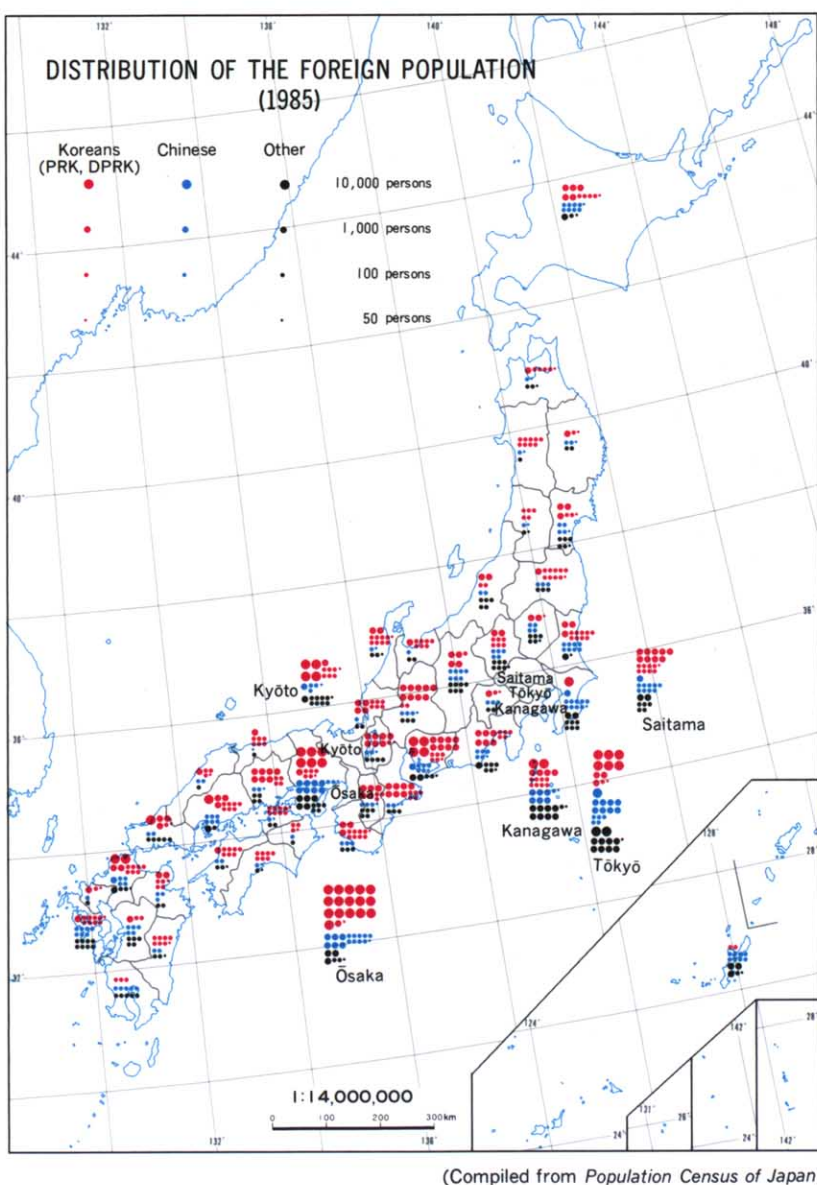
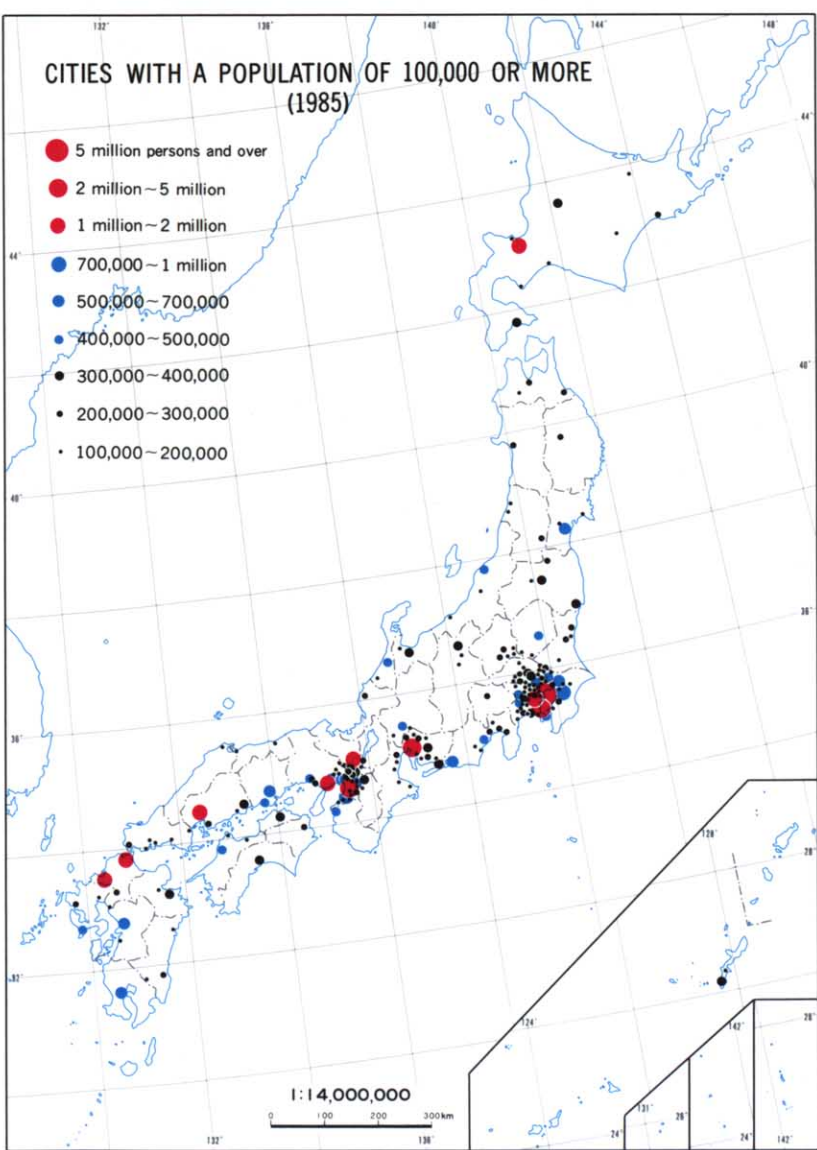
The nighttime population refers to those who normally live in a given area. The daytime population is obtained by subtracting the people who, during the day, move out from the area in which they live to commute to work and school, and adding

those who enter from other areas where they normally live.

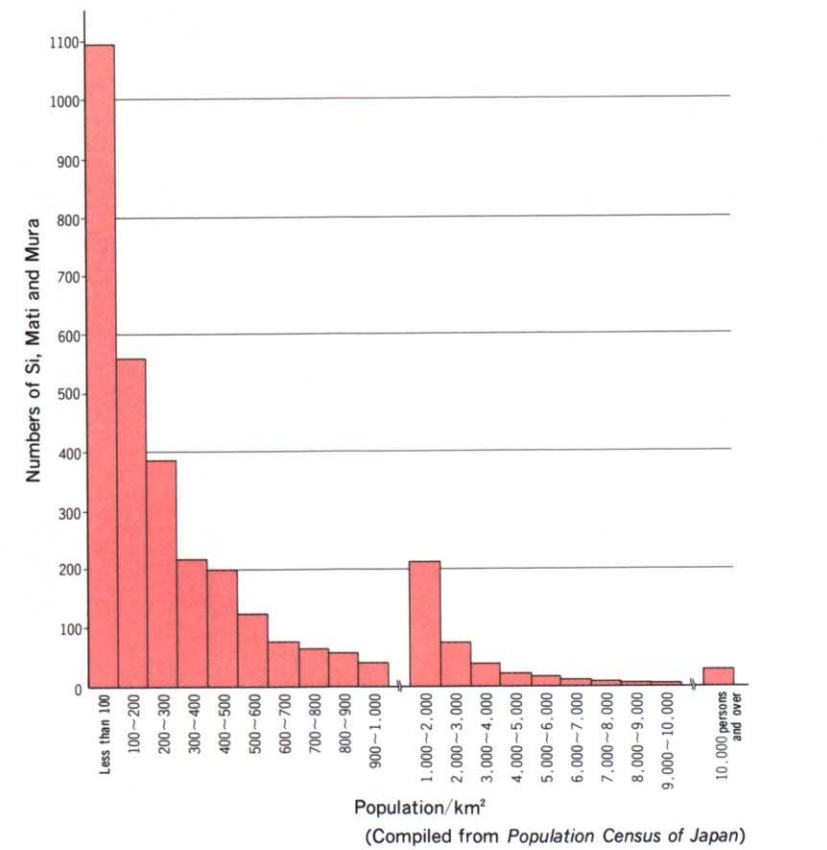
The value 100%, which indicates the ratio of daytime to nighttime population, indicates that the daytime and nighttime population are the same; if above 100% the daytime population exceeds the nighttime population, and if less than 100% the nighttime population exceeds the daytime population.

[Sources]

1. Statistics Bureau, Management and Coordination Agency, 1985 Population Census of Japan
2. Statistics Bureau, Management and Coordination Agency, Major Aspects of Population of Japan, 1985



NUMBERS OF SI, MATI AND MURA ACCORDING TO POPULATION DENSITY



POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

(1985)

Densely Inhabited Districts DID
(More than 4,000 persons per sq km
and more than 5,000 persons per 1 district)



Population of areas other than DID
(1 dot represents 1,000 persons)

1 : 2,500,000

