

1. BIRTH RATE
DEATH RATE
2. IN-MIGRANT RATE
OUT-MIGRANT RATE
3. RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE
RATE OF SOCIAL INCREASE

1. Birth Rate

The average annual birth rate in Japan for 1984-1986 was 11.9%. By Si, Ku (Tōkyō only), Mati and Mura, the highest average annual birth rate for the period was that of Haebaru Tyō with 21.7%, followed by Urazoe Si with 21.2% and Tomigusuku Son with 20.5%, all of which are in Okinawa Prefecture. The lowest was Aguni Son in Okinawa Prefecture with 1.2%. There were 109 Si, Mati and Mura whose birth rate exceeded 15% and of these Okinawa Prefecture had the most with 31, followed by Hukushima Prefecture with 13, Hokkaido Prefecture with 7, Kagosima and Ibaraki Prefectures with 6 each and Yamanasi and Hukuoka Prefectures with 5 each. On the other hand, there were 148 Si, Ku (Tōkyō only), Mati and Mura whose birth rate exceeded 15% and of these Okinawa Prefecture had the most with 24, followed by Nagano Prefecture with 13, Ehime Prefecture with 11, Hokkaidō and Yamanasi Prefectures with 9 each and Niigata Prefecture with 8.

The following characteristics are apparent for the birth rate in Japan over the past 50 years: it fluctuated at around 30% for the period 1935-1943 and has continued to show a rapid decrease from 34.3% in 1947, when the first census following World War II was taken, dropping to 17.2% in 1957. Following this it showed a gradual increase (with no marked variation) until 1973, when a decrease began in 1974 which has continued.

The birth rate for 1986 was the lowest thus far recorded at 11.4%.

[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

The average annual birth rate for 1984-1986 was obtained by the following calculation:

Average annual birth rate = (Number of births in 1984 + Number of births in 1985 + Number of births in 1986) / (Population as of March 31, 1984 + Population as of March 31, 1985 + Population as of March 31, 1986) × 1000

1. Death Rate

The average annual death rate in Japan from 1984-1986 was 6.2%. When the average annual death rate is considered by Si, Ku (Tōkyō only), Mati and Mura, Tomiyama Mura in Aiti Prefecture had the highest rate with 19.4%, followed by Hanazono Mura in Wakayama Prefecture with 18.1%, Sakito Tyō in Nagasaki Prefecture with 17.4% and Koyadaira Son in Tokushima Prefecture, also with 17.4%. The lowest rate was that of Hozumi Tyō in Gifu Prefecture with 1.2%. There were 161 Mati and Mura whose death rate exceeded 12%. Of these, Hirosima and Kagosima Prefectures had the most with 17 each, followed by Yamaguti and Kōti Prefectures with 10 each, Ehime and Ōita Prefectures with 7 each, and Wakayama and Tokushima Prefectures with 6 each. On the other hand, there were 172 Si, Mati and Mura with a death rate of less than 4.5%. Of these, Saitama Prefecture had the most with 32, followed by Aiti Prefecture with 27, Tōkyō Prefecture with 18, Tiba Prefecture with 16 and Okinawa Prefecture with 12.

The death rate over the past 50 years fluctuated at a rate of about 1% from 16.8% in 1935 to 16.7% in 1943, but began a rapid decrease from 14.6% in 1947 to reach 6.8% in 1966, since which it has remained in the 6.0% range, being 6.2% in 1986.

[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

The average annual death rate for 1984-1986 was obtained by the following calculation:

Average annual death rate = (Number of deaths in 1984 + Number of deaths in 1985 + Number of deaths in 1986) / (Population as of March 31, 1984 + Population as of March 31, 1985 + Population as of March 31, 1986) × 1,000

2. In-Migrant Rate

The average annual rate of migration into an area in Japan from 1984-1986 was 5.5%.

When the average annual rate of in-migrant is considered by prefectures, Tōkyō had the highest rate with 8.0%, followed by Kanagawa with 7.4%, Hokkaidō with 7.0% and Hukuoka with 6.8%; the lowest was Toyama with 3.0%.

If the proportion of those who moved into Tōkyō Prefecture is considered in terms of addresses prior to moving, Kanagawa Prefecture was highest with 15.1%, followed by Saitama Prefecture with 12.4% and Tiba Prefecture with 11.2%. The prefectures of the Kantō area accounted for 45.6% of moves into Tōkyō. Furthermore, in terms of areas, Kantō was followed by Tyūbu with 15.6%, Tōhoku with

10.6%, Kyūsyū with 9.1%, Kinki with 8.9%, Hokkaidō with 4.6%, Tyūgoku with 3.8% and Sīkoku with 1.9%.

If the average annual rate of in-migrant from 1984-1986 is considered in terms of Si, Ku (Tōkyō only), Mati and Mura, Ogasawara Mura in Tōkyō Prefecture had the highest rate at 20.6%, followed by Aogasima Mura at 19.7%, Etazima Tyō in Hirosima Prefecture at 19.6% and Sakura Mura in Ibaraki Prefecture at 15.1%. The lowest rate was that of Nakasen Mati in Akita Prefecture at 1.4%. There were 140 Si, Ku, Mati and Mura whose rate of in-migrant exceeded 8%, Tōkyō Prefecture having the most with 30, followed by Hokkaidō and Kagosima Prefectures with 12 each, Okinawa Prefecture with 11, Hukuoka Prefecture with 9 and Tiba Prefecture with 8. On the other hand, there were 83 Si, Mati and Mura whose rate of migration in was less than 2%. Of these, Akita Prefecture had the most with 15, followed by Niigata Prefecture with 13, Yamagata Prefecture with 8, Toyama Prefecture with 6, and Aiti and Siga Prefectures with 5 each.

[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

The average annual rate of in-migrants for 1984-1986 was obtained by the following calculation:

Average annual rate of in-migrants = (Number of people who moved in between April 1, 1983 - March 31, 1984 + Number of people who moved in between April 1, 1984 - March 31, 1985 + Number of people who moved in between April 1, 1985 - March 31, 1986) / (Population as of March 31, 1984 + Population as of March 31, 1985 + Population as of March 31, 1986) × 100

2. Out-Migrant Rate

The average annual rate of out-migrant of a given area for 1984-1986 was 5.5%. The average annual rate of out-migrant for 1984-1986, in terms of prefectures, shows that Tōkyō had the highest rate with 7.9%, followed by Hokkaidō with 7.5%, Kagosima with 7.0% and Hukuoka with 6.9%, while the rate was lowest in Toyama with 3.1%.

The majority of those who moved out of Tōkyō shifted to Kanagawa Prefecture (19.4%), followed by 18.2% to Saitama Prefecture and 14.2% to Tiba Prefecture, with the prefectures in the Kantō area accounting for 59.0% of all moves out of Tōkyō. In the case of other areas, Tyūbu accounted for 13.2%, Tōhoku for 7.6%, Kyūsyū for 6.8%, Kinki for 6.8%, Hokkaidō for 2.9%, Tyūgoku for 2.7% and Sīkoku for 1.4%.

When classified according to Si, Ku (Tōkyō only), Mati and Mura, Tokuyama Mura in Gifu Prefecture had the highest rate of out-migrant with 46.9%, followed by Takasima Tyō in Nagasaki Prefecture with 26.1%, Aogasima Mura in Tōkyō Prefecture with 21.9% and Etazima Tyō in Hirosima Prefecture with 20.8%. The lowest rate was that of Hozumi Tyō in Gifu Prefecture with 1.4%. There were 126 Si, Mati and Mura with a rate of out-migrant which exceeded 8%. Of these, Hokkaidō Prefecture had the most with 32, followed by Tōkyō Prefecture with 25 and Kagosima Prefecture with 12. In contrast, there were 8 Mati and Mura with a rate of less than 2%, Niigata Prefecture having the most with 3, followed by Gifu Prefecture with 2 and Akita, Ibaraki and Siga Prefectures with 1 each.

[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

The average annual rate of out-migrant for 1984-1986 was obtained by the following calculation:

Average annual rate of out-migrant = (Number of people who moved out between April 1, 1983 - March 31, 1984 + Number of people who moved out between April 1, 1984 - March 31, 1985 + Number of people who moved out between April 1, 1985 - March 31, 1986) / (Population as of March 31, 1984 + Population as of March 31, 1985 + Population as of March 31, 1986) × 100

3. Rate of Natural Increase

The average annual rate of natural increase for 1984-1986 was 5.7%.

When the average annual rate of natural increase is classified by prefecture, Okinawa had the highest rate (12.7%), followed by Aiti, Kanagawa, Miyagi, Saitama and Tiba, all with rates in the 7% range. Next were Siga, Sizuoka, Ōsaka, Totigi, Hukuoka, Ibaraki and Hukushima with rates in the 6% range. The lowest was Kōti with 2.4%.

Of the total of 3,276 Si, Ku (Tōkyō only), Mati and Mura, 2,653 showed a natural increase (81.0% of the total). Of these, the highest rate was shown by Haebaru Tyō in Okinawa Prefecture with 18.5%, followed by Urazoe Si with 18.3%, Tomigusuku Son with 17.5%, Nishara Tyō with 16.3%, Ogasawara Mura in Tōkyō Prefecture with 15.9% and Tamaho Tyō in Yamanasi Prefecture at 15.8%. Tomiyama Mura, Aiti Prefecture, had the highest rate of those areas which showed a natural loss, with -17.8%.

Of the 131 Si, Mati and Mura which showed a natural increase of more than 9%, Okinawa Prefecture had 26, Aiti Prefecture 12, Saitama Prefecture 8, Hokkaidō, Ibaraki, Tōkyō and Hukuoka Prefectures each had 7, while Yamanasi and Siga Prefectures each had 6. Of the 59 Mati and Mura whose natural increase rate was less than -6%, Hirosima Prefecture had 8, Aiti 6, Kagosima 5 and Kōti 4, while Niigata, Wakayama, Simane, Yamaguti and Tokushima Prefectures had 3 each.

[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

The average annual rate of natural increase for 1984-1986 was obtained by the following calculation:

Average annual rate of natural increase = (Amount of natural increase for 1984 + Amount of natural increase for 1985 + Amount of natural increase for 1986) / (Population as of March 31, 1984 + Population as of March 31, 1985 + Population as of March 31, 1986) × 1,000

Amount of natural increase = (Number of births) - (Number of deaths)

3. Rate of Social Increase

Fourteen prefectures showed a social increase while 33 prefectures showed a social decrease. The highest rates were those of Saitama and Kanagawa with 0.8%, followed by Nara and Tiba with 0.7% and Siga with 0.4%. Aomori had the lowest rate with -0.8%.

Of the 3,276 Si, Ku (Tōkyō only), Mati and Mura, 952 showed a social increase (29.1% of the total). Of these, the greatest rate of increase was shown by Sakae Mati, Tiba Prefecture, with 10.6%; followed by Inzai Mati with 7.5%; Huzioka Mati in Aiti Prefecture with 6.0%; Aoyama Tyō in Mie Prefecture with 5.7%; Tamaho Tyō in Yamanasi Prefecture with 5.6% and Hatoyama Mati in Saitama Prefecture with 5.3%. Of those areas which showed a decrease, the highest was Tokuyama Mura in Gifu Prefecture with -53.4%.

There were 226 Si, Ku, Mati and Mura with an increase which exceeded 1.0%. The highest number of these was in Saitama Prefecture with 22; followed by Tiba Prefecture with 18; Ibaraki, Tōkyō and Yamanasi Prefectures with 13 each; Kanagawa Prefecture with 11 and Nagano Prefecture with 10. There were 253 Si, Ku, Mati and Mura with a decrease of more than -1.5%. Hokkaidō Prefecture contained the most with 90, followed by Nagasaki Prefecture with 19, Aomori Prefecture with 15, Kagosima Prefecture with 11, and Gifu and Ehime Prefecture with 9 each.

[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

The average annual rate of social increase for 1984-1986 was obtained by the following calculation:

Average annual rate of social increase = (Net migrations for April 1, 1983 - March 31, 1984 + Net migrations for April 1, 1984 - March 31, 1985 + Net migrations for April 1, 1985 - March 31, 1986) / (Population as of March 31, 1984 + Population as of March 31, 1985 + Population as of March 31, 1986) × 100

Net migrations = (Number of in-migrants) - (Number of out-migrants)

[Sources]

1. Ministry of Health and Welfare, *Vital Statistics Japan, 1984-1986*
2. Statistics Bureau, Management and Coordination Agency, *Major Aspects of Population of Japan, 1985*
3. Ministry of Home Affairs, *Table Showing National Population and Number of Households Based on the Residents Basic Registers, 1984-1986*
4. Statistics Bureau, Management and Coordination Agency, *Annual Report on the Internal Migration in Japan Derived from the Basic Resident Registers, 1984-1986*







