

1. AMOUNT OF POSTAL MATTER  
INTERNATIONAL POSTAL MATTER
2. DISTRIBUTION OF TELEPHONES  
WIRELESS STATIONS
3. AMOUNT OF INFORMATION BROADCAST  
AMOUNT OF INFORMATION CORRESPONDED

1. Amount of Postal Matter

A total of 38,022,035 postal items were handled on the day of the survey in June 1985, of which postal matter sent within a given prefecture (excluding postal matter sent within areas placed under the jurisdiction of each collection office) accounted for 42.7% and postal matter sent within the area placed under the jurisdiction of each collection office accounted for 17.3%. Excluding postal matter sent within a prefecture, there were 35 prefectures whose postal matter sent to Tokyo was greatest in number and 10 prefectures whose postal matter sent to Tokyo ranked second in number. There were 33 prefectures whose postal matter from Tokyo ranked first and there were many prefectures whose postal matter from adjacent prefectures or Osaka ranked second or third in number. There were six prefectures whose number of outgoing postal matter exceeded that of incoming postal matter: Tokyo, Osaka, Aichi, Miyagi, Hiroshima and Nara. In all other prefectures the number of incoming postal matter exceeded that of outgoing postal matter. The percentage of postal matter sent and received within the same prefecture was high in the case of 1st (standard type) and 2nd class mail, and low in the case of parcels and registered and ordinary express mail.

The total number of postal items handled in the one-year period from April 1985 to March 1986 was 17,071,465,000, which was the highest number recorded during a period of continued increase. Of these, ordinary postal matter accounted for 95.6% (by kind, 1st class postal matter accounted for 41.8%; 2nd class postal matter, 28.3%; 3rd class postal matter, 7.0%; 4th class postal matter, 0.1%; New Year greeting cards, 18.2% and election material, 0.1%). Special postal matter accounted for 3.6% (by kind, registered mail accounted for 1.6% and ordinary express mail for 2.0%) and postal parcels accounted for 0.9% (by kind, ordinary postal parcels accounted for 0.8%, registered and ordinary express postal parcels for 0.1%).

With the continued development of the "information society", postal offices are improving delivery speed by strengthening transportation networks in order to increase competitiveness with other forms of information dispersal and are also developing new services such as the Hurusato postal parcel, in order to respond to user demand.

[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

This map shows the amount of domestic postal matter sent and received per day based on the results of the Survey on Accepted Mail Matter Classified by Address conducted in June 1985.

1. International Postal Matter

The number of postal matter sent from Japan to foreign countries during the one-year period from April 1987 to March 1988 was 109,520,000, of which ordinary postal matter accounted for 98.0% and parcels for 2.0%. The number of postal matter received from foreign countries was 147,180,000, of which ordinary mail accounted for 98.6% and parcels for 1.4%. Air mail accounted for 89.1% of material sent from Japan and 80.3% of material sent to Japan.

When international postal matter sent to Japan is classified by country of origin, 37,160,000 items originated from U.S.A. (25.2% of the total), followed by England with 15,740,000 (5.6%) and West Germany with 8,960,000 (6.1%), while international postal matter received was largest in number from U.S.A. with 32,130,000 (29.3% of the total), followed by England with 6,140,000 (5.6%) and Taiwan with 5,880,000 (5.4%).

In the case of air mail, letters accounted for 67.4% of outgoing and 56.8% of incoming mail, while surface mail and printed matter accounted for 92.3% of outgoing and 88.0% of incoming mail. Air mail is more frequently used than surface mail for both outgoing and incoming parcels, the ratio of the parcels carried by air mail to the total volume of international postal parcels being 60.2% for parcels sent and 55.1% for parcels received.

[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

Of the postal parcel, SAL (parcels requested to be sent by surface mail but actually sent by air mail) was included in surface mail.

2. Distribution of Telephones

Domestic telecommunication by telegraph and telephone in Japan was previously operated by the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation, however, in accordance with the liberalization of telecommunications the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation became a private company known as the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (NTT) on April 1, 1985. Since September 1987, three new telecommunication companies have joined the field of domestic telephone service (long distance calls).

The number of telephone subscriptions as of March 31, 1989 was 50,339,000, according to NTT. There were 41.3 telephone subscription per 100 population, an increase approximately twice that of 20.8 in 1972. There are two types of telephone subscriptions; general subscriptions and group subscriptions; general subscriptions accounted for 90% of the total. General subscriptions consist of household telephones and office telephones, with household telephones accounting for about 70% and office telephones for approximately 30%. Since 1986, the increase rate for the number of subscriptions to office telephones has been greater than that for household telephones.

According to NTT, the number of telephone calls for the one-year period from April 1988 to March 1989 was 67,798,120,000, of which 83.4% were within the prefecture where the call originated. When regions called outside the prefecture where the call originated are viewed, there were 17 prefectures whose calls to Tokyo ranked first and eight prefectures whose calls to Osaka ranked first. There were many prefectures whose calls to adjacent prefectures ranked second.

The number of telephone subscriptions from the three new telephone service companies (for long distance calls) as of September 30, 1988 was 2,770,000, an increase of 1.5 times from 1,860,000 as of March 31, 1988.

2. Wireless Stations

The number of wireless stations as of March 31, 1988 was 4,481,283, of which the number of simple wireless stations was 2,164,147; that of mobile stations on land, 1,196,738; main stations such as amateur stations, 954,389; and other stations, 166,009. Of the main wireless stations, fixed wireless stations accounted for 4.6%; broadcasting stations, 3.1%; base stations, 4.9%; wireless call stations, 0.3%; amateur wireless stations, 86.4%; and others, 0.7%.

Fields where main wireless stations are most frequently used are as follows: administration for disaster prevention in the case of fixed wireless stations; television or radio broadcasting in the case of broadcasting stations; land transportation in the case of base stations; telecommunication in the case of wireless call stations; and amateur wireless communication in the case of amateur wireless stations.

[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

This map shows the main wireless stations as of March 31, 1988. Main stations refers to stations where equipment is in a set position. Fifteen classifications were rearranged into six classifications. Of these, "others" includes fixed wireless stations for aviation, coastal stations, aviation stations, portable base stations, mobile relay stations on land, wireless navigation stations on land, wireless orientation stations on land, earth stations, standard frequency stations and stations for special duties.

3. Amount of Information Broadcast

The total amount of information supplied in Japan for the period of one year from April 1987 to March 1988 was  $4.14 \times 10^{17}$  w (words), of which telecommunication-related information, such as broadcasting and communication, accounted for 99.5%; transportation-related information, such as mail and printed matter, accounted for 0.5% and information conveyed by movies, etc. for 0.0%. The total amount of information consumed was  $1.27 \times 10^{14}$  w, of which telecommunication-

related information accounted for 93.3%, transportation-related information for 6.7% and movie-related information for 0.0%.

Of the telecommunication-related information, the amount of information supplied by broadcasting was  $4.12 \times 10^{17}$  w, of which information supplied by television accounted for 76.0%, radio for 13.2%, cable television for 10.7% and cable radio for 0.1%. The information supplied by television accounted for 75.6% of the total amount of information supplied. The amount of information consumed by broadcasting was  $1.17 \times 10^{16}$  w, of which information consumed by television accounted for 90.6% radio for 1.9%, cable television for 5.6% and cable radio for 1.9%.

The amount of information supplied by broadcasting was 3,391,850,000 w per person (the national average), while the amount of information consumed was 96,650,000 w. There were 16 prefectures whose amount of information supplied was greater than the national average, centered around the three large cities. There were 23 prefectures whose amounts of information consumed were greater than the national average. In four prefectures, Totigi, Gunma, Saitama and Hyogo, both the amount of information supplied and consumed were greater than the national average.

The ratio of the amount of information consumed per person, which is the ratio of the amount of information received divided by the amount of information supplied by broadcasting, decreased from 5.2% in 1977 to 2.8% in 1987 in spite of the development of the "information society". This is mainly because, in contrast to the increase in the number of channels for television broadcasting, etc., and the increase in the number of total broadcasting hours, the number of hours spent watching television have not increased as much.

[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

The total amount of information supplied, refers to the total amount of information supplied the supplier which can be consumed by the receiver. The total amount of information consumed refers to the amount of information actually consumed.

3. Amount of Information Correlated

The amount of telecommunication-related information correlated during the one-year period from April 1987 to March 1988 was  $8.55 \times 10^{13}$  w (words), of which information conveyed by telephones and mobile telephones accounted for 27.9%; facsimiles accounted for 2.4%; personal data communication for 67.5%; and telegram, pulse code modulation transmission and public data communication for 2.2%.

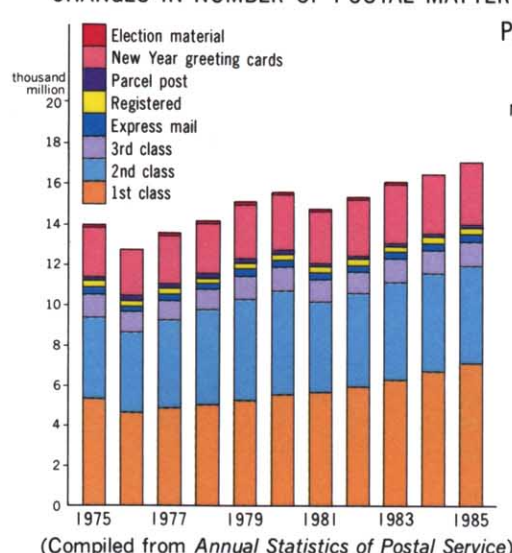
The amount of information correlated in 1987 increased at three times the increase rate for 1979. Of this, public data communication increased by 296.5 times; information conveyed by mobile telephone, 96.8 times, and by facsimile, 22.3 times, these being increases of more than two figures. Whereas that conveyed by telegram increased 1.1 times; by telephone, 2.0 times; by pulse code modulation transmission, 3.1 times; and by personal data communication, 3.4 times, these being increases of one figure. Public data communication and mobile telephones, which showed increases of more than two figures, were newly introduced in 1979.

The amount of information correlated per person (the national average) was 704,000 w. It was largest in Tokyo with 2,236,000 w, followed by Osaka with 1,401,000 w, Kagawa with 805,000 w and Hukuoka with 706,000 w. These four prefectures were the only prefectures whose amount of information correlated per person was greater than the national average.

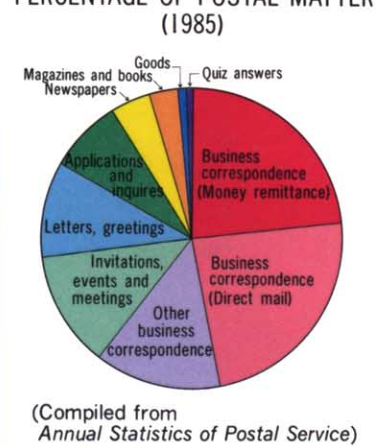
[Sources]

1. Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, *Information Distribution Census*, 1987
2. Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, *Estimated Amount of Information Distributed by Area*, 1987
3. Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, *Yearbook of Postal Service Administration*, 1987
4. Data from Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation

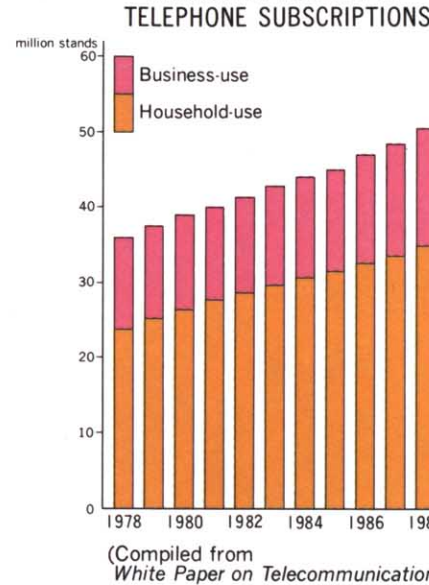
CHANGES IN NUMBER OF POSTAL MATTER



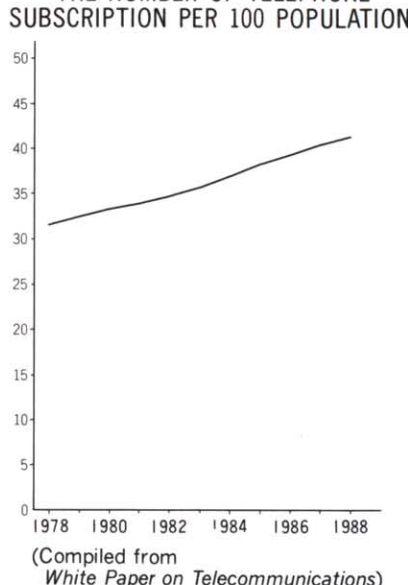
PERCENTAGE OF POSTAL MATTER (1985)



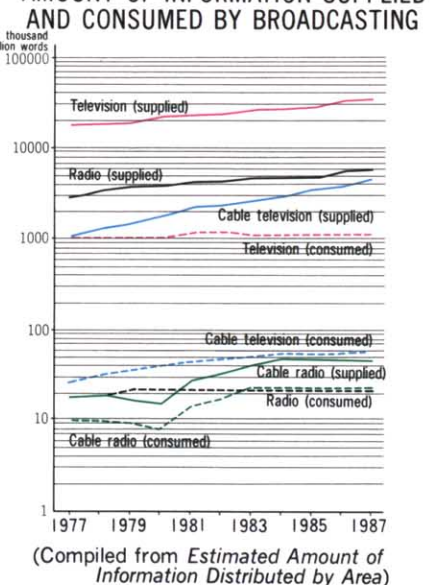
CHANGE IN NUMBER OF TELEPHONE SUBSCRIPTIONS



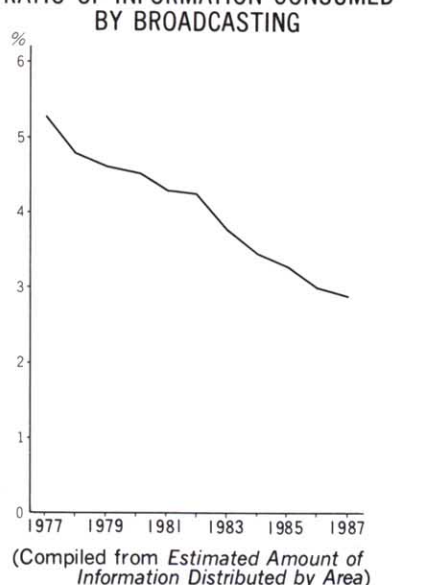
THE NUMBER OF TELEPHONE SUBSCRIPTION PER 100 POPULATION



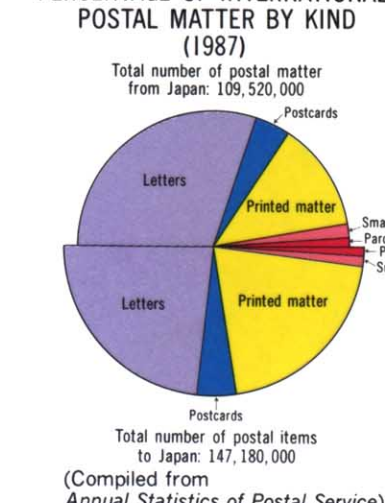
AMOUNT OF INFORMATION SUPPLIED AND CONSUMED BY BROADCASTING



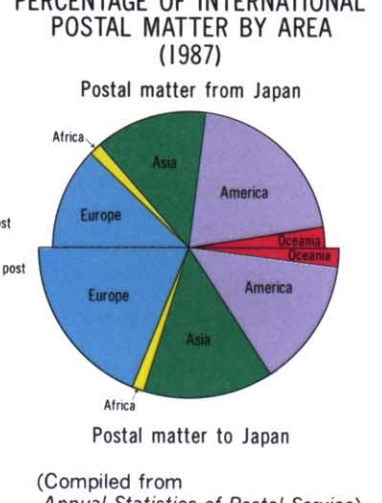
RATIO OF INFORMATION CONSUMED BY BROADCASTING



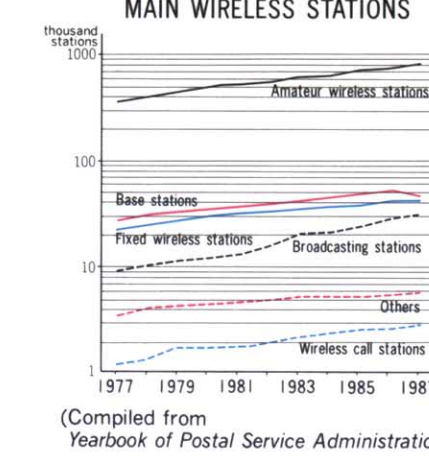
PERCENTAGE OF INTERNATIONAL POSTAL MATTER BY KIND (1987)



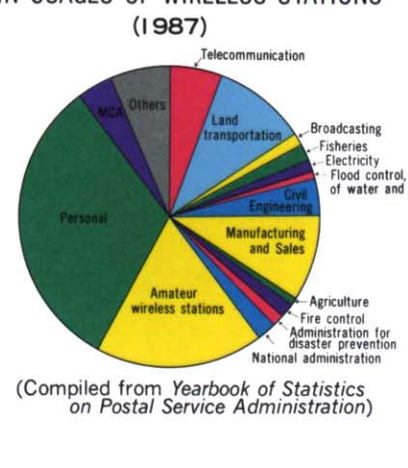
PERCENTAGE OF INTERNATIONAL POSTAL MATTER BY AREA (1987)



MAIN WIRELESS STATIONS



MAIN USAGES OF WIRELESS STATIONS (1987)



AMOUNT OF INFORMATION CORRESPONDED

