

1. WATER SUPPLY
PUBLIC SEWERAGE
2. DIFFUSION OF CITY GAS INSTALLATIONS
PUBLIC PARKS
3. NUMBER OF TATAMI PER CAPITA
PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS IN OWN HOUSE

1. Water Supply

As of March 31, 1986 112,880,000 persons, or 93.3% of Japan's total population, was supplied with water. This means that most of the total population is supplied with water.

Of these, 104,160,000 (92% of the total water-supply population) were supplied with water through waterworks. In contrast, 7,790,000 people were supplied with water through simplified waterworks and 930,000 people were supplied with water through exclusive waterworks.

When the distribution rate of waterworks is viewed by Si, Ku (only in Tōkyō), Mati and Mura, it was 96.3% in Si and Ku, 84% in Mati and 77.4% in Mura. There were 50 Mati and Mura without waterworks. By prefecture, the distribution rate was highest in Tōkyō with 99.9%. There were four prefectures with a distribution rate of less than 80%, of which Ibaraki showed the lowest rate with 73.8%.

Depending on the scale of the planned water-supply population and other factors, water service enterprises in Japan are classified into three types: waterworks enterprises (waterworks for a planned water-supply population of 5,001 and over), simplified waterworks enterprises (waterworks for a planned water-supply population of 101 and over but less than 5,000) and exclusive waterworks enterprises (exclusive waterworks for a planned water-supply population of 101 and over). There also are large scale enterprises for supplying water to waterworks (the enterprises which supply waterworks enterprises with water necessary) to meet the development of inter-regional waterworks.

The number of the water service enterprises stipulated in the Water Service Law for a planned water supply population of 101 and over, totaled 17,512 in the whole country. They included 1,934 enterprises for waterworks, 96% of which are managed by Si, Mati and Mura; 11,303 enterprises for simplified waterworks; and 4,177 enterprises for exclusive waterworks. They also included 98 enterprises for supplying water to waterworks, most of which were managed by prefectural governments or unions.

[Salient 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

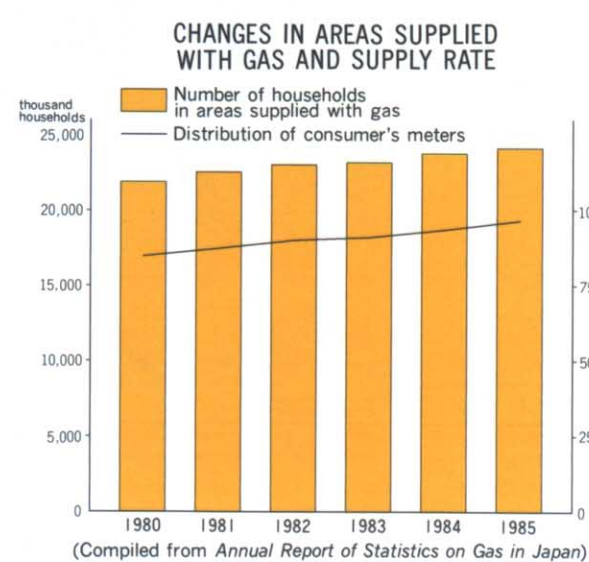
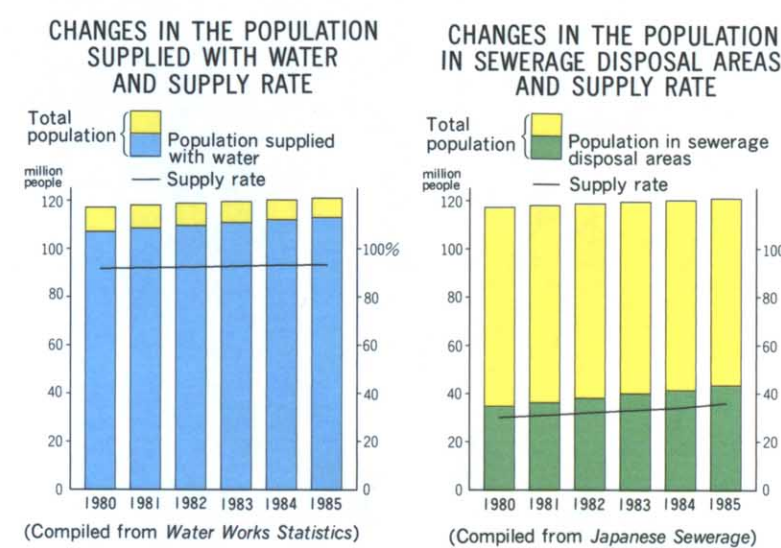
As of March 31, 1986 the total population in areas supplied with sewerage was 43,330,000. The public sewerage distribution rate was 36%.

When the sewerage distribution rate is viewed by Si, Mati and Mura, 884 Si, Mati and Mura (or 27.2%) were provided with sewerage. However, if Mati and Mura are considered separately, a mere 13.9% of them were provided with sewerage. There were 6 Si and Mati with a distribution rate of 100% and 2,370 Si, Mati and Mura with a distribution rate of 0%. By prefecture, the rate was highest in Tōkyō with 78%. There were seven prefectures with a rate of less than 10%, of which Wakayama showed the lowest rate with 2%.

As for sewerage disposal systems, in large cities where sewerage was installed some time ago, a combined sewer system (in which rain and waste water are disposed of in the same sewerage without being separated) is common; however, most recently built sewerage consists of separate sewer systems (rain and waste water are disposed of separately). In cities, there were 763 separate sewer systems, 77 combined sewer systems and 1 combination system which contained both a separate sewer system and a combined sewer system.

Sewerage refers to the facilities, run mainly by local governments, by which ultimate disposal of sewage from daily life and drainage of rainwater is conducted before being discharged into rivers.

Sewerage facilities are classified, by purpose and sewerage conductor, into public sewerage, city sewerage and basin sewerage.



[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

Public sewerage, as referred to here, represents the facility in which ultimate sewage disposal is conducted, sewerage systems conducting drainage only not being included. Si, Mati and Mura for which it is impossible to determine the percentage indicates Si, Mati and Mura whose sewerage is conducted by unions and others with sewerage systems covering several Si, Mati and Mura.

2. Diffusion of City Gas Installations

The total number of general gas suppliers in operation in Japan as of the end of December 1985 was 248 (public management: 73, private management: 175). The total number of consumer meters installed was 17,873,654.

The number of households in the region of a gas establishment was 23,323,587, and the percentage to the total number of households stood at 80.0%. By prefecture, there were 5 prefectures with a distribution rate of more than 90%, of which Tōkyō showed the highest rate with 108.1%. There were 6 prefectures with a rate of less than 5%, of which Aomori showed the lowest rate with 34.3%.

The annual sales of city gas totaled 116,261,494,110,000 kcal. Consumption was largest for households with 65,632,759,160,000 kcal, which accounted for 56.4%, followed by industrial plants with 19.6%, commerce with 17.3%, and others. By prefecture, consumption was largest in Tōkyō with 27,393,910,870,000 kcal and lowest in Simane with 101,608,600,000 kcal.

Enormous costs and much time are required for the construction of facilities to supply city gas, such as gas production facilities, underground gas mains and gas holders. Therefore, a household LP gas system has come into widespread use whereby propane gas cylinders are furnished to each household and gas is piped into the houses. This system is frequently found in urban areas where city gas cannot satisfy demands resulting from rapid urbanization in recent years, and in Mati and Mura where the population is scattered.

City gas, as referred to here, 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.

[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

"Other general gas suppliers" means simplified gas operations conducted by general gas suppliers in the supply region (where the number of places supplied with gas in one housing development is more than 70).

2. Public Parks

The number of public parks in city planning areas in Japan as of March 31, 1986 was 48,122, a total area of 54,869 ha.

The population in city planning areas was 107,709,000 and the area of public parks per inhabitant 4.9m². As classified by Si (Tōkyō special District is regarded as a Si), Mati and Mura, there were as many as 57 Si, Mati and Mura with park area exceeding 10 m² per inhabitant in Hokkaidō Prefecture, of which the largest was 89 m² in area. There were many public parks with an area of less than 2 m² per inhabitant in large cities. In Tōkyō, for example, there were 10 Si, Mati and Mura with such park area, of which the smallest park area was 0.11 m² per inhabitant. Considered in terms of large cities with a population of more than 1 million, the area of public parks per inhabitant was largest in Kōbe with 10 m² and smallest in Tōkyō Special District with 2.2 m². By prefecture, there were 2 prefectures with a park area of more than 10 m² per inhabitant, of which Hokkaidō had the largest area with 15.9 m², there were 11 prefectures with less than 4 m² park area per inhabitant, of which Kanagawa had the smallest area with 2.3 m².

A public park is a park which is kept in repair by a prefecture, Si, Ku, Mati or Mura, in accordance with the Public Park Law.

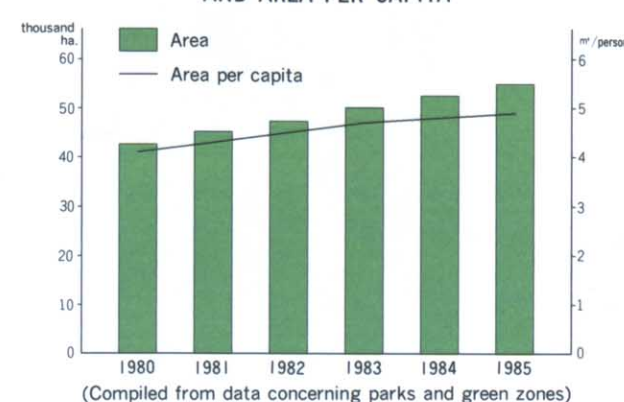
PUBLIC PARKS

(as of March 31, 1986)

Type of park	Number	Area	
Parks in housing areas	Children's parks	39,750	7,261.30 ^{ha}
	Neighbourhood parks	2,926	5,116.63
	Regional parks	959	4,537.06
Parks in cities	General parks	667	11,113.03
	Athletic parks	519	6,655.50
Special parks	Scenic parks	446	6,573.33
	Parks with a zoo or botanical garden	34	437.78
	History parks	132	892.71
	Cemeteries	206	2,126.16
Large-scale parks	Large parks	91	4,719.85
	Recreational cities	5	180.13
Government-managed parks	7	880.70	
Green zones	66	1,106.51	
Green zones in cities	2,046	2,869.77	
'Green roads'	268	398.77	
Total	48,122	54,869.23	

Regional parks include specially-designated regional parks (country parks) at 52 locations, with a total area of 188.54 ha.

CHANGES IN THE AREA OF PUBLIC PARKS AND AREA PER CAPITA



3. Number of Tatami Per Capita

The average number of tatami per capita in Japan as of October 1986 was 9.2. In the breakdown by Si, Ku (only in Tōkyō) Mati and Mura, those with more than 13 tatami per capita were Si, Mati and Mura in the Hōkūriku district. In Isikawa Prefecture, there were 26 Si, Mati and Mura with more than 13 tatami per capita, of which the highest number was 18.4. Si, Mati and Mura with a small number of less than 8 tatami were in Okinawa Prefecture and in large cities such as Tōkyō. In 47 Si, Mati and Mura in Okinawa Prefecture, the number of tatami per capita was less than 8, the lowest being 6.3. By prefecture, there were 2 prefectures with more than 12 tatami, of which Toyama showed the highest number with 12.6 tatami. The only prefecture with less than 8 tatami was Okinawa with 7.2.

The average number of tatami per household was 19.8. By prefecture, it was highest in Toyama with 47.2 and lowest in Tōkyō with 21.1.

The number of tatami per capita classified by types of dwelling ownership was 10.4 for households in their own house, 5.7 each for households in public housing, houses built by public corporations and houses built by the Japan Housing Corporation.

[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

The area of the room not floored with tatami was computed in terms of the number of tatami.

3. Percent of Households in Own House

The number of ordinary households in Japan as of October 1, 1985 was 37,980,000, of which 36,640,000 households (96.5%) lived in houses (including apartment houses) while the remainder lived in dormitories, inns, hotels and others.

Of the total number of ordinary households living in houses, 22,620,000 households lived in their own houses. The percent of households in their own house was 61.7%. This was followed by households living in rented dwellings under private management with 24.5%, households living in dwellings available as a worker's fringe benefit, households living in rented rooms under private management and others (13.8%).

When the number of households living in their own house is compared by Si, Ku (only in Tōkyō), Mati and Mura to the number of households living in houses, those with a percentage of more than 90% were in the area facing the Japan Sea from Hukui Prefecture to Akita Prefecture. There were 28 Si, Mati and Mura in Toyama Prefecture with a rate of more than 90%, of which the highest percentage was 98.6%. Si, Mati and Mura with a low percentage of less than 40% were those in large cities such as Tōkyō. In Tōkyō, there were 14 Si, Mati and Mura with less than 40%, of which the lowest was 12.4%. By prefecture, there were 2 prefectures with more than 80%, of which the percentage was highest in Toyama with 84.2%. The only prefecture whose percent of households in their own house was less than 50% was Tōkyō with 43.2%.

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

[Sources]

1. Ministry of Health and Welfare, *Water Works Statistics*, 1985
2. Ministry of Construction, *Japanese Sewerage*, 1986
3. Japan Sewerage Work Association, *Distribution of Public Sewerage*, 1985
4. Agency of Natural Resources and Energy, *Annual Report of Statistics on Gas in Japan*, 1985
5. Ministry of Construction, *Yearbook on City Planning*, 1986

