

1. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
2. POPULATION CHANGE IN LAST 50 YEARS

1. Population Distribution

Japan had a population of 104,670,000 as of October 1, 1970. Japan ranks sixth in the world, following the People's Republic of China with 770 million, India with 550 million, the Soviet Union with 240 million, the United States with 200 million and Indonesia with 120 million.

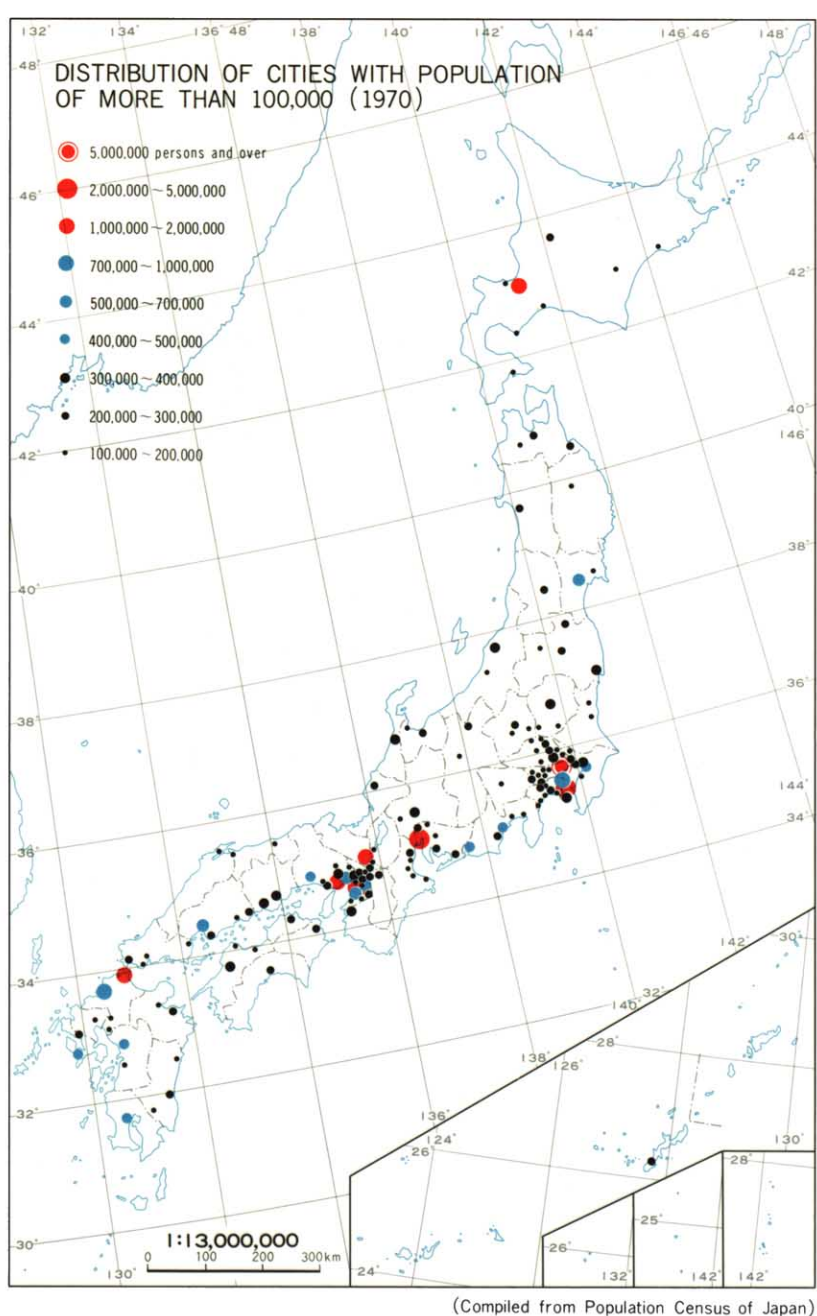
Japan's population is densely populated in its urban areas. There are eight cities, each with a population of more than 1,000,000, and they include Tokyo's 23-Ku area with a population of 8,360,000 and Ōsaka Si with a population of 2,980,000. Then there are 150 cities, each with a population of more than 100,000. A check of the past trend of the population rates of Si, Mati and Mura reveals that there are signs of an increasingly high rise in the population gravity of greater cities. The population of urban areas (densely inhabited districts) accounts for 54% of Japan's total population, whereas the area is only 2.6% of the entire national land.

Of Japan's total population of 104,670,000, there are about 600,000 aliens. They include 520,000 Koreans, 44,000 Chinese, 16,000 Americans and 21,000 other nationals.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

This map was compiled on the basis of the settled population clarified in the Population Census of October 1, 1970.

The Population Census was conducted on the entire area of Japan, excluding Habomai Syotō, Sikotan Tō, Kunasiri Tō, Etorohu Tō, and Take Sima which is situated in lat. 37°15'N. and long. 131°52'30"E. "Settled population," as referred to here, includes all settlers in the above territory other than the foreign diplomatic corps (including their staff and families), uniformed officers and men and civilian personnel of foreign military forces (including their families). "Settled," as used here, means the condition in which a person has lived, or is to live, in a given area for more than three months.



(Compiled from Population Census of Japan)

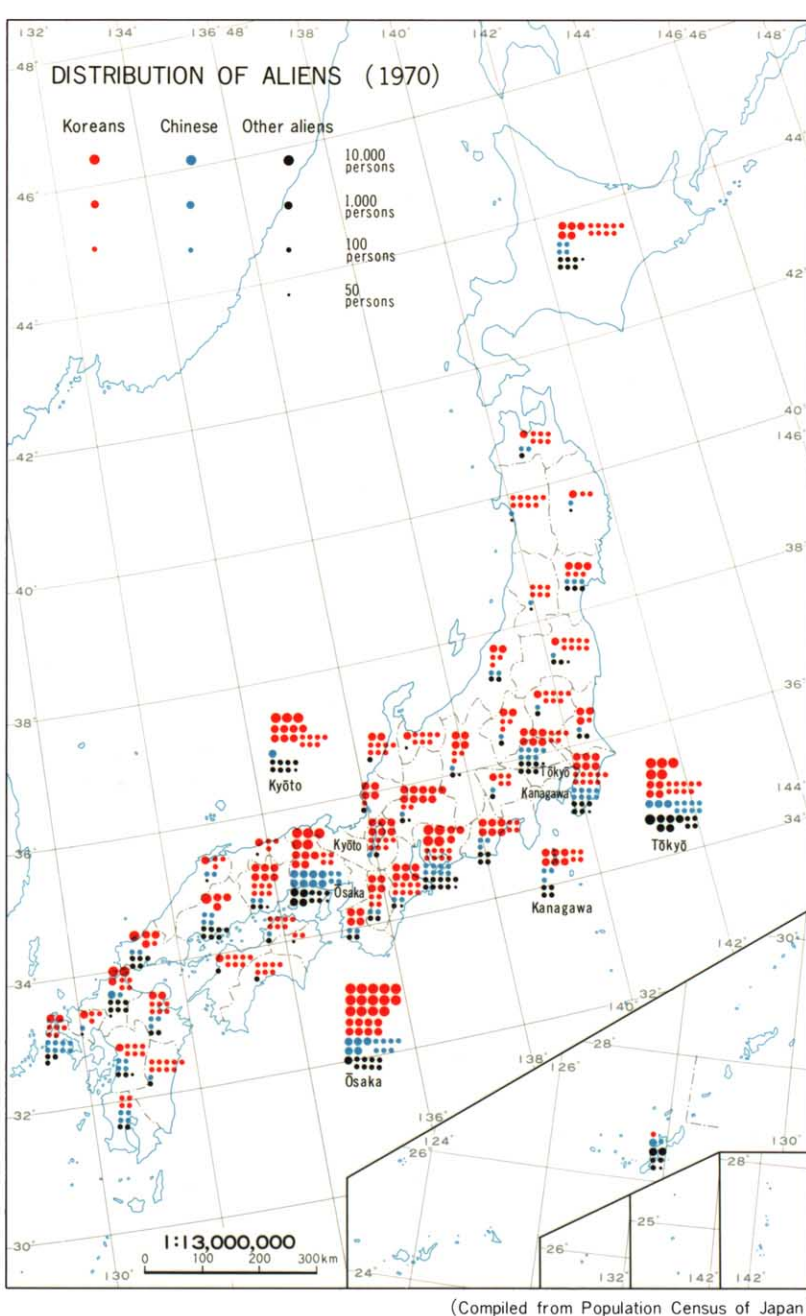
"Densely inhabited districts," as referred to here, is a unit area established for the sake of the Population Census in statistical terms and means an area where the population density exceeds 4,000 persons/km² and the population is over 5,000. In the practical sense, it coincides with the section which is known as an urban area.

In compiling this map, the following points were observed.

- Care was exercised so that the population can be accurately denoted for each Si, Mati or Mura. The population of each Si, Mati and Mura, excluding those in the densely inhabited district, was computed, and the number of dots (each dot represents a population of 1,000, and for a population of less than 1,000, any value over 500 but under 1,000 is counted as 1,000 and any value under 500 is dropped) as corresponds to the population is allotted to the Si, Mati or Mura concerned.
- In distributing dots, the size of the community and the degree of their density were taken into consideration based on the 1:50,000 scale Topographic Maps and 1:200,000 scale Regional Maps. Reference was also made to the distribution of dots in the 1:1,000,000 scale Population Distribution Map (Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister) compiled on the basis of the 1965 Population Census.

Sources

- Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister, 1970 Population Census of Japan.
- Geographical Survey Institute, 1:1,200,000 scale Si, Mati and Mura Boundary Map (compiled as of October 1, 1970).
- Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister, Population Maps of Japan, Population Distribution by Si, Ku, Mati and Mura Based on 1965 Population Census.
- United Nations, Demographic Yearbook, 1973.



(Compiled from Population Census of Japan)

2. Population Change in Last 50 Years

Japan had a population of only 35,000,000 in 1872. However, it exceeded 50,000,000 in 1920 and reached 104,670,000 in 1970, roughly doubling in the last 50 years.

The population increase rate stood at 6.8% in 1920-25 and 7.9% in 1925-30. It subsequently was on the decline due to a continued outflow of the population to areas outside Japan. The repatriation of military personnel and overseas residents from outside Japan and the so-called "baby boom" following World War II led the population to increase at an exceedingly high rate in 1945-50, but the population increase rate became settled at the 5% level in the five years after 1960.

Under evacuation programs during World War II, between 1940 and 1945 the population decreased in Tōkyō Prefecture by 53% and Ōsaka Prefecture by 42% but increased in all other prefectures. Later, the population began to concentrate in urban areas. In 1965-70, the population increased in 27 prefectures and decreased in 20 prefectures. The population rise was high in Saitama Prefecture with 28.2%, Tiba Prefecture with 24.6%, Kanagawa Prefecture with 23.5%, Ōsaka Prefecture with 14.5%, Nara Prefecture with 12.6% and Aiti Prefecture with 12.2%, whereas the population decrease was high in Kagosima Prefecture with 6.7%, Simane Prefecture with 5.8%, Nagasaki Prefecture with 4.3% and Kumamoto Prefecture with 4.0%.

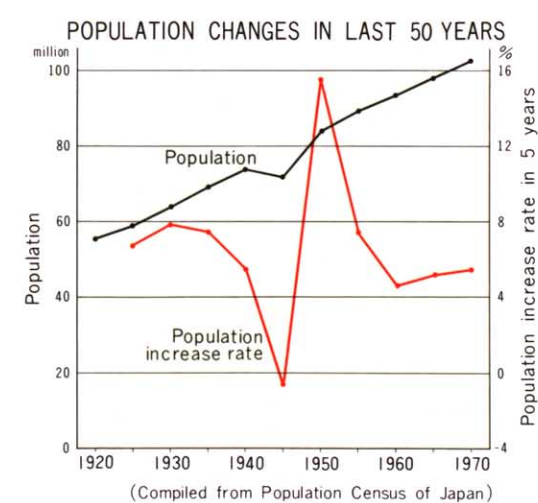
Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

For the denotation "1920-30," the increase/decrease during the 10 years is schematized on the basis of the populations in 1920 and 1930.

To denote a population increase or decrease, any value over 2,500 but under 5,000 is counted as 5,000 (the smallest unit for the symbol denoting a population increase/decrease in 10 years) but any value under 2,500 is dropped. For the 20,000 figure, (the smallest unit for the symbol denoting a population increase/decrease in 50 years), any value over 10,000 but under 20,000 is counted as 20,000 but any value under 10,000 is dropped.

Source

- Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister, 1970 Population Census of Japan.



(Compiled from Population Census of Japan)

SI, MATI AND MURA POPULATION RATE BY POPULATION BRACKET

	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100%
1950			9317		724	12374	51	91	40	18	4
1955			2873	1126	272	195	107	142	63	28	5
1960			1447	1194	295	182	120	160	71	21	3
1965			1516	1006	276	167	110	170	77	27	5
1970			1547	887	255	158	96	182	73	41	7

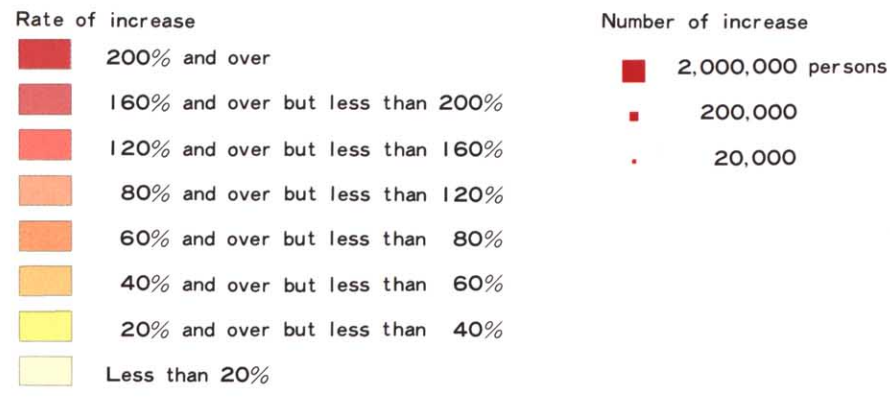
Under 10,000 persons
10,000 - 20,000
20,000 - 30,000
30,000 - 40,000
40,000 - 50,000
50,000 - 100,000
100,000 - 200,000
200,000 - 300,000
300,000 - 500,000
500,000 - 1,000,000
1,000,000 persons and over

The figure in the graph denotes the number of Si, Mati and Mura. (Compiled from Population Census of Japan)

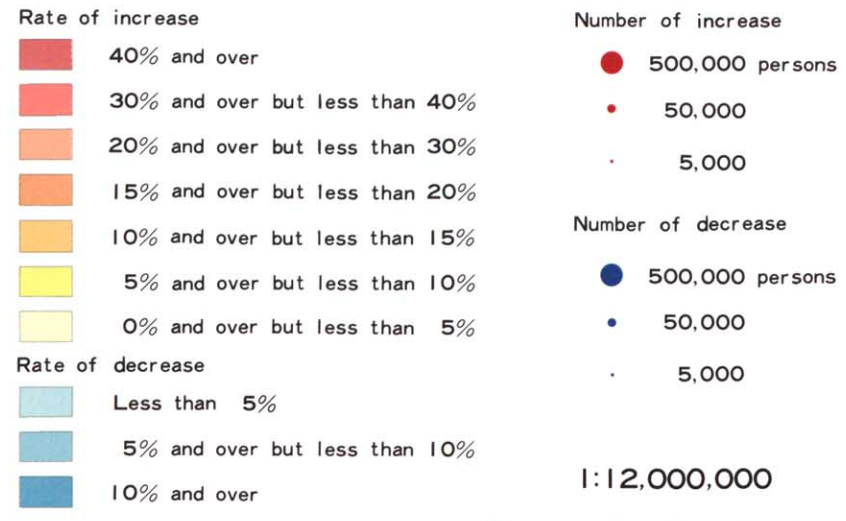
POPULATION CHANGE IN LAST 50 YEARS

(1920 ~ 1970)

POPULATION CHANGE IN 50 YEARS



POPULATION CHANGE IN EVERY 10 YEARS



1:12,000,000

