

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

1. Population Density

The population density per square kilometer in Japan was 280 persons as of October 1, 1970. Japan is one of the countries in the world with a high population density along with the Republic of Korea (323 persons), the Netherlands (319 persons) and Belgium (317 persons). Of the national land extending over 380,000 km², mountains account for roughly 75%, so much so that the population density is high in the plains areas.

As classified by prefecture, the population density exceeds 1,000 persons in Tōkyō, Ōsaka, Aiti, Kanagawa and Saitama prefectures.

The population density, as classified by Si, Ku, Mati and Mura, is high in the plains and in the major urban areas, whereas it is low in the mountain areas and also in most of the Si, Mati and Mura of Hokkaidō.

The mean population density of all Si in Japan is 792 persons, whereas that of all Mati and Mura is 106 persons.

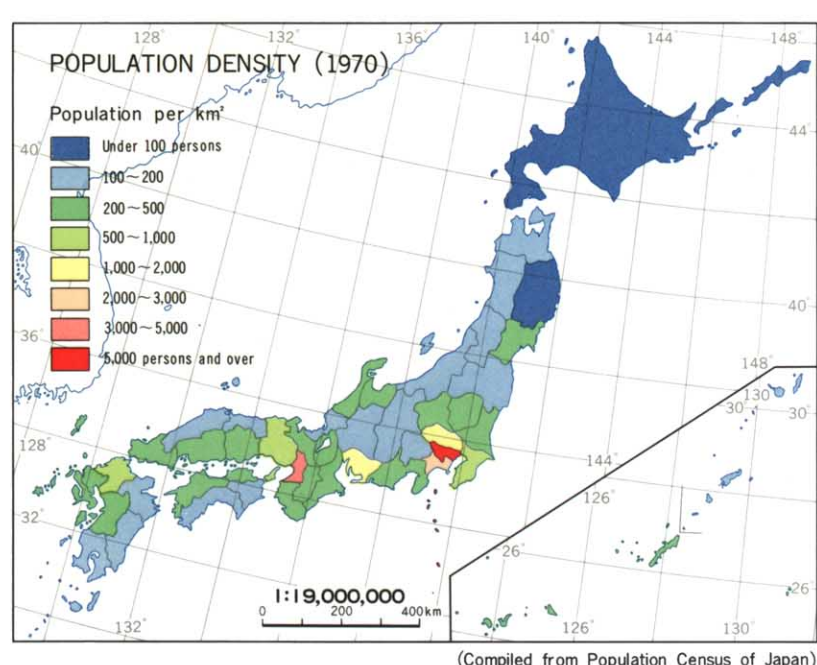
The population density of densely inhabited districts, as classified by prefecture, is 13,500 persons for Tōkyō Prefecture, 11,500 persons for Ōsaka Prefecture, and 10,900 persons for Kyōto Prefecture. The densely inhabited districts in Tōkyō and Ōsaka prefectures account for 35% of their respective area, and more than 90% of their population are concentrated in these areas.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

The population density which was classified by Si, Ku, Mati and Mura as of October 1, 1970, is divided into nine color-coded graduations. The bracketed classifications for population density are determined on the basis of an analysis of the frequency of population densities for each Si, Ku, Mati and Mura.

Source

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



(Compiled from Population Census of Japan)

2. Ratio of Daytime and Nighttime Population

The ratio of the daytime population to the nighttime population is high in cities where there is a steady flow of commuters and students going to school in the daytime.

In Tōkyō's 23-Ku, the daytime population is 18% greater than the nighttime population. In 11 Ku which constitute the heart of Tōkyō, the daytime population is greater than the nighttime population. Above all, the daytime population is 11 times greater in Tiyo-da Ku, six times in Tyū-ō Ku and three times in Minato Ku. Higasi Ku and Kita Ku form the heart of Ōsaka Si, and the daytime population is eight times greater in Higasi Ku and six times in Kita Ku. As regards Nagoya Si, the daytime population is three times greater in Naka Ku and 1.5 times in Higasi Ku.

In the hearts of major cities, the daytime population is on the increase but the nighttime population is decreasing, broadening the gap between the daytime and nighttime populations.

The daytime population in Sapporo, Hukuoka, Sendai, Hirosima and other Si is greater than the nighttime population. In contrast, the nighttime population in Yokohama, Kawasaki, Sakai, Amagasaki, Higasi Ōsaka and other Si is greater than the daytime population because many commute to Tōkyō Prefecture and Ōsaka Si to work or attend school. The percentage of people commuting to other Si, Ku, Mati or Mura from their Si, Ku, Mati or Mura to work or attend school stands at 49.1% for Tōkyō Prefecture, 45.6% for Kanagawa Prefecture, 43.0% for Saitama Prefecture, 45.3% for Ōsaka Prefecture, and 33.2% for Aiti Prefecture. The percentage of people commuting to another prefecture from their prefecture to work or attend school was 22.8% and 26.3% in Saitama Prefecture, 17.4% and 22.0% in Nara Prefecture, 17.7% and 20.8% in Tiba Prefecture, and 17.4% and 19.1% in

Kanagawa Prefecture, respectively, in 1965 and 1970. This indicates that the houses of people commuting to major cities for work or school are extensively scattered in areas far from the major cities.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

The ratio of daytime and nighttime population is the percentage of the daytime population to the nighttime population.

The nighttime population is considered a settled population, whereas the daytime population is determined by deducting from the nighttime population the number of persons going to work and school in the daytime and also by adding the incoming number of persons to the nighttime population.

The classification of the population graduations is determined after analyzing the frequency of the ratio of the daytime population to the nighttime population in each Si, Ku, Mati and Mura.

Source

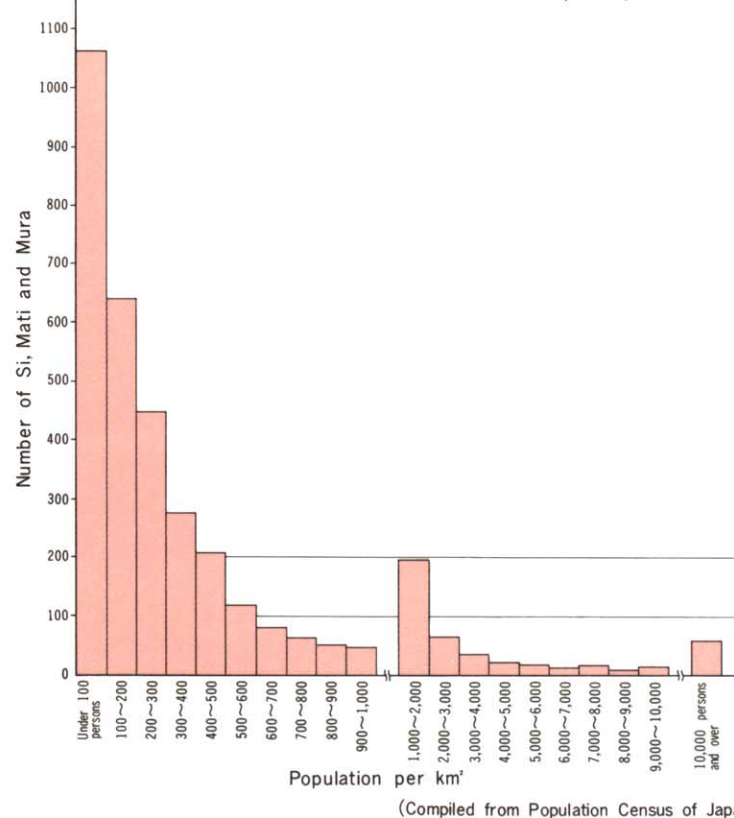
1. Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister, 1970 Population Census of Japan.

DAYTIME AND NIGHTTIME POPULATION OF MAJOR CITIES (1970)

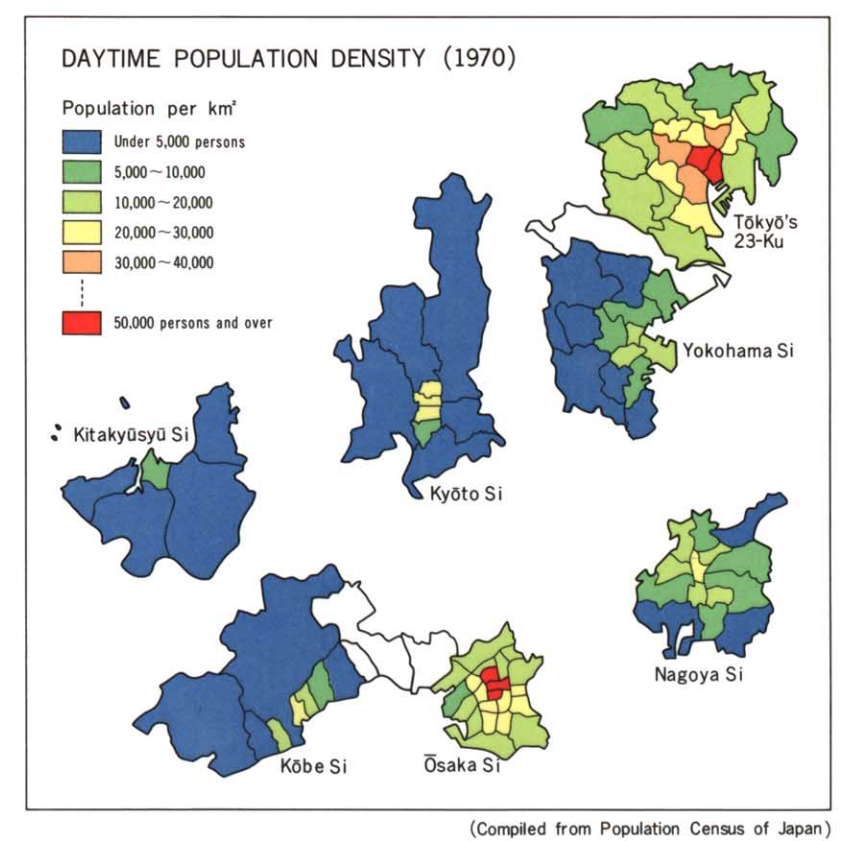
	Daytime population thousand persons	Nighttime population thousand persons	Daytime population per 100 persons in nighttime population
Tōkyō's 23Ku	10,429	8,841	118.0
Ōsaka Si	3,861	2,980	129.6
Yokohama Si	2,063	2,238	92.2
Nagoya Si	2,301	2,036	113.0
Kyōto Si	1,508	1,419	106.3
Kōbe Si	1,335	1,289	103.6
Kitakyūsyū Si	1,096	1,042	105.1

(Compiled from Population Census of Japan)

NUMBER OF SI, MATI AND MURA BY POPULATION DENSITY BRACKET (1970)



(Compiled from Population Census of Japan)

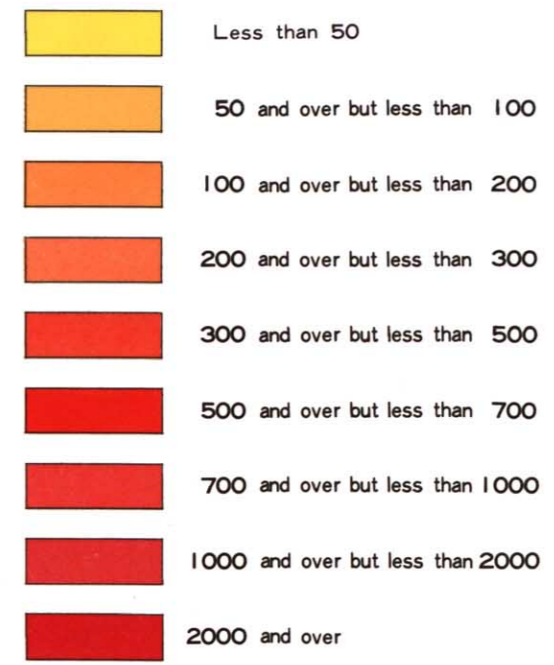


(Compiled from Population Census of Japan)

POPULATION DENSITY

(1970)

Population per square kilometer



- Prefectural boundary
- Si-Mati and Mura boundary and Ku boundary in Tokyo
- - - - - Ku boundary in Government ordinance designated cities

Status as of October 1, 1970

1:2,500,000

