

1. PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION CHANGE

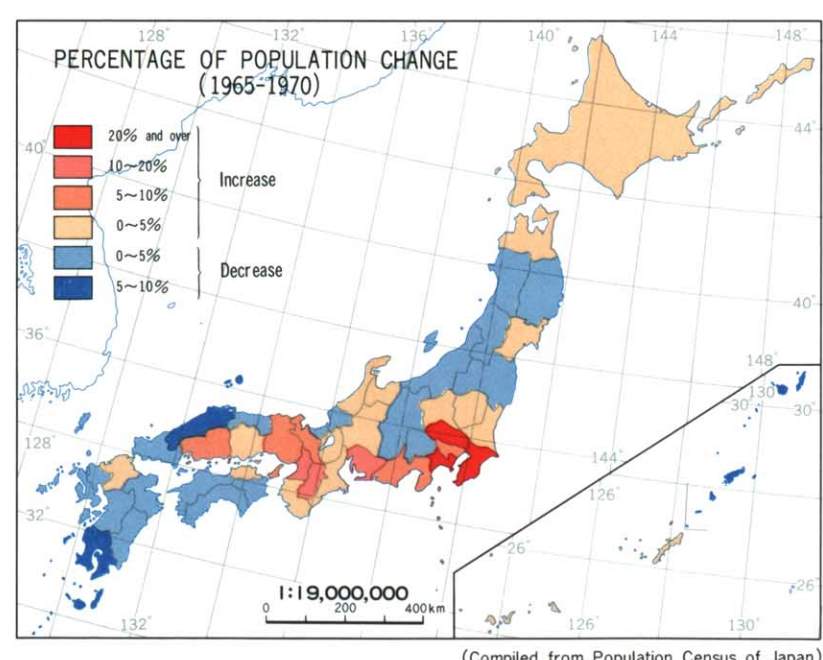
2. DOMESTIC MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

1. Percentage of Population Change

There were 962 Si, Ku (Ku in Tōkyō Prefecture), Mati and Mura where the population increased from 1965 to 1970. This accounted for 28.7% of the 3,353 Si, Ku, Mati and Mura in the entire nation. Population increase ratios upwards of 20% were registered by about 230 Si, Ku, Mati and Mura, over half of which were concentrated in the three major urban areas of Tōkyō, Ōsaka and Nagoya. Si, Mati and Mura with populations on the increase concentrate in the peripheries of Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa, Okayama, Hiroshima and other Si, Ku, Mati and Mura whose population decreased from 1965 to 1970 total 2,391 (71.3%) in the entire nation.

The number of Si, Mati and Mura whose population decrease ratio was upwards of 10% was 135 for Hokkaidō, 69 for Kagosima Prefecture, 45 for Kumamoto Prefecture and 41 for Nagano Prefecture, most of them being situated in the Hokkaidō, Tyūbu, Tyūgoku, Sikoku and Kyūsyū regions.

The population increased in 27 prefectures, including each prefecture of the Kantō and Kinki regions, Hokkaidō, Aomori, Miyagi, Sizuoka, Aiti, Gihu, Toyama, Isikawa, Okayama, Hiroshima, Kagawa, Hukuoka and Okinawa prefectures. The population increase ratio stood at 28.2% in Saitama Prefecture, 24.6% in Tiba Prefecture and 23.5% in Kanagawa Prefecture, suggesting that the ratio is high in prefectures around Tōkyō. The ratio also exceeded 10% in Ōsaka Prefecture, Nara Prefecture and Aiti Prefecture.



The population decreased in 20 prefectures, including each prefecture of the Kyūsyū Region (excluding Hukuoka, Okinawa), Iwate, Akita, Yamagata, Hukushima, Niigata, Hukui, Yamanasi, Nagano, Tottori, Simane, Yamaguti, Tokushima, Ehime and Kōti prefectures.

The population decrease rate stood at 6.7% in Kagosima Prefecture, 5.8% in Simane Prefecture, 4.3% in Nagasaki Prefecture and 4.0% in Kumamoto Prefecture, suggesting that the ratio is high in sparsely populated prefectures.

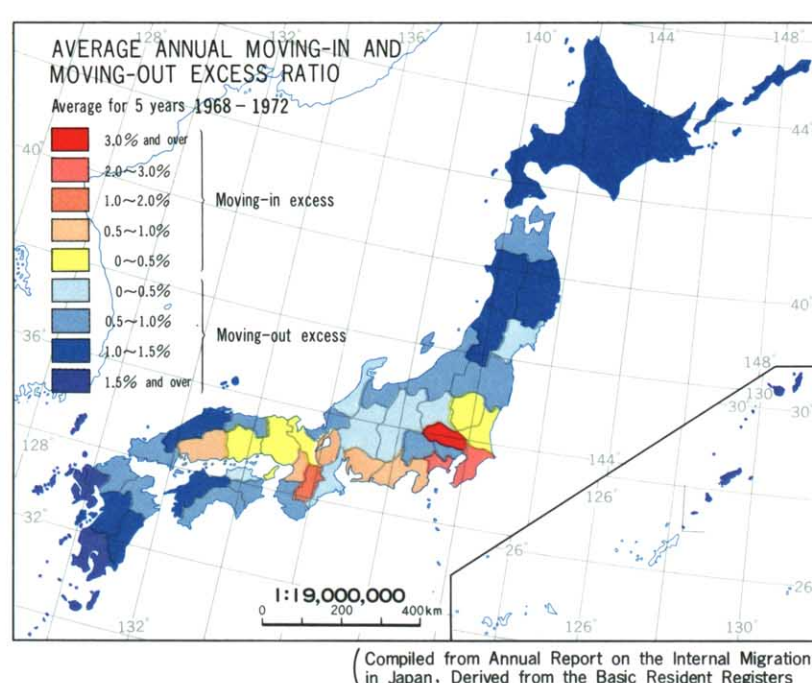
With respect to the population of the Big Six Cities, the population of each city increases in its periphery and decreases at its center in what is generally known as a "doughnut-shaped sprawl" phenomenon.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

The graduated classifications in respect to population increase and decrease ratios are determined on the basis of an analysis of the frequency of increase/decrease ratios in each Si, Ku, Mati and Mura. The population increase rate is classified into five graduations and the population decrease rate into four.

Source

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



2. Domestic Movement of the Population

The movements of population between prefectures averaged 4,170,000 persons a year between 1968 and 1972.

The greater part of the population moving out of the Hokkaidō and Tōhoku regions, Niigata, Nagano, Yamanasi and Sizuoka prefectures move into the Kantō Region, the greatest number flowing into Tōkyō Prefecture.

The majority of the populations moving out of all prefectures of the Kinki Region (excluding Mie Prefecture) and each prefecture of the Sikoku Region move into the Kinki Region, the greatest number drifting into Ōsaka Prefecture. The populations moving out of Toyama, Gihu, Aiti, Isikawa, Hukui and Mie prefectures move into the Kantō and Kinki regions and other prefectures of the regions at practically the same rate, whereas those moving into the Tyūgoku, Sikoku and Kyūsyū regions are small in number. The population moving out of each prefecture of the Tyūgoku Region move into the Kinki and Kyūsyū regions and other prefectures of the Tyūgoku Region. The population moving out of the Kyūsyū Region (excluding Kagosima Prefecture) move into other prefectures of the Kyūsyū Region. The majority of the population moving out of Kagosima Prefecture move into the Kinki and Kantō regions.

The prefectures in which "move-ins" are greater in number than "move-outs" are the 14 prefectures of Okayama, Totigi, Ibaraki, Saitama, Tiba, Kanagawa, Sizuoka, Aiti, Siga, Kyōto, Nara, Ōsaka, Hyōgo and Hiroshima.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

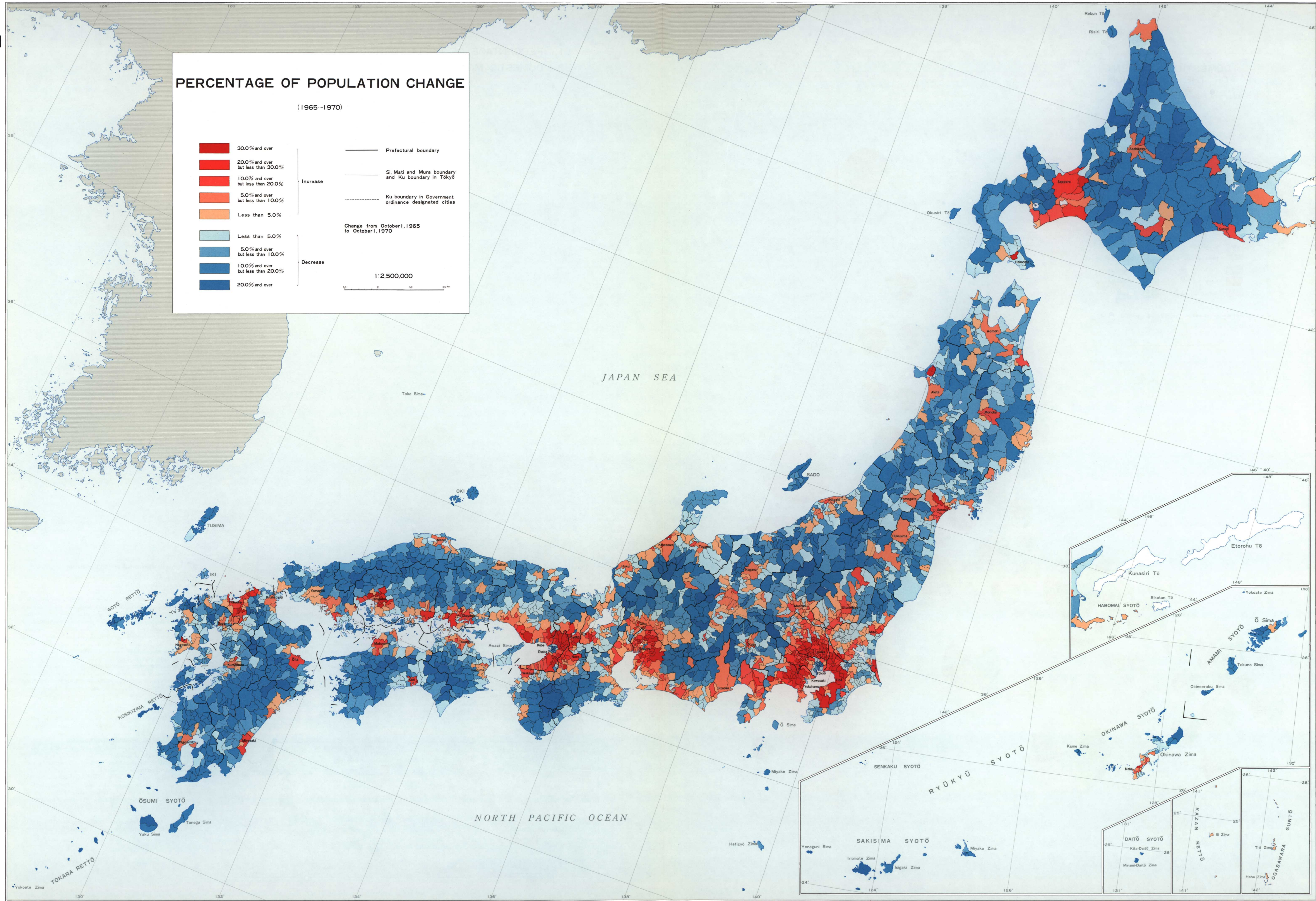
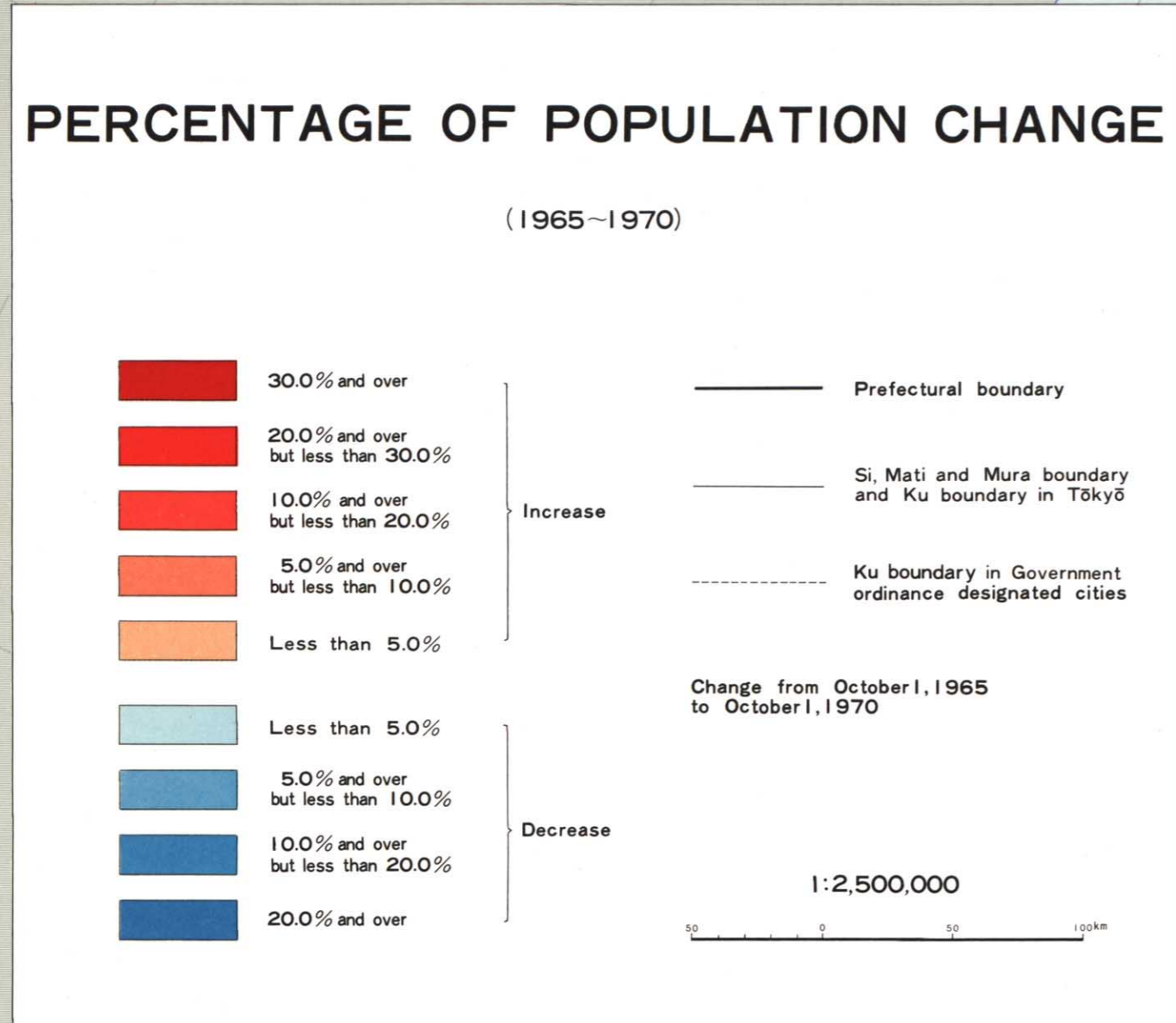
The numbers of "move-outs" and "move-ins", as used here, are the average values of move-outs and move-ins in the five years from 1968 to 1972.

The number of "move-outs" and "move-ins" is comprised of people moving from one prefecture to another.

The numbers of "move-outs" and "move-ins" is vertically combined in the shape of semicircles to represent the ratios of area. The inner part of the semicircle is divided in proportion to the number of "move-outs" and "move-ins" which is classified by prefecture. The names of the prefectures are indicated with numbers, whereas those of the regions are shown in colors.

Source

1. Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister, Annual Report on the Internal Migration in Japan, Derived from the Basic Resident Registers, 1968-72.



DOMESTIC MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

26.2

