

1. RATE OF NATURAL GROWTH OF THE POPULATION
2. BIRTH RATE.
DEATH RATE
3. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS PER HOUSEHOLD

1. Rate of Natural Growth of the Population

The annual average of the natural growth ratios of the population in Japan during the period from 1968 to 1972 was 12.1‰.

Cities (Si) and towns (Mati or Tyō) which have a natural population growth rate of 30‰ and above are Kasukabe Si, Ageo Si, Niiza Si, Ōi Mati, Huzimi Si and Miyosi Mati in Saitama Prefecture, Musasi-Murayama Si in Tōkyō Prefecture, Kasugai Si, Toyoyama Tyō, Sikatu Tyō, Nisiharu Tyō, Sippō Tyō, Tiryū Si in Aiti Prefecture, Mukō Si in Kyōto Prefecture, and Kadoma Si and Sizyōnawate Si in Ōsaka Prefecture. Wards (Ku) of Tōkyō Prefecture and downtown areas of Nagoya Si and Ōsaka Si have natural population growth rates of 10‰ and less. Cities (Si) in the environs of cities like Sapporo Si, Sendai Si, Hirosima Si and Hukuoka Si have natural population growth rates of 20‰ or more.

Areas which show decreases in population were mostly concentrated in mountain towns (Mati) and villages (Mura) in the Tyūgoku and Sikoku regions and also in towns and villages located in remote and secluded areas among mountains and isolated islands in various prefectures of Iwate, Miyagi, Yamagata, Hukushima, Ibaraki, Gunma, Saitama, Tiba, Niigata, Nagano, Yamanashi, Sizuoka, Aiti, Toyama, Isikawa, Gihu, Mie, Wakayama, Nara and other prefectures in the Kyūsyū Region. Hokkaidō Prefecture has no Si, Mati or Mura which show a decrease in population.

The natural growth rate of the population in the past fifty years changed as follows: In 1920 and 1930, the rate was 10.8‰ and 14.2‰ respectively. The rate suddenly jumped to 19.7‰ and 21.6‰ in 1947 and 1948 respectively as a result of an increased rate of birth and a decreased rate of mortality in post-war days. The rate, however, dropped to 8.9‰ in 1957 due to a decrease in the birth rate. Since 1962 the rate slightly increased owing to a minute increase in the birth rate and reached 12.6‰ in 1971.

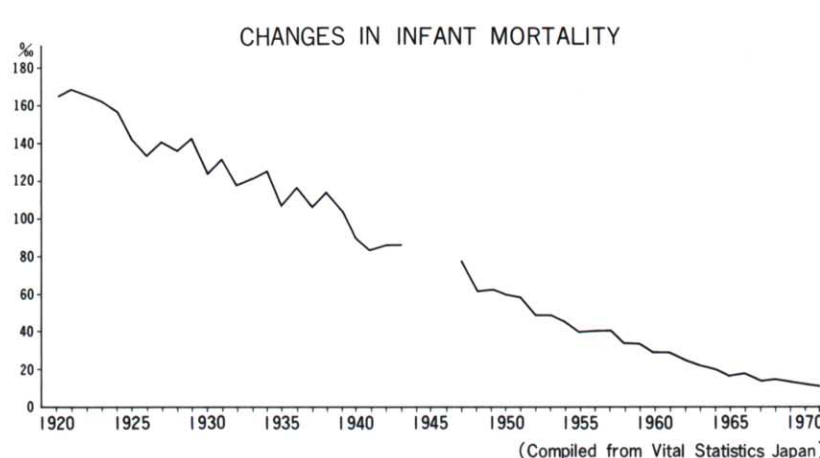
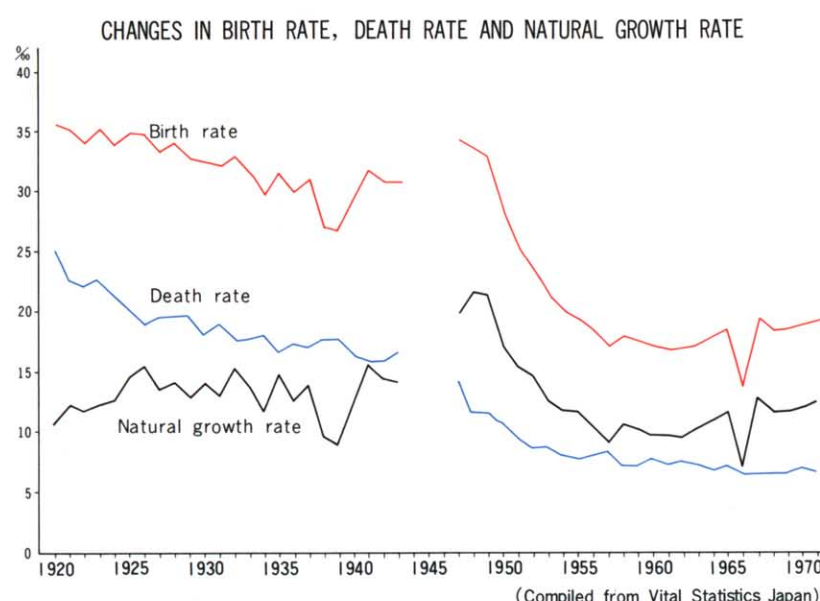
Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

The term "rate of natural growth of the population" means a ratio of the difference between the number of births and that of deaths with respect to the population, and is represented in ‰. In calculating the natural growth rate of the population, an average of natural growth rates for five years has been employed, in the same way as with the birth rate and mortality rate, so that these rates will not be governed by chance.

The natural growth rate has been classified into six graduations after analyzing the occurrence frequency of the natural growth rate in each Si, Ku, Mati and Mura.

Sources

1. Ministry of Health and Welfare, Vital Statistics Japan, 1968-1972.
2. Ministry of Home Affairs, Table Showing National Population and Number of Households Based on the Residents' Basic Registers, 1968-1972.



2. Birth Rate. Death Rate

The annual average of birth rates in Japan during the period of 1968-1972 was 18.8‰. The highest rate of 39.5‰ is shown by Nisiharu Tyō in Aiti Prefecture and by Sizyōnawate Si in Ōsaka Prefecture, followed by 38.7‰ at Huzimi Si in Saitama Prefecture and by 38.4‰ at Kadoma Si in Ōsaka Prefecture. Areas which have birth rates of 30‰ or more and 25 to 30‰ are more or less limited to "bedroom towns" of major cities like Tōkyō, Nagoya and Ōsaka. Areas which have birth rates of 10‰ and less are concentrated in towns and villages in mountainous areas of the Tyūgoku and Sikoku regions and are also scattered over remote and secluded areas among the mountains in prefectures excluding Aomori, Saitama, Tōkyō, Kanagawa, Sizuoka, Mie, Ōsaka and Nagasaki.

The birth rate in the past fifty years changed as follows: The birth rate gradually dropped from 36.2‰ in 1920 to 30.9‰ in 1943. During the three years from 1947 after World War II, the rate increased to 34.3‰, 33.5‰ and 33.0‰ respectively. The rate dropped rapidly soon thereafter and reached 19.3‰ in 1972.

The annual average mortality rates in Japan during the period of 1968-1972 was 6.6‰. Areas having mortality rates of 9.5‰ or more are mostly concentrated in the Tyūgoku and Sikoku regions and are also found in various areas in the Kantō, Tyūbu, Kinki and Kyūsyū regions. In Hokkaidō and Tōhoku regions, there are very few such areas.

Areas where the mortality rate is less than 5.0‰ are found in the environs of major cities like Tōkyō and Ōsaka and the environs of Sapporo Si, Kitakyūsyū Si, and Isikari Santi (mountains) in Hokkaidō.

The mortality rate in the past fifty years changed as follows: The mortality rate gradually dropped from 25.4‰ in 1920 to 14.6‰, in 1947 and, thereafter, rapidly decreased until the rate became as low as 6.5‰ in 1972.

The major cause of the lower mortality rate was a remarkable decrease in infant mortality (deaths of babies less than one year after birth). The infant mortality exceeded 100‰ before 1939, but it gradually decreased to 50‰ and less in 1952. In 1965, it dropped to 18.5‰ and in 1972 to 11.7‰, which is comparable to the low rate of 11.1‰ in Sweden, 11.3‰ in Finland and 11.4‰ in the Netherlands.

Until 1950 pneumonia, bronchitis and gastroenteritis ranked high in mortality rates as the cause of death, but recently these causes have been replaced by brain blood vessel diseases, malignant growth (cancer) and cardiac diseases.

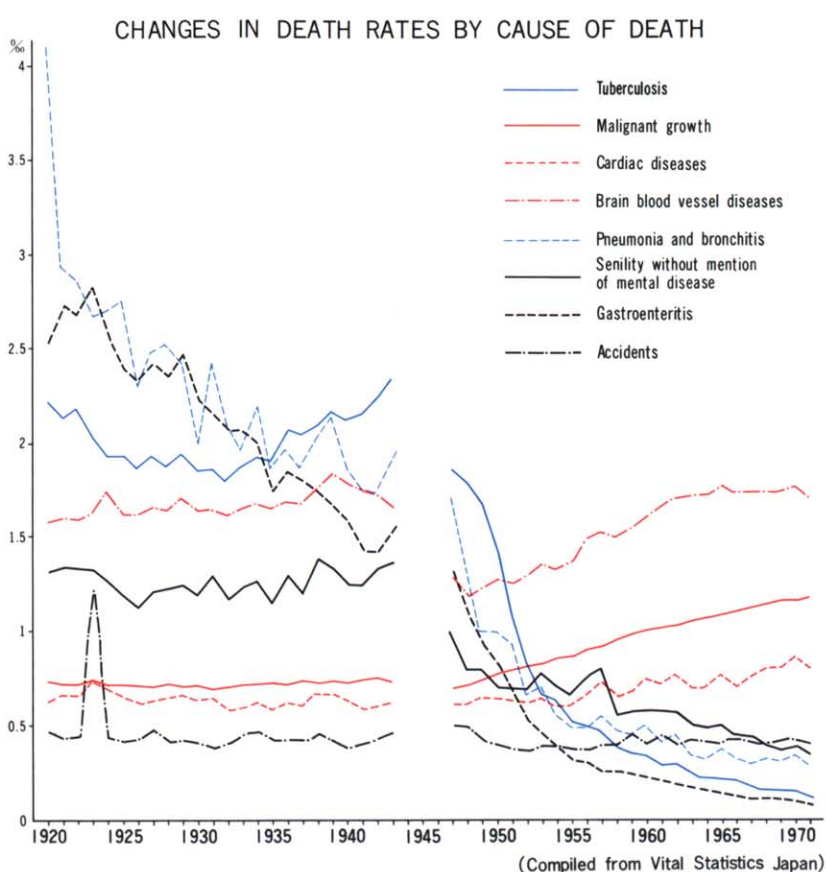
Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

The terms "birth rate" and "death rate" mean ratios of numbers of births and deaths respectively to a population and is represented in ‰. In calculating the birth rate and mortality rate, an average of birth rates and that of mortality rates for five years has been used, in the same way as with the natural growth rate of the population, so that these rates will not be governed by chance.

The birth rate and mortality rate have been classified into seven graduations respectively, after analyzing the respective occurrence frequencies of both the rates in each Si, Ku, Mati and Mura.

Sources

1. Ministry of Health and Welfare, Vital Statistics Japan, 1968-1972.
2. Ministry of Home Affairs, Table Showing National Population and Number of Households Based on the Residents' Basic Registers, 1968-1972.



3. Number of Household Members Per Household

The number of ordinary households in Japan as of October 1, 1970 was 27,070,000 and the average number of household members was 3.69. Beside the above, there are 1,010,000 semi-households (which account for 4.5% of the total population).

The number of the above-mentioned ordinary households is broken down, in the order of magnitude, into 25.5% for 4-member households, 19.7% for 3-member households, 15.5% for 2-member households, 14.4% for 5-member households, 10.7% for 1-member households, 7.8% for 6-member households and 6.4% for households with more than 7 members.

The average number of ordinary household members is ranked as, in the reverse order of magnitude, 3.15 persons for Tōkyō Prefecture, 3.30 persons for Kōti Prefecture, 3.37 persons for Kagosima Prefecture and 3.40 persons for Ōsaka Prefecture and 3.46 persons for Kanagawa Prefecture, all of which are below the average of 3.65 persons, and is ranked as, in the order of magnitude, 4.32 persons for Okinawa Prefecture and 4.30 persons for Yamagata Prefecture, above the average. For 6 prefectures in the Tōhoku Region and other prefectures of Ibaraki, Totigi, Gunma, Niigata, Toyama, Hukui, Gihu, Sizuoka, Siga and Saga, the average number of household members is on the order of four persons, while in other prefectures, the number is on the order of three persons.

The average number of ordinary household members was 4.89 persons in 1920 and later continued to be more or less than 5 persons, but dropped to 4.54 persons in 1960, to 4.05 persons in 1965 and to 3.69 persons in 1970, thereby indicating the trend of smaller-scale households. The decrease in the average number of household members has been caused by an increase in the number of single households or households having 2 or 3 members, and this increase has been influenced by the fact that the trend has strengthened in which newlywed couples become independent of their parent's households and the number of babies born by married women has declined.

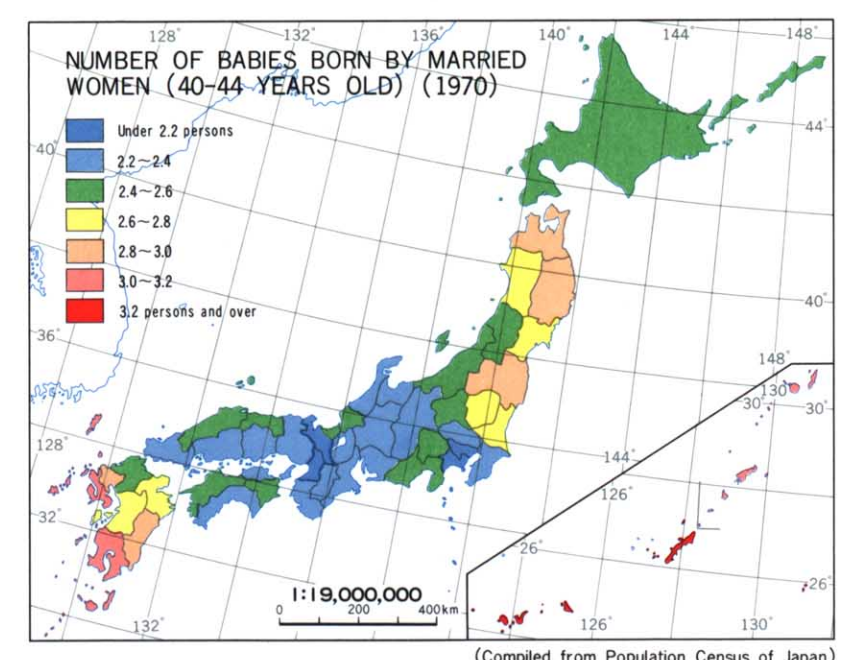
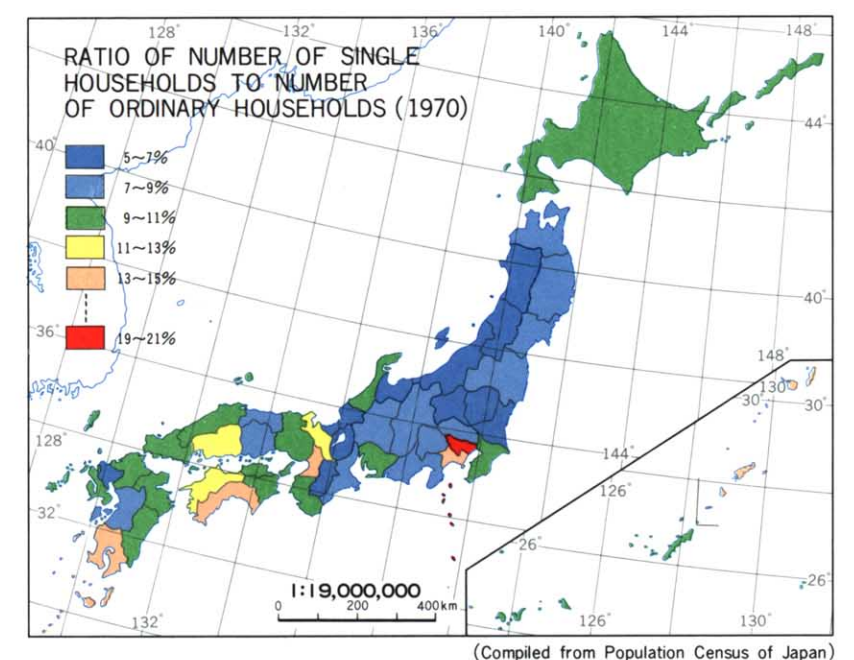
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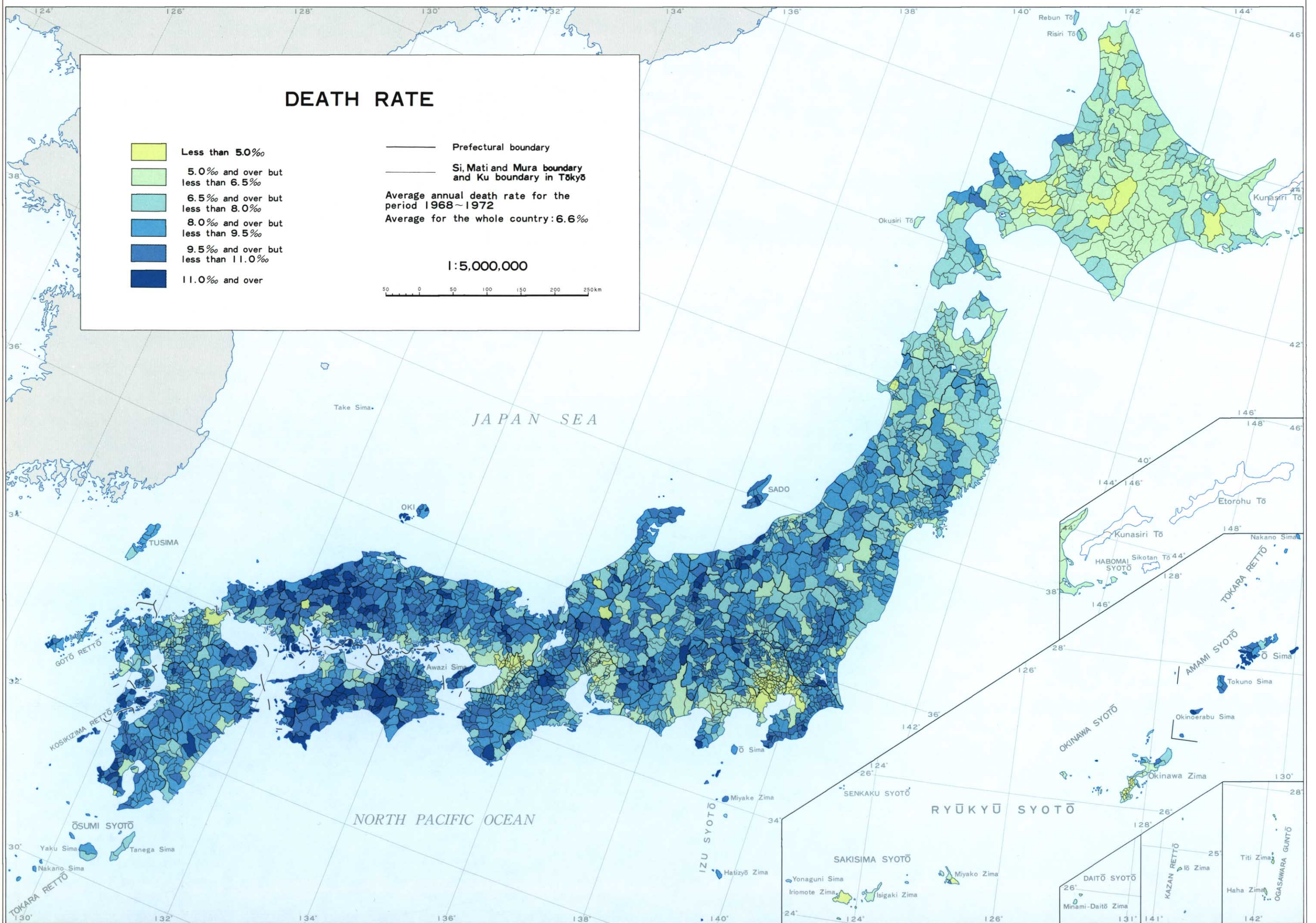
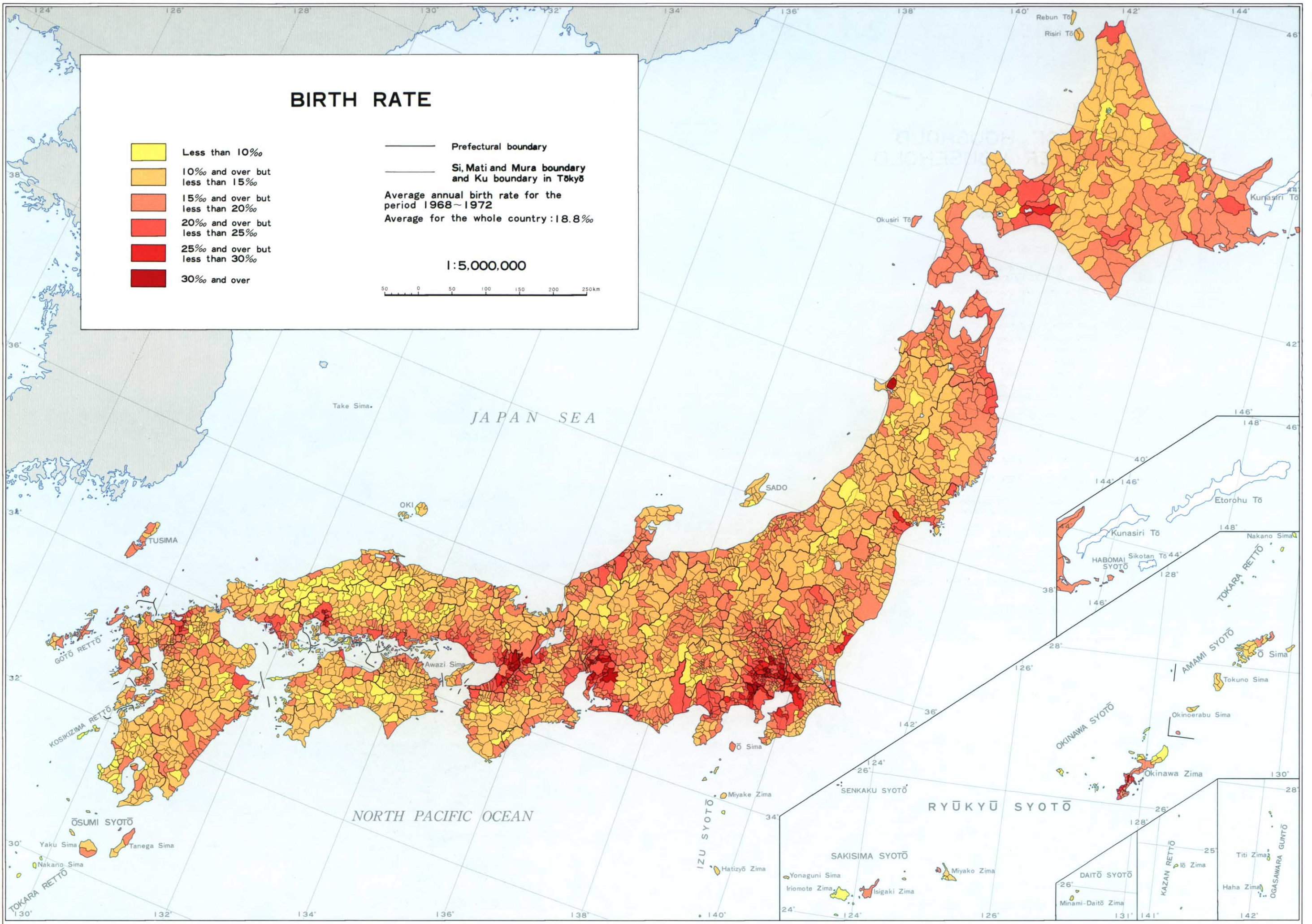
The term "average number of household members" means a number obtained by dividing the number of persons belonging to ordinary households by the number of ordinary households. The members of an ordinary household include groups of persons who dwell and make a living together and a single person keeping a household. Other people, for instance, a single person who rents one room and groups of single persons who are living in dormitories, company dormitories and welfare facilities are called "semi-households." The semi-households, therefore, are not included in ordinary households.

Classification of the average number of ordinary household members into several graduations has been determined after analyzing the occurrence frequency of the average number of ordinary household members in each Si, Mati and Mura.

Source

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





NUMBER OF HOUSHOLD MEMBERS PER HOUSEHOLD

27.3

