

1. AGE STRUCTURE OF POPULATION

RATIO OF POPULATION UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE.

RATIO OF POPULATION AGED 15 TO UNDER 30 YEARS.

RATIO OF POPULATION AGED 30 TO UNDER 65 YEARS.

RATIO OF POPULATION AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER

2. MALE-FEMALE RATIO

1. Age Structure of Population

(Ratio of Population Under 15 Years of Age).  
 (Ratio of Population Aged 15 to Under 30 Years).  
 (Ratio of Population Aged 30 to Under 65 Years).  
 (Ratio of Population Aged 65 Years and Over)

The Japanese population as of October 1, 1970 totaling 104,670,000, viewed from its age structure, consists of 25,150,000 persons under 15 years of age (24.1%), 29,040,000 persons 15 to under 30 years of age (27.7%), 43,080,000 persons 30 to under 65 years of age (41.1%) and 7,390,000 persons 65 years of age and over (7.1%).

Areas having component ratios of population by age which are above the national average are mainly distributed as follows: The strata of persons under 15 years of age are above the national average in Si, Mati and Mura of such prefectures as Hokkaidō, Aomori, Iwate, Hukushima, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Miyazaki and Kagosima; the strata of persons 15 to under 30 years of age are above the national average in cities (Si) of Sapporo, Morioka, Sendai, Hitati, Tōkyō, Kanazawa, Nagoya, Kyōto, Ōsaka, Kōbe, Okayama, Hirosima and Hukuoka and their environs where younger workers and students gather; the strata of persons 30 to under 65 years of age are above the national average at Si, Mati and Mura in mountainous regions; and the strata of persons 65 years of age and over are above the national average at Si, Mati and Mura in mountainous areas in the regions of Tyūgoku, Sikoku, Kyūsyū and Tyūbu and the southern part of the Kinki Region.

The age structure of the population in the past fifty years had the following marked features: During the period of 1920-1950, the age structure of the population showed a pyramid formed by the numerous young people and the small number of old-age people. After the baby boom in 1947-1949, however, the birth rate continued to decline, until a pot-shaped structure was formed in 1970.

The large bulge of the baby boom appeared in the 20 to 25 year age group in 1970; and out of this group, the 21 year old group totaled 2,400,000 persons, which was the largest. The under 20 year age group dropped, reflecting the decrease in the birth rate.

The population under 15 years of age accounted for 35 to 36% of the total population until 1950, but rapidly declined since 1955 to a figure in 1970 which accounted for 24% of the total population and was comparable to the age structures of the population in European countries. The population in the 15 to 65 year age group accounted for 58 to 60% of the total population until 1950, and continued to increase until it accounted for 69% of the total population in 1970. The population in the group 65 years of age and over accounted for 5% of the total until 1950 and, thereafter, continued to increase until it accounted for 7% of the total in 1970. The ratio of the old-age population is still lower than those in European countries, but is gradually increasing.

Salient Points of the Legends and Map Compilation

The age structure of the population is divided into three categories: Youth population under 15 years of age, old-age population 65 years of age

and over and the production-age population 15 to 65 years of age, and the last of the three is sub-divided into two categories: Young population (15 to under 30 years old) and middle or advanced-age population (30 to under 65 years old). Ratios of the respective age structures to the total population are shown in the four maps.

Source

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

2. Male-Female Ratio

The male-female ratio of the Japanese population of 104,670,000 as of October 1, 1970 consists of 51,370,000 males as against 53,300,000 females, indicating that there are 1,930,000 more females than males and the number of males per 100 females is 96.4 persons.

Areas where the male-female ratio exceeds 100 are often found in the environs of major cities like Tōkyō, Nagoya and Ōsaka, in cities like Sapporo, Hakodate, Sendai and Hirosima and their environs, and in Mati and Mura in the mountainous areas of Hokkaidō and Gihu prefectures.

The male-female ratio at the time of birth is about 106, but declines as the age increases. This is attributable to the fact that the mortality ratios by age of males exceed those of females and this trend becomes more conspicuous as both sexes advance to the middle or advanced age.

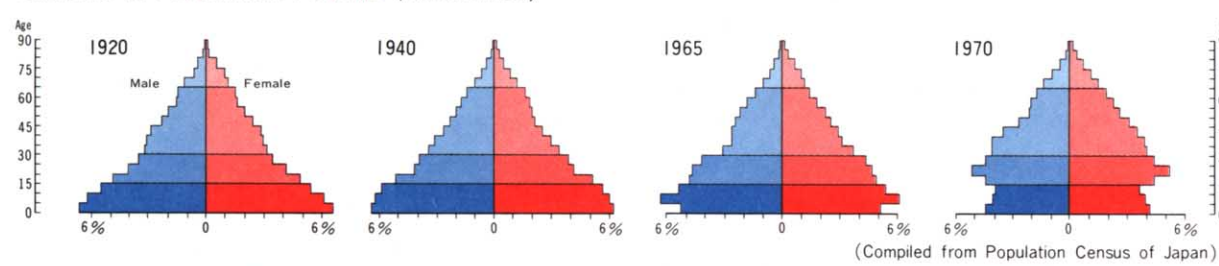
Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

The number of males per 100 females is called the male-female ratio. In this map, the male-female ratio is divided into 6 graduations with the approximate value of the national average, 96, as the border.

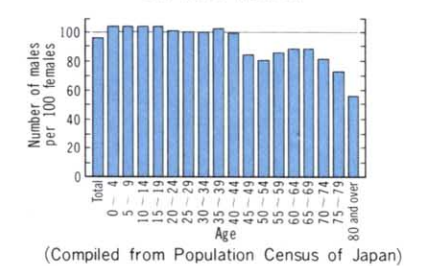
Source

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

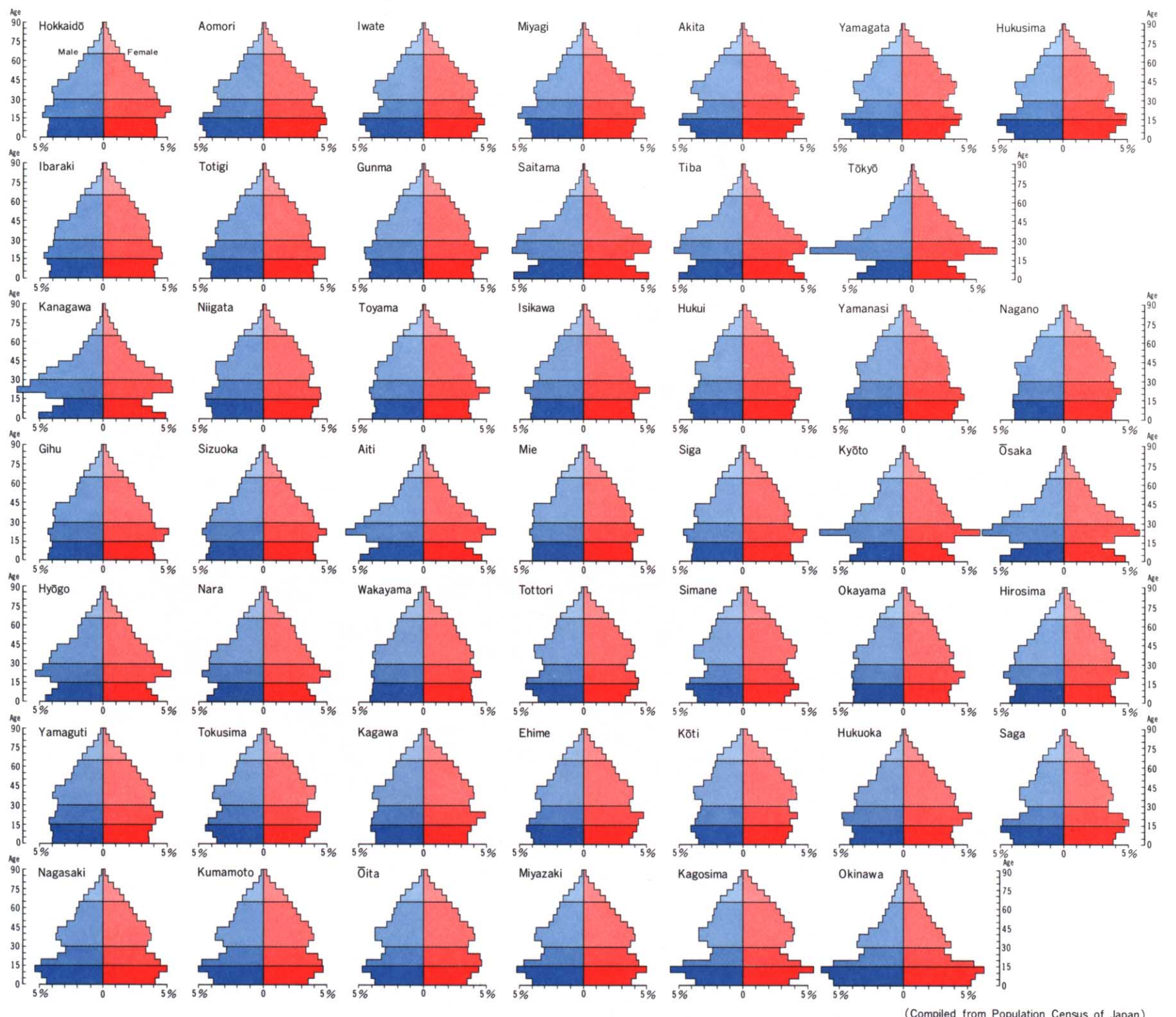
CHANGES IN POPULATION PYRAMID (NATIONWIDE)



MALE-FEMALE RATIO BY AGE (1970)



POPULATION PYRAMIDS IN PREFECTURES (1970)



POPULATION STRUCTURE BY MARRIED STATUS (1970)

