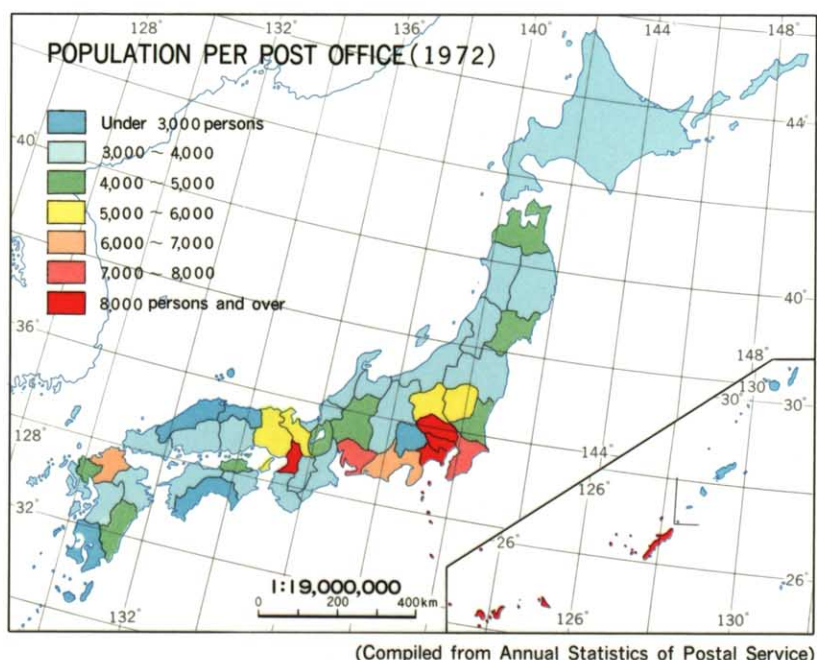
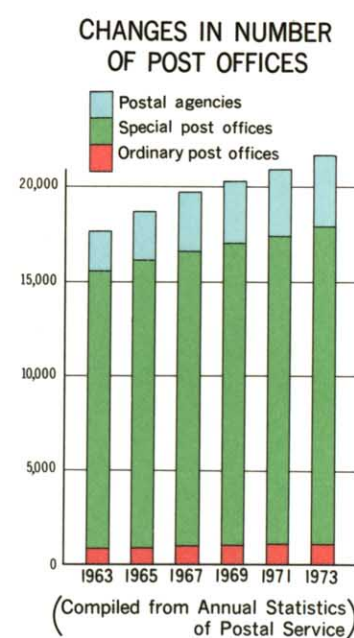


1. DISTRIBUTION OF POST OFFICES
2. NUMBER OF POSTAL MATTER

1. Distribution of Post Offices

The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications plays the leading role in the postal business of Japan.

As of March 1974, there were about 21,700 post offices in Japan. By kind, the post offices included 1,106 ordinary post offices, of which delivery-collection offices numbered 1,045 and non-delivery-collection offices 41. The other types of post offices include concentration offices, railway post offices, and sea post offices. There also were 16,810 special post offices, of which delivery-collection offices numbered 4,711 and non-delivery-collection offices 12,099. In addition, there were 3,763 postal agencies.



The number of post offices has been increasing from year to year particularly in major cities and their outlying areas where there has been a marked increase in the utilization of post offices. For this reason, additional non-delivery-collection special offices and postal agencies have been established. The national land per post office was 17.41 km², and the population per post office was 5,015. There were about 133,600 mailboxes in the whole country at a rate of 12.3 mailboxes per 100,000 population.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

Of the post offices which existed as of October 1, 1973, this map shows the delivery-collection offices.

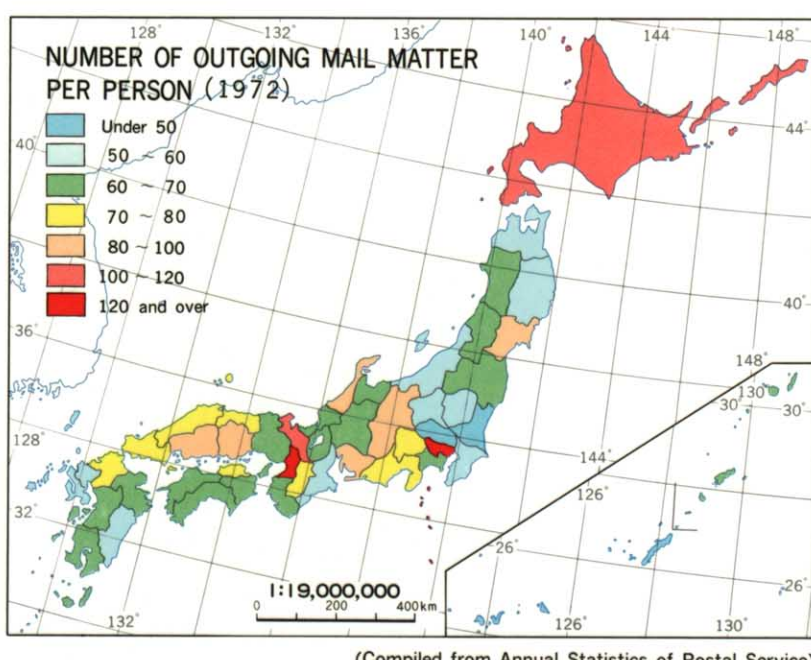
Source

- 1. Data from the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

2. Number of Postal Matter

The total number of mail matter per day on the day of the survey conducted in October 1973 was 32,240,000 of which mail matter sent within each prefecture accounted for about 60%, of these about one-third of the mail matter was sent within the area placed under the jurisdiction of each collection office. The percentage of mail matter sent to and from within each prefecture gradually increased from 51.8% in 1961 to 59.5% in 1973. A check of the addresses other than those within each prefecture reveals that there were 38 prefectures whose mail matter sent to Tōkyō Prefecture ranked first in number and nine prefectures whose mail matter sent to Tōkyō Prefecture ranked second in number. The prefectures whose mail matter sent from Tōkyō Prefecture ranked first totaled 42, whereas there were many prefectures whose mail matter sent from Ōsaka Prefecture or their adjacent prefectures ranked second in number.

In Tōkyō and Ōsaka prefectures, outgoing mail matter exceeded incoming mail matter in quantity, whereas incoming mail matter exceeded outgoing mail



matter in all other prefectures. The percentage of incoming mail matter to outgoing mail matter stood at 67% in Tōkyō Prefecture and 85% in Ōsaka Prefecture, the two prefectures accounting for 43% of all outgoing mail matter in the nation and 31% of all incoming mail matter in the nation.

The annual total number of mail matter from April 1973 to March 1974 was 13,100,000,000, up about 5.2% from the previous year. By kind, ordinary post-items accounted for 93.8% and the special post-items included registered mail with 2% and ordinary express mail with 2.8%. The postal parcels included general postal parcels with 1.2% and books with 0.2%.

A check of the forms in which the charges for ordinary mail matter shows that mail matter with postage paid without affixing postage stamps and mail matter with postpaid postage have been increasing from year to year, and that the ratio of these two categories of mail matter was over two times that of mail matter with postage stamps. This type of mail matter accounted for 47.1% of all types of mail matter.

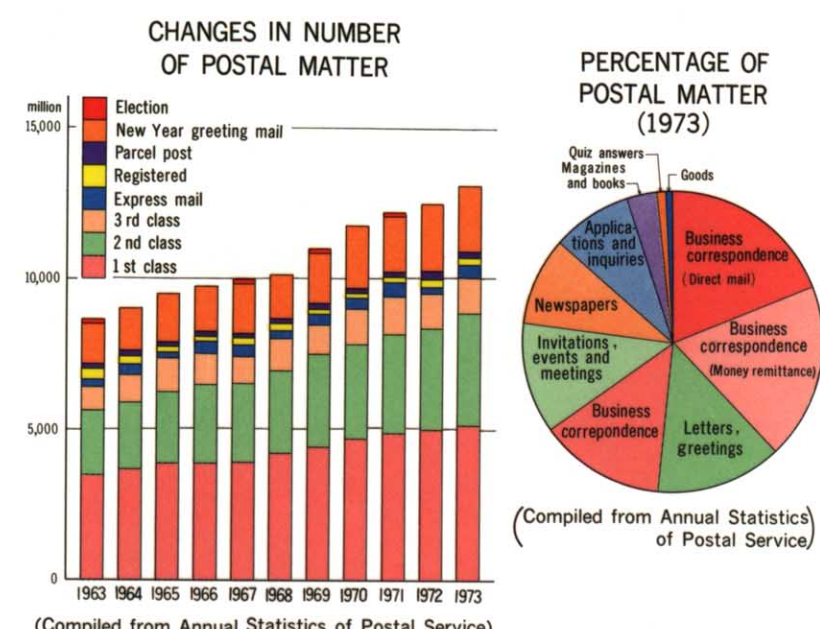
Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

On the basis of the results of the Survey on Accepted Mail Matter Classified by Address conducted in October 1973, this map shows the volume of outgoing and incoming domestic mail matter per day.

The semicircles representing the number of outgoing and incoming mail matter were further subdivided to show the ratios of prefectures or regions. In the case of Tōkyō Prefecture, the upper semicircle represents the number of outgoing mail matter from Tōkyō, of which No. 13 represents that receiving post offices are situated in Tōkyō and No. 40 in Hukuoka, whereas the lower semicircle represents the number of incoming mail matter to Tōkyō, of which No. 13 represents that sending post offices are located in Tōkyō and No. 27 in Ōsaka.

Source

- 1. Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, 1972 Annual Statistics of Postal Service, Volume on Postal Administration, 1973.



DISTRIBUTION OF POST OFFICES

(1973)

- Ordinary Post Offices which deal with collection and delivery
- Special Post Offices which deal with collection and delivery
- Prefectural boundary
- Si, Mati and Mura boundary and Ku boundary in Tôkyô
- Ku boundary in Government ordinance designated cities

Status as of October 1, 1973

1:2,500,000

