1. DISTRIBUTION OF WATERWORKS AND WATER SUPPLY.
DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SEWERAGE
2. DISTRIBUTION OF CITY GAS INSTALLATIONS.
ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION
3. NUMBER OF TATAMI PER INHABITANT.
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSES OWNED

1. Distribution of Waterworks and Water Supply

The population supplied with water was 87,650,000 people, or 82.7% of Japan's total population, as of March 31, 1972.

As classified by types of waterworks, the population supplied with water includes 76,400,000 people with waterworks (waterworks for a planned water-supply population of 5,001 and over per water supplier), 9,030,000 with simplified waterworks (waterworks for a planned water-supply population of 101 through 5,000 per water supplier), and 2,220,000 with exclusive waterworks (exclusive waterworks for a planned water-supply population of 101 and over).

The total quantity of water supplied from April 1971 through March 1972 was 8,490 million m^3, or 96.8 m^3 per person supplied with water. By use, 62% of the total quantity was for households, 14% for business, 8% for industrial plants, 5% for government agencies and schools, 11% for others.

The water service establishments stipulated in the Water Service Law for a planned water-supply population of 101 and over, total 19,531 in the whole country. They include 42 establishments for the supplying of water to waterworks, 1,755 establishments for waterworks, 14,023 establishments for simplified waterworks, and 3,711 establishments for exclusive waterworks. There have recently been conspicuous signs for inter-regional water supplies. The number of establishments for the inter-regional supplying of water to waterworks has increased from year to year, and they are being operated as prefectural projects in 15 prefectures.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

The waterworks in Japan, depending on the scale of the water-supply population and other factors, are classified into waterworks, simplified waterworks and exclusive waterworks, but all these types of waterworks fall under the category of waterworks in broad terms. This map represents the distribution of waterworks in broad terms.

Source

1. Ministry of Health and Welfare, 1971 Statistics on Waterworks in Japan.

1. Distribution of Public Sewerage

As of March 31, 1973, there were about 180 Si, Mati and Mura where sewage disposal was conducted as Public Sewerage Projects, and the districts where sewage disposal was conducted total 135,000 ha. in area. The total population of the districts where sewage disposal is conducted is registered at 18,700,000. It has been increasing from year to year, but the percentage to Japan's total population is a mere 18.5%. The districts where no ultimate disposal plants are available but drainage is conducted have a total population of 22,360,000.

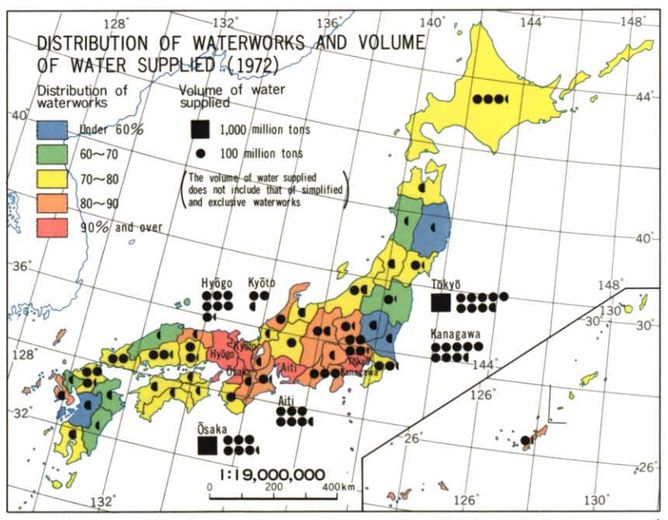
As of March 1973, there were 27 projects for the development of a basin drainage system designed to enable prefectural governments to conduct sewerage in an efficient manner on an inter-regional basis. Of these eight projects have been completed and sewage disposal is under way.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

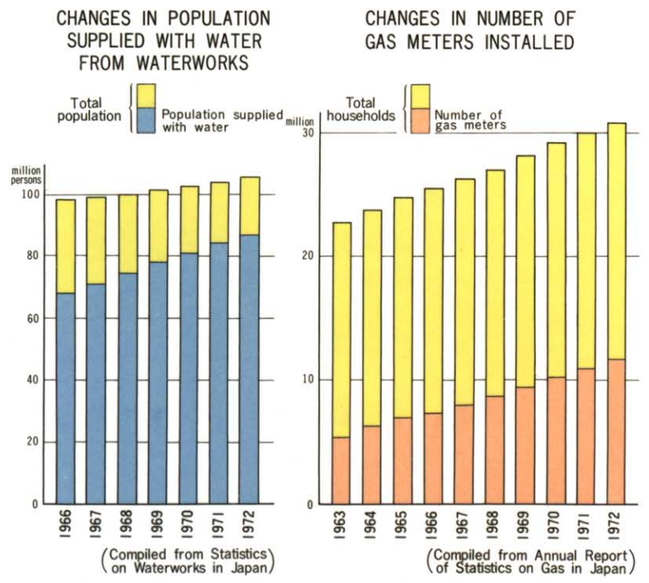
The distribution of public sewerage, as referred to here, represents the status in which sewage disposal is conducted at ultimate sewage disposal plants, and the sewerage system in which only drainage is conducted is not included.

Source

1. Japan Sewerage Works Association, Distribution of Public Sewerage.



(Compiled from Statistics on Waterworks in Japan)



(Compiled from Statistics on Waterworks in Japan)

(Compiled from Annual Report of Statistics on Gas in Japan)

2. Distribution of City Gas Installations

The total number of city gas meters installed had increased from year to year and reached 11,700,000 as of December 1972. The percentage to the total number of households stands at 37.6%.

The distribution rate is high in major cities and their outlying areas as well as in Akita, Niigata, Yamagata and Tiba prefectures where natural gas is produced.

The annual sales volume of city gas totaled 52,600,000 million kcal in 1972, 66% of which was used by households, 19% by commerce, 10% by industrial plants and 5% by others. The annual consumption per household installed city gas meter was 3,140,000 kcal.

For the distribution of city gas, enormous cost and time are required for the construction of city gas supplying facilities, such as gas mains underground, gas production facilities and gas holders. Even in the urban areas, there are many districts where city gas has not yet come into wide use due to rapid urbanization in recent years. It would not be economically efficient even if city gas facilities were put into wide use in areas where the population is scattered. In these areas, therefore, a household LP gas system has come into widespread use whereby propane gas cylinders are furnished to each household and gas is piped into the houses.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

City gas, as referred to here, is the gas supplied by general gas suppliers in accordance with the provisions of the Gas Supply Business Law.

Source

1. Agency of Natural Resources and Energy, 1972 Annual Report of Statistics on Gas in Japan, 1972.

2. Electricity Consumption

The electric power consumption in our country in 1972 totaled 384,500 million kWh, including 65,500 million kWh for lighting, 262,700 million kWh for power and 56,300 million kWh for industrial plant use with industrial plant generation. The total consumption of electric power and the per capita annual consumption of electric power for household use increased about 2.8 times in the decade from 1963 through 1972.

The electricity consumed under large consumer contracts was 236,600 million kWh. By industry, the iron and steel industry consumed 26.9%, the chemical industry 20.4%, the paper and pulp industry 8.1%, the primary aluminum refining industry 7.8%, the machinery and equipment manufacturing industry 7.4%, the railroad industry 5.3% and others 24.1%.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

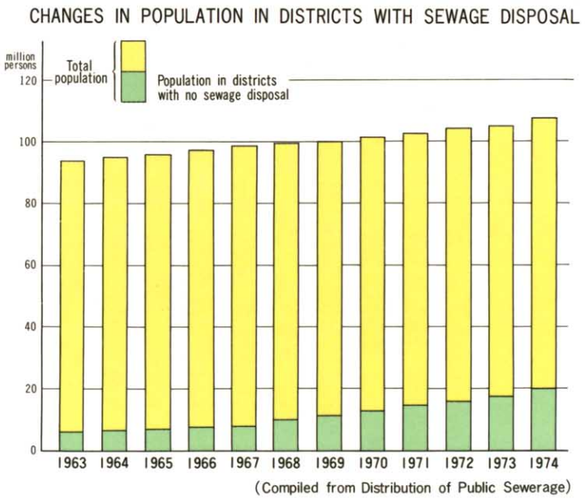
This map represents the consumption of electric power supplied by general electric suppliers (one electric power company and five power distribution companies in Okinawa Prefecture and nine electric power companies in other prefectures). Consequently, the consumption of electric power shown in this map does not include that of electric power generated by industrial plants for their own use.

Depending on the type of demand, electricity is classified into electricity under electric light contracts and electricity under electric power contracts. Electricity under electric light contracts is the electricity supplied for the purpose of using electric lights and small-sized machines, and the electricity for use by general households and street lamps falls under this category. Electricity under electric power contracts, depending on the amount of electricity contracted and the purpose of its use, is also classified into electricity for business use, electricity under small consumer contracts, electricity under large consumer contracts, electricity for agricultural use, electricity for use at midnight, and others. Electricity under large consumer contracts represents the electricity supplied at an extraordinarily high voltage (over 7,000 V) or a high voltage (750-7,000 V, D.C., 600-7,000 V, A.C., however, contracted electricity represents over 500 kW of electricity) for the purpose of using power (including accompanying electric lights).

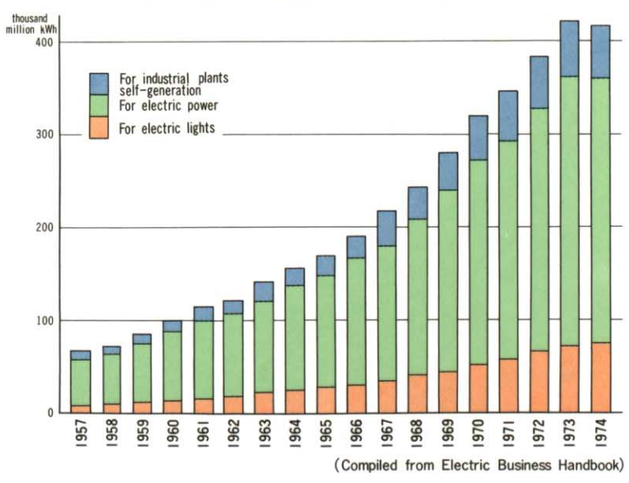
For this map, categories of electricity under electric power contract other than electricity under large consumer contracts are included in the category of electricity under small consumer contracts for convenience.

Sources

1. The Federation of Electric Power Companies, 1972 Consumption of Electric Light and Power by Prefecture.
2. The Federation of Electric Power Companies, 1975 Electric Business Handbook.



(Compiled from Distribution of Public Sewerage)



(Compiled from Electric Business Handbook)

3. Number of Tatami per Inhabitant

A check of the number of Tatami per inhabitant as an index for the living density of a dwelling reveals that the number gradually rose from 3.8 in 1955 to 4.3 in 1960 and further to 5.1 in 1965, reaching 6.1 in 1970. As classified by type of dwelling ownership, the number is greatest for owner dwellings with 7.0. They are followed in the order of dwellings available as a workers' fringe benefit with 5.0, rental dwellings under private management with 4.3, rental dwellings under public management with 4.2, and rental rooms with 3.6.

The number of family members per bedroom/living room was 1.13 persons in 1965 but dropped to 0.94 person in 1970.

However, the number of Tatami per capita for the ordinary families who began living in their present dwellings from 1965 to 1970 was 5.3, smaller than the 6.1 registered for all types of ordinary households.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

To indicate the number of Tatami per capita, the ordinary households living in dwellings were surveyed. It represents the number of Tatami used by them in their living rooms and bedrooms. The area of the living room and bedroom not floored with Tatami was computed in terms of number of Tatami, but the entrance hall, bathroom and corridors are not included.

Tatami is an oblong straw mat measuring 0.9×1.8 m (1.6 m^2 in area). In dwellings of the Japanese type, the floor is covered with Tatami for daily living.

Source

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

3. Percentage of Houses Owned

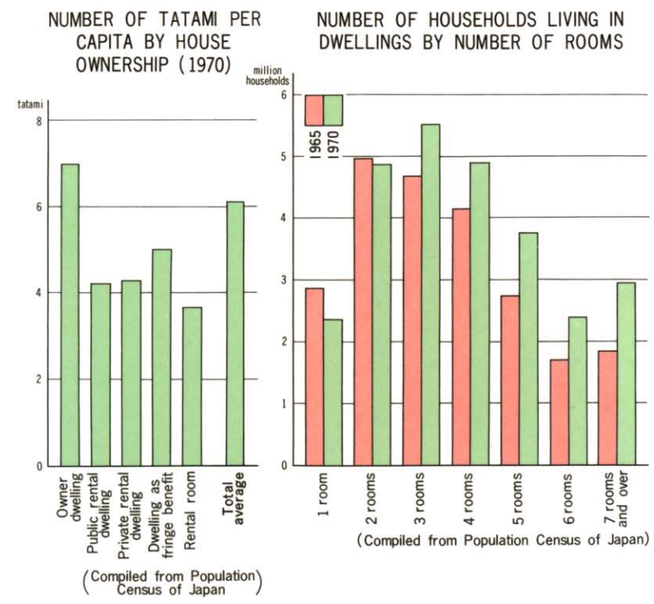
Of 26,750,000 ordinary households in the whole country in 1970, 99.7% had dwellings and the remaining 0.3% lived in dormitories, inns, hotels and others.

A check of the ownership of houses by ordinary households indicates that the percentage of households owning their own dwellings is highest with 58.2%. They are followed by households living in rental dwellings with 33.6%, households living in dwellings available as a workers' fringe benefit with 7.0%, and households living in rental rooms with 1.2%. Of the households living in rental houses, 18.6% live in rental houses under public management and 81.4% in rental dwellings under private management.

The number of households owning their own dwellings increased, 12,670,000 households in 1960, 13,690,000 in 1965 and 15,510,000 in 1970. But the percentage of houses owned decreased to 64.5%, 59.6% and 58.2%, respectively.

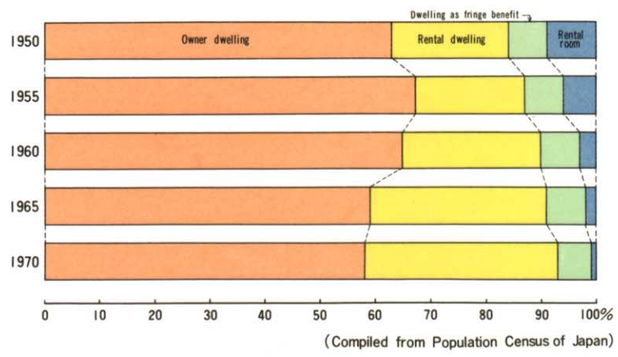
Source

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



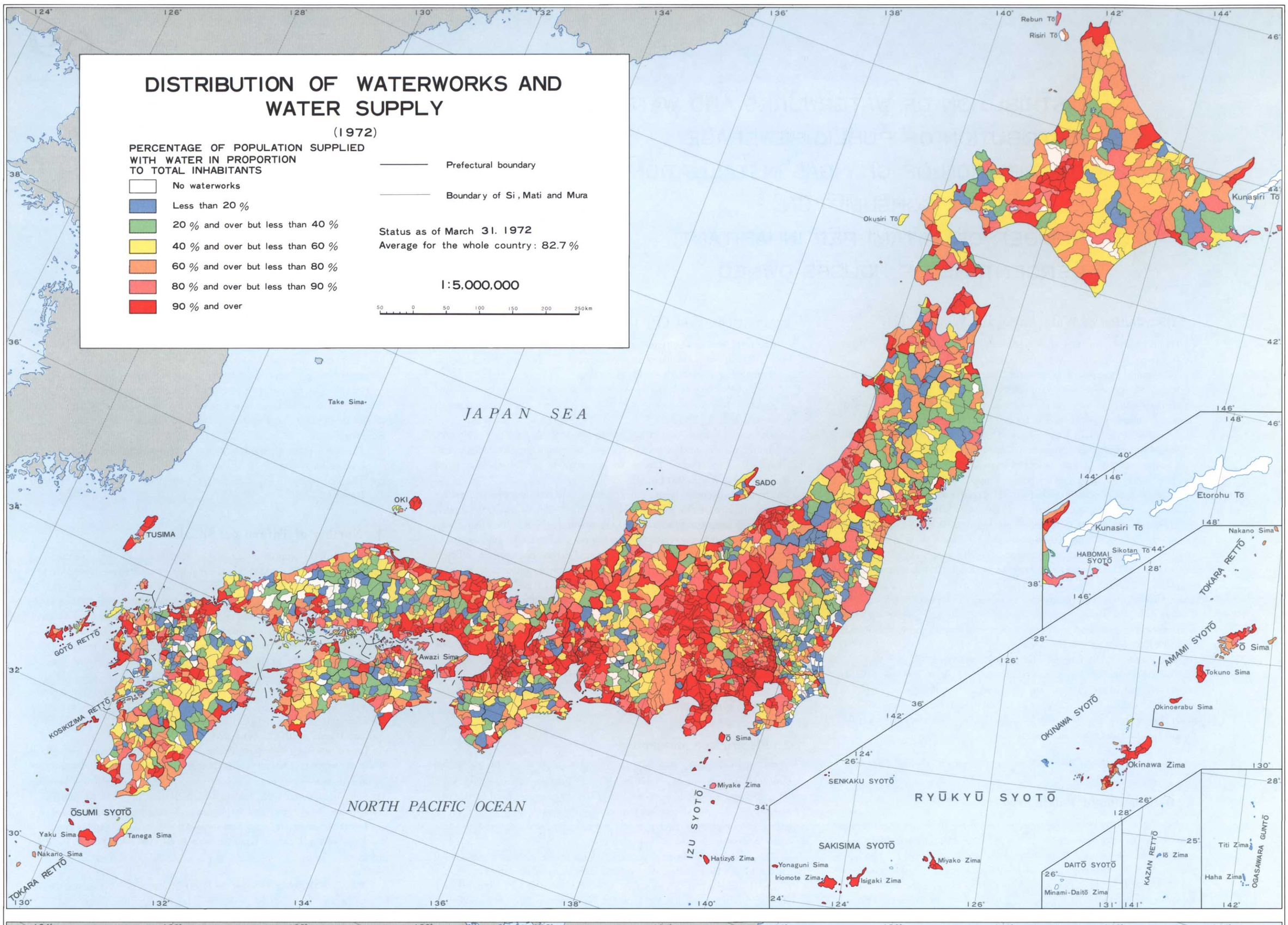
(Compiled from Population Census of Japan)

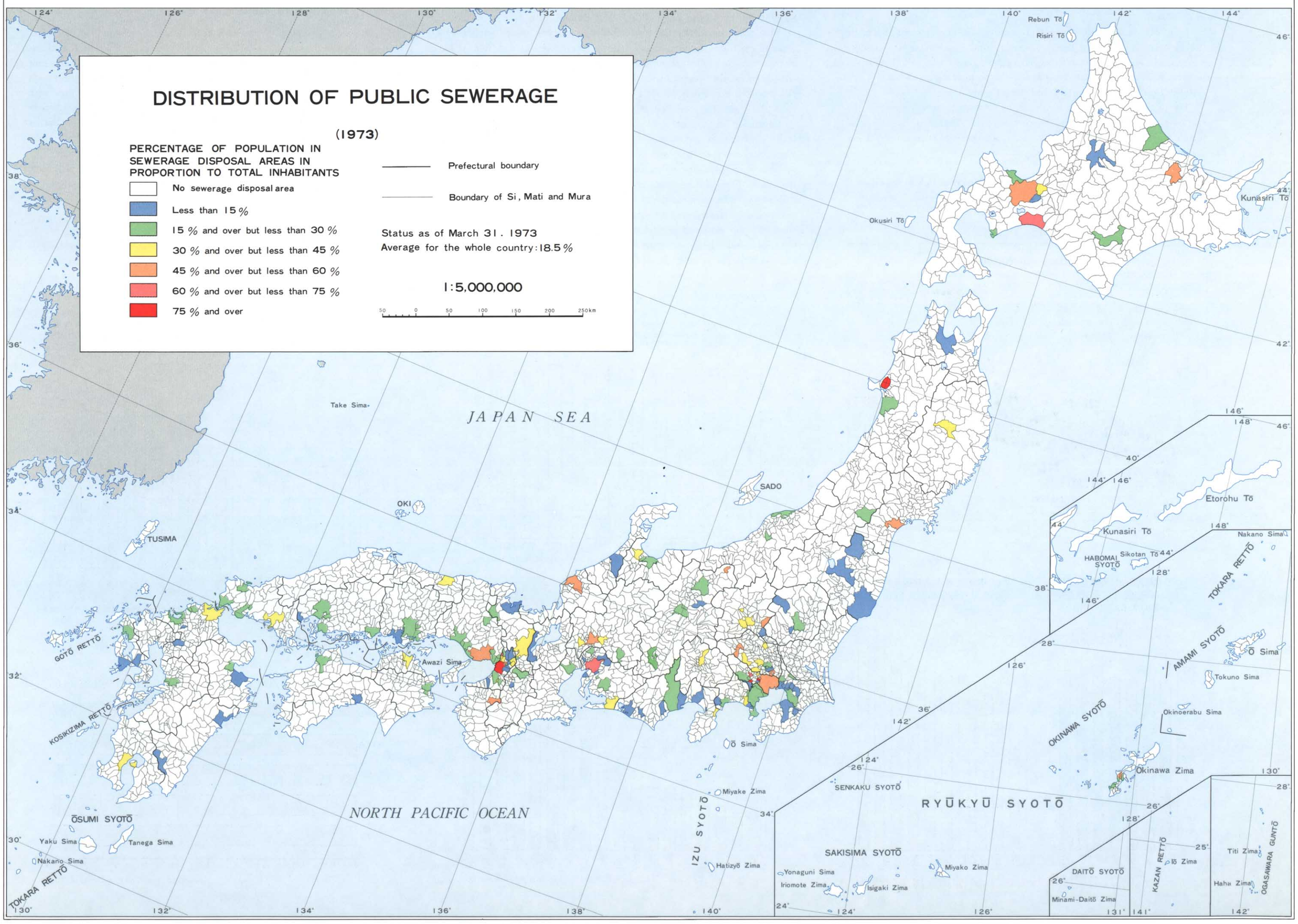
(Compiled from Population Census of Japan)



(Compiled from Population Census of Japan)

69.1


DISTRIBUTION OF WATERWORKS AND WATER SUPPLY
(1972)
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SUPPLIED WITH WATER IN PROPORTION TO TOTAL INHABITANTS
No waterworks
Less than 20 %
20 % and over but less than 40 %
40 % and over but less than 60 %
60 % and over but less than 80 %
80 % and over but less than 90 %
90 % and over
Prefectural boundary
Boundary of Si, Mati and Mura
Status as of March 31. 1972
Average for the whole country: 82.7 %
1:5,000,000
50 0 50 100 150 200 250km
JAPAN SEA
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
Rebun Tō
Risiri Tō
Okusiri Tō
Kunasiri Tō
Etorohu Tō
HABOMAI SYOTŌ
Sikotan Tō
Nakano Sima
TOKARA RETTŌ
AMAMI SYOTŌ
Ō Sima
Tokuno Sima
Okinoerabu Sima
OKINAWA SYOTŌ
Okinawa Zima
SENKAKU SYOTŌ
RYŪKYŪ SYOTŌ
SAKISIMA SYOTŌ
Yonaguni Sima
Iriomote Zima
Isigaki Zima
Miyako Zima
DAITŌ SYOTŌ
Minami-Daitō Zima
KAZAN RETTŌ
Iō Zima
Titi Zima
Haha Zima
OGASAWARA GUNTŌ
SADO
OKI
TUSIMA
GOTŌ RETTŌ
KOSIKIZIMA RETTŌ
ŌSUMI SYOTŌ
Yaku Sima
Tanega Sima
Awazi Sima
Take Sima
Miyake Zima
Hatizyō Zima
IZU SYOTŌ


DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SEWERAGE
(1973)
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN SEWERAGE DISPOSAL AREAS IN PROPORTION TO TOTAL INHABITANTS
No sewerage disposal area
Less than 15 %
15 % and over but less than 30 %
30 % and over but less than 45 %
45 % and over but less than 60 %
60 % and over but less than 75 %
75 % and over
Prefectural boundary
Boundary of Si, Mati and Mura
Status as of March 31. 1973
Average for the whole country: 18.5 %
1:5,000,000
50 0 50 100 150 200 250km
JAPAN SEA
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
Rebun Tō
Risiri Tō
Okusiri Tō
Kunasiri Tō
Etorohu Tō
HABOMAI SYOTŌ
Sikotan Tō
Nakano Sima
TOKARA RETTŌ
AMAMI SYOTŌ
Ō Sima
Tokuno Sima
Okinoerabu Sima
OKINAWA SYOTŌ
Okinawa Zima
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SAKISIMA SYOTŌ
Yonaguni Sima
Iriomote Zima
Isigaki Zima
Miyako Zima
DAITŌ SYOTŌ
Minami-Daitō Zima
KAZAN RETTŌ
Iō Zima
Titi Zima
Haha Zima
OGASAWARA GUNTŌ
SADO
OKI
TUSIMA
GOTŌ RETTŌ
KOSIKIZIMA RETTŌ
ŌSUMI SYOTŌ
Yaku Sima
Tanega Sima
Awazi Sima
Take Sima
Miyake Zima
Hatizyō Zima
IZU SYOTŌ

DISTRIBUTION OF CITY GAS INSTALLATIONS

(1972)

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH GAS IN PROPORTION TO TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS

- No city gas installation
- Less than 20 %
- 20 % and over but less than 35 %
- 35 % and over but less than 50 %
- 50 % and over but less than 65 %
- 65 % and over but less than 80 %
- 80 % and over

Prefectural boundary

Boundary of Si, Mati and Mura

Status as of December 31. 1972
Average for the whole country: 37.6 %

1:5,000,000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250km

JAPAN SEA

NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

Rebun Tō
Risiri Tō
Okusiri Tō
Kunasiri Tō
Etorohu Tō
SADO
OKI
TUSIMA
Take Sima
Awazi Sima
GOTŌ RETTŌ
KOSIKIZIMA RETTŌ
ŌSUMI SYOTŌ
Yaku Sima
Tanega Sima
Nakano Sima
TOKARA RETTŌ
Ō Sima
Miyake Zima
IZU SYOTŌ
Hatizyō Zima
Nakano Sima
HABOMAI SYOTŌ
Sikotan Tō
TOKARA RETTŌ
AMAMI SYOTŌ
Ō Sima
Tokuno Sima
Okinoerabu Sima
OKINAWA SYOTŌ
Okinawa Zima
SENKAKU SYOTŌ
RYŪKYŪ SYOTŌ
SAKISIMA SYOTŌ
Yonaguni Sima
Iriomote Zima
Isigaki Zima
Miyako Zima
DAITŌ SYOTŌ
Minami-Daitō Zima
Iō Zima
KAZAN RETTŌ
Titi Zima
Haha Zima
OGASAWARA GUNTŌ

ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION

(1972)

CONSUMPTION PER ANNUM

30000million kWh
20,000
10,000
5,000
1,000

ANNUAL RESIDENTIAL ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA

- Less than 500 kWh
- 500 kWh and over but less than 550 kWh
- 550 kWh and over but less than 600 kWh
- 600 kWh and over but less than 650 kWh
- 650 kWh and over but less than 700 kWh
- 700 kWh and over

ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMERS

- Large consumer contracts
- Small consumer contracts
- Electric light contracts (Residential electricity)

1:5,000,000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250km

HOKKAIDŌ
AOMORI
AKITA
IWATE
MIYAGI
YAMAGATA
FUKUSIMA
NIIGATA
TOYAMA
ISIKAWA
HUKUI
NAGANO
GIHU
GUNMA
TOTIGI
IBARAKI
SAITAMA
YAMANASI
TOKYŌ
KANAGAWA
SIZUOKA
AITI
MIE
SIGA
KYŌTO
ŌSAKA
HYŌGO
NARA
WAKAYAMA
TOTTORI
SIMANE
HIROSIMA
OKAYAMA
TOKUSIMA
KŌTI
EHIME
KAGAWA
YAMAGUTI
HUKUOKA
SAGA
NAGASAKI
KUMAMOTO
ŌITA
MIYAZAKI
KAGOSIMA
OKINAWA

NUMBER OF TATAMI PER INHABITANT. PERCENTAGE OF HOUSES OWNED

NUMBER OF TATAMI PER INHABITANT

(1970)

- Less than 5
- 5 and over but less than 6
- 6 and over but less than 7
- 7 and over but less than 8
- 8 and over but less than 9
- 9 and over

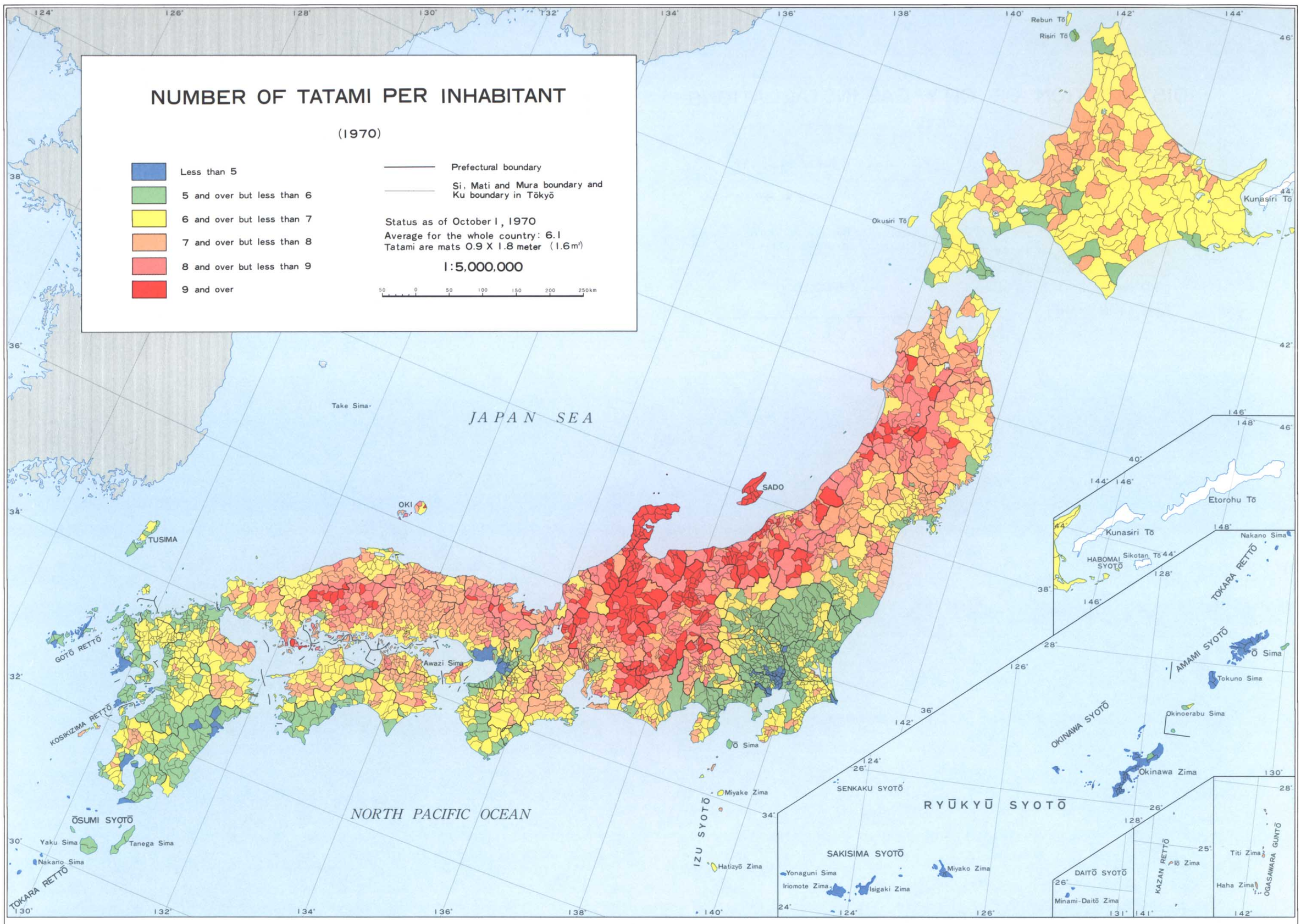
Prefectural boundary

Si, Mati and Mura boundary and Ku boundary in Tōkyō

Status as of October 1, 1970
Average for the whole country: 6.1
Tatami are mats 0.9 X 1.8 meter (1.6m²)

1:5,000,000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250km



PERCENTAGE OF HOUSES OWNED

(1970)

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSES OWNED IN PROPORTION TO TOTAL ORDINARY HOUSEHOLDS

- Less than 40 %
- 40 % and over but less than 50 %
- 50 % and over but less than 60 %
- 60 % and over but less than 70 %
- 70 % and over but less than 80 %
- 80 % and over but less than 90 %
- 90 % and over

Prefectural boundary

Si, Mati and Mura boundary and Ku boundary in Tōkyō

Status as of October 1, 1970
Average for the whole country: 58.2 %

1:5,000,000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250km