UNVEILING KIKUHAMA: A STUDY ON DEMOGRAPHIC DYNAMICS AND MAPPING FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT
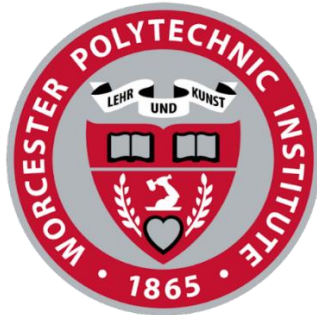
An Interactive Qualifying Project submitted to
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Authors:
Tommy Branchaud
Allen Cheung
Ruba Khan
Nathan O'Neill

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Kyoto, Japan Project Center

Report Submitted to:
Professor Jefferson Alex Sphar
Professor Padini Nirmal
Doctor Benoît Jacquet

Abstract

The historic district of Kikuhama in Kyoto stands at an important crossroads. It faces profound challenges in balancing preservation of its rich cultural heritage with modernization and sustainable revitalization plans. As younger residents continue moving out, properties are being repurposed into short-term guest houses and hotels, leading to a burgeoning of vacant and deteriorating buildings that pose urban risks. At the same time, most of Kikuhama struggles to integrate tradition and innovation in a harmonious manner that retains its authentic essence.

This project utilizes robust methodology combining demographic census data analysis, geospatial mapping technology, and in-depth interviews with community members representing diverse generational perspectives. Key findings reveal a 10.7% population decline and demographic shifts towards an aging population over the past decade, even as Kyoto city continues a slower decrease in population. Locals express a difference of views on the area as a whole.

As Kikuhama navigates these pivotal socioeconomic transformations, this study spotlights how sustained community-engaged research and extensive local stakeholder collaboration remain vital to ensuring culturally-attuned, sustainable revitalization upholding Kikuhama's essence. Enabling inclusive community-driven commerce and productive use of vacant properties can lead Kikuhama towards a flourishing future.

Acknowledgements

Executive Summary

Kikuhama, a historic district in Kyoto, Japan, stands at a pivotal juncture. As younger residents depart the neighborhood, properties are being converted into short-term rental accommodations like guesthouses and Airbnbs. This leads to vacant, deteriorating buildings that pose risks including increased crime, trash, and community anxiety. Kikuhama currently struggles to balance preserving its cultural heritage with modernization and sustainable revitalization plans.

This research project aims to develop an equitable framework aligning sustainability, community values, and cultural preservation for Kikuhama's future. We draw insights from Barcelona's Gothic Quarter, where medieval architecture has been successfully adapted alongside modern businesses, as an exemplar case study of harmonic revitalization.

Our robust methodology utilizes multiple data sources including demographic census analysis, geospatial mapping technology, and in-depth interviews with community members encompassing diverse perspectives. This multi-pronged approach enables a nuanced understanding of Kikuhama's current state and evolving trajectory within broader Kyoto development patterns.

The specific objectives are as follows:

1. To conduct an assessment of the Kikuhama district to gain an in-depth understanding of its current demographic composition and dynamics.
2. To take a visual inventory of the Kikuhama district, and document any findings.
3. To create a digital visual overview of Kikuhama and share it through a website

To conduct an assessment of the Kikuhama district to gain an in-depth understanding of its current demographic composition and dynamics we thoroughly reviewed past literature and data on topics related to urban change, tourism, and the effects of empty lots on communities. A summary of our key findings from this review can be found on page 13 of our report. In addition to reviewing past literature, we analyzed census data to understand demographic trends in Kikuhama's population and conducted interviews with members of the neighborhood. To take a visual inventory of the Kikuhama district, and document any findings we systematically

cataloged the type of each structure and lot in the area using maps. This data was then stored in a multitude of spreadsheets to ensure it stayed organized. To create a digital visual overview of Kikuhama and share it through a website, a virtual map of the district was created using QGIS. Our digital Kikuhama map compiles all the visual data we gathered into one easily accessible overview of the district. This has been published to a public open source website for all to access.

Key census findings reveal an intriguing population decline and shifting household demographics in Kikuhama over the past decade, aligning with the steady overall growth observed in Kyoto city during the same period. Interviews with locals highlight diverse sentiments on the area's history, challenges, and aspirations for the future. Comparisons of building usage data over several years emphasize dynamic changes underway in Kikuhama's architectural landscape.

The analysis brings to light demographic shifts, including an aging population and reduction in average household size. There has also been a sharp rise in abandoned buildings as younger residents move out, leading to urban decay. However, heritage sites continue being relatively well-preserved. Integration of tradition and modernity remains a key challenge, as does managing tourism amid revitalization.

As Kikuhama experiences profound socio-economic transformations, this study underscores that ongoing community-engaged research and extensive stakeholder collaboration are vital to ensure culturally-attuned, holistic, and equitable sustainable development plans are designed and implemented. By embracing the locale's rich history while innovating inclusively, Kikuhama can progress towards a more flourishing future.

We recommend that future mapping projects in Kikuhama build upon the foundation we have established this year in systematically cataloging and visualizing this area. Specifically, teams should focus efforts on the same geographical bounds, utilize consistent categorical schematics for documenting lot attributes, and capture updated photographic records.

Advance preparation in techniques and technologies relevant to urban mapping is highly advisable prior to field work. Software platforms like ArcGIS and QGIS offer powerful functionalities for spatial data management and analysis that teams should get acquainted with. Additionally, developing a strong theoretical grasp of leading urban mapping principles and methodologies will enhance contextual understanding.

For on-site mapping procedures, globally recognized iconographic conventions should be adopted for map symbols denoting distinct building types. High-resolution, wide angle photographic documentation will prove invaluable in representing the narrow streetscapes. Segmenting the terrain into localized clusters for hand-documentation onto printed base maps first may optimize efficiency in capture efforts.

With sustained diligence in adding each year's new learnings to the knowledge base via consistent documentation approaches, the longitudinally evolving visual information system on Kikuhama will become an increasingly valuable community asset.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

In the bustling heart of Kyoto, nestled between the graceful flow of the Kamogawa river and the historic Takasegawa canal, lies the district of Kikuhama. A place steeped in history, Kikuhama has borne witness to centuries of cultural evolution, its streets echoing with tales of Japan's past. However, in recent years, winds of change have begun to sweep through this venerable neighborhood, prompting a careful reevaluation of its future. As we embark on this journey to understand and shape the destiny of Kikuhama, we find ourselves at the intersection of tradition and modernization, sustainability and progress, preservation of cultural heritage, and the cherished values of a vibrant community.

As many locals sell their properties and move away, the opportunity to repurpose these spaces into guest houses and hotels arises (Fujitsuka, 2004). While some older residents choose to stay, the decrease in homeownership has led to a proliferation of vacant houses and lots. These empty properties not only weigh upon the area but also pose potential risks such as increased crime, excessive trash, rodent infestations, and heightened community anxiety (Garvin, 2013).

The essence of Kikuhama's appeal lies in the delicate equilibrium between preserving its rich cultural heritage and historical charm while simultaneously embarking on a sustainable revitalization journey. Our aim is to ensure that the unique character and tight-knit sense of community in Kikuhama remain at the forefront, even in the face of modernization.

Figure 1.1: Takasegawa Shomen Children's Park in Kikuhama (Google Earth, 2022)

Unfortunately, most of Kikuhama grapples with the imbalance between tradition and progress, presenting the formidable challenge of coming up with a plan that harmonizes these

aspects. This challenge leads us to look around the world to draw inspiration from places where cities have grappled with similar challenges and opportunities.

Barcelona's Gothic Quarter also offers valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities of preserving historical districts while adapting to modern demands. Facing challenges similar to those in Kyoto, Barcelona's Gothic Quarter had to address the growing influx of tourists while also preserving its historical character (Roberts, 2019). However, it emerged from these pressures with a model that harmoniously integrates centuries-old architecture with modernity.

In this enchanting neighborhood, you will find Gothic structures dating back to the Middle Ages coexisting seamlessly with a vibrant street life, trendy boutiques, and modern cafes (Figure 1.7). The meticulous preservation efforts in this district have effectively transformed into a living museum, where contemporary businesses thrive within the embrace of historic structures. The result is a district that not only flourishes economically through tourism but also manages to preserve its cultural integrity (Gant, 2014).

Figure 1.2: Canonical House reconstructed by Jeroni Martorell (1930)

Figure 1.3: Royal Square in Barcelona by Kristina Spisakova (2017)

The district of Kikuhama stands at a crossroads of tradition and modernity, history, and progress. As we embark on this transformative journey, drawing inspiration from the alleys of

Barcelona's Gothic Quarter, we are guided by the profound lessons of sustainable preservation and community engagement. These global narratives serve as beacons illuminating the path forward for Kikuhama. By embracing our cultural heritage and empowering our community, we aim not just to preserve the echoes of our past but to weave them into a vibrant, sustainable future. Through collaborative efforts, adaptive reuse, and unwavering community spirit, we endeavor to create a Kikuhama that cherishes its history while embracing the promise of a flourishing tomorrow

Chapter 2: Background and Literature Review

This chapter explores the main research topics that we studied in order to understand the scope of our project. We researched the history of Japan and Kikuhama, urban revitalization strategies, and the impacts of tourism on neighborhoods and communities. These topics are outlined in detail in this chapter.

To understand the historical context, we delved into Japan's rich history to understand the city of Kyoto and the distinctive character of Kikuhama (Section 2.1). To gain a deeper understanding of the architectural backdrop shaping our project, we examined Japanese architecture and the housing challenges presented in Kikuhama (Section 2.2). Understanding the intricacies of urban planning was imperative, and we researched topics such as sustainable development, mapping, the complexities of gentrification, and the evolving landscape of neoliberal policies (Section 2.3). Lastly, recognizing the pivotal role of tourism in Kikuhama's future, we conducted an analysis of the drivers of tourism, explored the phenomenon of tourism gentrification, and dissected the specific dynamics that influence Kyoto's tourism sector (Section 2.4).

By understanding these background topics, we aim to equip ourselves with the essential knowledge and context needed to navigate the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead, ultimately working towards a Kikuhama that thrives as a testament to both its history and its potential for revitalization.

2.1 Introduction to Japan

2.1.1 History of Japan

The history of Japan unfolds as a captivating saga of resilience, and cultural transcendence. From its early origins shrouded in myth to the harrowing aftermath of World War II, Japan's historical narrative embodies the pursuit of identity, adaptation, and progress. Through each epoch, Japan emerges as a mosaic of tradition and modernity, offering insights into the complex interplay between a nation's heritage and its evolving place in the global arena.

The Meiji Restoration: Guided by Emperor Meiji, the Meiji era brought about a period of profound modernization and reform (Urushima, 2019). It saw the abandonment of feudal

structures that had bound Japan for centuries, replacing them with a merit-based system. The samurai relinquished their swords, and regional lords ceded power to a centralized government led by an emperor (Huffman, 2003). Land reforms and industrialization reshaped Japan's agrarian landscape and propelled it into the modern age. The Meiji Restoration not only transformed Japan's political landscape but also paved the way for its emergence as a global player.

Post World War II Resilience: The mid-20th century presented Japan with unprecedented challenges as it emerged from the ruins of World War II. In 1945, Japan found itself under Allied occupation, which oversaw significant changes in the country's political and societal structure (Office of the Historian, n.d.). Constitutional reforms, rooted in democratic ideals, breathed new life into a society recovering from militarism. The once-powerful Japanese military was disbanded, setting the stage for an era of peace and prosperity.

The subsequent decades witnessed a remarkable period of recovery and growth often referred to as the "Japanese Economic Miracle" (Shiohara, 2023). Japan, driven by unwavering determination, embarked on a rapid journey of post-war reconstruction. In less than a decade, the country's devastated infrastructure was rebuilt, and industries, particularly manufacturing and technology, propelled Japan to become an economic powerhouse.

This historical context sets the stage for our project in Kikuahama, which focuses on urban revitalization in the Kikuhama district of Kyoto. Understanding Japan's journey from ancient times to its post-World War II resurgence provides valuable insights into the societal and economic transformations that have shaped the region. Japan's transformation from Feudal times to the Meiji Restoration highlights the establishment of new industries and changes in land use (*Land Chapter | 水土里の軌跡*, n.d.) and post World War II reconstruction efforts changed the economy and workforce of the area (Hashizume, 2021). This historical perspective not only enhances our understanding of the region but serves as a guiding beacon for our urban revitalization project, offering insights into the nuanced challenges and opportunities that lie ahead.

2.1.2 History and Culture of Kyoto

The heart of Japan, Kyoto, is more than a city; it is a living testament to the interplay of history, culture, and tradition. With a legacy spanning over a thousand years as the imperial

capital, Kyoto stands as a veritable time capsule, where the modern world converges harmoniously with the rich tapestry of the past. The city, filled with ancient temples and preserved customs offers insights into the depth and allure of this captivating city.

Significance as Japan's Capital: In the annals of Japanese history, 794 C.E. emerges as a pivotal moment. It was during this year that Emperor Kammu (Kanmu) designated Kyoto as the capital, christening it "Heian-kyo", which translates to "Capital of Peace and Tranquility" (Cartwright, 2017). The selection of Kyoto as the imperial seat heralded an era of cultural renaissance. This city became the epicenter of artistic and cultural innovation, where poetry, literature, and the performing arts flourished (Cary, 2017). Kyoto cultivated courtly etiquette and the Japanese way of life, carving its identity as a fountain of culture. Even when Kyoto was no longer Japan's administrative capital, it remained the ceremonial and spiritual heart of the nation.

Preservation Efforts: Kyoto's commitment to preserving its rich heritage transcends duty; it is a sacred vow to history itself. As the guardian of Japan's cultural treasures, the city bears a weighty responsibility: ensuring the protection of these riches for generations to come.

Kyoto's commitment to preserving the authenticity of its historical districts, such as Gion and Higashiyama, is evident through meticulous conservation efforts that uphold the charm of the past (Traditional Kyoto, 2023). Stringent regulations govern every aspect of these districts' aesthetics, dictating everything from the colors adorning their facades to the materials used in renovations (Nishimura, 2020). Despite these preservation initiatives, Kyoto faces contemporary challenges, notably illustrated by debates surrounding a proposed 20-story, 5-star hotel in the central business district (Nakasendoway, 2021). Traditionalists express concerns that such a development could disrupt Kyoto's ambiance and harm its character, with temples sharing worries about the visual impact on the city's skyline. To navigate these challenges, Kyoto has enacted preservation laws. One of the laws enacted was the 1966 Ancient Capitals Preservation Law by which historically valuable old shrines, temples and monuments that are in harmony with their vicinities were designated as Historical Climate Preservation District, aiming to guide urban development and strike a delicate balance between tradition and modernity (Ikebe, 2012).

Among Kyoto's remarkable preservation successes are its UNESCO World Heritage Sites, including treasures like the Golden Pavilion (Kinkaku-ji). These sites have undergone preservation and restoration efforts, providing the world a glimpse into Japan's history (Hays,

2018). These endeavors safeguard both tangible and intangible heritage, while paying homage to the past as it coexists with the present and looks towards the future.

Chō (neighborhood associations): During the Sengoku period in the 16th century, the neighborhood association of Kyoto, or chō, emerged as an important institution in Kyoto as the city grew rapidly and economic activity flourished after a long period of war (Kobayashi, 2017). Each chō has its own rules, called chō shikimoku or chō sadame, covering property transactions, rituals, festivals, and dispute resolution. These rules adapted over time. The system persisted through the Meiji Restoration in 1868 and evolved into a municipal structure with neighborhood representatives (chō toshiyori) later becoming chō sodai (Tanwattana, 2012). In 1897, Public Agreement Associations (kōdō kumiai) were established within chō to manage functions like firefighting and sanitation. During the early 20th century, the nationwide neighborhood association system (chōnaikai) was modeled after Kyoto's chō for wartime efficiency . After WWII, chōnaikai was dissolved due to its militaristic history, but neighborhood groups reformed (Ajisaka, 2000).

Today, Kyoto's chō remain semi-formal community organizations, preserving traditions, facilitating events, liaising with authorities, and supporting local initiatives (Japan Living, 2023). They have adapted over time, showcasing local autonomy and resilience.

Tourism: Kyoto exemplifies the tension between preserving history and modernizing for tourism. After WWII, groups formed to protect historical sites, and laws were passed. But many significant sites were still destroyed in the name of modernization, actually hurting the tourist industry. (Horita, 2017). As seen in Figure 2.1, quite a few tourist areas are concentrated within a small area in Kyoto. While some areas have added tourist-focused shops and restaurants, these changes are minor compared to losing heritage sites. With over 2 million foreign tourists annually (Inoue, 2023), Kyoto cannot completely resist modernization from tourism. But through regulations, the city has minimized damage to its history and culture. Kyoto strives to find balance as a historical landmark as well as a modern tourist destination.
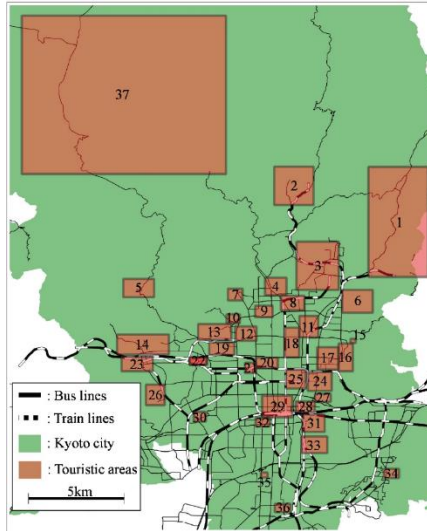
Figure 2.1: Touristic areas in Kyoto city (Tomoki Nishigaki et al., 2023)
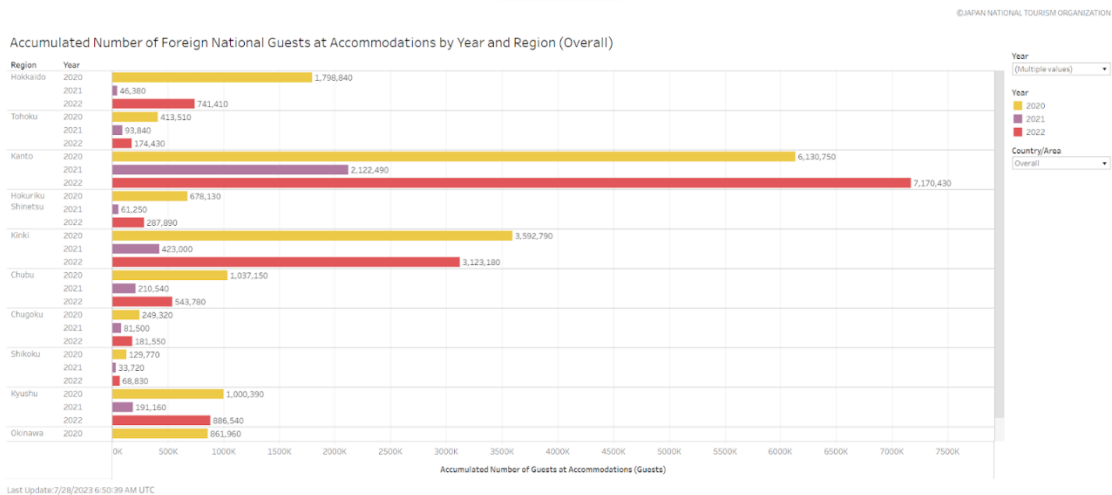
Figure 2.2: Accumulated Number of Foreign National Guests at Accommodations by Year and Region (Japan National Tourism Organization, 2023)

2.1.3 Kikuhama, District of Kyoto

Situated adjacent to the tranquil Kamo River of Kyoto's eastern region, the district of Kikuhama emerges as an intriguing subject for scholarly investigation. Frequently eclipsed by its more celebrated counterparts, Kikuhama's appeal resides in its subtle yet profound significance, representing a locus embodying the enduring resilience of Kyoto's cultural identity.

Historical Significance: Kikuhama is part of Kyoto's Shimogyo ku, and it' historical roots trace back to an era when it was a notorious red-light district, a name that once carried the weight of illicit dealings and the shadowy presence of the Yakuza, Japan's organized crime

syndicate (Japan Experience, n.d.). The district was a hub for brothels and clandestine operations, casting a cloud of notoriety over the area.

The Hashimoto Yukaku district, like Kikuhama, was also a red light district under the control of the Yakuza for much of its history. The residents of the Hashimoto district, to this day, keep its past under covers. In an interview, a 79-year-old resident of the district said, "There is no need to remind our children of the past. Some residents do not want people to know about it" (The Nation, 2023). This sentiment is shared by residents of previous red-light districts all around Kyoto. Professor Akira Ide from Kanazawa University explains that the reason why it is so difficult to preserve and study yukaku history is because these areas are so controversial to Japanese history. These were places with the shadow of their criminal past imprinted in their walls, and because of this, the townscape of these districts is being replaced by ordinary houses and parking lots (The Nation, 2023).

Current Kyoto and Kikuhama: Today, Kyoto is a bustling metropolis, home to over 1.5 million residents, making it one of Japan's largest cities (City Population, 2022). In recent years, Kyoto has grappled with the challenges of modernization and tourism. Efforts have been made to reduce clutter and regulate building designs since 2007 through the Miyako Landscape Guidelines, seeking a balance between the preservation of Kyoto's cultural heritage and the demands of a modern urban center (Garnelis et al, 2020). Figure 2.3 shows the difference between a Family Mart sign in Kyoto vs. in other places around Japan. The Family Mart sign in Kyoto does not boast its brand's loud colors and is instead in the brown/white color palette as described in the Miyako Landscape Guidelines. Kyoto's enduring appeal lies in its ability to evolve while staying true and connected to its history.

Figure 2.3: Family Mart in Kyoto vs. Family Mart elsewhere in Japan by Victor Gusukuma (2020)

Currently, Kikuhama stands at a crossroads, poised for a transformative resurgence. With the implementation of urban revitalization efforts (Besch, 2019), the district has the

potential to transcend its historical stigma and embrace a brighter future. The vision for Kikuhama is one of sustainability, fostering a flourishing and close-knit community that breathes new life into this once-decaying neighborhood. By harnessing the district's rich history and strategic location within Kyoto, Kikuhama has the opportunity to redefine itself as a desirable destination, where the echoes of its past are woven into a tapestry of modernity and cultural vitality.

2.2 Past IQP Data

Mapping Data: We can use the previous IQP's mapping data to identify crucial buildings. There are two important datasets, the map created using computer aided design (*Figure 2.4 left*), and the data that categorizes each building on the map (*Figure 2.4 right*). Shown below is the breakdown of each category in which you can more accurately see the difference in data between 2019 and 2021.

Table 2: Comparison of Lot Numbers and Building Percentage Between 2019 and 2021

2019 Map of Kikuhama, Kyoto			Color Legend	2021 Map of Kikuhama, Kyoto		
Percentage (%)	Number of Lots	Lot Category		Lot Category	Number of Lots	Percentage (%)
61.49	313	Residential Buildings		Residential Buildings	220	41.50
9.04	46	Local Businesses		Local Businesses	86	16.20
10.02	51	Guesthouses		Guesthouses	59	11.13
		N/A		Unknown	41	7.70
3.93	20	Parking Lots		Parking Lots	38	7.20
3.34	17	Shuttered or Closed Buildings		Shuttered or Closed Buildings	22	4.20
1.57	8	Hotels		Hotels	20	3.77
4.91	25	Storage or Warehouses		Storage or Warehouses	18	3.40
4.52	23	Empty Lots		Empty Lots	14	2.60
1.18	6	Places of Worship		Places of Worship	11	2.00
		N/A		Schools	1	0.18

Figure 2.4: Map of Kikuhama, and Data from the Map (WPI, 2021)

Evidently, there has been a reduction in the number of vacant lots, with some repurposed as active parking facilities and others developed into new structures. In contrast, the amount of closed buildings has increased. In parallel, the newly erected buildings on formerly vacant lots are expected to exhibit a departure from traditional design, leaning towards a more contemporary and modern aesthetic. Through a discerning examination of these categories, we gain insights into the prevailing architectural trajectory within the Kikuhama locale.

The 2021 IQP group was forced to map the Kikuhama area in Worcester due to the Covid pandemic. Because of this we will have to take their findings with a grain of salt. The amount of unknown buildings will throw off the rest of the buildings considering the discrepancies in other categories. For example, the 2019 IQP has approximately 100 more residences than the 2021 IQP. It is hard to believe that in 2 years 20% of the neighborhood's residents were either abandoned or repurposed. Because of this, the majority of the comparisons we will make will be between the 2019 and 2023 datasets.

2.3 Urban Planning

2.3.1 Sustainable Urban Development:

Urban landscapes worldwide in the 21st century transformation face complex challenges balancing sustainability, equity and resilience. Sustainable urban development provides an essential framework guiding growth to achieve social, economic and environmental goals. This approach promotes strategies like walkable neighborhoods, affordable and diverse housing, green transit, integrating nature, fostering community engagement and preserving heritage (Sustainable Urban Development, 2018). In the historic Kyoto district of Kikuhama, this project presents an opportunity to evaluate alignment with sustainability objectives. We can collect data assessing if recent growth is achieving equitable and resilient outcomes. Field observations, geospatial analysis, and community input can examine factors like housing diversity, transit access, green space, and cultural heritage. Comparing findings to sustainability benchmarks will help identify where Kikuhama currently falls short and inform proposals for improvement. Integrating traditional elements into revitalization will be key for honoring heritage. By linking to established sustainability criteria, the Kikuhama mapping aims to guide equitable urban growth amid rapid change.

2.3.2 Mapping

The rapid growth of informal settlements poses challenges for equitable urban mapping and development, as cadaster data often overlooks marginalized communities; however, as Gram-Hansen et al. demonstrate, machine learning and satellite imagery can help identify and analyze the needs of overlooked groups to direct aid (Gram-Hansen et al., 2019). In Kikuhama,

while informal settlements may not be a key focus, the mapping project could similarly leverage technology to represent the district inclusively. We can draw on the High Line example, where repurposing abandoned infrastructure into a public park catalyzed revitalization but also gentrification, showing how cities must balance improvements with protecting vulnerable residents (Diller et al., n.d.). Kikuhama's historic canal infrastructure represents an opportunity for adaptive reuse that uplifts the community, applying lessons on inclusion learned from the High Line. By guiding growth that sustains rather than displaces residents, the mapping project can help Kikuhama's diverse population benefit equitably from neighborhood improvements.
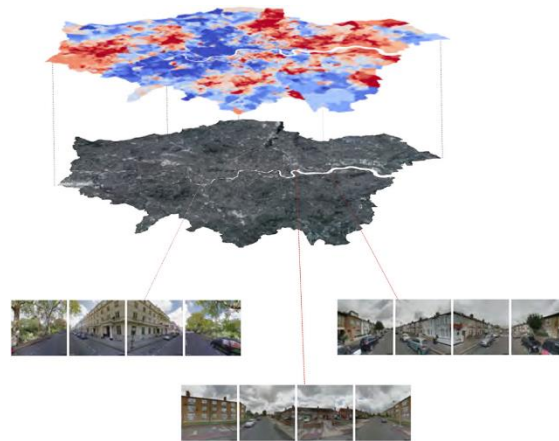
Figure 2.5: Satellite imagery for measuring income, overcrowding, and environmental deprivation (Suel et al., 2021)

2.3.3 Gentrification

The gentrification patterns in Brooklyn's Bushwick neighborhood highlight revitalization's complex impacts and displacement risks, as pioneering artists organically transformed warehouses without immediately displacing poorer residents, but subsequent luxury development waves led to rapidly rising rents that displaced many (Singhal, 2016). Similar trends manifest across Asian cities, where state-backed redevelopment initiatives actively displace marginalized informal settlement residents to enable upscale amenities catering to elites, as seen in Bangkok (Kidokoro et al., 2022). Looking closer to Tokyo we can see the number of high-rises displacing poorer residents and the land price in those areas (Figure 2.6 & 2.7)
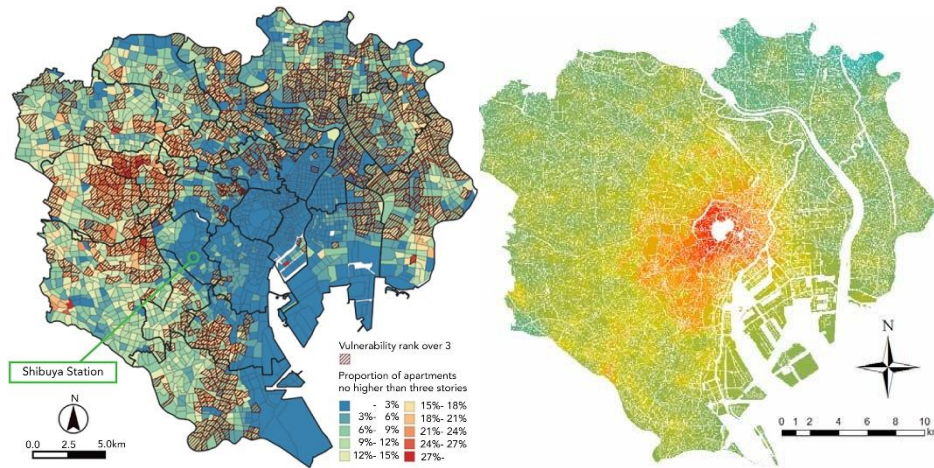
Figures 2.6 & 2.7 Map of Tokyo
2.6 Left: Apartment Heights (Kidokoro, Fukuda, et al., 2022)
2.7 Right: Land Price Change in Tokyo (Inoue et al., 2007)

Gentrification expanded outward from Kyoto's central business district (CBD) between 2005-2009 and 2014-2018, as evidenced by major land price increases in the CBD during these periods (Figure 2.7) (Yoshida, 2022). At the same time, population data revealed growth in the 15-64 years age group in the CBD and outskirts from 2005-2015, while the elderly population declined in nearby areas such as Higashiyama (Yoshida, 2022). This demographic shift suggests young professionals were displacing older residents. In 2007, new building height restrictions under the Kyoto Landscape Ordinance limited development, especially in the CBD. This policy, known as "downzoning," drove up land values and initiated a "first wave" of gentrification.
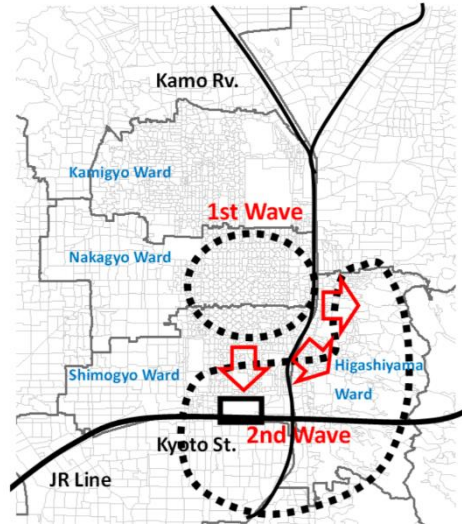
Figure 2.8: Waves of Gentrification (Yoshida, 2022)

Additionally, a 2016 revision relaxing rules on small lodging houses led to a boom in Airbnb-type vacation rentals across Kyoto (Kato, 2020). Table 2.1 reveals that guesthouse density negatively impacted household changes, yet hotel density showed no effect. Standard hotels have a secondary and less direct impact on tourist gentrification compared to short-term rentals. Hotels tend to transform the local business environment rather than the housing market. Areas with many hotels become dedicated "tourist spaces", where businesses cater more to tourists for higher profits. So, while hotels may attract more tourists, they mainly change the commercial landscape, unlike short-term rentals which directly affect residential housing. This implies the rapid guesthouse increase, rather than hotels, drove the household decline. Numerous houses vacated by the elderly were converted into tourist lodging, producing a "second wave" of gentrification.

	B	SE	p
Density of Guesthouses (N/m^2)	-3283.735	1501.592	0.029
Density of Hotels (N/m^2)			
Density of Ryokans (N/m^2)			
Density of Hotel & Ryokans (N/m^2)			
(Constant)	2.532	0.327	0

B: regression coefficient, SE: standard error, p: significance level.

Table 2.1: Effect of the number of household changes on the density of hotels (Kato, 2020)

The increase in lodging houses was particularly concentrated in districts bordering the CBD, like Higashiyama and Shimogyo, where aging populations had declined. While preserving

historic urban fabric and promoting tourism by offering public benefits, Kyoto's experience shows these policies can also accelerate gentrification and demographic turnover (Yoshida, 2022). The consequences for disadvantaged older residents' merit thoughtful consideration.

For Kikuhama, we can trace gentrification indicators like rising housing costs to assess if long-term residents are being displaced amid changes. Mapping can also identify spaces of community-centered transformation that uplift rather than uproot residents. By highlighting vulnerable groups as anchors of Kikuhama's heritage and directing development accordingly, we can illuminate inclusive growth sustaining the district's diversity.
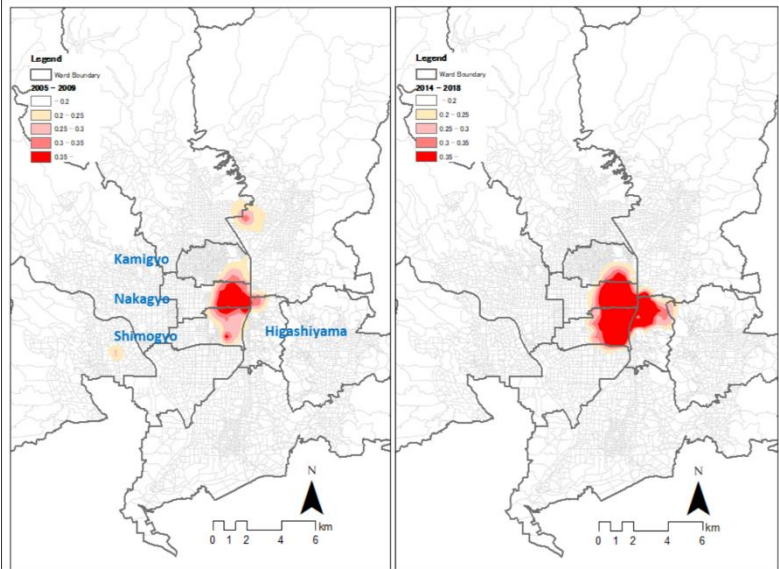
Figure 2.9: Increase Ratio of Land Price of Kyoto in Two Periods. Left: 2005–2009 Right: 2014–2018 (Yoshida, 2022)
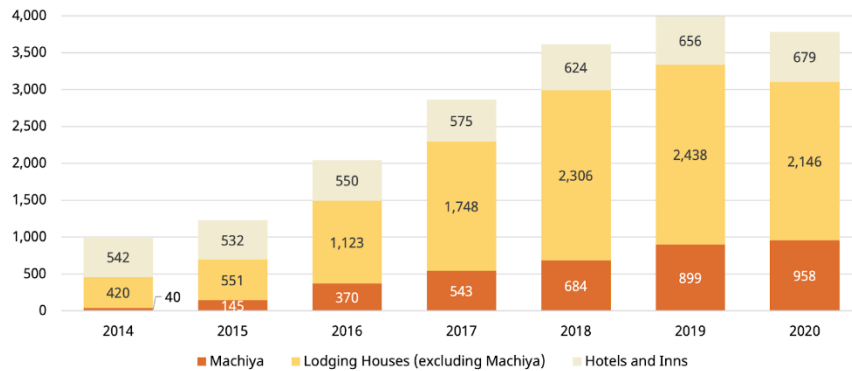
Figure 2.10: Increase in Permitted Businesses by the "Hotel Business Act" in Kyoto City 2014–2020 (Yoshida, 2022)

2.3.4 Neoliberal Shifts

Research on Asian megacities reveals how market-driven urban policies concentrate amenities and infrastructure in affluent central districts and gated communities while critically neglecting marginalized informal settlements, exacerbating inequality (Kim & Holifield, 2022). This glaring imbalance underscores an ethical imperative: development must meet all residents' needs. Although not an Asian megacity, signs of uneven investment may emerge in Kyoto's Kikuhama district amid rapid revitalization. Comprehensive mapping and tracking of socio-spatial indicators over time can reveal potential divides, assessing if lower-income areas are disproportionately underserved. Extensive on-site investigation and conversations with residents will further illuminate where targeted interventions are needed to ensure equitable access to amenities for all. By proactively mapping inequality, this community-centered project can provide compelling spatial evidence to guide policy reforms. The goal is balanced investment uplifting the entire neighborhood toward a more just urban future in Kikuhama.

2.4 Stakeholders

2.4.1 Residents

Thoughts on Tourism: The number of households has decreased due to the rapid increase in the number of guest houses from 2015 to 2020 in the central area of Kyoto City. With the increase of guest houses, there is also an increase of disturbance in the neighborhood as tourists

are generally seen as loud and inconsiderate. (Kato, 2020). Because of this, residents of Kyoto City, and by extension residents of Kikuhama feel negatively towards tourists.

Machizukuri: The Machizukuri, or "town building" is a community participation process in which people in the community balance peaceful living with the appropriate income of business. It uses the opinion of the residents to create policies and activities with personal and public benefit (Poomchalit, 2022). In other words, The Machizukuri voices what the community would like to preserve and improve the local public spaces in a collective manner (Amkreutz, 2022). This process is important to gather information on the wants and needs of the residents of Kikuhama. It is also important that it is an established community practice as it can gather an aspect of trust, we as outsiders would not be able to.

Residents and Households: The number of residents is also important to understanding the accuracy of our research into the residents of Kikuhama. In *Figure 2.11*, Kikuhama is the second to last row of data.

国勢調査統計区別推計人口（令和3年11月1日現在）				
国勢統計区	世帯数	総数	男	女
下京区	48,237	82,344	37,865	44,479
修徳	2,240	3,544	1,546	1,998
尚徳	1,425	2,346	1,021	1,325
植柳	1,668	2,615	1,222	1,393
皆山	2,408	3,361	1,507	1,854
安寧	1,231	1,927	896	1,031
梅逕	441	690	339	351
大内	2,251	4,569	2,254	2,315
七条	3,737	8,030	3,886	4,144
西大路	2,185	4,158	1,969	2,189
七条第三	4,194	8,796	4,139	4,657
光徳	3,172	6,548	3,007	3,541
淳風	1,362	2,381	1,086	1,295
醒泉	2,983	5,002	2,174	2,828
郁文	2,864	4,254	1,940	2,314
格致	2,992	4,493	1,983	2,510
成徳	2,025	3,059	1,360	1,699
豊園	1,916	2,926	1,311	1,615
開智	1,368	2,007	920	1,087
永松	1,481	2,115	963	1,152
有隣	3,156	4,549	2,027	2,522
椎松	1,134	1,947	890	1,057
菊浜	1,168	1,703	819	884
崇仁	836	1,324	606	718

Figure 2.11: Population of Kikuhama Highlighted (# of Households, Total people, Men, Women) (City of Kyoto, 2018)

From this data, there are 1703 total people in Kyoto, 819 male, and 884 females. When conducting our research through surveys and interviews we can compare the amount of people we collect data from to the amount of people in the neighborhood. This way, we can determine how accurately our data portrays the residents of Kikuhama.

Buraku People: Historically, Shimogyo-ku has been home to a minority group known as the Tokushu Burakumin, often simply referred to as the Burakumin, meaning "special village. people" (Shimahara, 1984). These communities can be found throughout Japan, with prominent. groups residing in Kyoto. The Burakumin were marginalized and ostracized during the Tokugawa period (1603-1867) and continue to face discrimination through various social. policies, including opposition to intermarriage with members of the other social groups, religious bias, and residential segregation.

2.4.2 Business Owners

Yamauchi Foundation: The Yamauchi Foundation is the organization in charge of the Takase River Revitalization Project. Their goal with the region is to revitalize the once beautiful Takase river which has somewhat dried up due to damage to the seawall and leakage. They are providing the funds to carry out this initiative. Their end goal is to revitalize all Kikuhama over a 30-year period, and they are just starting with this river restoration (AMP, 2022). The previous years IQP has discovered that this initiative can sometimes be at odds with the desires of residents. This is because the workers of the river restoration project are cutting down greenery that is in their way (Amkreutz, 2022).

Our project sponsor Benoit has lived in the area for over 20 years. According to him, the dominance of the Nintendo family in acquiring machiya properties, along with their controversial demolition of two houses, has stirred discussions about the neighborhood's evolving landscape. Yamauchi Foundation's initial foray into the neighborhood introduced a hotel, but their second project, involving shipping container structures, has faced resistance from some locals. The controversial plans to alter the Takasegawa Canal, including the planting of GMO sakura and canal waterproofing, reflect ambitious development efforts, albeit with concerns about dwindling biodiversity in the area.

2.4.3 Neighboring Districts

Movement of People Within Kikuhama: In order to get an idea of the community within Kikuhama, we must ask ourselves questions such as who is there? One part of this question is asking whether people in Kikuhama are generally there to work, or if they reside in the neighborhood. Data from the 2019 IQP would suggest that there are more commuters leaving from Kikuhama than commuters entering, as seen in *Figure 2.12* (Besch, 2019).
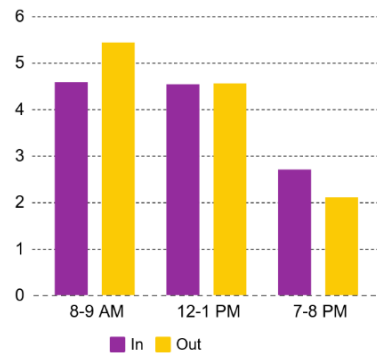
Figure 2.12: Movement of People in Kikuhama Per Minute (Besch, 2019)

Derived from this data is the fact that there are more people who live in Kikuhama, then there are people who go to the district to work. This data is informative; however, it only measures the commuter aspect of Kikuhama's population. The total population of Kikuhama (seen in *Figure 2.11*) is 1,703 people (City of Kyoto, 2018). From the data approximately one third of Kikuhama's population, meaning a significant number of people in the district are commuters.

2.4.4 Local Government

New Town Development Project: Starting in 2010, the local government in the Shimogyo Ward implemented a plan to guide the area's urban development for the next 10 years. This was to be done in a multitude of ways, with a few end goals that the government wanted to achieve. The most overarching goal that the government had was to create a stronger community within the Shimogyo ward, making the area a safe and inviting place to live. To achieve this, the government worked with residents, beautifying neighborhoods around the ward and promoting community events. Along with the supporting of communities, the local government also helped to preserve individual neighborhoods' histories. These programs show a general support for the

development of neighborhoods within the Shimogyo Ward and imply that the government would be invested in the revitalization of Kikuhama. However, this development isn't just for the good of the residents that live in the ward. Multiple times the idea of making the area a place where visitors don't just pass through, instead spending time there, is introduced (City of Kyoto, 2011). The government is also concerned with attracting visitors to the ward and is doing so while promoting community growth.

2.4.5 Tourists

Why Tourists?: Although it is tempting to ignore the desires of tourists and only focus on the people that actually live in the Kikuhama community, their presence cannot be passed over. Data from the 2021 IQP indicates that about 15 percent of the total lots in the district are either guesthouses or standard hotels. Now in 2023, under the Japanese Private Lodging Business Act, there are 5 properties in the Kikuhama district that are considered private lodging (Appendix F for data). Not only is the amount of tourist accommodations a significant percentage of the lots in Kikuhama, it has actually increased by 3.31 percent in the years from 2019 to 2021.

What do Tourists Want?: In Kyoto the majority of tourists are interested in the historical significance of the city (Horita, 2017). However, this isn't the only thing tourists look for when deciding where to travel. While a location's history is important, a factor of almost equal importance is its relative modernity. Tourists look for up-to-date accommodation, preferring to stay in a place of comfort while traveling to historic sites. This will most likely hold true in Kikuhama, and should influence how tourists are taken into account when considering the different stakeholder parties.

2.5 Conclusion

Blending tradition and innovation, this project focuses on the equitable revitalization of Kyoto's Kikuhama district, poised for renewal after overcoming its past stigma. Through interdisciplinary analysis, we aim to inform policies upholding Kikuhama's diverse and vibrant urban community. Our background research revealed critical context: Japan's evolution from feudalism to modernity highlights the complex dynamics between heritage and progress defining its national narrative. Kyoto stands as the spiritual heart of this narrative with its imperial legacy and tireless dedication to preserving culture amid modernization pressures. Kikuhama embodies

this timeless resilience, now ready for sustainable rebirth. Moving forward, balancing preservation and development presents challenges needing holistic solutions.

Keeping this research and our objective in mind, questions emerge needing answers. How do we manage tourism after urban revitalization of Kyoto? How do we integrate Japanese architectural elements into our proposals, ensuring inclusive growth and enhancing sustainability? How has the district changed since the last IQP group visited Kikuhama? We explore these questions in detail and create proposals to solve them in our next chapter.

Seeking answers through updated data collection, spatial analysis, and community perspectives can provide insights to guide decision-making. Ultimately, by learning from the past while innovating for the future, we hope to help Kikuhama write a new chapter as a thriving, equitable and resilient urban district.

Chapter 3: Methodology

Our overall goal for our project was to map the Kikuhama district of Kyoto, and develop proposals for revitalization while considering sustainability, preservation of cultural heritage, and community. In terms of methodology, our project utilized the interpretation of social factors like culture, income, discrimination, etc., and advanced mapping technologies to gain insights into the Kikuhama area. Our aim was to offer a novel perspective that will inform recommendations tailored to this particular locale. The specific goals of our project included:

3.1 Objective 1

To conduct an assessment of the Kikuhama district to gain an in-depth understanding of its current demographic composition and dynamics.

In recent years, the district of Kikuhama has undergone rapid changes driven by tourism development and investment. To gain a deeper understanding of the shifting demographic landscape and better inform policy decisions, a resident assessment study was undertaken. The study delved into the profiles and motivations and origins of current residents, investigated the reasons behind residents who have left, analyzed the motivations and origins of individuals purchasing land in Kikuhama, and examined the demographics and origins of individuals purchasing land in Kikuhama. By shedding light on the complex population dynamics at play, this assessment provided invaluable insights on how best to strike a balance between development and community stability in the evolving landscape of Kikuhama.

3.1.1 Analyze census data to understand demographic trends and shifts in Kikuhama's population.

In order to analyze the population trends in Kikuhama, we executed a methodological approach leveraging the Kyoto Open Data website. This online platform served as our primary source for accessing pertinent census data. The data, originally in Excel files and pdfs, posed a linguistic challenge due to its Japanese context. To overcome this obstacle and enhance our understanding of the data within these files, we undertook the translation of the data files into English.

Our analytical scope extended over several decades, spanning back to 1960, to capture a comprehensive historical perspective. The data included population figures, age distributions, number of households, birth rates, death rates, and people moving in and out of Kikuhama. This extensive timeframe facilitated a thorough examination of the population dynamics in Kikuhama. Subsequently, to gain further insights and anticipate further trends, we implemented a population prediction model. This model was designed to extrapolate and project potential shifts in the population based on the historical data. By employing this approach, we aimed to provide a nuanced analysis of the demographic evolution in Kikuhama over the years.

3.1.2 Identify and document current residents, including those facing changing circumstances.

To gain an in-depth understanding of the demographic landscape within Kikuhama, we conducted an assessment of Kikuhama's residents. This endeavor aimed to provide a profound understanding of the district's historical demographic composition and dynamics. Central to this effort was the meticulous identification and characterization of its diverse array of residents, each with a unique set of circumstances that contributed to the rich tapestry of Kikuhama's community.

This demographic characterization endeavor encompassed individuals from a broad spectrum of backgrounds and life stages. From the long-standing elderly residents who had witnessed the district's evolution over the years to the newer, younger renters who brought fresh perspectives and energy, every facet of Kikuhama's population was examined. The process delved into the intricacies of household size, shedding light on the dynamics of families and shared living arrangements. Furthermore, the assessment analyzed income levels, a crucial aspect that shaped the socio-economic diversity within the district. Additionally, a keen focus was directed toward dissecting various housing arrangements, from traditional family homes to apartments and rental properties, capturing the essence of how residents interacted with their living spaces. By gathering these data points and attributes, we aspired to create a profile that encapsulated the essence of those who called Kikuhama home.

In essence, this characterization method sought to create a vivid portrait of the residents who were a part of the lifeblood of Kikuhama. Their diversity and unique circumstances were the pillars upon which the district's community thrived. Through this in-depth analysis, we aspired

to not only gain a comprehensive understanding of the district's historical demographic composition but also to lay the groundwork for informed decision-making that ensured Kikuhama's continued prosperity while preserving its rich cultural heritage.

3.1.3 Investigate the reasons behind residents who have left, their destination, and motivations for leaving.

To gain an understanding of Kikuhama's evolving demographic landscape, we recognized the significance of understanding former residents who have chosen to leave the district. Through a structured approach, we conducted exit interviews and surveys targeting individuals who have bid farewell to Kikuhama. Our primary objective was not only to ascertain their destinations but to delve into the intricacies of their motivations, which ultimately drove them to leave this once-familiar neighborhood.

These interviews offered a unique window into the decision-making process of former Kikuhama residents. We discovered whether they remained within the district, relocated within the city of Kyoto, or ventured outside the area entirely. Understanding the spatial dynamics of their departures provided valuable insights into the urban fabric and how Kikuhama's attractiveness compares to other localities within Kyoto. This knowledge was instrumental in mapping the flows of people and the areas that draw them away from Kikuhama, ultimately contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of the district's evolving social dynamics.

Moreover, the analysis of the collected data was extended beyond the surface, delving into the multitude of reasons behind these departures. By conducting surveys and exit interviews, we uncovered the underlying motivations - be they economic, social, cultural, or a combination thereof - that led former residents to relocate. This deeper insight into individual decision-making not only provided context but also served as a foundation for policymakers and urban planners seeking to shape the future of Kikuhama in a way that addresses the concerns and desires of its community members.

3.1.4 Analyze the individuals that own land, and Airbnb hosts within the district.

Property transactions in Kikuhama serve as a rich source of information, offering a comprehensive insight into the motivations and backgrounds of individuals investing in this district. Our research places a crucial emphasis on analyzing real estate transaction data,

providing nuanced insights into the diverse demographics, historical residences, and defining characteristics of those contributing to Kikuhama's evolving community.

A notable transformation is underway as property owners repurpose their homes into Airbnb rentals. This shift in land usage not only alters the physical landscape but also carries profound implications for the district's socio-economic fabric. Our research delved deeply into this phenomenon, gaining a comprehensive understanding of the demographics and origins of these property owners who play a pivotal role in reshaping Kikuhama.

To gather this information, we conducted on-site investigations, inspecting nameplates on buildings throughout the neighborhood to identify property owners. Additionally, we identified Airbnb listings in the area and explored any associated owners or stakeholders connected to these properties.

3.1.5 Conduct interviews with members of the neighborhood.

To gather insights, we used interviews as integral components of our research methodology. Our interview questionnaires are tailored to four key demographics: local business owners, students, and older members of the community. We chose these particular groups to cover the demographic of the district. Local business owners can shed light on the impact of urban revitalization efforts on local commerce, challenges faced by businesses, and opportunities for growth. Students represent the younger generation and future residents of Kikuhama. Older members of the community see the area in different ways than the younger population and have seen the area grow and change. Their perspectives can provide insights into the aspirations, preferences, and expectations of the community's future, helping shape urban development strategies that align with the evolving needs of younger demographics. Older community members likely possess historical knowledge and have witnessed the evolution of Kikuhama. Their perspectives can provide valuable insights into the cultural heritage, community traditions, and the potential impact of revitalization efforts on the existing social fabric.

These interviews focused on changes observed over the past four years, feelings regarding these changes, areas of cultural significance with preserving, distinctions between traditional and modern buildings, structures that stand out, and visions for future development and improvement. Our approach to selecting interviewees involved reaching out through email, and during our on-site presence in Japan, we actively engaged with shopkeepers, business

owners, and residents to conduct the interviews. Our interview questions are located in Appendix A and B for reference. This structured approach ensures that our research efforts are focused, meaningful, and aligned with the nature of Kikuhama's evolution.

3.2 Objective 2

To take a visual inventory of the Kikuhama district and document any findings.

After establishing an overview of the community in Kikuhama we took a visual inventory of the buildings. We did so by finding differences, or consistencies from the data of previous IQPs.

The first task to face within this objective was splitting the neighborhood into six main groups, and multiple subgroups based on street blocks (seen in *Figure 3.1*).
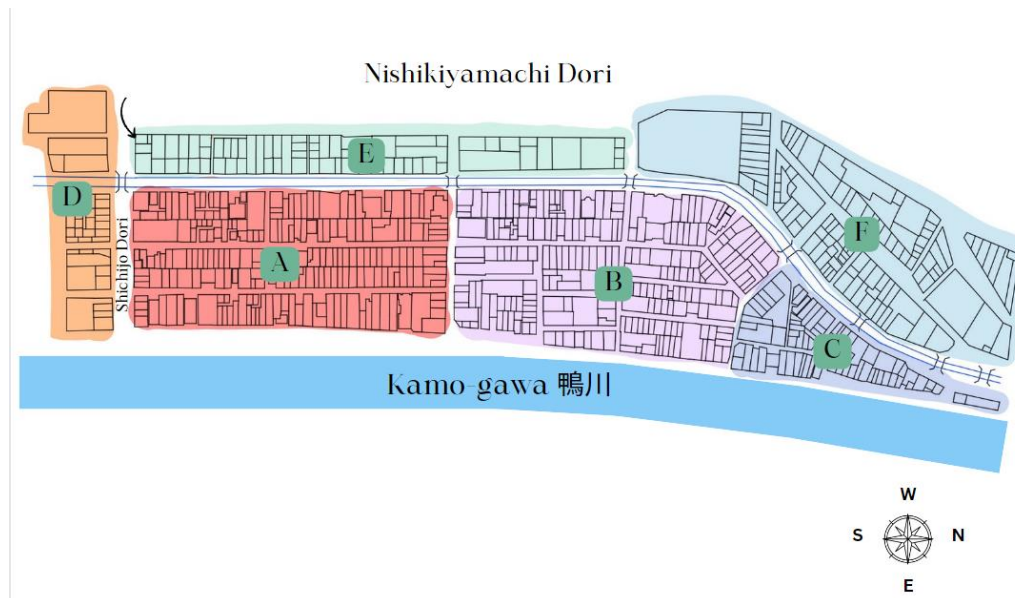
Figure 3.1: Map Sections in Kikuhama (2023)

After the categories were created, we gave each building a tag using the formula section-subsection-building number (ex. B-1-4). We kept the same order of buildings by starting in the top left corner of a subsection, as seen in the arrow next to E, and moving clockwise around the whole subsection. Section A-3 was the only exception, instead starting in the bottom left corner. We then created a spreadsheet with data in this format and input the data into a map on QGIS.

While we numbered all the buildings, we also categorized each building based on its use. These categories mainly revolved around the ones outlined in the 2021 IQP project and included

hotels, guest houses, residential homes, local businesses, places of worship, parking lots and empty lots. In addition to these we also looked for schools, parks, public buildings, museums, and properties that doubled as a business and a residence. If a building was abandoned, regardless of its previous use, it was labeled as such.

3.3 Objective 3

To create a digital visual overview of Kikuhama and share it through a website

Throughout the course of this project multiple different types of data were collected through various methods. Because of this data storage played an important role in ensuring that everything ran smoothly. There were two main data sets collected during the project, observational data taken from surveying the Kikuhama district on foot, and interviews performed with members of different sectors of Kikuhama.

Observational Data: The observational data was stored within multiple spreadsheets. For each building, its data was first stored within a sheet containing the buildings in its sub-section. This data included its label, observed building type, the property owner's name if available, and a current picture of the location. Once every building in the district had been recorded, all of the data was collected into a single spreadsheet. All of the earlier points of data were included for every building.

Interviews: Interviews, because of their more qualitative nature, had to be stored differently from the other data sets. In most cases the interview transcript was stored in an individual folder, along with a recording if possible. Along with this, the interviewer provided any notes that they took during the interview, or wrote down after it concluded, putting them into the same interview folder.

Mapping the Data: Collected data was used to create a map of the Kikuhama district. For this map the main dataset used was the observational data, as the interview data was not applicable. The software that was used to perform the mapping was QGIS, a free program that allows for the creation of 2D maps. To start, a baseline map was made that outlined all of the buildings included within the district. Next, data points were placed to indicate each of the buildings, containing an auto generated unique id, the building label we gave based on our naming convention, the type of building, whether the building was under construction, and the

property owner's name if possible. To finish the map off, each building was color coded based upon its type.

Website: A website was created using HTML, JavaScript, and CSS programming languages, hosted locally, to facilitate seamless access to the collected data for subsequent project groups. The incorporation of React.js, an open-source library for user interface creation, enhanced the site's interactive capabilities. The website's code was open sourced on GitHub, ensuring the post-project ownership transition to the school, thereby granting future groups the flexibility to modify it.

The website provided an accessible repository for the datasets amassed during the project, featuring an interactive map and presenting the group's conclusions. The site featured an informative page offering detailed insights into the project center, catering to the curiosity of students intrigued by the Kyoto location. This comprehensive approach to website development served not only to disseminate research outcomes effectively but also to foster a collaborative and secure platform for ongoing academic endeavors.

3.4 Limitations

The methodology outlined in this chapter presents several potential limitations that were addressed to ensure the reliability and validity of the research findings. One significant concern lay in the sampling strategy for interviews, which may not have fully represented the diversity of the Kikuhama population if certain demographics are inadvertently excluded or hard to reach. To address this, we expanded outreach efforts by utilizing local connections to help increase the diversity of participants, ensuring a more representative sample.

Another limitation we faced was that residents of the neighborhood warned us against taking photos or residences. To address this, we had to "be like shadows, like detectives" (Jaquet, 2023). Another way we addressed this issue was by explaining our "project in a very clear and simple way" to "generate some goodwill" (Sphar, 2023). Because of this, we were not able to take panoramic photos as we had previously hoped. That being said, we were still able to get individual photos, so changes to the buildings will still be visible.

When collecting data from the official census, we noticed that the map provided by the government had borders much larger than the one given to us by previous IQP groups. For any data pulled from the census, it wouldn't accurately represent the district unless the borders of our

own map expanded as well. Faced with the decision of spending extra time expanding the borders or not including census data at all, we choose to invest the time and grow our effective map to match that of the government's. Although this ended up taking more time than we initially planned for, it allowed our group, and any following groups, the ability to reference census data with confidence.

3.5 Project Timeline

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8
Meet with sponsor	Start interviewing residents				Finish up documentation of Kikuhama	Draft and finalize final IQP report	
Walk around neighborhood to get feel	Collect survey data				Finish up interviews	Create and practice final presentation	
Meet with local authorities, introduction	Document people's movements in and out of Kikuhama				Analyze survey data		
Meet with university students, translators	Document changes in the neighborhood						

Chapter 4: Introduction to Findings & Analysis

This section presents the key findings and analysis from the research study on the Kikuhama area in Kyoto. The findings and analysis aim to address the research questions and objectives outlined earlier in Section 3. By bringing together the key components of data, analysis, and discussion to shed light on the Kikuhama research context and research problem established at the beginning of the study.

4.1 Census

During the course of the research endeavor, we undertook an examination of available Kyoto regional census data. Our primary objectives centered around discerning nuanced insights into demographic shifts, population shifts, population dynamics, and geographical delineations, with a specific focus on the Kikuhama area throughout recent historical periods.

Notwithstanding our commitments to rigorous analysis, we encountered certain limitations during the scrutiny of Kyoto's census records. Predominantly, language barriers impeded a comprehensive interpretation of certain materials, as the intricacies of Japanese content were challenging to fully capture through translation, resulting in the selective extraction of pertinent excerpts. Furthermore, the inherent challenges posed by the eligibility and unusability of earlier historical records constrained our scope, compelling us to concentrate primarily on comparative analyses between the latest available reports from 2015 and 2020.

Nevertheless, the recent census data brought forth compelling revelations regarding notable trends within Kikuhama's evolving socio-demographic landscape. The juxtaposition of these findings against broader Kyoto city ward trends over the corresponding five-year interval yielded substantive insights. The intricate population metrics, maps, and neighborhood specific details provided an illuminating localized snapshot into Kikuhama's transformation amidst the rest of Kyoto's ongoing development.

4.1.1 Census Data (Overall)

The 2020 Kyoto census indicates the population of Kikuhama to be approximately 1701 current residents, representing a small 10.7% decline from the 1905 people recorded in 2015.

Total households numbered 1,174 in the latest 2020 count, down 9.41% from 1,296 five years prior.

In stark contrast, the broader Kyoto prefecture experienced a 0.8% population decrease between 2015 and 2020. According to the regional census data, the number of residents in Kyoto city decreased from 1.475 million to 1.463 million during the same period (Appendix G-N). This decrease in population, however, is accompanied by a 3.4% rise in total households citywide, indicative not only of a small population decline but also heightened demands for housing density.

This contrasting narrative suggests that while the larger Kyoto urban area continues to attract and lose residents and witness increased residential construction, Kikuhama faces a diminishing allure among the younger, professional demographic, resulting in a decline in both population and household numbers. The implications of this trend, particularly in the context of the burgeoning growth in surrounding high-rise wards, merit a deeper exploration into the driving forces behind these divergent trajectories.

Further analysis of the census data unveils that over 23% of Kikuhama residents in 2020 were aged 65 or over, a figure surprisingly lower than the citywide average of 28.2% for the elderly population. Additionally, the average household size in Kikuhama has exhibited a gradual reduction over the past few decades, decreasing from 1.54 persons per household in 2015 to 1.445 in the latest census. While this aligns with broader Japanese trends favoring smaller nuclear families, the discernibly swifter pace of reduction in Kikuhama stands in contrast to the relative stability observed in household sizes across the wider metropolitan area. These demographic nuances underscore the unique socio-cultural dynamics at play within the Kikuhama locality and warrant a nuanced investigation into the factors shaping its distinctive population trends.

4.1.2 Census Map

During our research on the census, it came to our attention that the number of households in the census data was far greater than the previously used Kikuhama map. For the past 80 years, the Kyoto Census map has stayed the same, especially the Kikuhama area. This area spans from the Kamogawa river on the east, the western buildings on the Nishi-Kiyamachi-dori, Gojo-dori on the north, and the southern buildings on Shichijo-dori (*Figure 4.1)*. The map previously used

by other WPI projects spanned Kamogawa river on the east, the buildings east of the Kamogawa, Gojo-dori on the north, and Shichijo-dori (*Figure 4.2*).
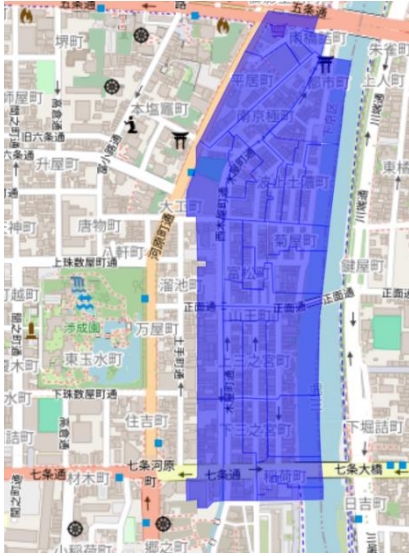
Figure 4.1: Kikuhama Census Map (2023)

Figure 4.2: Previous Kikuhama IQP Map (Kachadoorian et al., 2021)

This census map had approximately 25-35% more households than the map previously used by previous IQP's rendering any census data used obsolete. For 5 years, projects done by previous WPI students did not properly portray Kikuhama. While the previous incorrect map mainly includes buildings like residences, parking lots, abandoned lots, and small businesses, this census map includes different buildings like schools and parks.

By identifying and correcting the map that will be used for our research, visualizing how Kikuhama transforms over the years will become easier and more streamlined as we are now able to utilize census data and any changes that follow.

4.1.3 Kyoto City Statistical Monthly Report (Population)

Utilizing the vast Kyoto Open Data website to identify data that is catered about Kikuhama, we were able to find population data from the 1960 census and the Kyoto City Statistical Monthly Report. This report is "a [monthly] compilation of the latest information in all fields, including population, number of households, industrial economy, urban facilities, culture, and tourism, both city-wide and by administration (Kyoto City General Planning Bureau,

n.d.).” Year, month, number of households, number of populations, number of male, number of female, births, deaths, number of people who entered, and data on number of people who exit were collected.

Year	Date	Month	Household	Population	Man	Female	Birth	Death	Num People Entry	Num People Exit	Other
2015	15-Nov	November	1296	1905	934	971	0	1	24	25	2
2016	Nov-16	November	1268	1870	916	954	0	1	14	21	1
2017	Nov-17	November	1234	1807	868	939	1	4	11	22	0
2018	Nov-18	November	1198	1733	841	892	0	1	25	26	2
2019	Nov-19	November	1183	1715	850	865	0	0	13	14	0
2020	Nov-20	November	1172	1697	828	869	0	1	11	14	0
2021	Nov-21	November	1168	1703	819	884	0	1	12	12	3
2022	Nov-22	November	1210	1716	841	875	0	1	19	15	3
2023	23-Nov	November	1238	1764	853	911	0	1	28	13	0

Table 4.1: Kikuhama Population Data (2023)
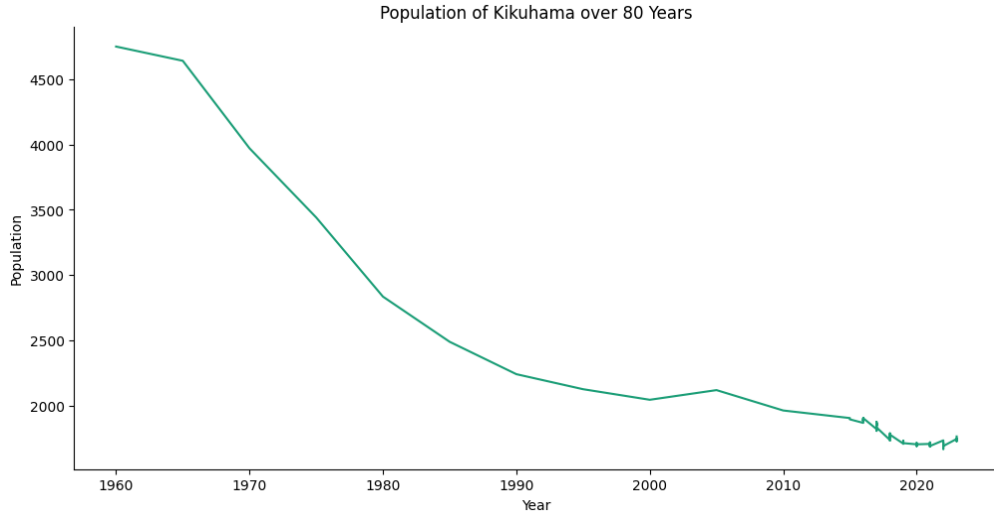
Figure 4.3: Population of Kikuhama over 80 Years (2023)

Using this data, to visualize how the Kikuhama area will grow, we fit a linear regression model to predict the future population of Kikuhama. This model only considers population and year as of right now and can accurately predict the future population with 91% accuracy. Using this prediction, we can see that with the current trends, the population of Kikuhama will continue to decrease at a slow rate.
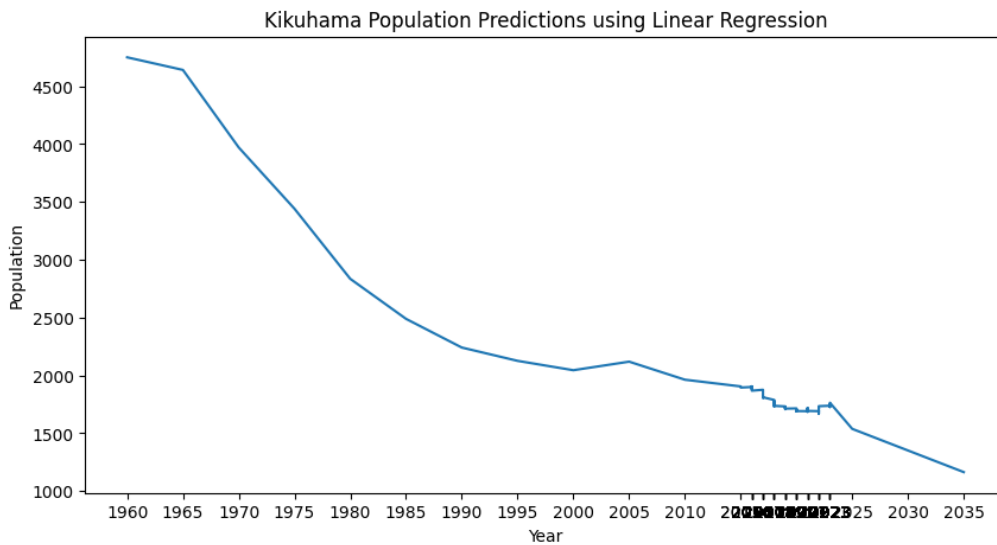
Figure 4.4: Linear Regression Population of Kikuhama Prediction (2023)

However, we utilized the Facebook Prophet model, a time series forecasting model that was open sourced by Facebook's data science team, which is optimized for business forecasting and operational time series data as it can fit non-linear trends better. This model results with 50 years in the future resulting in a predictable continuous decrease in population and after 2033, there is a possibility of the population increasing. All the code for these models and graphs can be seen in Appendix P. Hopefully as time continues, more people move into the area and bolster the already shrinking community.
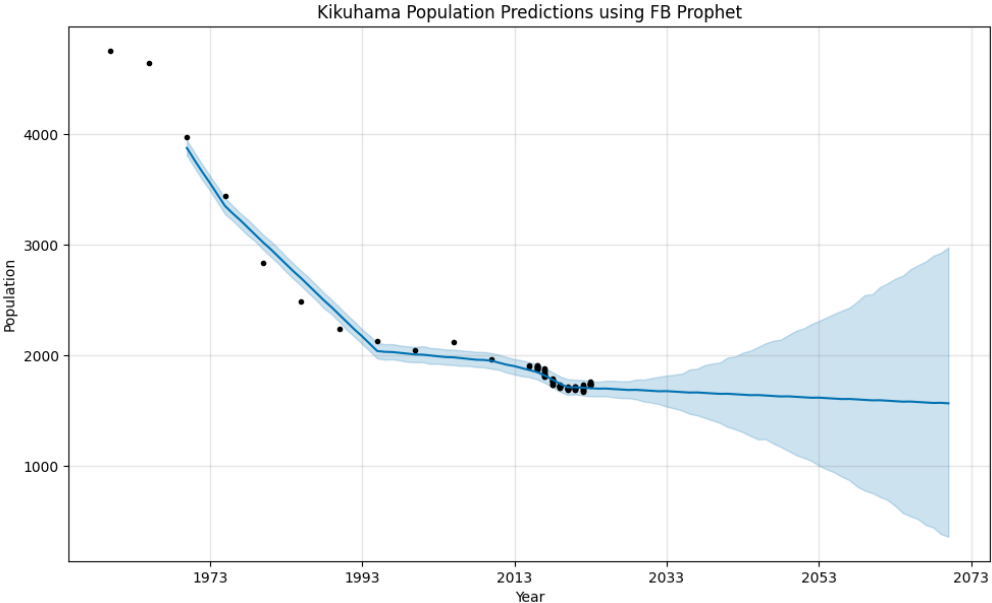
Figure 4.5: FB Prophet Population of Kikuhama Prediction (2023)

4.1.4 Census Conclusion

Overall, delving into the available Kyoto regional census data unveiled several telling trends about Kikuhama's shifting population and demographics in recent years. When positioned against wider city growth patterns, the population declines and transformations surface a potential need for greater support, resources, and appeal among the Kikuhama community specifically amidst Kyoto's overall expansion. The census analysis provides a fact-based foundation for evaluating residential, development, business, and tourism impacts on Kikuhama. As modern Kyoto continues rapidly evolving, ensuring equitable revitalization of its constituent local areas will require ongoing understanding of these data.

4.2 Mapping Data

The neighborhood map created with QGIS for our 2023 analysis expands significantly upon efforts from previous years to fully align with the Kyoto Census map boundaries. Due to the widened scope of our mapped area, we can utilize updated building data in conjunction with newer census data to conduct a more accurate examination of the neighborhood.

Integrating the expanded datasets required adding each missing building to census blocks, but it provides an incredibly detailed view of the neighborhood makeup. As seen below in Table 4.2, we categorized each identified structure by type, then further sorted by percentage prevalence within Kikuhama.

Color Legend	Building Category	# of Building	% of Building
	Residential	397	53.87
	Guesthouse	74	10.04
	Business	72	9.77
	Abandoned	68	9.23
	Parking Lot	50	6.78
	Business/Residential	31	4.21
	Empty Lot	18	2.44
	Hotel	16	2.17
	Temple	4	0.54
	Government Buildings	3	0.41
	Museums	2	0.27
	Schools	1	0.14
	Parks	1	0.14

Table 4.2: Building Categories (2023)

With 397 identified residential buildings, we can estimate the average number of occupants per residence by dividing the total neighborhood population of 1764 people by the number of homes. This results in approximately 4.44 people per residential building. However,

this estimation should be considered cautiously, as both single family homes and large multi-unit apartment high rises are grouped under the residential category despite their vastly different occupancy levels.

The expansion of our map to align with the census boundaries opened up beneficial new dimensions of data collection, such as the ability to distinctly identify less common building types like museums and parks. Moving forward, having these additional categories available in our building data will enable more targeted analyses that were not previously possible. For example, cross-referencing the number of museums or entertainment venues against demographic data may uncover interesting usage patterns among different age groups or ethnicities in our community.

4.3 Changes from Past Years

To understand how the neighborhood is changing, we compared our gathered data on building categories to the 2 previous IQPs. As the map area has expanded, comparing the data directly would be inaccurate. Therefore, only data of sections A, B and C are compared.
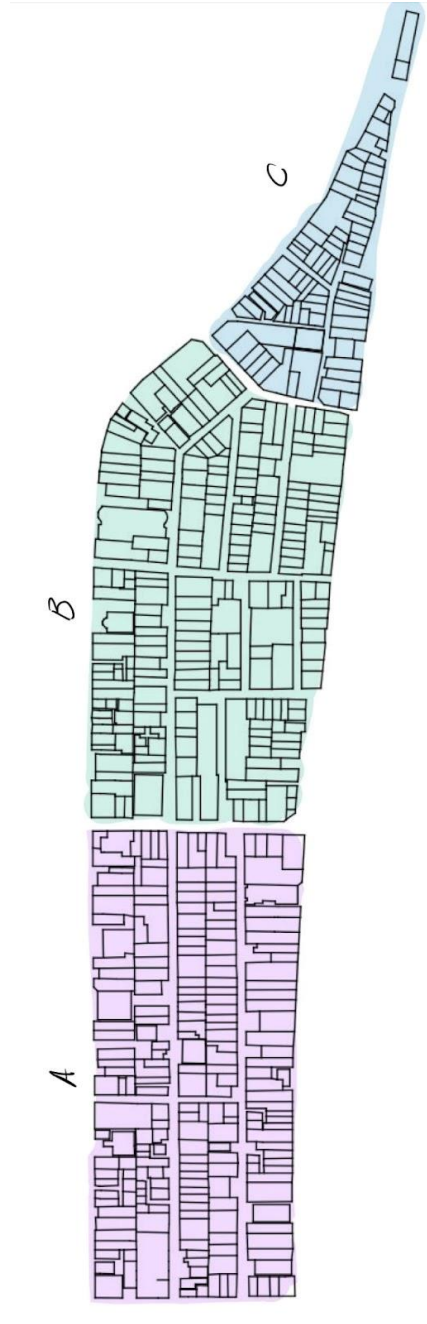
Figure 4.6: Smaller Map of Sections A, B, and C (2023)

We have compiled the data from this and previous years into a side-by-side comparison to get a better idea of what is changing.

Color Legend	Building Category	2019 # of Building	2019 % of Building	2021 # of Building	2021 % of Building	2023 # of Building	2023 % of Building
	Residential	313	61.49	220	41.50	282	53.82
	Business	46	9.04	86	16.20	53	10.11
	Business/Residential	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19	3.63
	Guesthouse	51	10.02	59	11.13	56	10.69
	Hotel	8	1.57	20	3.77	13	2.48
	Empty Lot	23	4.52	14	2.60	12	2.29
	Parking Lot	20	3.93	38	7.20	32	6.11
	Government Building	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0.19
	Temple	6	1.18	11	2.00	1	0.19
	School	N/A	N/A	1	0.18	0	0.00
	Museum	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0.38
	Abandoned	17	3.34	22	4.20	53	10.11
	Unknown	N/A	N/A	41	7.70	N/A	N/A
	Storage/Warehouses	25	4.52	18	3.40	N/A	N/A

Table 4.3: Comparison of Building Categories Between 2019, 2021, and 2023 (2023)

In this table, the most notable trend is the dramatic rise of abandoned buildings. This notable surge may be attributed to the inclusion of buildings currently undergoing construction but erroneously categorized as abandoned in our analysis. It is pertinent to note that the Yamauchi Foundation is actively engaged in the construction of numerous guest houses in the area. Consequently, it is reasonable to anticipate a future increase in the number of guest houses, thereby contributing to the observed rise in abandoned building numbers.

However, a discrepancy is observed in the 2021 data, which can be attributed, in part, to the remote mapping undertaken by the previous IQP group. Their inability to physically navigate the neighborhood led to a significant number of unidentified buildings, categorized as unknown. Despite their classification as unknown, it is assumed that these structures likely comprise residences, indicating a potential underrepresentation of residential buildings in the 2021 dataset (Kachadoorian et al., 2021). While these disparities are substantial, minor inconsistencies may also be attributed to variances in category assignments. Though the current map may not be employed for precise census data analysis, it substantiates the prevailing trend of a diminishing

population. This demographic decline is corroborated by the building data, underscoring a reduction in the number of residences alongside an increase in abandoned structures.
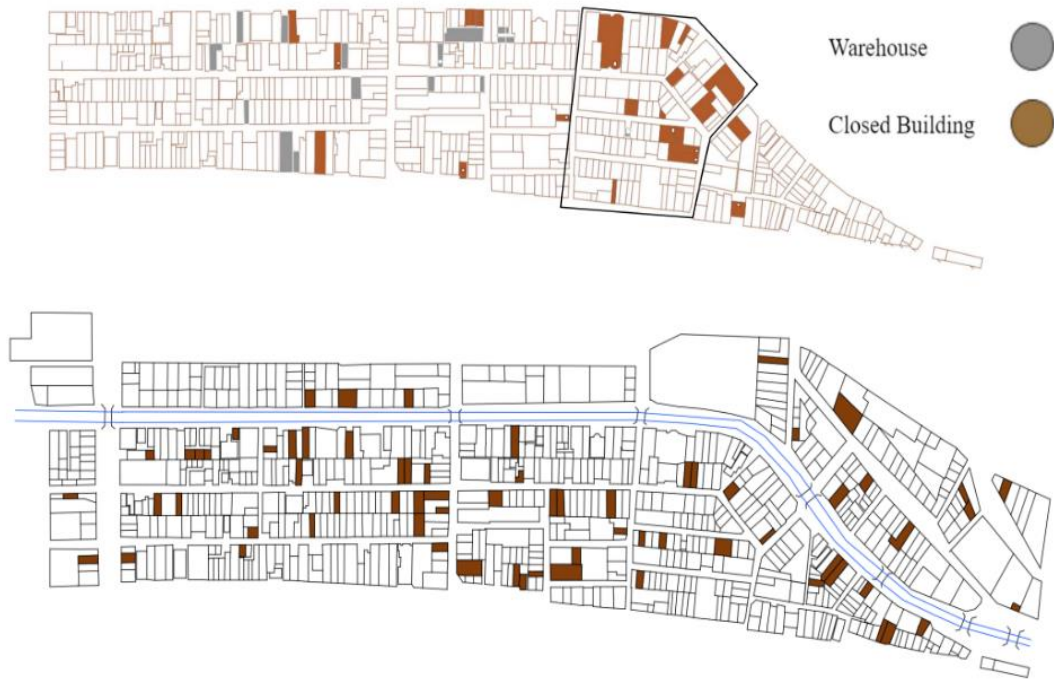
Figure 4.7: Comparison of Abandoned Buildings 2021, and 2023 (Kachadoorian et al., 2021) (2023)

The distribution of abandoned buildings has changed between 2021 and 2023. In 2021, abandoned buildings were concentrated in the northern end of section B. However, by 2023 they have become more dispersed. In addition, there are now more abandoned buildings in section A compared to 2021. This is concerning given that section A contains the highest density of residential buildings, as evidenced by Figure 4.8.

Figure 4.8: Residential Buildings (2023)

With the increase of abandoned buildings in residential areas it is evident that the population is declining, even in the smaller areas consisting of only sections A, B, and C. This demographic shift is indicative of challenges faced by the community, posing significant implications for its socio-economic fabric and vitality. Furthermore, a noteworthy development in the neighborhood is the adaptive repurposing of abandoned buildings into guest houses by the Yamauchi Foundation. While our classification currently includes their structures under the abandoned category, it is crucial to anticipate their completion in future projects, leading to a shift from an increase in abandoned buildings to a rise in guesthouses.

As these repurposed buildings become operational, it introduces a new dimension to the neighborhood, potentially attracting more tourists. The Yamauchi Foundation's commendable efforts to enhance the aesthetic appeal of Kikuhama may inadvertently contribute to the area transforming into a tourist hub. This shift, while making the neighborhood visually appealing, raises concerns about the potential impact on the existing negative stigma associated with Kikuhama.

Examining the commercial aspect of Kikuhama over time reveals a consistent composition of dedicated businesses, guesthouses, and hotels. However, a noteworthy addition to the commercial categories is the emergence of a business/residential group. This category unveils a previously overlooked cluster of commercial activities nestled within residential areas, highlighting a deeper integration of commerce within the neighborhood. The identification of this business/residential category brings attention to the evolving nature of Kikuhama's economic dynamics, suggesting a more intricate interplay between residential and commercial functions. This trend invites further exploration into how these integrated spaces contribute to the overall character and sustainability of Kikuhama as it undergoes transformations over time.

Figure 4.9: Businesses, Hotels and Guesthouses compared between 2019, 2021 and 2023 (Kachadoorian et al., 2021) (2023)

Sections A, B, and C, except for the northernmost part of section F, contain most of the commercial buildings. These insights, derived from comparison of previous maps, ensure a more accurate assessment of trends, rectifying anomalies observed in the 2021 map that exhibited an over-tagging of businesses. The alignment with the standard set in 2019 establishes a reliable foundation for understanding the distribution and evolution of commercial spaces within Kikuhama.

Amidst the fluctuating building types, parking lots emerge as the most stable building, as they are easily identifiable structures from a bird's eye view. Notably, parking lots increased by approximately 3% over 4 years, signaling shifts in transportation habits and infrastructure

demands to accommodate a growing number of cars. Monitoring this trend becomes crucial for shedding light on the development pressures exerted on the Kikuhama area.

2019 Parking Map
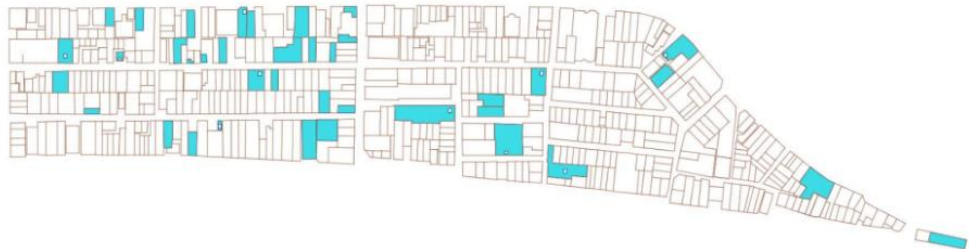
2021 Parking Mapping

Figure 4.10: Comparison of Parking Lots Between 2019, 2021 and 2023 (Kachadoorian et al., 2021)

While the overall appearance of the parking lot map remained relatively consistent between 2021 and 2023, a discernible increase became evident when comparing data from 2019. The challenge of effectively differentiating parking lots from vacant lots without on-site observation became apparent, contributing to the misclassifications by the 2021 group. Despite this, the overarching trend points decisively towards a surge in parking development, showcasing the evolving landscape of Kikuhama.

In addition to noteworthy growth in parking lots, our research indicated a lower percentage of empty lots compared to the findings of the 2019 group. This insight suggests

potential shifts in land use patterns and development strategies within Kikuhama. The expanding scope of our mapping efforts, encompassing updated building data and census boundaries, enhances the accuracy and depth of our observations, providing a valuable resource for future research initiatives in the area.

4.4 Interviews

In Kikuhama, a complete comprehension of the intricate historical fabric and social dynamics proves paramount. Our engagement with the local community through interviews served as an invaluable means to gain insights and perspectives unattainable through online sources. During our meticulous mapping endeavors, we encountered and interviewed two distinct individuals: Interviewee 1, Jiro-san, a male resident, and Interviewee 2, a female resident who preferred to remain anonymous (Interview notes in Appendix D.). While both individuals reside within the Kikuhama locale, their divergent viewpoints on the future trajectory of the area were particularly noteworthy.

In our conversation with Interviewee 1, Jiro-san, 56 years old, started off with a brief overview of his life and a few interesting aspects of the Kikuhama area. He has lived in Kikuhama for his entire life with his mom and sister and his recent girlfriend who comes from outside Kikuhama over the weekends. He works a relaxing job outside of the area, driving people in need and helping them clean. We asked him what building his favorite is and the most crucial. "My favorite building is Ume-yu (Bathhouse). It is so relaxing you should visit it." This can be seen as one of the more important buildings in the Kikuhama area. As Ume-yu is always full of locals and tourists during the nights according to Jiro-san. He also mentioned his favorite restaurant in the area is the Oden restaurant in Section B. "If I could go anywhere in the world to live, I would stay in Kyoto more specifically in Kikuhama as it is close to train stations, quiet, and enjoyable". "The only thing that is missing from Kikuhama is a Kyoto souvenirs and boutiques shop." Overall expressing his happiness and feelings of content with the Kikuhama area. He believes that Kikuhama has been improving and will continue to improve in the next coming years.

Interviewee 2 on the other hand was negative about the area and what the future could bring for the area. She spoke about how her family has lived in the area for generations and that the area is not as nice as it seems. "Kikuhama is a nice place, but you need to be weary there are

some bad people around here." In addition to expressing concern about the increase in hotels and short-term lodging. The increase of guesthouses in future years will most likely have a negative impact on her and other members of the community that share her views. However, similarly to Interviewee 1, Jiro-san, the bathhouse is the most important building and that Kikuhama should be safer and have more shops in the future. Overall expressing a more negative view of the Kikuhama area and that one still needs to be wary and unhappy with some of the changes.

Chapter 5: Conclusion and Future Recommendations

Our research on Kikuhama, Kyoto, has unveiled multifaceted insights into the evolving dynamics of this locality. By delving into census data, mapping analyses, and community interviews, we sought to address critical questions about demographic shifts, socio-cultural changes, and the overall trajectory of the area. Our findings provide a nuanced understanding of Kikuhama's current state, positioning it within the broader context of Kyoto's urban development.

The census analysis revealed intriguing trends, indicating a decline in population and household numbers within Kikuhama, in stark contrast to the overall growth observed in Kyoto city. The area's demographic landscape, characterized by an aging population and shrinking household sizes, underscored the need for a nuanced exploration of the factors influencing these distinct trends. The interviews with residents, particularly Jiro-san and Interviewee 2, added a qualitative dimension to our research, highlighting diverse perspectives on Kikuhama's past, present, and future.

The discrepancy in the census data and mapping records from previous years brought to light the importance of accurate mapping for reliable analyses. The corrected census map, aligning with Kyoto Census boundaries, rectifies past inaccuracies and lays the groundwork for more precise future research. The comparison of building categories over the years, especially the rise in abandoned buildings and changes in commercial dynamics, further emphasizes the dynamic nature of Kikuhama's built environment.

Looking forward, our study suggests that Kikuhama faces a pivotal juncture, marked by demographic shifts, changing building landscapes, and divergent community sentiments. It is imperative for future research endeavors to consider the cultural richness, engage with community stakeholders, and leverage diverse data sources to capture the essence of Kikuhama.

In the context of the global trend towards urbanization, Kikuhama's unique challenges and opportunities demand thoughtful consideration. As the community navigates these changes, ongoing research, community engagement, and adaptive strategies will be crucial for ensuring the sustainable development and preservation of Kikuhama's cultural heritage.

Our study contributes not only to the academic understanding of urban dynamics but also serves as a practical guide for future researchers, policymakers, and community leaders, invested

in the holistic development of Kikuhama. By embracing these insights and recommendations, stakeholders can work collaboratively to shape a future for Kikuhama that respects its past, responds to present challenges, and embraces the opportunities for continued growth and vibrancy.

5.1 Future Recommendations

As our exploration of Kikuhama comes to a close, it is imperative to cast a future focused gaze and delineate actionable recommendations for future research endeavors. Grounded in the lessons learned and insights gained from our study, these future recommendations serve as a compass for researchers, community leaders, and policymakers navigating the path ahead. From cultural understanding to community engagement, data diversification, and technological integration, the recommendations outlined herein aim to fortify the foundation for future projects in Kikuhama, fostering a holistic and sustainable approach to the area's development. Through these proposed strategies, we aspire to provide a roadmap that not only addresses current challenges but also charts a course for the preservation of Kikuhama's cultural heritage and the cultivation of a thriving, resilient community.

5.1.1 Understanding cultural nuances

To grasp the cultural nuances of Kikuhama, it is imperative to delve into the local customs and etiquette prevalent in the community. This exploration should extend beyond surface-level observations to understand deeply ingrained traditions, such as the emphasis on maintaining a quiet atmosphere, the adherence to Japanese cultural norms, and the importance of respecting privacy. Acknowledging and respecting these customs will lay the foundation for positive and meaningful interactions between researchers and the local community.

In tandem with exploring local customs, researchers should embark on an in-depth exploration of the historical significance of Kikuhama. A pivotal aspect of this historical inquiry is the transition of Kikuhama from a red-light district in 1966. By examining societal shifts, cultural transformations, and community adaptations during this period, researchers can uncover the layers that contribute to the area's identity. Collaboration with historians and community members becomes essential in understanding this transformative phase in Kikuhama's history.

A demographic analysis focusing on the gender and age composition in Kikuhama will provide crucial insights into the community's fabric. The historical context, marked by a higher number of women than men and a prevalence of older residents, requires a thorough examination. Researchers should explore how these demographic dynamics influence the social landscape, contributing to the area's unique cultural evolution. It is worth noting that during our fieldwork, we encountered challenges in approaching some older residents. Older ladies in particular (around 65+ in age), expressed their hesitation or declined interviews when approached. This reluctance may stem from historical factors, including the area's past association with the Yakuza, as alluded to by a concerned elderly resident who cautioned us about the presence of individuals not receptive to strangers. This aspect adds an additional layer of complexity to our cultural exploration, necessitating nuanced and respectful engagement to bridge any existing gaps and foster a more inclusive understanding of Kikuhama's rich cultural tapestry.

By amplifying community voices and navigating sensitivities, researchers can ensure that the research process aligns with the diverse perspectives and unique experiences of Kikuhama's residents, contributing meaningfully to its preservation.

5.1.2 Utilizing Past IQP Projects and Japanese Sources

Building upon the accumulated knowledge gained from prior IQP projects serves as a cornerstone for our research, grounding it firmly within the historical and contextual tapestry of Kikuhama. As we chart our course forward, a heightened awareness of the pivotal role played by Japanese sources in unraveling the nuanced intricacies of the local landscape becomes indispensable. The translation of Japanese files into English transcends mere language barriers; it becomes a bridge fostering cross-cultural collaboration, enriching our research endeavors with a depth of understanding that transcends geographical boundaries.

In the specific context of our project, the utilization of Japanese sources facilitated a significant refinement of the definition of the boundaries of Kikuhama. By tapping into census data through Japanese channels, we expanded our understanding of the area beyond the 2019-2022 IQPs, aligning with the official Kyoto census definition of Kikuhama. This only represents a methodological triumph but also underscores the crucial role that Japanese sources play in delineating the true essence of Kikuhama.

The diversity of data, derived notably from the comprehensive visual documentation of buildings and their meticulous categorization, highlights the imperative of sorting the expansive Kikuhama area into smaller, more manageable sections. A robust foundation for the organization of data invites future researchers to navigate the complexities of Kikuhama with enhanced efficiency. By establishing a framework that promotes clarity and accessibility, we contribute to the continuity of informed exploration and discovery within the unique tapestry of Kikuhama's cultural and demographic landscape.

5.1.3 Proactive Engagement with Community Leaders and Businesses for Future Interviews

In reflecting on our research methodology, the value of engaging with the local community through street-level interviews has been evident. However, as we look to refine and optimize future research initiatives, a strategic shift towards involving community leaders and local businesses in the interview process emerges as a key recommendation. Building relationships with influential figures in the community, such as community leaders and business owners, can offer unique perspectives and access to a more diverse array of voices.

Future research teams are encouraged to proactively reach out to community leaders and local businesses at the beginning of their projects. Establishing these connections early on can not only streamline the interview process but also provide valuable insights into the cultural nuances, historical significance, and ongoing developments within Kikuhama. Business, as integral components of the local fabric, can offer distinctive viewpoints on economic trends, changing demographics, and the evolving socio-cultural landscape.

This strategic shift aims to enhance the depth and breadth of the research findings by tapping into the wealth of knowledge held by those who play pivotal roles in shaping the community. It aligns with a more comprehensive approach to data collection, ensuring a well-rounded understanding of Kikuhama that extends beyond the individuals on the streets to encompass the perspectives of community leaders and business stakeholders.

Some of the community leaders and business stakeholders are listed below with their contact information:

- Gojo Mall
  - https://www.instagram.com/5jm_official/

- Unknown Kyoto
  - https://unknown.kyoto/en/
  - info@unknown.kyoto
- Kyoto Beer Labs
  - https://kyotobeerlab.stores.jp
- Kawama
  - https://www.instagram.com/kawama_cafe/
- Cinc Neuf
  - https://www.instagram.com/cinq_neuf_cafe/
- Ume-yu (Bathhouse)
  - https://twitter.com/umeyu_rakuen
  - https://yutonamisha.com/sento/umeyu/
- Akari Shoten (アカリショウテン) (灯商店)
  - https://www.instagram.com/akarishoten/
- Kyotakara (宝あられ)
  - https://kyotakara.thebase.in
  - https://www.instagram.com/kyootakara/?hl=ja
- Yamatomichi Kyoto
  - https://www.yamatomichi.com/en
  - info@yamatomichi.com
- IXEY Non-Alcoholic Spirits Kyoto Distillery & Salon
  - info@ixey.jp
  - https://ixey.jp
- Kan-ya Kyonhi
  - https://www.instagram.com/kanya_kyonhi/
- CRAFT HOUSE KYOTO
  - https://www.instagram.com/crafthouse_kyoto/
- THE SMILE CHOCOLATE cafe &
  - https://thesmilechoco.shop-pro.jp
- sayu kamogawa
  - office@sayu-spa.jp

o   https://www.sayu-spa.jp

　　　While our research endeavors in Kikuhama have provided valuable insights and laid a strong foundation for future projects, certain considerations must guide the recommendations for future projects. Recognizing the constraints of limited time during our project, future aspects are addressed within the available time frame. The expansion of the project scope, as witnessed during our exploration, highlights the dynamic nature of research environments. Despite the inherent challenges of managing an evolving scope, future teams should embrace this dynamism and adapt their methodologies to effectively navigate unforeseen developments.

　　　Furthermore, the complexity of Kikuhama's cultural landscape and historical transitions necessitates a nuanced and multifaceted approach. The growing scope of research, especially in understanding local customs, historical significance, and demographic dynamics, demands collaboration with community leaders and businesses. This shift towards engagement with influential figures ensures a more comprehensive exploration of the community's fabric, providing depth and authenticity to the research findings.

　　　In the face of challenges and evolving scopes, maintaining organization and methodical approaches to data collection remain paramount. The lessons learned from our endeavor emphasize the significance of careful organization, particularly in handling diverse data sets, categorizing buildings, and managing interview narratives. As the scope expands, future researchers should prioritize structured methodologies to extract meaningful insights and ensure the efficacy of their projects.

　　　While our project may not have achieved every outlined goal within the set timeframe, it serves as a stepping stone for future initiatives. The recommendations aim to guide subsequent research teams in navigating the intricate layers of Kikuhama, fostering a deeper understanding of its unique cultural tapestry, and contributing to the preservation of its rich heritage.

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Appendix A

Interview Questions Japanese:

For Residents:

- 菊浜に住んで何年になりますか？どのような変化が印象に残っていますか？
- 引っ越してきた当初と現在を比べると、菊浜はどのような街でしたか？
- お気に入りのランドマークや地域の集会所はどこですか？
- 地域の計画決定において、高齢者のニーズが考慮されていると感じますか？
- 菊浜の伝統や建物を守るために最も重要なことは何ですか？
- 将来、どのような改善や開発を望みますか？
- 菊浜に住んでいた頃の思い出で、最も大切にしているものは何ですか？
- 将来の世代に最も守ってほしいと思う伝統や文化的要素は何ですか？
- この地域の将来について、あなたが最も望んでいることや懸念していることは何ですか？
- 菊浜について何かひとつ変えられるとしたら、それは何ですか？

For local business owners:

- あなたのビジネスではどのような顧客層を対象にしていますか？地元の人、観光客、それともミックスですか？
- 菊浜で何年ビジネスをされていますか？
- 今後、どのような改善や発展を望みますか？
- 菊浜の観光客向けと地元客向けのバランスについてどう思いますか？
- 現在実践している、または今後実践したい持続可能なビジネス慣行は何ですか？
- ビジネス規制や開発計画などについて、自治体とどのような関係／コミュニケーションをとっていますか？
- 近隣に新しいタイプのビジネスがオープンすることについてどう思いますか？
- 他の地域と比べて、菊浜でビジネスをすることの特徴は何ですか？
- ここでビジネスを行う上で、どのような問題に直面しましたか？どのように適応しましたか？

- 今後、あなたのビジネスに最も役立つサポートやリソースは何ですか？

For students:

- 菊浜の学校は？毎日の通勤時間はどのくらいですか？
- 菊浜には何年住んでいますか？
- ここ数年でどのような変化がありましたか？
- 伝統的な建物と近代的な建物が混在していることについて、好きなところや嫌いなところはありますか？
- 文化的に特別な場所はありますか？
- 今後、どのような変化を期待しますか？
- 菊浜を移動する際に、通常どのような交通手段を利用しますか？
- 近所で友人と過ごすのに好きな場所はどこですか？
- 若い住民のコミュニティ意識の維持について、どのような懸念がありますか？

For local government workers:

- 具体的にどのような持続可能な開発に取り組んでいますか？
- 今後4年間で、菊浜町が優先的に取り組むべき開発は何ですか？
- 保全と活性化のバランスをどのように取っていますか？
- 住民が望む変化についてフィードバックはありましたか？
- 京都市内外の他の地域からインスピレーションを得ていますか？
- 住民や事業主からの意見をどのように募り、取り入れていますか？
- 様々な利害関係者の関心やニーズのバランスを取る上で、どのような課題に直面しましたか？

Other Questions:

For students:

- 菊浜での生活や学習についてどのようにお考えですか？
- あなたやあなたの友人は近所でどこで過ごすのが好きですか？
- 他の地域と比べて、菊浜の学生にはどのような機会があると思いますか？

- 菊浜のアメニティやアクティビティは、どの程度学生に向いていると感じますか？

- 菊浜での学生生活をより良いものにするために、何かひとつ変えられるとしたら、それは何ですか？

For cultural organization leaders:

- あなたの組織は、菊浜の遺産をどのように保護し、促進していますか？

- 菊浜のどのような文化的慣習や空間を守ることが最も重要か？

- 遺産の保護と近代化のバランスをどのようにとればよいのでしょうか？

- 地域が変化する中で、文化が失われることへの懸念は何ですか？

- 菊浜の将来において、あなたの組織にどのような役割を担ってほしいですか？

Appendix B

Interview Questions:

For local business owners:

- What customer base do you serve in your business? Locals, tourists, or a mix?
- How long have you operated your business in Kikuhama?
- What improvements or development would you like to see in the future?
- How do you feel about the balance between serving tourists versus locals in Kikuhama?
- What sustainable business practices do you currently have or hope to implement in the future?
- What kind of relationship/communication do you have with local government regarding business regulations, development plans etc?
- How do you feel about new types of businesses opening up in the neighborhood?
- What makes doing business in Kikuhama unique compared to elsewhere?
- What challenges have you faced operating a business here? How have you adapted?
- What support or resources would be most helpful to your business going forward?

For older residents:

- How long have you lived in Kikuhama? What changes stand out to you?
- What was Kikuhama like when you first moved here compared to now?
- What are your favorite landmarks or community gathering places?
- Do you feel the needs of older residents are considered in local planning decisions?
- What traditions or buildings are most important to preserve here?
- What would you like to see improved or developed in the future?
- What memories do you most treasure from your time living in Kikuhama?
- What traditions or cultural elements would you most want future generations to preserve?
- What are your biggest hopes and concerns for the future of the neighborhood?
- If you could change one thing about Kikuhama, what would it be?

For students:

- What school do you attend in Kikuhama? How long is your daily commute?
- How long have you lived/studied in Kikuhama?
- What changes have you noticed in the last few years?

- What do you like or dislike about the mix of traditional and modern buildings?
- Are there any places that are special to you culturally?
- What changes would you like to see in the future?
- What mode of transportation do you typically use to get around Kikuhama?
- Where do you like to spend time with friends in the neighborhood?
- What concerns do you have about maintaining a sense of community among younger residents?

For local government workers:
- What are the specific sustainable development initiatives you are working on?
- What development priorities do you have for Kikuhama in the next 4 years?
- How are you balancing preservation and revitalization?
- Have residents provided feedback about changes they want to see?
- Are you drawing inspiration from other neighborhoods in Kyoto or beyond?
- How are you soliciting and incorporating feedback from residents and business owners?
- What challenges have you faced in balancing different stakeholders' interests and needs?

Other Questions

For students:
- What's your perspective on living and studying in Kikuhama?
- Where do you and your friends like to spend time in the neighborhood?
- What opportunities do you see for students in Kikuhama compared to elsewhere?
- How well do you feel Kikuhama's amenities and activities cater to students?
- If you could change one thing to improve student life here, what would it be?

For cultural organization leaders:
- How does your organization preserve and promote Kikuhama's heritage?
- What cultural practices and spaces in Kikuhama are most vital to safeguard?
- How could heritage preservation be better balanced with modernization?
- What are your concerns about cultural loss amidst neighborhood changes?
- What role would you like your organization to play in Kikuhama's future?

Appendix C

Interview Consent Script

We are a group of students from an American college doing research on the Kikuhama community. We will be asking you questions about yourself and your preferences. We believe that this research will lead to a thriving community in Kikuhama that caters to the needs and preferences of its residents and visitors, making it an appealing place to live, work, and visit.

Participation in this interview is completely voluntary and you can stop at any time. The information collected here will be published, but the answers given will remain anonymous. No identifying information will be published.

This interview should take around 30 minutes. If you are interested a copy of the final paper can be provided at the conclusion of our study. Before we begin do you have any questions?

Researcher's name & signature   Date

_____   _____

Interviewee's name & signature   Date

_____   _____

For more information about this research or about the rights of research participants, or in case of research-related injury, contact:

Group Email: gr-kyotob23group5@wpi.edu

IRB Chair: Professor Kent Rissmiller, Tel. 508-831-5019, Email: kjr@wpi.edu

Human Protection Administrator: Gabriel Johnson, Tel. 508-831-4989, Email: gjohnson@wpi.edu

Appendix D

Interview Notes:

Interview 1 (Jiro-san):

Jiro interview

- Overall Life
  - 56 years old
  - lives with his mom, sister
  - Girlfriend comes over sometimes but not from Kikuhama (Weekends)
  - He works Monday Tuesday Wednesday Friday 9-2
  - Cleans and dries not in Kikuhama area (Relatively Easy)
- Buildings
  - Favorite building is the bathhouse
  - Favorite restaurant is the Oden place next door
  - A Kyoto souvenirs and boutiques shop would make Kikuhama better in his opinion
- Takase River
  - Takase river looked good before, and probably will look good after
  - No thoughts on it at this moment
- Overall Kikuhama
  - Nintendo has improved kikuhama
  - In the past Kikuhama was yakuza/prostitution
  - Unsure of if there are actually yakuza members and says it is pretty safe area
  - Land prices have increased
  - Rent has gone up by a decent amount as well
  - Amount of foreigners in the area have increased after Covid
  - Number of Hotels are projected to increase in the coming years
  - Reputation of the area is getting better
  - Container building used to be yakuza headquarters, now owned by nintendo

- - o No thoughts on it he is interested in how it will develop
- If he could live anywhere it would be Kikuhama because it is close to train stations and it is very convenient and close to major streets

Interview 2:

- 75 years in Kikuhama
  - o Parents and grandparents lived in Kikuhama too
- Retired
  - o Tends to the crops outside, talks to others
  - o Lives with one other person
- Likes Kikuhama but also thinks it is pretty dangerous
  - o Weary of Kikuhama (Opposite of Jiro)
  - o Still have Yakuza
    - ▪ Asked us to be weary of the "bad people" in the neighborhood especially while taking pictures
- Bathhouse is the most important building
- The number of hotels and short term lodging is surprising
- Takase River should be improved
  - o Not sure about the outcome of the Yamauchi Foundation project but is positive
- Make it more safer and more shops

Appendix E

Data about Kikuhama residents. Number of people who enter and exit. (City of Kyoto, 2023)

Date	Num People Entry	Num People Exit
Mar-16	13	19
Jun-16	18	8
Sep-16	14	22
Dec-16	9	10
Mar-17	15	20
Jun-17	12	26
Sep-17	17	15
Dec-17	21	16
Mar-18	12	24
Jun-18	23	13
Sep-18	11	21
Dec-18	17	10
Mar-19	12	11

Jun-19	21	28
Sep-19	25	16
Dec-19	13	12
Mar-20	12	11
Jun-20	12	11
Sep-20	12	17
Dec-20	19	22
Mar-21	24	9
Jun-21	19	6
Sep-21	12	21
Dec-21	10	17
Mar-22	12	22
Jun-22	44	13
Sep-22	10	17
Dec-22	32	14
Mar-23	14	17
Jun-23	25	21

Date		
Sep-23	15	14

Data about Kikuhama residents. Number of Households and the Population. (City of Kyoto, 2023)

Date	Household	Population
Mar-16	1287	1892
Jun-16	1301	1904
Sep-16	1292	1896
Dec-16		
Mar-17	1262	1865
Jun-17	1250	1833
Sep-17	1241	1820
Dec-17	1234	1811
Mar-18	1203	1754
Jun-18	1223	1778
Sep-18	1214	1758
Dec-18	1198	1737
Mar-19	1189	1728

Jun-19	1180	1713
Sep-19	1180	1715
Dec-19	1181	1713
Mar-20	1172	1698
Jun-20	1184	1704
Sep-20	1176	1700
Dec-20	1169	1692
Mar-21	1173	1699
Jun-21	1186	1718
Sep-21	1173	1705
Dec-21		
Mar-22	1160	1681
Jun-22	1198	1707
Sep-22	1203	1710
Dec-22	1228	1734
Mar-23	1230	1734
Jun-23	1234	1744

Sep-23	1227	1745

Appendix F

Status of notifications, Residential Lodging Business Act in Kyoto City. Highlighted are in Kikuhama

List of registered houses based on the Private Lodging Business Act (as of August 31, 2020)

Note) The address is displayed as confirmed by the residential registration certificate, etc., so it may differ from the address listed on Google Maps or so-called residential maps.
If you are staying overnight, please follow the route provided by the operator and be sure to check for legal signs on-site.
Please do not cause any inconvenience to nearby residents, such as by mistaking the house.

Notification number	Location of notified housing	Date of notification
M260005519 718-1	Nishiriyi-no-cho, Shichijo-dori Shinmachi, Shimogyo-ku	August 1, 2018
M260008149 201	Lafontine Kawabe, 121 Nishiiri Yatamachi, Ayanokoji-dori Shinmachi, Shimogyo-ku	September 26, 2018
M260008150 405	Lafontine Kawabe, 121 Nishiiri Yatamachi, Ayanokoji-dori Shinmachi, Shimogyo-ku	September 26, 2018
M260008151 406	Lafontine Kawabe, 121 Nishiiri Yadamachi, Ayanokoji-dori Shinmachi, Shimogyo-ku	September 26, 2018
M260008152 505	Lafontine Kawabe, 121 Nishiiri Yata-cho, Ayanokoji-dori Shinmachi, Shimogyo-ku	September 26, 2018
M260009055 496-7	Koyanagi-cho, Nishinotoin-dori Gojo, Shimogyo-ku	October 17, 2018
M260009057 287-6	Shimosannomiyacho, Sannomiyacho Nanajo, Shimogyo Ward	October 17, 2018
M260009181	Room 202, 44 Nishiiri Shioya-cho, Ayanokoji-dori Fuya-cho, Shimogyo-ku, Bunkahause 7	October 19, 2018
M260009182	Room 203, Bunkahause 7, 44 Nishiiri Shioyacho, Ayanokojidori Fuyacho, Shimogyo-ku	October 19, 2018
M260009183	Room 301, Bunkahause 7, 44 Nishiiri Shioyacho, Ayanokojidori Fuyacho, Shimogyo-ku	October 19, 2018
M260009184	Room 401, 44 Nishiiri Shioya-cho, Ayanokoji-dori Fuya-cho, Shimogyo-ku, Bunkahause 7	October 19, 2018
M260010067	Nishimura Mansion 305, 203 Kagiyacho, Fuyacho-dori Takatsuji, Shimogyo-ku	November 7, 2018
M260010068	Nishimura Mansion 401, 203 Kagiyacho, Fuyacho-dori Takatsuji, Shimogyo-ku	November 7, 2018
M260010069	Nishimura Mansion 402, 203 Kagiyacho, Fuyacho-dori Takatsuji, Shimogyo-ku	November 7, 2018
M260010070	Nishimura Apartment No. 403, Kagiyacho 203, Fuyacho-dori Takatsuji, Shimogyo-ku	November 7, 2018
M260012386	Room 201, Nishimura Apartment, 203 Kagiyacho, Fuyacho-dori Takatsuji, Shimogyo-ku	January 7, 2019
M260012387	Nishimura Apartment Room 202, 203 Kagiyacho, Fuyacho-dori Takatsuji, Shimogyo-ku	January 7, 2019
M260012388	Room 203, Nishimura Apartment, 203 Kagiyacho, Fuyacho-dori Takatsuji, Shimogyo-ku	January 7, 2019
M260012389	Room 205, Nishimura Apartment, 203 Kagiyacho, Fuyacho-dori Takatsuji, Shimogyo-ku	January 7, 2019
M260012390	Nishimura Apartment Room 301, 203 Kagiyacho, Fuyacho-dori Takatsuji, Shimogyo-ku	January 7, 2019
M260012391	Room 302, Nishimura Apartment, 203 Kagiyacho, Fuyacho-dori Takatsuji, Shimogyo-ku	January 7, 2019
M260012392	Room 303, Nishimura Apartment, 203 Kagiyacho, Fuyacho-dori Takatsuji, Shimogyo-ku	January 7, 2019
M260012393	Nishimura Apartment Room 501, 203 Kagiyacho, Fuyacho-dori Takatsuji, Shimogyo-ku	January 7, 2019
M260013656	Room 401, Elitz Shijo Kawaramachi Building, 329, 336 2-chome Inaricho, Kawaramachi-dori Shijo, Shimogyo-ku	February 14, 2019
M260013657	Room 501, Elitz Shijo Kawaramachi Building, 329-336 Inaricho 2-chome, Kawaramachi-dori Shijo, Shimogyo-ku	February 14, 2019

Notification number	Location of notified housing	Date of notification
M260013658	Room 502, Elitz Shijo Kawaramachi Building, 329-336 Inaricho 2-chome, Kawaramachi-dori Shijo, Shimogyo-ku	February 14, 2019
M260013659	Room 601, Elitz Shijo Kawaramachi Building, 329, 336 2-chome Inaricho, Kawaramachi-dori Shijo, Shimogyo-ku	February 14, 2019
M260013660	Room 602, Elitz Shijo Kawaramachi Building, 329, 336 2-chome Inaricho, Kawaramachi-dori Shijo, Shimogyo-ku	February 14, 2019
M260013661	Room 701, Elitz Shijo Kawaramachi Building, 329, 336 2-chome Inaricho, Kawaramachi-dori Shijo, Shimogyo-ku	February 14, 2019
M260013662	Room 702, Elitz Shijo Kawaramachi Building, 329-336 Inaricho 2-chome, Kawaramachi-dori Shijo, Shimogyo-ku	February 14, 2019
M260013663	Room 801, Elitz Shijo Kawaramachi Building, 329-336 Inaricho 2-chome, Kawaramachi-dori Shijo, Shimogyo-ku	February 14, 2019
M260013997 109	Asahi Plaza Kamogawa, 23-1 Yakata-cho, Shimogyo-ku	February 25, 2019
M260013998 201	Asahi Plaza Kamogawa, 23-1 Yakata-cho, Shimogyo-ku	February 25, 2019
M260013999 403	Asahi Plaza Kamogawa, 23-1 Yakata-cho, Shimogyo-ku	February 25, 2019
M260014000 520	Asahi Plaza Kamogawa, 23-1 Yakata-cho, Shimogyo-ku	February 25, 2019
M260014001 603	Asahi Plaza Kamogawa, 23-1 Yakata-cho, Shimogyo-ku	February 25, 2019
M260014505 109-1	2 Hachioji-cho, right in front of Nishitakasegawa-suji, Shimogyo-ku	March 11, 2019
M260015054	Room 402, Elitz Shijo Kawaramachi Building, 329, 336 2-chome Inaricho, Kawaramachi-dori Shijo, Shimogyo-ku	March 25, 2019
M260015345 367-4	, Tameike-cho, 367-3, in front of Dotemachi-dori, Shimogyo-ku	April 1, 2019
M260016589 302	Wing City Nishinotoin, 780, 781 Honyanagi Mizucho, Nishinotoin-dori Bukkoji Temple, Shimogyo-ku	May 14, 2019
M260016590 303	Wing City Nishinotoin, 780, 781 Honyanagi Mizucho, Nishinotoin-dori Bukkoji Temple, Shimogyo-ku	May 14, 2019
M260016591 305	Wing City Nishinotoin, 780, 781 Honyanagi Mizucho, Nishinotoin-dori Bukkoji Temple, Shimogyo-ku	May 14, 2019
M260019002 514-2	Higashimachi, Nishinotoin-dori Rokujo, Shimogyo-ku	August 1, 2019
M260019586 1	Residence Hayashi 3A, 406-1 Higashimaemachi, Bukkoji-dori, Yanagibaba, Shimogyo-ku	August 21, 2019
M260019587 406-1	Residence Hayashi 3B, Nishiiri Higashimae-cho, Bukkoji-dori, Shimogyo-ku	August 21, 2019
M260019588 406-1	Residence Hayashi 3C, Nishiiri Higashimae-cho, Bukkoji-dori, Shimogyo-ku	August 21, 2019
M260019589 406-1	Residence Hayashi 3D, Nishiiri Higashimae-cho, Bukkoji-dori, Shimogyo-ku	August 21, 2019
M260019590 406-1	Residence Hayashi, Nishiiri Higashimae-cho, Bukkoji-dori, Shimogyo-ku, 4D	August 21, 2019
M260019932 3-chome	Tennocho 143-1, 143-2 Sanbalie Kiyamachi 1A, Kiyamachi-dori Matsubara Umaru, Shimogyo-ku	September 3, 2019
M260019933 3-chome	Tennocho 143-1, 143-2 Sanbalie Kiyamachi 1B, Kiyamachi-dori Matsubara Umaru, Shimogyo-ku	September 3, 2019

Notification number	Location of notified housing	Date of notification
M260020086 Room 205, Matsumura Building, 384 Tomita-cho, Higashinotoin-dori Hanayacho, Shimogyo-ku		September 9, 2019
M260020115 2-1More Gojo 601, 2-2 Yabu Shimamachi, Matsubara-dori Nishinotoin, Shimogyo-ku		September 11, 2019
M260020116 More Muromachi 101, 12 Yabu Shimomachi, Higashiiri, Matsubara-dori Nishinotoin, Shimogyo-ku		September 11, 2019
M260021073 Room 206, Matsumura Building, 384 Tomita-cho, Higashinotoin-dori Hanayacho, Shimogyo-ku		October 16, 2019
M260022661 Room 201 Matsubara, 14-1, 14-2 Square Matsubara, Higashiiri, Matsubara-dori Nishinotoin, Shimogyo-ku		December 10, 2019
M260022662 Room 202 Matsubara, 14-1, 14-2 Square Matsubara, Higashiiri, Matsubara-dori Nishinotoin, Shimogyo-ku		December 10, 2019
M260022663 Room 203 Matsubara, 14-1, 14-2 Square Matsubara, Higashiiri, Matsubara-dori Nishinotoin, Shimogyo-ku		December 10, 2019
M260022664 Room 301 Matsubara, 14-1, 14-2 Square Matsubara, Higashiiri, Matsubara-dori Nishinotoin, Shimogyo-ku		December 10, 2019
M260022665 Room 302 Matsubara, 14-1, 14-2 Square Matsubara, Higashiiri, Matsubara-dori Nishinotoin, Shimogyo-ku		December 10, 2019
M260022666 Room 303 Matsubara, 14-1, 14-2 Square Matsubara, Higashiiri, Matsubara-dori Nishinotoin, Shimogyo-ku		December 10, 2019
M260022667 Room 401 Matsubara, 14-1, 14-2 Square Matsubara, Higashiiri, Matsubara-dori Nishinotoin, Shimogyo-ku		December 10, 2019
M260022668 Room 403 Matsubara, 14-1, 14-2 Square Matsubara, Nishinotoin, Matsubara-dori, Shimogyo-ku		December 10, 2019
M260022669 Room 405 Matsubara, 14-1, 14-2 Square Matsubara, Nishinotoin, Matsubara-dori, Shimogyo-ku		December 10, 2019
M260022670 Room 501 Matsubara, 14-1, 14-2 Square Matsubara, Higashiiri, Matsubara-dori Nishinotoin, Shimogyo-ku		December 10, 2019
M260022671 Room 502 Matsubara, 14-1, 14-2 Square Matsubara, Higashiiri, Matsubara-dori Nishinotoin, Shimogyo-ku		December 10, 2019
M260022672 Room 503 Matsubara, 14-1, 14-2 Square Matsubara, Higashiiri, Matsubara-dori Nishinotoin, Shimogyo-ku		December 10, 2019
M260023030 213-26 Nakaganebutsu-cho, Gojo, Aburanokoji-dori, Shimogyo-ku		December 23, 2019
M260023925 Apartment LARK 303, 245 Nishiwakamatsucho, Shimogyo-ku, Aburakoji-dori Rokujo		February 3, 2020
M260023926 Apartment LARK 305, 245 Nishiwakamatsucho, Aburakoji-dori Rokujo, Shimogyo-ku		February 3, 2020
M260023927 Apartment LARK 306, 245 Nishiwakamatsu-cho, Aburakoji-dori Rokujo, Shimogyo-ku		February 3, 2020
M260023928 Apartment LARK 307, 245 Nishiwakamatsu-cho, Aburakoji-dori Rokujo, Shimogyo-ku		February 3, 2020
M260023929 Apartment LARK 308, 245 Nishiwakamatsu-cho, Aburakoji-dori Rokujo, Shimogyo-ku		February 3, 2020
M260025052 103 Asahi Plaza Kamogawa, 23-1 Yakata-cho, Shimogyo-ku		March 17, 2020
M260025053 106 Asahi Plaza Kamogawa, 23-1 Yakata-cho, Shimogyo-ku		March 17, 2020
M260025054 107 Asahi Plaza Kamogawa, 23-1 Yakata-cho, Shimogyo-ku		March 17, 2020

Notification number	Location of notified housing	Date of notification
M260025562 761-799-4, Nishihashizume-cho, Teramachi-dori Gojo, Shimogyo-ku 625-2, Azuchi-cho, Gojo, Gojo, Shimogyo-ku Cosmo Heights Room 701 April 13, 2020		
M260025698 Room 202, 1K12, 142 Ainomachi, Yanagibaba-dori Shijo, Shimogyo-ku		April 20, 2020
M260025699 Room 301, 1K12, 142 Ainomachi, Yanagibaba-dori Shijo, Shimogyo-ku		April 20, 2020
M260025700 Room 302, 1K12, 142 Ainomachi, Yanagibaba-dori Shijo, Shimogyo-ku		April 20, 2020
M260025701 Room 401, 1K12, 142 Ainomachi, Yanagibaba-dori Shijo, Shimogyo-ku		April 20, 2020
M260026070 406-1 Residence Hayashi, Nishiiri Higashimamachi, Bukkoji-dori, Shimogyo-ku, 4A		May 25, 2020
M260026071 406-1 Residence Hayashi, Nishiiri Higashimae-cho, Bukkoji-dori, Shimogyo-ku, 4B		May 25, 2020
M260026072 406-1 Residence Hayashi 4C, Nishiiri Higashimamachi, Bukkoji-dori, Shimogyo-ku		May 25, 2020
M260026367 Gojo Sephy Mansion 101, 374 Takasagocho, Suwacho-dori Gojo, Shimogyo-ku		June 23, 2020
M260027527 32-6 Umekoji Honmachi, Shimogyo-ku		October 5, 2020
M260030832 492 504 Nishicho, Nishinotoin-dori Rokujo, Shimogyo-ku		April 1, 2020
M260030760 296-3 Shimosannomiyacho, Sannomiyacho Nanajo, Shimogyo Ward		March 15, 2020
M260031363 3-chome Tennocho 150-1, 150-2, Kiyamachi-dori Matsubara, Shimogyo-ku		July 15, 2020
M260031747 13-2 Nishisuya-cho, Shimogyo-ku		October 3, 2020
M260032984 59-4 Nankyogokucho, Nishikiyamachi-dori Gojo, Shimogyo-ku		March 2, 2020
M260033170 682-5 Nishiiriiishi Fudo-no-cho, Matsubara-dori Miyuki-cho, Shimogyo-ku		March 20, 2020
M260034454 3 Villa Fuyacho Room 102, 545 Shimorinkatacho, Fuyacho-dori Gojo, Shimogyo-ku		June 26, 2020
M260034455 Room 201, Villa Fuyacho, 545 Shimorinkatacho, Fuyacho-dori Gojo, Shimogyo-ku		June 26, 2020
M260034456 Room 202, Villa Fuyacho, 545 Shimorinkatacho, Fuyacho-dori Gojo, Shimogyo-ku		June 26, 2020
M260034457 Room 301, Villa Fuyacho, 545 Shimorinkatacho, Fuyacho Gojo, Shimogyo Ward		June 26, 2020
M260034458 Room 302, Villa Fuyacho, 545 Shimorinkatacho, Fuyacho-dori Gojo, Shimogyo-ku		June 26, 2020

All from (City of Kyoto, 2023).

Appendix G

2015 Census Data (Machine Translated so there are a few mistakes)

notice

October 26, 2016

Kyoto City General Planning Bureau Person in charge:

From the 2022 results, the population is

Increased by 1,168 people!

Informatization Promotion Office Information Statistics

TEL:222-3216

About the basic tabulation results such as population of 2015 census

Of the 2015 census conducted as of October 1, 2015, Kyoto City

The basic population statistics (hereinafter referred to as "confirmed figures") were released today by the Statistics Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

We would like to inform you that it has been announced as follows.

Record

1 Summary of results

(1) All cities -Population is increasing amid a nationwide declining trend-

The population of Kyoto City is 1,475,183 people and the number of households is 705,874.

Compared to the 2010 census results (hereinafter referred to as "2010 results"), the

The number of households increased by 1,168 (0.1% increase) and the number of households increased by 24,293 (3.6% increase).

Table-1 Overview of population and number of households

(Unit: population, number of people per household = people, number of households = household, ratio = %)

	2015	2010	Real	rate(%)
Number of	705,874	681,581	number	3.6
households Total	1,475,183	1,474,015	24,293	0.1
population Number of people per household	2.09	2.16	1,168 ▽0.0 7	▽3.2

Figure-1 Changes in population and number of households in Kyoto City

Unit: (10,000 people)

Unit: (10,000 households)

Taisho 9 14 Showa 5 10   15   ---   ---   30   35   40   45   50   55 60 Heisei 2 7   12   17   22 27 years
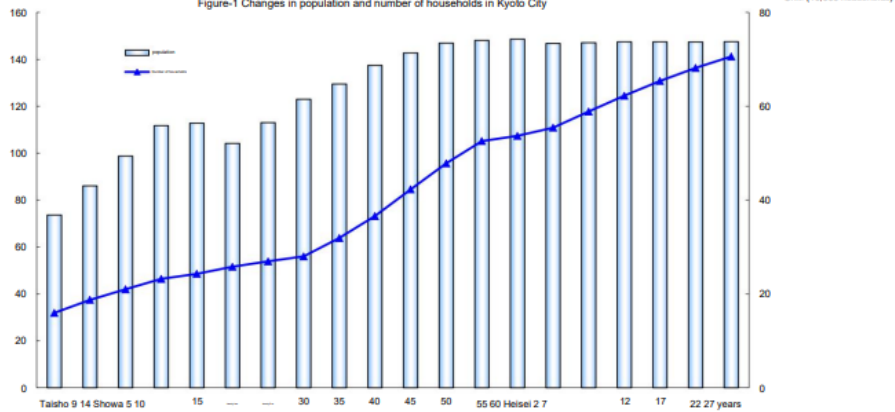
(2) Administrative division -Population is increasing in central wards-

Compared to the 2022 results, Nakagyo Ward had the largest increase in population by 4,035 people (previous year).

(up 3.8% compared to the previous survey), followed by Shimogyo Ward with an increase of 3,381 people (up 4.3% compared to the previous survey), and Shimogyo Ward (up 4.3%)

1,849 people increased in Ward (2.2% increase), 1,319 people increased in Ukyo Ward (0.6% increase), and Minami Ward increased by 1,319 people (up 0.6%).

The population increased in these five administrative regions, with an increase of 1,183 people (1.2% increase from the previous year).

Additionally, the number of households increased in all administrative districts.

Table-2 Population and number of households by administrative division

	2015			2010				ratio(%)			
	Number of households (household)	population (Man)	per household number of personnel (Man)	Number of households (household)	population (Man)	per household number of personnel (Man)	Real number (household, person)		ratio(%)		
							Number of households	Population	Number of households	Population	
Kyoto City	705,874 1,475,183		2.09	681,581	1,474,015	2.16	24,293	1,168	3.6		0.1
Kita Ward	56,804	119,474	2.10	56,406	122,037	2.16	398 ÿ 2,563 3,460		0.7 ÿ 2.1		
Kamigyo Ward	46,849	85,113	1.82	43,389	83,264	1.92	1,849 1,356 ÿ 536 3,313		8.0 2.2		
Sakyo Ward	83,423	168,266	2.02	82,067	168,802	2.06	4,035		1.7 ÿ 0.3		
Nakagyo Ward	59,085	109,341	1.85	55,772	105,306	1.89			5.9	3.8	
Higashiyama Ward	21,381	39,044	1.83	21,114	40,528	1.92	267 ÿ 1,484 2,130 ÿ		1.3 ÿ 3.7		
Yamashina Ward	60,451	135,471	2.24	58,321	136,045	2.33	574 3,555 3,381 2,058		3.7 ÿ 0.4		
Shimogyo Ward	47,206	82,668	1.75	43,651	79,287	1.82	1,183		8.1 4.3		
Minami Ward	47,094	99,927	2.12	45,036	98,744	2.19			4.6 1.2		
Ukyo Ward 94,525 Nishikyo Ward 63,109 Fushimi Ward 125,947	204,262	2.16	90,808	202,943	2.23		3,717 1,319 1,689 ÿ		4.1		0.6
	150,962	2.39	61,420	152,974	2.49		2,012 2,350 ÿ 3,430		2.7 ÿ 1.3		
	280,655	2.23	123,597	284,085	2.30				1.9 ÿ 1.2		

Figure-2 Composition ratio of population and number of households by administrative division

population

Kita Ward 8.1%
Kamigyo Ward 5.8%
Sakyo Ward 11.4%
Nakagyo Ward 7.4%
Higashiyama Ward 2.6%
Yamashina Ward 9.2%
Shimogyo Ward 5.6%
Minami Ward 6.8%
Ukyo Ward 13.8%
Nishikyo Ward 10.2%
Fushimi Ward 19.0%

Number of households

Kita Ward 8.0%
Kamigyo Ward 6.6%
Sakyo Ward 11.8%
Nakagyo Ward 8.4%
Higashiyama Ward 3.0%
Yamashina Ward 8.6%
Shimogyo Ward 6.7%
Minami Ward 6.7%
Ukyo Ward 13.4%
Nishikyo Ward 8.9%
Fushimi Ward 17.8%
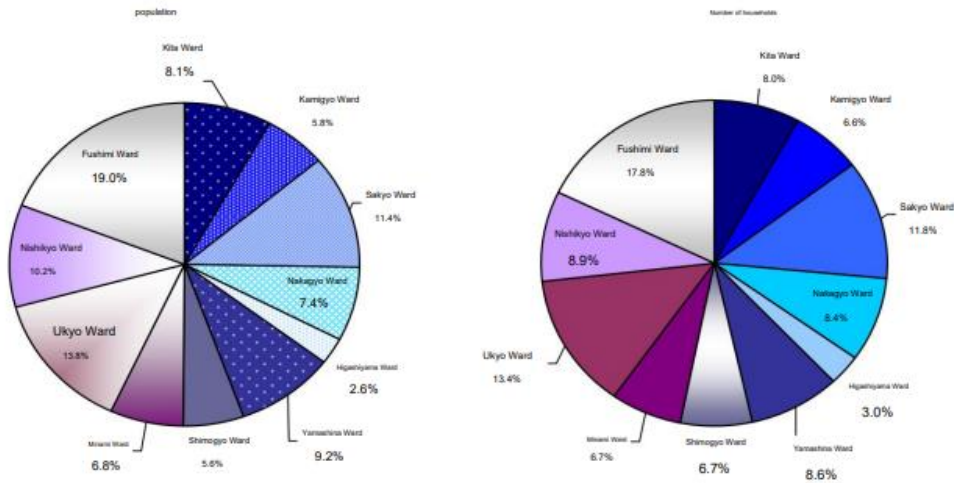
2 Others

The final figures announced this time, as well as the aggregated results to be published by the government in the future, will be published in Kyoto.

After conducting the city's own analysis, etc., the information and statistics department's homepage ``Kyoto City Statistics Port'' is published.

In addition to being released sequentially on "Kyoto Taru", a booklet "Kyoto" that summarizes information on population by age and households, etc.

"Urban Population" is scheduled to be published at the end of March 2017.

that's all

Appendix H

2020 Census Data (Machine Translated so there are a few mistakes)

Summary of aggregation results

The population is decreasing and the number of households is increasing.

1 Population and number of households

(1) Summary of results and time series comparison

According to the 2020 census, the population of Kyoto City is 1,463,723 people and the number of households is 729,524 households.

was. Compared to the results of the previous survey in 2015 (hereinafter referred to as the "previous survey"), 11,460

The number of people decreased (0.8% decrease), and the number of households increased by 23,650 households (3.4% increase).

Looking at the population by gender, there was a decrease in both men and women, with 692,279 men and 771,444 women.

The number of women decreased for the first time since the 1990 survey, and the number of men has continued to decline since the 1985 survey. sex ratio (female

The number of men per 100 people was 89.74, the lowest value since the survey began.

The number of households has been consistently increasing since the first survey in 1919.

Comparing the results of the current Reiwa 2nd survey and the first survey in 1920, the city area is approximately 13.7 times larger.

The population has increased by approximately 2.5 times, and the number of households has increased by approximately 5.7 times.

Figure-1 Changes in the number of households and population

Table-1 Changes in the number of households and population

	Area (kㅑ)	Number of households (household)	population (people) total number	Man	woman	Comparison with previous time population Actual (person)	rate (%)	Population density (1kㅑ hit)	1 household personnel	sex ratio (100 women against number of men)	of population Transition (index)
Taisho 09 (1st)	60.43	128,893	591,323	299,686	291,637	-	-	9,785	4.59	102.76	100.0
Taisho 14 (2nd)	60.43	148,672	679,963	350,759	329,204	88,640	15.0	11,252	4.57	106.55	115.0
Showa 05 (3rd)	60.43	162,075	765,142	396,756	368,386	85,179	12.5	12,662	4.72	107.70	129.4
1933 (4th)	288.65	224,663	1,080,593	555,792	524,801	315,451	41.2	3,744	4.81	105.91	182.7
1945 (5th)	288.65	235,259	1,089,726	545,107	544,619	9,133	0.8	3,775	4.63	100.09	184.3
1945 (6th)	288.65	249,436	999,660	483,028	516,632 ㅑ 90,066 ㅑ 8.3		3,463	4.01	93.50	169.1
1955 (7th)	536.45	263,729	1,101,854	533,426	568,428	102,194	10.2	2,054	4.18	93.84	186.3
1955 (8th)	550.27	274,878	1,204,084	585,963	618,121	102,230	9.3	2,188	4.38	94.80	203.6
1960 (9th)	610.61	317,059	1,284,818	628,250	656,568	80,734	6.7	2,104	4.05	95.69	217.3
1965 (10th)	610.61	363,905	1,365,007	670,157	694,850	80,189	6.2	2,235	3.75	96.45	230.8
1971 (11th)	610.61	420,768	1,419,165	697,418	721,747	54,158	4.0	2,324	3.37	96.63	240.0
1975 (12th) 1980	610.61	476,336	1,461,059	718,213	742,846	41,894	3.0	2,393	3.07	96.68	247.1
(13th) 1985 (14th)	610.61	523,708	1,473,065	721,402	751,663	12,006	0.8	2,412	2.81	95.97	249.1
1990 (15th)	610.61	534,821	1,479,218	721,281	757,937	6,153	0.4	2,423	2.77	95.16	250.2
	610.21	552,325	1,461,103	708,601	752,502 ㅑ 18,115 ㅑ 1.2		2,394	2.65	94.17	247.1
2005 (16th) 2000	610.21	586,647	1,463,822	706,859	756,963	2,719	0.2	2,399	2.50	93.38	247.6
(17th) 2005 (18th)	610.22	620,327	1,467,785	704,281	763,504	3,963	0.3	2,405	2.37	92.24	248.2
2010 (19th) 2015	827.90	653,860	1,474,811	703,210	771,601	7,026	0.5	1,781	2.26	91.14	249.4
(20th)	827.90	681,581	1,474,015	701,088	772,927	ㅑ 796 ㅑ 0.1		1,780	2.16	90.71	249.3
	827.83	705,874	1,475,183	699,748	775,435	1,168	0.1	1,782	2.09	90.24	249.5
Reiwa 2 (21st)	827.83	729,524	1,463,723	692,279	771,444 ㅑ 11,460 ㅑ 0.8		1,768	2.01	89.74	247.5

(2) Quantitative comparison within the current city area

Kyoto City has undergone numerous changes in its area since its incorporation on April 1, 1899, including mergers with other municipalities.

I am. Therefore, if you want to make quantitative numerical comparisons from the past, it is important to consider the effects of these city area changes.

will need to be eliminated.

Therefore, the values in the chart below are obtained by re-aggregating the various indicators in (1) above according to the current city area.

I will. (Figure-2 and Table-2)

Figure 2: Changes in the number of households and population (based on current city area)

Table-2 Trends in the number of households and population (based on current city area)

	Number of households (household)	population (people)			Comparison with previous time population		Population density (1k㎡ hit)	1 household Hit personnel	sex ratio (100 women against number of men)	of population Transition (index)
		total number	Man	woman	Actual rate (person)	(%)				
Taisho 09 (1st)	159,566	736,462	373,548	362,914	-	-	890	4.62	102.93	100.0
Taisho 14 (2nd)	187,209	860,878	445,116	415,762	124,416	16.9	1,040	4.60	107.06	116.9
Showa 05 (3rd)	209,924	987,777	511,813	475,964	126,899	14.7	1,193	4.71	107.53	134.1
1933 (4th)	232,021	1,117,439	574,606	542,833	129,662	13.1	1,350	4.82	105.85	151.7
1945 (5th)	242,842	1,127,870	564,717	563,153	10,431	0.9	1,362	4.64	100.28	153.1
1945 (6th)	257,800	1,041,699	504,135	537,564	▽ 86,171	▽ 7.6	1,258	4.04	93.78	141.4
1955 (7th)	269,383	1,130,185	547,565	582,620	88,486	8.5	1,365	4.20	93.98	153.5
1955 (8th)	280,041	1,229,808	599,025	630,783	99,623	8.8	1,485	4.39	94.97	167.0
1960 (9th)	319,201	1,295,012	633,396	661,616	65,204	5.3	1,564	4.06	95.73	175.8
1965 (10th)	365,989	1,374,159	674,645	699,514	79,147	6.1	1,660	3.75	96.44	186.6
1971 (11th)	422,777	1,427,376	701,448	725,928	53,217	3.9	1,724	3.38	96.63	193.8
1975 (12th)	478,315	1,468,833	722,002	746,831	41,457	2.9	1,774	3.07	96.68	199.4
1981 (13th)	525,710	1,480,377	724,979	755,398	11,544	0.8	1,788	2.82	95.97	201.0
1985 (14th)	536,806	1,486,402	724,789	761,613	6,025	0.4	1,795	2.77	95.16	201.8
1990 (15th)	554,341	1,468,190	712,053	756,137	▽ 18,212	▽ 1.2	1,773	2.65	94.17	199.4
1995 (16th)	588,760	1,470,902	710,314	760,588	2,712	0.2	1,777	2.50	93.39	199.7
2000 (17th)	622,473	1,474,471	707,512	766,959	3,569	0.2	1,781	2.37	92.25	200.2
2005 (18th) 2010	653,860	1,474,811	703,210	771,601	340	0.0	1,781	2.26	91.14	200.3
(19th) 2015 (20th)	681,581	1,474,015	701,088	772,927	▽ 796	▽ 0.1	1,780	2.16	90.71	200.1
	705,874	1,475,183	699,748	775,435	1,168	0.1	1,782	2.09	90.24	200.3
Reiwa 2 (21st)	729,524	1,463,723	692,279	771,444	▽ 11,460	▽ 0.8	1,768	2.01	89.74	198.8

(3) Population and number of households by administrative division

Looking at the population and number of households by administrative division, the administrative district with the largest population and number of households is Fushimi Ward, followed by Ukyo Ward.

Ward, then Sakyo Ward. On the other hand, the administrative district with the smallest population and number of households is Higashiyama Ward, followed by

The number of households was in Shimogyo Ward and Kamigyo Ward, and the number of households was in Kamigyo Ward and Shimogyo Ward.

Compared to the previous survey, the population increased in three wards: Nakagyo Ward, Shimogyo Ward, and Minami Ward, but the population increased in the other eight administrative wards.

has decreased. The number of households increased in 10 administrative wards except Higashiyama Ward.

Figure 3 Changes in population and number of households by administrative area compared to the previous survey
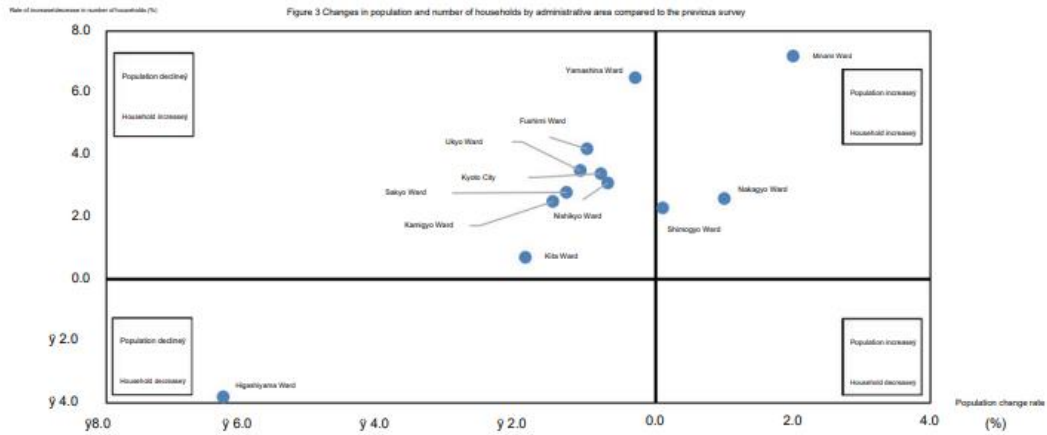
Table-3 Population and number of households by administrative division

	Area (kÿ)	Number of households (household)	population (people)			Population density (per 1kÿ)	Number of people per household	Sex ratio (female=100)
			total number	Man	Female			
Kyoto City	827.83	729,524	1,463,723	692,279	771,444	1,768	2.01	89.74
Kita Ward	94.88	57,187	117,165	55,738	61,427	603	2.05	90.74
Kamigyo Ward	7.03	48,004	83,832	38,518	45,314	6,828	1.75	85.00
Sakyo Ward	246.77	85,726	166,039	79,943	86,096	347	1.94	92.85
Nakagyo Ward	7.41	60,634	110,488	50,549	59,939	8,183	1.82	84.33
Higashiyama Ward	7.48	20,562	36,602	16,078	20,524	2,749	1.78	78.34
Yamashina Ward	28.70	64,402	135,101	63,532	71,569	2,244	2.10	88.77
Shimogyo Ward	6.78	48,309	82,784	38,121	44,663	7,125	1.71	85.35
Minami Ward	15.81	50,485	101,970	50,617	51,353	3,193	2.02	98.57
Ukyo Ward	292.07	97,849	202,047	94,873	107,174	335	2.06	88.52
Nishikyo Ward	59.24	65,082	149,837	71,213	78,624	1,099	2.30	90.57
Fushimi Ward	61.66	131,284	277,858	133,097	144,761	2,129	2.12	91.94

	2015 census results				Comparison with previous year (Reiwa 2nd Census/2015 Census)								
	Number of households (household)	population (people)			household		Total population		Population/male		Population/female		
		total number	Man		Number of increase/decrease	Rate of increase/decrease	Number of increase/decrease	Rate of increase/decrease	Number of increase/decrease	Rate of increase/decrease	Number of increase/decrease	Rate of increase/decrease	
Kyoto City	705,874	1,475,183	699,748	775,435	23,650	3.4	ÿ 11,460	ÿ 0.8	ÿ 7,469	ÿ 1.1	ÿ 3,991	ÿ 0.5	
Kita Ward	56,804	119,474	56,984	62,490	383	0.7	ÿ 2,309	ÿ 1.9	ÿ 1,246	ÿ 2.2	ÿ 1,063	ÿ 1.7	
Kamigyo Ward	46,849	85,113	39,212	45,901	1,155	2.5	ÿ 1,281	ÿ 1.5	ÿ 694	ÿ 2,227 1.3 ÿ 1,395 1.8	ÿ 587	ÿ 1.3	
Sakyo Ward	83,423	168,266	81,338	86,928	2,303	2.8	172			ÿ 1.7	ÿ 832	ÿ 1.0	
Nakagyo Ward	59,085	109,341	50,377	58,964	1,549	2.6	1,147	1.0		0.3	975	1.7	
Higashiyama Ward	21,381	39,044	16,694	22,350	ÿ 819	ÿ 3.8	ÿ 2,442	ÿ 6.3	ÿ 616	ÿ 3.7	ÿ 1,826	ÿ 8.2	
Yamashina Ward	60,451	135,471	64,273	71,198	3,951	6.5	ÿ 370	ÿ 0.3	ÿ 741	ÿ 1.2	371	0.5	
Shimogyo Ward	47,206	82,668	37,933	44,735	1,103	2.3	116	0.1	188	0.5	ÿ 72	ÿ 0.2	
Minami Ward	47,094	99,927	49,725	50,202	3,391	7.2	2,043	2.0	892	1.8	1,151	2.3	
Ukyo Ward	94,525	204,262	96,673	107,589	3,324	3.5	ÿ 2,215	ÿ 1.1	ÿ 1,800	ÿ 1.9	ÿ 415	ÿ 0.4	
Nishikyo Ward	63,109	150,962	72,098	78,864	1,973	3.1	ÿ 1,125	ÿ 0.7	ÿ 885	ÿ 1.2	ÿ 240	ÿ 0.3	
Fushimi Ward	125,947	280,655	134,441	146,214	5,337	4.2	ÿ 2,797	ÿ 1.0	ÿ 1,344	ÿ 1.0	ÿ 1,453	ÿ 1.0	

2 Population by age

(1) Population by age 3 categories

Looking at the population by three age categories, the number of children under the age of 15 was 153,610 (10.5%);

The working age population up to the age of 64 is 896,782 (composition ratio 61.3%), and the elderly population aged 65 and over is 413,331.

(Composition ratio: 28.2%), the elderly population increased, and the working-age population and young population decreased. result, large

Since the survey began in 1999, the youth population has reached its lowest level, and the elderly population has reached its highest level.

Figure 4 shows the population by three age groups and the composition ratio by administrative area. The proportion of young population in Kyoto City as a whole

(10.5%) The four administrative wards, in descending order, were Nishikyo Ward, Minami Ward, Ukyo Ward, and Fushimi Ward. Also,

The elderly population is higher than the composition ratio of Kyoto City as a whole (28.2%) in Higashiyama Ward, Yamashina Ward, Kita Ward, and Fushimi Ward.

There were six administrative wards: Ku, Ukyo Ward, and Nishikyo Ward.

Figure 5 shows the trends in the aging rate by administrative area over the past 30 years. The pace of aging of the population varies by administrative district.

You can see that each is different.

Figure-4 Age 3 Percentage of population by administrative division

Figure-5 Trends in the aging rate by administrative area (past 30 years)
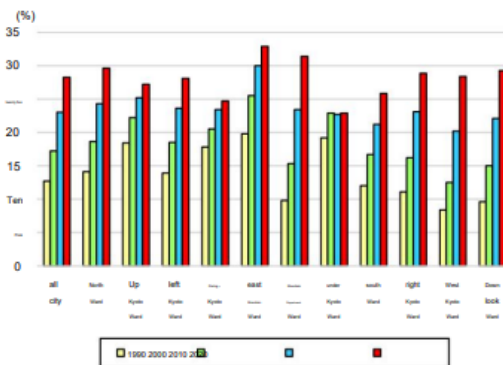
Table-4 Changes in population by three age categories

	Total population	Young population (under 15 years old)			Working age population (15-64 years old)			Elderly population (65 years and older)		
	(Note)	Population composition ratio	Increase/decrease rate		Population composition ratio	Increase/decrease rate		Population composition ratio	Increase/decrease rate	
	591,323	185,806	31.4	- 383,895	64.9	- 21,622	3.7	-
Taisho 14	679,963	201,656	29.7	8.5	455,885	67.0	18.8	22,422	3.3	3.7
	765,142	220,413	28.8	9.3	521,565	68.2	14.4	23,164	3.0	3.3
Showa 10	1,080,593	328,004	30.4	48.8	718,646	66.5	37.8	33,943	3.1	46.5
Showa 15 a)	1,089,726	314,768	31.0	ɤ 4.0	661,264	65.2	ɤ 8.0	38,580	3.8	13.7
1955 1950	999,660	313,879	31.4	ɤ 0.3	648,426	64.9	ɤ 1.9	37,355	3.7	ɤ 3.2
1955 1960	1,101,854	349,641	31.7	11.4	705,121	64.0	8.7	47,041	4.3	25.9
40	1,204,084	341,486	28.4	ɤ 2.3	802,804	66.7	13.9	59,767	5.0	27.1
	1,284,818	307,079	23.9	ɤ 10.1	905,684	70.5	12.8	72,055	5.6	20.6
	1,365,007	271,311	19.9	ɤ 11.6	1,007,016	73.8	11.2	86,680	6.4	20.3
1975 1975	1,419,165	287,573	20.3	6.0	1,025,582	72.3	1.8	106,010	7.5	22.3
1981 1986	1,461,059	316,294	21.7	10.0	1,013,952	69.4	ɤ 1.1	129,919	8.9	22.6
	1,473,065	309,970	21.0	ɤ 2.0	1,009,844	68.6	ɤ 0.4	153,107	10.4	17.8
	1,479,218	282,809	19.1	ɤ 8.8	1,027,331	69.5	1.7	168,417	11.4	10.0
	1,461,103	231,463	15.9	ɤ 18.2	1,037,706	71.4	1.0	184,959	12.7	9.8
2000	1,463,822	200,258	13.8	ɤ 13.5	1,040,625	71.6	0.3	213,403	14.7	15.4
2005 2010	1,467,785	185,896	12.8	ɤ 7.2	1,015,509	69.8	ɤ 2.4	252,963	17.4	18.5
2015 b)	1,474,811	177,315	12.1	ɤ 4.6	990,446	67.8	ɤ 2.5	292,927	20.1	15.8
	1,474,015	171,090	11.9	ɤ 3.5	935,200	65.1	ɤ 5.6	330,047	23.0	12.7
	1,475,183	162,141	11.0	ɤ 5.2	886,422	60.1	ɤ 5.2	381,132	25.8	15.5
2015 c) 2020	1,475,183	163,387	11.1	…919,920 896,782	62.4	…391,876	26.6	…
d)	1,463,723	153,610	10.5	ɤ 6.0	896,782	61.3	ɤ 2.6	413,331	28.2	5.6

(Note) Regarding the handling of persons whose age is unknown

Persons whose age is unknown in surveys conducted before 2015 are included in the total population, but are not included in the population of each of the three age categories.

Not included. In the Reiwa 2nd National Census, the Statistics Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications divided the population of unknown ages into each age category.

(Unknown supplementary population) has been published, and this table shows the value.

a) Post-gun population (population excluding military personnel and civilian civilians).

b) This is the population published by the Statistics Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications at the time of publication of the 2015 National Population Census, and does not include persons of unknown age in the three age categories.

c) This is the unspecified supplementary population of the 2015 Census, which was published by the Statistics Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications at the time of publication of the 2020 Census.

d) The rate of increase/decrease is calculated by comparing with the population in c).

There are many people born during the second and first baby boom periods and people between the ages of 20 and 24.

(2) Population by 5-year age group

Looking at the population by five-year age groups, the largest group is those aged 45 and over, including those born during the second baby boom.

49 years old, and the next largest group is 70 to 74 years old, which includes people born during the first baby boom (so-called baby boom generation).

was. The population of children and young people (15-34 years old) is decreasing nationwide due to the declining birthrate.

In our city, the number of people aged 20 to 24 is relatively large. It's a transfer of university students from other cities.

is considered to be the main factor. In particular, Kita Ward, Kamigyo Ward, and Sakyo Ward have the largest population aged 20 to 24.

It is assumed that students are concentrated around large universities.

Looking at the situation in other administrative wards, in Shimogyo Ward, the average age is 25 to 29, and in Nakagyo Ward, Minami Ward, Ukyo Ward, Nishikyo Ward, and Fushimi Ward.

In Higashiyama Ward and Yamashina Ward, the age group with the largest population is 45 to 49 years old, and 70 to 74 years old in Higashiyama Ward and Yamashina Ward.

vinegar.

Table-5 Population by 5-year age group

	Kyoto City	Kita Ward	Kamigyo Ward	Sakyo Ward	Nakagyo Ward	Higashiyama Ward	Yamashina Ward	Shimogyo Ward	Minami Ward	Ukyo Ward	Saikyo Ward	Fushimi Ward
Total number	1,463,723	117,165	83,832	166,039	110,488	36,602	135,101	82,784	101,970	202,047	149,837	277,858
0-4 years old	47,355	3,407	1,992	5,016	3,572	801	4,158	2,655	3,963	6,928	5,648	9,215
5-9 years old	51,930	4,070	2,428	5,944	3,939	954	4,600	2,663	3,770	7,377	6,232	9,953
10-14 years old	54,325	4,366	2,691	6,128	3,823	969	4,963	2,471	3,755	7,673	6,483	11,003
15-19 years old	69,121	6,843	4,660	8,806	4,481	1,699	5,996	2,879	3,974	9,470	7,253	13,060
20-24 years old	104,284	10,441	8,792	17,582	7,408	2,942	7,801	5,852	5,820	12,194	8,369	17,083
25-29 years old	86,446	5,224	5,141	9,803	8,272	2,217	6,952	7,723	7,342	10,921	7,599	15,252
30-34 years old	78,245	4,841	4,447	7,793	6,907	1,958	6,636	6,505	6,905	10,653	7,433	14,167
35-39 years old	82,808	5,611	4,714	8,404	7,452	2,017	7,093	6,083	6,552	11,360	8,281	15,241
40-44 years old	94,432	6,832	5,354	9,835	8,146	2,183	8,610	6,289	6,793	13,169	9,472	17,749
45-49 years old	112,853	8,459	6,049	11,380	8,949	2,418	10,984	6,582	7,904	15,982	11,944	22,202
50-54 years old	101,049	8,054	5,484	10,507	7,826	2,261	9,718	5,522	7,102	14,111	10,752	19,712
55-59 years old	89,852	7,627	5,022	9,421	6,862	2,137	8,198	4,685	6,393	12,917	9,420	17,170
60-64 years old	77,692	6,677	4,268	8,755	5,559	2,015	6,959	3,914	5,338	10,989	8,427	14,791
65-69 years old	84,365	6,956	4,462	9,419	5,642	2,158	8,062	3,728	5,982	11,760	9,149	17,047
70-74 years old	108,792	8,877	5,695	12,026	7,014	3,060	11,573	4,842	7,227	15,054	11,562	21,862
75-79 years old	84,632	6,861	4,543	9,185	5,283	2,422	9,217	3,756	5,345	12,146	9,101	16,773
80-84 years old	63,609	5,371	3,692	7,095	4,210	1,960	6,546	3,030	3,876	9,365	6,332	12,132
85-89 years old	44,223	4,042	2,631	5,295	3,139	1,491	4,338	2,243	2,469	6,247	3,977	8,351
90-94 years old	20,793	1,928	1,296	2,691	1,483	701	1,986	1,042	1,141	2,839	1,878	3,808
95-99 years old	5,860	570	405	798	443	204	600	270	283	750	458	1,079
Over 100 years old	1,057	108	66	156	78	35	111	50	36	142	67	208
<Real number>												
Under 15 years old	153,610	11,843	7,111	17,088	11,334	2,724	13,721	7,789	11,488	21,978	18,363	30,171
15-64 years old	896,782	70,609	53,931	102,286	71,862	21,847	78,947	56,034	64,123	121,766	88,950	166,427
65 years of age or older	413,331	34,713	22,790	46,665	27,292	12,031	42,433	18,961	26,359	58,303	42,524	81,260
<Composition ratio>												
Under 15 years old	10.5	10.1	8.5	10.3	10.3	7.4	10.2	9.4	11.3	10.9	12.3	10.9
15-64 years old	61.3	60.3	64.3	61.6	65.0	59.7	58.4	67.7	62.9	60.3	59.4	59.9
65 years of age or older	28.2	29.6	27.2	28.1	24.7	32.9	31.4	22.9	25.8	28.9	28.4	29.2

(Note) Regarding the handling of persons whose age is unknown

In the 2020 National Census, the Statistics Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications has published the population of persons whose age is unknown and allocates them to each age category (unknown supplementary population).

This table shows the values.

Figure-6 Changes in population pyramid (past 30 years)
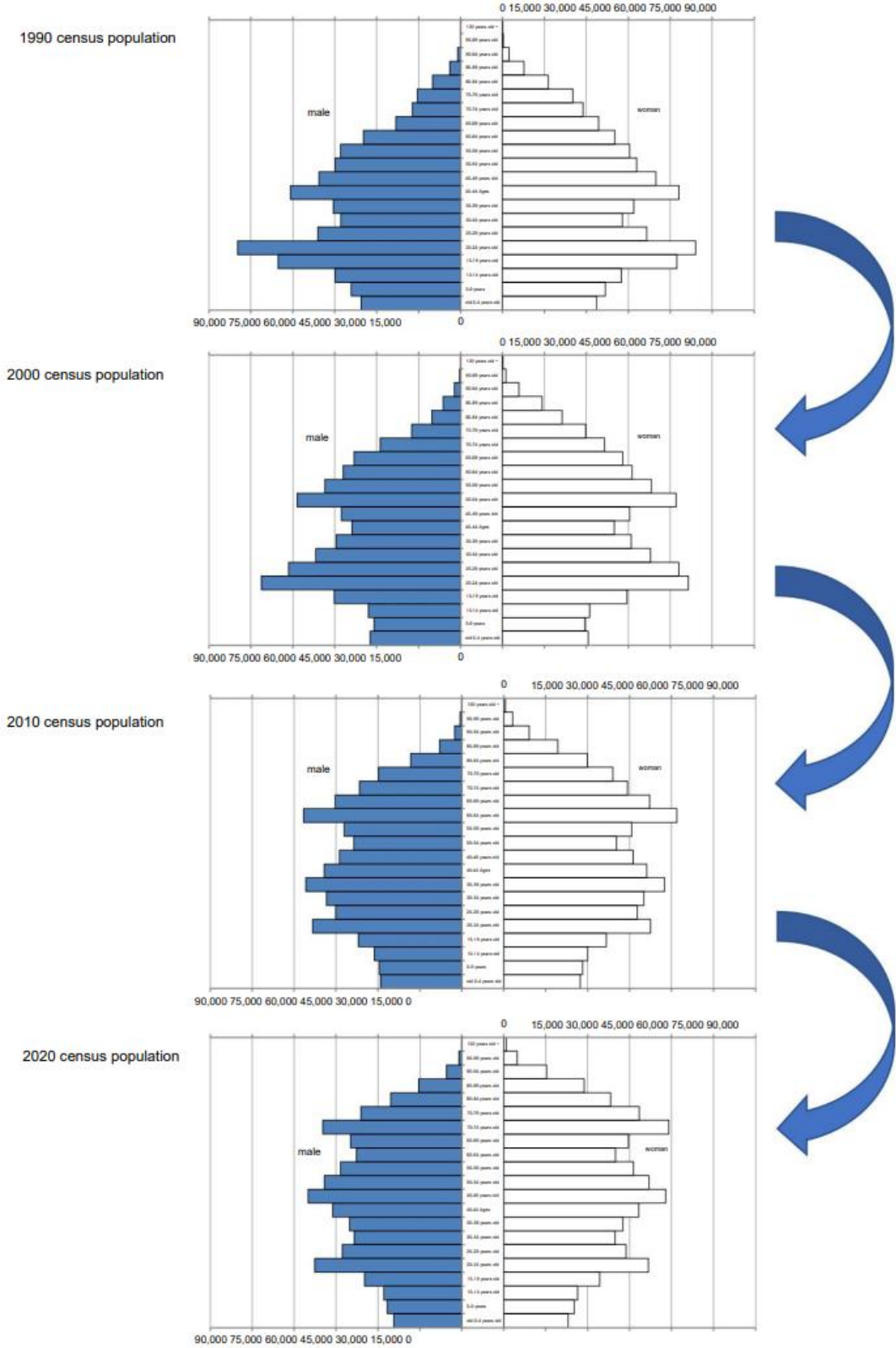
1990 census population

2000 census population

2010 census population

2020 census population

(3) Population aged 15 and over by marital status (4 categories), age (5-year groups), and gender

Looking at the population aged 15 and over by marital status, male and female

For both sexes, the unmarried rate (the number of unmarried people as a percentage of the population aged 15 and over)) is increasing. (Table-7)

Looking at the 5-year age group, the unmarried rate for people aged 25 to 29 is

This is over 80% of men and 70% of women. (Table-6)

Compared to the previous survey, we found that

In the generation 25-39, all age groups are unmarried.

The rate of marriage is increasing, and the trend toward later marriage continues.

Figure 7-1 Comparison of unmarried rates by 5-year age group (male)
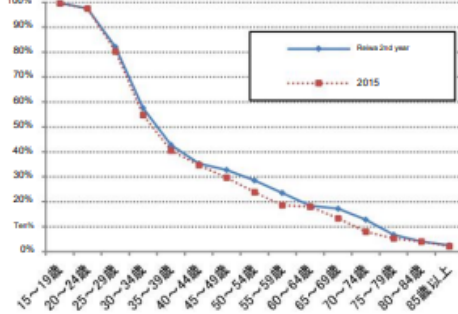
Figure 7-2 Comparison of unmarried rates by age group (female)
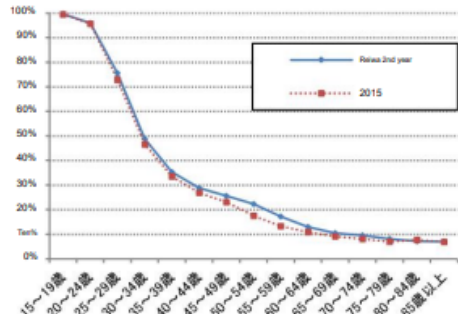
Table-6 Trends in unmarried rate for people aged 25 to 39 (see Table-7 for annotations)

	Man							
	25-29 years old	30-34 years old	35-39 years old	25-39 years old	25-29 years old	30-34 years old	35-39 years old	25-39 years old
1975	56.4	17.4	7.5	30.9	29.4	12.1	8.9	18.1
1985 1986	61.6	26.8	10.2	32.6	31.2	14.6	9.0	17.8
2002	64.4	31.8	17.4	35.8	37.2	15.4	10.9	20.0
	67.8	34.1	21.0	42.1	47.6	18.7	11.5	25.8
2010 2015	70.6	39.0	23.3	46.9	55.3	25.9	14.5	34.1
a) 2015 b)	73.1	44.5	26.0	50.7	61.2	33.0	18.5	40.0
Reiwa 2 c)	77.0	50.5	31.9	53.8	68.2	39.4	24.5	44.4
	77.4	51.6	38.5	54.4	69.9	43.2	29.9	46.4
	77.7	51.0	37.4	54.3	70.1	43.3	31.0	47.2
	80.3	54.8	40.5	57.9	72.9	46.5	33.5	50.4
	82.1	57.5	42.8	61.3	75.5	48.8	35.3	53.5

Table 7 Trends in population aged 15 and over by marital status (4 categories) and gender

	Man											
	total number	Single	Married	Widowed		separation	total number	Single	Married	Widowed		separation
<Real number>												
1975	556,086	199,388	336,555	13,738		6,021	587,785	155,736	337,558	77,988		16,139
1985 1986	562,573	197,635	341,659	13,473		7,709	600,378	157,426	343,101	77,905		19,039
	575,976	205,966	343,675	14,121		9,948	619,772	168,386	344,593	81,896		22,950
	585,086	211,190	338,865	13,460		11,090	637,579	183,315	339,492	78,837		24,178
	598,256	222,724	339,838	13,916		13,519	655,772	196,775	340,111	82,403		28,261
2000	600,950	217,259	338,982	14,447		16,559	667,522	198,560	339,095	81,422		33,064
2005	605,007	217,783	334,085	15,127		20,855	678,366	202,656	334,882	83,064		39,854
2010	593,106	211,782	327,329	16,408		23,605	672,141	198,617	328,638	83,280		42,868
2015 a) 2015	592,903	204,893	323,587	16,403		23,375	674,651	195,444	327,621	83,951		44,466
b)	616,191	238,188	330,929	18,695		28,379	695,605	220,810	334,225	91,975		48,595
Reiwa 2nd year c)	613,418	242,966	321,861	19,457		29,134	696,695	225,067	329,601	92,857		49,170
<Composition ratio>												
1975	-	35.9	60.6	2.5		1.1	-	26.5	57.5	13.3		2.7
1981	-	35.3	61.0	2.4		1.4	-	26.3	57.4	13.0		3.2
1985	-	35.9	59.9	2.5		1.7	-	27.3	55.8	13.3		3.7
	-	36.8	59.0	2.3		1.9	-	29.3	54.2	12.6		3.9
	-	37.8	57.6	2.4		2.3	-	30.4	52.5	12.7		4.4
2000	-	37.0	57.7	2.5		2.8	-	30.4	52.0	12.5		5.1
2005 2010	-	37.0	56.8	2.6		3.5	-	30.7	50.7	12.6		6.0
	-	36.6	56.5	2.8		4.1	-	30.4	50.3	12.7		6.6
2015 a) 2015	-	36.1	56.9	2.9		4.1	-	30.0	50.3	12.9		6.8
b) 2020 c)	-	38.7	53.7	3.0		4.6	-	31.7	48.0	13.2		7.0
	-	39.6	52.5	3.2		4.7	-	32.3	47.3	13.3		7.1

(Note) Regarding the handling of persons whose age and marital status are unknown

Those whose age is unknown and whose marital status is unknown in surveys conducted before 2015 are not included in Tables 6 and 7, and the composition ratio and unmarried rate are not included in Tables 6 and 7.

are also excluded from the calculation. (However, the "total number" in Table 7 includes those whose marital status is unknown.)

In the Reiwa 2nd National Population Census, the Statistics Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications will divide persons whose age is unknown and whose marital status is unknown and allocate them to each age and marital status.

The total population (unknown supplementary population) has been published, and the population, composition ratio, and unmarried rate in Tables 6 and 7 are listed using those values.

a) This is the value published by the Statistics Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications at the time of publication of the 2015 National Population Census, and does not include persons whose age is unknown or whose marital status is unknown.

b) This is the unspecified supplementary value of the 2015 Census, which was published by the Statistics Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications at the time of publication of the 2020 Census.

c) Unspecified supplementary values for the 2020 Census, published by the Statistics Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications at the time of the publication of the 2020 Census.

3 households

(1) Household size Out of

the total households, those living in facilities such as dormitories and hospitals

The number of "general households" excluding "households" is 728,744 households.

The number of households increased by 23,602 (3.3%) compared to the previous survey.

I added it. Also, the average number of people per household is

1.97 people, a decrease of 0.08 people compared to the previous survey.

I did. (Table-8)

Looking at the number of general households by household size, single-person households and

The number of households with two or more people is increasing, and the number of households with three or more people is decreasing.

Masu. (Figure-8)

Looking at the number of general households by administrative division, Higashiyama Ward is excluded.

It increased in 10 administrative districts. The highest rate of increase is

Minami Ward (7.2% increase from the previous time), followed by Yamashina Ward (6.5% increase from the previous year)

(up 4.2%) followed by Fushimi Ward (up 4.2%). and

The rate of increase in single-person households was large throughout the city, and Yamashina

ward (up 23.3%), Fushimi ward (up 16.1%), Minami ward (up 16.1%)

This was a particularly large increase (up 14.9%).

Looking at the number of general households over time, we find that

As the number of single-person households and two-person households increased rapidly,

The number of employees is decreasing. Second in 1975

Four-person households, which used to be the most common household structure, have decreased since the Heisei era.

The number continues to decrease and ranks fourth in this 2020 survey.

I did.

Figure 8: Changes in the number of households by household size
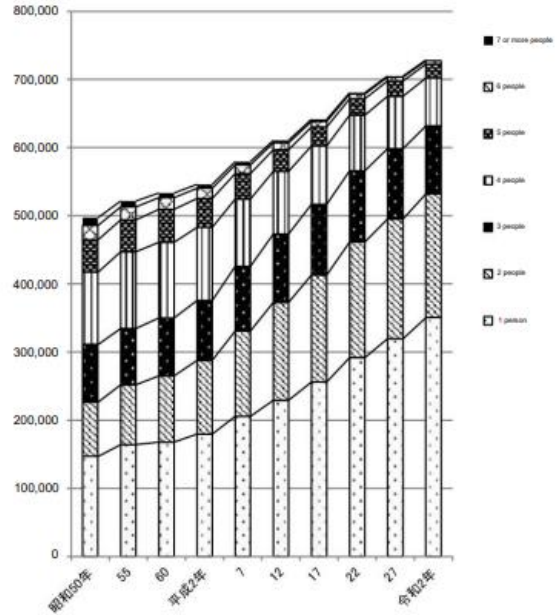
Table-8 Number of households and household members in general households by household size

| | | Number of households by household members | | | | | | | | household members | per household |
	total number	1 person	2 people	3 people	4 people	5 people	6 people	7 or more people		number of personnel
<Real number>											
1975 497,253	1981 521,783	147,020	79,595	84,657	106,212	47,422	21,141	11,206	1,432,618	2.88
1985 533,474	546,157	164,224	87,963	82,535	112,330	46,861	19,375	8,495	1,450,400	2.78
		167,825	97,403	84,913	110,822	48,385	17,235	6,891	1,456,765	2.73
		179,519	108,256	88,022	107,226	42,353	14,980	5,801	1,433,164	2.62
579,369		205,734	125,383	94,464	98,885	37,356	12,731	4,816	1,433,714	2.47
2000 610,665		229,280	143,465	100,505	91,777	31,731	10,106	3,801	1,431,843	2.34
2005 641,455	2010 680,634	256,062	157,088	103,481	85,840	27,749	8,206	3,029	1,434,094	2.24
		292,123	169,441	104,565	81,694	24,001	6,535	2,275	1,447,384	2.13
2015 705,142		**319,562**	**175,597**	**103,237**	**76,901**	**22,327**	**5,616**	**1,902**	**1,447,317**	**2.05**
Kita Ward	56,721	25,313	14,502	8,190	6,248	1,857	472	139	117,023	2.06
Kamigyo Ward	46,803	27,386	8,950	5,268	3,720	1,098	288	93	83,860	1.79
Sakyo Ward	83,306	41,965	18,664	11,226	8,114	2,459	656	222	163,289	1.96
Nakagyo Ward	59,048	32,722	12,433	7,029	5,106	1,313	329	116	108,485	1.84
Higashiyama	21,353	12,045	4,894	2,353	1,421	463	134	43	38,012	1.78
Ward Yamashina Ward	60,348	23,104	17,418	9,799	7,269	2,070	503	185	131,123	2.17
Shimogyo Ward	47,181	28,310	9,255	4,975	3,352	932	266	91	82,077	1.74
Minami Ward	47,068	20,387	11,983	7,182	5,364	1,623	389	140	98,825	2.10
Ukyo Ward	94,425	39,637	24,390	14,830	11,311	3,181	797	279	200,884	2.13
Nishikyo Ward	63,061	19,673	18,495	11,752	9,674	2,671	594	202	149,002	2.36
Fushimi Ward	125,828	49,020	34,613	20,633	15,322	4,660	1,188	392	274,737	2.18
Reiwa 2 728,744	57,119	350,775	181,564	99,471	70,406	20,333	4,677	1,518	1,434,817	1.97
Kita Ward		25,897	15,427	7,920	5,636	1,737	376	126	114,942	2.01
Kamigyo Ward	47,960	29,233	9,130	4,976	3,374	901	260	86	82,608	1.72
Sakyo Ward	85,624	45,201	19,136	10,674	7,632	2,283	531	167	161,836	1.89
Nakagyo Ward	60,593	34,157	12,908	6,997	4,864	1,289	286	92	109,260	1.80
Higashiyama Ward	20,523	11,895	4,667	2,140	1,295	401	89	36	35,639	1.74
Yamashina	64,280	28,492	17,383	9,437	6,474	1,913	431	150	130,721	2.03
Ward Shimogyo	48,283	29,778	9,353	4,744	3,286	867	184	71	81,812	1.69
Ward Minami	50,453	23,429	12,994	7,146	5,002	1,444	342	96	100,841	2.00
Ward Ukyo Ward	97,755	43,850	25,518	14,409	10,291	2,887	611	189	198,773	2.03
Nishikyo Ward	65,026	21,911	19,746	11,323	8,884	2,454	530	178	147,668	2.27
Fushimi Ward	131,128	56,932	35,302	19,705	13,668	4,157	1,037	327	270,717	2.06

Table-8 Number of households by household size and household size (continued)

	Number of households by household members								household members	per household number of personnel
	total number	1 person	2 people	3 people	4 people	5 people	6 people	7 or more people		
<Composition ratio>										
1975	100.0	29.6	16.0	17.0	21.4	9.5	4.3	2.3	-	-
1981	100.0	31.5	16.9	15.8	21.5	9.0	3.7	1.6	-	-
1985	100.0	31.5	18.3	15.9	20.8	9.1	3.2	1.3	-	-
	100.0	32.9	19.8	16.1	19.6	7.8	2.7	1.1	-	-
	100.0	35.5	21.6	16.3	17.1	6.4	2.2	0.8	-	-
2000	100.0	37.5	23.5	16.5	15.0	5.2	1.7	0.6	-	-
2005	100.0	39.9	24.5	16.1	13.4	4.3	1.3	0.5	-	-
2010	100.0	42.9	24.9	15.4	12.0	3.5	1.0	0.3	-	-
2015	100.0	45.3	24.9	14.6	10.9	3.2	0.8	0.3	-	-
Kita Ward	100.0	44.6	25.6	14.4	11.0	3.3	0.8	0.2	-	-
Kamigyo Ward	100.0	58.5	19.1	11.3	7.9	2.3	0.6	0.2	-	-
Sakyo Ward	100.0	50.4	22.4	13.5	9.7	3.0	0.8	0.3	-	-
Nakagyo Ward	100.0	55.4	21.1	11.9	8.6	2.2	0.6	0.2	-	-
Higashiyama Ward	100.0	56.4	22.9	11.0	6.7	2.2	0.6	0.2	-	-
Yamashina Ward	100.0	38.3	28.9	16.2	12.0	3.4	0.8	0.3	-	-
Shimogyo Ward	100.0	60.0	19.6	10.5	7.1	2.0	0.6	0.2	-	-
Minami Ward	100.0	43.3	25.5	15.3	11.4	3.4	0.8	0.3	-	-
Ukyo Ward	100.0	42.0	25.8	15.7	12.0	3.4	0.8	0.3	-	-
Nishikyo Ward	100.0	31.2	29.3	18.6	15.3	4.2	0.9	0.3	-	-
Fushimi Ward	100.0	39.0	27.5	16.4	12.2	3.7	0.9	0.3	-	-
Reiwa 2	100.0	48.1	24.9	13.6	9.7	2.8	0.6	0.2	-	-
Kita Ward	100.0	45.3	27.0	13.9	9.9	3.0	0.7	0.2	-	-
Kamigyo Ward	100.0	61.0	19.0	10.4	7.0	1.9	0.5	0.2	-	-
Sakyo Ward	100.0	52.8	22.3	12.5	8.9	2.7	0.6	0.2	-	-
Nakagyo Ward	100.0	56.4	21.3	11.5	8.0	2.1	0.5	0.2	-	-
Higashiyama Ward	100.0	58.0	22.7	10.4	6.3	2.0	0.4	0.2	-	-
Yamashina Ward	100.0	44.3	27.0	14.7	10.1	3.0	0.7	0.2	-	-
Shimogyo Ward	100.0	61.7	19.4	9.8	6.8	1.8	0.4	0.1	-	-
Minami Ward	100.0	46.4	25.8	14.2	9.9	2.9	0.7	0.2	-	-
Ukyo Ward	100.0	44.9	26.1	14.7	10.5	3.0	0.6	0.2	-	-
Nishikyo Ward	100.0	33.7	30.4	17.4	13.7	3.8	0.8	0.3	-	-
Fushimi Ward	100.0	43.4	26.9	15.0	10.4	3.2	0.8	0.2	-	-
<Increase/decrease rate>										
1975	10.3	20.1	24.3	10.3	12.8	▽8.5	▽20.0	▽26.0	3.0	-
1981	4.9	11.7	10.5	▽2.5	5.8	▽1.2	▽8.4	▽24.2	1.2	-
1985	2.2	2.2	10.7	2.9	▽1.3	3.3	▽11.0	▽18.9	0.4	-
	2.4	7.0	11.1	3.7	▽3.2	▽12.5	▽13.1	▽15.8	▽1.6	-
2000	6.1	14.6	15.8	7.3	▽7.8	▽11.8	▽15.0	▽17.0	0.0	-
	5.4	11.4	14.4	6.4	▽7.2	▽15.1	▽20.6	▽21.1	▽0.1	-
2005	5.0	11.5	9.0	2.6	▽6.5	▽12.5	▽18.8	▽20.3	0.2	-
2010	6.1	14.1	7.9	1.0	▽4.8	▽13.5	▽20.4	▽24.9	0.9	-
2015	3.6	9.4	3.6	▽1.3	▽5.9	▽7.0	▽14.1	▽16.4	▽0.0	-
Reiwa 2	3.3	9.8	3.4	▽3.6	▽8.4	▽8.9	▽16.7	▽20.2	▽0.9	-
Kita Ward	0.7	2.3	6.4	▽3.3	▽9.8	▽6.5	▽20.3	▽9.4	▽1.8	-
Kamigyo Ward	2.5	6.7	2.0	▽5.5	▽9.3	▽17.9	▽9.7	▽7.5	▽1.5	-
Sakyo Ward	2.8	7.7	2.5	▽4.9	▽5.9	▽7.2	▽19.1	▽24.8	▽0.9	-
Nakagyo Ward	2.6	4.4	3.8	▽0.5	▽4.7	▽1.8	▽13.1	▽20.7	0.7	-
Higashiyama Ward	▽3.9	▽1.2	▽4.6	▽9.1	▽8.9	▽13.4	▽33.6	▽16.3	▽6.2	-
Yamashina Ward	6.5	23.3	▽0.2	▽3.7	▽10.9	▽7.6	▽14.3	▽18.9	▽0.3	-
Shimogyo Ward	2.3	5.2	1.1	▽4.6	▽2.0	▽7.0	▽30.8	▽22.0	▽0.3	-
Minami Ward	7.2	14.9	8.4	▽0.5	▽6.7	▽11.0	▽12.1	▽31.4	2.0	-
Ukyo Ward	3.5	10.6	4.6	▽2.8	▽9.0	▽9.2	▽23.3	▽32.3	▽1.1	-
Nishikyo Ward	3.1	11.4	6.8	▽3.7	▽8.2	▽8.1	▽10.8	▽11.9	▽0.9	-
Fushimi Ward	4.2	16.1	2.0	▽4.5	▽10.8	▽10.8	▽12.7	▽16.6	▽1.5	-

(Note) Until the 1980 survey, where the definition of "household" was different from the current one, "one person semi-household" was added to "ordinary household" and reclassified.

The number of elderly single-person households and elderly couple households is increasing.

(2) Households with elderly people

Among general households, the percentage of households with members aged 65 or older (elderly) was 36.2%.

By administrative division, the percentage exceeds 40% in Yamashina Ward and Nishikyo Ward, and in all areas except Nakagyo Ward and Shimogyo Ward.

The percentage exceeded 30% in all administrative districts.

The number of "single-person households with a member over 65 years old" (elderly single-person households) was 95,220, an increase of 8,910 from the previous survey. Households (10.3%) increased.

Additionally, there were 72,500 "households consisting of only married couples, where the husband is 65 years of age or older and the wife is 60 years or older" (elderly couple households), which was the largest in the previous year.

This is an increase of 2,484 households (3.5%) compared to the previous survey.

Table-9 General households with household members aged 65 or older

	total number	Percentage of total number of general households	Relatives only	Nuclear family household, including husband and wife only		single household (=elderly living alone)	elderly couple household (Husband over 65 years old, wife over 60 years old)
<Real number>							
1985 125,489	135,092	23.5	102,234	49,303	27,334	22,892	23,890
		24.7	105,171	56,344	32,060	29,616	28,774
153,209		26.4	115,171	69,207	39,856	37,737	36,259
2000 178,731 2005 201,924		29.3	127,086	85,735	49,164	51,198	45,211
2010 224,635		31.5	140,733	102,592	57,448	60,714	53,960
		33.0	152,228	118,854	64,730	70,738	61,584
2015 255,8?9 21,210		36.3	167,946	137,840	74,095	86,310	70,016
Kita Ward		37.4	14,310	11,774	6,384	6,786	6,081
Kamigyo Ward	15,011	32.1	9,446	7,434	3,870	5,495	3,697
Sakyo Ward	28,598	34.3	19,176	15,467	8,393	9,246	7,935
Nakagyo Ward	18,710	31.7	11,123	8,932	4,663	7,488	4,400
Higashiyama	8,594	40.2	4,967	3,970	2,041	3,547	1,927
Yamashina Ward	25,069	41.5	16,459	13,874	7,614	8,424	7,166
Shimogyo Ward	12,873	27.3	7,906	6,263	3,231	4,891	3,035
Minami Ward	17,015	36.1	10,597	8,676	4,379	6,273	4,103
Ukyo Ward	35,394	37.5	23,757	19,378	10,364	11,409	9,836
Nishikyo Ward	24,511	38.9	18,290	15,307	8,757	6,111	8,294
Fushimi Ward	48,874	38.8	31,915	26,765	14,399	16,640	13,542
Reiwa 2 263,721		36.2	166,395	140,815	76,120	95,220	72,500
Kita Ward	21,634	37.9	14,187	11,785	6,502	7,325	6,186
Kamigyo Ward	15,569	32.5	8,898	7,206	3,764	6,583	3,613
Sakyo Ward	29,180	34.1	19,012	15,963	8,848	9,987	8,419
Nakagyo Ward	18,062	29.8	10,740	8,956	4,773	7,136	4,536
Higashiyama	7,938	38.7	4,598	3,787	1,982	3,254	1,865
Yamashina Ward	26,238	40.8	16,304	13,944	7,617	9,628	7,298
Shimogyo Ward	12,483	25.9	7,268	6,066	3,165	5,077	3,001
Minami Ward	18,023	35.7	10,766	9,181	4,705	7,077	4,439
Ukyo Ward	37,013	37.9	23,835	20,364	11,022	12,879	10,501
Nishikyo Ward	26,135	40.2	18,342	15,767	9,036	7,582	8,666
Fushimi Ward	51,446	39.2	32,445	27,796	14,726	18,692	13,976
<Increase/decrease rate>							
1985	7.5	"	3.7	10.8	17.2	29.2	25.0
	7.7	"	2.9	14.3	17.3	29.4	20.4
2000	13.4	"	9.5	22.8	24.3	27.4	26.0
2005 2010	16.7	"	10.3	23.9	23.4	35.7	24.7
	12.2	"	9.8	18.9	16.0	18.1	18.5
	11.2	"	8.2	15.9	12.7	16.5	14.1
2015	13.9	"	10.3	16.0	14.5	22.0	13.7
Reiwa 2	3.1	"	△0.9	2.2	2.7	10.3	3.5
Kita Ward	2.0	"	△0.9	0.1	1.8	7.9	1.7
Kamigyo Ward	3.7	"	△5.8	△3.1	△2.7	19.8	△2.3
Sakyo Ward	2.0	"	△0.9	3.2	5.4	8.0	6.1
Nakagyo Ward	△3.5	"	△3.4	0.3	2.4	△4.7	3.1
Higashiyama Ward	△7.6	"	△7.4	△4.6	△3.9	△8.3	△3.2
Yamashina	4.7	"	△0.9	0.5	0.0	14.3	1.8
Shimogyo	△3.0	"	△8.1	△3.1	△2.0	3.8	△1.1
Minami Ward	5.9	"	1.6	5.8	7.4	12.8	8.2
Ukyo Ward	4.6	"	0.3	5.1	6.3	12.9	6.8
Nishikyo Ward	6.6	"	0.3	3.0	3.2	24.1	4.5
Fushimi Ward	5.3	"	1.7	3.9	2.3	12.3	3.2

(Note) Up to the 2005 survey, this refers to "general households with relatives over 65 years old."

(3) Mother-child households, father-and-child households

The number of single-mother households was 6,644 (29.7% compared to the previous survey).

(down), and 604 father-child households (down 22.1%).
became.

* Single-mother households and single-father households are those who are unmarried, widowed, or

Separated female and male parents and their unmarried children under the age of 20

An ordinary household consisting of only children.

4 General households living in houses
(1) Housing ownership relationship

Looking at the relationship between housing ownership among general households, we find that

was the most common at 390,265 households (composition ratio 54.0%).
This was followed by privately rented houses with 276,471 households (38.2%);
35,221 households rented by public, Urban Renaissance Agency, and public corporations

(4.9%).

A comparison with the previous survey shows that the number of homeowners increased in the city as a whole, but decreased in Kamigyo Ward and Higashiyama Ward.

I did. The number of privately run rental houses increased in the city as a whole, but decreased in Kita Ward, Sakyo Ward, Nakagyo Ward, and Nishikyo Ward.

Ta. The number of publicly-run, Urban Renaissance Agency, and public corporation rented houses decreased significantly, while the number of salaried housing and rented rooms increased.

Table-10 Situation of single-mother households and single-father households

	mother-child household		father-son household	
	Number of households	household members	Number of households	household members
<Real number>				
	6,833	17,820	1,111	2,872
2005	6,849	17,818	942	2,451
2010 2015	8,132	21,515	921	2,371
Reiwa 2	10,062	26,835	930	2,393
	9,793	25,806	895	2,308
	9,451	24,273	775	1,912
	6,644	16,830	604	1,489
<Increase/decrease rate>				
	▽2.6	▽4.8	▽1.9	▽3.2
2005	0.2	▽0.0	▽15.2 ▽	▽14.7
2010 2015	18.7	20.7	2.2 0.9	▽3.3
Reiwa 2	23.6	24.5	▽	0.8
	▽2.7	▽3.8	3.8 ▽	▽3.6
	▽3.5	▽5.9	13.4 ▽	▽17.2
	▽29.7	▽30.7	22.1	▽22.1

(Note) The increase/decrease rate for 2005 is calculated by comparing with the 2000 results for the current area.

Table-11 Relationship of housing ownership among general households living in housing

	total number	owning a house	Public/organization/public corporation	Privately run rental house	salary housing	rented room
<Real number>						
1985 1986	497,987	245,664	29,458	183,078	17,250	22,537
	515,509	264,610	36,020	189,033	16,945	8,901
	529,692	274,664	37,768	196,330	15,061	5,869
2000	564,152	286,915	38,474	217,620	16,041	5,102
	598,172	317,464	40,014	217,734	14,971	7,989
2005 2010	631,780	343,952	40,989	226,266	12,909	7,664
	673,663	361,453	39,528	252,885	12,632	7,165
2015	696,570	373,990	38,180	266,152	11,805	6,443
Kita Ward	56,125	32,171	440	22,350	579	585
Kamigyo Ward	46,086	21,031	675	23,068	799	513
Sakyo Ward	82,028	41,287	1,606	37,365	880	890
Nakagyo Ward	58,550	27,570	1,607	28,050	924	399
Higashiyama Ward	20,945	10,802	393	9,241	232	277
Yamashina Ward	59,635	36,905	2,826	18,643	848	413
Shimogyo Ward	46,566	18,921	1,219	24,396	1,667	363
Minami Ward	46,033	24,905	2,411	17,145	1,212	360
Ukyo Ward	93,206	55,385	2,196	33,573	1,409	643
Nishikyo Ward	62,621	36,520	6,396	18,285	1,041	379
Fushimi Ward	124,775	68,493	18,411	34,036	2,214	1,621
Reiwa 2	722,903	390,265	35,221	276,471	14,096	6,850
Kita Ward	56,811	33,922	404	21,486	491	508
Kamigyo Ward	47,647	19,585	478	26,374	728	482
Sakyo Ward	84,850	44,867	1,253	36,585	1,155	990
Nakagyo Ward	60,340	29,302	1,333	27,639	1,523	543
Higashiyama Ward	20,229	9,582	342	9,809	220	276
Yamashina Ward	63,850	38,107	2,751	21,442	1,062	488
Shimogyo Ward	47,791	19,834	858	24,704	1,916	479
Minami	49,667	26,482	2,194	18,704	1,756	531
Ward Ukyo Ward	96,801	58,040	2,076	34,328	1,497	860
Nishikyo Ward	64,757	39,459	6,189	17,703	938	468
Fushimi Ward	130,160	71,085	17,343	37,697	2,810	1,225

Table-11 Relationship of housing ownership among general households living in housing (continued)

	total number	owning a house	Public/organization/public corporation	Privately run rental house	salary housing	rented room
<Composition ratio>						
1981	100.0	49.3	5.9	36.8	3.5	4.5
1985	100.0	51.3	7.0	36.7	3.3	1.7
	100.0	51.9	7.1	37.1	2.8	1.1
2000	100.0	50.9	6.8	38.6	2.8	0.9
2005	100.0	53.1	6.7	36.4	2.5	1.3
	100.0	54.4	6.5	35.8	2.0	1.2
2010	100.0	53.7	5.9	37.5	1.9	1.1
2015	100.0	53.7	5.5	38.2	1.7	0.9
Kita Ward	100.0	57.3	0.8	39.8	1.0	1.0
Kamigyo Ward	100.0	45.6	1.5	50.1	1.7	1.1
Sakyo Ward	100.0	50.3	2.0	45.6	1.1	1.1
Nakagyo Ward	100.0	47.1	2.7	47.9	1.6	0.7
Higashiyama Ward	100.0	51.6	1.9	44.1	1.1	1.3
Yamashina Ward	100.0	61.9	4.7	31.3	1.4	0.7
Shimogyo Ward	100.0	40.6	2.6	52.4	3.6	0.8
Minami Ward	100.0	54.1	5.2	37.2	2.6	0.8
Ukyo Ward	100.0	59.4	2.4	36.0	1.5	0.7
Nishikyo Ward	100.0	58.3	10.2	29.2	1.7	0.6
Fushimi Ward	100.0	54.9	14.8	27.3	1.8	1.3
Reiwa 2	100.0	54.0	4.9	38.2	1.9	0.9
Kita Ward	100.0	59.7	0.7	37.8	0.9	0.9
Kamigyo Ward	100.0	41.1	1.0	55.4	1.5	1.0
Sakyo Ward	100.0	52.9	1.5	43.1	1.4	1.2
Nakagyo Ward	100.0	48.6	2.2	45.8	2.5	0.9
Higashiyama Ward	100.0	47.4	1.7	48.5	1.1	1.4
Yamashina Ward	100.0	59.7	4.3	33.6	1.7	0.8
Shimogyo Ward	100.0	41.5	1.8	51.7	4.0	1.0
Minami Ward	100.0	53.3	4.4	37.7	3.5	1.1
Ukyo Ward	100.0	60.0	2.1	35.5	1.5	0.9
Nishikyo Ward	100.0	60.9	9.6	27.3	1.4	0.7
Fushimi Ward	100.0	54.6	13.3	29.0	2.2	0.9
<Increase/decrease rate>						
1981	6.3	15.6	39.8	1.3	ỹ 2.1	ỹ 38.3
1985	3.5	7.7	22.3	3.3	ỹ 1.8	ỹ 60.5
	2.8	3.8	4.9	3.9	ỹ 11.1	ỹ 34.1
2000	6.5	4.5	1.9	10.8	6.5	ỹ 13.1
	6.0	10.6	4.0	0.1	ỹ 6.7	56.6
2005	5.3	7.7	2.3	3.9	ỹ 14.0	ỹ 4.3
2010	6.6	5.1	ỹ 3.6	11.8	ỹ 2.1	ỹ 6.5
2015	3.4	3.5	ỹ 3.4	5.2	ỹ 6.5	ỹ 10.1
Reiwa 2	3.8	4.4	ỹ 7.8	3.9	19.4	6.3
Kita Ward	1.2	5.4	ỹ 8.2	ỹ 3.9	ỹ 15.2	ỹ 13.2
Kamigyo Ward	3.4	ỹ 6.9	ỹ 29.2	14.3	ỹ8.9	ỹ 6.0
Sakyo Ward	3.4	8.7	ỹ 22.0	ỹ 2.1	31.3	11.2
Nakagyo Ward	3.1	6.3	ỹ 17.1	ỹ 1.5	64.8	36.1
Higashiyama Ward	ỹ 3.4	ỹ 11.3	ỹ 13.0	6.1	ỹ 5.2	ỹ 0.4
Yamashina Ward	7.1	3.3	ỹ 2.7	15.0	25.2	18.2
Shimogyo Ward	2.6	4.8	ỹ 29.6	1.3	14.9	32.0
Minami Ward	7.9	6.3	ỹ9.0	9.1	44.9	47.5
Ukyo Ward	3.9	4.8	ỹ 5.5	2.2	6.2	33.7
Nishikyo Ward	3.4	8.0	ỹ 3.2	ỹ 3.2	ỹ9.9	23.5
Fushimi Ward	4.3	3.8	ỹ 5.8	10.8	26.9	ỹ 24.4

(Note) In the 1980 survey, where the definition of "household" was different from the current one, "one-person quasi-households" were added to "ordinary households" and reclassified.

Furthermore, "Publicly managed/organized/public corporations" refers to "Publicly managed/Urban Renaissance Agency/Public corporation rented houses," and up until the 2000 survey, "Publicly managed/Public corporations/Public corporations"

In the 2005 survey, these were listed as ``Publicly managed, urban organization, and public corporation leased houses.''

(2) How to build a house

Regarding housing in which general households live,

Looking at the percentage, 384,947 households (composition ratio) live in apartments.

53.3%), followed by detached houses (328,739)

Households (45.5%), 8,650 row house households (1.2%)

The order was as follows.

Looking at households living in apartment buildings by the number of floors of the building,

While the number of households living in one- and two-story buildings has decreased,

The number of households living in buildings that are larger than the original building has increased.
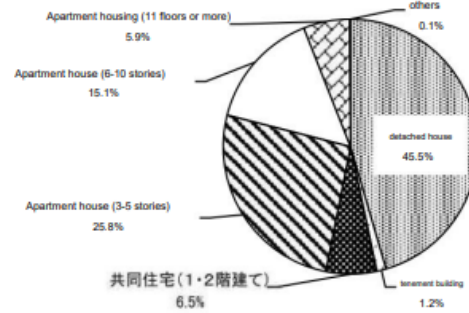
Table-12 How to build a house for a general household living in a house

	Total number	of detached houses	and row houses	communal housing						others
				real number	1/2 stories	3-5 stories	6-10 stories	11 stories or more		
\<Real number\>										
1985 515,509		242,369	82,389	188,984	75,767	72,487	40,730			1,767
529,692	564,152	244,496	68,766	214,229	58,231	101,966	54,032			2,201
		253,498	60,182	248,812	57,346	123,689	67,777			1,660
2000 598,172		281,617	47,577	266,807	47,167	130,923	62,136	26,581		2,171
2005 631,780		290,102	40,413	299,485	46,040	144,067	76,252	33,126		1,780
2010 673,663		300,563	33,468	337,873	47,405	158,248	93,087	39,133		1,715
2015 696,570 56,125		**310,043**	**17,513**	**367,867**	**48,590**	**177,167**	**100,941**	**41,169**		**1,147**
Kita Ward		31,343	1,247	23,411	5,992	14,370	2,957	92		124
Kamigyo Ward	46,086	17,342	1,038	27,615	1,931	14,992	6,970	3,722		91
Sakyo Ward	82,028	37,471	2,037	42,378	9,869	26,004	6,505	"		142
Nakagyo Ward	58,550	18,203	1,006	39,207	1,309	14,343	14,187	9,368		134
Higashiyama	20,945	9,669	689	10,534	1,204	6,758	2,572	"		53
West Yamashina Ward	59,635	31,341	1,424	26,793	4,632	11,595	8,668	1,898		77
Shimogyo Ward	46,566	12,866	992	32,620	1,199	9,903	12,128	9,390		88
Minami Ward	46,033	19,423	1,154	25,376	3,111	8,871	10,648	2,746		80
Ukyo Ward	93,206	45,670	2,953	44,460	6,303	20,059	14,314	3,784		—
Nishikyo Ward	62,621	32,380	2,472	27,686	5,327	16,912	4,420	1,027		83
Fushimi Ward	124,775	54,335	2,501	67,787	7,713	33,360	17,572	9,142		152
Reiwa 2 722,903		**328,739**	**8,650**	**384,947**	**46,647**	**186,780**	**108,860**	**42,660**		**567**
Kita Ward	56,811	33,280	541	22,953	5,562	14,272	3,021	98		37
Kamigyo Ward	47,647	17,004	771	29,828	1,627	16,872	7,404	3,925		44
Sakyo Ward	84,850	41,006	806	42,975	9,433	27,069	6,473	"		63
Nakagyo Ward	60,340	18,944	355	40,969	1,125	15,207	14,765	9,872		72
Higashiyama Ward	20,229	9,398	458	10,334	947	6,777	2,610	"		39
Yamashina	63,850	32,535	1,211	30,065	4,829	13,265	9,942	2,029		39
Ward Shimogyo	47,791	13,476	359	33,873	1,034	9,693	13,431	9,715		83
Ward Minami Ward	49,667	20,047	826	28,762	3,015	10,219	12,283	3,245		32
Ukyo Ward	96,801	49,119	1,065	46,555	5,674	21,404	15,629	3,848		62
Nishikyo Ward	64,757	37,076	721	26,933	5,062	16,303	4,561	1,007		27
Fushimi Ward	130,160	56,854	1,537	71,700	8,339	35,699	18,741	8,921		69
\<Increase/decrease rate\>										
1985	3.5	0.3	ý 9.2	17.3	ý 9.4	43.9	50.1			ý 60.8
	2.8	0.9 ý 16.5		13.4	ý 23.1	40.7	32.7			24.6
	6.5	3.7 ý 12.5		16.1	ý 1.5	21.3	25.4			ý 24.6
2000	6.0	11.1	ý 20.9	7.2	ý 17.8	5.8	30.9			30.8
2005 2010	5.3	2.3 ý 15.1		12.2	ý 2.4	10.0	22.7	24.6		ý 18.3
2015	6.6	3.6 ý 17.2		12.8	3.0	9.8	22.1	18.1		ý 3.7
Reiwa 2	3.4	3.2 ý 47.7		8.9	2.5	12.0	8.4	5.2		ý 33.1
	3.8	**6.0**	**ý 50.6**	**4.6**	**ý 4.0**	**5.4**	**7.8**	**3.6**		**ý 50.6**
Kita Ward	1.2	6.2 ý 56.6		ý 2.0	ý 7.2	ý 0.7	2.2	6.5		ý 70.2
Kamigyo Ward	3.4	ý 1.9 ý 25.7		8.0	ý 15.7	12.5	6.2	5.5		ý 51.6
Sakyo Ward	3.4	9.4 ý 60.4		1.4	ý 4.4	4.1	ý 0.5	"		ý 55.6
Nakagyo Ward	3.1	4.1 ý 64.7		4.5	ý 14.1	6.0	4.1	5.4		ý 46.3
Higashiyama	ý 3.4	ý 2.8 ý 33.5		ý 1.9	ý 21.3	0.3	1.5	"		ý 26.4
Ward Yamashina	7.1	3.8 ý 15.0		12.2	4.3	14.4	14.7	6.9		ý 49.4
Ward Shimogyo Ward	2.6	4.7 ý 63.8		3.8	ý 13.8	ý 2.1	10.7	3.5		ý 5.7
Minami Ward	7.9	3.2 ý 28.4		13.3	ý 3.1	15.2	15.4	18.2		ý 60.0
Ukyo Ward	3.9	7.6 ý 63.9		4.7	ý 10.0	6.7	9.2	1.7		ý 49.6
Nishikyo Ward	3.4	14.5 ý 70.8		ý 2.7	ý 5.0	ý 3.6	3.2	ý 1.9		ý 67.5
Fushimi Ward	4.3	4.6 ý 38.5		5.8	8.1	7.0	6.7	ý 2.4		ý 54.6

5 Foreigners

The total number of foreigners residing in the city is 39,386.

4,778 people (13.8%) compared to the previous survey

This resulted in an increase in

Looking at the composition ratio by nationality, South Korea is 1

The largest number was 6,984 people (composition ratio 43.1%), followed by

11,700 people in China (29.7%), Vietnam

2,418 people (6.1%).

Comparing with the previous survey by nationality, Vietnam

(1,880 people (349.4%) increase), China (3,274 people)

(38.9% increase) in Asian countries.

However, as for South Korea,

This was a decrease of 2,181 people (11.4% decrease).

Figure 10 Percentage of foreigners by nationality

Brazil 0.4%
Peru 0.2%
India 0.6%
Others 9.9%
Thailand 0.8%
UK 0.9%
Indonesia 1.6%
Nepal 1.7%
Korea/Korea 43.1%
America 2.4%
Philippines 2.6%
China 29.7%
Vietnam 6.1%
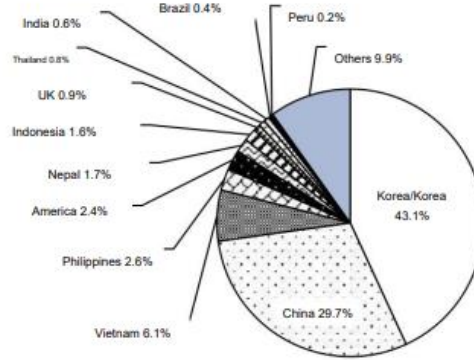
Table-13 Number of foreigners by nationality

	total number (note)	Korea/Korea	China	America	Southeast Asia/South Asia (Note)							England (note)	Brazil (note)	Peru (note)	others (including ">>")
					Total	Philippines			others						
<Real number>															
1975 34,005	1981 34,970	32,324	689	494	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	498
1985 35,904	36,248	32,565	795	451	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	544
		32,671	1,112	669	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	911
		31,293	2,044	698	539	231			308			>>	>>	>>	1,674
							Thailand								
36,315	2000 34,737	30,407	3,104	654	705	278	89		338			203	133	53	919
		27,735	3,854	585	886	359	113		414			205	97	50	1,060
							Indonesia	Vietnam							
2005 35,795		23,164	4,800	645	...	404	133	112	97	>>	>>	214	94	36	6,096
2010 32,620		19,941	6,095	663	...	576	190	154	160	>>	>>	202	129	45	4,465
								India							
2015 34,608		19,165	8,426	787	...	738	281	334	538	168	>>	291	130	56	3,694
Man	16,288	8,820	3,659	506	...	128	101	183	311	114	>>	233	73	33	2,127
Woman	18,320	10,345	4,767	281	...	610	180	151	227	54	>>	58	57	...	1,567
sex ratio	88.9	85.3	76.8	180.1	...	21.0	56.1	121.2	137.0	211.1	>>	401.7	128.1	143.5	135.7
									Nepal						
Reiwa 2 39,386	19,505	16,984	11,700	962	...	1,030	301	612	2,418	251	654	335	158	81	3,900
Man	19,881	7,869	5,496	636	...	220	111	328	1,580	178	408	258	92	51	2,269
woman		9,115	6,204	326	...	810	190	284	829	73	246	77	66	30	1,631
sex ratio	98.1	86.3	88.6	195.1	...	27.2	58.4	115.5	191.7	243.8	165.9	335.1	139.4	170.0	139.1
<Increase/decrease rate>															
1985 1986	2.8	0.7	15.4	▽8.7	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	9.2
	2.7	0.3	39.9	48.3	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	67.5
2000 ▽4.3	1.0	▽4.2	83.8	4.3	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	...
2005 2.8 ▽	0.2	▽2.8	51.9	▽6.3	30.8	20.3	...	...	...	...	...	>>	>>	>>	▽21.9
16.6 2010 ▽8.9 ▽13.9	▽8.8	24.2 ▽10.6		25.7	29.1	27.0	...	...	...	...	...	1.0 ▽27.1		▽5.7	15.3
2015 ▽3.9			24.5	9.0	...	11.9	17.7	...	...	...	...	4.4	▽3.1	▽28.0	...
			27.0	2.8	...	42.6	42.9	37.5	64.9	>>	>>	▽5.6	37.2	25.0	▽26.8
	6.1		38.2	18.7	...	28.1	47.9	116.9	236.3	>>	>>	44.1	0.8	24.4	...
Reiwa 2	13.8	▽11.4	38.9	22.2	...	39.6	7.1	83.2	349.4	49.4	>>	15.1	21.5	44.6	...

(Note) The total number includes stateless persons and persons whose country is unknown.

The rate of increase/decrease in 2005 is calculated by comparing the results of 2000 for the current area.

Due to changes in survey classification in 2005, the "Southeast Asia/South Asia" category was deleted and the new categories of "Indonesia" and "Vietnam" were created.

Due to the change in survey classification in 2015, a new category of "India" was created.

Due to the change in survey classification in 2020, a new category of "Nepal" was established.

">>" indicates that the value was included in "Others (including ">>")" on the right side of the table in a survey before each category was established.

Appendix I

Kyoto Population Trends

人口及び世帯数の推移（京都市）

各月1日現在

年　月	世帯数 (世帯)	人口 (人) 総数	男	女	性比	1世帯当たり人員	人口密度 (人/km²)	面積 (km²)	備考
明治22(1889)年12月	63,682	279,165	…	…	…	4.38	9,377	29.77	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
明治23(1890)年12月	63,070	288,867	…	…	…	4.58	9,703	29.77	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
明治24(1891)年12月	64,285	296,639	…	…	…	4.61	9,964	29.77	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
明治25(1892)年12月	65,552	307,251	…	…	…	4.69	10,321	29.77	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
明治26(1893)年12月	64,714	316,292	…	…	…	4.89	10,625	29.77	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
明治27(1894)年12月	66,256	328,403	…	…	…	4.96	11,031	29.77	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
明治28(1895)年12月	67,131	339,895	…	…	…	5.06	11,417	29.77	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
明治29(1896)年12月	66,868	342,724	…	…	…	5.13	11,512	29.77	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
明治30(1897)年12月	66,574	332,833	…	…	…	5.00	11,180	29.77	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
明治31(1898)年12月	66,907	351,461	…	…	…	5.25	11,806	29.77	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
明治32(1899)年12月	65,854	358,573	180,756	177,817	101.65	5.44	12,045	29.77	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
明治33(1900)年12月	68,263	371,600	188,735	182,865	103.21	5.44	12,482	29.77	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
明治34(1901)年12月	71,119	375,841	193,331	182,510	105.93	5.28	12,625	29.77	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
明治35(1902)年12月	72,141	387,096	198,453	188,643	105.20	5.37	12,375	31.28	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
明治36(1903)年12月	70,857	378,242	191,827	186,415	102.90	5.34	12,092	31.28	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
明治37(1904)年12月	67,592	381,940	192,703	189,237	101.83	5.65	12,210	31.28	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
明治38(1905)年12月	67,801	384,208	193,926	190,282	101.92	5.67	12,283	31.28	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
明治39(1906)年12月	72,646	395,981	201,154	194,827	103.25	5.45	12,659	31.28	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
明治40(1907)年12月	77,973	407,423	207,248	200,175	103.53	5.23	13,025	31.28	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
明治41(1908)年12月	82,068	441,264	227,143	214,121	106.08	5.38	14,107	31.28	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
明治42(1909)年12月	83,942	453,046	232,504	220,542	105.42	5.40	14,484	31.28	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
明治43(1910)年12月	86,309	470,033	242,235	227,798	106.34	5.45	15,027	31.28	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
明治44(1911)年12月	87,883	483,197	249,251	233,946	106.54	5.50	15,447	31.28	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
大正元(1912)年12月	91,043	495,294	255,248	240,046	106.33	5.44	15,834	31.28	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
大正 2(1913)年12月	91,105	507,919	262,689	245,230	107.12	5.58	16,238	31.28	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
大正 3(1914)年12月	91,558	517,334	267,246	250,088	106.86	5.65	16,539	31.28	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
大正 4(1915)年12月	93,864	539,153	278,251	260,902	106.65	5.74	17,236	31.28	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
大正 5(1916)年12月	96,000	549,770	284,790	264,980	107.48	5.73	17,576	31.28	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
大正 6(1917)年12月	97,978	562,847	290,324	272,523	106.53	5.74	17,994	31.28	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
大正 7(1918)年12月	122,145	668,930	341,202	327,728	104.11	5.48	11,070	60.43	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
大正 8(1919)年12月	128,563	690,503	352,810	337,693	104.48	5.37	11,426	60.43	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
大正 9(1920)年10月	128,893	591,323	299,686	291,637	102.76	4.59	9,785	60.43	国勢調査結果です。
大正10(1921)年12月	126,838	651,912	334,395	317,517	105.32	5.14	10,788	60.43	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
大正11(1922)年12月	131,404	670,817	344,092	326,725	105.32	5.10	11,101	60.43	戸籍簿及び寄留簿によります。末日現在。
大正12(1923)年12月	136,100	690,300	354,100	336,200	105.32	5.07	11,423	60.43	末日現在。
大正13(1924)年12月	140,500	710,300	364,300	346,000	105.29	5.06	11,754	60.43	末日現在。
大正14(1925)年10月	148,672	679,963	350,759	329,204	106.55	4.57	11,252	60.43	国勢調査結果です。
大正15(1926)年10月	152,982	698,400	361,400	337,000	107.24	4.57	11,557	60.43	
昭和 2(1927)年10月	157,418	717,100	372,200	344,900	107.92	4.56	11,867	60.43	
昭和 3(1928)年10月	161,968	736,000	383,000	353,000	108.50	4.54	12,179	60.43	
昭和 4(1929)年10月	166,500	755,000	394,100	361,100	109.14	4.54	12,497	60.43	
昭和 5(1930)年10月	162,075	765,142	396,756	368,386	107.70	4.72	12,662	60.43	国勢調査結果です。
昭和 6(1931)年10月	208,028	976,900	506,600	470,300	107.72	4.70	3,384	288.55	
昭和 7(1932)年10月	213,309	1,001,700	519,700	482,000	107.82	4.70	3,470	288.55	
昭和 8(1933)年10月	218,675	1,026,900	532,900	494,000	107.87	4.70	3,558	288.55	
昭和 9(1934)年10月	224,129	1,052,500	546,400	506,100	107.96	4.70	3,646	288.55	
昭和10(1935)年10月	224,663	1,080,593	555,792	524,801	105.91	4.81	3,744	288.55	国勢調査結果です。
昭和11(1936)年10月	230,238	1,107,400	568,800	538,600	105.61	4.81	3,836	288.55	
昭和12(1937)年10月	235,700	1,133,900	581,600	552,300	105.31	4.81	3,928	288.55	
昭和13(1938)年10月	241,100	1,159,800	594,200	565,600	105.06	4.81	4,018	288.55	
昭和14(1939)年10月	244,700	1,177,200	602,700	574,500	104.91	4.81	4,078	288.55	
昭和15(1940)年10月	235,259	1,089,726	545,107	544,619	100.09	4.63	3,775	288.55	国勢調査結果です。
昭和16(1941)年10月	236,752	1,068,679	516,827	551,852	93.65	4.51	3,702	288.55	市民調査結果です。
昭和18(1943)年10月	240,117	1,008,154	471,181	536,973	87.75	4.20	3,493	288.55	市訓令による調査結果です。「京都市勢統計年鑑」（昭和30
昭和19(1944)年 2月	235,287	964,466	440,776	523,690	84.17	4.10	3,341	288.55	人口調査結果です。22日現在。
10月	227,472	…	…	…	…	…	…	288.55	市訓令による調査結果です。
昭和20(1945)年11月	221,576	865,153	407,238	458,915	88.74	3.91	3,001	288.55	人口調査結果です。
昭和21(1946)年 4月	231,207	913,130	429,668	483,462	88.87	3.95	3,163	288.55	人口調査結果です。26日現在。
昭和22(1947)年10月	249,436	999,660	483,028	516,632	93.50	4.01	3,463	288.55	国勢調査結果です。
11月	…	1,002,529	…	…	…	…	3,473	288.55	
12月	…	1,005,667	…	…	…	…	3,484	288.55	
昭和23(1948)年 1月	…	1,006,990	…	…	…	…	3,489	288.55	
2月	…	1,011,892	…	…	…	…	3,506	288.55	
3月	…	1,014,457	…	…	…	…	3,514	288.55	
4月	…	1,015,914	…	…	…	…	3,123	325.31	
8月	256,360	1,040,127	504,599	535,528	94.22	4.06	3,197	325.31	人口調査結果です。
9月	…	1,041,330	…	…	…	…	3,201	325.31	
10月	…	1,048,234	…	…	…	…	3,222	325.31	
11月	…	1,044,443	…	…	…	…	3,211	325.31	
12月	…	1,046,219	…	…	…	…	3,216	325.31	
昭和24(1949)年 1月	…	1,047,378	…	…	…	…	3,220	325.31	
2月	…	1,055,331	…	…	…	…	3,244	325.31	
3月	…	1,059,664	…	…	…	…	3,257	325.31	
4月	…	1,071,973	…	…	…	…	2,003	535.16	
5月	…	1,076,321	…	…	…	…	2,011	535.16	
6月	…	1,078,776	…	…	…	…	2,016	535.16	
7月	…	1,079,584	…	…	…	…	2,017	535.16	

人口及び世帯数の推移（京都市）

年　月	世帯数 （世帯）	人　口（人） 総　数	男	女	性　比	1世帯 当たり 人　員	人　口 密　度 （人／km²）	面　積 （km²）	備　考
8月	…	1,078,685	…	…	…	…	2,016	535.16	
9月	…	1,081,086	…	…	…	…	2,020	535.16	
10月	…	1,087,309	…	…	…	…	2,032	535.16	
11月	…	1,089,981	…	…	…	…	2,037	535.16	
12月	…	1,092,872	…	…	…	…	2,042	535.16	
昭和25(1950)年 1月	…	1,096,169	…	…	…	…	2,048	535.16	
2月	…	1,096,015	…	…	…	…	2,048	535.16	
3月	…	1,096,499	…	…	…	…	2,049	535.16	
4月	…	1,094,924	…	…	…	…	2,046	535.16	
5月	…	1,101,013	…	…	…	…	2,057	535.16	
6月	278,922	1,107,880	…	…	…	3.97	2,070	535.16	
7月	…	1,105,558	…	…	…	…	2,066	535.16	
8月	…	1,104,559	…	…	…	…	2,064	535.16	
9月	…	1,105,747	…	…	…	…	2,066	535.16	
10月	263,729	1,101,854	533,426	568,428	93.84	4.18	2,054	536.45	国勢調査結果です。
11月	…	1,104,066	…	…	…	…	2,058	536.45	
12月	…	1,110,190	…	…	…	…	2,019	549.79	
昭和26(1951)年 1月	…	1,112,352	…	…	…	…	2,023	549.79	
2月	…	1,114,848	…	…	…	…	2,028	549.79	
3月	…	1,115,490	…	…	…	…	2,029	549.79	
4月	…	1,112,662	…	…	…	…	2,024	549.79	
5月	…	1,119,058	…	…	…	…	2,035	549.79	
6月	…	1,121,953	…	…	…	…	2,041	549.79	
7月	…	1,123,076	…	…	…	…	2,043	549.79	
8月	…	1,123,027	…	…	…	…	2,043	549.79	
9月	…	1,122,722	…	…	…	…	2,042	549.79	
10月	269,323	1,125,770	…	…	…	4.18	2,048	549.79	
11月	…	1,127,112	…	…	…	…	2,050	549.79	
12月	…	1,128,976	…	…	…	…	2,053	549.79	
昭和27(1952)年 1月	…	1,130,893	…	…	…	…	2,057	549.79	
2月	…	1,132,298	…	…	…	…	2,060	549.79	
3月	…	1,132,573	…	…	…	…	2,060	549.79	
4月	…	1,131,086	…	…	…	…	2,057	549.79	
5月	…	1,137,086	…	…	…	…	2,068	549.79	
6月	…	1,139,633	…	…	…	…	2,073	549.79	
7月	…	1,140,141	…	…	…	…	2,074	549.79	
8月	…	1,139,204	…	…	…	…	2,072	549.79	
9月	…	1,139,536	…	…	…	…	2,073	549.79	
10月	273,094	1,141,535	…	…	…	4.18	2,076	549.79	
11月	…	1,142,339	…	…	…	…	2,078	549.79	
12月	…	1,143,906	…	…	…	…	2,081	549.79	
昭和28(1953)年 1月	…	1,145,273	…	…	…	…	2,083	549.79	
2月	…	1,146,427	…	…	…	…	2,085	549.79	
3月	…	1,146,396	…	…	…	…	2,085	549.79	
4月	…	1,144,894	…	…	…	…	2,082	549.79	
5月	…	1,150,858	…	…	…	…	2,093	549.79	
6月	…	1,153,712	…	…	…	…	2,098	549.79	
7月	…	1,154,566	…	…	…	…	2,100	549.79	
8月	…	1,154,246	…	…	…	…	2,099	549.79	
9月	…	1,154,571	…	…	…	…	2,100	549.79	
10月	276,698	1,156,595	…	…	…	4.18	2,104	549.79	
11月	…	1,157,709	…	…	…	…	2,106	549.79	
12月	…	1,159,440	…	…	…	…	2,109	549.79	
昭和29(1954)年 1月	…	1,161,351	…	…	…	…	2,112	549.79	
2月	…	1,162,269	…	…	…	…	2,114	549.79	
3月	…	1,162,285	…	…	…	…	2,114	549.79	
4月	…	1,160,564	…	…	…	…	2,111	549.79	
5月	…	1,164,864	…	…	…	…	2,119	549.79	
6月	…	1,167,342	…	…	…	…	2,123	549.79	
7月	…	1,167,136	…	…	…	…	2,123	549.79	
8月	…	1,167,014	…	…	…	…	2,123	549.79	
9月	…	1,166,772	…	…	…	…	2,122	549.79	
10月	279,255	1,167,285	…	…	…	4.18	2,123	549.79	
11月	…	1,167,509	…	…	…	…	2,124	549.79	
12月	…	1,168,725	…	…	…	…	2,126	549.79	
昭和30(1955)年 1月	…	1,170,500	…	…	…	…	2,129	549.79	
2月	…	1,170,700	…	…	…	…	2,129	549.79	
3月	…	1,170,700	…	…	…	…	2,129	549.79	
4月	…	1,169,500	…	…	…	…	2,127	549.79	
5月	…	1,175,700	…	…	…	…	2,138	549.79	
6月	…	1,178,100	…	…	…	…	2,143	549.79	
7月	…	1,178,700	…	…	…	…	2,144	549.79	
8月	…	1,178,600	…	…	…	…	2,144	549.79	
9月	…	1,178,700	…	…	…	…	2,144	549.79	
10月	274,878	1,204,084	585,963	618,121	94.80	4.38	2,188	550.27	国勢調査結果です。
11月	…	1,204,700	…	…	…	…	2,189	550.27	
12月	…	1,206,100	…	…	…	…	2,192	550.27	

各月1日現在

年　　月	世帯数（世帯）	人口（人）総　数	男	女	性　比	1世帯当たり人員	人口密度（人/km²）	面積（km²）	備　考
昭和31(1956)年 1月	…	1,207,000	…	…	…	…	2,193	550.27	
2月	…	1,207,700	…	…	…	…	2,195	550.27	
3月	…	1,207,400	…	…	…	…	2,194	550.27	
4月	…	1,206,000	…	…	…	…	2,192	550.27	
5月	…	1,211,700	…	…	…	…	2,202	550.27	
6月	…	1,213,800	…	…	…	…	2,206	550.27	
7月	…	1,214,400	…	…	…	…	2,207	550.27	
8月	…	1,214,600	…	…	…	…	2,207	550.27	
9月	…	1,214,600	…	…	…	…	2,207	550.27	
10月	277,400	1,215,100	…	…	…	4.38	2,208	550.27	
11月	…	1,215,200	…	…	…	…	2,208	550.27	
12月	…	1,216,400	…	…	…	…	2,211	550.27	
昭和32(1957)年 1月	…	1,216,700	…	…	…	…	2,211	550.27	
2月	…	1,216,700	…	…	…	…	2,211	550.27	
3月	…	1,216,400	…	…	…	…	2,211	550.27	
4月	…	1,220,900	…	…	…	…	2,114	577.56	
5月	280,000	1,226,700	…	…	…	4.38	2,124	577.56	
6月	280,700	1,229,900	…	…	…	4.38	2,129	577.56	
7月	281,000	1,231,100	…	…	…	4.38	2,132	577.56	
8月	281,100	1,231,400	…	…	…	4.38	2,132	577.56	
9月	281,100	1,231,500	…	…	…	4.38	2,132	577.56	
10月	281,300	1,232,300	…	…	…	4.38	2,134	577.56	
11月	281,400	1,233,000	…	…	…	4.38	2,135	577.56	
12月	281,700	1,233,900	…	…	…	4.38	2,136	577.56	
昭和33(1958)年 1月	281,900	1,234,800	…	…	…	4.38	2,138	577.56	
2月	281,900	1,235,100	…	…	…	4.38	2,138	577.56	
3月	281,900	1,234,800	…	…	…	4.38	2,138	577.56	
4月	281,300	1,232,500	…	…	…	4.38	2,134	577.56	
5月	282,700	1,238,500	…	…	…	4.38	2,144	577.56	
6月	283,200	1,240,600	…	…	…	4.38	2,148	577.56	
7月	283,400	1,241,500	…	…	…	4.38	2,150	577.56	
8月	283,400	1,241,600	…	…	…	4.38	2,150	577.56	
9月	283,400	1,241,700	…	…	…	4.38	2,150	577.56	
10月	283,500	1,242,100	…	…	…	4.38	2,151	577.56	
11月	283,500	1,242,600	…	…	…	4.38	2,151	577.56	
12月	283,900	1,243,800	…	…	…	4.38	2,154	577.56	
昭和34(1959)年 1月	284,100	1,244,700	…	…	…	4.38	2,155	577.56	
2月	284,200	1,245,000	…	…	…	4.38	2,156	577.56	
3月	284,200	1,245,000	…	…	…	4.38	2,156	577.56	
4月	283,800	1,243,500	…	…	…	4.38	2,153	577.56	
5月	285,100	1,248,900	…	…	…	4.38	2,162	577.56	
6月	285,800	1,251,900	…	…	…	4.38	2,168	577.56	
7月	286,000	1,252,800	…	…	…	4.38	2,169	577.56	
8月	285,900	1,252,600	…	…	…	4.38	2,169	577.56	
9月	285,900	1,252,400	…	…	…	4.38	2,168	577.56	
10月	286,100	1,253,500	…	…	…	4.38	2,170	577.56	
11月	287,900	1,263,300	…	…	…	4.39	2,082	606.67	
12月	288,300	1,264,700	…	…	…	4.39	2,085	606.67	
昭和35(1960)年 1月	288,400	1,265,300	…	…	…	4.39	2,086	606.67	
2月	288,400	1,265,300	…	…	…	4.39	2,086	606.67	
3月	288,300	1,265,000	…	…	…	4.39	2,085	606.67	
4月	288,000	1,263,600	…	…	…	4.39	2,083	606.67	
5月	289,100	1,268,500	…	…	…	4.39	2,091	606.67	
6月	289,700	1,271,000	…	…	…	4.39	2,095	606.67	
7月	289,800	1,271,500	…	…	…	4.39	2,096	606.67	
8月	289,800	1,271,600	…	…	…	4.39	2,096	606.67	
9月	289,900	1,271,700	…	…	…	4.39	2,096	606.67	
10月	317,059	1,284,818	628,250	656,568	95.69	4.05	2,104	610.61	国勢調査結果です。
11月	316,700	1,285,400	…	…	…	4.06	2,105	610.61	
12月	317,000	1,286,600	…	…	…	4.06	2,107	610.61	
昭和36(1961)年 1月	317,100	1,287,000	…	…	…	4.06	2,108	610.61	
2月	317,100	1,287,000	…	…	…	4.06	2,108	610.61	
3月	317,100	1,286,900	…	…	…	4.06	2,108	610.61	
4月	316,600	1,285,000	…	…	…	4.06	2,104	610.61	
5月	317,700	1,289,500	…	…	…	4.06	2,112	610.61	
6月	318,500	1,292,700	…	…	…	4.06	2,117	610.61	
7月	318,700	1,293,500	…	…	…	4.06	2,118	610.61	
8月	318,800	1,294,000	…	…	…	4.06	2,119	610.61	
9月	319,000	1,294,700	…	…	…	4.06	2,120	610.61	
10月	319,200	1,295,700	…	…	…	4.06	2,122	610.61	
11月	319,500	1,296,600	…	…	…	4.06	2,123	610.61	
12月	319,800	1,298,100	…	…	…	4.06	2,126	610.61	
昭和37(1962)年 1月	320,000	1,298,800	…	…	…	4.06	2,127	610.61	
2月	320,100	1,299,100	…	…	…	4.06	2,128	610.61	
3月	320,100	1,299,300	…	…	…	4.06	2,128	610.61	
4月	319,800	1,298,100	…	…	…	4.06	2,126	610.61	
5月	321,200	1,303,700	…	…	…	4.06	2,135	610.61	

人口及び世帯数の推移(京都市)

| 年　月 | 世帯数
(世帯) | 人　口
(人) | | | 性　比 | 1世帯
当たり
人員 | 人　口
密　度
(人/km²) | 面　積
(km²) | 備　　考 |
		総　数	男	女					
6月	321,600	1,305,200	…	…	…	4.06	2,138	610.61	
7月	321,800	1,306,200	…	…	…	4.06	2,139	610.61	
8月	322,000	1,306,800	…	…	…	4.06	2,140	610.61	
9月	322,200	1,307,500	…	…	…	4.06	2,141	610.61	
10月	322,400	1,308,600	…	…	…	4.06	2,143	610.61	
11月	322,800	1,310,100	…	…	…	4.06	2,146	610.61	
12月	323,200	1,311,900	…	…	…	4.06	2,149	610.61	
昭和38(1963)年 1月	323,500	1,312,900	642,300	670,600	95.78	4.06	2,150	610.61	
2月	323,600	1,313,200	642,300	670,900	95.74	4.06	2,151	610.61	
3月	323,500	1,313,100	642,500	670,600	95.81	4.06	2,150	610.61	
4月	323,300	1,312,000	641,800	670,200	95.76	4.06	2,149	610.61	
5月	324,700	1,317,800	644,600	673,200	95.75	4.06	2,158	610.61	
6月	325,200	1,319,700	645,300	674,400	95.69	4.06	2,161	610.61	
7月	325,700	1,322,100	646,000	676,100	95.55	4.06	2,165	610.61	
8月	325,900	1,322,500	646,300	676,200	95.58	4.06	2,166	610.61	
9月	325,900	1,322,700	645,900	676,800	95.43	4.06	2,166	610.61	
10月	326,100	1,323,700	646,400	677,300	95.44	4.06	2,168	610.61	
11月	326,500	1,325,100	647,300	677,800	95.50	4.06	2,170	610.61	
12月	326,800	1,326,400	648,000	678,400	95.52	4.06	2,172	610.61	
昭和39(1964)年 1月	327,000	1,327,100	648,300	678,800	95.51	4.06	2,173	610.61	
2月	327,000	1,327,400	648,300	679,100	95.46	4.06	2,174	610.61	
3月	327,100	1,327,800	648,700	679,100	95.52	4.06	2,175	610.61	
4月	326,800	1,326,500	647,800	678,700	95.45	4.06	2,172	610.61	
5月	328,400	1,332,900	651,000	681,900	95.47	4.06	2,183	610.61	
6月	329,500	1,337,400	653,400	684,000	95.53	4.06	2,190	610.61	
7月	330,100	1,339,800	654,300	685,500	95.45	4.06	2,194	610.61	
8月	330,300	1,340,600	654,600	686,000	95.42	4.06	2,196	610.61	
9月	330,300	1,340,700	654,700	686,000	95.44	4.06	2,196	610.61	
10月	330,600	1,341,800	655,300	686,500	95.46	4.06	2,197	610.61	
11月	331,000	1,343,500	656,300	687,200	95.50	4.06	2,200	610.61	
12月	331,500	1,345,300	657,300	688,000	95.54	4.06	2,203	610.61	
昭和40(1965)年 1月	331,700	1,346,400	658,000	688,400	95.58	4.06	2,205	610.61	
2月	331,800	1,346,800	658,200	688,600	95.59	4.06	2,206	610.61	
3月	331,800	1,346,600	658,100	688,500	95.58	4.06	2,205	610.61	
4月	331,600	1,345,600	657,900	687,700	95.67	4.06	2,204	610.61	
5月	333,400	1,353,000	661,800	691,200	95.75	4.06	2,216	610.61	
6月	334,100	1,355,800	663,100	692,700	95.73	4.06	2,220	610.61	
7月	334,400	1,357,100	663,700	693,400	95.72	4.06	2,223	610.61	
8月	334,400	1,357,100	663,700	693,400	95.72	4.06	2,223	610.61	
9月	334,600	1,357,800	663,900	693,900	95.68	4.06	2,224	610.61	
10月	363,905	1,365,007	670,157	694,850	96.45	3.75	2,235	610.61	国勢調査結果です。
11月	364,300	1,366,600	671,000	695,600	96.46	3.75	2,238	610.61	
12月	364,700	1,368,400	672,000	696,400	96.50	3.75	2,241	610.61	
昭和41(1966)年 1月	364,900	1,369,100	672,300	696,800	96.48	3.75	2,242	610.61	
2月	365,100	1,369,500	672,500	697,000	96.48	3.75	2,243	610.61	
3月	365,100	1,369,300	672,400	696,900	96.48	3.75	2,243	610.61	
4月	364,700	1,367,900	671,700	696,200	96.48	3.75	2,240	610.61	
5月	366,700	1,375,300	675,500	699,800	96.53	3.75	2,252	610.61	
6月	367,600	1,378,100	676,600	701,500	96.45	3.75	2,257	610.61	
7月	367,700	1,379,100	677,000	702,100	96.43	3.75	2,259	610.61	
8月	367,600	1,378,700	676,800	701,900	96.42	3.75	2,258	610.61	
9月	367,600	1,378,900	676,900	702,000	96.42	3.75	2,258	610.61	
10月	367,800	1,379,300	677,100	702,200	96.43	3.75	2,259	610.61	
11月	368,100	1,380,600	677,800	702,800	96.44	3.75	2,261	610.61	
12月	368,300	1,381,300	678,000	703,300	96.40	3.75	2,262	610.61	
昭和42(1967)年 1月	368,500	1,381,800	678,300	703,500	96.42	3.75	2,263	610.61	
2月	368,600	1,382,400	678,600	703,800	96.42	3.75	2,264	610.61	
3月	368,500	1,381,900	678,400	703,500	96.43	3.75	2,263	610.61	
4月	368,400	1,381,600	678,000	703,600	96.36	3.75	2,263	610.61	
5月	370,300	1,389,400	681,300	708,100	96.22	3.75	2,275	610.61	
6月	371,300	1,392,600	682,700	709,900	96.17	3.75	2,281	610.61	
7月	371,500	1,393,400	683,200	710,200	96.20	3.75	2,282	610.61	
8月	371,600	1,394,100	683,500	710,600	96.19	3.75	2,283	610.61	
9月	371,700	1,394,500	683,700	710,800	96.19	3.75	2,284	610.61	
10月	372,000	1,395,600	684,400	711,200	96.23	3.75	2,286	610.61	
11月	372,500	1,396,900	685,100	711,800	96.25	3.75	2,288	610.61	
12月	372,800	1,398,300	685,700	712,600	96.23	3.75	2,290	610.61	
昭和43(1968)年 1月	372,900	1,398,500	685,800	712,700	96.23	3.75	2,290	610.61	
2月	372,900	1,398,500	685,700	712,800	96.20	3.75	2,290	610.61	
3月	372,800	1,398,100	685,700	712,400	96.25	3.75	2,290	610.61	
4月	372,200	1,396,143	684,451	711,692	96.17	3.75	2,286	610.61	
5月	374,330	1,403,957	687,805	716,152	96.04	3.75	2,299	610.61	
6月	375,031	1,406,559	688,957	717,602	96.01	3.75	2,304	610.61	
7月	375,186	1,407,176	689,243	717,933	96.00	3.75	2,305	610.61	
8月	375,296	1,407,605	689,464	718,141	96.01	3.75	2,305	610.61	
9月	375,516	1,408,413	689,871	718,542	96.01	3.75	2,307	610.61	
10月	375,892	1,409,793	690,595	719,198	96.02	3.75	2,309	610.61	

人口及び世帯数の推移（京都市）

年　月	世帯数（世帯）	人　口（人）総　数	男	女	性　比	1世帯当たり人員	人　口密　度（人/km²）	面　積（km²）	備　考
11月	376,183	1,410,849	691,161	719,688	96.04	3.75	2,311	610.61	
12月	376,470	1,411,927	691,732	720,195	96.05	3.75	2,312	610.61	
昭和44(1969)年 1月	376,853	1,413,368	692,480	720,888	96.06	3.75	2,315	610.61	
2月	377,020	1,413,955	692,777	721,178	96.06	3.75	2,316	610.61	
3月	376,973	1,413,781	692,673	721,108	96.06	3.75	2,315	610.61	
4月	376,759	1,413,173	692,413	720,760	96.07	3.75	2,314	610.61	
5月	377,944	1,417,531	694,571	722,960	96.07	3.75	2,321	610.61	
6月	378,712	1,420,233	695,556	724,677	95.98	3.75	2,326	610.61	
7月	379,074	1,421,549	696,127	725,422	95.96	3.75	2,328	610.61	
8月	378,651	1,419,845	695,200	724,645	95.94	3.75	2,325	610.61	
9月	378,765	1,420,277	695,419	724,858	95.94	3.75	2,326	610.61	
10月	379,110	1,421,508	696,076	725,432	95.95	3.75	2,328	610.61	
11月	379,427	1,422,644	696,729	725,915	95.98	3.75	2,330	610.61	
12月	379,745	1,423,820	697,378	726,442	96.00	3.75	2,332	610.61	
昭和45(1970)年 1月	379,998	1,424,733	697,850	726,883	96.01	3.75	2,333	610.61	
2月	380,021	1,424,783	697,819	726,964	95.99	3.75	2,333	610.61	
3月	380,017	1,424,758	697,892	726,866	96.01	3.75	2,333	610.61	
4月	379,652	1,423,595	697,380	726,215	96.03	3.75	2,331	610.61	
5月	381,393	1,429,928	700,573	729,355	96.05	3.75	2,342	610.61	
6月	382,323	1,433,288	701,849	731,439	95.95	3.75	2,347	610.61	
7月	382,509	1,433,966	702,071	731,895	95.93	3.75	2,348	610.61	
8月	382,584	1,434,255	702,203	732,052	95.92	3.75	2,349	610.61	
9月	382,677	1,434,587	702,377	732,210	95.93	3.75	2,349	610.61	
10月	420,768	1,419,165	697,418	721,747	96.63	3.37	2,324	610.61	国勢調査結果です。
11月	420,084	1,417,047	696,870	720,177	96.76	3.37	2,321	610.61	昭和45年国勢調査概数を基に算出したものです。
12月	420,397	1,416,942	696,804	720,138	96.76	3.37	2,321	610.61	昭和45年国勢調査概数を基に算出したものです。
昭和46(1971)年 1月	420,294	1,415,548	696,013	719,535	96.73	3.37	2,318	610.61	昭和45年国勢調査概数を基に算出したものです。
2月	420,429	1,415,880	696,261	719,619	96.75	3.37	2,319	610.61	昭和45年国勢調査概数を基に算出したものです。
3月	420,350	1,414,986	695,848	719,138	96.76	3.37	2,317	610.61	昭和45年国勢調査概数を基に算出したものです。
4月	419,965	1,413,230	694,901	718,329	96.74	3.37	2,314	610.61	昭和45年国勢調査概数を基に算出したものです。
5月	423,782	1,420,526	698,550	721,976	96.76	3.35	2,326	610.61	昭和45年国勢調査概数を基に算出したものです。
6月	424,919	1,422,373	699,514	722,859	96.77	3.35	2,329	610.61	昭和45年国勢調査概数を基に算出したものです。
7月	425,864	1,424,499	700,697	723,802	96.81	3.34	2,333	610.61	昭和45年国勢調査概数を基に算出したものです。
8月	425,563	1,424,055	700,338	723,717	96.77	3.35	2,332	610.61	昭和45年国勢調査概数を基に算出したものです。
9月	425,262	1,423,606	700,105	723,501	96.77	3.35	2,331	610.61	昭和45年国勢調査概数を基に算出したものです。
10月	426,389	1,424,471	700,359	724,112	96.72	3.34	2,333	610.61	
11月	426,635	1,424,569	700,665	723,904	96.79	3.34	2,333	610.61	
12月	426,930	1,424,710	700,781	723,929	96.80	3.34	2,333	610.61	
昭和47(1972)年 1月	426,826	1,424,883	700,851	724,032	96.80	3.34	2,334	610.61	
2月	426,590	1,425,061	701,147	723,914	96.86	3.34	2,334	610.61	
3月	426,386	1,425,001	701,233	723,768	96.89	3.34	2,334	610.61	
4月	424,900	1,420,652	698,652	722,000	96.77	3.34	2,327	610.61	
5月	427,442	1,427,449	701,778	725,671	96.71	3.34	2,338	610.61	
6月	428,218	1,429,970	702,521	727,449	96.57	3.34	2,342	610.61	
7月	428,349	1,430,102	702,594	727,508	96.58	3.34	2,342	610.61	
8月	427,757	1,429,633	702,312	727,321	96.56	3.34	2,341	610.61	
9月	427,674	1,430,183	702,753	727,430	96.61	3.34	2,342	610.61	
10月	428,109	1,431,131	703,474	727,657	96.68	3.34	2,344	610.61	
11月	428,376	1,431,049	703,666	727,383	96.74	3.34	2,344	610.61	
12月	428,870	1,431,719	703,975	727,744	96.73	3.34	2,345	610.61	
昭和48(1973)年 1月	428,561	1,431,301	703,811	727,490	96.75	3.34	2,344	610.61	
2月	428,442	1,431,432	703,863	727,569	96.74	3.34	2,344	610.61	
3月	427,976	1,430,688	703,584	727,104	96.77	3.34	2,343	610.61	
4月	425,273	1,424,667	700,001	724,666	96.60	3.35	2,333	610.61	
5月	428,452	1,431,946	703,556	728,390	96.59	3.34	2,345	610.61	
6月	429,380	1,434,543	704,496	730,047	96.50	3.34	2,349	610.61	
7月	430,272	1,435,600	705,083	730,517	96.52	3.34	2,351	610.61	
8月	429,979	1,434,822	704,669	730,153	96.51	3.34	2,350	610.61	
9月	430,043	1,435,032	704,878	730,154	96.54	3.34	2,350	610.61	
10月	430,442	1,435,254	705,154	730,100	96.58	3.33	2,351	610.61	
11月	431,031	1,435,646	705,501	730,145	96.62	3.33	2,351	610.61	
12月	431,501	1,435,994	705,690	730,304	96.63	3.33	2,352	610.61	
昭和49(1974)年 1月	431,590	1,435,742	705,430	730,312	96.59	3.33	2,351	610.61	
2月	431,954	1,436,164	705,673	730,491	96.60	3.32	2,352	610.61	
3月	431,289	1,433,878	704,749	729,129	96.66	3.32	2,348	610.61	
4月	429,801	1,429,886	701,940	727,946	96.43	3.33	2,342	610.61	
5月	432,841	1,435,529	704,656	730,873	96.41	3.32	2,351	610.61	
6月	434,385	1,438,711	705,696	733,015	96.27	3.31	2,356	610.61	
7月	435,046	1,438,925	705,762	733,163	96.26	3.31	2,357	610.61	
8月	434,955	1,438,428	705,404	733,024	96.23	3.31	2,356	610.61	
9月	434,941	1,438,155	705,282	732,873	96.24	3.31	2,355	610.61	
10月	435,598	1,438,714	705,712	733,002	96.28	3.30	2,356	610.61	
11月	436,458	1,439,015	706,014	733,001	96.32	3.30	2,357	610.61	
12月	437,128	1,439,174	706,123	733,051	96.33	3.29	2,357	610.61	
昭和50(1975)年 1月	437,466	1,439,695	706,398	733,297	96.33	3.29	2,358	610.61	
2月	437,253	1,439,209	706,151	733,058	96.33	3.29	2,357	610.61	
3月	437,415	1,439,508	706,343	733,165	96.34	3.29	2,357	610.61	

年　月	世帯数（世帯）	人口（人）総数	男	女	性比	1世帯当たり人員	人口密度（人/km²）	面積（km²）	備考
4月	435,685	1,435,411	703,509	731,902	96.12	3.29	2,351	610.61	
5月	438,226	1,440,698	706,336	734,362	96.18	3.29	2,359	610.61	
6月	438,948	1,442,795	706,985	735,810	96.08	3.29	2,363	610.61	
7月	439,259	1,443,135	707,237	735,898	96.11	3.29	2,363	610.61	
8月	439,092	1,442,912	707,036	735,876	96.08	3.29	2,363	610.61	
9月	438,731	1,442,596	706,872	735,724	96.08	3.29	2,363	610.61	
10月	476,336	1,461,059	718,213	742,846	96.68	3.07	2,393	610.61	国勢調査結果です。
11月	476,496	1,461,222	718,587	742,635	96.76	3.07	2,393	610.61	昭和50年国勢調査概数を基に算出したものです。
12月	476,700	1,461,336	718,696	742,640	96.78	3.07	2,393	610.61	昭和50年国勢調査概数を基に算出したものです。
昭和51(1976)年 1月	476,771	1,461,252	718,664	742,588	96.78	3.06	2,393	610.61	昭和50年国勢調査概数を基に算出したものです。
2月	476,572	1,460,720	718,495	742,225	96.80	3.07	2,392	610.61	昭和50年国勢調査概数を基に算出したものです。
3月	475,799	1,458,955	717,593	741,362	96.79	3.07	2,389	610.61	昭和50年国勢調査概数を基に算出したものです。
4月	473,733	1,455,436	715,426	740,010	96.68	3.07	2,384	610.61	昭和50年国勢調査概数を基に算出したものです。
5月	476,441	1,461,020	717,871	743,149	96.60	3.07	2,393	610.61	昭和50年国勢調査概数を基に算出したものです。
6月	476,939	1,461,700	718,239	743,461	96.61	3.06	2,394	610.61	昭和50年国勢調査概数を基に算出したものです。
7月	477,395	1,462,769	718,752	744,017	96.60	3.06	2,396	610.61	昭和50年国勢調査概数を基に算出したものです。
8月	476,934	1,461,848	718,213	743,635	96.58	3.07	2,394	610.61	昭和50年国勢調査概数を基に算出したものです。
9月	476,512	1,461,250	717,941	743,309	96.59	3.07	2,393	610.61	昭和50年国勢調査概数を基に算出したものです。
10月	477,296	1,461,573	718,225	743,348	96.62	3.06	2,394	610.61	
11月	477,578	1,461,843	718,691	743,152	96.71	3.06	2,394	610.61	
12月	478,137	1,462,478	718,969	743,509	96.70	3.06	2,395	610.61	
昭和52(1977)年 1月	477,904	1,462,077	718,810	743,267	96.71	3.06	2,394	610.61	
2月	478,086	1,462,059	718,971	743,088	96.75	3.06	2,394	610.61	
3月	477,442	1,460,751	718,284	742,467	96.74	3.06	2,392	610.61	
4月	474,809	1,455,822	715,150	740,672	96.55	3.07	2,384	610.61	
5月	478,299	1,463,426	718,778	744,648	96.53	3.06	2,397	610.61	
6月	479,283	1,464,886	719,670	745,216	96.57	3.06	2,399	610.61	
7月	479,807	1,465,661	720,116	745,545	96.59	3.05	2,400	610.61	
8月	479,236	1,464,816	719,700	745,116	96.59	3.06	2,399	610.61	
9月	478,927	1,464,489	719,618	744,871	96.61	3.06	2,398	610.61	
10月	478,974	1,464,964	720,092	744,872	96.67	3.06	2,399	610.61	
11月	479,256	1,465,294	720,476	744,818	96.73	3.06	2,400	610.61	
12月	479,495	1,465,618	720,637	744,981	96.73	3.06	2,400	610.61	
昭和53(1978)年 1月	479,397	1,465,722	720,689	745,033	96.73	3.06	2,400	610.61	
2月	479,107	1,465,321	720,647	744,674	96.77	3.06	2,400	610.61	
3月	477,884	1,464,000	720,057	743,943	96.79	3.06	2,398	610.61	
4月	474,346	1,457,447	715,809	741,638	96.52	3.07	2,387	610.61	
5月	481,098	1,465,468	719,443	746,025	96.44	3.05	2,400	610.61	
6月	482,275	1,466,743	720,217	746,526	96.48	3.04	2,402	610.61	
7月	482,775	1,467,565	720,753	746,812	96.51	3.04	2,403	610.61	
8月	482,133	1,466,480	720,206	746,274	96.51	3.04	2,402	610.61	
9月	481,847	1,466,294	720,246	746,048	96.54	3.04	2,401	610.61	
10月	482,351	1,466,958	720,721	746,237	96.58	3.04	2,402	610.61	
11月	482,820	1,467,617	721,177	746,440	96.62	3.04	2,404	610.61	
12月	483,153	1,468,005	721,490	746,515	96.65	3.04	2,404	610.61	
昭和54(1979)年 1月	482,793	1,467,841	721,309	746,532	96.62	3.04	2,404	610.61	
2月	482,475	1,467,543	721,332	746,211	96.67	3.04	2,403	610.61	
3月	481,057	1,465,422	720,320	745,102	96.67	3.05	2,400	610.61	
4月	477,534	1,458,019	715,832	742,187	96.45	3.05	2,388	610.61	
5月	484,507	1,465,571	719,184	746,387	96.35	3.02	2,400	610.61	
6月	486,019	1,467,141	720,093	747,048	96.39	3.02	2,403	610.61	
7月	486,570	1,467,851	720,504	747,347	96.41	3.02	2,404	610.61	
8月	485,836	1,466,320	719,709	746,611	96.40	3.02	2,401	610.61	
9月	486,020	1,467,251	720,247	747,004	96.42	3.02	2,403	610.61	
10月	486,517	1,467,700	720,672	747,028	96.47	3.02	2,404	610.61	
11月	487,223	1,468,448	721,340	747,108	96.55	3.01	2,405	610.61	
12月	487,524	1,468,846	721,651	747,195	96.58	3.01	2,406	610.61	
昭和55(1980)年 1月	487,528	1,468,684	721,522	747,162	96.57	3.01	2,405	610.61	
2月	487,243	1,468,371	721,529	746,842	96.61	3.01	2,405	610.61	
3月	485,653	1,466,382	720,431	745,951	96.58	3.02	2,402	610.61	
4月	482,083	1,459,177	715,980	743,197	96.34	3.03	2,390	610.61	
5月	490,271	1,468,456	720,470	747,986	96.32	3.00	2,405	610.61	
6月	491,332	1,469,369	721,152	748,217	96.38	2.99	2,406	610.61	
7月	491,968	1,470,273	721,698	748,575	96.41	2.99	2,408	610.61	
8月	491,332	1,469,534	721,334	748,200	96.41	2.99	2,407	610.61	
9月	491,380	1,470,234	721,763	748,471	96.43	2.99	2,408	610.61	
10月	523,708	1,473,065	721,402	751,663	95.97	2.81	2,412	610.61	国勢調査結果です。
11月	524,030	1,473,389	721,768	751,621	96.03	2.81	2,413	610.61	
12月	523,963	1,473,485	721,732	751,753	96.01	2.81	2,413	610.61	
昭和56(1981)年 1月	523,330	1,473,118	721,540	751,578	96.00	2.81	2,413	610.61	
2月	522,877	1,472,856	721,549	751,307	96.04	2.82	2,412	610.61	
3月	521,499	1,471,280	720,732	750,548	96.03	2.82	2,410	610.61	
4月	517,807	1,464,682	716,372	748,310	95.73	2.83	2,399	610.61	
5月	525,256	1,473,649	720,629	753,020	95.70	2.81	2,413	610.61	
6月	525,938	1,474,735	721,277	753,458	95.73	2.80	2,415	610.61	
7月	526,088	1,475,060	721,531	753,529	95.75	2.80	2,416	610.61	
8月	525,502	1,474,324	721,218	753,106	95.77	2.81	2,415	610.61	

人口及び世帯数の推移(京都市)

年　　月	世帯数 (世帯)	人　口 (人) 総　数	男	女	性　比	1世帯当たり人員	人　口密　度 (人/km)	面　積 (km)	備　　考
9月	525,276	1,474,590	721,524	753,066	95.81	2.81	2,415	610.61	
10月	525,461	1,474,896	721,813	753,083	95.85	2.81	2,415	610.61	
11月	525,710	1,475,372	722,176	753,196	95.88	2.81	2,416	610.61	
12月	525,669	1,475,359	722,126	753,233	95.87	2.81	2,416	610.61	
昭和57(1982)年 1月	525,298	1,475,304	722,016	753,288	95.85	2.81	2,416	610.61	
2月	524,849	1,474,869	721,963	752,906	95.89	2.81	2,415	610.61	
3月	523,447	1,473,272	721,174	752,098	95.89	2.81	2,413	610.61	
4月	519,946	1,466,690	716,746	749,944	95.57	2.82	2,402	610.61	
5月	527,277	1,474,883	720,589	754,294	95.53	2.80	2,415	610.61	
6月	528,376	1,476,041	721,390	754,651	95.59	2.79	2,417	610.61	
7月	528,753	1,476,544	721,764	754,780	95.63	2.79	2,418	610.61	
8月	527,782	1,475,251	721,054	754,197	95.61	2.80	2,416	610.61	
9月	527,497	1,475,321	721,162	754,159	95.62	2.80	2,416	610.61	
10月	527,889	1,475,777	721,493	754,284	95.65	2.80	2,417	610.61	
11月	528,343	1,476,268	721,940	754,328	95.71	2.79	2,418	610.61	
12月	528,508	1,476,432	722,054	754,378	95.72	2.79	2,418	610.61	
昭和58(1983)年 1月	528,085	1,476,374	721,996	754,378	95.71	2.80	2,418	610.61	
2月	527,601	1,476,072	721,982	754,090	95.74	2.80	2,417	610.61	
3月	526,120	1,474,528	721,204	753,324	95.74	2.80	2,415	610.61	
4月	522,575	1,467,614	716,683	750,931	95.44	2.81	2,404	610.61	
5月	530,166	1,476,311	720,858	755,453	95.42	2.78	2,418	610.61	
6月	531,324	1,477,676	721,783	755,893	95.49	2.78	2,420	610.61	
7月	531,650	1,478,304	722,032	756,272	95.47	2.78	2,421	610.61	
8月	531,017	1,477,445	721,625	755,820	95.48	2.78	2,420	610.61	
9月	530,745	1,477,416	721,646	755,770	95.48	2.78	2,420	610.61	
10月	531,029	1,477,636	721,877	755,759	95.52	2.78	2,420	610.61	
11月	531,322	1,478,039	722,293	755,746	95.57	2.78	2,421	610.61	
12月	531,665	1,478,479	722,541	755,938	95.58	2.78	2,421	610.61	
昭和59(1984)年 1月	531,410	1,478,550	722,453	756,097	95.55	2.78	2,421	610.61	
2月	530,866	1,478,119	722,343	755,776	95.58	2.78	2,421	610.61	
3月	529,432	1,476,638	721,582	755,056	95.57	2.79	2,418	610.61	
4月	525,452	1,469,511	717,064	752,447	95.30	2.80	2,407	610.61	
5月	532,559	1,477,408	720,717	756,691	95.25	2.77	2,420	610.61	
6月	533,758	1,479,051	721,746	757,305	95.30	2.77	2,422	610.61	
7月	533,929	1,479,533	722,089	757,444	95.33	2.77	2,423	610.61	
8月	533,198	1,478,576	721,687	756,889	95.35	2.77	2,421	610.61	
9月	533,175	1,478,818	721,760	757,058	95.34	2.77	2,422	610.61	
10月	533,600	1,479,298	722,141	757,157	95.38	2.77	2,423	610.61	
11月	533,781	1,479,585	722,453	757,132	95.42	2.77	2,423	610.61	
12月	534,134	1,480,299	722,760	757,539	95.41	2.77	2,424	610.61	
昭和60(1985)年 1月	533,799	1,480,474	722,816	757,658	95.40	2.77	2,425	610.61	
2月	533,553	1,480,317	722,728	757,589	95.40	2.77	2,424	610.61	
3月	532,071	1,478,405	721,773	756,632	95.39	2.78	2,421	610.61	
4月	527,975	1,470,524	716,951	753,573	95.14	2.79	2,408	610.61	
5月	534,723	1,478,306	720,399	757,907	95.05	2.76	2,421	610.61	
6月	535,545	1,479,305	721,074	758,231	95.10	2.76	2,423	610.61	
7月	535,724	1,479,632	721,293	758,339	95.11	2.76	2,423	610.61	
8月	534,841	1,478,773	720,967	757,806	95.14	2.76	2,422	610.61	
9月	534,544	1,478,818	720,968	757,850	95.13	2.77	2,422	610.61	
10月	534,821	1,479,218	721,281	757,937	95.16	2.77	2,423	610.61	国勢調査結果です。
11月	535,334	1,479,601	721,549	758,052	95.18	2.76	2,423	610.61	
12月	535,578	1,479,873	721,638	758,235	95.17	2.76	2,424	610.61	
昭和61(1986)年 1月	535,436	1,479,799	721,580	758,219	95.17	2.76	2,423	610.61	
2月	535,120	1,479,237	721,423	757,814	95.20	2.76	2,423	610.61	
3月	534,133	1,478,088	720,799	757,289	95.18	2.77	2,421	610.61	
4月	530,545	1,471,262	716,165	755,097	94.84	2.77	2,409	610.61	
5月	537,767	1,478,907	719,721	759,186	94.80	2.75	2,422	610.61	
6月	538,663	1,479,824	720,313	759,511	94.84	2.75	2,424	610.61	
7月	539,155	1,480,480	720,764	759,716	94.87	2.75	2,425	610.61	
8月	538,711	1,479,635	720,492	759,143	94.91	2.75	2,423	610.61	
9月	538,549	1,479,396	720,387	759,009	94.91	2.75	2,423	610.61	
10月	539,008	1,479,370	720,489	758,881	94.94	2.74	2,423	610.61	
11月	539,436	1,479,738	720,783	758,955	94.97	2.74	2,423	610.61	
12月	539,525	1,479,614	720,687	758,927	94.96	2.74	2,423	610.61	
昭和62(1987)年 1月	539,513	1,479,693	720,687	759,006	94.95	2.74	2,423	610.61	
2月	539,144	1,479,116	720,474	758,642	94.97	2.74	2,422	610.61	
3月	538,139	1,477,679	719,724	757,955	94.96	2.75	2,420	610.61	
4月	534,275	1,470,035	714,903	755,132	94.67	2.75	2,407	610.61	
5月	542,037	1,478,350	719,041	759,309	94.70	2.73	2,421	610.61	
6月	543,018	1,478,712	719,335	759,377	94.73	2.72	2,422	610.61	
7月	543,498	1,479,071	719,615	759,456	94.75	2.72	2,422	610.61	
8月	542,867	1,477,759	719,037	758,722	94.77	2.72	2,420	610.61	
9月	542,677	1,477,272	718,914	758,358	94.80	2.72	2,419	610.61	
10月	543,175	1,477,417	719,062	758,355	94.82	2.72	2,420	610.61	
11月	543,578	1,477,232	719,087	758,145	94.85	2.72	2,419	610.61	
12月	543,890	1,476,988	719,001	757,987	94.86	2.72	2,419	610.61	
昭和63(1988)年 1月	543,799	1,476,460	718,714	757,746	94.85	2.72	2,418	610.61	

各月1日現在

年　月	世帯数（世帯）	人口（人）総数	男	女	性比	1世帯当たり人員	人口密度（人/km²）	面積（km²）	備考
2月	543,256	1,475,278	718,248	757,030	94.88	2.72	2,416	610.61	
3月	541,971	1,473,300	717,140	756,160	94.84	2.72	2,413	610.61	
4月	537,708	1,465,522	712,081	753,441	94.51	2.73	2,400	610.61	
5月	544,872	1,472,575	715,608	756,967	94.54	2.70	2,412	610.61	
6月	545,803	1,473,092	716,107	756,985	94.60	2.70	2,412	610.61	
7月	545,988	1,473,096	716,103	756,993	94.60	2.70	2,412	610.61	
8月	545,536	1,472,018	715,684	756,334	94.63	2.70	2,411	610.61	
9月	545,199	1,471,344	715,385	755,959	94.63	2.70	2,410	610.61	
10月	545,628	1,471,554	715,460	756,094	94.63	2.70	2,412	610.21	
11月	546,117	1,471,800	715,623	756,177	94.64	2.70	2,412	610.21	
12月	546,006	1,471,108	715,184	755,924	94.61	2.69	2,411	610.21	
平成元(1989)年 1月	545,836	1,470,836	715,054	755,782	94.61	2.69	2,410	610.21	
2月	545,305	1,469,703	714,538	755,165	94.62	2.70	2,409	610.21	
3月	544,370	1,468,293	713,737	754,556	94.59	2.70	2,406	610.21	
4月	540,304	1,461,007	709,035	751,972	94.29	2.70	2,394	610.21	
5月	547,583	1,468,035	712,502	755,533	94.30	2.68	2,406	610.21	
6月	548,464	1,468,492	712,834	755,658	94.33	2.68	2,407	610.21	
7月	548,907	1,468,487	712,870	755,617	94.34	2.68	2,407	610.21	
8月	548,501	1,467,496	712,527	754,969	94.38	2.68	2,405	610.21	
9月	548,405	1,467,011	712,305	754,706	94.38	2.68	2,404	610.21	
10月	548,647	1,466,627	712,135	754,492	94.39	2.67	2,403	610.21	
11月	548,976	1,466,384	712,052	754,332	94.40	2.67	2,403	610.21	
12月	549,426	1,466,491	712,088	754,403	94.39	2.67	2,403	610.21	
平成2(1990)年 1月	549,346	1,466,218	711,980	754,238	94.40	2.67	2,403	610.21	
2月	548,905	1,465,077	711,501	753,576	94.42	2.67	2,401	610.21	
3月	548,067	1,463,491	710,592	752,899	94.38	2.67	2,398	610.21	
4月	544,219	1,455,867	705,784	750,083	94.09	2.68	2,386	610.21	
5月	551,299	1,462,702	709,029	753,673	94.08	2.65	2,397	610.21	
6月	552,446	1,463,248	709,409	753,839	94.11	2.65	2,398	610.21	
7月	552,782	1,463,143	709,382	753,761	94.11	2.65	2,398	610.21	
8月	552,604	1,462,322	709,037	753,285	94.13	2.65	2,396	610.21	
9月	552,215	1,461,358	708,619	752,739	94.14	2.65	2,395	610.21	
10月	552,325	1,461,103	708,601	752,502	94.17	2.65	2,394	610.21	国勢調査結果です。
11月	553,221	1,461,643	708,882	752,761	94.17	2.64	2,395	610.21	
12月	553,706	1,461,706	708,921	752,785	94.17	2.64	2,395	610.21	
平成3(1991)年 1月	553,888	1,461,840	708,959	752,881	94.17	2.64	2,396	610.21	
2月	553,727	1,461,204	708,651	752,553	94.17	2.64	2,395	610.21	
3月	553,178	1,460,419	708,231	752,188	94.16	2.64	2,393	610.21	
4月	548,992	1,453,245	703,500	749,745	93.83	2.65	2,382	610.21	
5月	555,834	1,459,600	706,594	753,006	93.84	2.63	2,392	610.21	
6月	557,166	1,460,594	707,245	753,349	93.88	2.62	2,394	610.21	
7月	557,924	1,461,128	707,577	753,551	93.90	2.62	2,394	610.21	
8月	558,054	1,460,819	707,586	753,233	93.94	2.62	2,394	610.21	
9月	558,181	1,460,758	707,547	753,211	93.94	2.62	2,394	610.21	
10月	558,627	1,461,034	707,655	753,379	93.93	2.62	2,394	610.21	
11月	559,440	1,461,327	707,928	753,399	93.96	2.61	2,395	610.21	
12月	560,004	1,461,600	708,066	753,534	93.97	2.61	2,395	610.21	
平成4(1992)年 1月	560,340	1,461,735	708,155	753,580	93.97	2.61	2,395	610.21	
2月	560,416	1,461,494	708,040	753,454	93.97	2.61	2,395	610.21	
3月	560,022	1,460,500	707,539	752,961	93.97	2.61	2,393	610.21	
4月	556,598	1,454,177	703,427	750,750	93.70	2.61	2,383	610.21	
5月	562,909	1,460,152	706,282	753,870	93.69	2.59	2,393	610.21	
6月	564,093	1,460,898	706,803	754,095	93.73	2.59	2,394	610.21	
7月	564,853	1,461,598	707,241	754,357	93.75	2.59	2,395	610.21	
8月	564,965	1,461,271	707,153	754,118	93.77	2.59	2,395	610.21	
9月	565,151	1,461,269	707,183	754,086	93.78	2.59	2,395	610.21	
10月	565,643	1,461,470	707,342	754,128	93.80	2.58	2,395	610.21	
11月	566,267	1,461,680	707,534	754,146	93.82	2.58	2,395	610.21	
12月	566,865	1,461,821	707,614	754,207	93.82	2.58	2,396	610.21	
平成5(1993)年 1月	567,113	1,461,738	707,561	754,177	93.82	2.58	2,395	610.21	
2月	567,040	1,461,392	707,429	753,963	93.83	2.58	2,395	610.21	
3月	566,399	1,460,240	706,800	753,440	93.81	2.58	2,393	610.21	
4月	562,748	1,453,463	702,491	750,972	93.54	2.58	2,382	610.21	
5月	568,984	1,459,232	705,216	754,016	93.53	2.56	2,391	610.21	
6月	569,754	1,459,638	705,479	754,159	93.55	2.56	2,392	610.21	
7月	570,478	1,459,992	705,702	754,290	93.56	2.56	2,393	610.21	
8月	570,676	1,459,546	705,609	753,937	93.59	2.56	2,392	610.21	
9月	570,858	1,459,406	705,530	753,876	93.59	2.56	2,392	610.21	
10月	571,383	1,459,654	705,754	753,900	93.61	2.55	2,392	610.21	
11月	572,001	1,459,893	705,910	753,983	93.62	2.55	2,392	610.21	
12月	572,311	1,459,723	705,914	753,809	93.65	2.55	2,392	610.21	
平成6(1994)年 1月	572,397	1,459,317	705,667	753,650	93.63	2.55	2,391	610.21	
2月	572,061	1,458,541	705,282	753,259	93.63	2.55	2,390	610.21	
3月	571,383	1,457,436	704,617	752,819	93.60	2.55	2,388	610.21	
4月	568,270	1,451,686	700,892	750,794	93.35	2.55	2,379	610.21	
5月	574,105	1,457,258	703,544	753,714	93.34	2.54	2,388	610.21	
6月	575,133	1,457,896	703,927	753,969	93.36	2.53	2,389	610.21	

年　　月	世帯数（世帯）	人　口（人）総　数	男	女	性　比	1世帯当たり人員	人　口密　度（人/km²）	面　積（km²）	備　　考
7月	575,812	1,458,436	704,290	754,146	93.39	2.53	2,390	610.21	
8月	575,956	1,457,952	704,195	753,757	93.42	2.53	2,389	610.21	
9月	576,192	1,457,895	704,135	753,760	93.42	2.53	2,389	610.21	
10月	576,769	1,458,263	704,405	753,858	93.44	2.53	2,390	610.21	
11月	577,380	1,458,541	704,625	753,916	93.46	2.53	2,390	610.21	
12月	578,046	1,458,824	704,799	754,025	93.47	2.52	2,391	610.21	
平成7(1995)年 1月	577,968	1,458,424	704,610	753,814	93.47	2.52	2,390	610.21	
2月	577,856	1,458,005	704,458	753,547	93.49	2.52	2,389	610.21	
3月	578,122	1,458,428	704,725	753,703	93.50	2.52	2,390	610.21	
4月	576,296	1,454,524	702,127	752,397	93.32	2.52	2,384	610.21	
5月	582,857	1,460,910	705,198	755,712	93.32	2.51	2,394	610.21	
6月	584,235	1,462,084	705,782	756,302	93.32	2.50	2,396	610.21	
7月	585,116	1,462,755	706,225	756,530	93.35	2.50	2,397	610.21	
8月	585,511	1,462,822	706,336	756,486	93.37	2.50	2,397	610.21	
9月	586,220	1,463,615	706,807	756,808	93.39	2.50	2,399	610.21	
10月	586,647	1,463,822	706,859	756,963	93.38	2.50	2,399	610.21	国勢調査結果です。
11月	587,189	1,463,867	706,963	756,904	93.40	2.49	2,399	610.21	
12月	587,761	1,464,005	706,971	757,034	93.39	2.49	2,399	610.21	
平成8(1996)年 1月	587,614	1,463,539	706,684	756,855	93.37	2.49	2,398	610.21	
2月	587,457	1,463,026	706,493	756,533	93.39	2.49	2,398	610.21	
3月	587,128	1,462,435	706,146	756,289	93.37	2.49	2,397	610.21	
4月	584,786	1,457,410	702,859	754,551	93.15	2.49	2,388	610.21	
5月	591,160	1,463,670	705,938	757,732	93.16	2.48	2,399	610.21	
6月	592,241	1,464,492	706,368	758,124	93.17	2.47	2,400	610.21	
7月	592,992	1,465,014	706,742	758,272	93.20	2.47	2,401	610.21	
8月	593,391	1,465,200	706,917	758,283	93.23	2.47	2,401	610.21	
9月	593,576	1,465,397	706,990	758,407	93.22	2.47	2,401	610.21	
10月	594,004	1,465,560	707,112	758,448	93.23	2.47	2,402	610.22	
11月	594,569	1,465,726	707,325	758,401	93.27	2.47	2,402	610.22	
12月	595,064	1,465,768	707,367	758,401	93.27	2.46	2,402	610.22	
平成9(1997)年 1月	595,328	1,465,767	707,315	758,452	93.26	2.46	2,402	610.22	
2月	594,808	1,464,881	706,926	757,955	93.27	2.46	2,401	610.22	
3月	593,954	1,463,702	706,272	757,430	93.25	2.46	2,399	610.22	
4月	591,466	1,458,490	702,864	755,626	93.02	2.47	2,390	610.22	
5月	597,637	1,464,376	705,613	758,763	93.00	2.45	2,400	610.22	
6月	598,562	1,464,904	705,917	758,987	93.01	2.45	2,401	610.22	
7月	599,190	1,465,302	706,178	759,124	93.03	2.45	2,401	610.22	
8月	599,422	1,465,123	706,105	759,018	93.03	2.44	2,401	610.22	
9月	599,709	1,465,298	706,219	759,079	93.04	2.44	2,401	610.22	
10月	600,225	1,465,454	706,298	759,156	93.04	2.44	2,402	610.22	
11月	601,022	1,465,774	706,518	759,256	93.05	2.44	2,402	610.22	
12月	601,329	1,465,680	706,452	759,228	93.05	2.44	2,402	610.22	
平成10(1998)年 1月	601,464	1,465,629	706,341	759,288	93.03	2.44	2,402	610.22	
2月	601,316	1,465,196	706,197	758,999	93.04	2.44	2,401	610.22	
3月	600,753	1,464,095	705,575	758,520	93.02	2.44	2,399	610.22	
4月	598,843	1,459,633	702,534	757,099	92.79	2.44	2,392	610.22	
5月	604,766	1,465,299	705,148	760,151	92.76	2.42	2,401	610.22	
6月	605,576	1,465,767	705,342	760,425	92.76	2.42	2,402	610.22	
7月	606,132	1,466,091	705,473	760,618	92.75	2.42	2,403	610.22	
8月	606,385	1,465,814	705,324	760,490	92.75	2.42	2,402	610.22	
9月	606,645	1,466,146	705,455	760,691	92.74	2.42	2,403	610.22	
10月	607,312	1,466,555	705,634	760,921	92.73	2.41	2,403	610.22	
11月	608,220	1,467,123	705,885	761,238	92.73	2.41	2,404	610.22	
12月	608,438	1,466,921	705,683	761,238	92.70	2.41	2,404	610.22	
平成11(1999)年 1月	608,456	1,466,697	705,582	761,115	92.70	2.41	2,404	610.22	
2月	608,013	1,465,655	705,039	760,616	92.69	2.41	2,402	610.22	
3月	607,196	1,464,368	704,337	760,031	92.67	2.41	2,400	610.22	
4月	605,208	1,460,448	701,725	758,723	92.49	2.41	2,393	610.22	
5月	610,947	1,465,975	704,251	761,724	92.45	2.40	2,402	610.22	
6月	611,686	1,466,397	704,408	761,989	92.44	2.40	2,403	610.22	
7月	612,237	1,466,653	704,553	762,100	92.45	2.40	2,403	610.22	
8月	612,382	1,466,346	704,500	761,846	92.47	2.39	2,403	610.22	
9月	612,589	1,466,516	704,645	761,871	92.49	2.39	2,403	610.22	
10月	613,125	1,466,675	704,718	761,957	92.49	2.39	2,404	610.22	
11月	613,937	1,467,221	704,999	762,222	92.49	2.39	2,404	610.22	
12月	614,317	1,467,138	704,871	762,267	92.47	2.39	2,404	610.22	
平成12(2000)年 1月	614,402	1,466,924	704,728	762,196	92.46	2.39	2,404	610.22	
2月	614,355	1,466,535	704,531	762,004	92.46	2.39	2,403	610.22	
3月	613,934	1,465,580	704,106	761,474	92.47	2.39	2,402	610.22	
4月	612,662	1,461,736	701,583	760,153	92.29	2.39	2,395	610.22	
5月	617,846	1,466,847	703,845	763,002	92.25	2.37	2,404	610.22	
6月	618,814	1,467,450	704,098	763,352	92.24	2.37	2,405	610.22	
7月	619,239	1,467,513	704,138	763,375	92.24	2.37	2,405	610.22	
8月	619,466	1,467,314	704,059	763,255	92.24	2.37	2,405	610.22	
9月	619,911	1,467,683	704,268	763,415	92.25	2.37	2,405	610.22	
10月	620,327	1,467,785	704,281	763,504	92.24	2.37	2,405	610.22	国勢調査結果です。
11月	621,079	1,468,193	704,456	763,737	92.24	2.36	2,406	610.22	

各月1日現在

年　月	世帯数 (世帯)	人　口(人) 総　数	男	女	性　比	1世帯当たり人員	人口密度 (人/km²)	面　積 (km²)	備　考
12月	621,528	1,468,338	704,507	763,831	92.23	2.36	2,406	610.22	
平成13(2001)年 1月	621,721	1,468,418	704,505	763,913	92.22	2.36	2,406	610.22	
2月	621,680	1,468,074	704,453	763,621	92.25	2.36	2,406	610.22	
3月	621,014	1,466,957	703,932	763,025	92.26	2.36	2,404	610.22	
4月	619,669	1,462,972	701,330	761,642	92.08	2.36	2,397	610.22	
5月	624,548	1,467,615	703,473	764,142	92.06	2.35	2,405	610.22	
6月	625,212	1,467,941	703,608	764,333	92.06	2.35	2,406	610.22	
7月	625,714	1,468,113	703,696	764,417	92.06	2.35	2,406	610.22	
8月	626,194	1,468,470	703,927	764,543	92.07	2.35	2,406	610.22	
9月	626,541	1,468,624	703,886	764,738	92.04	2.34	2,407	610.22	
10月	627,020	1,468,743	703,881	764,862	92.03	2.34	2,407	610.22	
11月	628,207	1,469,675	704,402	765,273	92.05	2.34	2,408	610.22	
12月	628,534	1,469,774	704,381	765,393	92.03	2.34	2,409	610.22	
平成14(2002)年 1月	628,627	1,469,658	704,290	765,368	92.02	2.34	2,408	610.22	
2月	628,357	1,469,137	704,083	765,054	92.03	2.34	2,408	610.22	
3月	627,925	1,468,231	703,597	764,634	92.02	2.34	2,406	610.22	
4月	626,245	1,464,050	700,906	763,144	91.84	2.34	2,399	610.22	
5月	630,961	1,468,652	703,051	765,601	91.83	2.33	2,407	610.22	
6月	631,692	1,468,969	703,140	765,829	91.81	2.33	2,407	610.22	
7月	632,148	1,469,113	703,189	765,924	91.81	2.32	2,408	610.22	
8月	632,472	1,469,132	703,172	765,960	91.80	2.32	2,408	610.22	
9月	632,685	1,469,115	703,127	765,988	91.79	2.32	2,408	610.22	
10月	633,152	1,469,061	703,099	765,962	91.79	2.32	2,407	610.22	
11月	634,388	1,469,965	703,598	766,367	91.81	2.32	2,409	610.22	
12月	634,820	1,469,924	703,668	766,256	91.83	2.32	2,409	610.22	
平成15(2003)年 1月	634,935	1,469,521	703,441	766,080	91.82	2.31	2,408	610.22	
2月	634,940	1,468,993	703,147	765,846	91.81	2.31	2,407	610.22	
3月	634,280	1,467,703	702,526	765,177	91.81	2.31	2,405	610.22	
4月	633,499	1,464,689	700,339	764,350	91.63	2.31	2,400	610.22	
5月	637,806	1,468,852	702,270	766,582	91.61	2.30	2,407	610.22	
6月	638,426	1,468,990	702,277	766,713	91.60	2.30	2,407	610.22	
7月	638,883	1,469,181	702,362	766,819	91.59	2.30	2,408	610.22	
8月	639,332	1,469,191	702,458	766,733	91.62	2.30	2,408	610.22	
9月	639,528	1,469,126	702,374	766,752	91.60	2.30	2,408	610.22	
10月	639,745	1,468,944	702,195	766,749	91.58	2.30	2,407	610.22	
11月	640,887	1,469,415	702,459	766,956	91.59	2.29	2,408	610.22	
12月	641,192	1,469,302	702,362	766,940	91.58	2.29	2,408	610.22	
平成16(2004)年 1月	641,466	1,469,021	702,199	766,822	91.57	2.29	2,407	610.22	
2月	641,538	1,468,850	702,140	766,710	91.58	2.29	2,407	610.22	
3月	641,070	1,467,930	701,658	766,272	91.57	2.29	2,406	610.22	
4月	640,923	1,465,613	699,777	765,836	91.37	2.29	2,402	610.22	
5月	644,880	1,469,296	701,540	767,756	91.38	2.28	2,408	610.22	
6月	645,527	1,469,668	701,647	768,021	91.36	2.28	2,408	610.22	
7月	645,998	1,469,888	701,689	768,199	91.34	2.28	2,409	610.22	
8月	645,915	1,469,329	701,390	767,939	91.33	2.27	2,408	610.22	
9月	645,564	1,468,385	701,051	767,334	91.36	2.27	2,406	610.22	
10月	646,051	1,468,401	700,966	767,435	91.34	2.27	2,406	610.22	
11月	646,710	1,468,577	701,001	767,576	91.33	2.27	2,407	610.22	
12月	647,009	1,468,543	700,978	767,565	91.32	2.27	2,407	610.22	
平成17(2005)年 1月	647,136	1,468,363	700,918	767,445	91.33	2.27	2,406	610.22	
2月	647,063	1,467,961	700,722	767,239	91.33	2.27	2,406	610.22	
3月	646,711	1,467,348	700,331	767,017	91.31	2.27	2,405	610.22	
4月	648,621	1,471,170	701,492	769,678	91.14	2.27	1,777	827.90	
5月	651,949	1,474,328	703,190	771,138	91.19	2.26	1,781	827.90	
6月	652,234	1,474,403	703,222	771,181	91.19	2.26	1,781	827.90	
7月	652,650	1,474,492	703,231	771,261	91.18	2.26	1,781	827.90	
8月	652,922	1,474,528	703,181	771,347	91.16	2.26	1,781	827.90	
9月	653,246	1,474,659	703,311	771,348	91.18	2.26	1,781	827.90	
10月	653,860	1,474,811	703,210	771,601	91.14	2.26	1,781	827.90	国勢調査結果です。
11月	655,052	1,475,558	703,692	771,866	91.17	2.25	1,782	827.90	
12月	655,195	1,475,294	703,595	771,699	91.17	2.25	1,782	827.90	
平成18(2006)年 1月	655,305	1,475,011	703,494	771,517	91.18	2.25	1,782	827.90	
2月	655,209	1,474,624	703,390	771,234	91.20	2.25	1,781	827.90	
3月	655,111	1,473,994	703,140	770,854	91.22	2.25	1,780	827.90	
4月	655,380	1,471,698	701,461	770,237	91.07	2.25	1,778	827.90	
5月	658,966	1,474,935	703,077	771,858	91.09	2.24	1,782	827.90	
6月	659,228	1,474,552	702,876	771,676	91.08	2.24	1,781	827.90	
7月	659,716	1,474,739	703,016	771,723	91.10	2.24	1,781	827.90	
8月	660,134	1,474,861	703,079	771,782	91.10	2.23	1,781	827.90	
9月	660,305	1,474,648	702,952	771,696	91.09	2.23	1,781	827.90	
10月	660,837	1,474,625	702,890	771,735	91.08	2.23	1,781	827.90	
11月	661,839	1,475,463	703,331	772,132	91.09	2.23	1,782	827.90	
12月	661,877	1,475,229	703,211	772,018	91.09	2.23	1,782	827.90	
平成19(2007)年 1月	662,003	1,474,866	702,951	771,915	91.07	2.23	1,781	827.90	
2月	662,015	1,474,385	702,731	771,654	91.07	2.23	1,781	827.90	
3月	661,476	1,473,373	702,294	771,079	91.08	2.23	1,780	827.90	
4月	661,302	1,470,456	700,158	770,298	90.89	2.22	1,776	827.90	

人口及び世帯数の推移(京都市)

年　　月	世帯数 (世帯)	人　口 (人) 総　数	男	女	性　比	1世帯 当たり 人　員	人　口 密　度 (人/km²)	面　積 (km²)	備　　考
5月	664,854	1,473,826	701,859	771,967	90.92	2.22	1,780	827.90	
6月	665,056	1,473,777	701,783	771,994	90.91	2.22	1,780	827.90	
7月	665,118	1,473,412	701,610	771,802	90.91	2.22	1,780	827.90	
8月	665,435	1,473,222	701,551	771,671	90.91	2.21	1,779	827.90	
9月	665,430	1,472,842	701,441	771,401	90.93	2.21	1,779	827.90	
10月	665,745	1,472,814	701,336	771,478	90.91	2.21	1,779	827.90	
11月	667,076	1,473,919	701,930	771,989	90.92	2.21	1,780	827.90	
12月	667,243	1,473,818	701,858	771,960	90.92	2.21	1,780	827.90	
平成20(2008)年 1月	667,212	1,473,659	701,761	771,898	90.91	2.21	1,780	827.90	
2月	667,060	1,473,085	701,485	771,600	90.91	2.21	1,779	827.90	
3月	666,704	1,472,315	701,104	771,211	90.91	2.21	1,778	827.90	
4月	667,134	1,470,278	699,476	770,802	90.75	2.20	1,776	827.90	
5月	670,634	1,473,520	701,051	772,469	90.75	2.20	1,780	827.90	
6月	670,858	1,473,437	700,999	772,438	90.75	2.20	1,780	827.90	
7月	671,032	1,473,379	701,005	772,374	90.76	2.20	1,780	827.90	
8月	671,359	1,473,482	701,102	772,380	90.77	2.19	1,780	827.90	
9月	671,423	1,473,516	701,166	772,350	90.78	2.19	1,780	827.90	
10月	671,855	1,473,646	701,237	772,409	90.79	2.19	1,780	827.90	
11月	672,813	1,474,320	701,561	772,759	90.79	2.19	1,781	827.90	
12月	672,924	1,474,288	701,475	772,813	90.77	2.19	1,781	827.90	
平成21(2009)年 1月	673,099	1,474,261	701,483	772,778	90.77	2.19	1,781	827.90	
2月	672,859	1,473,639	701,263	772,376	90.79	2.19	1,780	827.90	
3月	672,635	1,472,912	700,928	771,984	90.80	2.19	1,779	827.90	
4月	673,146	1,471,409	699,724	771,685	90.67	2.19	1,777	827.90	
5月	676,186	1,474,422	701,374	773,048	90.73	2.18	1,781	827.90	
6月	676,345	1,474,390	701,395	772,995	90.74	2.18	1,781	827.90	
7月	676,657	1,474,561	701,463	773,098	90.73	2.18	1,781	827.90	
8月	676,221	1,474,328	701,428	772,900	90.75	2.18	1,781	827.90	
9月	676,244	1,474,190	701,424	772,766	90.77	2.18	1,781	827.90	
10月	676,815	1,474,261	701,526	772,735	90.78	2.18	1,781	827.90	
11月	677,495	1,474,666	701,720	772,946	90.79	2.18	1,781	827.90	
12月	677,718	1,474,537	701,683	772,854	90.79	2.18	1,781	827.90	
平成22(2010)年 1月	677,670	1,474,084	701,440	772,644	90.78	2.18	1,781	827.90	
2月	677,405	1,473,527	701,190	772,337	90.79	2.18	1,780	827.90	
3月	676,937	1,472,699	700,807	771,892	90.79	2.18	1,779	827.90	
4月	677,810	1,471,707	699,878	771,829	90.68	2.17	1,778	827.90	
5月	680,586	1,474,273	701,241	773,032	90.71	2.17	1,781	827.90	
6月	680,825	1,474,211	701,265	772,946	90.73	2.17	1,781	827.90	
7月	680,985	1,474,169	701,348	772,821	90.75	2.16	1,781	827.90	
8月	681,202	1,474,100	701,283	772,817	90.74	2.16	1,781	827.90	
9月	681,113	1,473,828	701,107	772,721	90.73	2.16	1,780	827.90	
10月	681,581	1,474,015	701,088	772,927	90.71	2.16	1,780	827.90	国勢調査結果です。
11月	682,456	1,474,637	701,502	773,135	90.73	2.16	1,781	827.90	
12月	682,569	1,474,514	701,365	773,149	90.72	2.16	1,781	827.90	
平成23(2011)年 1月	682,629	1,474,219	701,224	772,995	90.72	2.16	1,781	827.90	
2月	682,280	1,473,500	700,877	772,623	90.71	2.16	1,780	827.90	
3月	681,720	1,472,454	700,391	772,063	90.72	2.16	1,779	827.90	
4月	682,889	1,471,599	699,549	772,050	90.61	2.15	1,778	827.90	
5月	685,367	1,474,135	700,899	773,236	90.64	2.15	1,781	827.90	
6月	685,813	1,474,380	701,054	773,326	90.65	2.15	1,781	827.90	
7月	686,050	1,474,479	701,119	773,360	90.66	2.15	1,781	827.90	
8月	686,133	1,474,381	701,109	773,272	90.67	2.15	1,781	827.90	
9月	685,704	1,474,396	701,069	773,327	90.66	2.15	1,781	827.90	
10月	686,248	1,474,726	701,138	773,588	90.63	2.15	1,781	827.90	
11月	687,043	1,475,364	701,389	773,975	90.62	2.15	1,782	827.90	
12月	686,190	1,475,266	701,270	773,996	90.60	2.15	1,782	827.90	
平成24(2012)年 1月	685,614	1,474,654	700,940	773,714	90.59	2.15	1,781	827.90	
2月	685,354	1,474,089	700,635	773,454	90.59	2.15	1,781	827.90	
3月	684,656	1,473,211	700,178	773,033	90.58	2.15	1,779	827.90	
4月	685,894	1,472,551	699,233	773,318	90.42	2.15	1,779	827.90	
5月	688,859	1,475,726	701,018	774,708	90.49	2.14	1,782	827.90	
6月	688,406	1,475,414	700,859	774,555	90.49	2.14	1,782	827.90	
7月	688,443	1,475,248	700,838	774,410	90.50	2.14	1,782	827.90	
8月	688,706	1,475,264	700,813	774,451	90.49	2.14	1,782	827.90	
9月	688,518	1,474,881	700,723	774,158	90.51	2.14	1,781	827.90	
10月	689,063	1,475,192	700,769	774,423	90.49	2.14	1,782	827.90	
11月	690,133	1,476,106	701,250	774,856	90.50	2.14	1,783	827.90	
12月	690,155	1,475,903	701,167	774,736	90.50	2.14	1,783	827.90	
平成25(2013)年 1月	689,927	1,475,255	700,851	774,404	90.50	2.14	1,782	827.90	
2月	689,733	1,474,512	700,537	773,975	90.51	2.14	1,781	827.90	
3月	689,239	1,473,613	700,097	773,516	90.51	2.14	1,780	827.90	
4月	690,026	1,471,924	698,649	773,275	90.35	2.13	1,778	827.90	
5月	693,840	1,475,714	700,610	775,104	90.39	2.13	1,782	827.90	
6月	694,153	1,475,803	700,636	775,167	90.39	2.13	1,782	827.90	
7月	694,110	1,475,377	700,518	774,859	90.41	2.13	1,782	827.90	
8月	694,453	1,475,338	700,673	774,665	90.45	2.12	1,782	827.90	
9月	694,157	1,474,769	700,505	774,264	90.47	2.12	1,781	827.90	

人口及び世帯数の推移（京都市）

各月1日現在

年　月	世帯数（世帯）	人口（人）総数	男	女	性比	1世帯当たり人員	人口密度（人/km²）	面積（km²）	備考
10月	694,432	1,474,669	700,306	774,363	90.44	2.12	1,781	827.90	
11月	695,196	1,475,138	700,518	774,620	90.43	2.12	1,782	827.90	
12月	695,218	1,474,872	700,387	774,485	90.43	2.12	1,781	827.90	
平成26(2014)年 1月	695,089	1,474,379	700,169	774,210	90.44	2.12	1,781	827.90	
2月	694,715	1,473,567	699,781	773,786	90.44	2.12	1,780	827.90	
3月	694,203	1,472,493	699,311	773,182	90.45	2.12	1,779	827.90	
4月	695,737	1,471,800	698,584	773,216	90.35	2.12	1,778	827.90	
5月	699,155	1,475,136	700,348	774,788	90.39	2.11	1,782	827.90	
6月	699,452	1,475,213	700,392	774,821	90.39	2.11	1,782	827.90	
7月	699,514	1,474,822	700,211	774,611	90.40	2.11	1,781	827.90	
8月	699,796	1,474,863	700,337	774,526	90.42	2.11	1,781	827.90	
9月	699,458	1,474,193	700,050	774,143	90.43	2.11	1,781	827.90	
10月	700,124	1,474,484	700,014	774,470	90.39	2.11	1,781	827.83	
11月	701,048	1,475,205	700,383	774,822	90.39	2.10	1,782	827.83	
12月	700,998	1,475,055	700,303	774,752	90.39	2.10	1,782	827.83	
平成27(2015)年 1月	700,800	1,474,474	700,089	774,385	90.41	2.10	1,781	827.83	
2月	700,518	1,473,708	699,804	773,904	90.43	2.10	1,780	827.83	
3月	699,992	1,472,796	699,400	773,396	90.43	2.10	1,779	827.83	
4月	701,503	1,471,882	698,281	773,601	90.26	2.10	1,778	827.83	
5月	704,854	1,475,105	699,969	775,136	90.30	2.09	1,782	827.83	
6月	705,055	1,475,095	699,933	775,162	90.30	2.09	1,782	827.83	
7月	705,145	1,475,093	699,857	775,236	90.28	2.09	1,782	827.83	
8月	705,343	1,475,090	699,897	775,193	90.29	2.09	1,782	827.83	
9月	704,841	1,474,449	699,623	774,826	90.29	2.09	1,781	827.83	
10月	705,874	1,475,183	699,748	775,435	90.24	2.09	1,782	827.83	国勢調査結果です。
11月	707,178	1,476,451	700,448	776,003	90.26	2.09	1,784	827.83	
12月	707,176	1,476,322	700,397	775,925	90.27	2.09	1,783	827.83	
平成28(2016)年 1月	706,924	1,475,815	700,096	775,719	90.25	2.09	1,783	827.83	
2月	706,804	1,475,414	699,937	775,477	90.26	2.09	1,782	827.83	
3月	706,149	1,474,321	699,372	774,949	90.25	2.09	1,781	827.83	
4月	707,575	1,472,939	698,134	774,805	90.10	2.08	1,779	827.83	
5月	711,245	1,476,422	700,060	776,362	90.17	2.08	1,783	827.83	
6月	711,521	1,476,437	700,075	776,362	90.17	2.08	1,784	827.83	
7月	711,451	1,476,085	699,894	776,191	90.17	2.07	1,783	827.83	
8月	711,521	1,476,101	699,963	776,138	90.19	2.07	1,783	827.83	
9月	710,997	1,475,267	699,642	775,625	90.20	2.07	1,782	827.83	
10月	711,870	1,475,909	699,749	776,160	90.16	2.07	1,783	827.83	
11月	712,963	1,476,871	700,292	776,579	90.18	2.07	1,784	827.83	
12月	712,789	1,476,477	700,129	776,348	90.18	2.07	1,784	827.83	
平成29(2017)年 1月	712,465	1,475,812	699,763	776,049	90.17	2.07	1,783	827.83	
2月	711,976	1,474,719	699,261	775,458	90.17	2.07	1,781	827.83	
3月	711,022	1,473,145	698,442	774,703	90.16	2.07	1,780	827.83	
4月	711,886	1,471,123	696,765	774,358	89.98	2.07	1,777	827.83	
5月	715,866	1,474,967	698,885	776,082	90.05	2.06	1,782	827.83	
6月	715,890	1,474,701	698,811	775,890	90.07	2.06	1,781	827.83	
7月	715,991	1,474,450	698,619	775,831	90.05	2.06	1,781	827.83	
8月	715,916	1,474,198	698,485	775,713	90.04	2.06	1,781	827.83	
9月	715,478	1,473,540	698,208	775,332	90.05	2.06	1,780	827.83	
10月	716,527	1,474,372	698,419	775,953	90.01	2.06	1,781	827.83	
11月	717,608	1,475,349	698,990	776,359	90.03	2.06	1,782	827.83	
12月	717,536	1,474,895	698,754	776,141	90.03	2.06	1,782	827.83	
平成30(2018)年 1月	717,375	1,474,362	698,410	775,952	90.01	2.06	1,781	827.83	
2月	716,873	1,473,365	697,987	775,378	90.02	2.06	1,780	827.83	
3月	715,979	1,471,799	697,225	774,574	90.01	2.06	1,778	827.83	
4月	717,015	1,469,876	695,827	774,049	89.89	2.05	1,776	827.83	
5月	721,611	1,474,268	698,104	776,164	89.94	2.04	1,781	827.83	
6月	721,798	1,473,911	697,965	775,946	89.95	2.04	1,780	827.83	
7月	721,943	1,473,772	697,888	775,884	89.95	2.04	1,780	827.83	
8月	721,659	1,472,979	697,540	775,439	89.95	2.04	1,779	827.83	
9月	720,989	1,471,876	696,979	774,897	89.94	2.04	1,778	827.83	
10月	721,982	1,472,502	697,130	775,372	89.91	2.04	1,779	827.83	
11月	723,016	1,473,257	697,494	775,763	89.91	2.04	1,780	827.83	
12月	723,005	1,473,011	697,413	775,598	89.92	2.04	1,779	827.83	
平成31(2019)年 1月	722,657	1,472,338	697,063	775,275	89.91	2.04	1,779	827.83	
2月	722,017	1,471,206	696,499	774,707	89.90	2.04	1,777	827.83	
3月	720,993	1,469,458	695,610	773,848	89.89	2.04	1,775	827.83	
4月	722,636	1,468,105	694,290	773,815	89.72	2.03	1,773	827.83	
令和元(2019)年 5月	727,020	1,472,099	696,462	775,637	89.79	2.02	1,778	827.83	
6月	727,277	1,472,004	696,468	775,536	89.80	2.02	1,778	827.83	
7月	727,162	1,471,460	696,199	775,261	89.80	2.02	1,777	827.83	
8月	727,372	1,471,241	696,137	775,104	89.81	2.02	1,777	827.83	
9月	726,672	1,470,205	695,683	774,522	89.82	2.02	1,776	827.83	
10月	727,913	1,470,957	695,972	774,985	89.80	2.02	1,778	827.83	
11月	728,913	1,471,682	696,441	775,241	89.84	2.02	1,778	827.83	
12月	728,769	1,471,274	696,334	774,940	89.86	2.02	1,777	827.83	
令和2(2020)年 1月	728,481	1,470,690	696,090	774,600	89.86	2.02	1,777	827.83	
2月	727,833	1,469,583	695,588	773,995	89.87	2.02	1,775	827.83	

人口及び世帯数の推移（京都市）

各月1日現在

年　月	世帯数 （世帯）	人　口（人） 総　数	男	女	性　比	1世帯 当たり 人　員	人　口 密　度 (人/km²)	面　積 (km²)	備　　考
3月	727,099	1,468,163	694,858	773,305	89.86	2.02	1,774	827.83	
4月	728,237	1,466,501	693,631	772,870	89.75	2.01	1,772	827.83	
5月	731,398	1,468,849	694,857	773,992	89.78	2.01	1,774	827.83	
6月	731,037	1,467,930	694,354	773,576	89.76	2.01	1,773	827.83	
7月	730,846	1,467,163	693,981	773,182	89.76	2.01	1,772	827.83	
8月	730,556	1,465,949	693,423	772,526	89.76	2.01	1,771	827.83	
9月	730,032	1,464,900	692,871	772,029	89.75	2.01	1,770	827.83	
10月	729,524	1,463,723	692,279	771,444	89.74	2.01	1,768	827.83	国勢調査結果です。
11月	729,324	1,462,900	691,913	770,987	89.74	2.01	1,767	827.83	
12月	729,888	1,462,957	691,930	771,027	89.74	2.00	1,767	827.83	
令和3(2021)年 1月	730,057	1,462,579	691,844	770,735	89.76	2.00	1,767	827.83	
2月	729,703	1,461,245	691,259	769,986	89.78	2.00	1,765	827.83	
3月	729,044	1,459,722	690,481	769,241	89.76	2.00	1,763	827.83	
4月	730,814	1,457,905	689,079	768,826	89.63	1.99	1,761	827.83	
5月	733,226	1,459,352	689,942	769,410	89.67	1.99	1,763	827.83	
6月	733,085	1,458,417	689,457	768,960	89.66	1.99	1,762	827.83	
7月	732,881	1,457,302	688,906	768,396	89.66	1.99	1,760	827.83	
8月	732,503	1,456,334	688,382	767,952	89.64	1.99	1,759	827.83	
9月	732,213	1,455,388	687,872	767,516	89.62	1.99	1,758	827.83	
10月	731,571	1,453,956	687,070	766,886	89.59	1.99	1,756	827.83	
11月	731,227	1,452,962	686,546	766,416	89.58	1.99	1,755	827.83	
12月	730,931	1,451,958	686,071	765,887	89.58	1.99	1,754	827.83	
令和4(2022)年 1月	730,410	1,450,660	685,347	765,313	89.55	1.99	1,752	827.83	
2月	729,572	1,449,008	684,541	764,467	89.54	1.99	1,750	827.83	
3月	728,500	1,446,692	683,360	763,332	89.52	1.99	1,748	827.83	
4月	730,435	1,444,649	681,905	762,744	89.40	1.98	1,745	827.83	
5月	735,300	1,448,638	684,096	764,542	89.48	1.97	1,750	827.83	
6月	736,864	1,449,381	684,614	764,767	89.52	1.97	1,751	827.83	
7月	737,745	1,449,714	684,815	764,899	89.53	1.97	1,751	827.83	
8月	738,250	1,449,638	684,791	764,847	89.53	1.96	1,751	827.83	
9月	738,057	1,448,584	684,370	764,214	89.55	1.96	1,750	827.83	
10月	739,344	1,448,964	684,591	764,373	89.56	1.96	1,750	827.83	
11月	740,034	1,448,955	684,572	764,383	89.56	1.96	1,750	827.83	
12月	740,002	1,448,287	684,206	764,081	89.55	1.96	1,749	827.83	
令和5(2023)年 1月	739,522	1,447,051	683,610	763,441	89.54	1.96	1,748	827.83	
2月	738,848	1,445,577	682,943	762,634	89.55	1.96	1,746	827.83	
3月	737,867	1,443,607	681,961	761,646	89.54	1.96	1,744	827.83	
4月	740,243	1,442,411	681,011	761,400	89.44	1.95	1,742	827.83	
5月	744,310	1,445,648	682,620	763,028	89.46	1.94	1,746	827.83	
6月	744,765	1,445,357	682,570	762,787	89.48	1.94	1,746	827.83	
7月	744,716	1,444,645	682,297	762,348	89.50	1.94	1,745	827.83	
8月	745,095	1,444,350	682,271	762,079	89.53	1.94	1,745	827.83	
9月	744,196	1,442,774	681,530	761,244	89.53	1.94	1,743	827.83	
10月	745,630	1,443,486	681,941	761,545	89.55	1.94	1,744	827.83	
11月	746,265	1,443,368	681,915	761,453	89.55	1.93	1,744	827.83	

Appendix J

Kyoto 2020 Census Changes in the Number of Households and Population

令和2年国勢調査京都市独自集計結果（令和2年10月1日現在）

第3表　世帯の種類（2区分）、世帯人員（10区分）別一般世帯数、一般世帯人員、1世帯当たり人員、施設等の世帯数及び施設等の世帯人員（間借り・下宿などの単身者及び会社などの独身寮の単身者―特掲）

No.	国勢統計区No.	行政区・国勢統計区		全ての世帯		うち一般世帯													世帯人員		うち施設等の世帯		（再掲）	
				世帯数	世帯人員	世帯数		世帯人員別の世帯数											世帯人員	1世帯当たり人員	世帯数	世帯人員	間借り・下宿などの単身者	会社などの独身寮の単身者
				総数	総数	総数	1人	2人	3人	4人	5人	6人	7人	8人	9人	10人以上		総数	人員	総数	総数		
1	26101_00	北区		57,187	117,165	57,119	25,897	15,427	7,920	5,636	1,737	376	89	23	11	3	114,942	2.012	68	2,223	413	121
2	26101_01	北区	第1国勢統計区　待風	5,091	9,851	5,086	2,612	1,166	661	455	147	36	4	2	2	1	9,771	1.921	5	80	30	13
3	26101_02	北区	第2国勢統計区　紫竹	3,364	6,655	3,361	1,637	832	442	319	107	20	3	1	–	–	6,587	1.960	3	68	21	–
4	26101_03	北区	第3国勢統計区　鳳徳	3,200	6,513	3,200	1,413	884	465	298	107	23	8	2	–	–	6,513	2.035	–	–	29	8
5	26101_04	北区	第4国勢統計区　紫野	3,969	7,685	3,966	1,944	1,027	527	349	96	17	3	2	1	–	7,603	1.917	3	82	28	3
6	26101_05	北区	第5国勢統計区　楽只	1,328	2,273	1,327	778	305	135	77	25	5	2	–	–	–	2,270	1.711	1	3	8	15
7	26101_06	北区	第6国勢統計区　鷹峯	1,877	3,989	1,874	760	607	281	151	55	15	4	1	–	–	3,822	2.039	3	167	14	2
8	26101_07	北区	第7国勢統計区　大宮	7,765	16,449	7,758	3,252	2,100	1,184	895	265	49	9	2	2	–	16,300	2.101	7	149	37	2
9	26101_08	北区	第8国勢統計区　柊野	5,059	11,850	5,044	1,836	1,505	739	690	211	49	10	3	1	–	11,275	2.235	15	575	44	32
10	26101_09	北区	第9国勢統計区　上賀茂	5,407	12,289	5,400	1,925	1,730	838	638	191	57	16	2	2	1	11,909	2.205	7	380	29	14
11	26101_10	北区	第10国勢統計区　元町	1,469	3,083	1,469	552	475	250	144	37	9	–	2	–	–	3,083	2.099	–	–	15	–
12	26101_11	北区	第11国勢統計区　紫明	3,179	6,095	3,178	1,561	828	393	308	70	13	3	2	–	–	6,093	1.917	1	2	16	13
13	26101_12	北区	第12国勢統計区　出雲路	1,158	2,277	1,156	554	302	160	106	25	7	1	–	1	–	2,245	1.942	2	32	18	–
14	26101_13	北区	第13国勢統計区　柏野	1,494	3,063	1,493	659	404	215	159	43	10	2	–	1	–	3,046	2.040	1	17	16	–
15	26101_14	北区	第14国勢統計区　大将軍	2,803	5,261	2,799	1,491	678	311	227	81	9	2	–	–	–	5,161	1.844	4	100	31	–
16	26101_15	北区	第15国勢統計区　衣笠	4,103	7,643	4,098	2,249	930	487	298	103	20	10	1	–	–	7,475	1.824	5	168	45	4
17	26101_16	北区	第16国勢統計区　金閣	5,639	11,639	5,628	2,579	1,532	780	512	171	37	12	3	1	1	11,239	1.997	11	400	32	15
18	26101_17	北区	第17国勢統計区　中川	124	237	124	42	57	21	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	237	1.911	–	–	–	–
19	26101_18	北区	第18国勢統計区　小野郷	100	186	100	38	42	16	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	186	1.860	–	–	–	–
20	26101_19	北区	第19国勢統計区　雲ヶ畑	58	127	58	15	23	15	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	127	2.190	–	–	–	–
21	26102_00	上京区		48,004	83,832	47,960	29,233	9,130	4,976	3,374	901	260	67	15	3	1	82,608	1.722	44	1,224	431	127
22	26102_01	上京区	第1国勢統計区　桃薗	2,843	4,718	2,840	1,856	522	236	161	54	9	2	–	–	–	4,590	1.616	3	128	37	8
23	26102_02	上京区	第2国勢統計区　小川	3,512	6,042	3,511	2,186	633	354	248	76	12	2	–	–	–	5,972	1.701	1	70	25	2
24	26102_03	上京区	第3国勢統計区　中立	2,214	3,857	2,212	1,359	399	262	153	32	4	2	1	–	–	3,761	1.700	2	96	17	13
25	26102_04	上京区	第4国勢統計区　聚楽	1,693	3,112	1,693	985	293	194	165	39	15	2	–	–	–	3,112	1.838	–	–	19	–
26	26102_05	上京区	第5国勢統計区　正親	2,421	4,215	2,421	1,502	431	222	183	55	21	4	3	–	–	4,215	1.741	–	–	25	44
27	26102_06	上京区	第6国勢統計区　嘉楽	2,960	4,494	2,957	2,096	471	215	127	33	11	3	1	–	–	4,451	1.505	3	43	30	–
28	26102_07	上京区	第7国勢統計区　乾隆	1,575	2,908	1,574	945	291	157	120	36	23	–	2	–	–	2,812	1.787	1	96	25	–
29	26102_08	上京区	第8国勢統計区　西陣	1,949	3,193	1,948	1,296	324	146	128	39	11	4	–	–	–	3,183	1.634	1	10	11	–
30	26102_09	上京区	第9国勢統計区　成逸	1,624	2,894	1,624	968	295	184	120	41	13	3	–	–	–	2,894	1.782	–	–	10	–
31	26102_10	上京区	第10国勢統計区　室町	4,388	7,510	4,383	2,752	793	433	292	85	22	4	2	–	–	7,406	1.690	5	104	41	9
32	26102_11	上京区	第11国勢統計区　京極	3,507	5,655	3,499	2,445	479	328	183	45	14	5	–	–	–	5,463	1.561	8	192	35	12
33	26102_12	上京区	第12国勢統計区　春日	1,526	2,778	1,525	894	309	139	133	34	12	4	–	–	–	2,731	1.791	1	47	9	–
34	26102_13	上京区	第13国勢統計区　滋野	1,763	3,371	1,759	942	398	227	159	28	4	1	–	–	–	3,226	1.834	4	145	11	12
35	26102_14	上京区	第14国勢統計区　待賢	2,334	4,008	2,333	1,431	454	237	150	42	13	5	1	–	–	3,981	1.706	1	27	17	2
36	26102_15	上京区	第15国勢統計区　出水	4,561	8,606	4,557	2,353	1,104	577	396	89	25	11	1	1	–	8,565	1.880	4	41	29	–
37	26102_16	上京区	第16国勢統計区　仁和	5,600	10,067	5,594	3,257	1,139	634	412	108	29	9	3	2	1	9,914	1.772	6	153	56	20
38	26102_17	上京区	第17国勢統計区　翔鸞	3,534	6,404	3,530	1,966	795	431	244	65	22	6	1	–	–	6,332	1.794	4	72	34	5
39	26103_00	左京区		85,726	166,039	85,624	45,201	19,136	10,674	7,632	2,283	531	130	31	6	–	161,836	1.890	102	4,203	878	437
40	26103_01	左京区	第1国勢統計区　岩倉北	2,407	6,007	2,401	606	834	474	340	107	31	8	1	–	–	5,841	2.433	6	166	8	–
41	26103_02	左京区	第2国勢統計区　明徳	4,176	10,480	4,164	1,599	1,050	665	613	185	40	9	3	–	–	9,398	2.257	12	1,082	29	35
42	26103_03	左京区	第3国勢統計区　岩倉南	5,238	12,435	5,231	1,916	1,229	891	879	259	47	8	1	1	–	12,213	2.335	7	222	42	13
43	26103_04	左京区	第4国勢統計区　静市	2,672	6,223	2,654	1,236	620	356	291	114	24	12	1	–	–	5,514	2.078	18	709	17	–
44	26103_05	左京区	第5国勢統計区　鞍馬	200	500	200	53	64	41	22	13	6	1	–	–	–	500	2.500	–	–	2	–
45	26103_06	左京区	第6国勢統計区　花背	107	229	106	33	58	7	3	3	2	–	–	–	–	209	1.972	1	20	–	–
46	26103_07	左京区	第7国勢統計区　久多	35	70	35	14	10	9	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	70	2.000	–	–	–	–
47	26103_08	左京区	第8国勢統計区　広河原	39	112	39	16	11	3	–	1	1	3	3	1	–	112	2.872	–	–	–	–
48	26103_09	左京区	第9国勢統計区　大原	632	2,093	626	155	239	123	66	26	9	5	1	1	2	1,511	2.414	6	582	4	–
49	26103_10	左京区	第10国勢統計区　八瀬	805	1,687	804	359	228	116	61	23	12	4	1	–	–	1,630	2.027	1	57	3	53
50	26103_11	左京区	第11国勢統計区　上高野	3,268	7,014	3,268	1,300	906	520	404	114	13	10	1	–	–	7,014	2.146	–	–	16	5
51	26103_12	左京区	第12国勢統計区　修学院東	7,750	15,399	7,749	3,623	1,961	1,173	718	202	55	15	1	1	–	15,398	1.987	1	1	68	40
52	26103_13	左京区	第13国勢統計区　修学院東	5,959	10,095	5,957	3,692	1,123	600	405	113	21	3	–	–	–	10,070	1.690	2	25	51	–
53	26103_14	左京区	第14国勢統計区　北白川	5,941	10,099	5,937	3,785	1,018	563	421	122	24	3	1	–	–	9,977	1.680	4	122	93	11
54	26103_15	左京区	第15国勢統計区　浄楽	3,486	6,337	3,484	1,939	821	397	223	81	18	4	1	–	–	6,213	1.783	2	124	59	4
55	26103_16	左京区	第16国勢統計区　錦林東山	1,681	3,388	1,678	799	473	223	126	40	11	6	–	–	–	3,226	1.923	3	162	17	4
56	26103_17	左京区	第17国勢統計区　岡崎	2,929	5,652	2,926	1,463	730	391	232	77	26	4	3	–	–	5,617	1.920	3	35	33	7
57	26103_18	左京区	第18国勢統計区　新洞	1,776	2,838	1,775	1,191	307	152	80	25	15	5	–	–	–	2,831	1.595	1	7	24	–
58	26103_19	左京区	第19国勢統計区　川東	1,558	2,635	1,554	1,049	235	139	92	28	9	–	2	–	–	2,514	1.618	4	121	14	26
59	26103_20	左京区	第20国勢統計区　聖護院	2,276	3,809	2,272	1,428	432	221	149	35	5	2	–	–	–	3,770	1.659	4	39	23	7
60	26103_21	左京区	第21国勢統計区　吉田	5,014	8,700	5,008	3,049	957	524	344	107	23	2	2	–	–	8,614	1.720	6	86	51	214
61	26103_22	左京区	第22国勢統計区　養正	5,227	7,625	5,219	4,000	678	299	173	50	15	2	2	–	–	7,315	1.402	8	310	77	–
62	26103_23	左京区	第23国勢統計区　養徳	8,845	14,811	8,843	5,469	1,798	834	570	132	32	6	2	–	–	14,757	1.669	2	54	106	2
63	26103_24	左京区	第24国勢統計区　下鴨	3,722	7,853	3,718	1,628	968	573	386	132	26	4	1	–	–	7,679	2.065	4	174	35	3
64	26103_25	左京区	第25国勢統計区　桑	5,601	11,481	5,598	2,564	1,400	802	606	163	51	8	3	1	–	11,404	2.037	3	77	51	–
65	26103_26	左京区	第26国勢統計区　松ヶ崎	4,382	8,467	4,378	2,235	986	578	427	130	15	6	1	–	–	8,439	1.928	4	28	55	13
66	26104_00	中京区		60,634	110,488	60,593	34,157	12,908	6,997	4,864	1,289	286	67	16	8	1	109,260	1.803	41	1,228	425	64
67	26104_01	中京区	第1国勢統計区　教業	1,292	2,166	1,292	798	253	146	65	20	8	–	2	–	–	2,166	1.676	–	–	3	–
68	26104_02	中京区	第2国勢統計区　城巽	3,245	5,347	3,243	2,089	603	287	202	49	10	2	1	–	–	5,291	1.632	2	56	16	2
69	26104_03	中京区	第3国勢統計区　龍池	2,006	3,275	2,005	1,339	296	184	147	33	5	–	1	–	–	3,274	1.633	1	1	8	–
70	26104_04	中京区	第4国勢統計区　明倫	1,856	3,251	1,855	1,070	410	217	119	31	7	1	–	–	–	3,221	1.736	1	30	11	4
71	26104_05	中京区	第5国勢統計区　本能	3,007	5,731	3,006	1,598	660	382	271	82	9	3	1	–	–	5,641	1.877	1	90	13	–
72	26104_06	中京区	第6国勢統計区　乾	2,269	3,872	2,267	1,398	461	211	141	39	15	2	–	–	–	3,816	1.683	2	56	8	–
73	26104_07	中京区	第7国勢統計区　朱雀第一	5,874	9,920	5,870	3,636	1,166	562	372	108	19	4	3	–	3	9,851	1.678	4	69	36	5
74	26104_08	中京区	第8国勢統計区　朱雀第三	4,206	7,635	4,202	2,410	891	445	327	105	16	5	2	1	–	7,516	1.789	4	119	55	7
75	26104_09	中京区	第9国勢統計区　朱雀第七	3,297	6,134	3,294	1,812	714	393	276	73	20	4	1	1	–	6,053	1.838	3	81	20	–
76	26104_10	中京区	第10国勢統計区　朱雀第五	4,424	8,896	4,421	2,041	1,124	653	457	111	26	6	–	3	–	8,850	2.002	3	46	23	–
77	26104_11	中京区	第11国勢統計区　朱雀第四	3,677	6,741	3,674	2,051	835	419	271	76	16	3	2	1	–	6,584	1.792	3	157	63	–
78	26104_12	中京区	第12国勢統計区　朱雀第八	5,950	11,622	5,944	2,972	1,427	801	583	133	19	8	1	–	–	11,404	1.919	6	218	43	5
79	26104_13	中京区	第13国勢統計区　朱雀第二	3,019	6,035	3,017	1,462	726	417	312	72	25	2	–	1	–	5,946	1.971	2	89	25	6
80	26104_14	中京区	第14国勢統計区　朱雀第六	2,175	4,217	2,174	1,125	490	312	181	48	13	4	–	1	–	4,120	1.895	1	97	13	10
81	26104_15	中京区	第15国勢統計区　梅屋	1,914	3,594	1,912	1,084	385	212	157	55	15	3	–	–	1	3,514	1.838	2	80	9	–
82	26104_16	中京区	第16国勢統計区　竹間	1,295	2,446	1,294	728	239	168	111	35	9	3	1	–	–	2,412	1.864	1	34	6	–
83	26104_17	中京区	第17国勢統計区　富有	1,196	2,491	1,196	563	257	169	145	50	8	3	1	–	–	2,491	2.083	–	–	4	–

	code	区	国勢統計区	地区																	
84	26104_18	中京区	第18国勢統計区	初音	2,153	3,629	2,153	1,337	403	213	165	26	7	1	1	–	–	3,629	1.686	–	–	10	9
85	26104_19	中京区	第19国勢統計区	柳池	2,505	4,582	2,505	1,406	510	299	217	55	11	6	1	–	–	4,582	1.829	–	–	16	–
86	26104_20	中京区	第20国勢統計区	銅駝	1,888	3,183	1,886	1,203	323	175	132	40	12	1	–	–	–	3,181	1.687	2	2	16	2
87	26104_21	中京区	第21国勢統計区	立誠	335	655	332	163	82	47	24	11	3	1	1	–	–	652	1.964	3	3	4	–
88	26104_22	中京区	第22国勢統計区	生祥	1,193	1,882	1,193	792	222	99	60	11	9	–	–	–	–	1,882	1.578	–	–	8	–
89	26104_23	中京区	第23国勢統計区	日彰	1,858	3,184	1,858	1,080	431	186	129	26	4	2	–	–	–	3,184	1.714	–	–	15	14
90	26105_00	東山区			20,562	36,602	20,523	11,895	4,667	2,140	1,295	401	89	23	10	1	2	35,639	1.737	39	963	246	133
91	26105_01	東山区	第1国勢統計区	修道	2,260	4,073	2,251	1,383	444	257	121	37	7	1	1	–	–	3,768	1.674	9	305	25	7
92	26105_02	東山区	第2国勢統計区	六原	1,747	3,067	1,745	980	432	173	111	39	7	3	–	–	–	3,065	1.756	2	2	16	3
93	26105_03	東山区	第3国勢統計区	清水	1,622	2,805	1,622	945	375	162	97	28	13	–	1	–	1	2,805	1.729	–	–	16	51
94	26105_04	東山区	第4国勢統計区	今熊野	2,247	4,638	2,246	916	685	333	236	56	14	5	–	1	–	4,637	2.065	1	1	14	13
95	26105_05	東山区	第5国勢統計区	月輪	2,489	5,197	2,477	1,249	623	338	184	64	16	1	2	–	–	4,684	1.891	12	513	41	16
96	26105_06	東山区	第6国勢統計区	一橋	2,813	4,953	2,812	1,644	601	277	204	67	14	4	1	–	–	4,948	1.760	1	5	36	–
97	26105_07	東山区	第7国勢統計区	貞教	1,535	2,422	1,532	1,042	256	130	74	25	3	1	1	–	–	2,398	1.565	3	24	15	14
98	26105_08	東山区	第8国勢統計区	新道	1,784	2,869	1,778	1,162	338	155	85	28	4	3	2	–	1	2,855	1.606	6	14	18	4
99	26105_09	東山区	第9国勢統計区	弥栄	638	1,171	634	384	146	50	35	11	6	–	2	–	–	1,073	1.692	4	98	21	19
100	26105_10	東山区	第10国勢統計区	有済	1,089	1,767	1,089	682	238	95	53	17	1	3	–	–	–	1,767	1.623	–	–	12	–
101	26105_11	東山区	第11国勢統計区	粟田	2,338	3,640	2,337	1,508	529	170	95	29	4	2	–	–	–	3,639	1.557	1	1	32	6
102	26106_00	下京区			48,309	82,784	48,283	29,778	9,353	4,744	3,286	867	184	58	10	3	–	81,812	1.694	26	972	421	286
103	26106_01	下京区	第1国勢統計区	修徳	2,238	3,594	2,235	1,545	352	182	123	24	5	4	–	–	–	3,465	1.550	3	129	27	2
104	26106_02	下京区	第2国勢統計区	尚徳	1,414	2,334	1,414	888	264	155	86	18	2	1	–	–	–	2,334	1.651	–	–	14	2
105	26106_03	下京区	第3国勢統計区	植柳	1,679	2,682	1,679	1,117	284	159	84	27	7	1	–	–	–	2,682	1.597	–	–	23	19
106	26106_04	下京区	第4国勢統計区	皆山	2,394	3,356	2,392	1,794	365	132	75	22	4	–	–	–	–	3,354	1.402	2	2	13	–
107	26106_05	下京区	第5国勢統計区	安寧	1,212	1,918	1,211	845	217	90	44	9	3	2	–	1	–	1,811	1.495	1	107	7	9
108	26106_06	下京区	第6国勢統計区	梅逕	435	685	435	297	73	33	22	7	1	2	–	–	–	685	1.575	–	–	7	–
109	26106_07	下京区	第7国勢統計区	大内	2,414	4,704	2,412	1,274	521	296	220	80	16	1	2	2	–	4,621	1.916	2	83	36	11
110	26106_08	下京区	第8国勢統計区	七条	3,677	7,982	3,675	1,566	920	555	462	138	28	6	–	–	–	7,819	2.128	2	163	41	19
111	26106_09	下京区	第9国勢統計区	西大路	2,251	4,251	2,247	1,226	499	286	186	37	6	6	1	–	–	4,097	1.823	4	154	22	97
112	26106_10	下京区	第10国勢統計区	七条第三	4,176	8,811	4,175	1,854	977	622	565	125	23	6	3	–	–	8,763	2.099	1	48	26	64
113	26106_11	下京区	第11国勢統計区	光徳	3,167	6,598	3,165	1,412	839	452	333	103	22	4	–	–	–	6,453	2.039	2	145	27	15
114	26106_12	下京区	第12国勢統計区	淳風	1,315	2,320	1,315	756	285	148	91	26	7	2	–	–	–	2,320	1.764	–	–	14	–
115	26106_13	下京区	第13国勢統計区	醒泉	2,919	4,912	2,919	1,782	611	273	197	43	7	4	2	–	–	4,912	1.683	–	–	22	–
116	26106_14	下京区	第14国勢統計区	郁文	2,873	4,298	2,871	2,036	500	177	111	35	8	4	–	–	–	4,262	1.485	2	36	25	8
117	26106_15	下京区	第15国勢統計区	格致	2,952	4,475	2,950	2,101	449	217	140	34	6	3	–	–	–	4,437	1.504	2	38	15	6
118	26106_16	下京区	第16国勢統計区	成徳	2,021	3,096	2,018	1,375	349	182	91	16	5	–	–	–	–	3,093	1.533	3	3	11	6
119	26106_17	下京区	第17国勢統計区	豊園	1,970	3,008	1,969	1,378	342	140	78	24	6	1	–	–	–	2,957	1.502	1	51	17	–
120	26106_18	下京区	第18国勢統計区	開智	1,402	2,062	1,402	1,025	203	99	50	18	5	2	–	–	–	2,062	1.471	–	–	12	4
121	26106_19	下京区	第19国勢統計区	永松	1,467	2,122	1,467	1,061	236	110	44	14	1	1	–	–	–	2,122	1.446	–	–	7	–
122	26106_20	下京区	第20国勢統計区	有隣	3,115	4,539	3,115	2,247	514	204	110	30	8	2	–	–	–	4,539	1.457	–	–	20	14
123	26106_21	下京区	第21国勢統計区	稚松	1,168	1,955	1,167	754	205	100	78	18	9	2	1	–	–	1,942	1.664	1	13	18	8
124	26106_22	下京区	第22国勢統計区	菊浜	1,178	1,702	1,178	896	139	66	61	12	2	2	–	–	–	1,702	1.445	–	–	15	2
125	26106_23	下京区	第23国勢統計区	崇仁	872	1,380	872	549	209	66	35	7	3	2	1	–	–	1,380	1.583	–	–	2	–
126	26107_00	南区			50,485	101,970	50,453	23,429	12,994	7,146	5,002	1,444	342	69	21	5	1	100,841	1.999	32	1,129	513	570
127	26107_01	南区	第1国勢統計区	九条塔南	3,607	7,135	3,599	1,731	919	485	351	84	21	5	3	–	–	7,033	1.954	8	102	26	49
128	26107_02	南区	第2国勢統計区	南大内	1,365	2,910	1,364	549	393	215	139	57	8	3	–	–	–	2,890	2.119	1	20	10	–
129	26107_03	南区	第3国勢統計区	梅逕	544	1,013	544	289	118	76	48	10	3	–	–	–	–	1,013	1.862	–	–	3	3
130	26107_04	南区	第4国勢統計区	東梅逕	166	313	166	93	30	21	15	5	2	–	–	–	–	313	1.886	–	–	2	–
131	26107_05	南区	第5国勢統計区	九条	1,000	1,780	1,000	540	254	124	62	14	2	3	–	1	–	1,780	1.780	–	–	17	–
132	26107_06	南区	第6国勢統計区	九条弘道	1,463	2,538	1,463	853	317	163	97	26	6	–	1	–	–	2,538	1.735	–	–	15	18
133	26107_07	南区	第7国勢統計区	山王	2,118	3,502	2,113	1,342	430	186	104	36	13	2	–	–	–	3,448	1.632	5	54	17	4
134	26107_08	南区	第8国勢統計区	陶化	2,702	4,534	2,700	1,694	601	216	125	44	13	4	2	1	–	4,395	1.628	2	139	51	–
135	26107_09	南区	第9国勢統計区	東和	4,237	7,382	4,237	2,466	941	441	278	77	27	5	1	1	–	7,382	1.742	–	–	28	35
136	26107_10	南区	第10国勢統計区	上鳥羽	4,263	8,953	4,261	1,910	1,072	590	470	170	37	10	2	–	–	8,862	2.080	2	91	111	48
137	26107_11	南区	第11国勢統計区	久世	10,898	24,341	10,893	3,937	3,219	1,921	1,365	343	83	18	6	1	–	23,994	2.203	5	347	76	231
138	26107_12	南区	第12国勢統計区	祥栄	3,274	7,180	3,273	1,255	939	544	388	117	27	2	1	–	–	7,086	2.165	1	94	43	6
139	26107_13	南区	第13国勢統計区	吉祥院	5,572	11,391	5,569	2,590	1,406	780	592	151	44	5	1	–	–	11,172	2.006	3	219	45	87
140	26107_14	南区	第14国勢統計区	祥豊	4,643	9,360	4,640	2,094	1,241	689	455	129	27	5	–	–	–	9,305	2.005	3	55	45	50
141	26107_15	南区	第15国勢統計区	唐橋	4,633	9,638	4,631	2,086	1,114	695	513	181	29	7	4	1	1	9,630	2.079	2	8	24	39
142	26108_00	右京区			97,849	202,047	97,755	43,850	25,518	14,409	10,291	2,887	611	136	41	10	2	198,773	2.033	94	3,274	698	562
143	26108_01	右京区	第1国勢統計区	太秦	8,782	19,106	8,777	3,424	2,438	1,493	1,076	268	63	12	1	2	–	18,911	2.155	5	195	40	29
144	26108_02	右京区	第2国勢統計区	南太秦	2,236	5,126	2,234	776	639	405	288	101	20	3	2	–	–	5,083	2.275	2	43	17	69
145	26108_03	右京区	第3国勢統計区	嵯峨野	6,473	13,946	6,471	2,599	1,752	1,029	803	224	45	16	3	–	–	13,928	2.152	2	18	30	30
146	26108_04	右京区	第4国勢統計区	常磐野	6,364	13,693	6,357	2,680	1,709	1,011	740	166	39	8	3	1	–	13,244	2.083	7	449	43	11
147	26108_05	右京区	第5国勢統計区	花園	2,974	5,937	2,968	1,412	756	438	267	75	15	3	2	–	–	5,808	1.957	6	129	31	2
148	26108_06	右京区	第6国勢統計区	安井	3,657	7,651	3,652	1,548	995	570	397	112	24	6	–	–	–	7,582	2.076	5	69	30	–
149	26108_07	右京区	第7国勢統計区	山ノ内	5,512	10,238	5,509	2,983	1,246	654	493	105	22	5	1	–	–	10,109	1.835	3	129	57	9
150	26108_08	右京区	第8国勢統計区	西院第一	4,604	7,875	4,596	2,822	900	474	306	76	15	1	2	–	–	7,761	1.689	8	114	23	215
151	26108_09	右京区	第9国勢統計区	西院第二	8,745	15,583	8,742	5,032	1,813	987	721	160	24	3	2	–	–	15,484	1.771	3	99	94	24
152	26108_10	右京区	第10国勢統計区	西京極	6,762	13,272	6,759	3,362	1,581	925	672	180	32	7	–	–	–	13,128	1.942	3	144	56	69
153	26108_11	右京区	第11国勢統計区	西京極西	2,252	5,174	2,251	756	662	438	297	80	15	2	1	–	–	5,094	2.263	1	80	16	2
154	26108_12	右京区	第12国勢統計区	葛野	6,908	12,334	6,905	4,019	1,377	775	560	140	31	2	1	–	–	12,246	1.773	3	88	56	23
155	26108_13	右京区	第13国勢統計区	梅津	5,265	11,036	5,261	2,323	1,404	776	543	176	27	9	2	1	–	10,761	2.045	4	275	31	–
156	26108_14	右京区	第14国勢統計区	北梅津	3,888	8,434	3,886	1,457	1,162	657	436	137	29	7	1	–	–	8,412	2.165	2	22	24	–
157	26108_15	右京区	第15国勢統計区	嵐山	3,862	8,366	3,859	1,532	1,111	602	461	120	26	2	3	2	–	8,216	2.129	3	150	32	–
158	26108_16	右京区	第16国勢統計区	広沢	3,414	7,714	3,410	1,153	1,081	599	426	117	27	4	2	1	–	7,616	2.233	4	98	9	2
159	26108_17	右京区	第17国勢統計区	嵯峨	5,186	11,633	5,178	1,894	1,611	826	589	197	49	8	3	–	1	11,323	2.187	8	310	35	12
160	26108_18	右京区	第18国勢統計区	水尾	22	38	22	10	9	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	1.727	–	–	1	–
161	26108_19	右京区	第19国勢統計区	宕陰	53	186	48	13	21	10	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	102	2.125	5	84	–	–
162	26108_20	右京区	第20国勢統計区	高雄	902	2,244	898	277	273	177	106	46	12	6	1	–	–	2,130	2.372	4	114	4	4
163	26108_21	右京区	第21国勢統計区	宇多野	4,037	9,689	4,027	1,357	1,233	659	527	198	44	4	2	2	1	9,235	2.293	10	454	29	28
164	26108_22	右京区	第22国勢統計区	御室	4,068	8,276	4,067	1,854	1,024	602	424	125	25	9	3	1	–	8,275	2.035	1	1	30	25
165	26108_23	右京区	第23国勢統計区	黒田	108	223	108	39	40	15	11	3	–	–	–	–	–	223	2.065	–	–	2	–
166	26108_24	右京区	第24国勢統計区	山国	465	1,131	463	147	172	68	34	27	9	6	–	–	–	1,062	2.294	2	69	3	4
167	26108_25	右京区	第25国勢統計区	弓削	539	1,330	537	166	204	93	35	21	10	4	4	–	–	1,218	2.268	2	112	3	4
168	26108_26	右京区	第26国勢統計区	周山	485	1,123	484	135	200	79	42	18	6	3	1	–	–	1,095	2.262	1	28	–	–
169	26108_27	右京区	第27国勢統計区	宇津	150	348	150	44	58	24	13	7	–	3	1	–	–	348	2.320	–	–	1	–
170	26108_28	右京区	第28国勢統計区	細野	136	341	136	36	47	21	20	7	2	3	–	–	–	341	2.507	–	–	1	–
171	26109_00	伏見区			131,284	277,858	131,128	56,932	35,302	19,705	13,668	4,157	1,037	251	58	15	3	270,717	2.065	156	7,141	1,028	618
172	26109_01	伏見区	第1国勢統計区	竹田	6,527	11,784	6,523	3,915	1,313	683	420	142	33	14	3	–	–	11,300	1.732	4	484	50	30
173	26109_02	伏見区	第2国勢統計区	住吉	4,542	9,198	4,541	2,165	1,030	693	476	141	28	5	3	–	–	9,140	2.013	1	58	24	4
174	26109_03	伏見区	第3国勢統計区	板橋	6,747	12,755	6,741	3,581	1,480	856	612	162	33	11	5	1	–	12,691	1.883	6	64	66	28
175	26109_04	伏見区	第4国勢統計区	下鳥羽	4,058	8,788	4,049	1,744	1,109	588	449	112	30	15	2	–	–	8,383	2.070	9	405	152	19
176	26109_05	伏見区	第5国勢統計区	久我	4,391	11,024	4,388	1,198	1,307	689	682	211	81	13	3	4	–	10,899	2.484	3	125	36	5
177	26109_06	伏見区	第6国勢統計区	久我の杜	3,003	8,161	3,001	736	742	641	633	196	43	8	2	–	–	7,985	2.661	2	176	29	4
178	26109_07	伏見区	第7国勢統計区	羽束師	4,123	10,982	4,113	1,003	1,149	850	769	275	49	16	1	1	–	10,725	2.608	10	257	18	–
179	26109_08	伏見区	第8国勢統計区	淀	3,779	8,327	3,778	1,449	1,061	640	421	153	43	9	2	–	–	8,277	2.191	1	50	22	71
180	26109_09	伏見区	第9国勢統計区	美豆	2,280	5,545	2,276	735	750	405	241	110	21	12	2	–	–	5,190	2.280	4	355	20	21
181	26109_10	伏見区	第10国勢統計区	納所	2,426	5,541	2,425	764	805	433	302	91	26	2	1	1	–	5,523	2.278	1	18	21	3

No	Code	区	国勢統計区	名称																		
182	26109_11	伏見区	第11国勢統計区	横大路	2,280	5,003	2,277	940	610	379	235	77	31	5	–	–	–	4,843	2.127	3	160	29	29
183	26109_12	伏見区	第12国勢統計区	南浜	6,781	13,222	6,778	3,329	1,701	910	640	144	37	13	3	1	–	13,087	1.931	3	135	43	37
184	26109_13	伏見区	第13国勢統計区	向島	2,667	5,664	2,664	1,166	714	379	273	92	24	11	4	1	–	5,545	2.081	3	119	12	–
185	26109_14	伏見区	第14国勢統計区	向島南	3,989	8,663	3,983	1,640	1,095	651	422	124	37	10	4	–	–	8,415	2.113	6	248	32	6
186	26109_15	伏見区	第15国勢統計区	向島二ノ	2,274	4,505	2,272	1,008	839	286	105	28	6	–	–	–	–	4,140	1.822	2	365	9	9
187	26109_16	伏見区	第16国勢統計区	向島二ノ	1,493	3,017	1,493	506	609	254	96	23	4	–	1	–	–	3,017	2.021	–	–	8	1
188	26109_17	伏見区	第17国勢統計区	向島藤ノ	1,908	3,684	1,907	840	659	256	113	27	9	3	–	–	–	3,588	1.881	1	96	3	–
189	26109_18	伏見区	第18国勢統計区	桃山	6,004	12,628	5,998	2,679	1,462	934	691	180	49	3	–	–	–	12,384	2.065	6	244	26	44
190	26109_19	伏見区	第19国勢統計区	桃山東	3,673	8,626	3,666	1,218	1,075	649	530	149	37	7	1	–	–	8,459	2.307	7	167	16	11
191	26109_20	伏見区	第20国勢統計区	桃山南	3,547	8,277	3,543	1,071	1,200	675	447	125	21	3	1	–	–	8,064	2.276	4	213	28	–
192	26109_21	伏見区	第21国勢統計区	稲荷	2,301	4,633	2,299	1,086	624	308	194	63	18	2	3	–	1	4,505	1.960	2	128	15	10
193	26109_22	伏見区	第22国勢統計区	砂川	7,987	13,644	7,966	4,843	1,575	826	530	153	30	9	–	–	–	13,599	1.707	21	45	108	84
194	26109_23	伏見区	第23国勢統計区	深草	10,600	19,609	10,592	5,875	2,289	1,234	848	250	74	17	4	–	1	19,402	1.832	8	207	115	112
195	26109_24	伏見区	第24国勢統計区	藤ノ森	8,004	16,102	7,993	3,753	2,125	1,116	762	180	46	9	2	–	–	15,654	1.958	11	448	45	10
196	26109_25	伏見区	第25国勢統計区	藤城	3,054	7,684	3,049	900	907	596	452	147	39	6	1	1	–	7,338	2.407	5	346	25	–
197	26109_26	伏見区	第26国勢統計区	北醍醐	1,457	3,812	1,453	384	512	288	200	56	10	3	–	–	–	3,433	2.363	4	379	2	8
198	26109_27	伏見区	第27国勢統計区	醍醐西	2,238	4,415	2,236	921	811	309	138	36	13	4	2	2	–	4,342	1.942	2	73	4	–
199	26109_28	伏見区	第28国勢統計区	醍醐	2,321	5,982	2,313	603	736	477	339	128	25	4	1	–	–	5,688	2.459	8	294	19	4
200	26109_29	伏見区	第29国勢統計区	池田	2,897	5,391	2,895	1,333	1,002	346	144	60	8	2	–	–	–	5,313	1.835	2	78	6	–
201	26109_30	伏見区	第30国勢統計区	池田東	1,877	4,678	1,876	449	652	381	277	88	19	9	1	–	–	4,629	2.467	1	49	8	2
202	26109_31	伏見区	第31国勢統計区	小栗栖	1,209	2,346	1,209	492	445	171	70	19	9	2	1	–	–	2,346	1.940	–	–	–	–
203	26109_32	伏見区	第32国勢統計区	小栗栖宮	1,930	4,386	1,926	766	504	288	232	93	30	12	–	1	–	4,304	2.235	4	82	5	2
204	26109_33	伏見区	第33国勢統計区	石田	2,795	4,781	2,794	1,567	723	318	138	39	8	1	–	–	–	4,769	1.707	1	12	4	3
205	26109_34	伏見区	第34国勢統計区	日野	3,095	8,403	3,088	993	862	517	480	184	43	3	3	2	1	7,440	2.409	7	963	15	7
206	26109_35	伏見区	第35国勢統計区	春日野	3,027	6,598	3,023	1,280	825	479	307	99	23	8	2	–	–	6,300	2.084	4	298	13	55
207	26110_00	山科区			64,402	135,101	64,280	28,492	17,383	9,437	6,474	1,913	431	114	24	7	5	130,721	2.034	122	4,380	436	198
208	26110_01	山科区	第1国勢統計区	勧修	6,213	12,166	6,210	2,961	1,723	828	502	142	39	11	2	1	1	11,955	1.925	3	211	26	12
209	26110_02	山科区	第2国勢統計区	山階南	4,826	10,795	4,825	1,689	1,441	831	649	170	33	10	2	–	–	10,794	2.237	1	1	32	40
210	26110_03	山科区	第3国勢統計区	鏡山	6,147	12,517	6,142	2,836	1,557	885	608	202	35	17	1	1	–	12,393	2.018	5	124	48	31
211	26110_04	山科区	第4国勢統計区	西野	2,897	5,788	2,895	1,286	907	360	252	71	14	5	–	–	–	5,662	1.956	2	126	7	–
212	26110_05	山科区	第5国勢統計区	山階	4,277	7,956	4,274	2,230	1,071	550	332	75	10	6	–	–	–	7,827	1.831	3	129	21	25
213	26110_06	山科区	第6国勢統計区	音羽川	4,126	8,968	4,124	1,522	1,248	705	492	114	36	5	1	1	–	8,939	2.168	2	29	16	6
214	26110_07	山科区	第7国勢統計区	音羽	4,213	8,440	4,202	1,910	1,201	560	363	135	26	4	2	1	–	8,328	1.982	11	112	31	7
215	26110_08	山科区	第8国勢統計区	大塚	5,378	12,078	5,368	2,123	1,470	862	650	211	42	6	3	1	–	11,631	2.167	10	447	64	12
216	26110_09	山科区	第9国勢統計区	大宅	8,204	17,497	8,168	3,835	2,127	1,168	736	231	47	16	6	–	2	16,156	1.978	36	1,341	46	29
217	26110_10	山科区	第10国勢統計区	小野	5,011	10,953	5,001	2,117	1,271	814	557	183	44	12	2	–	1	10,618	2.123	10	335	59	14
218	26110_11	山科区	第11国勢統計区	百々	5,035	11,284	5,029	1,885	1,423	804	647	198	54	14	2	1	1	11,178	2.223	6	106	33	18
219	26110_12	山科区	第12国勢統計区	陵ヶ岡	4,573	10,232	4,545	2,212	1,149	627	410	105	34	6	2	–	–	8,818	1.940	28	1,414	27	4
220	26110_13	山科区	第13国勢統計区	安朱	3,502	6,427	3,497	1,886	795	443	276	76	17	2	1	1	–	6,422	1.836	5	5	26	–
221	26111_00	西京区			65,082	149,837	65,026	21,911	19,746	11,323	8,884	2,454	530	134	33	7	4	147,668	2.271	56	2,169	360	122
222	26111_01	西京区	第1国勢統計区	嵐山東	3,122	7,129	3,121	874	1,219	508	364	126	19	10	1	1	–	7,114	2.279	1	15	29	9
223	26111_02	西京区	第2国勢統計区	松尾	4,992	12,205	4,991	1,387	1,502	985	821	233	45	11	3	3	1	12,204	2.445	1	1	19	17
224	26111_03	西京区	第3国勢統計区	松陽	4,290	9,890	4,284	1,678	1,081	696	627	154	37	8	3	–	–	9,508	2.219	6	382	33	24
225	26111_04	西京区	第4国勢統計区	桂川	4,756	10,752	4,752	1,877	1,142	743	758	179	44	6	3	–	–	10,647	2.241	4	105	46	9
226	26111_05	西京区	第5国勢統計区	桂徳	3,298	7,579	3,294	1,074	1,015	534	530	112	23	5	1	–	–	7,567	2.297	4	12	9	7
227	26111_06	西京区	第6国勢統計区	桂	3,904	8,385	3,903	1,567	1,120	594	475	114	25	7	1	1	–	8,266	2.118	1	119	17	21
228	26111_07	西京区	第7国勢統計区	桂東	4,562	9,880	4,558	1,868	1,177	746	601	131	30	4	–	–	1	9,738	2.136	4	142	28	2
229	26111_08	西京区	第8国勢統計区	川岡	5,346	11,178	5,346	2,411	1,202	846	671	173	32	5	5	1	–	11,178	2.091	–	–	25	–
230	26111_09	西京区	第9国勢統計区	川岡東	3,534	8,142	3,530	1,270	972	652	458	135	29	12	1	–	1	7,956	2.254	4	186	21	16
231	26111_10	西京区	第10国勢統計区	樫原	6,447	14,905	6,438	2,226	1,805	1,148	949	252	44	10	2	1	1	14,705	2.284	9	200	46	4
232	26111_11	西京区	第11国勢統計区	大枝	2,847	6,086	2,843	1,372	575	401	363	98	25	6	3	–	–	5,883	2.069	4	203	26	3
233	26111_12	西京区	第12国勢統計区	桂坂	3,986	11,121	3,977	574	1,430	894	757	260	52	6	3	1	–	10,831	2.723	9	290	9	–
234	26111_13	西京区	第13国勢統計区	新林	3,386	7,557	3,382	1,118	1,216	561	345	100	34	7	1	–	–	7,374	2.180	4	183	16	–
235	26111_14	西京区	第14国勢統計区	福西	2,726	6,070	2,726	703	1,171	515	238	75	16	7	1	–	–	6,070	2.227	–	–	6	–
236	26111_15	西京区	第15国勢統計区	境谷	2,493	5,464	2,493	640	1,106	461	213	63	8	2	–	–	–	5,464	2.192	–	–	5	–
237	26111_16	西京区	第16国勢統計区	竹の里	2,166	4,966	2,166	540	897	409	222	80	10	7	1	–	–	4,966	2.293	–	–	6	–
238	26111_17	西京区	第17国勢統計区	大原野	3,227	8,528	3,222	732	1,116	630	492	169	57	21	4	1	–	8,197	2.544	5	331	19	10

Appendix K

Kyoto 2020 Census Population by Gender by Age and Age

第1表　世帯数及び人口の推移－京都市, 行政区, 国勢統計区－

京都市・国勢統計区	令和2年 世帯数	人口 総数	男	女	1世帯当たり人員	性比	平成27年 世帯数	総数	男	女	平成22年 世帯数	総数	男	女	平成17年 世帯数	総数	男	女	平成12年 世帯数	総数	男	女	
京都市	729,524	1,463,723	692,279	771,444	2.01	89.74	705,874	1,475,183	699,748	775,435	681,581	1,474,015	701,088	772,927	653,860	1,474,811	703,210	771,601	622,473	1,474,471	707,512	766,959	市
北区	57,187	117,165	55,738	61,427	2.05	90.74	56,804	119,474	56,984	62,490	56,406	122,037	58,053	63,984	55,982	124,266	59,770	64,496	55,514	126,125	61,307	64,818	北
第1 〈待鳳〉	5,091	9,851	4,702	5,149	1.93	91.32	5,092	10,186	4,829	5,357	5,110	10,541	4,981	5,560	5,013	10,787	5,152	5,635	4,867	10,884	5,227	5,657	1
第2 〈紫竹〉	3,364	6,655	3,079	3,576	1.98	86.10	3,350	6,695	3,100	3,595	3,362	6,804	3,157	3,647	3,327	7,002	3,299	3,703	3,384	7,252	3,410	3,842	2
第3 〈鳳徳〉	3,200	6,513	3,033	3,480	2.04	87.16	3,103	6,646	3,098	3,558	3,092	6,782	3,134	3,648	3,103	6,937	3,179	3,758	3,176	7,392	3,356	4,036	3
第4 〈紫野〉	3,969	7,685	3,572	4,113	1.94	86.85	3,757	7,773	3,626	4,147	3,684	7,968	3,649	4,319	3,615	8,132	3,722	4,410	3,510	8,242	3,740	4,502	4
第5 〈楽只〉	1,328	2,273	1,060	1,213	1.71	87.39	1,324	2,342	1,096	1,246	1,376	2,484	1,140	1,344	1,380	2,690	1,236	1,454	1,385	2,915	1,342	1,573	5
第6 〈鷹峯〉	1,877	3,989	1,933	2,056	2.13	94.02	1,885	4,243	2,064	2,179	1,882	4,368	2,106	2,262	1,936	4,556	2,267	2,289	2,063	5,025	2,543	2,482	6
第7 〈大宮〉	7,765	16,449	7,997	8,452	2.12	94.62	7,690	16,599	8,189	8,410	7,602	16,826	8,313	8,513	7,418	16,760	8,409	8,351	6,996	16,355	8,249	8,106	7
第8 〈桧野〉	5,059	11,850	6,118	5,732	2.34	106.73	4,968	11,885	6,167	5,718	4,905	12,010	6,217	5,793	4,764	11,628	6,153	5,475	4,559	11,326	6,159	5,167	8
第9 〈上賀茂〉	5,407	12,289	5,781	6,508	2.27	88.83	5,278	12,174	5,727	6,447	5,231	11,947	5,646	6,301	5,197	12,051	5,799	6,252	5,219	11,806	5,734	6,072	9
第10 〈元町〉	1,469	3,083	1,379	1,704	2.10	80.93	1,494	3,161	1,431	1,730	1,495	3,201	1,454	1,747	1,490	3,338	1,513	1,825	1,431	3,292	1,486	1,806	#
第11 〈紫明〉	3,179	6,095	2,734	3,361	1.92	81.34	3,120	5,970	2,692	3,278	3,045	6,079	2,723	3,356	3,003	6,248	2,842	3,406	2,893	6,330	2,876	3,454	#
第12 〈出雲路〉	1,158	2,277	1,028	1,249	1.97	82.31	1,126	2,372	1,069	1,303	1,090	2,400	1,092	1,308	1,105	2,510	1,139	1,371	1,096	2,665	1,227	1,438	#
第13 〈柏野〉	1,494	3,063	1,463	1,600	2.05	91.44	1,493	3,201	1,527	1,674	1,498	3,347	1,577	1,770	1,509	3,408	1,610	1,798	1,535	3,703	1,767	1,936	#
第14 〈大将軍〉	2,803	5,261	2,393	2,868	1.88	83.44	2,841	5,410	2,403	3,007	2,679	5,415	2,451	2,964	2,774	5,737	2,594	3,143	2,784	5,912	2,740	3,172	#
第15 〈衣笠〉	4,103	7,643	3,544	4,099	1.86	86.46	4,082	7,769	3,672	4,097	4,119	7,997	3,761	4,236	4,081	8,090	3,898	4,192	4,197	8,316	4,095	4,221	#
第16 〈金閣〉	5,639	11,639	5,653	5,986	2.06	94.44	5,887	12,371	5,989	6,382	5,911	13,042	6,263	6,779	5,910	13,376	6,478	6,898	6,057	13,536	6,800	6,736	#
第17 〈中川〉	124	237	116	121	1.91	95.87	132	293	140	153	139	386	183	203	146	455	217	238	144	509	237	272	#
第18 〈小野郷〉	100	186	90	96	1.86	93.75	118	239	107	132	118	265	123	142	134	343	157	186	145	421	199	222	#
第19 〈雲ケ畑〉	58	127	63	64	2.19	98.44	64	145	68	77	68	175	83	92	77	218	106	112	73	244	120	124	#
上京区	48,004	83,832	38,518	45,314	1.75	85.00	46,849	85,113	39,212	45,901	43,389	83,264	38,404	44,860	41,876	83,534	38,754	44,780	39,951	84,187	39,032	45,155	上
第1 〈桃薗〉	2,843	4,718	2,178	2,540	1.66	85.75	2,748	4,810	2,236	2,574	2,584	4,563	2,136	2,427	2,346	4,277	2,020	2,257	2,084	3,903	1,858	2,045	1
第2 〈小川〉	3,512	6,042	2,805	3,237	1.72	86.65	3,363	5,940	2,782	3,158	2,164	3,985	1,855	2,130	1,994	3,877	1,808	2,069	1,939	3,882	1,837	2,045	2
第3 〈中立〉	2,214	3,857	1,748	2,109	1.74	82.88	2,155	3,939	1,791	2,148	1,937	3,799	1,683	2,116	1,894	3,783	1,721	2,062	1,732	3,548	1,623	1,925	3
第4 〈紫竹〉	1,633	3,112	1,439	1,673	1.84	86.01	1,702	3,155	1,450	1,705	1,600	3,051	1,405	1,646	1,625	3,153	1,470	1,683	1,586	3,193	1,514	1,679	4
第5 〈正親〉	2,421	4,215	1,964	2,251	1.74	87.25	2,322	4,311	1,982	2,329	2,079	4,155	1,907	2,248	1,942	4,025	1,870	2,155	1,966	4,262	1,997	2,265	5
第6 〈嘉楽〉	2,960	4,494	2,017	2,477	1.52	81.43	2,803	4,528	2,039	2,489	2,497	4,388	1,978	2,410	2,313	4,336	1,985	2,351	2,065	4,033	1,842	2,191	6
第7 〈乾隆〉	1,575	2,908	1,357	1,551	1.85	87.49	1,480	2,988	1,417	1,571	1,399	2,989	1,388	1,601	1,332	3,049	1,398	1,651	1,316	3,008	1,414	1,594	7
第8 〈西陣〉	1,949	3,193	1,495	1,698	1.64	88.04	1,905	3,268	1,538	1,730	1,655	3,145	1,484	1,661	1,582	3,132	1,464	1,668	1,456	3,096	1,455	1,641	8
第9 〈成逸〉	1,624	2,894	1,358	1,536	1.78	88.41	1,599	2,966	1,406	1,560	1,377	2,751	1,311	1,440	1,374	2,812	1,358	1,454	1,221	2,611	1,269	1,342	9
第10 〈室町〉	4,388	7,510	3,474	4,036	1.71	86.08	4,460	7,844	3,659	4,185	4,760	9,030	4,192	4,838	4,826	9,307	4,355	4,952	4,590	9,468	4,362	5,106	#
第11 〈京極〉	3,507	5,655	2,567	3,088	1.61	83.13	3,462	5,670	2,542	3,128	3,019	5,321	2,418	2,903	2,965	5,417	2,492	2,925	2,788	5,479	2,548	2,931	#
第12 〈春日〉	1,526	2,778	1,256	1,522	1.82	82.52	1,535	2,696	1,220	1,476	1,485	2,722	1,224	1,498	1,417	2,605	1,160	1,445	1,237	2,492	1,128	1,364	#
第13 〈滋野〉	1,763	3,371	1,640	1,731	1.91	94.74	1,799	3,464	1,646	1,818	1,714	3,286	1,553	1,733	1,691	3,374	1,626	1,748	1,621	3,435	1,556	1,879	#
第14 〈待賢〉	2,334	4,008	1,822	2,186	1.72	83.35	2,153	3,933	1,820	2,113	2,084	3,913	1,826	2,087	1,990	3,918	1,842	2,076	1,951	3,938	1,883	2,055	#
第15 〈出水〉	4,561	8,606	3,747	4,859	1.89	77.11	4,385	8,591	3,799	4,792	4,204	8,493	3,836	4,657	3,975	8,451	3,840	4,611	3,818	8,638	3,912	4,726	#
第16 〈仁和〉	5,600	10,067	4,687	5,380	1.80	87.12	5,497	10,309	4,771	5,538	5,264	10,503	4,916	5,587	5,244	10,844	5,051	5,793	5,208	11,605	5,380	6,225	#
第17 〈翔鸞〉	3,534	6,404	2,964	3,440	1.81	86.16	3,481	6,701	3,114	3,587	3,567	7,170	3,292	3,878	3,366	7,174	3,294	3,880	3,373	7,596	3,454	4,142	#
左京区	85,726	166,039	79,943	86,096	1.94	92.85	83,423	168,266	81,338	86,928	82,067	168,802	81,838	86,964	80,298	169,587	82,677	86,910	77,826	171,556	84,631	86,925	左
第1 〈岩倉北〉	2,407	6,007	2,766	3,241	2.50	85.34	2,344	6,033	2,794	3,239													1
第2 〈明徳〉	4,176	10,480	4,925	5,555	2.51	88.66	4,117	10,692	5,030	5,662	10,675	27,112	12,900	14,212	9,861	25,483	12,330	13,153	9,187	24,807	12,098	12,709	2
第3 〈岩倉南〉	5,238	12,435	5,893	6,542	2.37	90.08	4,752	11,671	5,537	6,134													3
第4 〈静市〉	2,672	6,223	3,004	3,219	2.33	93.32	2,530	6,488	3,194	3,294	2,449	6,453	3,189	3,264	2,388	6,563	3,264	3,299	2,265	6,486	3,292	3,194	4
第5 〈鞍馬〉	200	500	230	270	2.50	85.19	212	548	254	294	218	592	270	322	236	712	334	378	277	859	418	441	5
第6 〈花背〉	107	229	100	129	2.14	77.52	107	244	112	132	125	280	127	153	142	332	160	172	141	359	174	185	6
第7 〈久多〉	35	70	38	32	2.00	118.75	41	84	43	41	51	100	51	49	57	117	60	57	52	111	53	58	7
第8 〈広河原〉	39	112	57	55	2.87	103.64	41	97	45	52	47	108	54	54	44	116	56	60	64	107	57	50	8
第9 〈大原〉	632	2,093	850	1,243	3.31	68.38	603	2,110	842	1,268	636	2,335	942	1,393	666	2,526	1,069	1,457	655	2,514	1,135	1,379	9
第10 〈八瀬〉	805	1,687	819	868	2.10	94.35	816	1,801	854	947	806	1,870	881	989	690	1,739	835	904	649	1,805	876	929	#
第11 〈上高野〉	3,268	7,014	3,343	3,671	2.15	91.07	3,021	7,014	3,341	3,673	2,986	7,057	3,381	3,676	2,892	7,093	3,421	3,672	2,613	6,824	3,254	3,570	#
第12 〈修学院第一〉	7,750	15,399	7,230	8,169	1.99	88.51	7,385	15,642	7,405	8,237	7,369	15,894	7,558	8,336	7,346	16,597	7,997	8,600	7,466	17,019	8,362	8,657	#
第13 〈修学院第二〉	5,959	10,095	5,061	5,034	1.69	100.54	5,903	10,291	5,203	5,088	5,950	10,442	5,255	5,187	5,496	9,884	5,071	4,813	5,409	9,946	5,235	4,711	#
第14 〈北白川〉	5,941	10,099	5,137	4,962	1.70	103.53	5,976	10,361	5,262	5,102	5,806	10,431	5,148	5,283	5,823	10,779	5,407	5,372	5,764	11,058	5,698	5,360	#
第15 〈浄楽〉	3,486	6,337	3,109	3,228	1.82	96.31	3,508	6,708	3,270	3,438	3,601	7,083	3,453	3,630	3,710	7,434	3,615	3,819	3,829	7,911	3,908	4,003	#
第16 〈錦林東山〉	1,681	3,388	1,563	1,825	2.02	85.64	1,709	3,465	1,644	1,821	1,741	3,639	1,754	1,885	1,733	3,642	1,713	1,929	1,737	3,884	1,857	2,027	#
第17 〈岡崎〉	2,929	5,652	2,649	3,003	1.93	88.21	2,847	5,659	2,689	2,970	2,827	5,735	2,707	3,028	2,923	5,936	2,810	3,126	2,870	6,013	2,854	3,159	#
第18 〈新洞〉	1,776	2,838	1,321	1,517	1.60	87.08	1,766	2,917	1,401	1,516	1,728	2,966	1,429	1,537	1,618	3,000	1,430	1,570	1,487	2,996	1,400	1,596	#
第19 〈川東〉	1,558	2,635	1,327	1,308	1.69	101.45	1,339	2,716	1,447	1,269	1,357	2,804	1,542	1,262	1,380	2,935	1,585	1,350	1,146	2,560	1,350	1,210	#
第20 〈聖護院〉	2,276	3,809	1,865	1,944	1.67	95.94	2,403	4,094	2,010	2,084	2,349	4,106	1,985	2,121	2,370	4,318	2,088	2,230	2,302	4,336	2,067	2,269	#
第21 〈吉田〉	5,014	8,700	4,415	4,285	1.74	103.03	4,878	8,983	4,541	4,442	4,955	9,081	4,699	4,382	4,765	9,009	4,601	4,408	4,803	9,330	4,703	4,627	#
第22 〈養正〉	5,227	7,625	3,960	3,665	1.46	108.05	5,225	7,758	3,977	3,781	4,899	7,847	4,147	3,700	4,696	7,694	4,022	3,672	4,313	7,736	4,083	3,653	#
第23 〈養徳〉	8,845	14,811	7,446	7,365	1.67	101.10	8,614	14,988	7,559	7,429	8,284	14,942	7,567	7,375	8,179	15,252	7,741	7,511	7,963	15,994	8,190	7,804	#
第24 〈下鴨〉	3,722	7,853	3,567	4,286	2.11	83.22	3,666	8,122	3,682	4,440	3,669	8,283	3,709	4,574	3,679	8,445	3,814	4,631	3,710	8,753	4,048	4,705	#
第25 〈葵〉	5,601	11,481	5,152	6,329	2.05	81.40	5,350	11,322	5,104	6,218	5,373	11,322	5,046	6,276	5,450	11,659	5,208	6,451	5,111	11,789	5,373	6,416	#
第26 〈松ケ崎〉	4,382	8,467	4,116	4,351	1.93	94.60	4,270	8,455	4,098	4,357	4,166	8,320	4,044	4,276	4,149	8,322	4,046	4,276	4,023	8,359	4,146	4,213	#

地区																						
中京区	60,634	110,488	50,549	59,939	1.82	84.33	59,095	109,341	50,377	58,964	55,772	105,306	48,686	56,620	51,580	102,129	46,975	55,154	44,798	95,038	43,936	51,102	中
第1 〈教業〉	1,292	2,166	970	1,196	1.68	81.10	1,275	2,215	1,021	1,194	1,167	2,126	993	1,133	1,078	2,072	980	1,092	1,023	2,087	969	1,118	1
第2 〈城巽〉	3,245	5,347	2,347	3,000	1.65	78.23	3,140	5,250	2,383	2,867	2,918	4,902	2,245	2,657	2,407	4,352	1,947	2,405	1,924	3,686	1,701	1,985	2
第3 〈龍池〉	2,006	3,275	1,454	1,821	1.63	79.85	1,917	3,072	1,372	1,700	1,647	2,487	1,118	1,369	1,485	2,276	1,008	1,268	935	1,693	761	932	3
第4 〈明倫〉	1,856	3,251	1,498	1,753	1.75	85.45	1,805	3,206	1,473	1,733	1,694	2,946	1,329	1,617	1,584	2,793	1,263	1,530	976	1,930	861	1,069	4
第5 〈本能〉	3,007	5,731	2,536	3,195	1.91	79.37	2,834	5,479	2,426	3,053	2,605	4,924	2,203	2,721	2,332	4,443	1,997	2,446	1,530	3,093	1,405	1,688	5
第6 〈乾〉	2,269	3,872	1,779	2,093	1.71	85.00	2,271	3,882	1,771	2,111	2,121	3,779	1,699	2,080	2,095	3,990	1,806	2,184	2,000	3,978	1,810	2,168	6
第7 〈朱雀第一〉	5,874	9,920	4,508	5,412	1.69	83.30	5,760	9,893	4,513	5,380	5,367	9,640	4,412	5,228	5,011	9,562	4,430	5,132	4,533	9,281	4,313	4,968	7
第8 〈朱雀第三〉	4,206	7,635	3,551	4,084	1.82	86.95	4,045	7,621	3,539	4,082	3,869	7,463	3,477	3,986	3,620	7,463	3,469	3,994	3,372	7,235	3,368	3,867	8
第9 〈朱雀第七〉	3,297	6,134	2,876	3,258	1.86	88.28	3,149	5,975	2,804	3,171	3,080	6,091	2,820	3,271	2,970	6,198	2,869	3,329	2,862	6,328	2,912	3,416	9
第10 〈朱雀第五〉	4,424	8,896	4,154	4,742	2.01	87.60	4,315	8,691	4,153	4,538	4,034	8,573	4,135	4,438	4,031	8,664	4,128	4,536	3,647	8,229	3,861	4,368	#
第11 〈朱雀第四〉	3,677	6,741	3,163	3,578	1.83	88.40	3,673	6,782	3,183	3,599	3,326	6,595	3,160	3,435	3,567	6,966	3,245	3,721	3,322	7,079	3,347	3,732	#
第12 〈朱雀第八〉	5,950	11,622	5,340	6,282	1.95	85.00	5,723	11,598	5,420	6,178	5,489	11,302	5,305	5,997	4,969	11,050	5,191	5,859	4,798	11,137	5,268	5,869	#
第13 〈朱雀第二〉	3,019	6,035	2,822	3,213	2.00	87.83	3,044	6,177	2,921	3,256	2,764	5,801	2,738	3,063	2,422	5,224	2,424	2,800	2,445	5,468	2,571	2,897	#
第14 〈朱雀第六〉	2,175	4,217	1,963	2,254	1.94	87.09	2,147	4,297	2,011	2,286	2,204	4,543	2,146	2,397	1,936	4,494	2,164	2,330	1,817	4,474	2,073	2,401	#
第15 〈梅屋〉	1,914	3,594	1,638	1,956	1.88	83.74	1,925	3,636	1,660	1,976	1,878	3,604	1,642	1,962	1,664	3,308	1,500	1,808	1,556	3,326	1,500	1,826	#
第16 〈竹間〉	1,295	2,446	1,096	1,350	1.89	81.19	1,227	2,405	1,090	1,325	1,217	2,364	1,035	1,329	1,126	2,221	971	1,250	1,036	2,228	1,026	1,202	#
第17 〈富有〉	1,196	2,491	1,145	1,346	2.08	85.07	1,157	2,389	1,106	1,283	1,048	2,310	1,071	1,239	1,017	2,221	1,018	1,203	820	1,934	887	1,047	#
第18 〈初音〉	2,153	3,629	1,643	1,986	1.69	82.73	2,125	3,549	1,608	1,941	2,008	3,225	1,432	1,793	1,735	2,878	1,287	1,591	1,175	2,196	999	1,197	#
第19 〈柳池〉	2,505	4,582	2,078	2,504	1.83	82.99	2,361	4,359	1,948	2,411	2,281	4,077	1,833	2,244	1,989	3,780	1,667	2,113	1,452	2,814	1,268	1,546	#
第20 〈銅駝〉	1,888	3,183	1,457	1,726	1.69	84.41	1,826	3,184	1,443	1,741	1,789	2,942	1,386	1,556	1,600	2,792	1,282	1,510	1,219	2,042	930	1,112	#
第21 〈立誠〉	335	655	273	382	1.96	71.47	307	630	252	378	333	742	299	443	361	850	329	521	423	1,003	399	604	#
第22 〈生祥〉	1,193	1,882	870	1,012	1.58	85.97	1,205	1,908	878	1,030	1,204	1,971	905	1,066	1,051	1,791	787	1,004	923	1,772	770	1,002	#
第23 〈日彰〉	1,858	3,184	1,388	1,796	1.71	77.28	1,854	3,143	1,412	1,731	1,729	2,899	1,303	1,596	1,530	2,741	1,213	1,528	1,010	2,025	937	1,088	#
東山区	20,562	36,602	16,078	20,524	1.78	78.34	21,381	39,044	16,694	22,350	21,114	40,528	17,138	23,390	21,016	42,464	17,933	24,531	21,238	44,813	18,957	25,856	東
第1 〈修道〉	2,260	4,073	1,409	2,664	1.80	52.89	2,401	4,463	1,491	2,972	2,331	4,847	1,602	3,245	2,310	4,946	1,632	3,314	2,366	5,176	1,808	3,368	1
第2 〈六原〉	1,747	3,067	1,360	1,707	1.76	79.67	1,902	3,357	1,440	1,917	1,821	3,364	1,422	1,942	1,716	3,367	1,413	1,954	1,758	3,639	1,537	2,102	2
第3 〈清水〉	1,622	2,805	1,296	1,509	1.73	85.88	1,665	3,012	1,342	1,670	1,740	3,198	1,395	1,803	1,760	3,370	1,462	1,908	1,729	3,434	1,491	1,943	3
第4 〈今熊野〉	2,247	4,638	2,170	2,468	2.06	87.93	2,288	4,840	2,191	2,649	2,301	5,018	2,233	2,735	2,394	5,386	2,419	2,967	2,485	5,808	2,624	3,184	4
第5 〈月輪〉	2,489	5,197	2,381	2,816	2.09	84.55	2,543	5,347	2,453	2,894	2,617	5,740	2,600	3,140	2,629	6,056	2,748	3,308	2,837	6,789	2,990	3,799	5
第6 〈一橋〉	2,813	4,953	2,291	2,662	1.76	86.06	2,828	5,191	2,320	2,871	2,724	5,145	2,301	2,944	2,836	5,633	2,497	3,136	2,835	5,851	2,596	3,255	6
第7 〈貞教〉	1,535	2,422	977	1,445	1.58	67.61	1,568	2,643	978	1,665	1,523	2,723	1,029	1,694	1,514	2,796	1,083	1,713	1,620	3,055	1,230	1,825	7
第8 〈新道〉	1,784	2,869	1,254	1,615	1.61	77.65	1,863	3,121	1,334	1,787	1,805	3,176	1,355	1,821	1,787	3,241	1,310	1,931	1,677	3,237	1,329	1,908	8
第9 〈弥栄〉	638	1,171	481	690	1.84	69.71	682	1,236	506	730	689	1,336	554	782	742	1,571	607	964	758	1,684	618	1,066	9
第10 〈有済〉	1,089	1,767	789	978	1.62	80.67	1,274	2,011	896	1,115	1,283	2,111	904	1,207	1,150	2,061	895	1,166	1,144	2,244	979	1,265	#
第11 〈粟田〉	2,338	3,640	1,670	1,970	1.56	84.77	2,367	3,823	1,743	2,080	2,280	3,870	1,743	2,127	2,238	4,037	1,867	2,170	2,029	3,896	1,755	2,141	#
山科区	64,402	135,101	63,532	71,569	2.10	88.77	60,451	135,471	64,273	71,198	58,321	136,045	64,866	71,179	56,429	136,670	65,206	71,464	53,741	137,624	65,589	72,035	山
第1 〈勧修〉	6,213	12,166	5,576	6,590	1.96	84.61	5,848	12,360	5,725	6,635	5,686	12,777	5,902	6,875	5,733	13,197	6,074	7,123	5,129	12,704	5,942	6,762	1
第2 〈山階南〉	4,826	10,795	5,114	5,681	2.24	90.02	4,500	10,732	5,184	5,548	4,399	10,758	5,221	5,537	4,037	10,219	4,986	5,233	3,841	10,381	5,031	5,350	2
第3 〈鏡山〉	6,147	12,517	5,996	6,521	2.04	91.95	5,792	12,621	6,067	6,554	5,788	12,874	6,233	6,641	5,615	12,906	6,229	6,677	5,676	13,617	6,536	7,081	3
第4 〈西野〉	2,897	5,788	2,608	3,180	2.00	82.01	2,739	5,738	2,597	3,141	2,294	4,945	2,277	2,668	2,218	5,074	2,370	2,704	2,394	5,852	2,770	3,082	4
第5 〈山階〉	4,277	7,956	3,564	4,392	1.86	81.15	3,829	7,479	3,395	4,094	3,666	7,363	3,336	4,027	3,481	7,315	3,361	3,954	3,423	7,642	3,527	4,115	5
第6 〈音羽川〉	4,126	8,968	4,119	4,848	2.17	84.95	3,952	8,951	4,187	4,764	3,683	8,688	4,060	4,628	3,517	8,584	4,005	4,579	3,239	8,202	3,859	4,343	6
第7 〈音羽〉	4,213	8,440	4,030	4,410	2.00	91.38	4,050	8,569	4,053	4,516	3,995	8,814	4,231	4,583	3,847	8,918	4,275	4,643	3,882	9,583	4,586	4,997	7
第8 〈大塚〉	5,378	12,078	5,849	6,229	2.25	93.90	5,104	12,410	6,044	6,366	4,980	12,319	5,993	6,326	4,735	12,309	5,951	6,358	4,617	12,835	6,190	6,645	8
第9 〈大宅〉	8,204	17,497	8,654	8,843	2.13	97.86	7,689	17,772	8,952	8,820	7,389	18,200	9,345	8,855	7,167	18,419	9,497	8,922	6,589	17,941	9,126	8,815	9
第10 〈小野〉	5,011	10,953	5,179	5,774	2.19	89.70	4,509	10,661	5,067	5,594	4,228	10,533	5,057	5,476	4,039	10,474	4,993	5,481	3,468	9,753	4,662	5,091	#
第11 〈百々〉	5,035	11,284	5,403	5,881	2.24	91.87	4,734	11,393	5,478	5,915	4,696	11,675	5,651	6,024	4,597	11,585	5,621	5,964	4,223	11,598	5,816	5,984	#
第12 〈陵ケ岡〉	4,573	10,232	4,542	5,690	2.24	79.82	4,465	10,544	4,676	5,868	4,388	10,823	4,718	6,105	4,461	11,384	4,996	6,388	4,431	11,279	4,940	6,339	#
第13 〈安朱〉	3,502	6,427	2,898	3,529	1.84	82.12	3,240	6,241	2,858	3,383	3,129	6,276	2,842	3,434	2,978	6,286	2,848	3,438	2,829	6,237	2,806	3,431	#
下京区	48,309	82,784	38,121	44,663	1.71	85.35	47,206	82,668	37,933	44,735	43,651	79,287	36,727	42,560	38,485	75,437	34,770	40,667	34,134	71,212	33,120	38,092	下
第1 〈修徳〉	2,238	3,594	1,569	2,025	1.61	77.48	2,233	3,609	1,571	2,038	2,003	3,289	1,431	1,858	1,734	2,995	1,272	1,723	1,145	2,141	923	1,218	1
第2 〈尚徳〉	1,414	2,334	1,017	1,317	1.65	77.22	1,493	2,464	1,036	1,428	1,280	2,204	956	1,248	1,034	1,850	840	1,010	901	1,662	772	890	2
第3 〈植柳〉	1,679	2,682	1,253	1,429	1.60	87.68	1,697	2,903	1,344	1,559	1,644	2,972	1,334	1,638	1,495	2,935	1,345	1,590	1,471	3,063	1,384	1,679	3
第4 〈皆山〉	2,394	3,356	1,502	1,854	1.40	81.01	2,374	3,417	1,560	1,857	2,215	3,368	1,578	1,790	1,839	3,066	1,386	1,680	1,609	2,612	1,216	1,396	4
第5 〈安寧〉	1,212	1,918	888	1,030	1.58	86.21	1,209	1,945	903	1,042	1,087	1,880	889	991	945	1,893	868	1,025	819	1,792	819	973	5
第6 〈梅逕〉	435	685	336	349	1.57	96.28	419	697	347	350	378	694	348	346	393	738	382	356	375	747	372	375	6
第7 〈大内〉	2,414	4,704	2,307	2,397	1.95	96.25	2,360	4,857	2,324	2,533	1,863	4,136	1,976	2,160	1,913	4,498	2,133	2,365	1,895	4,656	2,273	2,383	7
第8 〈七条〉	3,677	7,982	3,830	4,152	2.17	92.24	3,564	7,939	3,764	4,175	3,432	7,890	3,702	4,188	3,100	7,147	3,268	3,879	2,763	6,733	3,129	3,604	8
第9 〈西大路〉	2,251	4,251	2,040	2,211	1.89	92.27	2,022	3,937	1,855	2,082	1,893	3,770	1,842	1,928	1,723	3,822	1,838	1,984	1,567	3,553	1,667	1,886	9
第10 〈七条第三〉	4,176	8,811	4,147	4,664	2.11	88.92	3,767	7,981	3,804	4,177	3,513	7,742	3,678	4,064	3,296	7,618	3,609	4,009	2,969	7,069	3,357	3,712	#
第11 〈光徳〉	3,167	6,598	3,036	3,562	2.08	85.23	3,141	6,788	3,152	3,636	2,963	6,560	3,064	3,496	3,000	6,920	3,243	3,677	2,890	7,120	3,353	3,767	#
第12 〈淳風〉	1,315	2,320	1,063	1,257	1.76	84.57	1,301	2,431	1,069	1,362	1,568	3,079	1,431	1,648	1,487	3,184	1,503	1,681	1,499	3,351	1,571	1,780	#
第13 〈醒泉〉	2,919	4,912	2,152	2,760	1.68	77.97	2,765	4,771	2,127	2,644	2,557	4,621	2,074	2,547	2,142	4,216	1,935	2,281	1,794	3,703	1,693	2,010	#
第14 〈郁文〉	2,873	4,298	1,960	2,338	1.50	83.83	2,709	4,174	1,887	2,287	2,314	3,618	1,660	1,958	1,897	3,323	1,525	1,798	1,614	3,099	1,401	1,698	#
第15 〈格致〉	2,952	4,475	1,996	2,479	1.52	80.52	3,048	4,666	2,042	2,624	2,763	4,303	1,929	2,379	1,948	3,379	1,551	1,828	1,628	2,894	1,305	1,589	#
第16 〈成德〉	2,021	3,096	1,378	1,718	1.53	80.21	1,994	3,054	1,350	1,704	1,731	2,654	1,180	1,474	1,345	2,196	919	1,277	895	1,601	701	900	#
第17 〈豊園〉	1,970	3,008	1,346	1,662	1.53	80.99	1,921	3,009	1,333	1,676	1,770	2,826	1,267	1,559	1,440	2,531	1,126	1,405	1,085	2,202	969	1,233	#
第18 〈開智〉	1,402	2,062	940	1,122	1.47	83.78	1,388	2,103	960	1,143	1,268	2,018	899	1,119	930	1,772	788	984	939	1,904	856	1,048	#

第19〈永松〉	1,467	2,122	957	1,165	1.45	82.15	1,496	2,160	974	1,186	1,246	1,813	835	978	1,076	1,690	744	946	813	1,371	608	763	#
第20〈有隣〉	3,115	4,539	2,059	2,480	1.46	83.02	2,955	4,450	1,997	2,453	2,793	4,283	1,938	2,345	2,339	3,747	1,693	2,054	1,938	3,413	1,574	1,839	#
第21〈権松〉	1,168	1,955	900	1,055	1.67	85.31	1,168	2,001	923	1,078	1,084	1,950	941	1,009	1,158	2,109	1,024	1,085	1,106	2,212	1,052	1,160	#
第22〈菊浜〉	1,178	1,702	816	886	1.44	92.10	1,297	1,909	941	968	1,275	1,963	960	1,003	1,321	2,119	1,006	1,113	1,194	2,045	1,000	1,045	#
第23〈崇仁〉	872	1,380	629	751	1.58	83.75	895	1,403	670	733	1,011	1,649	815	834	906	1,689	772	917	1,225	2,269	1,125	1,144	#
南区	50,485	101,970	50,617	51,353	2.02	98.57	47,094	99,927	49,725	50,202	45,036	98,744	49,350	49,394	43,063	98,193	49,019	49,174	40,508	97,820	48,821	48,999	南
第1〈九条塔南〉	3,607	7,135	3,541	3,594	1.98	98.53	3,587	7,307	3,626	3,681	3,500	7,284	3,638	3,646	3,575	7,560	3,756	3,804	3,293	7,341	3,559	3,782	1
第2〈南大内〉	1,365	2,910	1,397	1,513	2.13	92.33	1,364	3,066	1,475	1,591	1,336	3,157	1,506	1,651	1,413	3,491	1,660	1,831	1,452	3,765	1,796	1,969	2
第3〈梅逕〉	544	1,013	498	515	1.86	96.70	532	1,129	586	543	524	1,135	606	529	399	989	513	476	413	1,057	552	505	3
第4〈東梅逕〉	166	313	155	158	1.89	98.10	176	356	172	184	169	345	170	175	157	330	153	177	166	361	167	194	4
第5〈九条〉	1,000	1,780	864	916	1.78	94.32	995	1,872	921	951	1,027	1,999	973	1,026	993	2,100	1,016	1,084	1,078	2,332	1,133	1,199	5
第6〈九条弘道〉	1,463	2,538	1,213	1,325	1.73	91.55	1,550	2,733	1,308	1,425	1,355	2,594	1,275	1,319	1,235	2,693	1,287	1,406	1,226	2,858	1,387	1,471	6
第7〈山王〉	2,118	3,502	1,654	1,848	1.65	89.50	2,170	3,787	1,772	2,015	2,276	3,972	1,872	2,100	2,093	3,930	1,900	2,030	1,912	3,898	1,912	1,986	7
第8〈陶化〉	2,702	4,534	2,311	2,223	1.68	103.96	2,706	4,858	2,452	2,406	2,660	4,967	2,443	2,524	2,569	4,936	2,441	2,495	2,578	5,437	2,709	2,728	8
第9〈東和〉	4,237	7,382	3,579	3,803	1.74	94.11	3,846	7,410	3,592	3,818	3,638	7,386	3,594	3,792	3,645	7,707	3,867	3,840	3,364	7,755	3,898	3,857	9
第10〈上鳥羽〉	4,263	8,953	4,597	4,356	2.10	105.53	3,951	8,885	4,568	4,317	3,595	8,625	4,428	4,197	3,658	8,881	4,547	4,334	3,527	9,011	4,611	4,400	#
第11〈久世〉	10,898	24,341	12,193	12,148	2.23	100.37	9,451	21,949	11,214	10,735	8,770	21,146	10,873	10,273	8,262	20,789	10,640	10,149	7,541	20,521	10,555	9,966	#
第12〈祥栄〉	3,274	7,180	3,539	3,641	2.19	97.20	2,918	7,106	3,436	3,670	2,858	7,319	3,612	3,707	2,817	7,275	3,614	3,661	2,652	7,140	3,561	3,579	#
第13〈吉祥院〉	5,572	11,391	5,766	5,625	2.04	102.51	5,091	10,830	5,460	5,370	4,871	10,494	5,293	5,201	4,511	10,136	5,059	5,077	4,140	9,533	4,720	4,813	#
第14〈祥豊〉	4,643	9,360	4,733	4,627	2.02	102.29	4,336	8,991	4,559	4,432	4,175	8,767	4,503	4,264	3,797	8,327	4,265	4,062	3,490	8,181	4,194	3,987	#
第15〈唐橋〉	4,633	9,638	4,577	5,061	2.08	90.44	4,421	9,648	4,584	5,064	4,282	9,554	4,564	4,990	3,939	9,049	4,301	4,748	3,676	8,630	4,067	4,563	#
右京区	97,849	202,047	94,873	107,174	2.06	88.52	94,525	204,262	96,673	107,589	90,808	202,943	96,381	106,562	86,622	202,356	96,371	105,985	82,531	202,259	97,271	104,988	右
右京区(京北除く)	95,966	197,551	92,709	104,842	2.06	88.43	92,558	199,135	94,195	104,940	88,756	197,310	93,660	103,650	88,071	206,645	98,413	108,232	80,395	195,573	94,040	101,533	京除
第1〈太秦〉	8,782	19,106	8,952	10,154	2.18	88.16	8,611	19,254	9,152	10,102	8,202	19,082	9,087	9,995	7,474	18,296	8,774	9,522	7,116	18,317	8,839	9,478	1
第2〈南太秦〉	2,236	5,126	2,503	2,623	2.29	95.43	2,138	5,258	2,577	2,681	2,335	5,613	2,811	2,802	2,488	6,304	3,184	3,120	2,637	6,892	3,563	3,329	2
第3〈嵯峨野〉	6,473	13,946	6,557	7,389	2.15	88.74	6,338	14,266	6,823	7,443	6,117	14,099	6,721	7,378	5,856	14,555	7,016	7,539	5,509	14,313	6,941	7,372	3
第4〈常磐野〉	6,364	13,693	6,391	7,302	2.15	87.52	6,213	14,452	6,661	7,791	6,107	14,947	7,002	7,945	6,259	16,086	7,555	8,531	6,028	15,915	7,575	8,340	4
第5〈花園〉	2,974	5,937	2,788	3,149	2.00	88.54	2,800	6,054	2,838	3,216	2,739	5,880	2,766	3,114	2,678	6,173	2,920	3,253	2,665	6,505	3,116	3,389	5
第6〈安井〉	3,657	7,651	3,593	4,058	2.09	88.54	3,525	7,093	3,395	3,698	3,137	7,043	3,347	3,696	3,173	7,427	3,498	3,929	3,084	7,697	3,714	3,983	6
第7〈山ノ内〉	5,512	10,238	4,764	5,474	1.86	87.03	5,250	10,036	4,752	5,284	4,962	9,740	4,563	5,177	5,000	9,945	4,620	5,325	4,666	9,768	4,552	5,216	7
第8〈西院第一〉	4,604	7,875	3,704	4,171	1.71	88.80	5,061	8,821	4,149	4,672	4,695	8,356	3,903	4,453	3,990	7,816	3,584	3,946	3,920	7,818	3,810	4,006	8
第9〈西院第二〉	8,745	15,583	7,204	8,379	1.78	85.98	8,273	15,177	7,098	8,079	7,399	13,425	6,292	7,133	6,592	12,110	5,738	6,372	5,695	10,812	5,088	5,724	9
第10〈西京極〉	6,762	13,272	6,284	6,988	1.96	89.93	6,504	13,424	6,396	7,028	6,198	13,587	6,452	7,135	5,558	12,528	5,941	6,587	5,230	12,445	6,021	6,424	#
第11〈西院極西〉	2,252	5,174	2,528	2,646	2.30	95.54	2,041	4,855	2,401	2,454	2,009	4,888	2,390	2,498	1,951	4,746	2,349	2,397	1,782	4,459	2,204	2,255	#
第12〈葛野〉	6,908	12,334	5,816	6,518	1.79	89.23	6,006	11,492	5,448	6,044	5,581	11,189	5,331	5,858	5,302	10,822	5,163	5,659	4,795	10,352	5,016	5,336	#
第13〈梅津〉	5,265	11,036	5,173	5,863	2.10	88.23	5,037	11,130	5,363	5,767	4,756	10,752	5,184	5,568	4,445	10,339	5,053	5,286	4,215	10,147	4,929	5,218	#
第14〈北梅津〉	3,888	8,434	4,067	4,367	2.17	93.13	3,893	8,771	4,198	4,573	3,859	8,877	4,319	4,558	3,756	9,041	4,397	4,644	3,639	9,182	4,502	4,680	#
第15〈嵐山〉	3,862	8,365	3,825	4,451	2.17	84.23	3,860	8,650	3,978	4,672	3,812	8,804	4,080	4,724	3,582	8,778	4,086	4,692	3,357	8,656	4,020	4,636	#
第16〈広沢〉	3,414	7,714	3,581	4,133	2.26	86.64	3,272	7,708	3,619	4,089	3,141	7,810	3,731	4,079	3,055	7,975	3,769	4,206	2,936	8,135	3,955	4,180	#
第17〈嵯峨〉	5,186	11,663	5,338	6,295	2.24	84.80	5,029	11,847	5,429	6,418	4,920	12,063	5,582	6,481	4,845	12,349	5,652	6,697	4,877	12,982	5,998	6,984	#
第18〈水尾〉	22	38	16	22	1.73	72.73	24	48	20	28	27	56	24	32	34	141	68	73	34	156	73	83	#
第19〈宕陰〉	53	186	78	108	3.51	72.22	51	207	99	108	58	218	102	116	59	172	80	92	61	171	80	91	#
第20〈高雄〉	902	2,244	1,081	1,163	2.49	92.95	892	2,290	1,100	1,190	864	2,337	1,133	1,204	868	2,438	1,186	1,252	830	2,465	1,200	1,265	#
第21〈宇多野〉	4,037	9,689	4,470	5,219	2.40	85.65	3,963	9,740	4,545	5,195	3,725	9,520	4,481	5,039	3,556	9,140	4,307	4,833	3,373	9,131	4,352	4,779	#
第22〈御室〉	4,068	8,276	3,996	4,280	2.03	93.36	4,037	8,562	4,154	4,408	4,113	9,024	4,359	4,665	4,050	9,204	4,441	4,763	3,936	9,257	4,492	4,765	#
京北	1,883	4,496	2,164	2,332	2.39	92.80	1,967	5,127	2,478	2,649	2,052	5,633	2,721	2,912	1,780	5,273	2,516	2,757	2,146	6,686	3,231	3,455	京
第23〈黒田〉	108	223	108	115	2.06	93.91	124	298	151	147	132	329	158	171	140	381	180	201	145	430	212	218	#
第24〈山国〉	465	1,131	571	560	2.43	101.96	466	1,207	603	604	486	1,292	639	653	511	1,496	718	778	518	1,600	785	815	#
第25〈弓削〉	539	1,330	599	731	2.47	81.94	565	1,559	742	817	594	1,716	801	915	619	1,899	895	1,004	632	2,025	953	1,072	#
第26〈周山〉	485	1,123	547	576	2.32	94.97	509	1,280	609	671	519	1,385	686	699	510	1,507	733	774	515	1,567	764	803	#
第27〈宇津〉	150	348	172	176	2.32	97.73	166	401	192	209	176	460	215	245	179	503	237	266	180	543	265	278	#
第28〈鯏野〉	136	341	167	174	2.51	95.98	137	382	181	201	145	451	222	229	152	481	237	244	156	521	252	269	#
西京区	65,082	149,837	71,213	78,624	2.30	90.57	63,109	150,962	72,098	78,864	61,420	152,974	73,339	79,635	59,525	154,756	74,135	80,621	56,876	155,928	74,643	81,285	西
本所	44,251	100,045	47,972	52,073	2.26	92.12	42,295	98,720	47,522	51,198	40,801	97,947	47,243	50,704	39,290	97,554	47,015	50,539	37,472	96,978	46,450	50,528	本
第1〈嵐山東〉	3,122	7,129	3,398	3,731	2.28	91.07	3,133	7,247	3,484	3,763	3,138	7,417	3,574	3,843	3,010	7,471	3,642	3,829	3,019	7,809	3,751	4,058	1
第2〈松尾〉	4,992	12,205	5,849	6,356	2.44	92.02	4,753	12,095	5,854	6,241	4,745	12,413	6,023	6,390	4,655	12,281	5,929	6,352	4,329	11,687	5,703	5,984	2
第3〈松陽〉	4,290	9,890	4,684	5,206	2.31	89.97	4,066	9,872	4,717	5,155	3,970	9,743	4,616	5,127	3,742	9,676	4,658	5,018	3,535	9,556	4,428	5,128	3
第4〈桂川〉	4,756	10,752	5,125	5,627	2.26	91.08	4,461	10,473	5,037	5,436	4,125	10,214	4,954	5,260	3,946	9,891	4,811	5,080	3,624	9,059	4,330	4,729	4
第5〈桂徳〉	3,298	7,579	3,731	3,848	2.30	96.96	3,143	7,265	3,554	3,711	2,840	6,695	3,262	3,433	2,676	6,359	3,134	3,225	2,613	6,260	3,135	3,125	5
第6〈桂〉	3,904	8,385	3,985	4,400	2.15	90.57	3,800	8,411	3,996	4,415	3,758	8,513	4,062	4,451	3,631	8,723	4,098	4,625	3,619	9,021	4,232	4,789	6
第7〈桂東〉	4,562	9,880	4,663	5,217	2.17	89.38	4,280	9,568	4,557	5,011	4,087	9,452	4,487	4,965	3,885	9,236	4,335	4,901	3,551	8,834	4,090	4,744	7
第8〈川岡〉	5,346	11,178	5,379	5,799	2.09	92.76	5,122	11,113	5,436	5,677	4,964	10,899	5,314	5,585	4,854	11,007	5,279	5,728	4,587	11,144	5,390	5,754	8
第9〈川岡東〉	3,534	8,142	3,940	4,202	2.30	93.76	3,326	8,049	3,813	4,236	3,187	7,929	3,870	4,059	2,938	7,715	3,804	3,911	2,930	8,230	4,030	4,200	9
第10〈樫原〉	6,447	14,905	7,218	7,687	2.31	93.90	6,211	14,627	7,074	7,553	5,987	14,672	7,081	7,591	5,953	15,195	7,325	7,870	5,666	15,378	7,361	8,017	#
洛西支所	20,831	49,792	23,241	26,551	2.39	87.53	20,814	52,242	24,576	27,666	20,619	55,027	26,096	28,931	20,235	57,202	27,120	30,082	19,404	58,950	28,193	30,757	洛
第11〈大枝〉	2,847	6,086	2,949	3,137	2.14	94.01	2,873	6,302	3,080	3,222	2,742	6,407	3,182	3,225	2,636	6,283	3,120	3,163	2,274	5,631	2,803	2,828	#
第12〈桂坂〉	3,986	11,121	5,263	5,858	2.79	89.84	3,903	11,648	5,583	6,065	3,716	11,667	5,631	6,036	3,310	10,981	5,260	5,721	2,883	10,050	4,796	5,254	#
第13〈新林〉	3,386	7,557	3,558	3,999	2.23	88.97	3,397	7,927	3,768	4,159	3,406	8,350	3,977	4,373	3,431	8,944	4,245	4,699	3,502	9,756	4,637	5,119	#

第14〈福西〉	2,726	6,070	2,727	3,343	2.23	81.57	2,729	6,388	2,930	3,458	2,772	6,985	3,248	3,737	2,837	7,745	3,608	4,137	2,798	8,547	4,065	4,482	#
第15〈境谷〉	2,493	5,464	2,448	3,016	2.19	81.17	2,517	5,861	2,679	3,182	2,524	6,421	2,953	3,468	2,515	6,954	3,240	3,714	2,522	7,791	3,744	4,047	#
第16〈竹の里〉	2,166	4,966	2,278	2,688	2.29	84.75	2,224	5,225	2,376	2,849	2,294	5,886	2,721	3,165	2,340	6,557	3,044	3,513	2,199	6,905	3,241	3,664	#
第17〈大原野〉	3,227	8,528	4,018	4,510	2.64	89.09	3,171	8,891	4,160	4,731	3,165	9,311	4,384	4,927	3,166	9,738	4,603	5,135	3,226	10,270	4,907	5,363	#
伏見区	131,284	277,858	133,097	144,761	2.12	91.94	125,947	280,665	134,441	146,214	123,597	284,085	136,306	147,779	119,014	285,419	137,600	147,819	115,356	287,909	140,205	147,704	伏
本所	76,492	165,394	80,099	85,295	2.16	93.91	72,864	166,367	80,385	85,982	71,514	167,819	81,109	86,710	68,242	167,255	81,305	85,950	65,467	167,700	82,138	85,562	本
第1〈竹田〉	6,527	11,784	6,135	5,649	1.81	108.60	6,191	11,660	6,069	5,591	5,974	11,373	5,895	5,478	5,242	10,570	5,549	5,021	4,671	10,001	5,227	4,774	1
第2〈住吉〉	4,542	9,198	4,555	4,643	2.03	98.10	4,206	9,000	4,406	4,594	4,275	9,346	4,597	4,749	4,089	8,943	4,405	4,538	3,760	8,500	4,173	4,327	2
第3〈板橋〉	6,747	12,755	6,168	6,587	1.89	93.64	6,387	12,780	6,164	6,616	6,414	12,707	6,079	6,628	5,911	12,041	5,794	6,247	5,552	11,860	5,738	6,122	3
第4〈下鳥羽〉	4,058	8,788	4,385	4,403	2.17	99.59	3,738	9,000	4,393	4,607	3,715	9,290	4,528	4,762	3,361	9,006	4,387	4,619	3,203	8,961	4,478	4,483	4
第5〈久我〉	4,391	11,024	5,472	5,552	2.51	98.56	4,246	11,293	5,551	5,742	3,913	10,949	5,396	5,553	3,731	10,795	5,414	5,381	3,455	10,232	5,161	5,071	5
第6〈久我の杜〉	3,003	8,161	4,050	4,111	2.72	98.52	2,837	8,273	4,134	4,139	2,579	7,753	3,812	3,941	2,154	6,733	3,318	3,415	1,859	6,112	3,022	3,090	6
第7〈羽束師〉	4,123	10,982	5,493	5,489	2.66	100.07	3,915	10,900	5,463	5,437	3,590	10,273	5,151	5,122	3,291	9,882	4,957	4,925	2,964	9,137	4,630	4,507	7
第8〈淀〉	3,779	8,327	4,112	4,215	2.20	97.56	3,422	8,002	3,915	4,087	3,473	8,330	4,113	4,217	3,346	8,578	4,211	4,367	3,531	9,359	4,656	4,703	8
第9〈美豆〉	2,280	5,545	2,615	2,930	2.43	89.25	2,261	6,038	2,881	3,157	2,266	6,353	3,076	3,277	2,240	6,716	3,269	3,447	2,247	7,003	3,477	3,526	9
第10〈納所〉	2,426	5,541	2,685	2,856	2.28	94.01	2,346	5,536	2,682	2,854	2,317	5,734	2,755	2,979	2,265	5,870	2,831	3,039	2,255	6,160	2,986	3,174	#
第11〈横大路〉	2,280	5,003	2,556	2,447	2.19	104.45	2,067	4,829	2,457	2,372	1,978	4,703	2,362	2,341	1,786	4,607	2,380	2,227	1,681	4,753	2,434	2,319	#
第12〈南浜〉	6,781	13,222	6,240	6,982	1.95	89.37	6,529	13,186	6,264	6,922	6,605	13,417	6,352	7,065	6,411	13,525	6,425	7,100	6,179	13,842	6,599	7,243	#
第13〈向島〉	2,667	5,664	2,784	2,880	2.12	96.67	2,564	5,878	2,879	2,999	2,526	6,080	3,003	3,077	2,529	6,233	3,092	3,141	2,529	6,504	3,260	3,244	#
第14〈向島南〉	3,989	8,663	4,305	4,358	2.17	98.78	3,909	8,924	4,426	4,498	3,951	9,454	4,681	4,773	3,929	9,815	4,813	5,002	3,963	10,271	5,067	5,204	#
第15〈向島二ノ丸〉	2,274	4,505	1,891	2,614	1.98	72.34	2,386	4,981	2,090	2,891	2,454	5,493	2,332	3,161	2,514	5,896	2,600	3,296	2,466	6,102	2,814	3,288	#
第16〈向島二ノ丸北〉	1,493	3,017	1,365	1,652	2.02	82.63	1,468	3,187	1,443	1,744	1,481	3,394	1,550	1,844	1,463	3,706	1,735	1,971	1,493	4,112	1,962	2,150	#
第17〈向島藤ノ木〉	1,908	3,684	1,549	2,135	1.93	72.55	2,114	4,296	1,829	2,467	2,031	4,773	2,059	2,714	2,282	5,509	2,455	3,054	2,211	5,847	2,642	3,205	#
第18〈桃山〉	6,004	12,628	5,845	6,783	2.10	86.17	5,675	12,400	5,772	6,628	5,629	12,455	5,813	6,642	5,778	13,100	6,192	6,908	5,742	13,033	6,284	6,749	#
第19〈桃山東〉	3,673	8,626	4,122	4,504	2.35	91.52	3,274	8,031	3,792	4,239	2,992	7,394	3,529	3,865	2,613	6,728	3,220	3,508	2,456	6,618	3,151	3,467	#
第20〈桃山南〉	3,547	8,277	3,772	4,505	2.33	83.73	3,330	8,173	3,775	4,398	3,351	8,548	4,026	4,522	3,307	9,002	4,258	4,744	3,250	9,293	4,377	4,916	#
深草支所	31,946	61,672	29,740	31,932	1.93	93.14	30,513	61,632	29,869	31,763	29,605	61,678	29,958	31,720	29,130	62,910	30,543	32,367	29,520	66,072	32,286	33,786	深
第21〈稲荷〉	2,301	4,633	2,165	2,468	2.01	87.72	2,245	4,811	2,245	2,566	2,324	4,993	2,304	2,689	2,351	5,142	2,396	2,746	2,378	5,513	2,564	2,949	#
第22〈砂川〉	7,987	13,644	6,699	6,945	1.71	96.46	7,823	14,280	7,042	7,238	7,596	14,384	7,161	7,223	7,503	14,857	7,491	7,366	7,738	15,568	7,961	7,607	#
第23〈深草〉	10,600	19,609	9,576	9,933	1.85	97.41	10,007	19,393	9,642	9,751	9,428	18,991	9,419	9,572	9,324	19,545	9,646	9,899	9,556	20,870	10,358	10,512	#
第24〈藤ノ森〉	8,004	16,102	7,486	8,616	2.01	86.88	7,575	15,627	7,327	8,300	7,503	15,917	7,479	8,438	7,358	16,140	7,525	8,615	7,328	16,917	7,886	9,031	#
第25〈藤城〉	3,054	7,684	3,714	3,970	2.52	93.55	2,863	7,521	3,613	3,908	2,754	7,393	3,595	3,798	2,594	7,226	3,485	3,741	2,520	7,204	3,517	3,687	#
醍醐支所	22,846	50,792	23,258	27,534	2.22	84.47	22,570	52,656	24,187	28,469	22,478	54,588	25,239	29,349	21,642	55,254	25,752	29,502	20,369	54,137	25,781	28,356	醍
第26〈北醍醐〉	1,457	3,812	1,698	2,114	2.62	80.32	1,333	3,706	1,648	2,058	1,302	3,813	1,698	2,115	1,294	3,946	1,777	2,169	1,301	3,992	1,826	2,166	#
第27〈醍醐西〉	2,238	4,415	1,794	2,621	1.97	68.45	2,319	4,821	1,999	2,822	2,309	5,121	2,206	2,915	2,351	5,468	2,399	3,069	2,003	4,885	2,236	2,649	#
第28〈醍醐〉	2,321	5,982	2,745	3,237	2.58	84.80	2,322	6,238	2,910	3,328	2,292	6,231	2,928	3,303	2,129	6,113	2,943	3,170	2,074	6,133	2,981	3,152	#
第29〈池田〉	2,897	5,391	2,384	3,007	1.86	79.28	2,971	5,921	2,598	3,323	3,012	6,303	2,862	3,441	2,894	6,384	2,908	3,476	2,757	6,668	3,119	3,549	#
第30〈池田東〉	1,877	4,678	2,211	2,467	2.49	69.62	1,789	4,596	2,199	2,397	1,846	4,910	2,363	2,547	1,617	4,631	2,242	2,389	1,566	4,725	2,301	2,424	#
第31〈小栗栖〉	1,209	2,346	1,055	1,291	1.94	81.72	1,307	2,759	1,253	1,506	1,397	3,202	1,456	1,746	1,415	3,405	1,579	1,826	1,390	3,637	1,720	1,917	#
第32〈小栗栖宮山〉	1,930	4,386	2,096	2,290	2.27	91.53	1,867	4,522	2,147	2,375	1,845	4,702	2,212	2,490	1,796	4,797	2,255	2,542	1,615	4,512	2,141	2,371	#
第33〈石田〉	2,795	4,781	2,252	2,529	1.71	89.05	2,746	4,952	2,337	2,615	2,710	5,186	2,466	2,720	2,713	5,529	2,670	2,859	2,599	5,506	2,732	2,774	#
第34〈日野〉	3,095	8,403	3,941	4,462	2.72	88.32	2,979	8,527	3,993	4,534	2,920	8,435	3,900	4,535	2,594	7,907	3,631	4,276	2,294	6,670	3,203	3,467	#
第35〈春日野〉	3,027	6,598	3,082	3,516	2.18	87.66	2,937	6,614	3,103	3,511	2,845	6,685	3,148	3,537	2,849	7,074	3,348	3,726	2,770	7,409	3,522	3,887	#

（注）平成12年以前の京都市及び右京区の数値は、現在の市域（平成17年4月に京北町を編入した後の区域）によるものです。

Appendix L

Shimogyo Ward 2010, 22nd National Census District with Kikuhama

下京区

人口

項目	世帯数	人口			人口密度 (人/km²)
		総数	男	女	
	世帯	人	人	人	
平 2.10. 1	29,506	73,457	34,297	39,160	10,771
7.10. 1	30,948	70,662	32,930	37,732	10,361
12.10. 1	34,134	71,212	33,120	38,092	10,442
17.10. 1	38,455	75,437	34,770	40,667	11,061
22.10. 1	43,651	79,287	36,727	42,560	11,626
	%	%	%	%	
増加率 (22年/17年)	13.5	5.1	5.6	4.7	

世帯の 種類	一般世帯		施設等の世帯	
	世帯数	世帯人員	世帯数	世帯人員
	世帯	人	世帯	人
	43,515	78,558	136	729

年齢5歳階級別人口	項目	総数	構成比	男	女
		人	%	人	人
	総数	79,287		36,727	42,560
	0〜 4歳	2,736	3.6	1,464	1,272
	5〜 9歳	2,362	3.1	1,221	1,141
	10〜14歳	2,330	3.1	1,182	1,148
	15〜19歳	2,652	3.5	1,241	1,411
	20〜24歳	5,718	7.5	2,520	3,198
	25〜29歳	7,094	9.3	3,114	3,980
	30〜34歳	6,712	8.8	3,133	3,579
	35〜39歳	6,418	8.5	3,083	3,335
	40〜44歳	5,175	6.8	2,492	2,683
	45〜49歳	4,422	5.8	2,137	2,285
	50〜54歳	3,810	5.0	1,930	1,880
	55〜59歳	3,914	5.2	1,895	2,019
	60〜64歳	5,380	7.1	2,572	2,808
	65〜69歳	4,386	5.8	1,958	2,428
	70〜74歳	3,932	5.2	1,690	2,242
	75〜79歳	3,748	4.9	1,575	2,173
	80〜84歳	2,747	3.6	1,034	1,713
	85〜89歳	1,508	2.0	466	1,042
	90歳以上	893	1.2	207	686
	15歳未満	7,428	9.8	3,867	3,561
	15〜64歳	51,295	67.5	24,117	27,178
	65歳以上	17,214	22.7	6,930	10,284

項目	総数	構成比	男	女
	人	%	人	人
就業者数	39,703		20,550	19,153
雇用者（役員を含む。）	28,978	83.6	14,690	14,288
自営業主（家庭内職を含む。）	3,968	11.4	2,888	1,080
家族従業者	1,737	5.0	347	1,390
A農業・林業	56	0.1	37	19
B漁業	1	0.0	1	−
C鉱業，採石業，砂利採取業	−	−	−	−
D建設業	1,149	2.9	899	250
E製造業	5,181	13.0	3,242	1,939
F電気・ガス・熱供給・水道業	132	0.3	106	26
G情報通信業	1,036	2.6	661	375
H運輸業，郵便業	1,370	3.5	1,086	284
I卸売業，小売業	8,107	20.4	3,891	4,216
J金融業，保険業	1,039	2.6	456	583
K不動産業，物品賃貸業	1,094	2.8	588	506
L学術研究，専門・技術サービス業	1,427	3.6	807	620
M宿泊業，飲食サービス業	3,524	8.9	1,595	1,929
N生活関連サービス業，娯楽業	1,282	3.2	536	746
O教育，学習支援業	1,906	4.8	830	1,076
P医療，福祉	3,235	8.1	800	2,435
Q複合サービス事業	120	0.3	48	72
Rサービス業（他に分類されないもの）	2,291	5.8	1,371	920
S公務（他に分類されるものを除く）	763	1.9	514	249
T分類不能の産業	5,990	15.1	3,082	2,908

（左欄外縦書き：従業上の地位・産業別就業者数）

住宅

種類別世帯数・人員	項目	世帯数	世帯人員	1世帯当たり世帯人員
		世帯	人	人
	一般世帯	43,515	78,558	1.81
	住宅に住む一般世帯	42,990	77,885	1.81
	持ち家	18,098	43,763	2.42
	公営・公社等の借家	1,209	2,425	2.01
	民営の借家	21,839	28,351	1.30
	給与住宅	1,396	2,572	1.84
	間借り	448	774	1.73
	住宅以外に住む世帯	525	673	1.28

事業所

項目	事業所数						従業者数
	計	1人〜4人	5人〜9人	10人〜29人	30人〜49人	50人〜99人	100人以上

経営	項目	事業所数	従業者数
			人
	民営	8,767	122,504

								人
総数	8,815	4,370	1,950	1,729	361	216	160	124,779
Ａ・Ｂ農業・林業・漁業	5	1	1	2	1	－	－	82
Ｃ鉱業，採石業，砂利採取業	－	－	－	－	－	－	－	－
Ｄ建設業	270	149	56	52	6	5	2	2,494
Ｅ製造業	828	465	179	135	25	13	9	8,848
Ｆ電気・ガス・熱供給・水道業	4	－	－	－	2	－	2	939
Ｇ情報通信業	239	75	65	69	10	12	7	4,081
Ｈ運輸業，郵便業	114	26	19	45	10	4	8	4,137
Ｉ卸売業，小売業	3,059	1,502	786	576	101	60	27	33,946
Ｊ金融業，保険業	259	61	52	75	36	17	18	8,936
Ｋ不動産業，物品賃貸業	533	355	109	51	9	6	2	3,301
Ｌ学術研究，専門・技術サービス業	429	232	110	60	11	12	3	4,141
Ｍ宿泊業，飲食サービス業	1,203	521	211	331	86	39	11	16,746
Ｎ生活関連サービス業，娯楽業	563	351	96	85	17	9	2	4,476
Ｏ教育，学習支援業	224	89	41	75	9	4	6	3,563
Ｐ医療，福祉	373	136	119	90	10	8	9	6,652
Ｑ複合サービス事業	33	7	20	5	－	1	－	332
Ｒサービス業（他に分類されないもの）	664	400	84	75	26	24	48	20,634
Ｓ公務（他に分類されるものを除く）	15	－	2	3	2	2	6	1,471

組織別事業所数・従業者数			
個人		2,800	9,569
法人		5,919	112,761
会社		5,311	101,627
会社以外		608	11,134
法人でない団体		48	174
			人
公営		48	2,275
国		6	566
地方公共団体		42	1,709

土地

		km²
面積		6.82
		町
公称町数		518

商業

項目	事業所数	従業者数	年間商品販売額
		人	万円
卸売・小売業	3,033	31,028	171,562,217
卸売業	1,373	16,260	123,090,751
小売業	1,660	14,768	48,471,466

工業

項目	事業所数	従業者数	製造品出荷額等
		人	万円
製造業総数	534	3,608	5,094,625
主な業種			
繊維工業	159	676	883,368

教育等

項目	学校（園）数	国・公立	私立
保育所（園）	9	1	8
幼稚園	10	2	8
小学校	10	10	－
中学校	4	3	1

注） 1　人口及び住宅は平成22年国勢調査による数値で，世帯数の総数には世帯の種別不詳を，人口総数には年齢不詳を，就業者数には従業上の地位不詳を，それ
　　　ぞれ含みます。構成比は不詳を除いて算出しています。
　　 2　事業所は平成21年経済センサス−基礎調査による数値で，事業内容等不詳の事業所は除きます。事業所数の計には派遣従業者のみの事業所を含みます。
　　 3　商業は平成19年商業統計調査，工業は平成20年工業統計調査，教育等は平成24年5月現在（保育所（園）のみ平成24年4月現在）の数値です。

菊浜

人口

項目	世帯数	人口			人口密度
		総数	男	女	（人/km²）
	世帯	人	人	人	
平 2.10. 1	1,132	2,241	1,071	1,170	15,245
7.10. 1	1,157	2,126	1,011	1,115	14,463
12.10. 1	1,194	2,045	1,000	1,045	13,912
17.10. 1	1,321	2,119	1,006	1,113	12,842
22.10. 1	1,275	1,963	960	1,003	13,000
	%	%	%	%	
増加率 (22年/17年)	△3.5	△7.4	△4.6	△9.9	

世帯の種類	一般世帯		施設等の世帯	
	世帯数	世帯人員	世帯数	世帯人員
	世帯	人	世帯	人
	1,275	1,963	－	－

項目		総数	構成比	男	女
総数		人	%	人	人
		1,963		960	1,003
年齢5歳階級別人口	0～4歳	19	1.0	12	7
	5～9歳	35	1.9	19	16
	10～14歳	36	1.9	20	16
	15～19歳	62	3.3	24	38
	20～24歳	165	8.9	53	112
	25～29歳	174	9.4	102	72
	30～34歳	141	7.6	74	67
	35～39歳	130	7.0	71	59
	40～44歳	93	5.0	46	47
	45～49歳	97	5.2	49	48
	50～54歳	102	5.5	52	50
	55～59歳	124	6.7	72	52
	60～64歳	159	8.6	83	76
	65～69歳	113	6.1	51	62
	70～74歳	122	6.6	52	70
	75～79歳	120	6.5	63	57
	80～84歳	95	5.1	35	60
	85～89歳	44	2.4	13	31
	90歳以上	21	1.1	6	15
	15歳未満	90	4.9	51	39
	15～64歳	1,247	67.3	626	621
	65歳以上	515	27.8	220	295

項目	総数	構成比	男	女
就業者数	人 921	%	人 486	人 435
雇用者（役員を含む。）	621	83.8	316	305
自営業主（家庭内職を含む。）	85	11.5	53	32
家族従業者	35	4.7	9	26
A農業・林業	－	－	－	－
B漁業	－	－	－	－
C鉱業，採石業，砂利採取業	－	－	－	－
D建設業	28	3.0	22	6
E製造業	118	12.8	71	47
F電気・ガス・熱供給・水道業	6	0.7	6	－
G情報通信業	16	1.7	12	4
H運輸業，郵便業	22	2.4	15	7
I卸売業，小売業	147	16.0	69	78
J金融業，保険業	13	1.4	4	9
K不動産業，物品賃貸業	25	2.7	15	10
L学術研究，専門・技術サービス業	18	2.0	11	7
M宿泊業，飲食サービス業	101	11.0	35	66
N生活関連サービス業，娯楽業	41	4.5	17	24
O教育，学習支援業	51	5.5	31	20
P医療，福祉	66	7.2	19	47
Q複合サービス事業	5	0.5	2	3
Rサービス業（他に分類されないもの）	51	5.5	33	18
S公務（他に分類されるものを除く）	12	1.3	5	7
T分類不能の産業	201	21.8	119	82

（従業上の地位・産業別就業者数）

住宅

項目	世帯数	世帯人員	1世帯当たり世帯人員
一般世帯	世帯 1,275	人 1,963	人 1.54
住宅に住む一般世帯	1,264	1,944	1.54
持ち家	461	1,019	2.21
公営・公社等の借家	－	－	－
民営の借家	764	871	1.14
給与住宅	10	10	1.00
間借り	29	44	1.52
住宅以外に住む世帯	11	19	1.73

（種類別世帯数・人員）

事業所

項目	事業所数						従業者数
	計	1人～4人	5人～9人	10人～29人	30人～49人	50人～99人	100人以上	

項目	事業所数	従業者数
経営 民営	141	人 897

産業大分類別事業所数・従業者数								人
総数	141	92	27	18	2	2	–	897
A・B農業・林業・漁業	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
C鉱業，採石業，砂利採取業	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
D建設業	10	6	2	2	–	–	–	47
E製造業	19	11	2	5	1	–	–	140
F電気・ガス・熱供給・水道業	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
G情報通信業	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	9
H運輸業，郵便業	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	6
I卸売業，小売業	27	19	5	3	–	–	–	124
J金融業，保険業	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
K不動産業，物品賃貸業	14	12	2	–	–	–	–	39
L学術研究，専門・技術サービス業	6	–	3	2	–	1	–	148
M宿泊業，飲食サービス業	27	22	4	1	–	–	–	90
N生活関連サービス業，娯楽業	14	9	4	1	–	–	–	69
O教育，学習支援業	4	2	–	1	1	–	–	51
P医療，福祉	6	2	2	2	–	–	–	51
Q複合サービス事業	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	5
Rサービス業（他に分類されないもの）	10	8	–	1	–	1	–	118
S公務（他に分類されるものを除く）	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

組織別事業所数・従業者数

個人	78	228
法人	61	667
会社	47	465
会社以外	14	202
法人でない団体	2	2
公営	–	人 –
国	–	–
地方公共団体	–	–

土地

面積	0.151 km²
公称町数	28 町

商業

項目	事業所数	従業者数（人）	年間商品販売額（万円）
卸売・小売業	28	142	1,030,221
卸売業	8	94	962,052
小売業	20	48	68,169

工業

項目	事業所数	従業者数（人）	製造品出荷額等（万円）
製造業総数	19	103	103,408
主な業種			
金属製品	4	18	11,736

教育等

項目	学校(園)数	国・公立	私立
保育所(園)	1	–	1
幼稚園	–	–	–
小学校	–	–	–
中学校	–	–	–

注）1 人口及び住宅は平成22年国勢調査による数値で，世帯数の総数には世帯の種別不詳を，人口総数には年齢不詳を，就業者数には従業上の地位不詳を，それぞれ含みます。構成比は不詳を除いて算出しています。
　　2 事業所は平成21年経済センサス－基礎調査による数値で，事業内容等不詳の事業所は除きます。事業所数の計には派遣従業者のみの事業所を含みます。
　　3 商業は平成19年商業統計調査，工業は平成20年工業統計調査，教育等は平成24年5月現在（保育所(園)のみ平成24年4月現在）の数値です。

Appendix M

Shimogyo Ward 2008, 22nd National Census District with Kikuhama

下京区

人口

項目	世帯数	人口 総数	人口 男	人口 女	人口密度 (人/km²)
	世帯	人	人	人	
平 2.10. 1	29,506	73,457	34,297	39,160	10,771
7.10. 1	30,948	70,662	32,930	37,732	10,361
12.10. 1	34,134	71,212	33,120	38,092	10,442
17.10. 1	38,455	75,437	34,770	40,667	11,061
	%	%	%	%	
増加率 (17年/12年)	12.7	5.9	5.0	6.8	

世帯の種類	一般世帯 世帯数	一般世帯 世帯人員	施設等の世帯 世帯数	施設等の世帯 世帯人員
	世帯	人	世帯	人
	36,689	72,873	53	833

項目	総数	構成比	男	女
	人	%	人	人
総数	75,437	100.0	34,770	40,667
0〜 4歳	2,655	3.5	1,324	1,331
5〜 9歳	2,268	3.0	1,163	1,105
10〜14歳	2,158	2.9	1,077	1,081
15〜19歳	3,163	4.2	1,534	1,629
20〜24歳	6,425	8.5	2,898	3,527
25〜29歳	6,504	8.6	2,931	3,573
30〜34歳	6,497	8.6	3,098	3,399
35〜39歳	4,993	6.6	2,402	2,591
40〜44歳	4,314	5.7	2,068	2,246
45〜49歳	3,666	4.9	1,819	1,847
50〜54歳	3,847	5.1	1,866	1,981
55〜59歳	5,450	7.2	2,661	2,789
60〜64歳	4,621	6.1	2,126	2,495
65〜69歳	4,319	5.7	1,947	2,372
70〜74歳	4,333	5.7	1,922	2,411
75〜79歳	3,649	4.8	1,507	2,142
80〜84歳	2,501	3.3	888	1,613
85〜89歳	1,436	1.9	417	1,019
90歳以上	907	1.2	195	712
15歳未満	7,081	9.4	3,564	3,517
15〜64歳	49,480	65.6	23,403	26,077
65歳以上	17,145	22.7	6,876	10,269

（左欄：年齢5歳階級別人口）

項目	総数	構成比	男	女
	人	%	人	人
就業者数	36,607	100.0	19,369	17,238
雇用者（役員を含む。）	29,551	80.7	15,469	14,082
自営業主（家庭内職を含む。）	4,757	13.0	3,434	1,323
家族従業者	2,291	6.3	462	1,829
A農業	38	0.1	28	10
B林業	2	0.0	2	—
C漁業	1	0.0	1	—
D鉱業	—	—	—	—
E建設業	1,359	3.7	1,116	243
F製造業	5,566	15.2	3,483	2,083
G電気・ガス・熱供給・水道業	119	0.3	93	26
H情報通信業	989	2.7	649	340
I運輸業	1,369	3.7	1,110	259
J卸売・小売業	9,536	26.0	4,724	4,812
K金融・保険業	861	2.4	380	481
L不動産業	885	2.4	463	422
M飲食店，宿泊業	3,639	9.9	1,635	2,004
N医療・福祉	2,926	8.0	712	2,214
O教育，学習支援業	1,751	4.8	773	978
P複合サービス事業	247	0.7	164	83
Qサービス業（他に分類されないもの）	5,564	15.2	2,932	2,632
R公務（他に分類されないもの）	676	1.8	500	176
S分類不能の産業	1,079	2.9	604	475

（右上欄：従業上の地位・産業別就業者数）

住宅

項目	世帯数	世帯人員	1世帯当たり 人員	1世帯当たり 延べ面積	1人当たり 延べ面積
	世帯	人	人	m²	m²
一般世帯	36,689	72,873	1.99	—	—
住宅に住む一般世帯	36,028	72,001	2.00	67.2	33.6
持ち家	16,817	42,886	2.55	98.7	38.7
公営・公社等の借家	1,321	2,664	2.02	52.2	25.9
民営の借家	16,214	22,817	1.41	36.9	26.2
給与住宅	1,203	2,826	2.35	63.3	27.0
間借り	473	808	1.71	40.4	23.7
住宅以外に住む世帯	661	872	1.32	—	—

（左欄：種類別世帯数・人員）

事業所

項目	事業所数 計	1人〜4人	5人〜9人	10人〜29人	30人〜49人	50人〜99人	100人以上	従業者数		項目	事業所数	従業者数
								人	経営組織	民営	7,973	107,178 人
産 総数										個人	2,949	9,413

産業大分類別事業所数・従業者数								
総数	8,050	4,143	1,748	1,505	312	171	143	109,636
A・B・C 農業・林業・漁業	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	52
D鉱業	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E建設業	242	125	58	47	6	2	4	2,410
F製造業	827	487	163	132	25	12	7	8,627
G電気・ガス・熱供給・水道業	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	951
H情報通信業	193	48	54	62	12	10	6	4,535
I運輸業	81	18	18	30	8	5	2	1,743
J卸売・小売業	2,977	1,506	730	561	92	55	28	31,874
K金融・保険業	211	40	49	65	21	22	14	7,103
L不動産業	388	271	66	34	9	3	1	2,479
M飲食店，宿泊業	1,016	534	153	237	64	15	13	12,810
N医療・福祉	350	138	102	72	11	7	8	5,843
O教育，学習支援業	223	82	49	68	15	3	6	3,110
P複合サービス事業	47	21	21	5	—	—	—	263
Qサービス業（他に分類されないもの）	1,475	871	283	189	47	34	46	26,405
R公務（他に分類されないもの）	15	1	2	3	1	2	6	1,431

職別事業所数従業者数

法人	4,980	97,594
会社	4,435	86,994
独立行政等	28	1,277
その他	517	9,323
団体	44	171
公営 （人）	77	2,458
国	7	553
地方公共団体	70	1,905

土地

面積	6.82 km²
公称町数	517 町

商業

項目	事業所数	従業者数（人）	年間商品販売額（万円）
卸売・小売業	3,364	33,005	174,911,181
卸売業	1,544	18,388	124,894,889
小売業	1,820	14,617	50,016,292

工業

項目	事業所数	従業者数（人）	製造品出荷額等（万円）
製造業総数	552	3,885	5,138,075
主な業種			
繊維工業	124	500	330,942

教育等

項目	学校(園)数	国・公立	私立
保育所(園)	10	2	8
幼稚園	10	2	8
小学校	12	12	—
中学校	4	3	1

注）　1　人口及び住宅は平成17年国勢調査による数値で，世帯数の総数には世帯の種別不詳を，人口総数には年齢不詳を，就業者数には従業上の地位不詳を，それぞれ含みます。
　　　2　事業所は平成18年事業所・企業統計調査による数値で，事業内容等不詳の事業所は除きます。事業所数の計には派遣・下請従業者のみの事業所を含みます。
　　　3　商業は平成14年商業統計調査，工業は平成17年工業統計調査，教育等は平成19年5月現在の数値です。

菊浜

人口

項目	世帯数	人口 総数	男	女	人口密度 (人/km²)
	世帯	人	人	人	
平 2.10. 1	1,132	2,241	1,071	1,170	15,245
7.10. 1	1,157	2,126	1,011	1,115	14,463
12.10. 1	1,194	2,045	1,000	1,045	13,912
17.10. 1	1,321	2,119	1,006	1,113	12,842
	%	%	%	%	
増加率 (17年/12年)	10.6	3.6	0.6	6.5	

世帯の種類	一般世帯 世帯数	世帯人員	施設等の世帯 世帯数	世帯人員
	世帯	人	世帯	人
	1,208	2,006	－	－

項目	総数	構成比	男	女
	人	%	人	人
総数	2,119	100.0	1,006	1,113
0〜4歳	36	1.7	20	16
5〜9歳	38	1.8	22	16
10〜14歳	41	1.9	22	19
15〜19歳	99	4.7	34	65
20〜24歳	244	11.5	108	136
25〜29歳	158	7.5	73	85
30〜34歳	124	5.9	57	67
35〜39歳	103	4.9	59	44
40〜44歳	101	4.8	47	54
45〜49歳	105	5.0	52	53
50〜54歳	114	5.4	63	51
55〜59歳	151	7.1	78	73
60〜64歳	125	5.9	59	66
65〜69歳	138	6.5	68	70
70〜74歳	164	7.7	83	81
75〜79歳	122	5.8	51	71
80〜84歳	92	4.3	36	56
85〜89歳	33	1.6	12	21
90歳以上	18	0.8	1	17
15歳未満	115	5.4	64	51
15〜64歳	1,324	62.5	630	694
65歳以上	567	26.8	251	316

（年齢5歳階級別人口）

項目	総数	構成比	男	女
	人	%	人	人
就業者数	859	100.0	443	416
雇用者（役員を含む。）	679	79.0	350	329
自営業主（家庭内職を含む。）	125	14.6	80	45
家族従業者	55	6.4	13	42
A農業	－	－	－	－
B林業	－	－	－	－
C漁業	－	－	－	－
D鉱業	－	－	－	－
E建設業	49	5.7	38	11
F製造業	109	12.7	63	46
G電気・ガス・熱供給・水道業	6	0.7	6	－
H情報通信業	20	2.3	15	5
I運輸業	18	2.1	13	5
J卸売・小売業	161	18.7	77	84
K金融・保険業	13	1.5	4	9
L不動産業	30	3.5	17	13
M飲食店，宿泊業	132	15.4	59	73
N医療・福祉	59	6.9	16	43
O教育，学習支援業	51	5.9	24	27
P複合サービス事業	2	0.2	－	2
Qサービス業（他に分類されないもの）	158	18.4	80	78
R公務（他に分類されないもの）	12	1.4	10	2
S分類不能の産業	39	4.5	21	18

（従業上の地位・産業別就業者数）

住宅

種類別世帯数・人員 項目	世帯数	世帯人員	1世帯当たり 人員	延べ面積	1人当たり 延べ面積
	世帯	人	人	㎡	㎡
一般世帯	1,208	2,006	1.66	－	－
住宅に住む一般世帯	1,205	2,000	1.66	57.5	34.7
持ち家	468	1,117	2.39	109.0	45.7
公営・公社等の借家	－	－	－	－	－
民営の借家	697	811	1.16	23.7	20.4
給与住宅	11	17	1.55	56.8	36.8
間借り	29	55	1.90	40.1	21.1
住宅以外に住む世帯	3	6	2.00	－	－

事業所

項目	事業所数 計	1人〜4人	5人〜9人	10人〜29人	30人〜49人	50人〜99人	100人以上	従業者数
								人
産　総数								

経営組織別 項目	事業所数	従業者数
		人
民営	138	711
個人	83	212

産業大分類別事業所数・従業者数	総数							従業者数
総数	141	106	14	17	1	1	−	728
A・B・C 農業・林業・漁業	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
D鉱業	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
E建設業	9	5	2	2	−	−	−	47
F製造業	19	15	1	3	−	−	−	76
G電気・ガス・熱供給・水道業	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
H情報通信業	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
I運輸業	1	−	−	1	−	−	−	13
J卸売・小売業	29	21	2	6	−	−	−	165
K金融・保険業	3	3	−	−	−	−	−	6
L不動産業	15	14	1	−	−	−	−	32
M飲食店，宿泊業	32	28	3	1	−	−	−	101
N医療・福祉	5	2	1	1	−	−	−	30
O教育，学習支援業	2	1	−	−	1	−	−	38
P複合サービス事業	1	1	−	−	−	−	−	4
Qサービス業（他に分類されないもの）	25	16	4	3	−	1	−	216
R公務（他に分類されないもの）	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−

職別事業所数従業者数

		事業所数	従業者数
法人		53	497
	会社	46	428
	独立行政等	1	4
	その他	6	65
団体		2	2
公営		人	
		3	17
国		−	−
地方公共団体		3	17

土地

項目	数値
面積	0.165 km²
公称町数	28 町

商業

項目	事業所数	従業者数 (人)	年間商品販売額 (万円)
卸売・小売業	34	198	1,544,651
卸売業	9	131	1,427,107
小売業	25	67	117,544

工業

項目	事業所数	従業者数 (人)	製造品出荷額等 (万円)
製造業総数	20	93	109,597
主な業種			
金属製品	4	16	9,228

教育等

| 項目	学校(園)数	国・公立	私立
保育所(園)	1	−	1
幼稚園	−	−	−
小学校	−	−	−
中学校	−	−	−

注）1 人口及び住宅は平成17年国勢調査による数値で，世帯数の総数には世帯の種別不詳を，人口総数には年齢不詳を，就業者数には従業上の地位不詳を，それぞれ含みます。
　　2 事業所は平成18年事業所・企業統計調査による数値で，事業内容等不詳の事業所は除きます。事業所数の計には派遣・下請従業者のみの事業所を含みます。
　　3 商業は平成14年商業統計調査，工業は平成17年工業統計調査，教育等は平成19年5月現在の数値です。

Appendix N

2020 Census Kyoto City independent tally results (as of October 1, 2020)
Period of residence (6 categories), age (5-year groups), population by gender

No.	National Census District No.	Administrative District/Census District	By gender	age category	total number	from birth	less than 1 year	over 1 year less than 5 years	over 5 years less than 10 years	over 10 years less than 20 years	over 20 years	unknown
1	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	0: Total Number	Total number (by age category)	1,702	154	95	240	130	232	316	535
2	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	0: Total Number	00～04 years old	27	13	2	6	–	–	–	6
3	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	0: Total Number	05～09 years old	28	10	2	3	4	–	–	9
4	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	0: Total Number	10～14 years old	30	10	1	2	3	4	–	10
5	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	0: Total Number	15～19 years old	50	13	6	5	1	15	–	10
6	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	0: Total Number	20～24 years old	143	7	29	44	5	10	5	43
7	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	0: Total Number	25～29 years old	133	2	18	40	12	8	3	50
8	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	0: Total Number	30～34 years old	110	6	9	41	16	6	4	28
9	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	0: Total Number	35～39 years old	108	4	5	23	16	15	8	37
10	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	0: Total Number	40～44 years old	97	5	8	12	16	24	7	25
11	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	0: Total Number	45～49 years old	129	9	7	16	17	38	13	29
12	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	0: Total Number	50～54 years old	98	13	5	9	6	18	18	29
13	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	0: Total Number	55～59 years old	85	5	2	12	9	21	25	11
14	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	0: Total Number	60～64 years old	90	10	–	9	6	7	39	19
15	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	0: Total Number	65～69 years old	100	12	–	6	14	19	37	12
16	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	0: Total Number	70～74 years old	103	13	–	6	3	22	43	16
17	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	0: Total Number	75～79 years old	75	9	–	1	–	11	37	17
18	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	0: Total Number	80～84 years old	58	8	1	3	–	9	31	6
19	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	0: Total Number	Over 85 years old	71	5	–	2	2	5	46	11
20	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	1: Man	Total number (by age category)	816	95	40	115	57	115	113	281
21	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	1: Man	00～04 years old	14	7	1	2	–	–	–	4
22	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	1: Man	05～09 years old	13	5	2	1	1	–	–	4
23	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	1: Man	10～14 years old	21	6	1	1	3	2	–	8
24	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	1: Man	15～19 years old	22	5	–	3	–	10	–	4
25	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	1: Man	20～24 years old	63	7	11	15	1	4	3	22
26	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	1: Man	25～29 years old	71	1	8	19	4	6	2	31
27	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	1: Man	30～34 years old	51	4	3	18	6	1	3	16
28	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	1: Man	35～39 years old	57	3	4	9	9	8	2	22
29	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	1: Man	40～44 years old	43	2	1	7	7	10	2	14
30	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	1: Man	45～49 years old	62	4	6	6	5	19	5	17
31	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	1: Man	50～54 years old	50	7	1	7	3	9	10	13
32	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	1: Man	55～59 years old	40	3	1	9	5	9	9	4
33	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	1: Man	60～64 years old	51	6	–	6	3	5	15	16
34	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	1: Man	65～69 years old	59	9	–	3	10	8	20	9
35	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	1: Man	70～74 years old	46	9	–	5	–	12	13	7

	Code	District	Sex	Age category								
36	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	1: Man	75〜79 years old	26	5	–	1	–	5	10	5
37	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	1: Man	80〜84 years old	25	8	1	2	–	4	7	3
38	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	1: Man	Over 85 years old	25	4	–	1	–	3	12	5
39	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	2: Woman	Total number (by age category)	886	59	55	125	73	117	203	254
40	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	2: Woman	00〜04 years old	13	6	1	4	–	–	–	2
41	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	2: Woman	05〜09 years old	15	5	–	2	3	–	–	5
42	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	2: Woman	10〜14 years old	9	4	–	1	–	2	–	2
43	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	2: Woman	15〜19 years old	28	8	6	2	1	5	–	6
44	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	2: Woman	20〜24 years old	80	–	18	29	4	6	2	21
45	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	2: Woman	25〜29 years old	62	1	10	21	8	2	1	19
46	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	2: Woman	30〜34 years old	59	2	6	23	10	5	1	12
47	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	2: Woman	35〜39 years old	51	1	1	14	7	7	6	15
48	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	2: Woman	40〜44 years old	54	3	7	5	9	14	5	11
49	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	2: Woman	45〜49 years old	67	5	1	10	12	19	8	12
50	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	2: Woman	50〜54 years old	48	6	4	2	3	9	8	16
51	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	2: Woman	55〜59 years old	45	2	1	3	4	12	16	7
52	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	2: Woman	60〜64 years old	39	4	–	3	3	2	24	3
53	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	2: Woman	65〜69 years old	41	3	–	3	4	11	17	3
54	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	2: Woman	70〜74 years old	57	4	–	1	3	10	30	9
55	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	2: Woman	75〜79 years old	49	4	–	–	–	6	27	12
56	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	2: Woman	80〜84 years old	33	–	–	1	–	5	24	3
57	26106_22	Shimogyo Ward, 22nd National Census District, Kikuhama	2: Woman	Over 85 years old	46	1	–	1	2	2	34	6

Ages of People in Kikuhama 2020
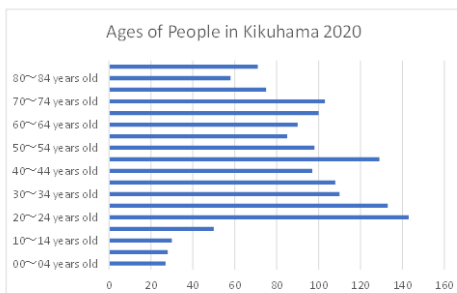
Appendix O

Kikuhama Population 1960-2023

Year	Date	Month	Household	Population	Man	Female	Birth	Death	Num People Entry	Num People Exit	Other
1960	Oct-60	October		4750	2153	2593					
1965	Oct-65	October		4641	2107	2534					
1970	Oct-70	October		3971	1882	2089					
1975	Oct-75	October		3441	1645	1796					
1980	Oct-80	October		2835	1342	1493					
1985	Oct-85	October		2489	1197	1292					
1990	Oct-90	October		2241	1071	1170					
1995	Oct-95	October		2126	1011	1115					
2000	Oct-00	October		2045	1000	1045					
2005	Oct-05	October		2119	1006	1113					
2010	Oct-10	October	1275	1963	960	1003					
2015	Nov-15	November	1296	1905	934	971	0	1	24	25	2
2015	Dec-15	December	1291	1895	926	969	0	1	13	21	1
2016	Jan-16	January	1292	1900	930	970	1	0	20	17	1
2016	Feb-16	February	1284	1892	926	966	1	2	14	22	1
2016	Mar-16	March	1281	1888	927	961	1	0	13	19	1
2016	Apr-16	April	1280	1883	914	969	1	5	23	26	2
2016	May-16	May	1291	1893	921	972	0	1	35	10	1
2016	Jun-16	June	1301	1904	924	980	1	0	18	8	0
2016	Jul-16	July	1293	1902	928	974	2	2	21	23	0
2016	Aug-16	August	1297	1905	932	973	1	0	15	14	1
2016	Sep-16	September	1292	1896	927	969	1	0	14	22	2
2016	Oct-16	October	1278	1883	918	965	0	1	20	32	0
2016	Nov-16	November	1268	1870	916	954	0	1	14	21	1
2016	Dec-16	December	1263	1868	913	955	0	1	9	10	0
2017	Jan-17	January	1267	1876	918	958	1	2	21	10	2
2017	Feb-17	February	1267	1875	921	954	0	5	20	16	0
2017	Mar-17	March	1262	1865	912	953	0	1	15	20	4
2017	Apr-17	April	1257	1849	900	949	1	6	28	37	2
2017	May-17	May	1257	1848	890	958	1	1	23	24	0
2017	Jun-17	June	1250	1833	882	951	1	2	12	26	0
2017	Jul-17	July	1242	1825	879	946	0	1	17	24	0
2017	Aug-17	August	1241	1820	871	949	0	2	12	14	1

2017	Sep-17	September	1241	1820	869	951	0	3	17	15	1
2017	Oct-17	October	1239	1821	872	949	2	1	20	19	1
2017	Nov-17	November	1234	1807	868	939	1	4	11	22	0
2017	Dec-17	December	1234	1811	870	941	1	3	21	16	1
2018	Jan-18	January	1218	1788	855	933	0	1	13	35	0
2018	Feb-18	February	1210	1768	848	920	1	8	11	24	0
2018	Mar-18	March	1203	1754	838	916	0	2	12	24	0
2018	Apr-18	April	1212	1760	841	919	0	5	37	25	1
2018	May-18	May	1214	1768	844	924	0	2	29	17	2
2018	Jun-18	June	1223	1778	853	925	3	3	23	13	0
2018	Jul-18	July	1219	1774	853	921	0	0	11	15	0
2018	Aug-18	August	1221	1772	856	916	0	3	17	15	1
2018	Sep-18	September	1214	1758	851	907	0	2	11	21	2
2018	Oct-18	October	1194	1737	841	896	0	3	8	24	2
2018	Nov-18	November	1198	1733	841	892	0	1	25	26	2
2018	Dec-18	December	1198	1737	846	891	0	4	17	10	1
2019	Jan-19	January	1194	1732	847	885	2	0	16	23	0
2019	Feb-19	February	1188	1727	845	882	0	4	12	13	0
2019	Mar-19	March	1189	1728	845	883	1	1	12	11	0
2019	Apr-19	April	1182	1715	842	873	0	2	19	30	0
2019	May-19	May	1186	1722	852	870	2	1	45	38	1
2019	Jun-19	June	1180	1713	851	862	0	2	21	28	0
2019	Jul-19	July	1176	1708	850	858	0	3	15	17	0
2019	Aug-19	August	1175	1709	851	858	1	2	13	10	1
2019	Sep-19	September	1180	1715	854	861	1	4	25	16	0
2019	Oct-19	October	1184	1716	851	865	0	2	20	16	1
2019	Nov-19	November	1183	1715	850	865	0	0	13	14	0
2019	Dec-19	December	1181	1713	849	864	0	2	13	12	1
2020	Jan-20	January	1188	1715	848	867	0	1	17	15	1
2020	Feb-20	February	1170	1698	837	861	1	5	5	18	0
2020	Mar-20	March	1172	1698	836	862	0	1	12	11	0
2020	Apr-20	April	1175	1691	822	869	0	3	33	34	3
2020	May-20	May	1184	1706	831	875	1	3	44	27	0
2020	Jun-20	June	1184	1704	831	873	0	1	12	11	2

2020	Jul-20	July	1179	1704	830	874	1	0	17	16	2
2020	Aug-20	August	1180	1706	831	875	1	0	19	15	3
2020	Sep-20	September	1176	1700	827	873	0	0	12	17	1
2020	Oct-20	October	1174	1701	828	873	0	3	22	16	2
2020	Nov-20	November	1172	1697	828	869	0	1	11	14	0
2020	Dec-20	December	1169	1692	829	863	0	3	19	22	1
2021	Jan-21	January	1167	1691	827	864	0	3	16	14	0
2021	Feb-21	February	1163	1686	824	862	1	1	21	26	0
2021	Mar-21	March	1173	1699	827	872	0	2	24	9	0
2021	Apr-21	April	1175	1704	830	874	1	0	39	35	0
2021	May-21	May	1178	1706	833	873	1	2	23	16	4
2021	Jun-21	June	1186	1718	838	880	0	1	19	6	0
2021	Jul-21	July	1181	1719	827	892	0	2	16	16	0
2021	Aug-21	August	1180	1715	823	892	1	0	9	13	1
2021	Sep-21	September	1173	1705	823	882	0	1	12	21	0
2021	Oct-21	October	1175	1707	820	887	0	3	21	15	1
2021	Nov-21	November	1168	1703	819	884	0	1	12	12	3
2021	Dec-21	December	1170	1693	818	875	0	1	10	17	0
2022	Jan-22	January	1165	1691	816	875	1	2	12	13	0
2022	Feb-22	February	1172	1696	817	879	0	4	16	8	1
2022	Mar-22	March	1160	1681	811	870	1	5	12	22	1
2022	Apr-22	April	1157	1668	803	865	0	1	32	45	1
2022	May-22	May	1175	1681	812	869	0	3	32	16	0
2022	Jun-22	June	1198	1707	831	876	0	5	44	13	0
2022	Jul-22	July	1208	1717	841	876	0	1	35	22	2
2022	Aug-22	August	1206	1715	843	872	0	0	12	14	0
2022	Sep-22	September	1203	1710	840	870	2	0	10	17	0
2022	Oct-22	October	1207	1716	841	875	1	1	17	10	1
2022	Nov-22	November	1210	1716	841	875	0	1	19	15	3
2022	Dec-22	December	1228	1734	851	883	0	0	32	14	0
2023	Jan-23	January	1230	1738	852	886	0	1	21	15	1
2023	Feb-23	February	1232	1738	854	884	0	4	16	12	0
2023	Mar-23	March	1230	1734	850	884	0	1	14	17	0
2023	Apr-23	April	1223	1727	844	883	2	4	35	39	1

2023	May-23	May	1233	1743	847	896	1	2	40	22	1
2023	Jun-23	June	1234	1744	843	901	0	2	25	21	1
2023	Jul-23	July	1229	1742	840	902	1	1	24	25	1
2023	Aug-23	August	1232	1746	847	899	0	1	20	16	1
2023	Sep-23	September	1227	1745	843	902	0	2	15	14	0
2023	Oct-23	October	1225	1750	846	904	0	1	20	14	0
2023	Nov-23	November	1238	1764	853	911	0	1	28	13	0

Population of Kikuhama Over 80 Years
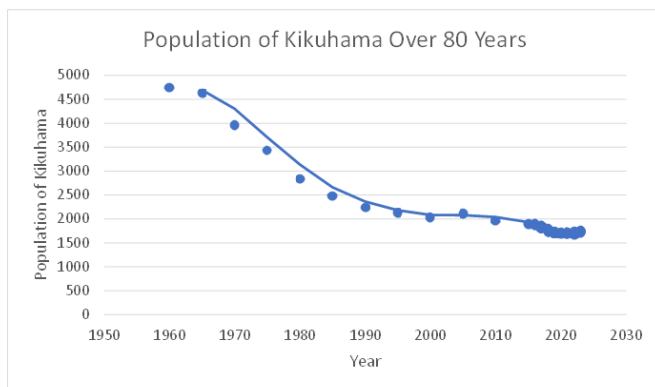
Appendix P

```python
# Imports
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score

# Load data
df = pd.read_csv('Kikuhama_Population_Data.csv')

from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
def _plot_series(series, series_name, series_index=0):
  from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
  import seaborn as sns
  palette = list(sns.palettes.mpl_palette('Dark2'))
  xs = series['Year']
  ys = series['Population']

  plt.plot(xs, ys, label=series_name, color=palette[series_index % len(palette)])

fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 5.2), layout='constrained')
df_sorted = _df_49.sort_values('Year', ascending=True)
_plot_series(df_sorted, '')
sns.despine(fig=fig, ax=ax)
plt.title('Population of Kikuhama over 80 Years')
plt.xlabel('Year')
_ = plt.ylabel('Population')

# Only keep Population and Year columns
df = df[['Year', 'Population']]
```

```python
# Prepare data
X = df['Year'].values.reshape(-1,1)
y = df['Population'].values

# Split data
X_train, X_val, y_train, y_val = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

# Train model on training set
model = LinearRegression()
model.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Make predictions
val_preds = model.predict(X_val)

# Calculate R-squared
r_squared = r2_score(y_val, val_preds)

print('Validation R-squared:', r_squared)

# Evaluate on validation set
preds = model.predict(X_val)
val_rmse = mean_squared_error(y_val, preds, squared=False)
print(f'Validation RMSE: {val_rmse}')

# Make future predictions
future_years = [[2025], [2030], [2035], [2040]]
future_pops = model.predict(future_years)

print(future_pops)

# Make predictions every 5 years
future_years = [[year] for year in range(2025, 2040, 5)]
future_pops = model.predict(future_years)

# Concatenate with original df
```

```python
pred_df = pd.DataFrame({'Year': range(2025, 2040, 5),
                        'Population': future_pops.round().astype(int)})
final_df = pd.concat([df, pred_df])


# Plot
plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
plt.plot(final_df['Year'], final_df['Population'])
plt.title('Kikuhama Population Predictions using Linear Regression')
plt.xlabel('Year')
plt.ylabel('Population')
plt.xticks(final_df['Year'])
plt.show()



from prophet import Prophet

# Prepare data frame for Prophet
df_prophet = df[['Year', 'Population']]
df_prophet = df_prophet.rename(columns={"Year": "ds", "Population": "y"})

# Train Prophet model
model = Prophet()
model.fit(df_prophet)

# Make future dataframe
future_df = model.make_future_dataframe(periods=100, freq='Y')

# Make predictions
forecast = model.predict(future_df)

# Plot predictions
model.plot(forecast)
plt.title('Kikuhama Population Predictions using FB Prophet')
plt.xlabel('Year')
```

```
plt.ylabel('Population')
plt.show()
```