

IMPACTS OF POPULATION MOBILITY ON CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

By *Kiyomi Morioka*
Associate Professor of Sociology
Tokyo University of Education
and *Sonoko Kumagai*
Graduate Student (MA)
Tokyo University of Education

This paper was read at the 25th Annual Convention of the Japanese Association for Religious Studies, Tokyo, October 2, 1966.

Purpose of Study

Clarification of geographical distribution of contemporary religious practices and its explanation by means of historical, economic and social factors appear to be a dominant approach among the sociological studies of religion in Europe, particularly in France.¹ This approach is, precisely speaking, in the field of ecology of religion, rather than in that of sociology of religion. The ecology of religion inquires into the geographical distribution of religious groups, group members and religious practices, and delineates its conditions and religious consequences. Therefore, the ecology of religion ought to include, in addition to the problems covered by European scholars, a

1. F. Boulard, *An Introduction to Religious Sociology*, Transl. by M. J. Jackson, London, Darton, Longman, and Todd, 1960. S. Anzai, "Religious Practices and Their Socio-Economic Backgrounds," *Journal of Religious Studies*, No. 173 (1962), pp. 73-93.

research on the influence on religious groups brought about by the increase or decrease, or the influx or the outflow, of population, and by the changes of transportation facilities.² This paper attempts to analyze one of the most crucial problems to the contemporary religions, viz., the influences exerted on local religious bodies by the population mobility caused by the recent rapid growth of Japan's economy. Through this attempt, we hope to make a meaningful contribution to the development of ecological studies of religion in Japan.

We have chosen member churches of the United Church of Christ in Japan as the object of our study for three reasons: First, our conception is applicable to their materials; second, their materials are of such a quality as to permit a scientific analysis, and finally, their materials were accessible to us.

Materials and Methods of Research

Our present task is to perform a study of Christian churches in a limited area with the intention mentioned above, while postponing a large-scale or nation-wide survey to another occasion. Then, the choice of the area becomes the first question to solve. The following three criteria were set up and applied in selecting our field of research:

- i. Districts where population mobility shows contrasting differences. This criterion will facilitate to discover the relations between church membership and population size of a given district.
- ii. Districts adjoining one another, rather than those scat-

2. David O. Moberg, *The Church as a Social Institution: The Sociology of American Religion*, New York, Prentice-Hall, 1962, pp. 44-47.

tered over a wide area. Adjacent districts are deemed helpful because the common background they would have breaks through the different types of population mobility.

- iii. Districts in and around Tokyo. Field surveys to supplement the quantitative observations can be conducted with ease because the present writers are living in Tokyo.

We selected the districts along the Chūō Line, a major commuter railway that runs through downtown Tokyo, its western suburbs, and the back country areas, as they sufficed the three criteria mentioned above. To them, we added the eastern section of Tokyo, so that an industrial district would be represented. Our field is thus composed of six districts, which are indicated by alphabetical signs as shown below and on Table I.

1. The City of Tokyo
 - a. Industrial District
Kōtō-ku, Sumida-ku, Katsushika-ku, Edogawa-ku
 - b. Central Business District
Chiyoda-ku, Shinjuku-ku
 - c. Residential District
Nakano-ku, Suginami-ku
2. The Suburbs of Tokyo
 - d. Tama counties, including the cities
3. Back Country
 - e. Yamanashi District
Yamanashi Prefecture
 - f. Nagano District
Nagano Prefecture

As a common-sense consideration of these adjoining six districts will easily show, they differ remarkably in terms of population mobility. Within this area, there are 172 churches and preaching centers affiliated with the United Church of Christ in Japan.

The indices of measuring the growth of a Christian church may widely vary in accordance with one's interest and viewpoint. The opinions that the growth of a church is subjected to the decision of God transcending human knowledge, or that religion is a matter of the individual's inner spiritual life and and is not to be measured by external manifestation, are quite valuable from certain points of view. The present study, however, places these opinions aside, and deals with the growth of a church only in terms of human and external indices. Among external indicators are the sum of offerings, the number of the newly baptized members, the number of catechumens, the frequency and kinds of meetings held and the number of participants therein, the number of church school students, the number of communicant members, and so on. Of all these, the last named is the most basic, because the sum of offerings depends largely on it, and the newly baptized members and catechumens either immediately or eventually become communicant members. The present paper, therefore, makes use of the number of communicant members in order to represent the growth of a church.

An annual report with a definite form is submitted to the United Church of Christ in Japan from each member church and preaching center. This report provides us with relevant information including the number of communicant members.

Part A of the report gives the number of various kinds of members and of participants by types of activities, and Part B informs on finance. Part A, then, concerns us here. We made use of the annual reports between 1960 and 1964, thanks to the good offices of the Reverend Ryōzō Hara at the Research Institute on the Mission of the Church, the United Church of Christ in Japan.

Of 172 churches and preaching centers in the area, we identified 132 (76.7 percent) which submitted reports for all the five consecutive years (see Table I-A), and limited the objects of our analyses to them in order to maintain comparability of the data. Thereupon, we tried to get hold of the qualitative trend of the districts rather than that of each local church. The ratio of the analyzable bodies against the total was 53.9 percent in district a, 94.7 percent in district b, 87.5 percent in district c, 64.1 percent in district d, 80.0 percent in district e, and 84.8 percent in district f. Since the ratios for districts a and d are relatively low, we must be careful in interpreting their data. However, an examination of the founding dates by ten-year periods (see Table I-B) proves that the analyzable bodies well represent the distribution of the total, except those local bodies founded later than 1956.³ Then, little danger is involved in an attempt to see the general trend through the data at our disposal.

3. We eliminated all those churches and preaching centers founded later than 1961 from our sample, because we confined our analysis to those that submitted complete reports from 1960 to 1964. Therefore, it is an unavoidable limitation of the present study, that the bodies founded later than 1956 are not well represented.

Analysis

The present paper attempts to grasp the growth of Christian churches with the aid of the index of the number of communicant members. The increase or the decrease of the members is represented by the balance of the number of members of the year N and that of the year N plus 1, and this balance is attributable to the activities of the members in the year N rather than in the year N plus 1. Therefore, the ratio of the increase or decrease is designated by the percentage of the actual number of the increase or the decrease against the number of the members in the year N . If we compare 1960 and 1964 and identify the growth rate for each district, the actual number of increase or decrease shall be contrasted against the district total of communicant members of the four consecutive years between 1960 and 1963. The totals are shown in the leftmost column of Table II. On the basis of this number, we calculated the district average of communicant members per year, the average membership of a local body, and then the district average of growth or contraction of a local body for the four years. The central column of Table II shows these figures.

First, the average number of communicant members indicates that the size of a church varies remarkably according to districts. The churches in the central business district are the biggest (170 members on the average), and are followed by the churches in the residential and the industrial districts with a considerable interval (90 members on the average). The churches in the suburbs are even smaller (64 members), and finally, the ones in the back country area are the smallest

(54-50 members). Thus, the size of churches shows a gradient with the peak in the central business district which lowers toward the peripheral agrarian area. In explaining such a gradient, we may take into account factors like the different developmental stage of each district, the difference in the founding date of the churches, and the size and the population density of the territory of the churches.

Second, in terms of the four years' cumulative changes in the size of a church, the suburbs record the largest increase (14 members per church), which is followed by the residential district (an increase of 11 members), whereas the industrial district is slightly directed toward decrease. The central business district records a decrease of 5 members per church, and the back country area a decrease of 2-3 members. When we calculate the increase or decrease per one hundred members in each district, this point becomes more apparent: the increase in the suburbs and the decrease in the back country area are quite remarkable (see the rightmost column of Table II). Let us travel on the Chūō Line from Tokyo Station. We successively pass by big downtown churches with definitely decreasing membership, relatively well-built churches of the residential district in which membership was markedly increasing until recent times, smaller but rapidly developing churches of the suburban area, and smallest churches of the back country area with a considerable loss of membership.

Such is a comparison of the churches in the six districts seen through the increase and the decrease of membership during the five consecutive years. The annual increase or decrease of membership is, of course, the balance of the in-

crease and the decrease of the succeeding years. We classified the increase and the decrease according to their causes, and a comparative list of the cumulative numbers for five years by districts and causes. Among the causes of increase, namely baptism, moving-in, confirmation, and revival of inactive members, the first two are much more numerous than others. Among the causes of decrease are death, moving-out, and drop-out, which are all important quantitatively. Moving-out and drop-out are alike disappearance from membership of a church, but the former is formally transferred to another Christian church, while the latter is not. The drop-out is so treated in cases when one has neglected duties as a church member for three years or longer. This is in most cases the drop-out not only from a particular church but also from Christianity as such. The main avenue leading to the drop-out may be one's departure from the community where his church is located.

Increase (or decrease) of population is usually classified into natural and social increase. Natural increase is the balance of birth and death, and social increase that of influx and outflow. When this classification is applied to growth and decline of church membership, natural increase means the balance of baptism and death, and social increase that of moving-in and moving-out of church members, or that of moving-in and moving-out plus drop-out. By assorting the causes of increase or decrease into these two kinds, we can study the changing size of the churches in each district with more precision. In order to facilitate our observation, we prepared Table III, where cumulative numbers for five years by causes of increase and decrease are noted, coupled with their percentages against the total

membership of the four consecutive years from 1960 to 1963. Table IV was compiled on the basis of Table III so that the contrast of the two kinds of increase becomes clearer.

We refer to Table IV first. The central business district (3.4 percent) and the residential district (4.0 percent) show lower rates of natural increase than the suburbs (5.6 percent), the back country area (4.0-5.8 percent) and the industrial district (4.8 percent). The central business district and the suburbs are placed at the opposite extremes in this regard. Referring to Table III, we may well assume that the different rates of natural increase depend on the number of the baptized, as the death rate does not vary greatly anywhere. The number of the baptized per 100 church members is the smallest in the central business district (4.1), the highest in the suburban (6.6) and the back country (6.2-6.7) areas, and in between in the residential (4.7) and the industrial (5.4) districts. The aforementioned loss of membership in the back country area, which took place in spite of the high rate of baptism, i.e., the innate vitality of reproducing Christians, may be explicable only in terms of a greater social decrease.

The greatest social decrease is revealed in the back country in contrast to the most remarkable social increase in the suburbs. As is obvious in Table III, the influx is quite distinguished in the suburbs (6.4 percent), while the ratio is much lower in the industrial district (1.4 percent), the central business district (2.1 percent), and the back country area (1.7-2.2 percent). On the other hand, the largest outflow is recorded in the back country area (2.8-3.7 percent), and the smallest in the industrial district (1.1 percent). While the

drop-out is the most conspicuous in the industrial district (2.3 percent), it is much less in the central business district (0.2 percent). To sum up, the suburban area has the greatest social increase due to the high rate of influx, and, contrastingly, the back country area has a radical social decrease caused by a marked outflow. The decrease in the industrial district must primarily be ascribed to the high ratio of drop-out. In the central business district, influx and outflow plus drop-out are in equilibrium, so that there is neither increase nor decrease worthy of note. In the residential district, however, the number of influx exceeds that of outflow plus drop-out, so as to record a social increase.

The balance of natural increase and social increase must be equal to the total increase. However, the figures on the leftmost column of Table III which show the total increase and those on the rightmost column of Table IV which indicate the balance are far from being identical. This is because a significant difference between the two kinds of figures is noticeable in the annual reports from individual churches and preaching centers. The difference is assumed to be derived from the tendency of ministers to report the increase accurately and the decrease inadequately. Hence, the leftmost column of Table III is more reliable than the rightmost column of Table IV. Making little reference to the latter, we can summarize our analyses as follows.

The decrease in the back country area, to begin with, is not because of the low rate of baptism. It is rather high there, and yet the baptized move into the metropolitan areas, thus causing a large number of cases of outflow and drop-out. On

the contrary, the decrease in the central business district is due to the lower rate of baptism, together with the relatively high rate of outflow. In the suburban area, since the numbers of baptism and moving-in alike are large, the total church membership is on a steady growth. In the residential district, the tendency is the same as in the suburbs, but the growth rate is lower. In the industrial district, though baptisms are not few in number, drop-outs are numerous, and consequently the total membership is on the decrease.

Relationship to Population Mobility of the Community

The growth of Christian churches observed in terms of increase or decrease of the communicants has, it is assumed from the foregoing analyses, a close relationship to population mobility of the respective communities. The relationship is such that population mobility of the communities is the independent variable and the growth of Christian churches indicated by the number of communicants is the dependent variable. There may, of course, be several intermediary variables, but it is hard to assume that the causality between the two variables is reversed, and that these two are dependent variables of any other basic factor. Therefore, it must be examined how close a relationship exists between the two.

The local community corresponding to a particular Christian church is the area where its members are numerous and for which it is evangelistically responsible. But, it is difficult to delineate such an area for each of the 132 churches and preaching centers. Moreover, such an area cuts across the boundaries of local municipalities which are governmental

statistic units, and hence it is virtually impossible to compose statistical data on population mobility for each evangelistic area. Thus for convenience' sake, we regarded the local municipality in which a church exists as the local community representing the evangelistic area of the church.

When the aforementioned operational definition is applied, how great is the discrepancy between the local municipality and the evangelistic area of a church? A clue to examine the gap between them is provided by the geographical distribution of the officers of a church, which we can secure from the annual reports. Table V shows the distribution of the churches classified into four groups (less than 25 percent, less than 50 percent, less than 75 percent, and 75 percent or more) by the percentages of the officers who live within the boundary of the municipality containing the site of a church. In the back country area, residence of the officers is concentrated within the local municipalities of the churches. This suggests that members' residences are concentrated in the evangelistic area of a church. In the suburbs and the industrial district as well, the officers' concentration in the local community is relatively marked. But, in the residential district, that ratio is at about the 50 percent level, and in the central business district it is definitely lower. We used the total of population of all the local municipalities concerned in each district as the background of population of Christians. If we define the local community in this broad sense, the ratio of the in-community residence of officers must become higher than shown on Table V. Therefore, the discrepancy between the evangelistic area and the local municipality may be con-

sidered smaller. Nonetheless, the low relationship between the range of the officers' residence and the municipality in the central business district demands a special prudence in examining the growth or decline of churches there in terms of population mobility.

Table VI shows the growth rates of the Christian churches by years and districts contrasted with those of the total population of the municipalities in which the churches exist. The growth rate of the Christian churches as well as that of the total population are the highest in the suburbs, and yet the latter is even greater than the former. This implies that further development of the Christian churches in the suburban area may well be expected, notwithstanding all the progress that has been achieved. In the residential district, where the growth rate of the church membership is next high to the suburban area, the increase is larger than that of the total population. This is suggestive of the affinity to Christianity of the white-collar workers who constitute a majority of the moving-in population into the residential district. In the back country areas, where the ratio of the decrease of the church membership is the highest, the total population remains almost the same with no sign of decrease. But if we observe the age composition of the population of this area, we are reminded of the salient fact that the outflows occur mostly among the younger generation. It is the outflow of the younger generation that is linked to the moving-out and drop-out of Christians and leads to the decrease of the church membership in this area.⁴ In the central

4. Speaking in terms of age composition of members, Christian churches in

business district, both the church membership and the total population are decreasing, but the former's ratio of decrease is not as high as that of the latter. This coincides with the fact that a majority of the downtown church members are assumed to be living outside of the municipalities (wards) where their churches are located. Finally, the growth rate of population in the industrial district is higher than that in the residential district, and yet the increase rate of the church membership is by far lower than that in the residential district, the size of a church in the industrial district remaining almost unchanged. This is indicative of the tendency that the moving-in population into this district is less congenial to Christianity, contrary to those who move into the residential district.

Conclusions

We have found that a causal relationship exists between the population mobility of the local municipality and the mobility of the Christian church membership, although the extent of this relationship depends upon a number of intermediary variables such as the degree of geographical concentration of church members and the social characteristics of moving-in and moving-out population in terms of social class and age composition. Our investigation had started in the form of a case study of a Christian church in Yamanashi Prefecture which we reported at the 23rd Annual Convention of the Japanese

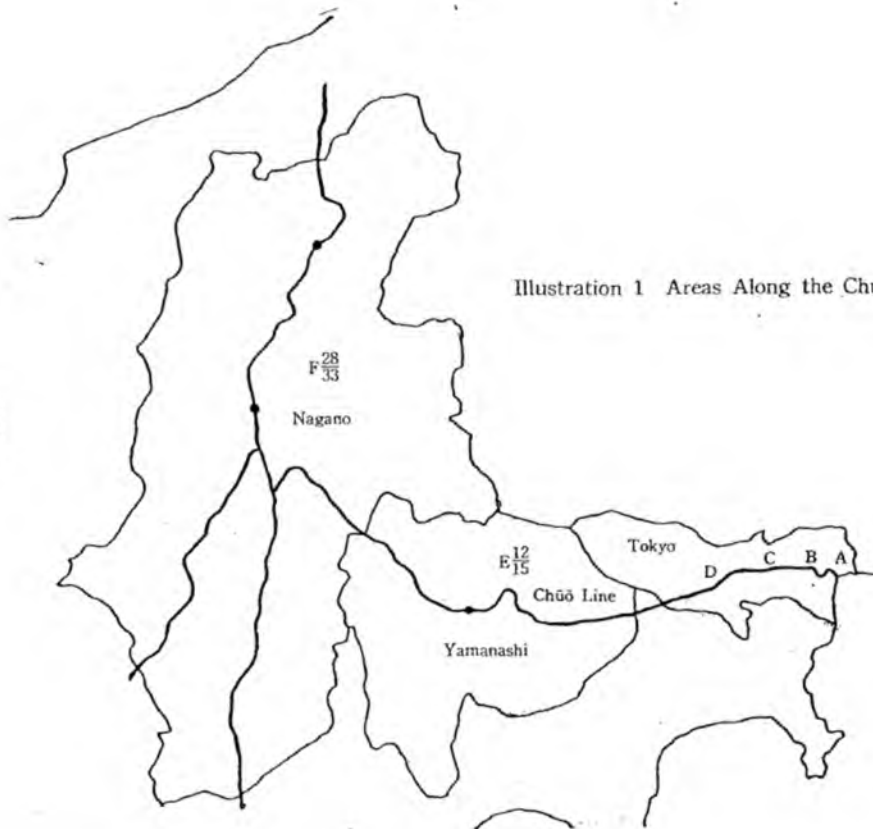
Japan are primarily supported by the youth and the young adult, and characterized by the fact that the average age of members is much younger than that of other religious bodies. See Department of Religion, Bureau of Research, Ministry of Education (ed.), *Analyses of Research Findings on Typology*, 1962, pp. 46-47.

Association for Religious Studies.⁵ With the conclusion of this study as a hypothesis, it has expanded the object of investigation to all the churches along the Chūō Line area, applying quantitative analyses to the materials. We are in process of pursuing similar examinations upon the number of Sunday service participants and of Sunday school attendants, in order to establish the aforesaid conclusion firmly. We plan also to observe the data for a longer period since 1955 for the same purpose.

We would recommend to the United Church of Christ in Japan to encourage the regular submission of an exact annual report, and to reconsider its forms with the intention to use it for a long-term observation of the growth of the Christian church, in addition to its use as materials for yearbook compilation. Finally, we would say that similar studies on other religious groups will be possible if appropriate materials are provided.

5. Kiyomi Morioka, "Pastoral Form and its Changes in a Protestant Church in a Small City," *Journal of Religious Studies*, No. 181, 1965, pp.161-162.

Illustration 1 Areas Along the Chuo Line.



- I. The City of Tokyo
 - A Industrial Area
 - B Down town Business Area
 - C Residential Area
- II. The Suburbs of Tokyo
 - D Tama Counties
- III. The Back Country Area
 - E Yamanashi Pref.
 - F Nagano Pref.

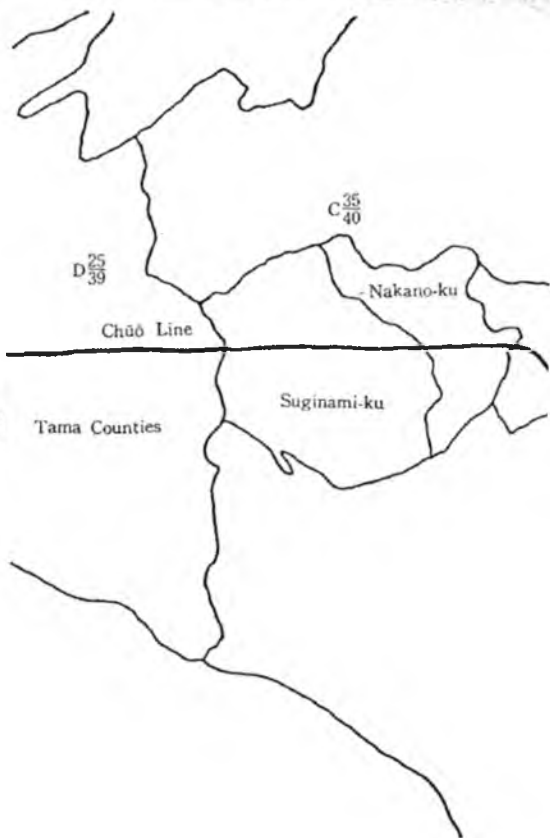




Illustration 2 The City of Tokyo

Impacts of Population Mobility on Christian Churches

Table I—A. Distribution of Churches (Annual Reports)

	Total	Annual Reports 5 years	Annual Reports less than 4 years	No Annual Reports
A Industrial District	26(8)	14(2)	11(6)	1
Sumida-ku	5	4	1	
Kōtō-ku	7(3)	1	6(3)	
Katsushika-ku	8(4)	5(2)	2(2)	1
Edogawa-ku	6(1)	4	2(1)	
B Central Business District	19(1)	18(1)	1	
Chiyoda-ku	4	4		
Shinjuku-ku	15(1)	14(1)	1	
C Residential District	40(3)	35(1)	3(2)	2
Nakano-ku	14(1)	11	1(1)	2
Suginami-ku	26(3)	24(1)	2(1)	
D Suburban District	39(8)	25(2)	12(6)	2
E Back Country (Yamanashi)	15(1)	12	3(1)	
F Back Country (Nagano)	33(5)	28(2)	5(3)	
Total	172(26)	132(8)	35(18)*	5

The figures in parentheses indicate preaching centers.

* Seven of 18 preaching centers were founded after 1961.

Table I—B. Distribution of Churches (Founding Date)

		Until 1983	1886 -1895	1896 -1905	1906 -1915	1916 -1925	1926 -1935	1936 -1945	1946 1955	1956 -1965	Unknown	Total
All the churches in the area	A Industrial District		1	1		4	3	1	14(7)	2(1)		26(8)
	B Central Business District	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	7(1)			19(1)
	C Residential District	4	1	1	1	4	8	6	13(1)	2(2)		40(3)
	D Suburban District		1	1	2		3	2(1)	21(3)	9(4)		39(8)
	E Back Country (Yamanashi)	1	2	4		2	1		2	3(1)		15(1)
	F Back Country (Nagano)	3	7	2	4	2(1)	4	1	6(2)	3(2)	1	33(5)
	Total	10	14	10	9	15(1)	20	11(1)	63(14)	19(10)	1	172(26)
Percentage	5.8	8.1	5.8	5.2	8.7	11.6	6.4	36.6	11.0	0.6	100.0	
Churches analyzed	A Industrial District		1	1		2	2		8(2)			14(2)
	B Central Business District	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	7(1)			18(1)
	C Residential District	4		1	1	4	8	6	11(1)			35(1)
	D Suburban District				2		2	2(1)	15(1)	4		25(2)
	E Back Country (Yamanashi)	1	2	3		2	1		2	1		12
	F Back Country (Nagano)	3	7	2	3	2(1)	4	1	4(1)	1	1	28(2)
	Total	10	12	8	7	13(1)	18	10(1)	47(6)	6	1	132(8)
Percentage	7.6	9.1	6.1	5.3	9.8	13.6	7.6	35.6	4.5	0.8	100.0	

The figures in parentheses indicate preaching centers.

Table II. Changes of Church Membership by Districts

(Δ indicates decrease)

	1960-1963 Cumulative	1960-1963 Average per year		1960-1964	
	Total of communicants	Communicants per churches	Increase per churches	Increase per 100 members	
A Industrial District	5,022	1,255.5	89.7	Δ 0.7	Δ 0.8
B Central Business District	12,210	3,052.5	169.6	Δ 5.1	Δ 3.0
C Residential District	12,838	3,209.5	91.7	10.5	11.5
D Suburban District	6,394	1,598.5	63.9	14.2	22.2
E Back Country (Yamanashi)	2,606	651.5	54.3	Δ 3.2	Δ 5.9
F Back Country (Nagano)	5,600	1,400.0	50.0	Δ 2.0	Δ 4.0

Table III. Changes Analyzed by Causes, 1960-1964 (Cumulative)

		Increase or Decrease(Δ)	Baptism Moving-in Others			Death Moving-out Drop-out and others		
Actual numbers	A	Δ10	270	71	9	32	57	113
	B	Δ92	503	254	48	87	220	30
	C	369	608	437	59	93	275	101
	D	356	423	409	22	65	131	26
	E	Δ39	161	45	14	35	73	50
	F	Δ55	376	125	18	49	208	53
Percentage against 4 yrs. accumulation	A	Δ0.2	5.4	1.4	0.2	0.6	1.1	2.3
	B	Δ0.8	4.1	2.1	0.4	0.7	1.8	0.2
	C	2.9	4.7	3.4	0.5	0.7	2.1	0.8
	D	5.6	6.6	6.4	0.3	1.0	2.0	1.2
	E	Δ1.5	6.2	1.7	0.5	1.3	2.8	1.9
	F	Δ1.0	6.7	2.2	0.3	0.9	3.7	0.9

Table IV. Natural Increase and Social Increase, 1960-1964

(Δ indicates decrease)

	National Increase	Social Increase		Increase and decrease
	(a) baptism death	(b) moving-in moving-out	(c) mov.-in - mov.-out (+ drop-out)	Ⓐ+Ⓒ (Ⓐ+Ⓒ)
A Industrial District	4.8	0.3	Δ2.0	2.8 (5.1)
B Central Business District	3.4	0.3	0.1	3.5 (3.7)
C Residential District	4.0	1.3	0.6	4.6 (5.3)
D Suburban District	5.6	4.4	3.2	8.8 (10.0)
E Back Country (Yamanashi)	4.9	Δ1.1	Δ3.0	1.9 (3.8)
F Back Country (Nagano)	5.8	Δ1.5	Δ2.4	3.4 (4.3)

Table V. Relationship Between Christian Churches
and Corresponding Municipalities
(Ratio of In-Community Resident Officers
of Churches)

District Percentage	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total
under 25%		9	7	3		1	20
under 50%	3	7	12	3	1	1	27
under 75%	6	2	10	8	4	1	31
over 75%	5		6	11	7	25	54
Total	14	18	35	25	12	28	132

Table VI. Comparison of Growth Rates of Church
Membership and District Population
(Δ indicates decrease)

		Member- ship	Increase	Inc. rate	Population	Increase	Inc. rate	
A	1960	1, 178	74	6. 2	1, 376, 213	37, 167	2. 7	
	Industrial District	1961	1, 252	24	1. 9	1, 413, 380	35, 597	2. 5
		1962	1, 276	40	3. 1	1, 449, 927	35, 702	2. 4
		1963	1, 316	Δ 148	Δ 11. 2	1, 485, 629	26, 886	1. 8
		1964	1, 168			1, 512, 517		
B	1960	2, 883	228	7. 9	530, 634	2, 854	0. 5	
	Central Business District	1961	3, 111	Δ 1	Δ 0. 0	533, 488	Δ 3, 556	Δ 0. 7
		1962	3, 110	Δ 4	Δ 0. 1	529, 932	Δ 2, 423	Δ 0. 4
		1963	3, 106	Δ 315	Δ 10. 1	527, 509	Δ 9, 110	Δ 1. 7
		1964	2, 791			518, 399		
C	1960	2, 977	156	5. 2	838, 570	20, 212	2. 4	
	Residential District	1961	3, 133	112	3. 6	858, 782	13, 148	1. 5
		1962	3, 245	238	7. 3	871, 930	10, 445	1. 1
		1963	3, 483	Δ 137	Δ 3. 9	882, 385	Δ 5, 119	Δ 0. 5
		1964	3, 346			877, 266		
D	1960	1, 464	50	3. 4	914, 788	65, 128	7. 1	
	Suburban District	1961	1, 514	118	7. 7	979, 916	83, 530	8. 5
		1962	1, 632	152	9. 3	1, 063, 446	92, 893	8. 7
		1963	1, 784	36	2. 0	1, 156, 339	147, 113	12. 7
		1964	1, 820			1, 303, 472		
E	1960	679	Δ 7	Δ 1. 0	375, 850	2, 337	0. 6	
	Back Country (Yamanashi)	1961	672	Δ 37	Δ 5. 5	378, 187	2, 636	0. 6
		1962	635	Δ 15	Δ 2. 3	380, 823	2, 771	0. 7
		1963	620	20	3. 2	383, 594	2, 553	0. 6
		1964	640			386, 147		
F	1960	1, 408	Δ 7	Δ 0. 5	971, 913	1, 744	0. 1	
	Back Country (Nagano)	1961	1, 401	6	0. 4	973, 657	1, 987	0. 2
		1962	1, 407	Δ 23	Δ 1. 6	975, 640	4, 683	0. 4
		1963	1, 384	Δ 31	Δ 2. 2	980, 323		
		1964	1, 353					