Population Distribution and Characteristics of Cho and Aza in the Tokyo Wards

KUSANO Kuniaki

This paper focuses on the 23 wards of Tokyo and uses two types of small-area statistical data, cho and aza and basic unit blocks, to capture population distribution and its differences, while also analyzing the characteristics of areas where such differences occur. Basic unit blocks, compared to cho and aza, can capture more localized population distributions, making extreme values more likely and potentially resulting in differences in geographic population distribution patterns. Furthermore, an analysis of the unevenness of population distribution within cho and aza showed that the number of people within a cho and aza had an influence. Based on cluster analysis, regional classification can be divided into large clusters, medium clusters, small clusters, and distinctive clusters, with most areas of the 23 wards of Tokyo belonging to large clusters. It was also found that regions with high coefficients of variation tend to have lower population densities.

Keywords: cho and aza, basic unit blocks, population distribution, coefficient of variation, Tokyo wards