

Table 16.6
Group averages by cluster analysis.

Group	DID pop- ulation/ 1000 people	DID pop- ulation density ppha	Car owner- ship per house- hold	Average quantity of petrol (litres)	% of house- holds driving to work	Average house- hold floor space (m ²)	Average land price per m ² (yen)	Percentage of households within 500 m of local facilities						
								Community centres	Parks and gardens	Railway stations	Hospitals and clinics	Banking facilities and post office	Day-care centre for the elderly	Convenience stores
	1995	1995	1995	1996– 1998	1995	1998	1999	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998
A	5284.8	123.3	0.6	167.5	14.3	59.6	8167.5	78.5	84.2	44.7	94.7	85.1	25.7	87.9
B	1837.8	91.6	0.9	284	24.8	70.6	3519.4	44.7	72.7	26.7	82.2	63.7	13.4	73.6
C	773.5	75.1	1.1	401.8	38.1	74.8	2395.8	69.5	71.2	15.3	72.2	60.4	6	69.5
D	231.8	55.2	1.5	555.4	56.9	100.5	1603.6	71.9	66.8	11.2	66.3	58.7	6.8	59.1
E	245.6	55.2	1.4	552.3	50.3	90.1	1709.4	28.4	35.7	12.3	54.8	50.4	4.5	52.5
Avg.	728.3	66.2	1.3	476.6	45.4	86.4	2281.5	53.8	58.3	15.4	66.4	57.8	7.3	61.8

Characteristics of each city group (Table 16.6)

The cities of Group A (the two mega cities, Tokyo and Osaka) are high density (about 123 persons per hectare in DIDs) and have high levels of accessibility to all facilities. The level of car ownership and use are low, and public transport is well developed and used.

The semi-mega cities in Group B (consisting of five cities) have an average population density of about 92 persons per hectare. Accessibility to local facilities is lower than that of Group A but higher than Groups C–E. Car ownership and use are also lower than in Groups C–E.

Group C (made up of 12 cities) have an average population density of about 75 persons per hectare, with a higher level of petrol use, which is to be expected with higher car ownership and use than Groups A and B. Accessibility to community centres is higher than Group B, which may be affected by the particular circumstances of Group C cities.

The two other groups, Groups D (consisting of 13 cities) and E (17 cities) have almost identical average population densities of about 55 persons per hectare, but have varying levels of accessibility to facilities. Group D has much higher levels of accessibility to community centres than Group E (72% of

Figure 16.16
The scatter plot and five groups by cluster analysis.

