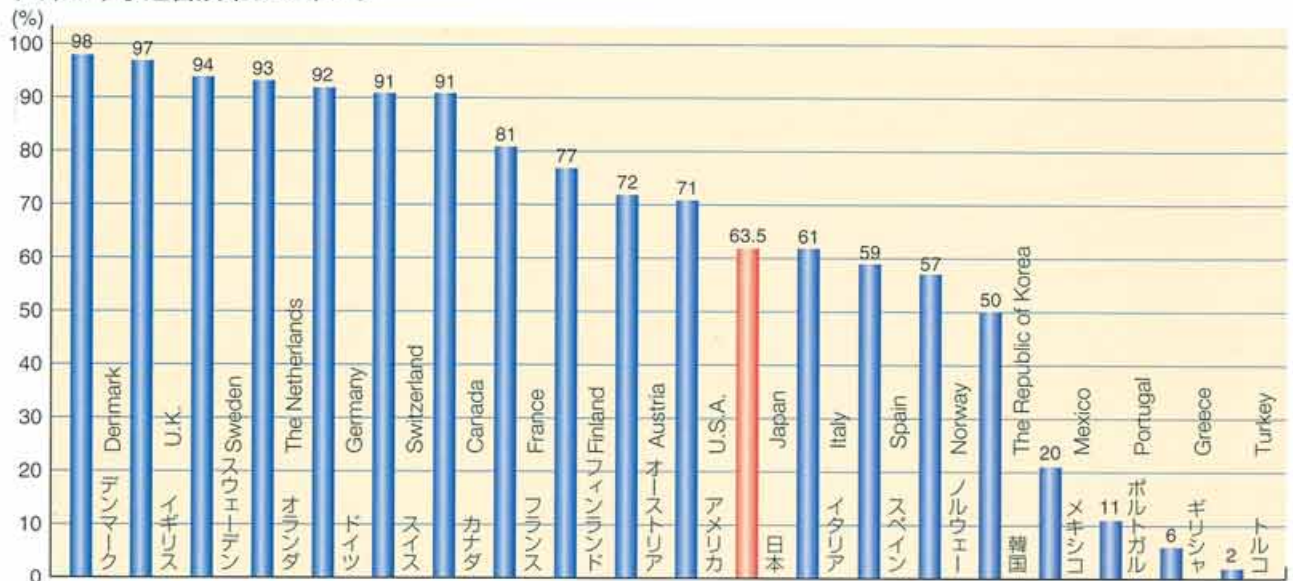


# Sewage Works Data at a Glance

## 目で見る下水道のデータ

Percentage of Sewered Population of Major Countries  
世界の下水道普及率ランキング



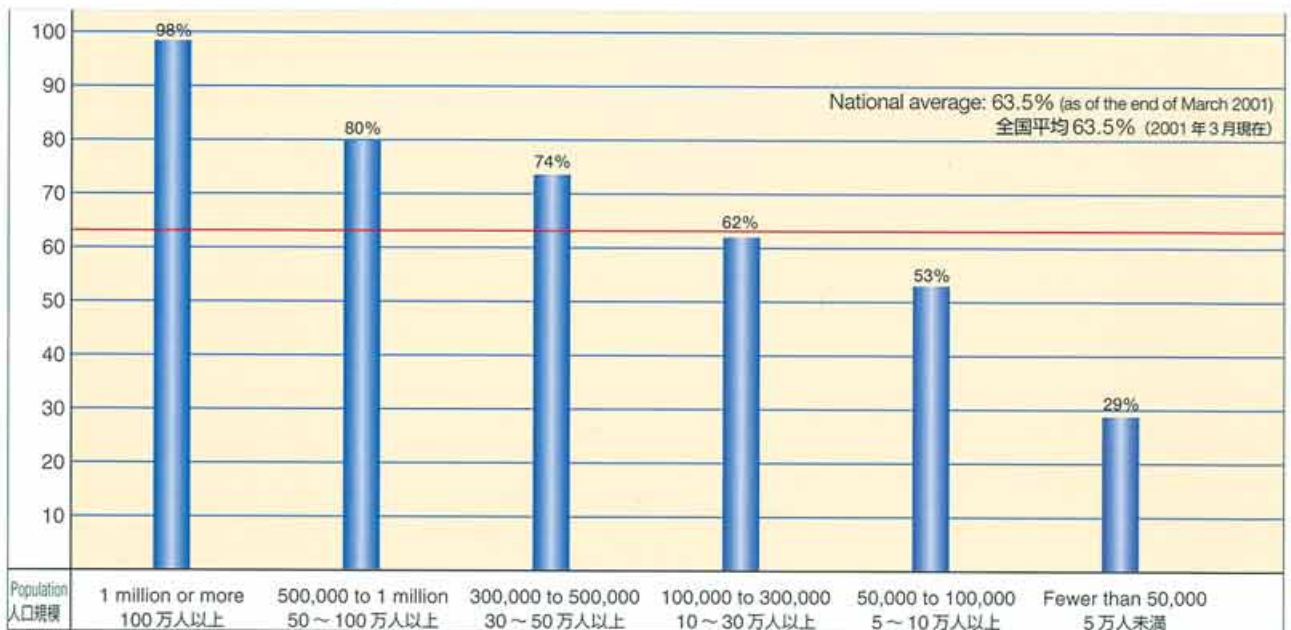
22. Source: OECD ENVIRONMENTAL DATA (overseas data only). 出典：諸外国のデータは OECD ENVIRONMENTAL DATA より引用

Sewage works in Japan have been developed due to the construction of wastewater treatment plants and installation of sewer pipes have progressed simultaneously. As a result, all the sewage treatment facilities in Japan have adopted a secondary treatment. Since achieving 63.5% in fiscal 2001, percentage of sewered population in Japan has continuously grown, reaching one of the highest levels in the world.

日本の下水道は、短期間に下水処理場と管きょ施設を並行しながら構築し、普及してきました。この結果、日本の下水処理はすべて高級処理となっています。2001年度には63.5%の普及率に達し、欧米先進諸国の水準に追いつきつつあります。

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Percentage of Sewered Population According to Population (Japan)  
都市規模別の下水道普及率(日本)



Source: Japanese Sewer Systems 2001. 出典：日本の下水道 (2001)

Percentage of sewered population differs greatly between large cities and small cities and towns. While the percentage in cities with a population of 1 million or more exceeds 90%, the percentage in towns of less than 50,000 people is a low of 27%. Narrowing this gap remains a challenge for future sewage works in Japan.

わが国では、大都市と地方都市の整備状況に大きな格差があり、政令指定都市が90%を超える一方、人口5万人未満の都市では27%の普及にとどまっており、今後の課題となっています。





## Current Status of and Future Objectives of Sewage Works in Japan わが国の下水道の現況と整備目標

Sewerage systems in Japan have been constructed under a series of eight Five/Seven-Year Programs for Sewerage Construction. Through these programs, we were gradually able to reach our major objectives, such as setting up flood control measures in large cities and improving the living environment by wastewater collection systems in the cities. On the other hand, regional gap in percentage of sewered population remain considerably between large cities with a population of 1 million or more and small towns and villages where fewer than 50,000 people live. More sewerage construction to narrow the gap as well as the rehabilitation/renovation of old sewerage systems and up-grading of existing sewerage systems are new challenges for us in the future.

日本の下水道は、8次にわたる下水道整備五（七）箇年計画に基づき整備されてきました。都市内の浸水防除、都市における汚水排除による生活環境の改善といった下水道の目標は次第に達成されつつあります。しかし、人口100万人以上の大都市と5万人未満の中小市町村の間に見られる地域間の格差を解消する下水道整備をはじめ、下水道先進都市で老朽化した施設の改築・更新や既存の下水道システムを高度化させていくことが新たな課題になっています。

