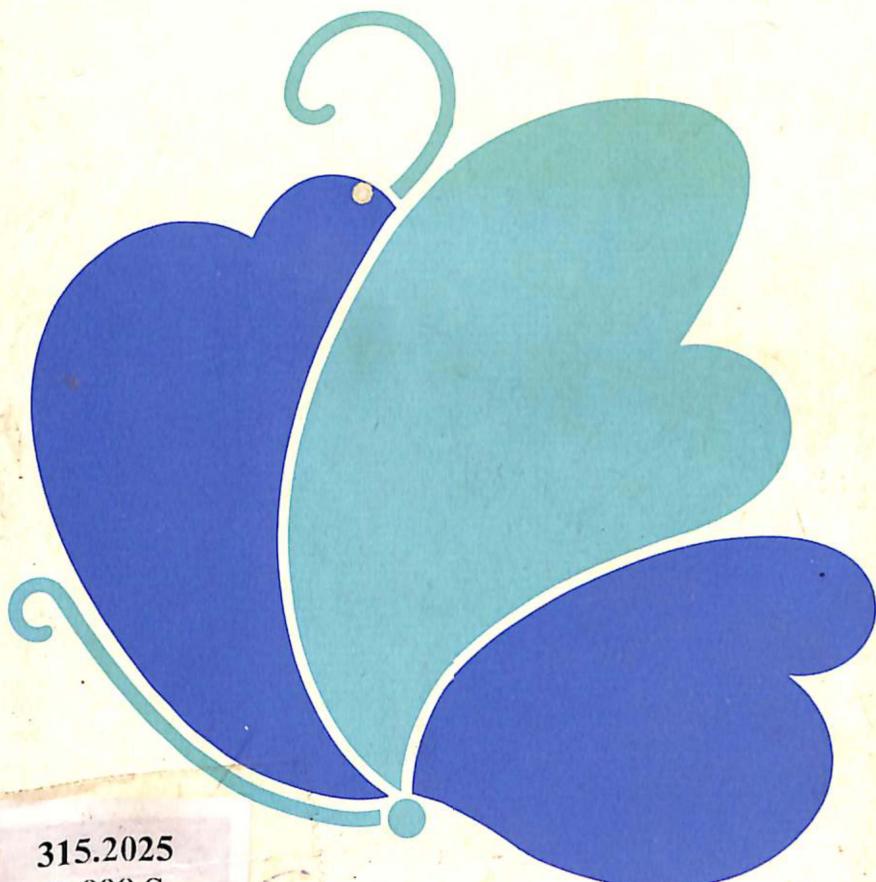


STATISTICAL HANDBOOK OF JAPAN



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STATISTICS, OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER



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STATISTICAL HANDBOOK OF JAPAN

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Edited and Published by
Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister
95, Wakamatsu-cho, Shinjuku-ku
Tokyo, 162

FOREWORD

This statistical handbook is designed to give the people of other lands a brief description of present-day Japan through statistics.

With a descriptive text, tables, charts and photographs, we have endeavoured to portray the actual conditions of modern Japan, covering political, economic, social and cultural fields. The statistical data are mainly based on principal statistical publications presently available, both governmental and private.

For further statistical information on Japan, we recommend reference to the Japan Statistical Yearbook and the Monthly Statistics of Japan.

Taking this opportunity we express our gratitude to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other bodies for the cooperation in the preparation and publication of this handbook.

May, 1974

Tsuguaki Kawamura

Director, Bureau of Statistics
Office of the Prime Minister

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REMARKS

1. The following symbols are used in the tables:
... Data not available
— Nil
0 Less than half of the unit employed
2. Unless otherwise indicated, "year" refers to the calendar year and "fiscal year" refers to the 12 months beginning with April of the year stated.
3. Figures may not add up to the totals because of rounding.



Todai-ji Temple, world's largest wooden structure, in Nara.

1. SHORT HISTORY

Japan's ancient history is covered with the mist of mythology. Though her history is old, Japan is endowed with youthful energy and a vital spirit and is constantly seeking to improve the old and discover the new. Throughout her history, Japan has shown an aptitude for the assimilation of foreign ideas and the adaptation of foreign techniques to her own traditions. Today, Japan is a meeting point between the new and the old, as well as the East and the West, which are fused into a unique harmony. The following short history should be helpful for an understanding of Japan.

THE EARLY JAPANESE: It is well known that life on the Japanese archipelago existed in the neolithic age. The remains

from this period indicate a life of primitive hunting, which lasted for a few thousand years.

Recent excavations and research, however, indicate that the ancient Japanese can be traced back to the palaeolithic age. About a century before Christ a new age of culture dawned in Japan, with wet-rice cultivation. Research so far cannot answer definitively whether the people who lived in Japan in those days were the actual ancestors of the present-day Japanese.

It is probable that the Japanese of today emerged from the mixing of several races.

ANCIENT TIMES: Japanese society was consolidated politically by the beginning of the fourth century. This ancient society was ruled by an Imperial Family and related nobility. The former continues to the present day.

During these early years, Korea and China were the origin for Japan's arts, crafts and learning, on the basis of which Japan's own culture gradually developed. Through Chinese manuscripts, Japan learned the rudiments of medicine, the secrets of the calendar and astronomy, and philosophy. In 538, Buddhism was introduced through China and Korea. Mahayana Buddhism, as well as Shinto, Japan's native religious faith, was an important element in the development of Japanese culture.

Around the beginning of the eighth century, the first history and geography of ancient Japan was compiled. An anthology of poems, the *Manyoshu*, which expressed the sentiments of the people of that time was compiled. One of the oldest novels in the world, the *Genji-monogatari*, was also written at about this time.

The capital of ancient Japan, which had moved from one place to another in the Yamato district (Nara Prefecture), was finally established in Nara city in the eighth century. It was transferred to Kyoto, a few kilometres north of Nara, in the ninth century. Here it survived the vicissitudes of the centuries and remained the

capital until 1868. Visitors to the Nara and Kyoto areas today can still find remains and monuments of the classic civilization which bloomed in earlier days.

THE MEDIEVAL AGES :

During the period from the thirteenth century to the middle of the nineteenth century, the *samurai*, or warriors, held political power, having replaced the nobility. With the rise and fall of *samurai* families, who fought for the political power, the centre of the political scene shifted to Kamakura, then to Kyoto, and finally to Edo (Tokyo).

In 1192, Minamoto Yoritomo, head of the Minamoto clan, defeated the Taira clan after a long series of clashes and established the Shogunate, a military government, at Kamakura and assumed all the administrative power that had previously been in the hands of the Emperor in Kyoto. During the Kamakura period, *Bushido*—the way of the *samurai*—or the ideals of Japanese chivalry,



Mihira, one of twelve divine warriors at Kofuku-ji Temple in Nara.

MODERN AGES: Since the end of the eighteenth century, Japan was under increasing pressure to open her ports to foreign traders. Domestically, there were signs of decay in the feudalistic socio-political system. Finally, in 1854, Japan concluded a treaty of amity with the United States. This was followed by similar treaties with other countries. Thus Japan opened her doors to the rest of the world, signalling an end to nearly 300 years of isolation and the beginning of participation in the world community. These events had a major impact on social and political currents, which were already undermining the foundations of the feudalistic system. The Shogunate collapsed in 1867, and full sovereignty was restored to the Emperor in the following year. The new era was named Meiji.

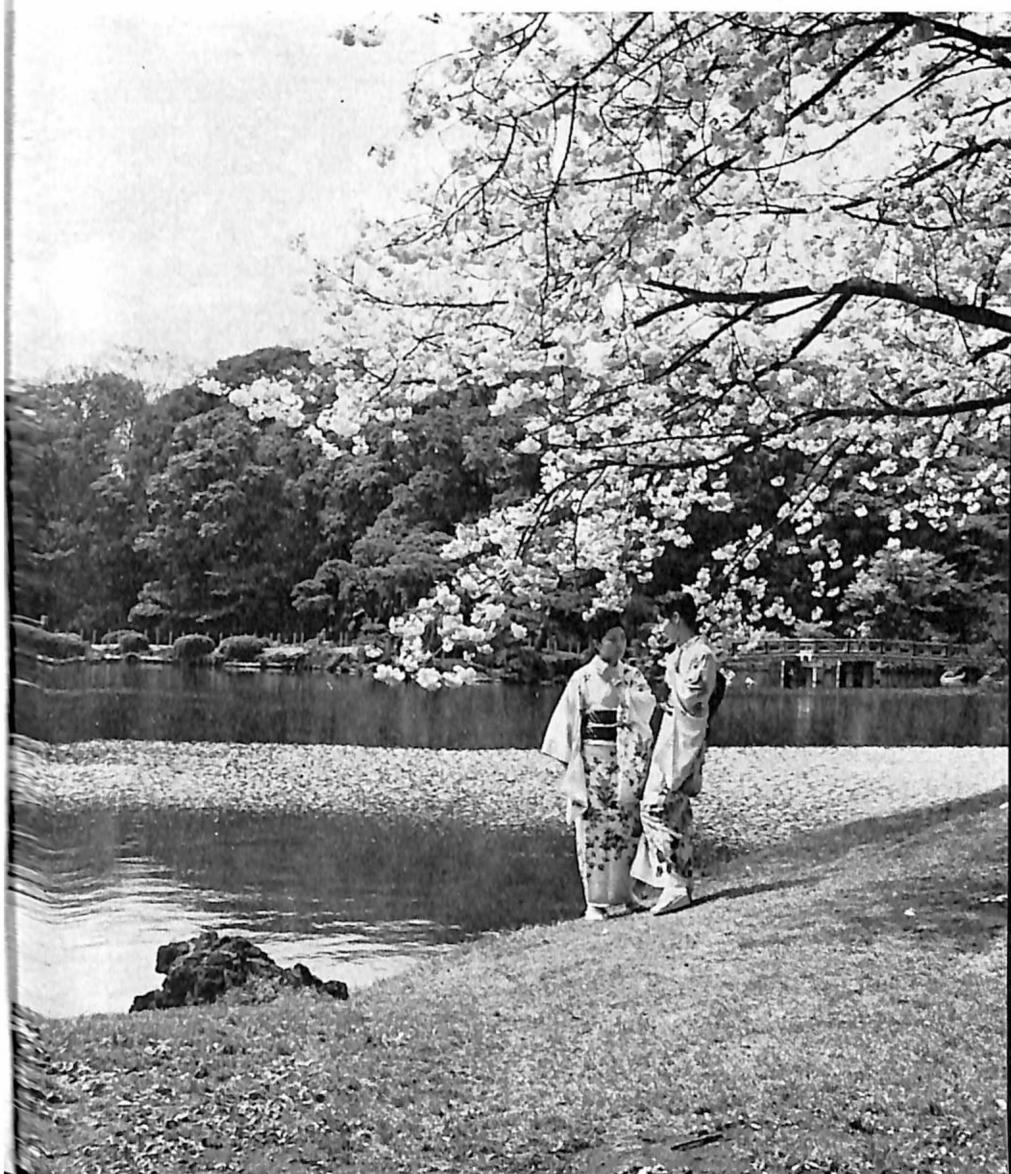
The Meiji Restoration was like the bursting of a dam, behind which had been accumulated the energy of centuries. Japan set out to achieve in only a few decades what had taken the West centuries—the establishment of a modern nation, with modern industries, modern political institutions, and a modern pattern of society. This sudden release of energy was felt overseas. Japan engaged in the Sino-Japanese War in 1894-95 and the Russo-Japanese war in 1904-05. By the end of World War I, which she entered in accordance with the provisions of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 1902, Japan was recognized as a major world power.

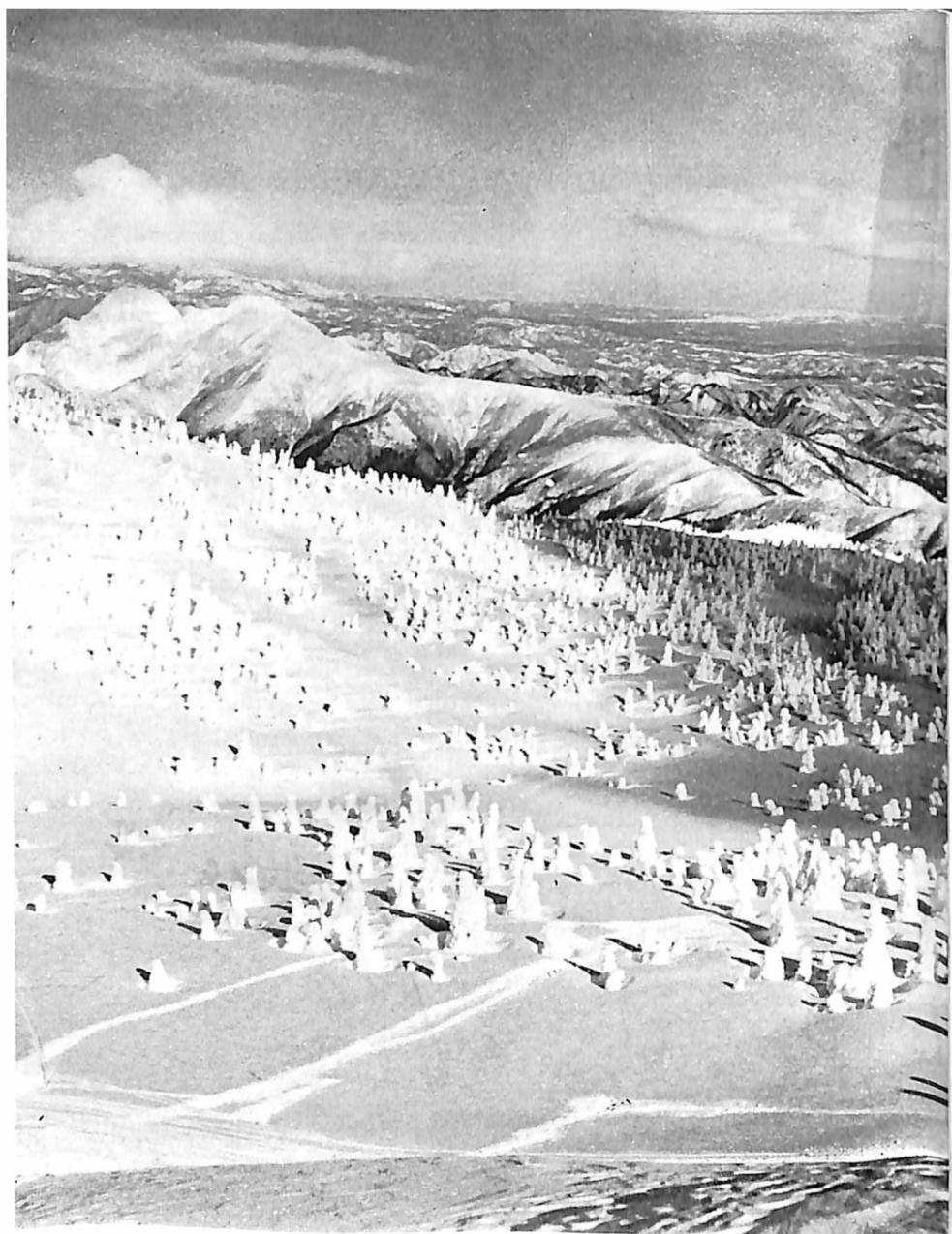
After being defeated in World War II, Japan experienced foreign occupation for the first time in her history. After nearly seven years of occupation by the Allied Powers, she regained her sovereignty in April, 1952. The territory of Okinawa Prefecture, previously under US occupation, was returned to Japan on May 15, 1972.

Today, Japan is a member of the world community as a democratic state. Her national policy is to further the well-being of the people and to foster the growth of a peaceful international community.

2. LAND AND CLIMATE

Serene garden with cherry blossoms.





Silver snow at Mt. Zao, in northern Honshū.

LAND

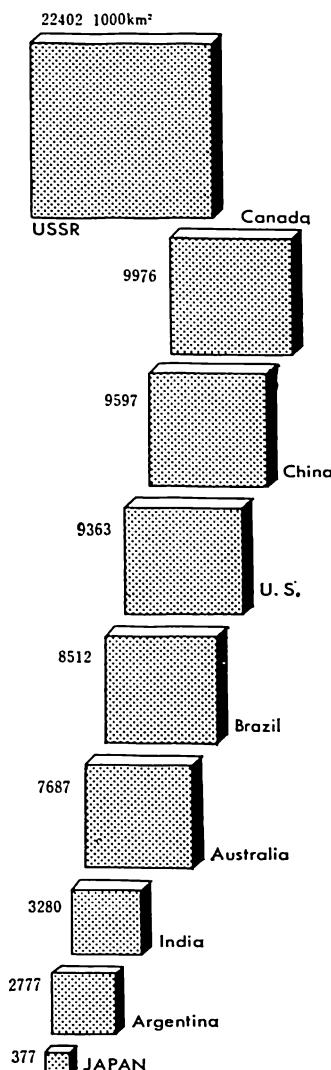
Japan is an island country stretching along the northeastern coast of Asia. It is made up of four main islands—Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu from north to south—and more than 3,000 smaller islands. The longest span is 3,000 kilometres. Hokkaido is less than 45 kilometres from Sakhalin, and Kyushu is 200 kilometres from Korea. The largest island is Honshu, with Japan's major cities, including Tokyo, the nation's capital, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe. With a total land area of 377,435 square kilometres, Japan accounts for less than 0.3 % of the total land area of the world. Its area is slightly larger than that of Finland.

Japan is characterized by complex geographical features, with basins and mountains of various

(1) Islands

Name	Area (km ²)
All Japan	377 435
Honshu.....	230 841
Hokkaido.....	83 511
Kyushu.....	42 051
Shikoku	18 787
Okinawa	2 245

Land Area by Country



heights and shapes. About 80% of the land area is mountainous, mostly forested. Mt. Fuji, Japan's most famous mountain, is also the highest, with an altitude of 3,776 metres. It has long been admired for its graceful symmetry and majestic beauty.

(2) Mountains

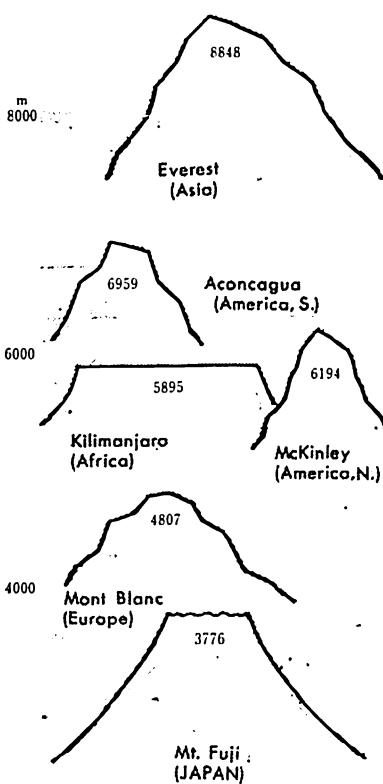
Name	Height (m)
Fuji-san	3 776
Kita-dake	3 192
Hotaka-dake	3 190
Yari-ga-take	3 180
On-take	3 063
Norikura-dake	3 026
Tate-yama	3 015
Asama-yama	2 542
Myoko-san	2 446
Daisetsu-zan	2 290
Zao-zan	1 841
Dai-sen	1 713
Aso-sen	1 592

(3) Rivers

Name	Length of trunk river (km) 1)
Shinano-gawa	367
Teshio-gawa	311
Tone-gawa	298
Ishikari-gawa	262
Tenryu-gawa	250
Kitakami-gawa	247
Mogami-gawa	232
Abukuma-gawa	225
Agano-gawa	210

1) The stream with maximum flux.

Famous Mountains



Japan has numerous hot springs and volcanoes, as well as rivers and lakes, which enhance the scenic beauty of the country. Most rivers originate in mountainous areas and provide the source for much hydroelectric power. Unfortunately, Japan's location and topography make it the frequent victim of typhoons and earthquakes.

(4) Lakes

Name	Area(km ²) 1)
Biwa-ko	694.5
Hachiro-gata	219.2
Kasumi-ga-ura	177.8
Sarome-ko	151.7
Inawashiro-ko	104.0
Naka-no-umi	101.7
Hamana-ko	64.9
Towadu-ko	59.8
Suwa-ko	14.2

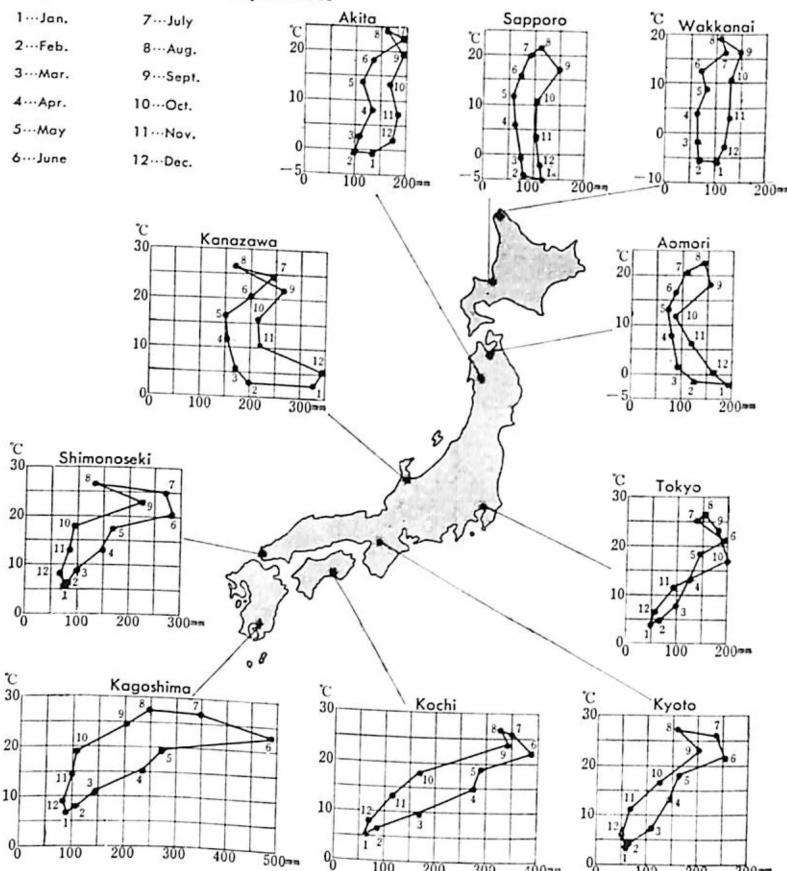
1) Most of the area of lakes are smaller than these figures because of recent reclamation work.

CLIMATE

Japan is located at the northeastern end of the monsoon area, which also includes Korea, China, Southeast Asia, and India. Japan's climate varies from north to south, mainly due to the continental air current from the northwest and the oceanic air current from the southeast. The seasons are clearly divided into spring, summer, autumn and winter. In Tokyo the seasons have characteristic features: temperature and humidity are high in summer, moderate in spring and autumn, and low in winter. According to the records of the past thirty years, from 1941 to 1970 the annual average temperature in Tokyo was 15.0°C, with a low of 4.1°C in January and a high of 26.7°C in August. The annual precipitation in Tokyo was 1,503 mm, compared with 208 mm in Teheran and 321 mm in Los Angeles, both located at a similar latitude. Japan also enjoys many hours of sunshine throughout the year. Tokyo averages 1,972 hours of sunshine a year.

Temperature and Precipitation

- 1...Jan.
- 2...Feb.
- 3...Mar.
- 4...Apr.
- 5...May
- 6...June
- 7...July
- 8...Aug.
- 9...Sept.
- 10...Oct.
- 11...Nov.
- 12...Dec.



ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

Administratively, Japan is divided into 47 regional divisions called prefectures, each having its own government. Actually, there

is one *to* (Tokyo Metropolitan District), one *do* (Hokkaido), two *fu* (Kyoto and Osaka), and 43 *ken*.

Each prefecture is subdivided into *shi* (cities), *machi* (towns) and *mura* (villages), all of which are local autonomous bodies. A *shi* may be regarded as an urban area; *machi* and *mura*, as rural areas. As of March 1, 1974, there were 643 *shi* (regarding the *ku* [ward] of Tokyo as one *shi*), 1,975 *machi*, and 658 *mura*.

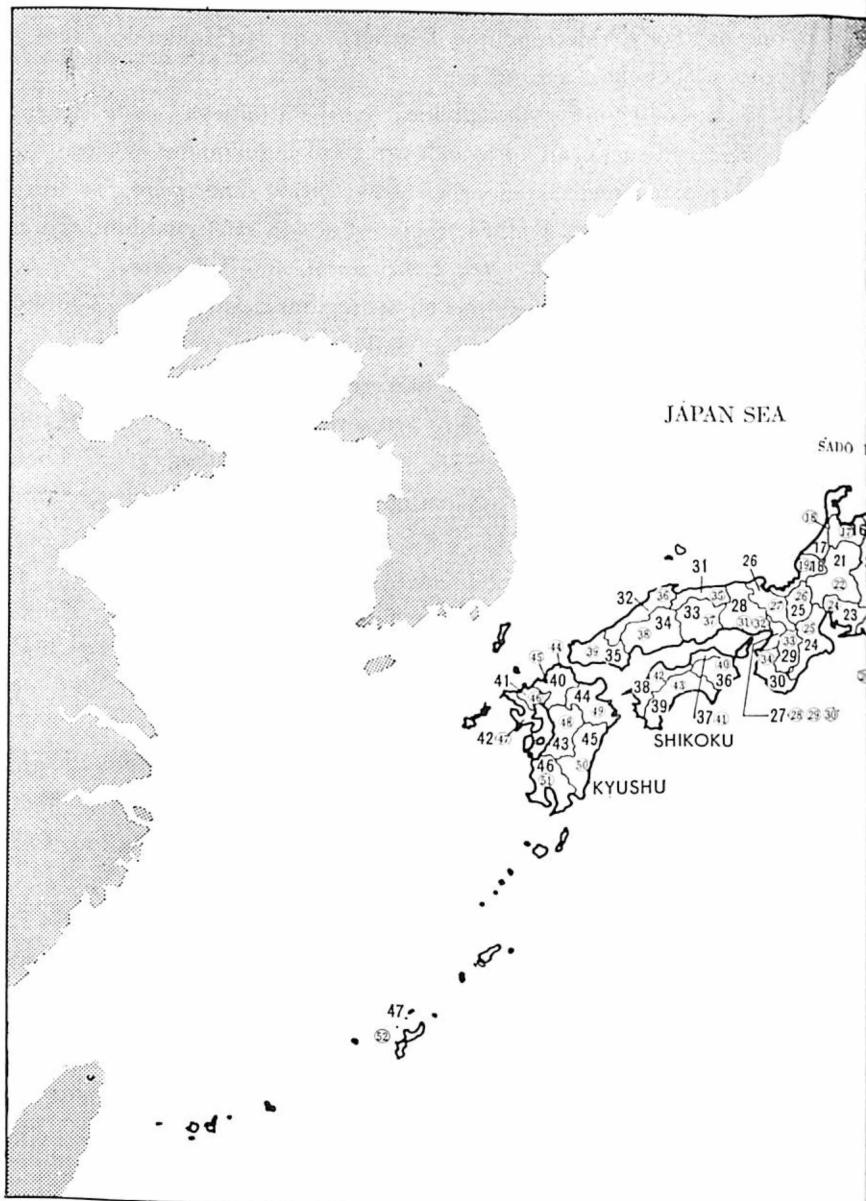
Japan is also grouped into eight regions: Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu, Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku, and Kyushu.

In the Hokkaido and Tohoku regions, the latter being the northern part of Honshu, there are several mountain ranges running from north to south. The temperature is rather low. These regions contain relatively undeveloped areas, and agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining are the main industries. However, they have experienced much development in recent years.

The rest of Honshu is divided into the Kanto, Chubu, Kinki, and Chugoku regions. A few mountain ranges with many high peaks run across Kanto and Chubu, but there are some large rivers with delta plains.

The Keihin metropolitan area centred around Tokyo and Yokohama in the Kanto region, and the Chukyo metropolitan area, centred around Nagoya in the Chubu region, are two of the four major metropolitan and industrial areas of Japan.

The Hanshin metropolitan area of Osaka, Kobe, and Kyoto in the Kinki region, and the Kitakyushu industrial area, which occupies the northern part of Kyushu, are the other two important industrial-commercial areas.



ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF JAPAN



HONSHU

PACIFIC OCEAN

01 HOKKAIDO	1 Sapporo	26 KYOTO	27 Kyoto
02 AOMORI	2 Aomori	27 OSAKA	28 Osaka
03 IWATE	3 Morioka		29 Sakai
04 MIYAGI	4 Sendai		30 Higashi-osaka
05 AKITA	5 Akita	28 HYOGO	31 Kobe
06 YAMAGATA	6 Yamagata		32 Amagasaki
07 FUKUSHIMA	7 Fukushima	29 NARA	33 Nara
08 IBARAKI	8 Mito	30 WAKAYAMA	34 Wakayama
09 TOCHIGI	9 Utsunomiya	31 TOTTORI	35 Tottori
10 GUMMA	10 Maebashi	32 SHIMANE	36 Matsue
11 SAITAMA	11 Urawa	33 OKAYAMA	37 Okayama
12 CHIBA	12 Chiba	34 HIROSHIMA	38 Hiroshima
13 TOKYO	13 Tokyo/ <i>ku-area</i>	35 YAMAGUCHI	39 Yamaguchi
14 KANAGAWA	14 Yokohama	36 TOKUSHIMA	40 Tokushima
	15 Kawasaki	37 KAGAWA	41 Takamatsu
15 NIIGATA	16 Niigata	38 EHIME	42 Matsuyama
16 TOYAMA	17 Toyama	39 KOCHI	43 Kochi
17 ISHIKAWA	18 Kanazawa	40 FUKUOKA	44 Kitakyushu
18 FUKUI	19 Fukui		45 Fukuoka
19 YAMANASHI	20 Kofu	41 SAGA	46 Saga
20 NAGANO	21 Nagano	42 NAGASAKI	47 Nagasaki
21 GIFU	22 Gifu	43 KUMAMOTO	48 Kumamoto
22 SHIZUOKA	23 Shizuoka	44 OITA	49 Oita
23 AICHI	24 Nagoya	45 MIYAZAKI	50 Miyazaki
24 MIE	25 Tsu	46 KAGOSHIMA	51 Kagoshima
25 SHIGA	26 Otsu	47 OKINAWA	52 Naha

0 100 200km

Cities with 500,000 or more inhabitants as of October 1, 1970 and cities with prefectural governments.

3. POPULATION

Handbook of Mother and Child Health.



GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

In 1721 the Tokugawa Shogunate initiated a population census to be taken every six years. Though the surveys were different from modern censuses, it is generally believed that Japan's population remained stable at the level of approximately 30 million

(5) Growth of Population

Year	Population	Average annual increase		Population density
		Number	Rate (%)	
1872	34 806 000	...	...	91
1880	36 649 000	230 000	0.65	96
1890	39 902 000	325 000	0.85	105
1900	43 827 000	395 000	0.95	115
1910	49 184 000	534 000	1.16	129
1920	55 963 053	678 000	1.30	147
1925	59 736 822	754 754	1.31	157
1930	64 450 005	942 637	1.53	169
1935	69 254 148	960 829	1.45	181
1940	71 933 000	535 770	0.76	188
1945	72 147 000	155 994	0.22	196
1950	83 199 637	2 210 527	2.89	226
1955	89 275 529	1 215 178	1.42	242
1960	93 418 501	828 594	0.91	253
1965	98 274 961	971 292	1.02	266
1970	103 720 060	1 089 020	1.08	280
1971	105 013 985	1 293 925	1.25	284
1972	107 332 281	1 349 245	1.28	288
1973	108 710 108	1 377 827	1.28	292

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister.

throughout the Tokugawa Period.

With the Meiji Restoration, the population began to increase steadily as the nation modernized. Between 1872 and 1973, the population tripled from 34.8 million to 108.7 million.

In 1972, Japan ranked sixth in the world in terms of population, after China, India, the USSR, the United States, and Indonesia.

The population density of Japan is 292 persons per square



Picnic at a Natural Recreation Forest.

kilometre, making it among the most densely populated nations in the world, along with the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, and Belgium. The population growth rate was fairly high during the first half of this century. It increased at an annual rate of 1.6 % during the 1925-35 period. Since 1936 the rate declined, with the exception of 1945 through 1948, when the postwar "baby boom" and the repatriation of Japanese from abroad caused a sharp increase of 3 %. The rate reached a low of 0.85 % in 1957. After 1963 the growth rate regained the 1 % level and currently remains at approximately 1.2 % per annum.

According to a projection of Japan's future population made



by the Ministry of Welfare, the population will continue to grow moderately and will total 132 million by 2000 and 141 million by 2025.

Japan's population is unevenly distributed among the prefectures. According to the 1973 population estimates, the most populous prefectures are Tokyo, Osaka, and Kanagawa, with populations of 11.5, 8.1, and 6.1 million, respectively. On the other hand, Tottori, Fukui, and Shimane Prefectures have the lowest populations of 572, 758, and 764 thousand, respectively.

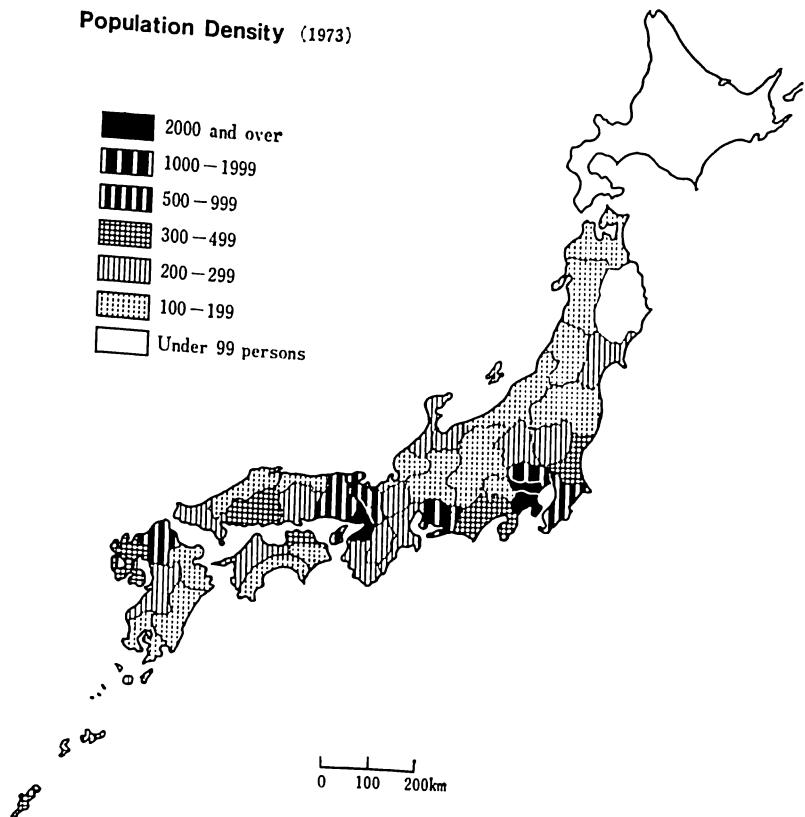
The rate of population growth also varies markedly from one prefecture to another. During the fifty years from 1920 through 1970, the total population of the seven major prefectures, i. e., Tokyo, Kanagawa, Aichi, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, and Fukuoka grew by 164 %, Hokkaido, by 120 %, and the other 39 prefectures, by 54 %.

In the between-census period from 1965 to 1970, 26 prefectures registered population gains, while the remaining ones showed losses.

At present, about 70 % of the Japanese live in cities. Of this urban population, 58 % are concentrated in the "Big Four" metropolitan areas, comprising the eleven prefectures around Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, and Kitakyushu.

Medium-sized cities in other areas, like Sapporo, Sendai,

Population Density (1973)



and Hiroshima also attract people at rapid rates.

In contrast to the between-census period of 1960-1965, net population inflow during 1965-1970 showed a decrease in each of the four major urban areas. The census shows that residential areas tend to diminish in the central parts of these areas and to expand in the surrounding areas.

(6) Population and Area by Prefecture (1973)

Prefecture	Population (1000)	Area (km ²)	Population density
Japan	108 710	377 435	292
Hokkaido	5 232	83 511	67
Hokkaido	5 232	83 511	67
Honshu	86 457	230 841	375
Tohoku region	9 060	66 954	135
Aomori-ken	1 437	9 614	149
Iwate-ken	1 361	15 276	89
Miyagi-ken	1 883	7 289	258
Akita-ken	1 223	11 609	105
Yamagata-ken	1 212	9 325	130
Fukushima-ken	1 945	13 781	141
Kanto region	31 530	32 283	977
Ibaraki-ken	2 246	6 087	369
Tochigi-ken	1 651	6 414	257
Gunma-ken	1 719	6 356	270
Saitama-ken	4 474	3 799	1 178
Chiba-ken	3 833	5 100	752
Tokyo-to	11 534	2 143	5 382
Chunagawa-ken	6 072	2 383	2 548
Chubu region	18 769	66 734	281
Niigata-ken	2 359	12 577	188
Toyama-ken	1 053	4 252	248
Ishikawa-ken	1 035	4 196	247
Fukui-ken	758	4 188	181
Yamanashi-ken	770	4 463	173
Nagano-ken	1 990	13 585	146
Gifu-ken	1 821	10 596	172
Shizuoka-ken	3 231	7 771	416
Aichi-ken	5 751	5 106	1 126
Kinki region	19 900	33 030	602
Mie-ken	1 591	5 773	276
Shiga-ken	943	4 016	235
Kyoto-fu	2 348	4 613	509
Osaka-fu	8 059	1 855	4 344
Hyogo-ken	4 872	8 359	583
Nara-ken	1 028	3 692	278
Wakayama-ken	1 059	4 722	224
Chugoku region	7 198	31 841	226
Tottori-ken	572	3 452	164
Shimane-ken	764	6 626	115
Okayama-ken	1 767	7 083	249
Hirosima-ken	2 571	8 449	304
Yamaguchi-ken	1 524	6 091	250
Shikoku	3 947	18 787	210
Tokushima-ken	791	4 145	191
Kagawa-ken	935	1 876	498
Ehime-ken	1 431	5 661	253
Kochi-ken	791	7 106	111
Kyushu	12 081	42 051	287
Fukuoka-ken	4 125	4 934	836
Saga-ken	824	2 416	341
Nagasaki-ken	1 546	4 098	377
Kumamoto-ken	1 677	7 391	227
Oita-ken	1 163	6 326	184
Miyazaki-ken	1 052	7 734	136
Kagoshima-ken	1 693	9 151	185
Okinawa	993	2 245	442
Okinawa-ken	993	2 245	442

1) Figures for prefectures do not add up to the total because of the exclusion of the areas in dispute of the boundaries.

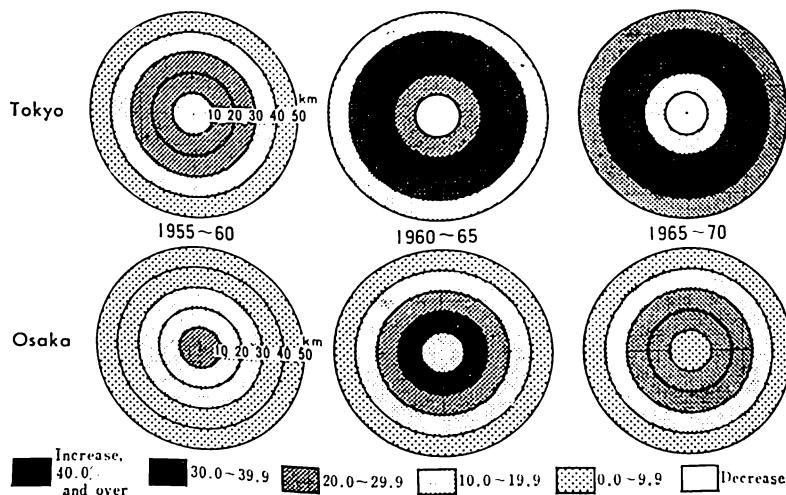
Source: Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister.

(7) Population of Cities with 500,000 or More Inhabitants
(October 1, 1970)

City	Population (1000)	Rate of increase (1965-1970)	Area (km ²)	Population density
Tokyo(hu-area)	8 841	-0.6	577	15 320
Osaka.....	2 980	-5.6	206	14 497
Yokohama.....	2 238	25.1	421	5 313
Nagoya	2 036	5.2	326	6 252
Kyoto	1 419	4.0	611	2 324
Kobe	1 289	5.9	537	2 400
Kitakyushu	1 042	-0.0	466	2 239
Sapporo	1 010	23.0	1 118	904
Kawasaki	973	13.9	130	7 488
Fukuoka	853	13.8	243	3 517
Sakai	594	27.4	132	4 500
Amagasaki	554	10.6	49	11 318
Sendai.....	545	13.3	237	2 301
Hiroshima.....	542	7.5	87	6 248
Higashi-osaka	500	12.9	62	8 096

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister.

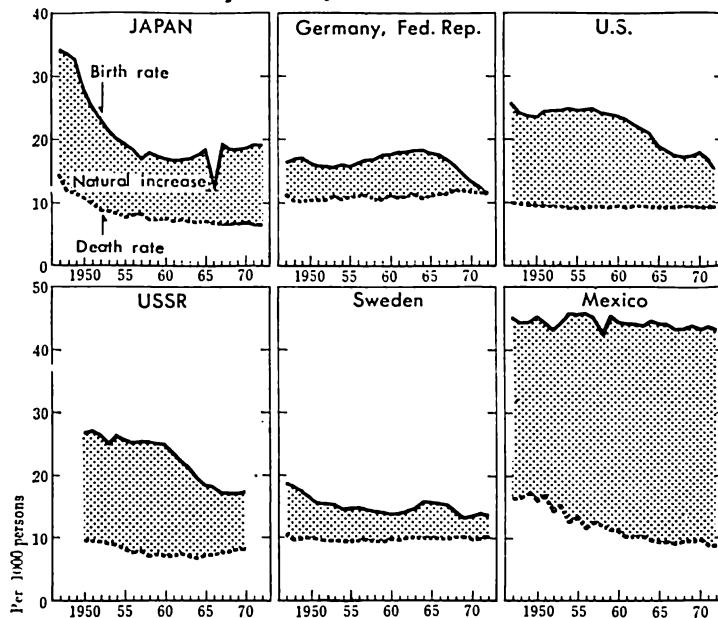
Rates of Population Increase by Distance from Centres of
Metropolitan Areas (1955-1970)



BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

Japan's population growth is caused mainly by the excess of births over deaths, for the net migration to or from abroad has

Birth and Death Rates by Country



long been negligible. In 1972, there were 2,039 thousand births (19.3 per thousand) against 684 thousand deaths (6.5 per thousand). The resultant increase in population was 1,355 thousand (12.8 per thousand). On the other hand, the number of immigrants into this country was 2,239 thousand and that of emigrants 2,261 thousand, resulting in a net decrease of 22 thousand.

The birth rate was 32.4 per thousand in 1930. It peaked

at 34.3 births per thousand in 1947. Since then the rate has dropped radically, registering a record low of 16.9 per thousand in 1961. It has risen slightly in recent years and was 19.3 in 1972. The average birth rate was 20.9 and 17.5 per thousand respectively in the 1950's and 1960's.

On the other hand, before the war Japan's death rate ranged between 17 to 18 per thousand. In postwar years, however, infant mortality, including as well as deaths from acute epidemics, tuberculosis, and other diseases, has sharply decreased, due to remarkable progress in medical science and the improvement of medical facilities.

The death rate fell to 7.0 per thousand in 1963 and dropped further to 6.5 per thousand in 1972. The average mortality rate was 8.6 in the 1950's and 7.1 in the 1960's.

Consequently, the life expectancy at birth of the Japanese, which in 1935 stood at 47 years for men and 50 years for women, has increased by more than 20 years, reaching 70.5 years for males and 75.9 years for females in 1972.

(8) Vital Statistics

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	Expectation of life at birth 1)	
	per 1000 persons	per 1000 persons	per 1000 persons		Male	Female
Av. 1933-37	30.8	17.4	13.3	115.1	46.92	49.63
1947-49	33.6	12.7	20.9	67.0	50.06	53.96
1950-54	23.7	9.4	14.3	52.1	59.57	62.97
1955-59	18.1	7.8	10.3	37.7	63.60	67.75
1960-64	17.2	7.3	9.9	25.9	65.32	70.19
1965	18.6	7.1	11.4	18.5	67.74	72.92
1968	18.6	6.8	11.8	15.3	69.05	74.30
1969	18.5	6.8	11.7	14.2	69.18	74.67
1970	18.8	6.9	11.8	13.1	69.33	74.71
1971	19.2	6.6	12.6	12.4	70.17	75.58
1972	19.3	6.5	12.8	11.7	70.49	75.92

1) For 1933-37 and 1950-54, averages of 1935 to 36 and 1950 to 52, respectively.

For 1947-49, 1955-59 and 1960-64, at the first year of the period.

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

The age composition of Japan's population, as expressed in the conventional population pyramid form, is undergoing a gradual change.

The typical structure of the prewar days, with the childhood population (under 14 years of age) forming a broad base, was somewhat distorted by 1970 as a result of the sharp decrease in the

(9) Population by Age and Sex (1973)

(1000 persons)

Age	Total	Male	Female	Age	Total	Male	Female
All ages	108 710	53 331	55 379	45—49	6 864	3 346	3 518
0—4	9 866	5 072	4 793	50—54	5 265	2 306	2 959
5—9	8 573	4 386	4 187	55—59	4 537	2 051	2 485
10—14	8 007	4 087	3 921	60—64	4 110	1 879	2 231
15—19	8 166	4 149	4 017	65—69	3 149	1 460	1 690
20—24	10 296	5 136	5 160	70—74	2 441	1 093	1 348
25—29	9 561	4 737	4 824	75—79	1 488	624	864
30—34	8 940	4 440	4 500	80—84	735	276	459
35—39	8 434	4 210	4 224	85 years	347	107	239
40—44	7 931	3 972	3 959	and over			

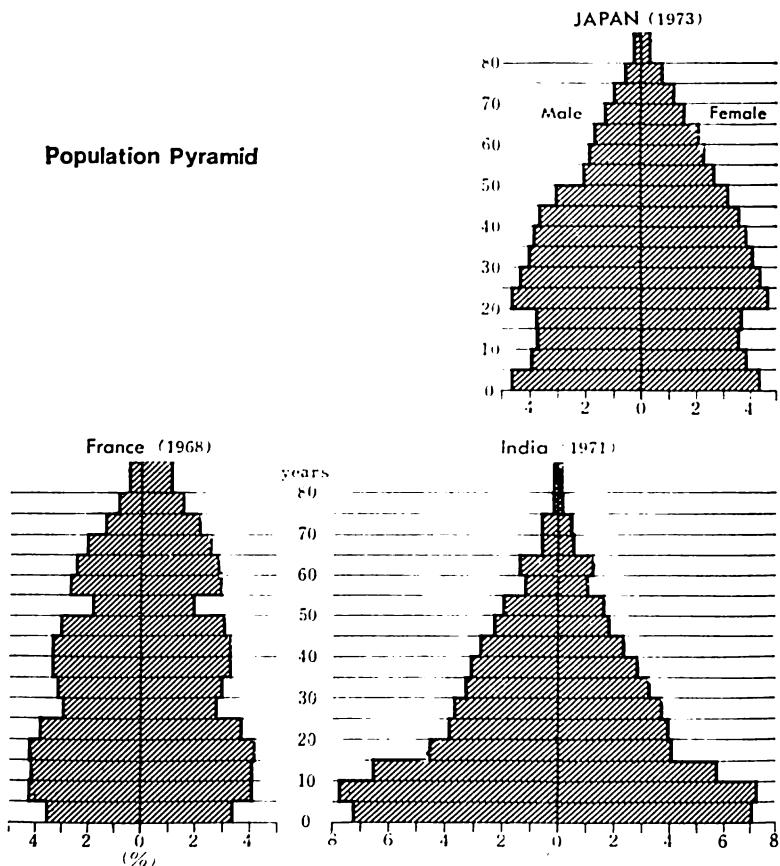
Source: Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister.

childhood population. The childhood population accounted for 24.3% of the total population, while the adult population (15 to 64 years) was 68.2%, and the aged population (65 years and older), 7.5%.

In 1973 the population of productive age—the adult population—reached an all-time high of 74 million, a result of the temporary phenomenon of the postwar "baby boom" years.

Since 1965, a decline in the birth rate has brought about a downward trend in the rate of increase of the productive age population. If this trend continues, and indications are that it will, the nation will sooner or later have to cope with such serious problems as an intensified shortage of young workers and an ever-

Population Pyramid



increasing need for providing care for an aging population.

4. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES



Girls in classical costume picking narcissus.

AGRICULTURE

As of January 1973, the number of farm households in Japan totalled 5.1 million, showing a decline of one million households from 1960. This decline, however, took place predominantly among

(10) Farm Households

(1000 households)

Year	Total	By type of engagement			Mainly farming	Mainly other job	Rate of increase (%)
		Full-time	Part-time	Total			
1960	6 057	2 078	3 979	2 036	1 942	—	0.2
1965	5 665	1 219	4 446	2 081	2 365	—	-6.5
1970	5 342	832	4 510	1 802	2 709	—	-5.7
1971	5 261	798	4 462	1 566	2 896	—	-1.5
1972	5 170	743	4 427	1 404	3 023	—	-1.7
1973 1)	5 100	675	4 425	1 303	3 122	—	-1.4

Year	By size of cultivated land						Cultivated land per farm household (hectare)
	0.4ha.	0.5-0.9	1.0-1.4	1.5-1.9	2.0-2.9	3.0—	
1960	2 302	1 923	1 014	417	233	151	1.00
1965	2 118	1 775	955	416	238	150	1.06
1970	2 012	1 614	876	410	256	161	1.08
1971	1 918	1 621	1 285	—	437	—	1.09
1972	1 922	1 580	1 238	—	430	—	1.10
1973 1)	1 918	1 556	1 202	—	424	—	...

1) Excluding data for Okinawa Prefecture.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

those farm households with less than 2 hectares of farmland, whereas the number of farm households with 2 or more hectares of farmland was on the increase. The average area of farmland per farm household was 1.1 hectares, households with less than 1 hectare of farmland accounting for 68% of the total.

Throughout the 1960's, the number of part-time farm households, with some members employed in industry, increased greatly

until it accounted for 86.8% of all farm households in 1973. The huge number of part-time farm households contributed greatly to the gross income of the farming community, 68.4% of which was derived from non-agricultural activities.

The farm population, which numbered 24.4 million persons in January 1973, represented a decrease of 10.0 million, compared with 34.4 million in 1960, while the percentage of the farm population to the total population fell from 36.8% to 22.4% during the same period.

Of the 19 million persons 16 years old and over in farm households, 8.5 million were engaged in farming in 1973, down 41.6% from 1960. On the other hand, those members engaged in non-agricultural activities amounted to 7.0 million persons, an increase

(11) Farm Population¹⁾

(1000 persons)

Item	1960	1955	1970	1972	1973
Total farm population	34 411	30 083	26 282	24 989	24 384
Household members over 16 years of age	22 486	20 599	19 604	19 017	18 720
Working members	19 462	17 396	17 010	15 826	15 505
Engaging in farming	14 542	11 514	10 252	9 002	8 487
Engaging in other jobs	4 921	5 882	6 758	6 824	7 018
Non-working members	3 024	3 203	2 594	3 191	3 216

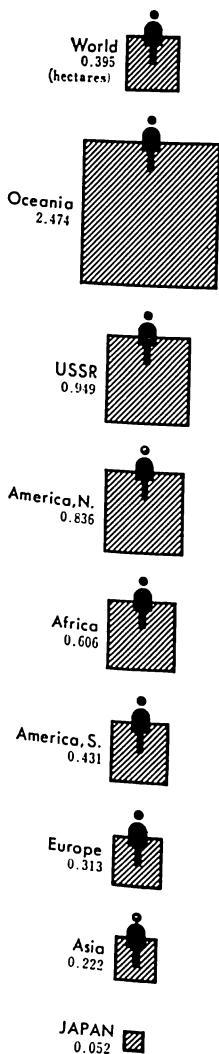
1) For 1973, excluding data for Okinawa Prefecture.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

of 42.6% over 1960. These structural changes in the farm population were accompanied by aging of the farm labour force and an increasing proportion of female labour force. In fact, 70% of those engaged in farming were males over 60 or females.

The total area of cultivated land showed a slight decrease of 7% since 1962, in contrast to the expansion of urban land. It amounted to 5.7 million hectares, or 15.4% of the total land area, in 1972.

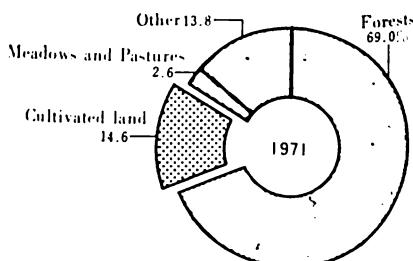
The area of cultivated land per capita was 0.05 hectare,

Cultivated Area per Capita (1971)

significantly lower than the world average of 0.4 hectare.

Production of sufficient food for her people is not an easy task for Japan. However, enough rice was grown in Japan for the first time in 1966.

Japan's agriculture is based mainly on the family enterprise, with average land holdings of only 1.1 hectares, but productivity is very high. To assure adequate production of such staple foods as rice and wheat, the government

Land Use of Japan

introduced various measures, including the commitment to buy all rice and wheat harvests at official prices under the Food

Control Law. Today, in view of the excessive production of rice, farmers are being encouraged to divert to other crops.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION: Rice, which is Japan's main crop, accounted for 36% of the total value of agricultural production in 1972. Because it is a profitable crop for farm households,

(12) Agricultural Production

(Area in 1000 hectares and quantity in 1000 tons)

Year	Area planted	Production	Yield per hectare (t)	Imports	Domestic consumption
Rice 1)					
1960	3 308	12 858	3.89	219	12 618
1965	3 255	12 409	3.81	1 052	12 993
1970	2 923	12 669	4.34	15	12 200
1971	2 695	10 887	4.04	10	13 333
1972	2 640	11 889	4.50	1	13 101
Wheat 2)					
1960	602	1 531	2.54	2 660	3 965
1965	476	1 287	2.70	3 532	4 631
1970	229	474	2.07	4 621	5 207
1971	166	440	2.65	4 726	5 206
1972	114	284	2.49	5 269	5 323
Barley 2)					
1960	402	1 206	3.00	30	1 165
1965	245	721	2.94	512	1 271
1970	146	418	2.86	1 072	1 474
1971	113	364	3.22	1 138	1 556
1972	89	250	2.81	1 491	1 718

1) 12 months ending October of the year stated.

2) 12 months beginning July of the year stated.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

rice accounted for 51% of their farming income. Rice production totalled 11.9 million tons in 1972, a decrease of 9.2% compared with the previous year. The annual per capita consumption of rice reached a maximum of 118 kg in 1962 and declined thereafter, reaching 92 kg in 1972.

The total production of wheat and barley was 0.5 million tons in 1972, a decrease of 33.6% from the previous year. The ratio of wheat and barley production in value to the total agricultural

Cucumber cultivation in a hothouse.



output dropped to 0.7% in 1972 from 5.8% in 1960. Demand for wheat increased every year despite the decreasing domestic production. As a result, imports rose year after year until they

(12) Agricultural Production (Continued)

(1000 tons)

Item	1960	1965	1970	1971	1972
Potatoes	3 594	4 056	3 611	3 271	3 533
Soybeans, dried	418	230	126	122	127
Maize, dried	113	75	33	...	...
Cucumbers	462	773	965	1 000	1 048
Tomatoes	242	532	790	851	867
Eggplant	449	623	722	755	737
Cabbages	686	1 157	1 437	1 457	1 494
Chinese cabbages	998	1 541	1 739	1 764	1 756
Spinach	231	322	363	372	370
Welsh onions	410	568	614	611	603
Onions	601	860	973	1 041	1 103
Japanese radishes	2 859	3 085	2 748	2 914	2 828
Taros	496	478	542	558	520
Mandarin oranges	894	1 331	2 552	2 489	3 568
Apples	876	1 132	1 021	1 006	959
Grapes	155	225	234	242	269
Japanese pears	240	346	445	429	447
Peaches	170	229	279	262	248
Persimmons	337	346	343	303	307
Tobacco	121	193	150	149	145
Crude tea	78	77	91	93	95
Sugar beets	1 074	1 813	2 332	2 197	2 760

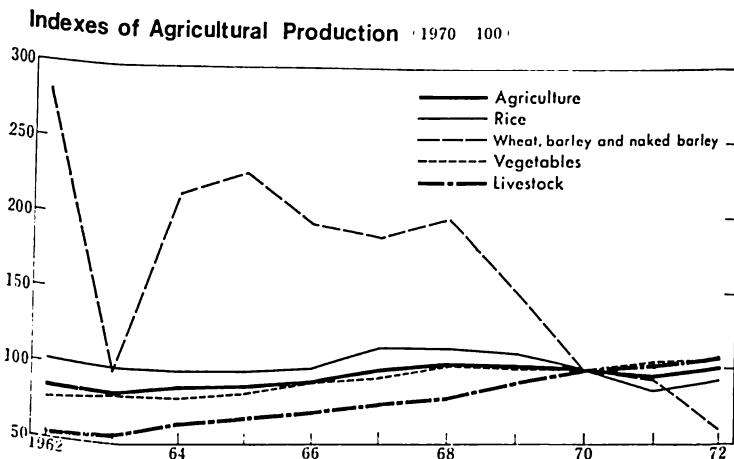
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

amounted to 5.3 million tons in 1972, accounting for 99% of domestic consumption.

Vegetable production stood at 15.8 million tons in 1972. The share of vegetables in total agricultural production was 15.8%, following rice. Due to the introduction of sophisticated methods of vegetable cultivation in recent years, seasonal variations in shipment volume have diminished markedly.

Pulse production was 0.5 million tons in 1972, of which soy beans constituted 0.1 million tons. On the other hand, soy beans

imports totalled 3.4 million tons in 1972, supplying 97% of the domestic demand, which increased every year.



STOCK-RAISING: Following changes in the pattern of food consumption of the Japanese, livestock production has increased substantially, and its share in agricultural production rose from 14.5% in 1960 to 26.4% in 1972. The percentage of farm household income from livestock farming also rose from 17% in 1960 to 25% in 1972.

As of February, 1973, 3.6 million head of cattle, 7.5 million pigs, 163.5 million layers, and 80.2 million broilers were being raised by farm households.

Meat production was 1.7 million tons in fiscal 1972, 5 times more than in 1960. Because of the increasing demand for meat, imports also expanded every year, amounting to 430 thousand tons in fiscal 1972. Per capita daily meat consumption was 42g in that

(13) Livestock

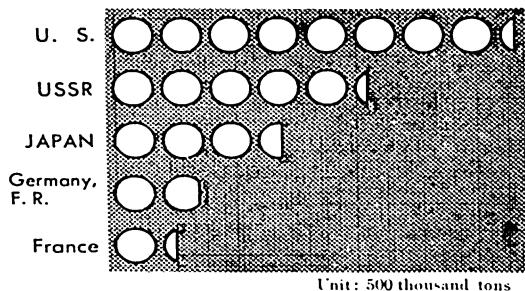
(1000)

Item	1960	1965	1970	1972	1973
Milk cows	824	1 289	1 804	1 819	1 780
Beef cattle	2 340	1 886	1 789	1 749	1 818
Pigs	1 918	3 976	6 335	6 903	7 490
Horses	673	322	137	97	79
Goats	561	325	161	130	137
Hens and chickens					
Layers	52 153	120 197	169 789	164 034	163 512
Broilers	1)	18 279	53 742	67 922	80 177

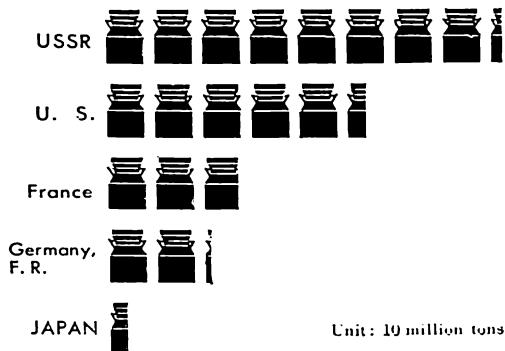
1) For 1973, excluding data for Okinawa Prefecture.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Production of Hen Eggs by Country (1972)



Production of Cow Milk by Country (1972)



year. This figure is still low compared to European and American countries, such as the United States (310 g), France (256g), and the United Kingdom (209 g). In 1972, 4.9 million tons of milk were produced in Japan, 2.6 times more than in 1960. Daily per capita consumption of milk and milk products jumped from 70 g in 1960 to 142 g in 1972. This per capita consumption, however, is still below the European and American levels.



Lumber shipment.

Egg production increased every year, reaching 1.8 million tons in 1972. With this figure, Japan ranked fourth in the world, following the United States, China, and the USSR. Daily per capita consumption of eggs was 40 g in 1972, nearly the same as in Europe and America.

(14) Production of Meat, Cow Milk and Hen Eggs

(Tons)

Item	1960	1965	1970	1971	1972
Cattle and calves	142 450	216 261	278 011	296 173	317 445
Pigs	147 318	407 238	734 294	843 244	885 306
Horses	23 662	19 896	10 697	10 388	7 058
Chickens	...	69 658	309 572	352 745	423 467
Hens and cocks	...	36 105	71 427	70 683	78 503
Cow milk	1 886 997	3 220 547	4 761 469	4 819 834	4 938 793
Hen eggs	...	...	1 733 669	1 801 319	1 794 076

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

FORESTRY

In 1972, Japan's forest land covered 25.2 million hectares, or nearly 70% of the total land area. Of the total, 58% were privately owned, and 42% owned by the central and local governments.

Japan stretches from north to south and is blessed with various kinds of forest resources, which are estimated at 2.1 billion cubic

(15) Forest Land Area and Forest Resources (April 1, 1972)

Item	Total	National	Public	Private
Forest land area (1000 ha.)	25 208	8 030	2 574	14 604
Growing stock (1000 m ³) of				
Artificial forests	686 060	127 902	55 796	502 362
Coniferous	672 046	118 106	54 984	498 956
Broadleaved	14 014	9 796	812	3 406
Natural forests	1 414 514	717 289	136 307	560 918
Coniferous	401 460	256 721	24 923	119 816
Broadleaved	1 013 054	460 568	111 384	441 102

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

metres of wood. Natural forests comprised 67%, and artificial forests, 33% of total forest land. Trees were divided about equally between coniferous and broadleaved types.

Although the demand for wood, especially for timber, has increased greatly every year, log production has stagnated since 1968 and was limited to 43.1 million cubic metres in 1972. Thus, imports of wood from abroad reached 48.5 million cubic metres, and the share of imported wood in domestic consumption rose from 12% in 1960 to 53% in 1972.

(16) Roundwood Production

(1000 cubic metres)

Year	By species			By use		
	Total	Coniferous forests	Broadleaved forests	Sawlogs	Pulpwood	Chips
1960	48 515	37 070	11 445	33 817	8 877	...
1965	49 534	34 954	14 580	34 124	7 673	3 531
1969	46 062	27 839	18 223	28 890	6 651	6 975
1970	45 351	26 791	18 560	27 362	6 566	8 280
1971	45 253	26 025	19 228	26 325	6 019	9 912
1972	43 114	25 646	17 468	26 433	4 427	9 440

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

FISHERIES

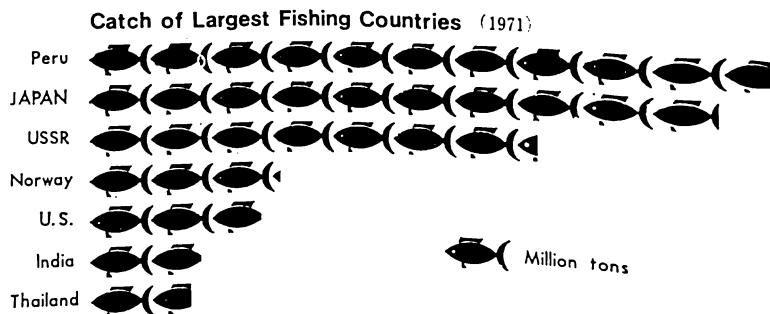
Since she is surrounded by ocean, Japan enjoys geographic advantages for fishing. Japan's prominent position among the world's fishing nations, however, is due not only to her favourable location but also to her efforts in pioneering new fishing grounds and introducing advanced fishing techniques.

Fishery production, excluding whales, has continued to rise rapidly since 1965, registering an all-time high of 10.2 million tons in 1972. Sea-surface fishing accounted for 92% of the total fish catch. Catches by pelagic fishing, off-shore fishing, and coastal fishing amounted to 3.9 million tons, 3.6 million tons, and 1.9

Fishing boats in a harbour.



million tons, respectively, in 1972. Production of eels, salmon, carp, and other products of fish farms increased, registering 0.66 million tons in 1972. However, the culture of pearls declined in recent years, and cultured pearl production dropped 125 tons in 1967 to 42 tons in 1972. Japan ranks second in the world in total fish



catch, after Peru, which outstripped Japan in 1962.

Whaling is still active in Japan, although catches have been on a decreasing trend since 1965 due to whaling restrictions.

(17) Management Units and Fishing Crafts (1972)

Form of management	Management units	Kind and tonnage of fishing craft	Gross tons (1000 t)
Total	223 202	Total	2 612,1
Total	215 440	Non-powered	65,5
Sole proprietorships	1 804	Powered	2 546,6
Companies	582	Under 4.9 tons	453,7
Fishery cooperatives	5 287	5 - 49	321,4
Joint management	89	50 - 199	484,1
Gov't., schools, etc.		200 and over	1 287,3

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

(18) Persons Employed in Fisheries

(1000 tons)

Employed persons	1965	1969	1970	1971	1972
Both sexes.....	612	592	570	525	508
Male.....	503	474	454	433	420
15-39 years of age	254	224	210	193	181
40-59	176	178	173	172	173
60 and over	72	72	70	67	66
Female	110	118	116	93	89

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

In Japan, the largest proportion of marine catch is consumed as food. Per capita daily consumption of fish and shellfish has decreased every year. It was 92.7 g in 1972, which is presumed to be the highest in the world. Protein from fish and shellfish was estimated at 20.4 g on a daily average and provided 50.5 % of the animal protein in the Japanese diet.

Today, the Japanese diet has been considerably affected by the decrease in fish catches due to ocean pollution and intensified international fishing restrictions on the high seas and along continental shelves.

(19) Catches by Fisheries

(1000 tons)

Year	Total (excl. whaling)	Marine fisheries			Culture in shallow sea	Inland fisheries and culture	Whaling (number)
		Pelagic	Offshore	Constal			
1960	6 193	1 410	2 515	1 893	285	90	19 649
1965	6 908	1 733	2 787	1 861	380	146	26 986
1969	8 613	3 165	2 948	1 863	473	164	17 409
1970	9 315	3 429	3 278	1 891	549	168	16 887
1971	9 909	3 674	3 540	1 935	609	151	16 419
1972	10 213	3 905	3 588	1 907	648	165	14 577

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

5. MINING, MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION

Automobile manufacturing.



MINING AND MANUFACTURING

Prior to World War II, Japan was already highly industrialized, although the emphasis was on light industry, such as textiles.

It was only after the war that Japan started building up heavy and chemical industries, including the machinery industry. As Japanese industry suffered severe damage during the war, in 1946 the production index dropped to 30 % of the prewar level (average for 1934-36). However, it experienced amazing recovery and growth. Production began to follow an upward trend in 1948, reaching the prewar level by 1951 and exceeding the wartime peak (1944) by 1955.

(20) Indexes of Industrial Production

(1950=100)

Year	General	Public utilities	Mining and manufacturing	Mining	Manufacturing		
					Total	Iron and steel	Machinery
1945 1)	20.5	20.1	21.0	44.3	19.6	13.1	16.4
1950 1)	23.0	38.8	22.3	63.6	20.4	22.9	11.9
1955	13.4	19.1	13.2	70.4	12.5	10.2	5.4
1960	28.3	34.9	28.0	89.9	27.4	23.8	18.8
1965	48.9	57.1	48.6	97.1	48.1	43.3	37.4
1971	102.7	106.1	102.6	94.5	102.7	96.8	102.4
1972	110.2	115.1	110.1	87.5	110.3	104.7	111.0
1973	129.5	129.7	129.5	82.2	130.0	129.4	137.7

Year	Manufacturing (continued)						
	Ceramic, stone, clay products	Chemicals	Petroleum and coal products	Rubber	Paper and pulp	Textiles	Foodstuffs and tobacco
1945 1)	8.5	10.8	5.8	5.8	5.0	5.5	20.3
1950 1)	26.2	20.8	11.1	26.0	21.4	26.4	33.5
1955	17.9	12.6	7.9	15.3	15.7	28.2	34.5
1960	35.4	25.7	19.8	37.8	34.2	45.5	44.4
1965	56.5	46.2	43.6	55.1	56.7	65.9	74.2
1971	101.6	105.6	109.6	104.1	102.4	103.9	103.1
1972	108.5	112.0	114.6	110.8	108.7	105.3	108.9
1973	125.6	128.5	136.8	127.9	123.3	114.2	114.2

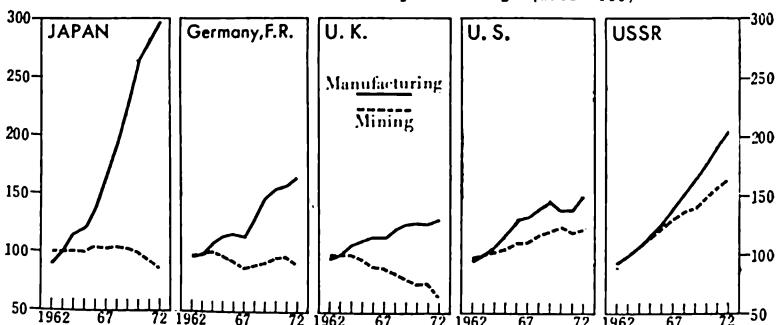
1. Weighted by value added. Prior to 1955, base: 1950=100.

Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Thereafter, stimulated by increased demand for industrial products of high quality, the Japanese economy grew rapidly, and in recent years heavy and chemical industries have come to dominate the industrial structure.

The production index increased 2.7 times during the ten years from 1964 to 1973.

Indexes of Industrial Production by Country (1963=100)



According to 1972 figures, production of machinery, including transportation equipment and precision instruments, accounted for 38 % of total manufactures in terms of value added. Chemicals, food and beverages, textiles, and iron and steel accounted for the 9 %, 8 %, 10 %, and 7 % respectively. The total value of these products accounted for about two-thirds of total manufactures.

Durable consumer goods, such as automobiles and electrical appliances, underwent phenomenal expansion due to rising income of the people. Ceramics, cement, glass, chemicals, and petroleum products also shot up a rapid pace.

Due to the decline of the coal mining industry, mining production has dipped since 1967.

Japanese industry has made continuous efforts to modernize production systems and facilities and to increase productivity and succeeded a rapid progress in a short period. However, they still face various problems, such as imbalance in development between large and small enterprises, environmental disruption, pollution, and traffic congestion. Japan is changing in the direction of a new industrial structure in which energy-saving industries and knowledge-oriented industries will occupy principal positions.

COAL, PETROLEUM AND ELECTRICITY

Japan is not blessed with plentiful natural resources. Petroleum deposits in Japan account for only 0.005 % of the world's total. Coal deposits account for only 0.3 %. Volcanic activity resulted in various mineral deposits in many parts of the country, but these are very limited in size.

Formerly, hydroelectric power held a leading position in electric power generation in Japan. However, since 1962 thermal power generation has exceeded that of hydroelectric power. At the end of March 1973, of the 85 million kw of Japan's total generating capacity, thermal power accounts for 63 million kw, hydroelectric power, 21 million kw, and atomic power, 1.8 million kw. Of the total electric power generated in the world, Japan occupies the third place.

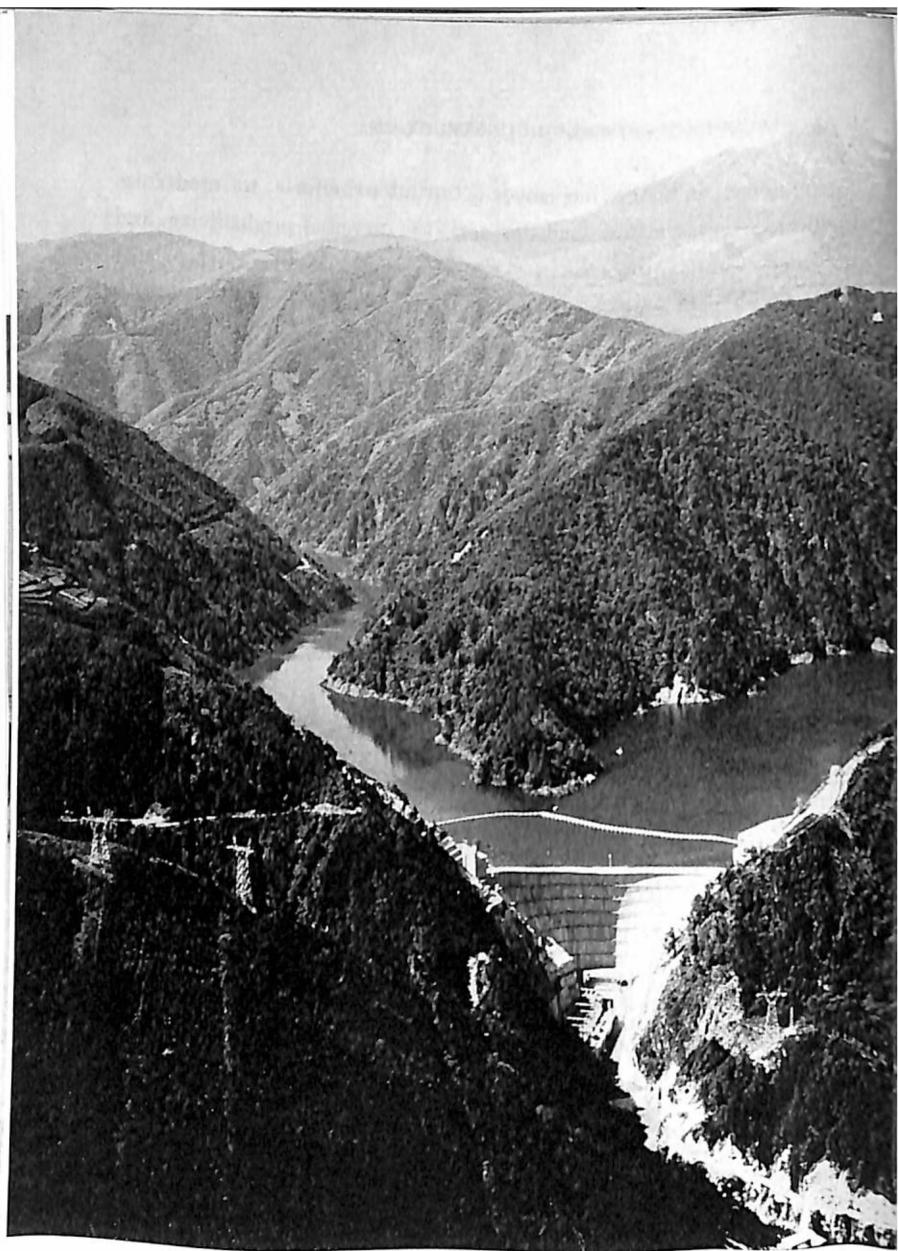
In 1967 the Japan Nuclear Electric Company started full opera-

(21) Total Energy Supply

(Petroleum equivalent in million kl)

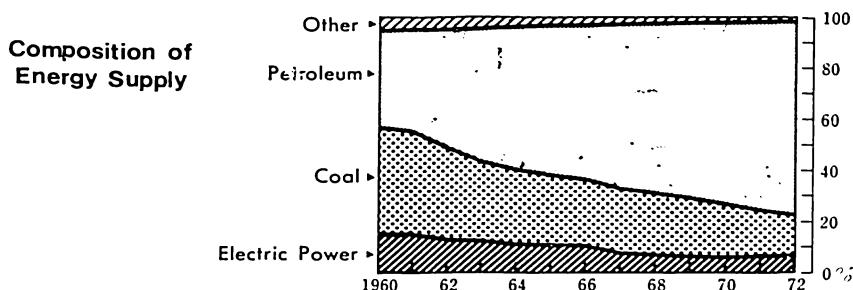
1955	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
56	94	166	183	206	235	271	310	321	344

Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

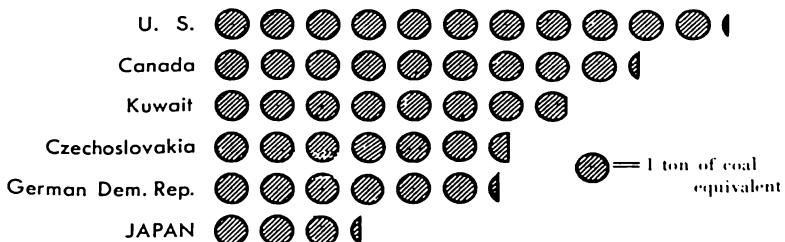


A hydroelectric dam in Gunma Prefecture.

tion at its Tokaimura plant, in Ibaraki Prefecture, and as of December 1972, the capacity of all atomic plants then in operation totalled 1.8 million kw. Under the present Long-Term Programme for Nuclear Energy, 60 million kw is planned to be generated by the end of 1985.



Consumption of Energy per Capita by Country (1971)



Japan's per capita consumption of energy is still low compared with the three top users, such as the United States. It is about 30% of that level.

Total energy supplies increased about threefold during the past ten years. Petroleum consumption showed a fivefold increase over the same period, while that of coal and electric energy went up 1.4 times. Natural gas, LNG, and liquefied petroleum gas rose

(22) Coal Deposits (1955)

District	Theoretically mineable deposits					Theoretically unmineable deposits	Exploitable deposits
	Total	Anthra-cite	Bitu-minous	Semi-bi-luminous	Brown coal		
Total	20 246	566	12 558	5 936	1 186	938	3 178
Hokkaido	10 067	—	5 854	3 185	1 029	165	1 329
East Honshu	1 285	6	258	875	146	50	289
West Honshu	903	226	8	669	—	125	211
Kyushu	7 991	334	6 438	1 208	11	598	1 349

(23) Production of Coal by Kind

Year	Total	Coking coal	Coal for general use		Anthracite	Natural coke
			Production	Imports		
1955	42 423	7 301	33 423	—	1 356	343
1960	51 067	11 029	37 890	—	1 803	345
1965	49 534	12 350	35 033	—	1 628	524
1969	44 690	12 449	30 712	—	1 225	304
1970	39 694	12 290	26 172	—	1 039	193
1971	33 432	13 521	19 414	—	332	166
1972	28 098	13 451	14 190	—	284	174

(24) Supply of Coal and Petroleum

Year	Coal (1000 t)		Crude petroleum (1000 kl)		Petroleum products (1000 kl)		
	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Exports
1955	42 423	2 862	354	8 553	8 507	2 387	84
1960	51 067	8 292	593	31 116	30 310	3 244	2 889
1965	49 534	17 080	751	83 280	81 798	12 925	9 533
1969	44 690	41 161	875	166 875	162 508	16 384	13 573
1970	39 694	50 172	899	195 825	189 014	23 751	9 696
1971	33 432	46 923	879	221 043	209 871	22 020	13 023
1972	28 098	49 278	833	238 334	220 207	21 886	13 830

Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

by 5.2 times.

In 1962 coal accounted for 36 % of energy consumption, and petroleum, 46 %, whereas in fiscal 1972, the figures were 17 % for coal and 75 % for petroleum. As a result, the proportion of imported energy to total energy supply rose from 52.6 % to 86.4 %.

Coal has been replaced by petroleum and natural gas, but Japan must still find other resources. She now faces such problems as securing stable sources of petroleum and other energy materials, more effective use of energy available, environmental pollution, and difficulties in finding suitable sites for power plants.

(25) Gas Production

(1000 million kcal)

Year	Production					Supply	Producers' use
	Total	Coal gas	Oil gas	Natural gas	Other		
1955	8 682	7 782	690	210	0	8 197	189
1960	16 386	14 003	1 764	619	0	14 863	1 035
1965	30 218	14 173	12 839	3 165	41	25 679	3 623
1968	40 863	16 935	20 034	3 833	61	35 499	4 535
1969	45 503	18 652	22 336	4 442	74	38 753	4 964
1970	50 899	19 187	24 036	7 586	91	44 465	5 182
1971	54 497	18 796	27 403	8 229	69	48 469	5 076
1972	58 686	17 666	32 353	8 585	83	52 580	4 907

(26) Power Plants and Electric Power Generated

Fiscal Year	Power plants			Electric power generated (million kwh)				
	Total	1)	Hydro	Thermal	Total	1)	Hydro	Thermal
1955	1 865		1 458	407	65 241		48 502	16 739
1960	2 023		1 532	491	115 497		58 481	57 017
1965	1 974		1 558	415	190 250		75 201	115 024
1968	2 056		1 560	494	273 337		74 673	197 620
1969	2 090		1 570	517	316 261		76 854	238 325
1970	2 141		1 574	562	359 539		80 090	274 868
1971	2 137		1 553	579	385 567		86 753	290 804
1972	2 159		1 535	619	428 477		87 923	331 074

1) Beginning 1965, including the nuclear.

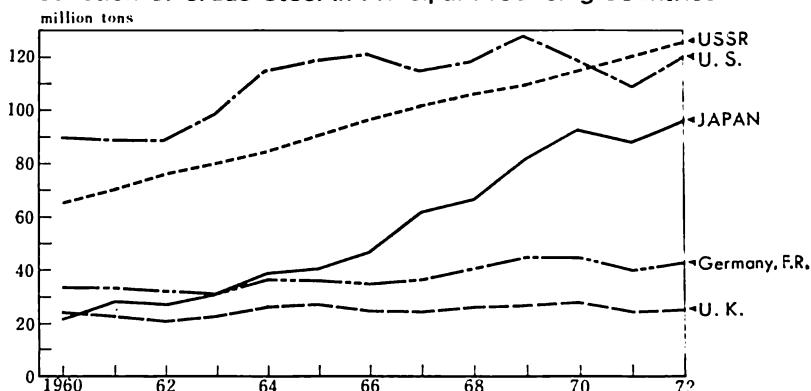
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

IRON AND STEEL

The iron and steel industry plays a basic role in the nation's

productive activities. However, mineral deposits in Japan are totally inadequate for her requirements, so Japan's iron and steel industry depends heavily on imported iron ore and scrap. In 1972, Japan imported about 112 million tons of iron ore. Japan's iron and steel production capacity developed rapidly. Production of crude steel, which was 5 million tons in 1950, went up to 97 million tons in 1972.

Production of Crude Steel in Principal Producing Countries



(27) Iron Ore

(1000 tons)

Year	Production	Imports						
		Total	West Malaysia	Philippines	India	Australia	U.S.	Canada
1960	1 290	15 036	5 354	1 215	4 501	100	825	1 084
1965	1 119	39 018	6 956	1 482	7 913	231	2 360	1 950
1968	1 059	68 164	5 116	1 536	12 772	13 814	3 545	1 977
1969	955	83 247	5 352	1 614	13 633	23 235	3 153	2 044
1970	861	102 090	4 906	1 872	16 522	36 597	3 257	2 301
1971	830	114 951	894	2 334	16 795	46 287	1 955	2 685
1972	799	111 520	388	2 473	17 901	48 293	324	2 075

Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Production of sewing machines.



(28) Pig-Iron and Ordinary Rolled Steel

(1000 tons)

Year	Pig-iron		Crude steel	Ferro-alloys	Ordinary rolled steel products		
	Production	Imports	Production	Production	Production	Imports	Exports
1960	11 896	1 001	22 138	490	15 675	168	1 995
1965	27 502	2 631	41 161	694	30 034	16	8 226
1968	46 397	4 498	66 893	1 093	48 594	11	11 644
1969	58 147	3 623	82 166	1 329	58 277	21	13 621
1970	68 048	2 896	93 322	1 680	66 691	28	15 225
1971	72 745	1 198	88 557	1 910	63 639	14	19 851
1972	74 055	1 017	96 900	1 743	73 226	31	18 584

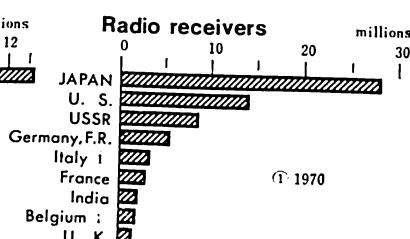
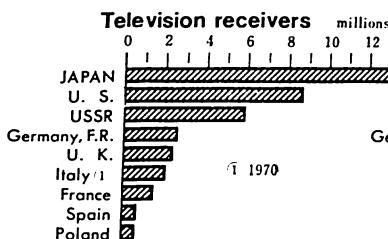
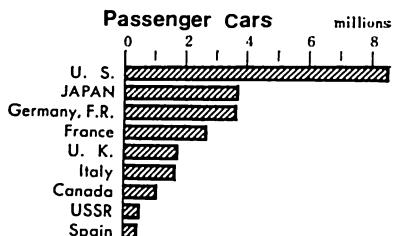
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Japan's share of the world's total crude steel production is about 15 %.

MACHINERY

Machinery is another industry that grew rapidly, and a large

Production of Passenger Cars, Television and Radio Receivers by Country (1971)



part of the machinery produced is exported. In 1950 machinery and transportation equipment accounted for only 9 % of total exports. This percentage reached 23 % in 1960 and in 1972, machinery and transportation equipment constituted nearly 48 % of total exports.

(29) Machinery Production

Item	1965	1970	1971	1972
Bearings (1)	63 757	185 491	200 926	188 525
Imports	479	528	676	420
Exports	15 170	43 565	60 404	62 927
Machine tools (1)	89 242	315 821	254 870	195 910
Excavators	3 366	15 951	16 477	20 437
Bulldozers	6 321	17 427	14 689	15 100
Hand tractor & power cultivators	436 858	370 458	296 839	297 271
Gasoline engines	594 895	1 739 882	1 768 064	1 937 333
Sewing machines	4 217 873	4 281 397	4 665 546	4 461 144
Exports	2 607 949	2 916 793	3 295 791	3 104 521
Four-wheeled motor vehicles				
Trucks	1 160 090	2 063 883	2 058 320	2 238 340
Buses	19 348	46 566	34 596	33 809
Passenger cars	696 176	3 178 708	3 717 858	4 022 289
Two-wheeled motor vehicles	2 210 724	2 947 672	3 400 502	3 565 246
Bicycles	3 125 792	4 528 741	4 947 797	7 080 513
Exports	452 956	1 070 698	1 257 481	1 545 754
Steel vessels 2) {Number	1 758	2 303	2 005	1 930
1000 gross tons	5 527	10 172	10 996	12 768
Rolling stock	3)			
Locomotives	441	389	333	339
Passenger cars	2 759	1 940	1 697	2 014
Freight cars	9 644	4 797	2 349	2 956

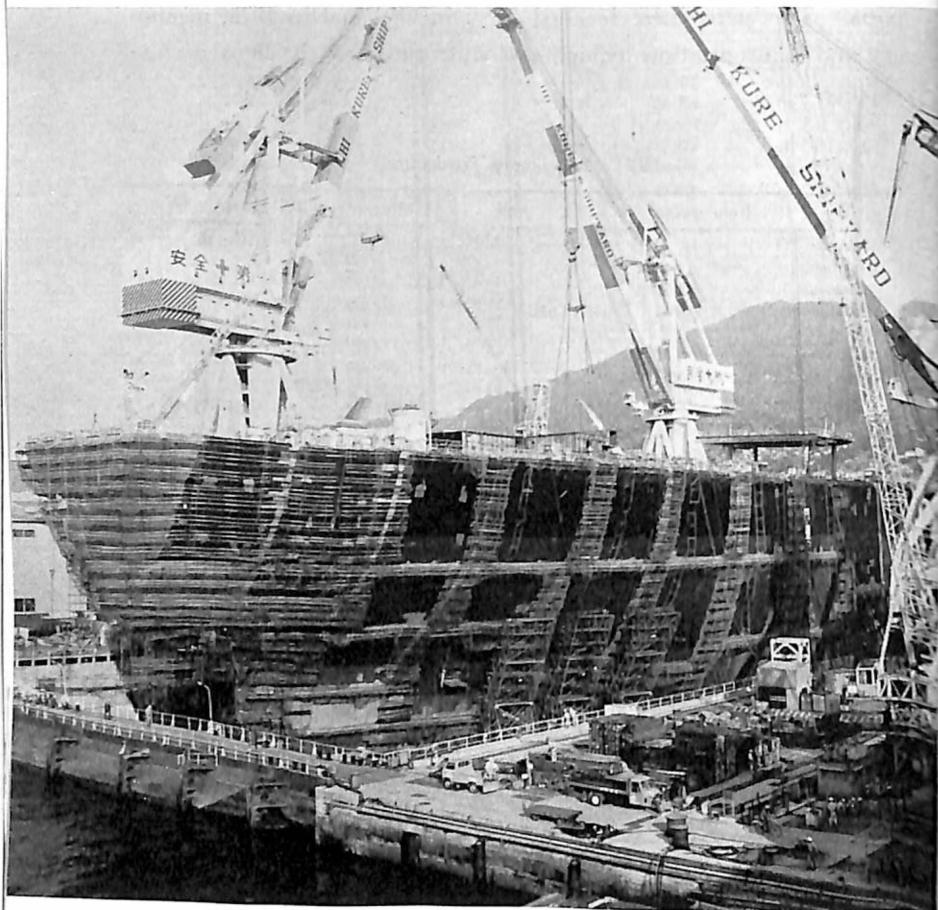
1) Ball bearings and roller bearings.

2) Prior to 1970, fiscal year.

3) Fiscal year.

Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Within the category of transportation equipment, expansion in the output of motor vehicles has been remarkable in recent years. Between 1962 and 1972 automobile production increased remarkably—threefold for cargo vehicles, threefold for buses, fifteenfold for passenger cars, and twofold for motorcycles.



At a shipyard.

At present, Japan's share in world production of commercial vehicles, including buses and trucks, is about 29.6 %. Steel ship production rose about sixfold during the past ten years.

(29) Machinery Production (Continued)

(1000)

Item	1965	1970	1971	1972
Pumps	542	1 118	1 024	1 131
Compressors	91	210	176	201
Conveyers	165	465	450	458
DC motors	31	60	62	58
DC generators	12	14	13	8
AC motors	7 832	19 915	21 124	24 269
AC generators	41	240	218	251
Transformers	330	474	475	515
General lighting lamps	143 627	154 004	151 085	153 905
Fluorescent lamps	84 269	157 155	163 993	174 245
Telephones	2 149	3 682	4 156	4 840
Radio receivers	22 937	32 618	28 091	26 833
TV receivers	4 190	13 782	13 231	14 303
Electric refrigerators	2 313	2 631	3 003	3 455
Fans	3 836	11 186	10 938	11 782
35mm cameras	3 666	5 208	4 806	4 741
Office machines				
Desk-top electronic calculators	4	1 423	2 040	3 866
Copying machines	124	312	304	347
Watches and clocks	27 186	49 695	53 534	58 337
Magnetic recorders	4 954	21 391	22 185	27 524

Source: Ministry of International and Industry.

Growth in production of construction and mining machines, such as excavators and bulldozers, and office machines, such as magnetic recorders and desk-top electronic calculators, is also noteworthy.

Electrical equipment such as radios, television sets, and other audio-visual equipment, occupies a significant place in the total machinery production. Since the start of television set production 24 years ago, in 1972 Japan turned out about 14 million sets,

including colour TV sets.

Production of watches and clocks increased 2.9 times during the ten-year period, and cameras, 1.7 times.

TEXTILES

In prewar days, textiles were one of Japan's leading export industries. Japan held a large share in the world's production and export of cotton yarns, cotton fabrics, and silk fabrics. Postwar production, however, was so low that it did not return to its

(30) Textiles Production

Item	1965	1970	1971	1972
Cotton yarn	566 594	526 245	533 985	555 140
<i>Exports</i>	11 424	7 116	7 580	6 023
Spun silk yarn	1 676	1 923	2 141	2 497
Cotton	749 449	835 125	821 172	866 553
<i>Imports</i>	134 242	135 898	120 980	118 981
Rayon filament yarn	19 451	28 295	23 268	24 302
<i>Exports</i>	19 451	28 295	23 268	24 302
Spun rayon yarn	273 026	263 261	259 057	203 368
Wool	248 652	322 448	308 677	362 704
Wool yarn	155 187	181 654	179 263	196 409
Cotton fabrics	3 012 565	2 616 046	2 482 117	2 264 148
Silk fabrics	175 572	200 812	197 271	189 743
Rayon filament fabrics	1) 390 382	354 065	313 211	264 405
Spun rayon fabrics	1) 935 286	827 410	787 966	718 248
Synthetic fibre fabrics	1) 1 241 392	2 746 149	2 817 939	2 717 931
Tire cord	46 483	78 661	82 764	91 722
Towels	38 942	51 148	53 777	45 087
Moquette, rugs, etc.	14 248	32 358	33 522	50 749
Felt	13 207	18 128	15 054	11 932
Hemp & Synthetic rope	50 195	63 379	64 487	59 512
Knitwear	2) 1			
Underwear	50 661	49 322	49 613	40 520
Outwear	20 161	32 628	32 991	23 218
Gloves	9 767	34 708	35 120	6 460
Socks & stockings	50 941	119 559	131 748	94 300

1) Unit in 1000 m². 2) Unit in 10000.

Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry

prewar level until 1956. This was due to the rapid growth of the textile industry in developing countries as well as to the shift in emphasis in Japan to synthetic textiles. Today Japan ranks second in the world in the production of synthetic fibres.

PAPER AND PULP

The production of paper, including paperboard, amounted to 14 million tons in 1972, a 2.4-fold increase over what it was ten years previously. Japan's share of total world production is 10.2 %. However, raw materials have to be imported in large quantities to meet the growing demand for paper and board.

(31) Paper and Pulp

Year	Paper (1000 t)					Imports	Exports		
	Production			Japanese paper					
	Total	Paper	Paperboard						
1960	4 513	2 483	1 645	384		1	169		
1965	7 299	3 713	3 079	507		17	230		
1969	11 310	6 147	5 162	...		188	363		
1970	12 973	7 135	5 838	...		100	508		
1971	12 907	7 129	5 778	...		71	504		
1972	13 648	7 471	6 176	...		143	503		

Year	Pulp (1000 t)				Imports	Exports		
	Production		Imports					
	Total	Resolving	For paper	Resolving				
1960	3 532	378	3 153	135	3	21		
1965	5 164	469	4 695	203	301	7		
1969	7 685	542	7 143	191	668	12		
1970	8 801	554	8 247	186	728	12		
1971	9 039	545	8 494	183	479	49		
1972	9 458	514	8 944	221	585	47		

1) Beginning 1969, including Japanese paper.

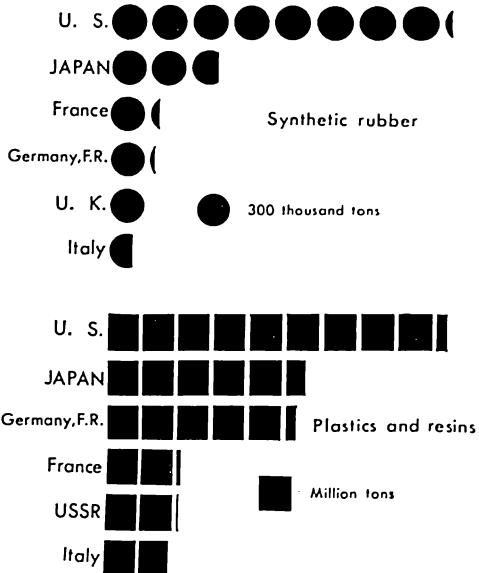
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

The chemical industry has developed into one of Japan's most important industries. The growth of the pharmaceutical industry

was especially remarkable. The petrochemical industry has also experienced rapid growth in recent years. This was due to the introduction of new plastic and synthetic rubber products and the utilization of petrochemical raw materials. Petrochemicals accounted for 38% of all chemical products in 1972. During the ten-year period, production of polyvinyl chloride resins in-

Production of Synthetic Rubber and Plastics and Resins by Country (1972)



creased 3.6 times, polyethylene, 10.4 times, synthetic rubber, 11.7 times. Fertilizer production which had experienced rapid growth earlier, has been stagnant in recent years. The production of caustic soda increased 3.1 times over the past ten-year period, and that of photographic sensitized film, 3.8 times. Production of many other kinds of chemical products also expanded rapidly.

(32) Chemicals Production

(Tons)

Item	1965	1970	1971	1972
Salt	846 023	949 161	871 093	805 772
Consumption for food.....	1 093 000	1 288 000	1 368 000	1 394 000
Consumption for industrial use.....	3 335 000	6 263 000	6 313 000	6 681 000
Ammonium	2 162 543	3 260 783	3 228 840	3 754 102
Hydrochloric acid.....	656 670	1 137 154	1 214 105	1 246 815
Sulphuric acid.....	5 655 270	6 925 344	6 659 275	6 713 634
Caustic soda.....	1 344 444	2 684 969	2 895 959	2 987 948
Soda ash.....	766 184	1 237 180	1 285 484	1 307 608
Synthetic dyestuffs	35 169	52 403	53 758	63 210
Ammonium sulphate	2 488 675	2 418 944	2 184 296	2 110 546
Exports	1 262 875	1 031 974	1 283 265	1 499 058
Lime nitrogen.....	344 243	275 138	261 504	167 352
Calcium superphosphate.....	1 549 914	841 529	711 699	716 255
Coal-tar	1 390 016	2 161 248	2 220 126	2 225 562
Pure benzol	381 197	1 584 689	1 689 025	1 852 070
Creosote oil	308 366	453 954	518 419	488 940
Synthetic phenol.....	84 234	185 126	191 880	195 488
Pitch	597 028	772 279	733 275	648 310
Ethyl alcohol (95%).....	60 239	97 632	101 479	112 485
Polyvinyl chloride resins	482 973	1 161 467	1 034 521	1 079 669
Synthetic rubber.....	161 320	697 527	779 766	819 365
Photographic sensitized film	19 501	39 505	45 152	47 683
Soaps	171 450	151 040	143 933	144 455
Paints	583 433	1 052 178	1 100 362	1 266 903
Polyethylene.....	396 264	1 304 770	1 340 000	1 480 225

1) Fiscal year. 2) Converted at 100%. 3) Unit in kl. 4) Unit in 1000 m².

Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

FOOD AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

In recent years the canning and preserving industry has made great headway. Beer and whisky have shown the most spectacular growth among the food and beverage industries. The 1972 figure was about 2.3 times that of 1962. This increase indicates the high growth of domestic consumption.

Production of butter, cheese, and processed meat has also shown a significant rise, although it is still low compared with



At a brewery.

other countries.

(33) Production of Food and Allied Products

Item	1965	1970	1971	1972
Soy (1000 kl).....	1 030	1 122	1 139	1 191
Sugar (1000 t) .....1)2)	1 641	2 457	2 548	2 575
Sauce (kl)	123 371	122 116	140 655	143 696
Mayonnaise (t)	50 581	117 574	130 588	137 085
Butter (t)	23 867	43 142	47 699	43 791
Cheese (t)	15 500	39 870	42 906	44 578
Canned food (1000 cases)	60 942	92 524	97 437	105 820
Gulamin acid soda (t) .....3)	61 253	90 576	100 317	93 394
Bottled food (1000 cases)	3 906	6 854	7 823	8 095
Processed meat (t)	135 878	229 450	250 840	269 390
Sake (1000 kl) .....2)3)	1 089	1 257	1 329	1 361
Beer (1000 kl) .....3)	2 006	3 037	3 138	3 511

1) Sugar year ending September of the following year. 2) Refined.

3) Fiscal year.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

CERAMICS, CEMENT, GLASS AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION

MATERIALS

Ceramics are an important Japanese export. Approximately one-third of the total production is shipped abroad. Stimulated by favourable demand, production of cement and plate glass also grew markedly. Demand for cement continues to be active as a result of a sustained upswing of construction in the private sector and in public utility projects. Japan's share in the world production and export of cement is quite large.

Recently, production of other materials for non-wooden structures, such as asbestos products, fibre board, gypsum products, and metal fittings, has also increased.

(34) Production of Ceramics, Cement, Glass Rubber and Leather Products

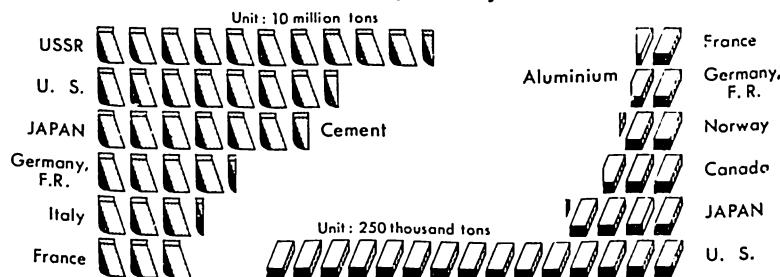
(1000 tons)

Item	1965	1970	1971	1972
Plate glass	682	1 136	1 153	1 153
Glass products	1 197	1 907	2 113	2 341
Cement	32 486	57 189	59 434	66 292
<i>Exports</i>	1 601	2 112	2 322	1 544
Asbestos products	46	76	88	91
Fibreboards and particle-boards	73 852	144 230	139 385	142 242
Gypsum products	117 026	213 113	194 238	227 941
Insulators	74	109	110	108
<i>Exports</i>	33	40	40	34
Pottery	1 223	1 857	1 774	1 835
Crude rubber	<i>Imports</i>	198	272	271
Tires and tubes	2)			
For motor vehicles	58	117	121	129
For bicycle	43	48	47	63
Hides and skins	<i>Imports</i>	156	233	237
Leather footwear	3)	17 891	33 027	46 453

1) Unit in 1000m². 2) Unit in 1000 pieces. 3) 1000 in number.

Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

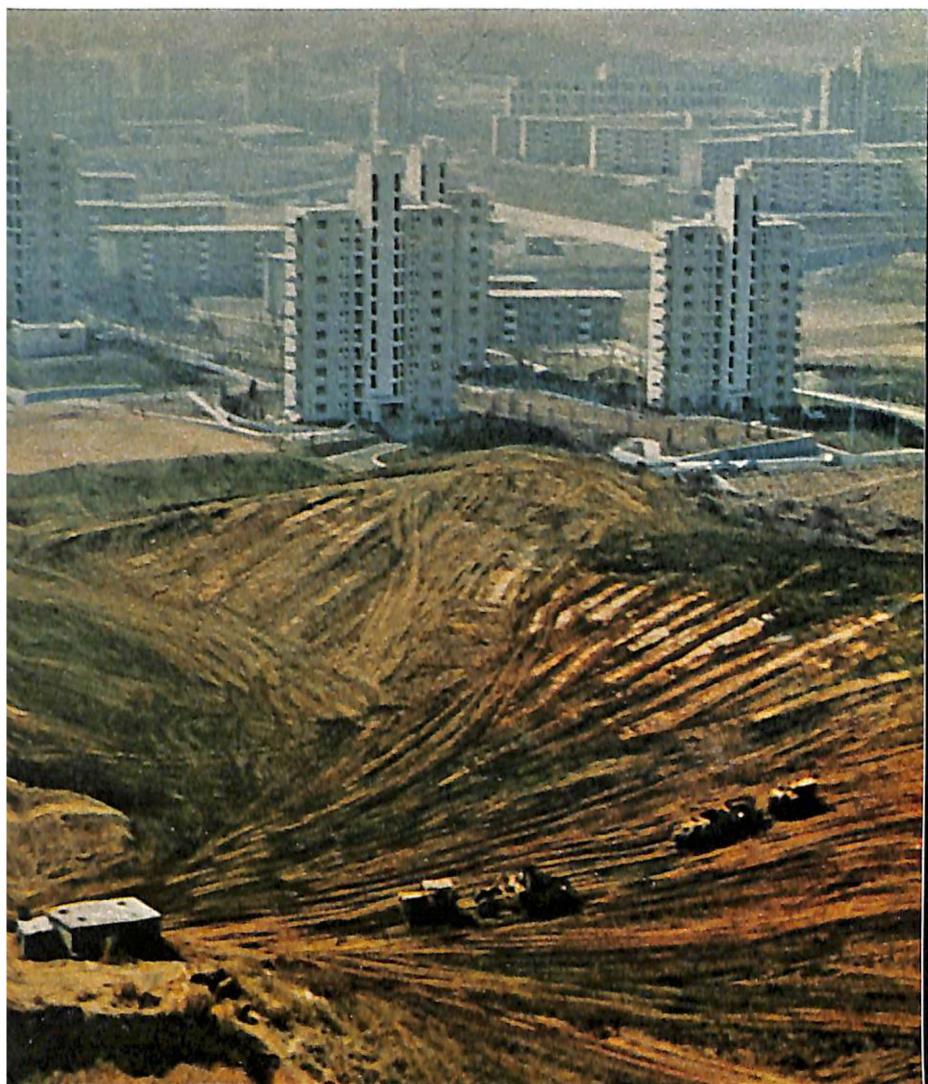
Production of Cement and Aluminium by Country (1972)



CONSTRUCTION

At present, a large-scale construction programme covering dwelling houses, industrial buildings, and various kinds of public structures is being promoted.

Construction of a new town in the suburbs of Tokyo.



Recently, the emphasis on public works investment for construction is shifting from production-oriented facilities to living-oriented ones.

Value of public construction in fiscal 1972 amounted to 5,802 billion, an increase of 3.0 times compared with that of 1965. Among the living-oriented items, sewerage works and parks increased by 5.6

times over the 1965 level, dwellings and dormitories by 2.6 times, and land development, 3.2 times.

Residential construction has increased greatly. Nearly 1.8 million dwelling houses were constructed in 1972. This figure represents a 3.1-fold increase over the 1962 total of 586 thousand. According to the results of the Housing Survey, as of October 1, 1973 the total number of dwellings stood at 31.0 million. This represents an increase of 5.2 million, or 20.3 %, during the five years from 1968 to 1973. In many areas, however, housing is still not sufficient to meet the demand. According to the 1968 Housing Survey, the percentage of rented houses was 39.7 %, while that of owned houses was 60.3 %. In particular, rented houses in urban areas accounted for nearly one-half of the total. On the other hand, floor space per person increased to about 10 m² in 1970

(35) Occupied Dwelling Houses

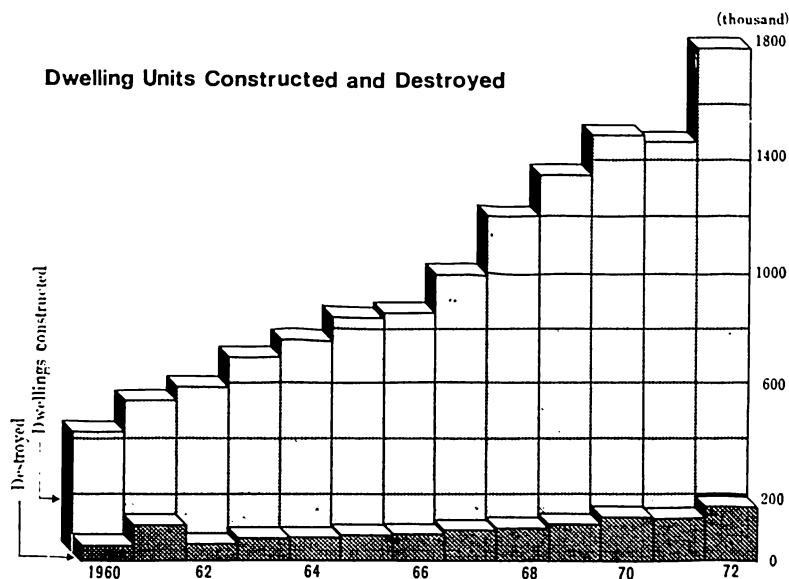
(Oct. 1, 1968)

(1000)

Item	Japan	All cities	All towns & villages
Total.....	24 198	17 580	6 618
Wooden	18 614	12 574	6 040
Wooden, fire proof ...	3 537	3 209	328
Non-wooden ...	2 047	1 797	250
By number of tatami			
Total	24 198	17 580	6 618
Under 5 tatami 1)	881	846	36
6-11	4 913	4 264	649
12-17	5 444	4 268	1 177
18-23	4 089	2 927	1 162
24-35	5 262	3 306	1 956
36 and over	3 609	1 970	1 639

1) Tatami floor covering, size: 180cm × 90cm.

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister

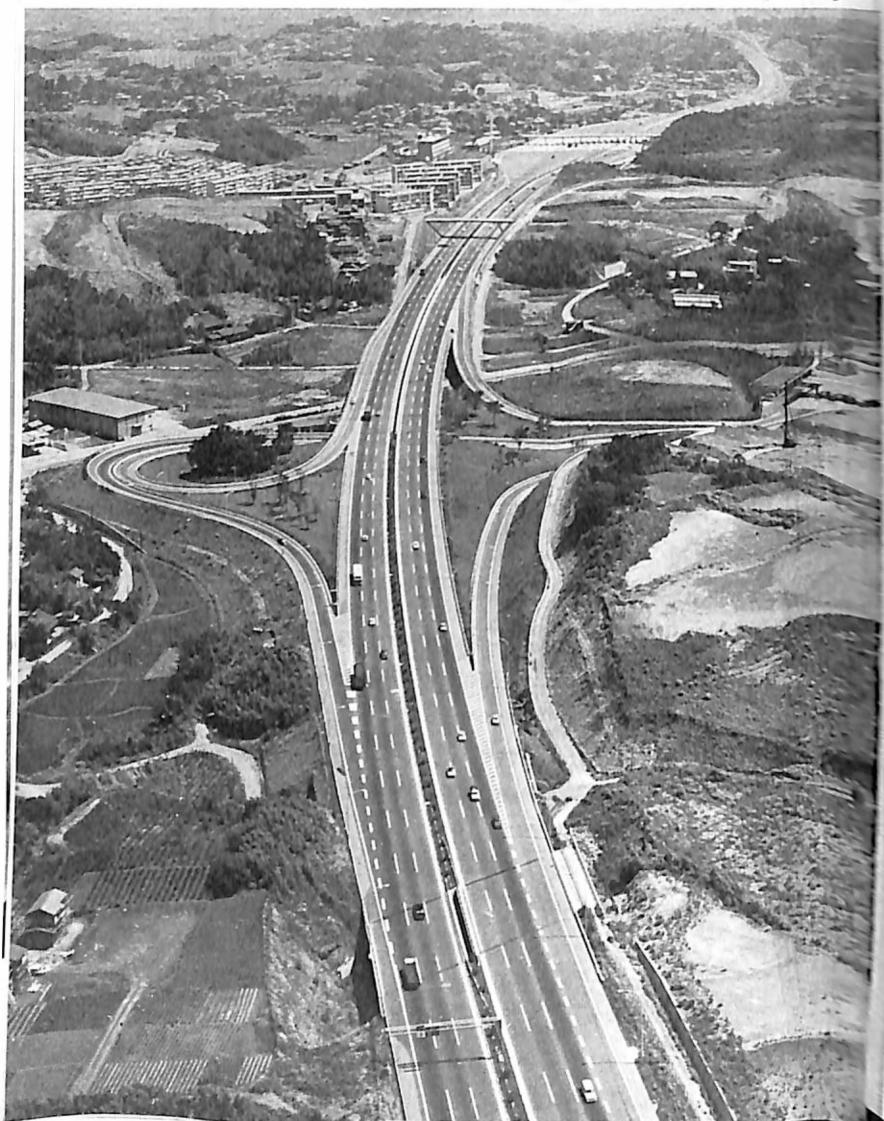


from 7 m² in 1960.

The main difficulty in housing construction is securing adequate land space in urban areas. Due to the limited supply of land, the price of available land has gone up spectacularly. According to the land price index, the price of land in or around city areas increased about 4.1 times between 1963 and 1973. On the other hand, the construction cost index rose about 2.9 times during the same period. These increases hamper smooth implementation of housing projects.

6. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Kawasaki Interchange on the Tomei Expressway.



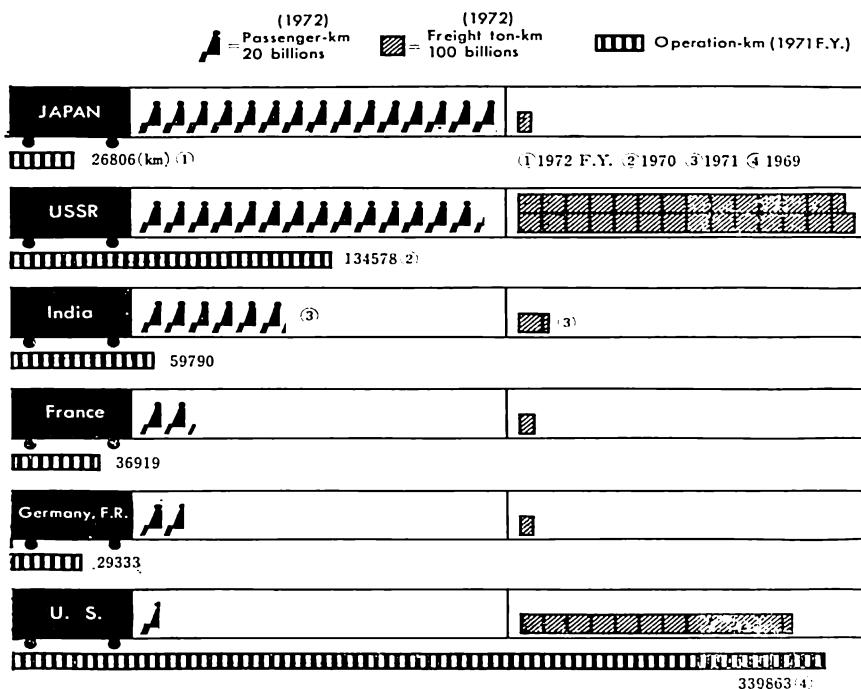
TRANSPORT

RAILWAY TRANSPORT: The first railway in Japan was laid in 1872 between Shimbashi (in Tokyo) and Yokohama. Today railways cover a total distance of 27,000 kilometres.

The Japanese railway system developed around the national railways. Today, approximately 90 % of all rolling stock belongs to JNR, a public enterprise corporation called: "Japan National Railways".

In fiscal 1972 JNR operated 197.8 billion passenger-kilometres

Railway by Country



and 58.6 billion ton-kilometres. Compared with the previous year, this represents an increase of 3.9 % in passenger-kilometres and a decrease of 4.4 % in ton-kilometres. Private railways operated 102.5 billion passenger-kilometres and 962 million ton-kilometres in fiscal 1972.

Japan ranks first in the world in the number of passengers carried by railways.

Despite energetic efforts made for the improvement of railway transportation, including construction of the 676.4 km superexpress *Shinkansen* (covering the distance from Tokyo to Okayama in 4 hours and 10 minutes), the position of railway transportation tends to decline due to the development of other transport facilities, such

(36) Railway Facilities

End of fiscal year	Operation-km (km)					
	Total	National		Private		
		Electrified	Electrified	Electrified	Electrified	Electrified
1960	27 902	8 733	20 482	2 699	7 420	6 034
1965	27 882	10 103	20 754	4 228	7 128	5 875
1968	27 420	11 066	20 827	5 418	6 593	5 648
1969	27 237	11 168	20 834	5 705	6 403	5 463
1970	27 104	11 404	20 890	6 021	6 214	5 383
1971	26 948	11 494	20 883	6 239	6 065	5 255
1972	26 742	11 738	20 905	6 625	5 837	5 113

End of fiscal year	Rolling stock 1)					
	Total	Locomotives		Passenger cars		Freight cars
		National	National	National	National	National
1960	162 044	5 607	4 974	30 951	17 871	125 486
1965	190 199	5 560	4 944	38 643	23 155	145 996
1968	214 299	5 474	4 914	41 728	25 822	167 097
1969	219 808	5 446	4 881	42 609	26 518	171 753
1970	217 811	5 407	4 866	42 423	26 663	169 981
1971	211 350	5 207	4 679	42 474	26 562	163 669
1972	205 109	5 034	4 520	43 495	27 449	156 580

1) Excluding National Railways rolling stock borrowed (prior to 1968) and on business use.

Source: Ministry of Transportation.

A subway station in Osaka.



as automobiles and aircraft.

(37) Railway Transport

(Millions)

Fiscal year	Passenger-km					Passengers carried	
	Total	National	With season ticket	Without season ticket	Private	National	Private
1936	40 925	26 216	7 267	18 949	14 709	1 059	2 276
1950	105 570	69 106	30 838	38 267	36 464	3 001	4 961
1955	136 112	91 239	43 017	48 221	44 873	3 849	5 932
1960	184 340	123 983	57 095	66 888	60 357	5 124	7 166
1965	255 640	174 014	78 680	95 334	81 628	6 722	9 076
1970	288 507	189 726	70 954	118 772	98 781	6 534	9 850
1971	290 040	190 321	71 735	118 587	99 719	6 659	9 836
1972	300 298	197 829	72 127	125 702	102 469	6 724	10 061
Fiscal year	Freight ton-km						Private
	Total	National	Coal	Lumber	Rice		
1936	16 947	16 296	2 370	1 211	723		651
1950	33 823	33 308	3 445	3 350	547		515
1955	43 254	42 564	3 898	4 810	1 058		690
1960	54 515	53 592	4 250	4 342	1 531		923
1965	57 298	56 408	3 369	4 396	1 671		890
1970	63 423	62 435	1 933	3 448	2 043		988
1971	62 247	61 250	1 613	2 773	2 519		997
1972	59 522	58 560	1 236	2 176	2 391		962

Source: Ministry of Transportation

MOTOR VEHICLE TRANSPORT: Although Japan has been investing 7-8 % of her national budget on road construction annually in recent years, roads in Japan are still inferior to those of other developed countries. Paved roads amounted to 226.2 thousand kilometres as of the end of March 1972. The ratio of paved roads to total road length was only 21.7 %. The ratio of paved roads in this country is still low, compared with 100 % in the United Kingdom, 82.5 % in France, 79.8 % in the Federal Republic of Germany, and 45.1 % in the United States.

The length of paved roads per automobile was only 9 metres, creating severe congestion. It was 24 metres in the United Kingdom and 23 metres in the United States.

Passengers carried by motor vehicles totalled 328.6 % billion passenger-kilometres and freight transportation by trucks totalled 153.6 billion ton-kilometres in fiscal 1972, about 4.4 and 4.7 times the 1962 figures, respectively. The share of motor vehicle trans-

(38) Number of Motor Vehicles Owned¹⁾

Item	1965	1970	1971	1972
Total (owned)	8 123 096	18 919 020	21 222 715	23 869 193
Trucks.....	2 870 249	5 460 393	5 791 849	6 262 781
Medium	425 441	813 845	872 696	967 532
Light	2 435 422	4 622 780	4 894 469	5 267 617
Trailers	9 386	23 768	24 684	27 632
Buses	105 386	190 066	196 853	205 857
Passenger cars	1 877 912	6 776 949	8 173 382	9 965 413
Medium	69 719	76 759	83 087	99 302
Light	1 808 193	6 700 190	8 090 295	9 866 111
Car for special use	163 608	351 661	404 216	460 515
Light two-wheeled cars	48 002	171 533	220 081	238 113
Light motor vehicles	3 057 939	5 968 418	6 436 334	6 736 519

1) End of fiscal year.

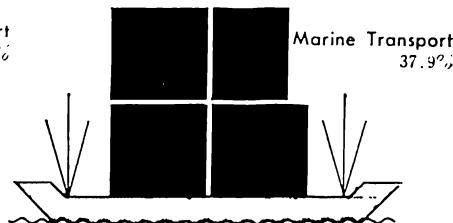
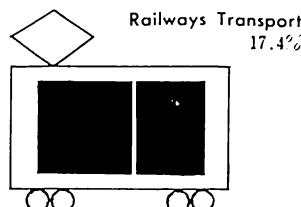
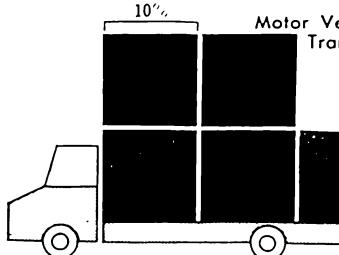
Source: Ministry of Transportation.

port is 45 % in domestic freight transportation, and 51 % in domestic passenger transportation, thus making it the leading means of domestic transportation.

The total number of motor vehicles, including trucks and buses, reached the 24 million mark, approximately 5 times the 1963 figure, by the end of March 1973. In particular, the number of privately owned motor vehicles increased significantly, reaching 9.7 million in the same year, nearly 14 times over the 1963 figure. However, ratio of population to passenger cars stood at 10 in Japan, compared with 2 in the United States in 1971.

Composition of Domestic Transport by Means of Transportation

(In ton-kilometres) 1972



(39) Transportation of Motor Vehicles¹

Item	1965	1970	1971	1972
Passengers (millions) carried by				
Common buses	9 862	10 074	9 947	9 942
Sightseeing buses	167	181	177	184
Hires and taxis	2 627	4 289	4 252	3 919
Tonnage (1000t) carried by				
Trucks used for transportation ... enterprises	664 227	1 113 061	1 194 356	1 305 266
Trucks used for other business ...	1 528 968	3 513 008	3 601 321	3 898 152
Mileage (million km) of				
Common buses	2 636	2 935	2 897	2 886
Sightseeing buses	512	739	732	784
Hires and taxis	11 721	19 873	20 214	19 780
Trucks used for transportation ... enterprises	8 465	15 592	16 007	17 142
Trucks used for other business ...	36 098	84 448	84 694	90 512

1. Fiscal year.

Source: Ministry of Transportation

Transportation by motor vehicle is growing remarkably in proportion to the large increase in the number of motor vehicles and to the fast development of motorways throughout the country. At the same time, Japan is faced with many new problems, such as traffic



Cargo transport.

congestion, pollution, and destruction of the environment.

MARINE TRANSPORT: Japan owns a marine fleet of 9,433 ships, with 35 million tons at the end of July 1972. The average tonnage per steel vessel amounted to about 3,700 tons. Japan's share in the world total of ship tonnage is about 13 %. Recently, the use of gigantic vessels, tankers in particular, has become very popular. A large percentage of all the supertankers in the world were constructed in this country.

(40) Vessels

(Gross tons in thousands)

End of fiscal year	Steel vessels (100 gross tons and over) 1)					
	Merchant vessels					
	Total		Passenger		Cargo 2)	
	Number	Gross tons	Number	Gross tons	Number	Gross tons
1935	1 355	3 890	73	128	1 243	3 606
1950	944	1 711	118	78	710	1 353
1955	1 186	3 393	87	55	873	2 685
1960	2 376	6 674	93	63	1 744	5 014
1965	5 293	12 490	142	79	3 509	7 593
1969	7 867	23 715	472	269	5 282	14 563
1970	8 434	26 647	551	398	5 619	15 949
1971	8 635	30 431	617	498	5 648	18 211

End of fiscal year	Steel vessels (continued)					
	Merchant vessels (continued)		Ocean going vessels (3000 gross tons and over)			
	Tankers		Total		Tankers	
	Number	Gross tons	Number	Gross tons	Number	Gross tons
1935	39	155	543	3 025	—	0
1950	116	281	82	518	10	97
1955	226	653	385	2 733	52	584
1960	539	1 597	683	5 489	90	1 399
1965	1 642	4 818	876	10 317	138	4 217
1969	2 113	8 883	1 233	20 040	175	8 019
1970	2 264	10 300	1 262	22 588	188	9 312
1971	2 370	11 722	1 258	25 869	190	10 690
1972	...	...	1 188	28 629	198	12 328

1) Prior to 1951, as of end of year stated.

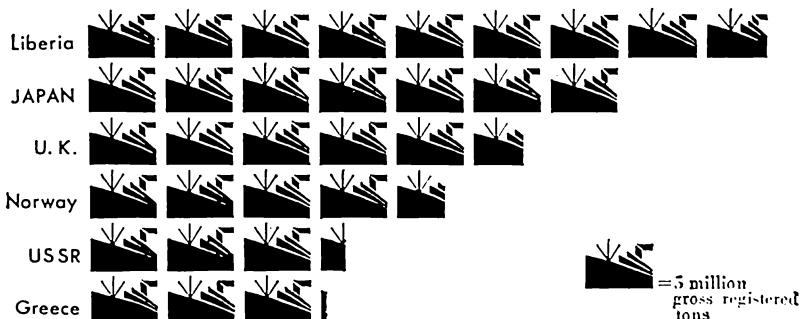
2) Including cargo-passenger vessels.

Source: Ministry of Transportation.

The volume of foreign trade cargo carried by Japanese merchant vessels in 1972 amounted to 423 million tons, of which 79% was for imports. However, more than half of Japan's total need for marine transport is met by foreign vessels, and the share of incoming cargoes carried by Japanese vessels was 42%.

Freight transportation by inland shipping in fiscal 1972 totalled 321.5 million tons or 130 billion ton-kilometres, accounting for 38% of the total inland freight transportation in ton-kilometrage (45% by motor vehicles and 17% by railways).

Tonnage of Vessels by Country (1972)



(41) Marine Transport

(1000 tons)

Fiscal year	Total	Coastwise		Overseas			
		Total	Wooden vessels	Total	Exports	Imports	Other
1935	105 280	78 268	...	27 012	8 908	18 104	—
1955	87 433	59 152	33 909	28 281	3 913	20 797	3 571
1960	169 406	108 286	53 461	61 120	6 429	50 664	4 026
1965	314 166	179 654	43 971	134 512	10 213	118 144	6 153
1970	706 767	342 076	37 538	364 691	22 367	310 013	32 311
1971	717 159	318 392	26 186	398 767	26 439	320 741	51 586
1972	744 088	321 476	22 668	422 612	23 797	334 139	64 676

Source: Ministry of Transportation.

CIVIL AVIATION: Civil aviation in Japan has grown remarkably in recent years.

As of December 1972, aircraft registered numbered 720, excluding helicopters and gliders.

Domestic air services are operated by several air transport companies. In 1972, Japanese air services carried about 17.9 million passengers (11,816 million passenger-kilometres) and 131 thousand

(42) Civil Aviation

Year	Kilometres flown (1000)	Hours flown (Hours)	Passengers carried (1000)	Passenger-km (1000)	Cargo ton-km (1000)	Mail ton-km (1000)
Domestic scheduled services						
1960	19 830	69 739	1 120	657 487	3 613	1 476
1965	64 366	156 532	5 178	2 944 325	17 524	3 121
1969	102 869	246 030	10 826	6 440 380	50 879	10 174
1970	123 063	293 186	14 675	8 815 006	62 204	11 267
1971	136 097	321 905	16 059	9 997 773	65 907	12 037
1972	146 482	332 243	17 919	11 815 505	92 323	13 696
International scheduled services						
1960	13 291	27 635	101	498 105	13 432	6 884
1965	32 767	41 920	436	2 025 271	66 145	19 914
1969	93 160	121 656	1 314	5 799 364	309 993	32 300
1970	91 852	127 666	1 628	6 637 873	328 418	33 676
1971	101 874	141 659	1 891	7 471 262	448 732	38 095
1972	108 186	148 705	2 307	10 124 819	547 480	42 145

1) Including excess baggage.

Source: Ministry of Transportation

tons of freight (92 million ton-kilometres). Compared with the previous year, passengers carried increased by 12% and the freight tonnage, by 31%.

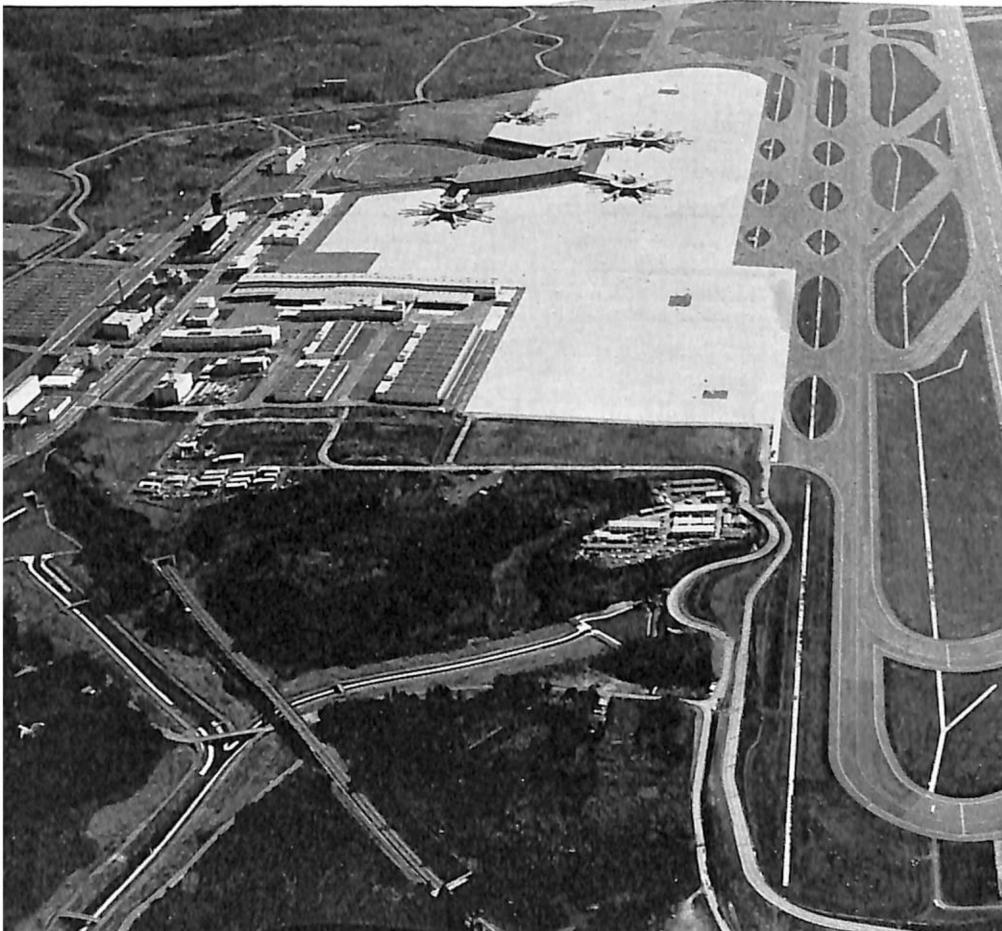
In international air service, the passenger increase was 22% and the freight tonnage, 21%, over the previous year.

Because of the fast expansion of aviation activities and residents' complaints against noise, air field facilities are becoming inadequate.

For these reasons, removal of the international airport from

Haneda to Narita 50 kilometres away from Tokyo is scheduled, and controlling noise within a tolerable limit is under implementation.

The New Narita International Airport, under construction.



COMMUNICATIONS

The amount of domestic and foreign mail per person numbered 115 pieces and 2 pieces respectively in 1972.

Telegraph and telephone services have been rapidly developed by

(43) Mail, Telegraph and Telephone

Fiscal year	Mail					Telegraph	
	Post offices 1)	Domestic (1000)		Foreign (1000) 2)		Domestic telegrams (1000) 3)	Per capita
		Letters	Parcels	Letters	Parcels		
1955	15 566	4 760 263	66 836	58 036	864	81 183	0,9
1960	16 234	6 796 034	99 581	108 471	1 911	69 631	1,0
1965	18 740	9 340 712	137 767	159 057	2 695	85 250	0,9
1969	20 374	10 851 146	180 761	217 360	3 437	71 439	0,7
1970	20 643	11 485 576	195 723	235 328	3 840	66 483	0,6
1971	20 976	12 001 232	168 117	243 938	3 653	63 917	0,6
1972	21 408	12 297 945	175 858	191 275	3 343	55 896	0,5

Fiscal year	International telegrams (1000)		Telephone				
			Telephones (1000)	Subscriptions (1000) 1)	Long-distance dial rate (%)	Calls	
	Sent	Received				Sent	Received
1955	1 905	1 758	3 123	2 175	6,4	107 972	54 920
1960	2 125	1 975	5 527	3 633	33,7	105 960	88 699
1965	2 591	2 380	11 176	7 303	75,5	288 826	224 926
1969	3 103	2 841	19 899	13 005	89,1	836 304	747 833
1970	2 949	2 747	23 013	15 173	90,7	1 079 728	1 087 654
1971	2 831	2 605	26 693	17 818	91,8	1 350 853	1 465 116
1972	2 969	2 586	31 057	20 985	92,9	2 086 048	2 026 811

1) As of end of fiscal year. 2) Sent and received. 3) Originating only.

Source: Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

Japan Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation.

the Japan Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation since 1952. In terms of number of telephones, Japan's share is 9.2% of the world total. However, the average number of persons per telephone as of 1972 was 4 in Japan, compared with 1.7 in the United States, 3.5 in the United Kingdom, and 1.7 in Sweden.

7. DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE



Display of kimono, traditional Japanese attire, at a department store.

DOMESTIC TRADE

Japan's domestic trade employs 19% of the working population and contributes 18% to the national income.

As of May 1972, there were 1.8 million stores, of which 260 thousand were wholesale stores and 1.5 million retail stores.

The number of persons engaged in the domestic trade was 3.0

(44) Stores by Number of Persons Engaged and Sales (1972)¹⁾

Item	Stores (by number of persons employed)					Annual sales (million yen)
	Total	1-2 persons	3-4	5-9	10 and over	
Total	1 754 506	980 532	408 442	230 535	134 946	133 930 699
Wholesale trade	259 863	52 774	59 663	74 097	73 327	105 835 461
General wholesale trade	256 504	49 993	59 439	73 937	73 130	105 835 451
Agents and brokers	3 359	2 776	224	160	199	-
Retail trade	1 494 643	927 755	348 779	156 489	61 617	28 095 238
General merchandise	2 880	1 036	430	227	1 187	3 174 883
Dry goods, apparel and accessories	205 945	118 083	50 929	26 642	10 291	3 757 897
Food and beverages	711 364	473 790	170 190	53 293	14 021	8 626 099
Vehicles	59 382	35 456	10 942	6 395	6 588	3 055 036
Furniture and house furnishings	156 690	85 618	40 851	21 774	8 447	3 243 857
Others	358 382	213 775	75 437	48 157	21 013	6 237 466

1) Provisional figures.

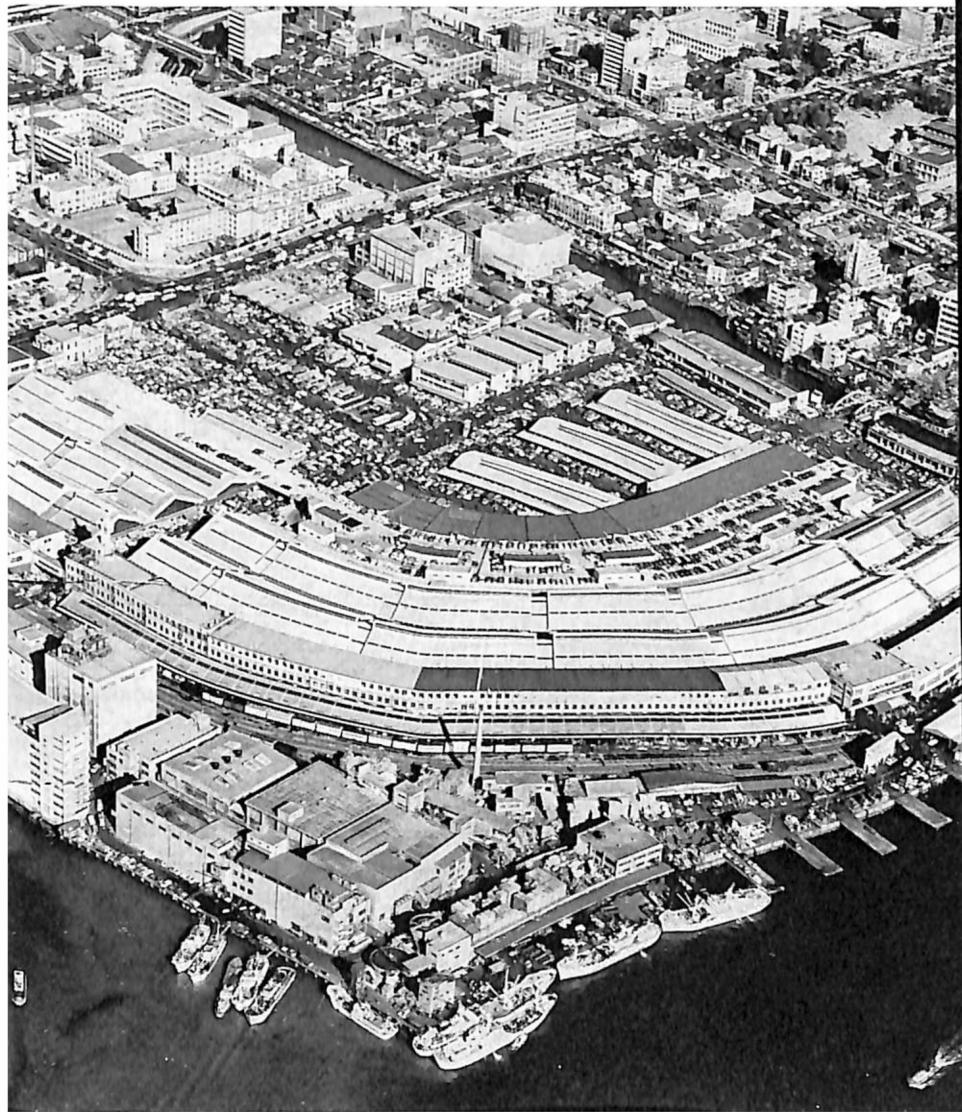
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry

million in the wholesale trade and 5.1 million in the retail trade, and the average number of employees per store was 11.5 and 3.4 respectively.

Smaller stores with less than 5 employees accounted for 43% of all wholesale stores and 85% of all retail stores. It is a distinctive structural feature of Japan's domestic trade that a greater part of the smaller stores are operated by owner-proprietors alone or with the help of unpaid family members.

Department stores and self-service stores with modernized management have shown remarkable development, numbering 866 and

The Central Wholesale Market in Tokyo.

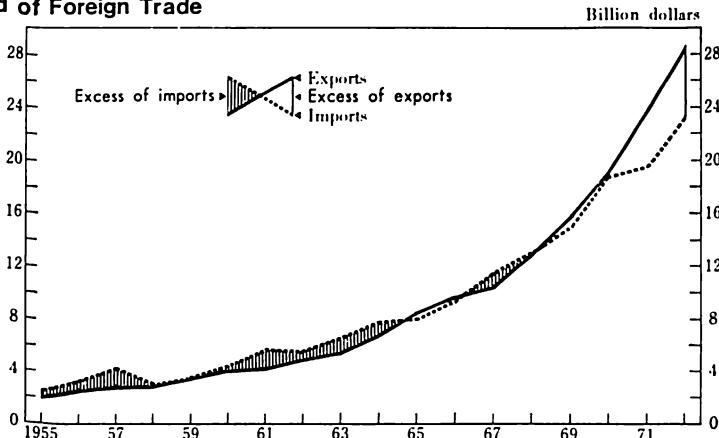


10,635, respectively, as of May 1972. Their share in the total retail trade increased from 10.0 % in 1970 to 10.9% in 1972 for department stores and from 7.7 % to 8.7 % for self-service stores.

FOREIGN TRADE

The development of the Japanese economy since the Meiji period was supported by foreign trade. Foreign trade is the founda-

Trend of Foreign Trade



tion of the economy of this resource-poor country with abundant population.

Consequently, Japan accounts for a large place of world trade. In 1972, Japan's exports accounted for 7.8 % of the total world trade and her imports accounted for 6.2 % of the world total.

In the same year, Japan's export trade value amounted to 28.6 billion dollars, with imports worth 23.5 billion dollars, resulting in a 5.1 billion dollar surplus of exports. Ratios to gross national product in the same year were 9.7 % for exports and 8.0 % for

(45) Foreign Trade

Year	Value (million dollars)			Quantum index of foreign trade (1935=100)			
	Exports	Imports	Excess of Imports	Exports		Imports	
				General	Machinery	General	Food and beverages
1955	2 011	2 471	- 461	22,6	8,5	28,1	38,4
1960	4 055	4 491	- 437	43,9	25,2	56,6	39,2
1965	8 452	8 169	283	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
1970	19 318	18 881	437	200,8	259,2	224,0	162,0
1971	24 019	19 712	4 307	236,0	314,1	227,9	176,7
1972	28 591	23 471	5 120	249,0	354,8	251,1	206,1

Source: Ministry of Finance.

imports, lower than those of other developed countries, excepting the United States.

In 1972, manufactured goods occupied 95 % of total exports, while raw materials accounted for only 2 %. Among the exported manufactured goods, products of the heavy and chemical industries occupied the largest share of 77 %, of which machinery and appliances held the leading place with a 54 % share, while products of light industries accounted for 19 %, with textiles and textile products comprising 10 %.

(46) Foreign Trade by Commodity Group

(Million dollars)

Year	Total value	Foodstuffs	Raw materials 1)	Mineral fuels	Manufactured goods		Other goods	Re-exports or re-imports
					Exports	Imports		
1965	8 452	344	252	30	7 778	2	46	
1970	19 318	648	352	48	18 116	4	150	
1971	24 019	679	455	62	22 633	5	185	
1972	28 591	666	504	74	27 090	5	253	
				Exports		Imports		
1965	8 169	1 470	3 221	1 626	1 835	3	15	
1970	18 881	2 574	6 677	3 905	5 633	21	70	
1971	19 712	2 917	6 400	4 751	5 499	16	128	
1972	23 471	3 607	7 192	5 715	6 788	21	147	

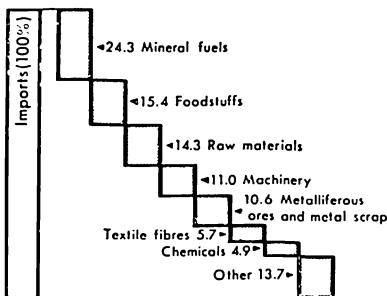
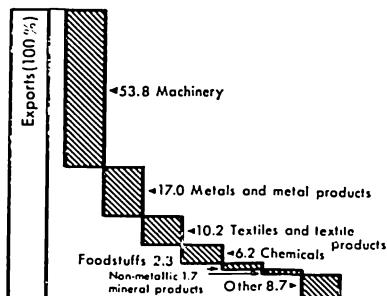
1) Including animal and vegetable oils and fats.

Source: Ministry of Finance.



Containers being loaded for export.

Exports and Imports by Commodity Group (1972)



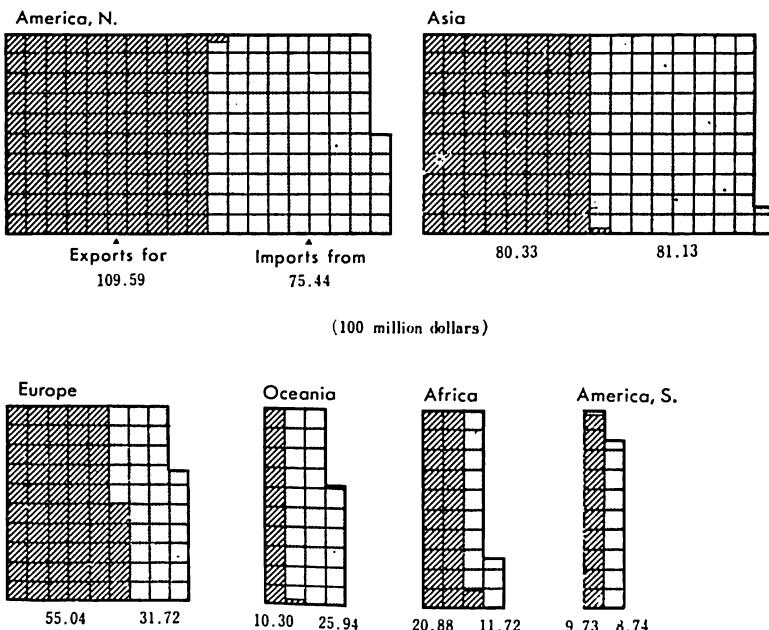
continents. In 1972, exports to North America occupied 38 % of the total. Of this, exports to the United States accounted for 31 %, and those to Canada, 4 %. Exports to Asia occupied 28 %, of which those to the Republic of Korea and Hong Kong occupied 3 % each. Exports to Western Europe increased to 17 % of the total, of which those to EC countries occupied 8 % and to EFTA countries, 6 %. Exports to Communist countries accounted for 5 %.

Among imports, 31 % consisted of such raw materials as metals, lumber, and textile fibres. Since mineral fuels accounting for 24 % of total imports, raw materials and mineral fuels combined occupied 55 % of the total. Manufactured goods accounted for 29 %—consisting of products of the heavy and chemical industries (21 %) and light industrial products (8 %). Foodstuffs accounted for 15 % of total imports.

Recently, imports were liberalized, and the number of commodities still under import restriction decreased from 492 in April 1962 to 32 in April 1973. Import liberalization stood at 97 %.

FOREIGN TRADE BY COUNTRY OR REGION: Japan's foreign trade extends to all five con-

Foreign Trade by Country or Region of Destination and Origin (1972)



On the import side, Japan imported from the United States 25% of her total imports. The United States thus maintained its position as Japan's leading trading partner. Imports from Canada accounted for 5 %. Imports from Asian countries accounted for 35 %. Among these, Iran and Indonesia accounted for 6 % and 5 % respectively. Imports from Australia accounted for 9 % of Japan's total imports. And imports from Western Europe accounted for 11%.

(47) Foreign Trade by Country or Region of Destination and Origin

(Million dollars)

Year	Total value		Asia (total)		China 1)	
			Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	Exports	Imports				
1965	8 452	8 169	2 747	2 731	245	225
1970	19 318	18 881	6 033	5 553	569	254
1971	24 019	19 712	7 071	6 696	578	323
1972	28 591	23 471	8 033	8 113	609	491
Year	Taiwan		Hong Kong		India	
1965	218	157	288	35	204	184
1970	700	251	700	92	103	390
1971	923	286	787	98	209	377
1972	1 091	422	910	119	240	408
Year	Indonesia		Iran		Korea, Rep. of	
1965	205	149	58	247	180	41
1970	316	637	179	995	818	229
1971	453	854	238	1 361	856	274
1972	615	1 198	322	1 490	980	426
Year	Kuwait		Malaysia		Philippines	
1965	41	306	75	263	240	254
1970	94	308	166	419	454	533
1971	82	417	204	373	465	514
1972	116	548	264	396	457	470
Year	Saudi Arabia		Singapore		Thailand	
1965	48	231	124	33	219	131
1970	84	435	423	87	449	190
1971	134	597	508	114	445	230
1972	238	901	702	121	522	252
Year	Europe (total)		Norway		United Kingdom	
1965	1 297	1 002	79	9	205	163
1970	3 363	2 555	184	34	480	395
1971	3 945	2 641	221	27	574	417
1972	5 504	3 172	215	34	979	501
Year	Netherlands		Belgium		France	
1965	119	43	49	25	49	62
1970	277	104	154	74	127	186
1971	361	109	226	82	191	198
1972	424	134	342	122	283	301

1) Excluding Taiwan.

Source: Ministry of Finance.



(47) Foreign Trade by Country or Region of Destination and Origin (Continued)
(Million dollars)

Year	Germany, Fed. Rep. of		Switzerland		Spain	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1965	215	223	62	70	22	20
1970	550	617	168	177	104	28
1971	658	607	213	191	69	48
1972	930	681	279	230	113	47
Year	Italy		Greece		North America (total)	
1965	52	38	48	7	2 933	3 040
1970	192	134	307	13	7 095	6 886
1971	196	141	247	15	9 147	6 429
1972	221	157	393	23	10 959	7 544
Year	Canada		United States		South America (total)	
1965	214	357	2 479	2 366	248	391
1970	563	929	5 940	5 560	596	976
1971	876	1 004	7 495	4 978	817	892
1972	1 104	1 149	8 848	5 852	973	874
Year	Venezuela		Peru		Chile	
1965	56	30	48	111	26	132
1970	123	23	53	210	31	212
1971	153	17	69	174	44	241
1972	183	30	71	185	32	130

Source: Ministry of Finance.



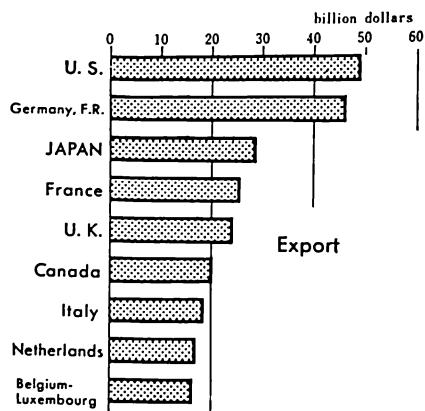
An international trade fair in Tokyo.

(47) Foreign Trade by Country or Region of Destination and Origin (Continued)
 (Million dollars)

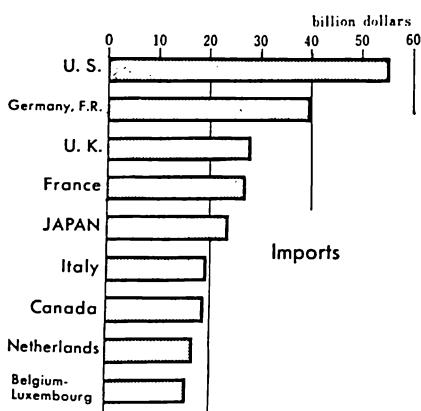
Year	Brazil		Argentina		Africa (total)	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1965	27	50	44	48	818	353
1970	167	218	96	154	1 423	1 099
1971	235	223	165	120	2 062	995
1972	395	249	126	78	2 088	1 172
Year	Liberia		South Africa		Oceania (total)	
1965	371	17	137	120	404	652
1970	588	32	329	314	802	1 812
1971	999	74	412	319	967	2 057
1972	1 022	72	364	399	1 030	2 594
Year	Australia		New Zealand		USSR	
1965	313	552	61	61	168	240
1970	589	1 503	114	158	341	481
1971	719	1 752	129	162	377	495
1972	723	2 205	165	248	504	594

Source: Ministry of Finance.

Foreign Trade by Country (1972)



Export



Imports

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS

Prior to 1968 the balance of international payments was not always in favour of Japan, and foreign exchange reserves were insignificant. Since 1968, despite of the negative balance in long-term capital transactions, the more positive balance in trade transactions, as well as increased inflow of short-term capital, resulted in a remarkable increase in the overall balance.

Although various measures were taken for improvement of the short-term capital balance, and expansion of imports and so forth, the surplus trend continued due to stagnation of import-oriented industries and accelerated inflow of speculative foreign investment. As a result, the overall balance in

1971 amounted to a peak figure of 7.7 billion dollars, in spite of shifting to the floating yen system in August and the upward revaluation of the yen in December. In 1972, the surplus was reduced somewhat, although the overall balance reached a black

figure of 4.7 billion dollars.

In 1973, however, the overall balance showed a red figure of 10 billion due to a reduction in the surplus in trade transactions, as a result of outstanding expansion of imports and rapid growth in the negative balance in capital transactions. Consequently, the foreign currency reserves of about 18 billion dollars at the end of

(48) Balance of International Payments

(Million dollars)

Year	Current balance					
	Total	Trade balance			Services	Transfers
		Total	Exports	Imports		
1961	-982	-558	4 149	4 707	-383	-41
1965	932	1 901	8 332	6 431	-884	-85
1969	2 119	3 699	15 679	11 980	-1 399	-181
1970	1 970	3 963	18 969	15 006	-1 785	-208
1971	5 797	7 787	23 566	15 779	-1 738	-252
1972	6 624	8 971	28 032	19 061	-1 883	-464
Year	Long-term capital 1)	Short-term capital 1)2)	Errors and omissions		Overall balance	
1961	-11	21			20	-952
1965	-415	-61			-51	405
1969	-155	178			141	2 283
1970	-1 591	724			271	1 374
1971	-1 082	2 435			527	7 677
1972	-4 487	1 966			638	4 741

1) Minus sign(-)shows outflow of capital (an increase in assets or a decrease in liabilities). 2) Excluding transaction which belongs to monetary movements.

Source: The Bank of Japan.

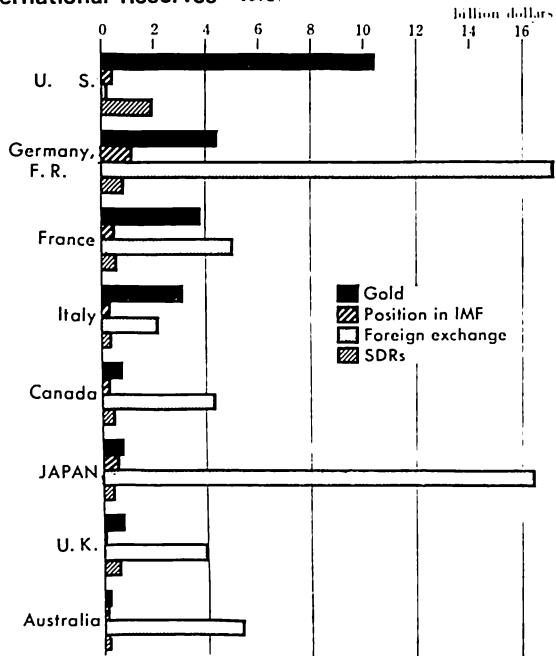
(49) Gold and Foreign Exchange Reserves (End of Year)¹⁾

(Million dollars)

Item	1960	1965	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Total reserves	1 824	2 107	3 496	4 399	15 235	18 365	12 246
Gold	247	328	413	532	738	801	891
Foreign exchange	1 577	1 569	2 614	3 188	13 783	16 483	10 203

1) Official holdings in the Government and the Bank of Japan.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

International Reserves (1972)

1972, dropped to nearly 12 billion dollars by the end of 1973, a decrease of one-third of the accumulated reserve, or 6 billion dollars, within one year. It is anticipated that the foreign currency situation will turn more unfavourable due to the petroleum crisis.

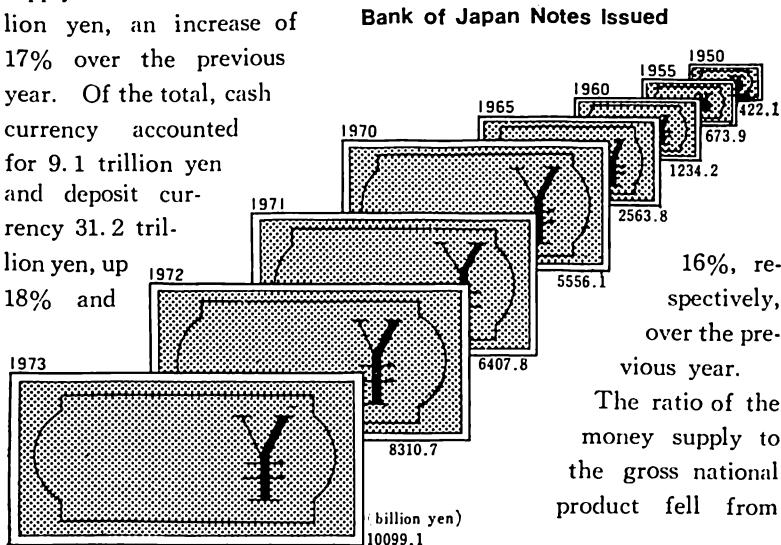
8. BANKING AND FINANCE



Counter of a Japanese bank.

CURRENCY

Currency in circulation consists of notes issued by the Bank of Japan and subsidiary coins issued by the Government. Currency in circulation amounted to 10.7 trillion yen at the end of 1973, registering an increase of 21% over the previous year. The money supply amounted to 40 trillion yen, an increase of 17% over the previous year. Of the total, cash currency accounted for 9.1 trillion yen and deposit currency 31.2 trillion yen, up 18% and



16%, respectively, over the previous year.

The ratio of the money supply to the gross national product fell from

(50) Currency in Circulation

(100 million yen)

End of year	Total value	Bank of Japan notes	Subsidiary coins	Average of notes issued
1955	6 950	6 739	211	5 246
1960	12 968	12 342	626	8 593
1965	26 976	25 638	1 338	18 728
1970	58 974	55 561	3 413	40 390
1972	87 853	83 107	4 746	55 342
1973	106 588	100 991	5 597	70 238

Source: The Bank of Japan.

38% for the previous year to 35%.

FINANCE

The modernization of Japanese financial institutions preceded the capitalistic development of industry and played an important role in promoting economic development.

The Bank of Japan was established in 1882 as the central bank. It is charged with the issuance of bank notes and plays a central role in deciding and executing financial policies. These financial policies are formulated by the Policy Board, on which the government and other organs are represented.

The heart of Japan's financial system consists of 86 banks, which supply nearly half of the nation's industrial funds.

There are 3 long-term credit banks, 13 city banks, 63 local

(51) Banking Accounts of All Banks¹⁾

(100 million yen)

End of year	Total value (assets or liabilities)	Principal assets					Loans and discounts
		Cash, cheques and bills	Deposits with others	Call loans	Securities		
1960	129 480	11 225	950	1 449	15 243	81 826	
1965	313 249	26 264	3 332	3 415	39 621	192 179	
1970	631 661	39 279	10 939	7 710	71 474	394 793	
1972	946 780	58 242	16 042	5 969	114 668	615 993	
1973	1 135 210	69 333	26 939	4 798	132 801	718 533	

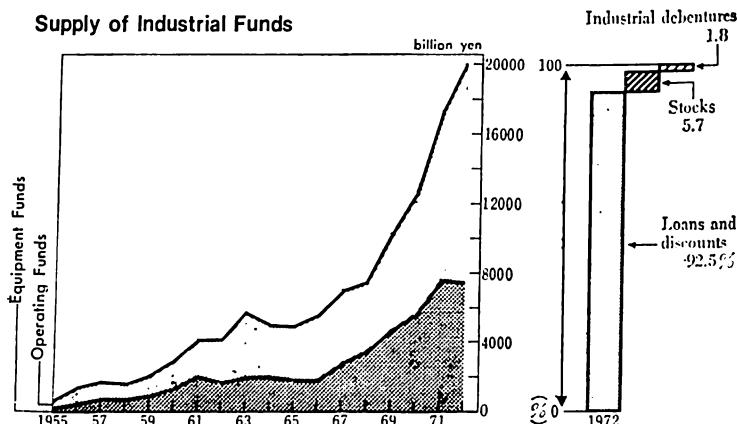
End of year	Principal liabilities					
	Deposits	Debentures issued	Money borrowed	Call money	Reserves	Capital
1960	88 722	8 800	6 108	2 768	2 354	1 857
1965	206 531	23 069	16 405	9 905	5 584	3 771
1970	413 088	47 666	28 157	20 754	11 676	7 137
1972	660 378	73 729	22 460	10 739	15 550	9 720
1973	744 172	87 595	23 794	12 226	17 801	11 506

1. Excluding overseas branches.

Source: The Bank of Japan.

banks, and 7 trust banks.

There are other financial institutions for small businesses, including mutual savings banks and credit associations; agriculture, forestry, and fishery financial institutions, including agricultural cooperative associations; securities financing institutions; and government financial institutions or organs, such as the Trust Fund Bureau, Postal Savings, and Post Office Life Insurance.



(52) Industrial Funds and Bills

(100 million yen)

Item	1960	1955	1970	1972	1973
Supply of industrial funds .....1)	29 272	49 712	126 259	200 555	...
Stocks	4 719	2 626	10 029	11 408	...
Industrial debentures	1 528	2 193	3 589	3 709	7 830
Loans and discounts	23 025	44 892	112 640	185 437	198 022
Private financial institutions	20 838	40 444	102 494	173 992	180 312
Government financial institutions	1 598	3 725	9 107	10 052	15 993
Special accounts for financial purposes	588	721	1 037	1 392	1 715

1) Net increase or decrease during the year.

Source: The Bank of Japan.



Trading floor of the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Government accounts are divided into two categories, the general account and the special account. The expenditure and

(53) Scale of Public Finance

(100 million yen)

Fiscal year	Revenue			Expenditure		
	General accounts	Special accounts	Net total	General accounts	Special accounts	Net total
1955	11 264	18 799	24 260	10 182	17 266	21 659
1960	19 610	39 392	38 660	17 431	35 551	32 687
1965	37 731	72 160	74 417	37 230	64 064	65 861
1970	84 592	181 648	161 447	81 877	160 076	137 270
1973 1)	152 726	276 893	268 245	152 726	249 685	241 551
1974 2)	170 994	331 162	317 061	170 994	300 841	286 760

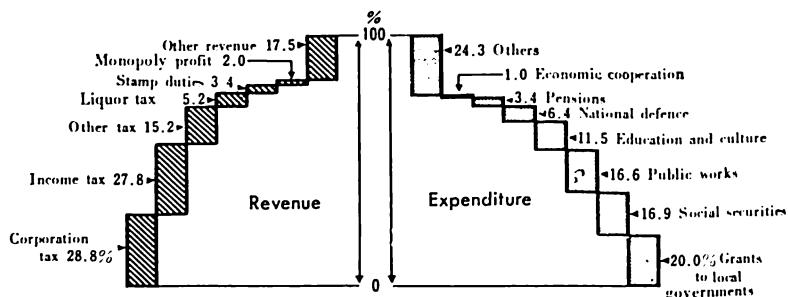
1) Budget. 2) Original budget.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

revenue budgets for both these accounts are presented to the Diet for approval.

The total budget of the general account in 1974 amounted to

Public Finance (1974)



(54) Revenue in General Accounts

(100 million yen)

Fiscal year	Total	Taxes					Surplus during previous fiscal year
		Total	Income tax	Corporation tax	Liquor tax	Customs duties	
1960	19 610	15 677	3 906	5 734	2 485	1 098	
1965	37 731	29 668	9 704	9 271	3 529	2 220	
1970	84 592	70 771	24 282	25 672	6 136	3 815	
1973 1)	152 726	121 506	47 969	42 434	7 916	4 280	
1974 2)	170 994	131 790	47 590	49 280	8 850	4 820	
Fiscal year	Stamp duties	Monopoly profits	Government enterprise profits and receipts 3)	Miscellaneous	Public bonds		
1960	506	1 470	409	527	—	—	1 022
1965	827	1 804	402	1 699	1 972	—	1 358
1970	2 187	2 744	313	3 199	3 472	—	1 906
1973 1)	4 360	3 469	217	2 877	18 100	—	2 197
1974 2)	5 830	3 442	324	3 454	21 600	—	4 554

1) Budget. 2) Original budget.

3) Including receipt from liquidation of the Government property.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

17.1 trillion yen, with a ratio to the gross national product of 13%.

The greatest part of the revenue for public finances is derived from taxes. Percentage of taxes to the national income was 12--14% for national taxes alone and 17--20% for national and local

(55) Expenditure in General Accounts

(100 million yen)

Fiscal year	Total	Social securities	Education and culture	National debt	Pensions	Grants to local government
1960	17 431	1 927	2 203	265	1 236	3 317
1965	37 230	5 457	4 957	—	1 681	7 162
1970	81 877	11 515	9 652	2 870	2 979	17 716
1973 1)	152 726	22 196	16 565	6 882	4 723	32 439
1974 2)	170 994	28 908	19 633	8 622	5 843	34 144

Fiscal year	National defence	Public works	For. trade promotion & economic cooperation	Small business measures	Foodstuff control	Other
1960	1 602	3 036	44	24	321	3 457
1965	3 056	7 261	124	178	1 298	6 055
1970	5 906	14 406	920	500	4 884	10 529
1973 1)	9 790	28 487	1 395	802	8 161	21 285
1974 2)	10 930	28 407	1 660	1 021	7 132	24 694

1) Budget. 2) Original budget.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

taxes. These ratios of taxes to the national income are lower than in European and North American countries.

National taxes are derived more from such direct taxes as income and corporation taxes than from indirect taxes, such as commodity taxes. Of the total revenue in the general account of the budget for fiscal 1974, direct taxes constituted 59%, of which 28% was income taxes and 29%, corporation taxes.

In recent years, a major portion of the expenditures in the

national budget has shifted to uses directly related to the improvement of the welfare of the people. Of the total expenditure budget for fiscal 1974, grants to local governments comprised 20%—the highest percentage among the expenditure items—exceeding expenditures for public works (17%), social security, etc. (17%), culture, education, and science (11%) and national defence (6%).

PUBLIC FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: Like the Central Government, the 47 prefectoral governments and 3,300 municipal bodies—cities, towns and villages—compile their own budgets.

In fiscal 1972, the net total of closed accounts of the ordinary accounts of local governments amounted to 15.1 trillion yen in

Fiscal year	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Prefectures	Cities, towns and villages	Net total	Prefectures	Cities, towns and villages	Net total
1960	12 773	8 164	20 258	12 089	7 839	19 249
1965	27 661	18 834	44 780	27 090	18 277	43 651
1970	60 539	45 352	101 040	59 150	43 850	98 149
1971	71 680	55 993	121 794	70 738	54 235	119 095
1972	81 210	70 375	150 907	86 178	67 683	146 183

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs.

revenue and 14.6 trillion yen in expenditure. Thus, there was a black-ink figure of 470 billion yen. Of the closed revenue accounts of the local governments, local taxes accounted for 33%, treasury disbursements, 22%, shared taxes for local governments, 17%, and local government bond, 11%. On the expenditure side, public works accounted for 25%, education, 24%, and agriculture, forestry, fisheries, commerce, and manufacturing, 13%.

9. ENTERPRISES, NATIONAL INCOME AND NATIONAL WEALTH

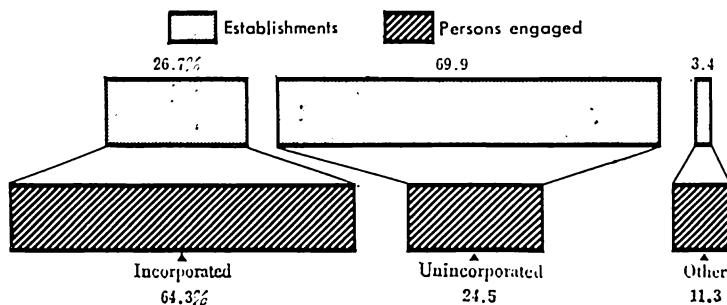
New Shinjuku Business Centre in Tokyo.



ENTERPRISES

As of September 1, 1972, there were 5,308,892 establishments (excluding those of individual proprietorship in agriculture, forestry,

Establishments and Workers (1972)



(57) Number of Establishments by Size and Industry (September 1, 1972)

(1000)

Industry	Total			Establishments by size						
	Establishments	Workers	1~4 persons	5~9	10~29	30~49	50~99	100~299	300~	
Total.....	5 309	43 949	3 750	800	530	109	73	37	10	
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries..... ¹⁾	22	287	11	4	5	1	1	0	0	
Mining	8	187	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	
Construction	411	4 047	245	76	64	13	8	4	1	
Manufacturing	794	13 336	497	174	142	31	22	13	5	
Wholesale and retail trade	2 519	11 721	1 978	344	158	22	12	5	1	
Finance, insurance and real estate	217	1 821	164	17	21	8	5	1	0	
Transport and communication	122	3 128	52	20	28	8	7	5	1	
Electricity, gas and water	12	277	6	2	2	1	1	0	0	
Services	1 160	7 597	862	155	100	22	15	6	1	
Government.....	44	1 548	22	6	7	2	3	2	1	

1) Excluding establishments of individual proprietorship in agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister.

and fisheries), which was 508.1 thousand, or nearly 11%, more than the 1969 figure. The number of persons working in these establishments was 43,949 thousand, a 5,461 thousand increase (14%) over the 1969 figure. The main feature of Japanese enterprises is the preponderance in the number of small unincorporated enterprises, which have developed along with the development of large enterprises.

According to the 1972 survey, unincorporated enterprises accounted for 73% of total private establishments, while incorporated enterprises accounted for only 27%. Even in manufacturing industries, small establishments with less than 5 employees accounted

(58) Financial Conditions of Corporations by Industry¹⁾

(Billion yen)

Fiscal year and industry	Corpo- ra- tions (1000)	Total value (assets or liabil- ities and net worth)	Assets 2)		Liabilities and net worth		Sales for current term	Net pro- fits or losses for cur- rent term
			Current	Fixed	Liabil- ties	Net worth		
1960	497	27 965	16 702	11 123	21 636	6 329	45 511	1 296
1965	516	60 255	36 060	23 902	48 780	11 474	81 941	1 916
1969 3)	826	125 364	79 536	45 481	104 339	21 025	184 132	6 128
1970 3)	875	147 513	93 260	53 838	123 787	23 726	213 946	6 578
1971 3)	921	165 568	103 627	61 440	139 434	26 134	230 649	5 619
1972 3)	960	200 525	126 753	73 251	169 833	30 692	265 822	7 449
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	11	1 139	540	590	1 051	89	1 206	29
Mining	5	2 162	973	1 167	1 853	308	1 861	83
Construction	99	15 312	12 104	3 197	13 098	2 214	20 432	647
Manufacturing	283	83 190	50 093	32 824	67 286	15 904	91 344	3 625
Wholesale and retail trade	378	60 670	47 656	12 917	54 480	6 190	126 865	1 866
Real estate								
Transport, communication and other public utilities	55	12 617	7 307	5 288	11 239	1 379	4 821	419
35	18 094	5 123	12 927	14 641	3 453	11 776		488
Services	94	7 341	2 956	4 341	6 185	1 155	7 517	293

1) Excluding financial and insurance business.

2) Excluding deferred accounts.

3) Figures not being comparable.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

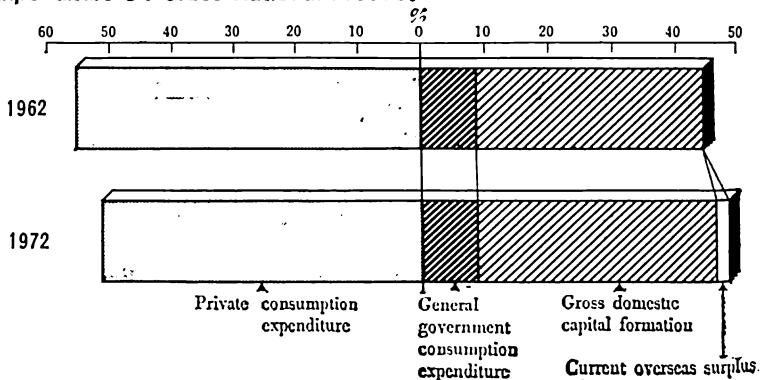
for 51% of the total manufacturing establishments, and only 4,800 establishments employed more than 300 persons.

In early postwar years, most enterprises were financed by external loans and their capitalization was extremely small. Net worth grew and its proportion increased till 1963. Since then, however, it decreased again due to heavy liabilities from investment in new technology and expanding facilities.

NATIONAL INCOME

In 1972, Japan's gross national product amounted to 90.7 trillion yen, showing an annual increase rate of about 12% over

Expenditure on Gross National Product



the past ten years. The annual increase rate in real terms, which takes price changes into account, stood at about 9% for the same period. The per capita income was 689.5 thousand yen, ranking Japan about 20th in the world.

By industry group, agriculture accounted for 7% of the total

national income in 1972, mining, manufacturing and construction industries, 37%, and service industries, 56%.

In terms of share in the national income, compensation for employees accounted for 58%, income from unincorporated enter-

(59) National Income

(Billion yen)

Item	1965	1970	1971	1972
Gross national product	31 955.5	71 007.8	79 306.8	90 693.9
National Income	25 557.4	57 392.3	64 112.1	73 434.8
Provision for consumption of fixed capital	4 024.2	9 571.1	10 699.3	13 602.5
Indirect taxes	2 436.3	5 314.7	5 834.5	6 596.9
Less: Current subsidies	186.7	769.2	869.8	962.0
Statistical discrepancy	124.2	- 501.0	- 469.3	- 1 978.3
Real gross national product per capita (yen)	1) 325 522	545 100	575 369	615 109
Gross national expenditure				
Private consumption expenditure	18 098.0	36 340.8	41 238.9	47 165.5
Consumption expenditure of households	17 694.9	35 358.8	40 088.8	45 822.7
Food, tobacco and beverages	6 825.3	12 449.6	13 873.2	15 537.2
General government consumption expenditure	2 949.0	5 826.7	6 864.9	8 224.2
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	9 766.7	24 842.9	27 207.6	31 242.3
Increase in stocks	775.7	3 213.4	1 906.4	1 921.0
Current overseas surplus	366.0	784.0	2 089.1	2 140.9
Real private consumption expenditure per capita (yen)	184 817	270 593	286 084	306 446

1) At market prices in 1965.

Source: Economic Planning Agency.

prises, 18%, and savings of corporations, 6%.

The proportion of compensation for employees has shown an increase every year.

Private consumption expenditure accounted for 52% of total expenditures, low compared with the 63% for the United States, 62% for the United Kingdom, and 59% for France.

Owing to large construction programmes, the ratio of gross

(59) National Income (Continued)

(Billion yen)

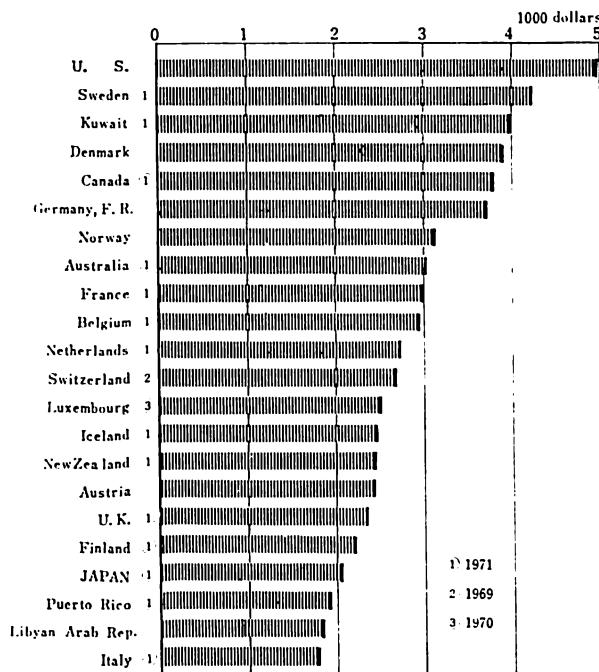
Item	1965	1970	1971	1972
National income by distributive share				
Compensation of employees	14 314.5	31 142.3	36 666.8	42 657.3
Income from unincorporated enterprises	5 983.5	11 477.4	11 629.2	13 184.8
Personal income from property	2 979.4	6 657.9	7 724.9	9 064.5
Rental	1 176.3	2 560.9	2 986.7	3 482.1
Interest	1 356.6	3 293.2	3 924.5	4 694.1
Dividends	446.5	803.8	813.8	888.2
Corporate transfers to households and private non-profit institutions	43.2	101.9	104.2	115.2
Direct taxes and charges on corporations	1 263.5	3 224.8	3 601.8	3 804.1
Savings of corporations	955.8	4 757.5	4 454.2	4 736.3
Government income from property and entrepreneurship	208.3	694.1	727.0	876.1
Less: interest on public and consumers' debt	190.8	663.8	796.1	1 003.3
National income by industrial origin				
Net domestic product	25 656.0	59 382.6	65 736.5	76 080.5
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	2 880.8	4 428.8	4 318.4	5 079.8
Mining	220.0	353.8	389.0	392.2
Manufacturing	7 165.8	17 917.2	19 364.5	21 307.2
Construction	1 806.9	4 433.4	5 278.7	6 332.0
Electricity, gas, water, transportation and communication	2 203.2	4 750.9	5 296.7	5 971.0
Wholesale and retail trade	4 339.1	10 575.9	11 970.0	13 873.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	2 702.5	6 652.6	7 344.5	9 266.9
Services	3 285.6	8 000.0	9 125.6	10 682.7
Government	1 052.1	2 270.0	2 649.1	3 174.9
Net income from abroad	-98.6	-149.6	-94.0	65.2

Source: Economic Planning Agency.

fixed capital formation went up. The gross fixed capital formation in the private sector was about 25% of the gross national expenditure, while that in the public sector was 10%. In terms of rate of increase, the public fixed capital formation has exceeded the private one since 1971.

The private savings ratio (household savings/disposable income) was 21% in 1972, compared with 17% for Italy, 6% for the United Kingdom, and 9% for the United States in 1970.

National Income per Capita by Country 1972



NATIONAL WEALTH

According to the results of the 1960 Survey of National Wealth, the total value of assets (assets obtained as the result of economic activities, excluding land and natural resources) stood at 30.6 trillion yen—328 thousand yen per capita. Of the total national wealth, 18% was owned by the government, 6% by local governments, and 75% privately. About 68% of the privately owned assets belonged to incorporated enterprises, 16% to households,

and 15% to unincorporated establishments. Classified by kind, tangible fixed assets accounted for 77%, assets in stock, 21%, and net overseas assets, 1% of the total national wealth.

According to the results of the 1970 survey, the total value of

(60) National Wealth by Item of Net Tangible Fixed Assets
of All Enterprises (1965)

(Billion yen)

Assets items	Total value	Local go- vernment enter- prises		Private enterprises		
		National enter- prises	Local gov- ernment enter- prises	Total	Incorpo- rated	Unincor- porated
Tangible fixed assets.....	34 075	5 277	2 023	26 775	22 462	4 313
Buildings.....	10 715	896	128	9 691	7 686	2 004
Structures	6 824	2 743	1 410	2 671	2 565	106
Machinery and equipment	8 804	685	121	7 998	7 021	978
Vessels	998	27	2	969	823	146
Vehicles and carts	2 171	426	26	1 719	1 385	335
Tools, appliances and fixtures	1 703	7	4	1 692	1 455	237
Land reclamation.....	350	29	64	256	151	105
Animals and plants	423	0	1	422	19	403
Provisional construc- tion accounts.....	2 089	464	268	1 357	1 357	—

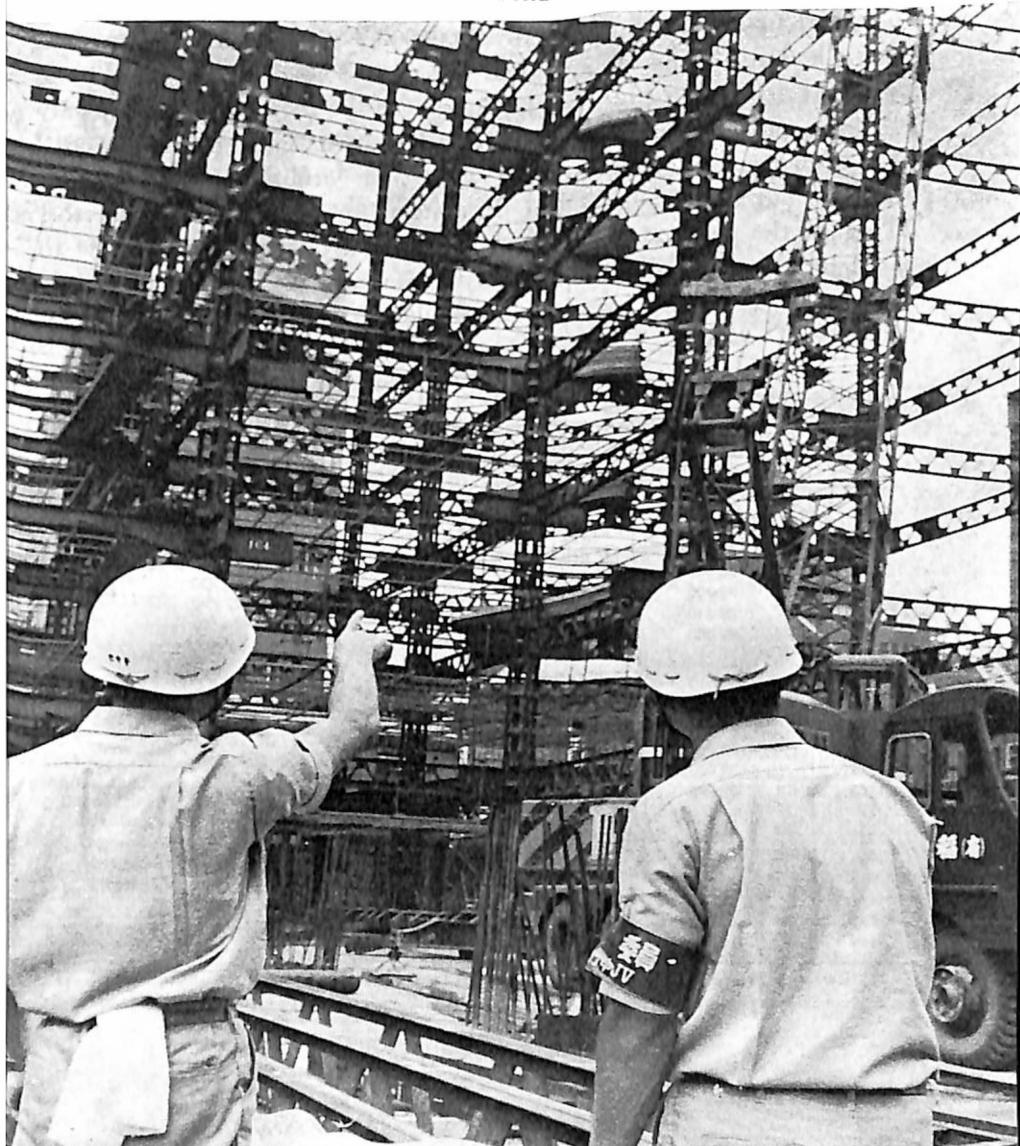
Source: Economic Planning Agency.

net tangible fixed assets of all enterprises (excluding general government, non-profit organizations, and households) was 39.1 trillion yen, compared with 34.1 trillion yen in 1965, 14.3 trillion yen in 1960, and 6.9 trillion yen in 1955.

Total estimated value of household assets in 1970 amounted to 43 trillion yen, a 7.2 times increase over 1955. Of these, assets in housing (owned houses only) accounted for 13.8 trillion yen, or 32% of household assets. Other household assets accounted for 68%, or 29.2 trillion yen.

10. LABOUR

Field overseers of construction work.



LABOUR FORCE

Japan's labour force in 1973, including Okinawa, numbered 52,990,000, 64.6% of the population 15 years and over and was larger than the 1972 figure by 800,000, or 1.5%. The annual increase rate in the labour force has tended to decrease since 1966, when it reached a high of 2.2%, due to the increased economically active population produced during the postwar baby boom period.

Shortage of labour became noticeable around 1959, despite a massive outflow of the farm population to the industrial sector. Though the demand for labour has increased conspicuously due to a rapid expansion of the economy, labour supply has been limited because of a limited increase in population in productive age, and

(61) Labour Force Status¹⁾

(1000 persons)

Year	Population 15 years old and over	Labour force			Not in labour force	Labour force participation rate (%)
		Total	Employed	Wholly unemployed		
Both sexes						
1960uv.	65 200	45 100	44 360	750	19 980	69.2
1965	72 870	47 870	47 300	570	24 970	65.7
1970	78 850	51 530	50 940	590	27 230	65.4
1971	79 700	51 780	51 140	640	27 790	65.0
1972	80 510	51 820	51 090	730	28 510	64.4
1973	82 080	52 990	52 330	670	28 870	64.6
Male						
1960uv.	36 510	26 730	26 290	440	4 720	84.8
1965	35 290	28 840	28 520	320	6 440	81.7
1970	38 250	31 290	30 910	380	6 910	81.8
1971	38 640	31 750	31 340	410	6 830	82.2
1972	39 030	32 010	31 530	480	6 930	82.0
1973	39 690	32 540	32 110	430	7 040	82.0
Female						
1960uv.	33 700	18 380	18 070	310	15 260	54.5
1965	37 580	19 030	18 780	250	18 530	50.6
1970	40 600	20 240	20 030	210	20 320	49.9
1971	41 060	20 040	19 810	230	20 970	48.8
1972	41 480	19 810	19 560	250	21 580	47.8
1973	42 390	20 450	20 210	240	21 830	48.3

1) Revised figures.

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister.

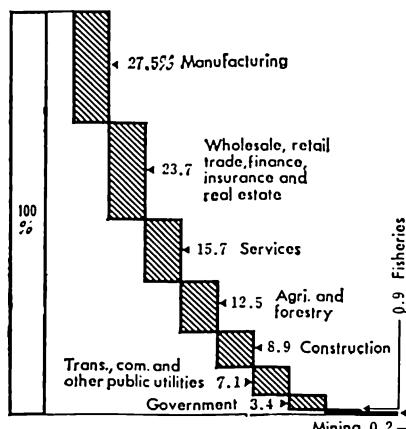
a significant increase in the number of boys and girls going on to higher schools and universities.

In contrast to the decrease in the younger labour force of 15 to 19 years old, the number of economically active persons in the middle and advanced age brackets has shown an increase in recent years. The increase rate between 1965 and 1970 of the working population was high in the age groups of 20-24, 35-44, and 65 years and over, for men, and in the age group of 35 years or more for women.

EMPLOYMENT

Employed persons were distributed in 1973 as follows: 7.0 million, or 13.4 %, in agriculture, 19.1 million, or

Employed Persons by Industry (1973)



(62) Employment index¹⁾

(1970=100)

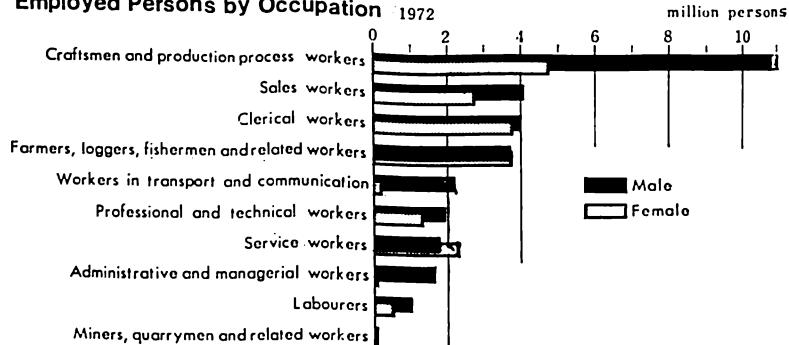
Item	1960	1965	1968	1969	1971	1972
Total	59.7	84.0	92.9	96.3	101.9	102.3
Mining	265.1	146.9	125.7	111.3	87.6	74.1
Construction	38.0	77.3	90.4	96.2	103.7	109.9
Manufacturing	63.8	85.9	92.9	96.3	100.7	98.7
Wholesale and retail trade	41.3	76.7	89.7	93.3	106.3	109.7
Finance and insurance	53.0	75.3	91.9	95.4	104.1	108.4
Transport and communication	66.2	87.8	96.5	98.2	101.0	100.4
Electricity, gas and water	76.4	89.0	96.3	98.5	101.7	104.3

1) Establishments with 30 or more regular workers.

Source: Ministry of Labour.

36.6%, in the mining, manufacturing, and construction industries, and 26.1 million, or 49.8%, in the service industries. The number

Employed Persons by Occupation 1972



(63) Employed Persons by Industry¹⁾

(1000 persons)

Year	Total	Agriculture and forestry	Fisheries	Mining		Construction
				Both sexes	Male	
1960av.	44 360	12 730	670	430	290	2 530
1965	47 300	10 460	670	290	260	3 280
1970	50 940	8 430	440	200	170	3 940
1972	51 090	7 050	490	160	140	4 310
1973	52 330	6 550	470	130	120	4 640
Male						
1960av.	26 290	6 120	490	390	260	2 200
1965	28 520	4 930	470	260	230	2 830
1970	30 910	4 010	350	170	140	3 410
1972	31 530	3 380	390	140	120	3 750
1973	32 110	3 110	370	120	100	4 010
Female						
1960av.	18 070	6 610	180	40	30	330
1965	18 780	5 530	200	30	20	450
1970	20 030	4 420	90	30	20	530
1972	19 560	3 670	100	20	15	560
1973	20 210	3 440	100	10	10	630

1. Revised figures.

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister.

of employed persons engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries declined sharply. The percentage of this group dipped from 28.1% to 13.4% during the past decade. On the other hand, those engaged in mining, manufacturing, and construction and the service industries—wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance, transportation and communication, and services—increased continuously. Over the past five years, there was an increase of around one million employees each in manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and the service industries. Of Japan's 52.3 million employed persons, 68.7% were employees, while 18.5% and 12.7% were self-employed and unpaid family workers respectively. Though the number of unpaid family workers was still significant, it decreased along with a decline in the number of agricultural workers.

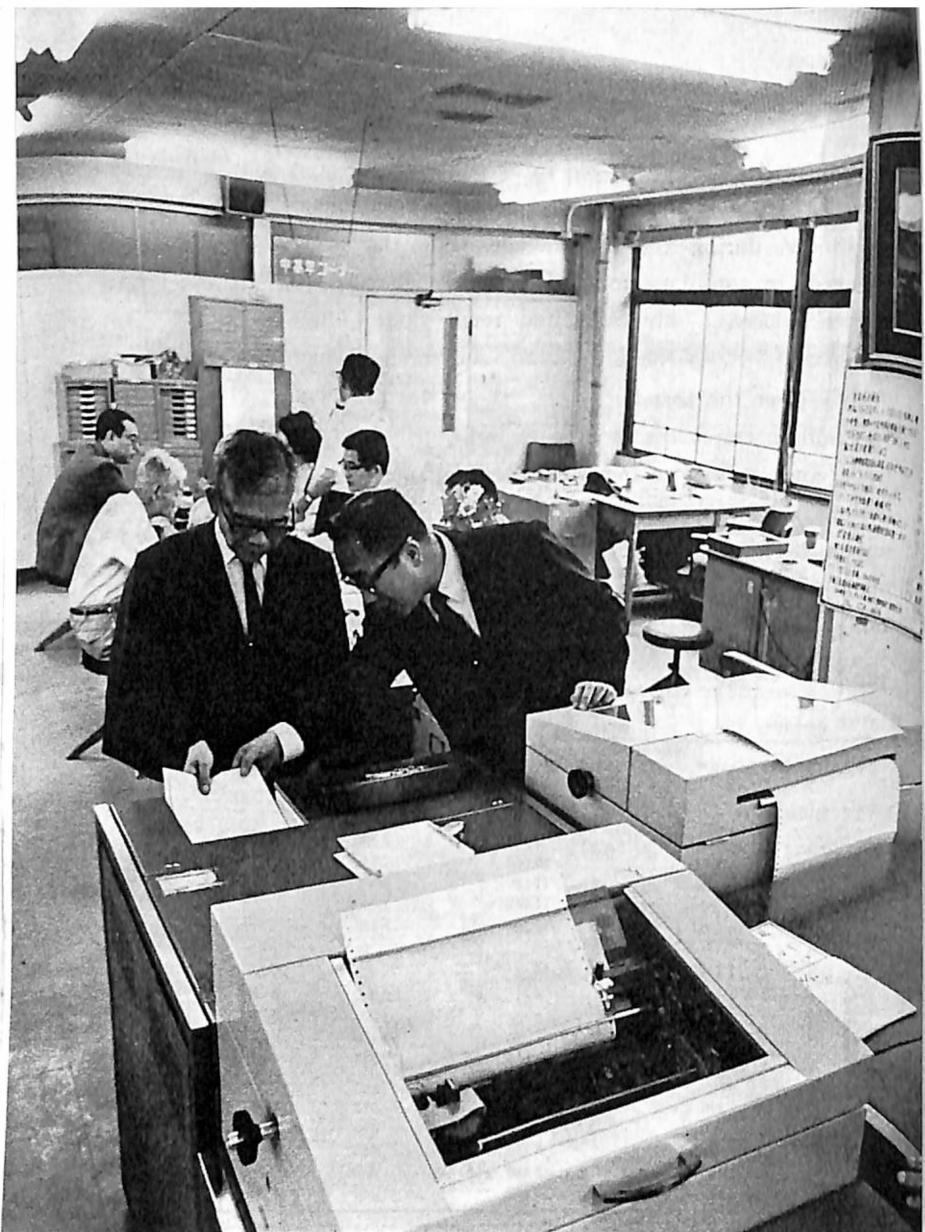
(63) Employed Persons by Industry (Continued)¹⁾

(1000 persons)

Year	Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate	Transport, communication and other public utilities	Services	Government
Both sexes					
1960 ^{av.}	9 460	8 990	2 390	5 740	1 420
1965	11 500	10 080	2 940	6 490	1 580
1970	13 770	11 440	3 530	7 510	1 610
1972	13 780	11 970	3 540	7 970	1 750
1973	14 360	12 360	3 690	8 220	1 790
Male					
1960 ^{av.}	5 970	5 050	2 100	2 790	1 190
1965	7 300	5 610	2 600	3 180	1 330
1970	8 590	6 180	3 070	3 720	1 360
1972	8 740	6 510	3 100	4 030	1 440
1973	8 950	6 690	3 240	4 080	1 480
Female					
1960 ^{av.}	3 490	3 940	290	2 950	230
1965	4 200	4 470	340	3 310	250
1970	5 180	5 260	450	3 790	250
1972	5 040	5 460	440	3 940	310
1973	5 420	5 670	450	4 140	310

1) Revised figures.

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister.



Employment security service for the aged.

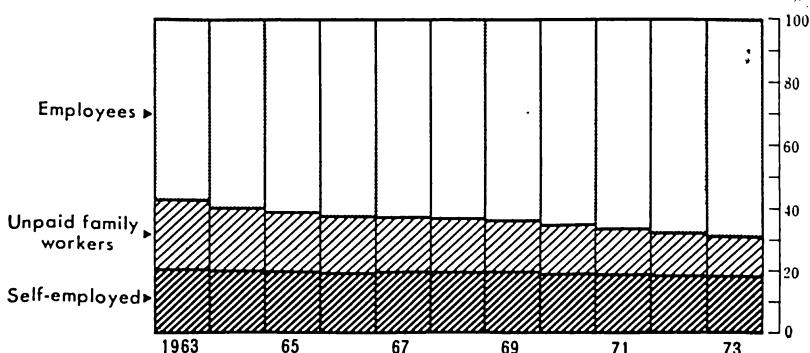
(64) Employed Persons by Employment Status¹⁾
(1000 persons)

Year	Total	Self-employed	Unpaid family workers	Employees
Both sexes				
1960 av.	44 360	10 060	10 610	23 700
1965	47 300	9 390	9 150	28 760
1970	50 940	9 770	8 050	33 060
1972	51 090	9 460	7 060	34 520
1973	52 330	9 660	6 630	35 950
Male				
1960 av.	26 290	7 210	2 770	16 320
1965	28 520	6 660	2 230	19 630
1970	30 910	6 920	1 860	22 100
1972	31 530	6 620	1 550	23 320
1973	32 110	6 570	1 400	24 080
Female				
1960 av.	18 070	2 850	7 840	7 380
1965	18 780	2 730	6 920	9 130
1970	20 030	2 850	6 190	10 960
1972	19 560	2 830	5 510	11 200
1973	20 210	3 090	5 230	11 860

1) Revised figures.

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister

Employed Persons by Employment Status (Both sexes)



WAGES

Wage levels rose steadily by more than 10 % almost every year since 1961, and the average monthly earnings for men reached 115.6 thousand yen in 1972. This increase was in step with the growth of the economy, which averaged 8.8 % per year in real terms over the same period.

One factor in the wage increase was the growing labour shortage noted above. Japanese enterprises, in a bid to secure young

(65) Wages and Wage Indexes in Manufacturing¹⁾

Item	1960	1965	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Wages (yen) 2)	22 630	36 106	45 568	52 699	61 755	71 447	81 010	93 627
Wage index (1970 av.=100)								
Nominal	31.1	50.3	63.6	73.1	85.0	100.0	113.9	131.7
Real.....	54.9	65.6	75.9	82.9	91.5	100.0	107.4	118.8

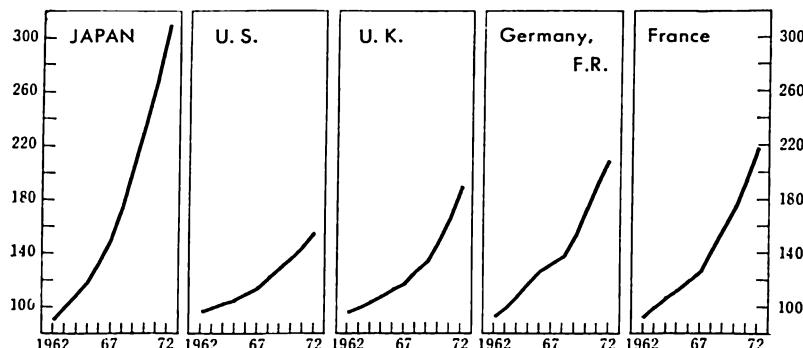
1) Establishments with 30 regular workers or more. 2) Monthly averages.

Source: Ministry of Labour.

workers, raised starting wages sharply. This is particularly true with smaller and less productive enterprises. The wage differential between large and small enterprises has nearly disappeared for young workers.

Wage-employment practices in Japan are distinguished by a number of unique features. One is known as "lifetime employment" whereby young workers who enter companies immediately upon graduation from school normally remain there until retirement. Wage increases are granted regularly according to the length of service. Throughout his working life, an employee is likely to receive semi-annual "bonuses" or "special cash earnings" in addition to the contracted regular salary, overtime pay, and other allowances. In 1971, the average annual bonus payment in all industries amounted to a sum equivalent to 3.5 months' regular

Wage Indexes in Manufacturing by Country (1963=100)



salary.

Working hours are becoming shorter, after reaching a peak in 1960, and the gross working hours per worker per month fell to 184.7 for all industries covered, and 183.3 for manufacturing

(66) Wages by Industry¹⁾

(1000 yen)

Year	Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance and insurance	Transport and communication	Electricity, gas and water
Male								
1960	29.0	27.4	22.5	28.5	29.4	41.1	30.3	37.6
1965	46.6	43.9	42.8	44.3	45.9	68.1	50.2	62.2
1970	88.5	84.1	79.4	88.2	85.1	119.6	89.1	111.5
1971	100.6	96.6	92.2	99.0	97.3	138.4	102.4	128.6
1972	115.6	110.3	105.5	113.2	113.0	163.1	118.2	146.2
Female								
1960	12.4	11.6	10.4	11.0	13.0	19.5	16.9	21.8
1965	22.3	18.2	19.4	19.8	22.9	32.4	30.3	36.3
1970	42.7	37.1	34.0	39.3	45.2	54.2	56.2	64.3
1971	49.6	43.8	39.8	45.4	52.7	63.1	65.6	73.9
1972	58.0	50.3	46.6	53.0	61.5	72.8	77.6	84.1

1) Establishments with 30 regular workers or more.

Source: Ministry of Labour.

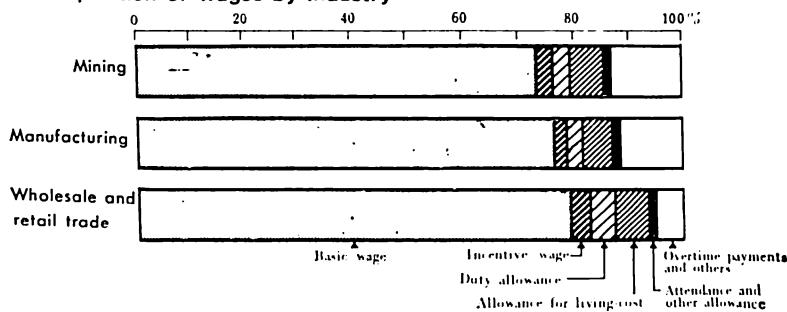
(67) Average Monthly Hours Worked per Worker¹⁾

Industry	1960	1965	1970	1971	1972
All industries	202.7	192.9	187.7	185.7	184.7
Mining.....	193.6	194.7	192.9	189.9	189.5
Construction.....	211.0	204.6	199.0	199.5	199.7
Manufacturing.....	207.0	191.8	187.4	184.3	183.3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	197.4	192.0	185.7	184.4	182.6
Finance and insurance.....	179.4	171.9	166.7	166.1	163.1
Transport and communication.....	198.7	197.5	191.6	189.4	188.8
Electricity, gas and water...	182.5	178.5	176.0	176.1	175.5

1) Establishments with 30 regular workers or more.

Source: Ministry of Labour

Composition of Wages by Industry (1972)



industries during the ten-year period from 1962 to 1972, showing respective decreases of 13.1 hours and 15.1 hours. There is an increasing trend toward the five-day work week.

LABOUR UNIONS

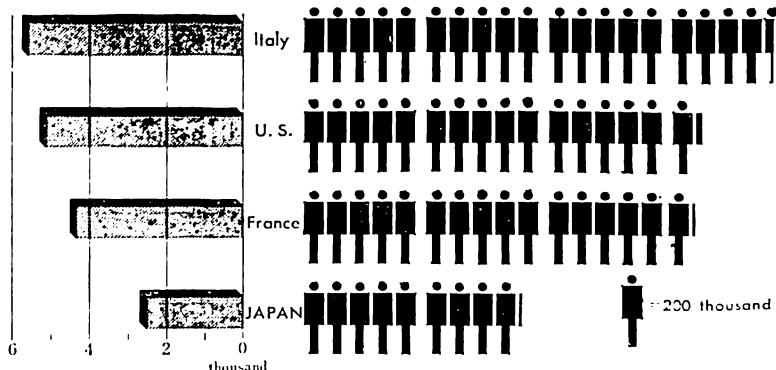
Three labour laws—the Labour Union Law, the Labour Standards Law, and the Labour Mediation Law—constitute the backbone

of Japan's labour system.

Under these laws, the Japanese labour movement advanced significantly in the postwar period. Today, there are 63.7 thousand unions, with a total membership of 11.8 million.

In this country the basic unit of the majority of labour unions is the individual enterprise-based union. The percentage of Japanese employees who are members of labour unions is 34 %.

Number of Labour Disputes and Workers Involved by Country 1971)



(68) Labour Unions

Year	Total 1)		Covered by collective agreements		Rate of organized employees 2)	Labour disputes Cases	Workers involved (1000)
	Unions	Memberships (1000)	Unions	Memberships (1000)			
1960	41 561	7 516	20 947	4 658	33.1	2 222	6 953
1965	52 879	10 070	29 135	6 594	34.6	3 051	8 975
1969	58 812	11 143	37 345	7 905	34.9	5 283	14 483
1970	60 954	11 481	39 369	8 206	35.0	4 551	9 137
1971	62 428	11 684	40 639	8 490	34.5	6 861	10 829
1972	63 718	11 772	42 451	8 591	34.1	5 808	9 630

1) As of end of June. 2) Beginning 1969, figures not being comparable.

Source: Ministry of Labour.

11. PRICES AND HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY



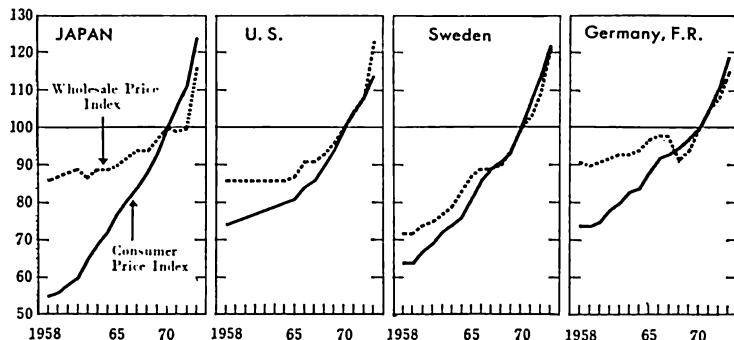
A family *sukiyaki* dinner

PRICES

Under the high economic growth policy, prices rose at a rapid pace during the 1960's, registering an annual growth rate of 3 to 7%.

In the 1970's prices rose at similar rates, 7.6% in 1970, 6.1% in 1971, and 4.5% in 1972. However, due to the unprecedented price increases of petroleum in particular, in 1973 the consumer

Changes in Prices by Country (1970 = 100)



(69) Consumer Price Indexes

(1970 av. = 100)

Year	All items	Food	Housing	Fuel and light	Clothing	Miscellaneous
1963	69.2	66.1	72.9	96.0	73.1	67.6
1965	76.7	74.7	79.1	96.3	78.6	75.3
1967	83.8	81.3	87.1	96.9	84.0	84.4
1968	88.2	86.5	90.3	97.8	87.7	89.0
1969	92.9	91.7	94.0	98.2	92.0	93.9
1971	106.1	106.0	104.8	103.7	109.0	105.9
1972	110.9	110.1	109.1	105.3	115.0	111.7
1973	123.9	124.4	120.0	111.0	139.7	120.1

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister.

(70) Wholesale Price Indexes

(1970 av. = 100)

Year	All com- modities	Producers' goods	Capital goods	Consum- ers' goods	By commodity group		
					Foodstuffs	Textiles	Iron and steel
1952 av.	87.3	88.7	90.9	77.3	70.3	112.9	100.4
1955	85.7	86.7	88.4	78.5	74.7	97.8	88.9
1960	88.0	88.7	97.4	80.8	76.4	87.2	99.7
1965	89.8	89.3	95.8	87.3	84.5	88.0	88.8
1972	100.0	98.5	100.8	104.1	106.3	98.9	95.9
1973	115.9	119.5	110.1	114.3	117.5	135.0	110.5

Year	By commodity group							
	Non- ferrous metals	Metal products	Machin- ery	Petro- leum, coal and products	Lumber and wood products	Ceram- ics	Chem- icals	Paper, pulp, and products
1952 av.	84.7	79.3	100.2	123.4	40.6	85.3	142.3	99.7
1955	76.0	73.0	96.2	107.1	49.7	78.9	120.3	87.9
1960	75.1	87.8	103.0	111.0	59.8	81.8	114.9	84.8
1965	80.3	89.4	97.6	102.6	73.6	87.1	105.8	88.7
1972	81.2	100.1	99.1	111.0	108.3	102.9	99.2	98.7
1973	106.4	112.8	104.5	119.6	156.1	116.9	112.0	119.5

Source: The Bank of Japan.

price index showed an 11.7% increase, the highest since 1952. Classified by major groups, the increase rate was 13% for food, 10.0% for housing, 5.4% for fuel and light, 21.5% for clothing, and 7.5% for miscellaneous items.

Meanwhile, the annual increase rate of wholesale prices was 0.4% in the early 1960's, 2.2% in the late 1960's and was nearly unchanged in the 1970's, relatively stable compared with consumer prices. However, in 1973, wholesale prices rose 15.9%, a high increase never observed before.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

WORKERS' HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY: The average income of

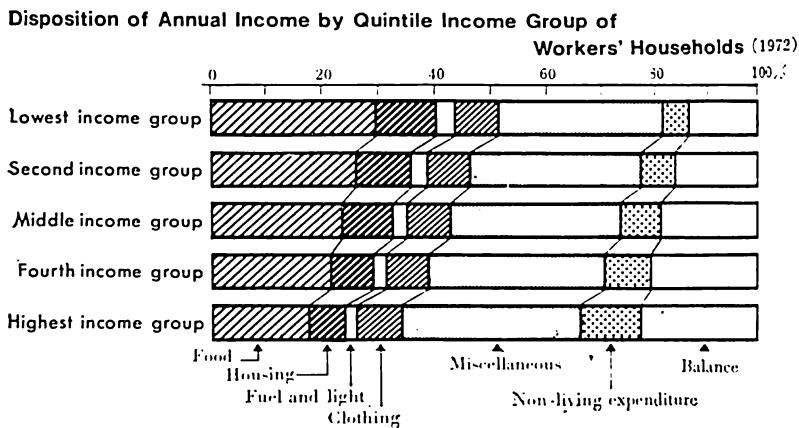
workers' households throughout the country grew at a rate of 9 to 20% since 1960, with the average monthly income reaching 166 thousand yen in 1973. The increase rate during the past five years averaged about 13%. However, the real increase rate, adjusted to reflect rises in the consumer price index, stood at

People shopping at an arcade.



about 6%.

On the other hand, consumption expenditures averaged 117 thousand yen in 1973, showing an average annual increase rate of



(71) Monthly Income and Expenditure of Workers' Households

(1000 yen)

Item	1965	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Income	65.1	97.7	112.9	124.6	138.6	165.9
Wage and salaries	60.7	91.2	105.5	116.8	130.4	155.9
Others.....	4.4	6.4	7.5	7.8	8.2	10.0
Expenditures	54.9	80.4	91.9	101.5	111.2	131.9
Living expenditures.....	49.3	72.6	82.6	91.3	99.3	117.0
Food.....	17.9	23.8	26.6	28.7	30.8	35.2
Engel's coefficient.....	36.2	32.8	32.2	31.4	31.0	30.1
Housing	4.9	8.3	9.3	10.5	11.2	12.6
Fuel and light.....	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.5	4.0
Clothing	5.7	7.9	8.8	9.8	10.6	13.1
Miscellaneous	18.8	29.9	34.9	39.0	43.2	52.1
Non-living expenditures.....	5.6	7.8	9.3	10.3	11.9	14.9
Income minus expenditure	10.2	17.3	21.1	23.0	27.4	33.9

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister.

about 13% over the past five years.

In 1973, the share of food among total expenditures stood at 30.1%, fuel and light, 3.4%, clothing, 11.2%, housing, 10.8% and miscellaneous, 44.5%, while they were 33.6%, 3.9%, 11.0%, 10.8%, and 40.8%, respectively in 1968. During the period, the average propensity to consume (or consumption expenditures divided by disposable income) declined from 81.4% to 77.5%.

FARM HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY: Since 1960, the average income of farm households registered growth rates of 6 to 20%, with the average monthly income of farm households reaching 154 thousand yen in fiscal 1972. The average annual increase rate over the past five years was about 11%. On the other hand, monthly consumption expenditures of farm households reached 129 thousand yen in fiscal 1972. The average annual increase rate over the past five years was about 12%.

The composition of farm household expenditures changed between fiscal 1967 and 1972: expenditures for food declined from 33.1% to 26.2%, housing from 17.1% to 13.8%, fuel and light from 4.3% to 3.2%, and clothing from 10.1% to 10.0%, while miscellaneous expenditures rose from 35.4% to 46.8%.

(72) Monthly Income and Living Expenditure of Farm Households¹⁾

(yen)

Item	1965	1970	1971	1972
Total income of farm household.....	63 400	116 100	128 142	154 408
Living expenditure.....	54 592	102 100	113 475	129 242
Food and drinks	19 517	29 458	31 475	33 925
<i>Engel's coefficient</i>	35.8	28.9	27.7	26.2
Clothing	5 675	9 858	11 050	12 908
Fuel, light and water	2 458	3 567	3 825	4 108
Housing.....	8 492	14 142	15 917	17 783
Others	18 450	45 075	51 208	60 517

1) Fiscal year.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

12. SOCIAL SECURITY AND HEALTH



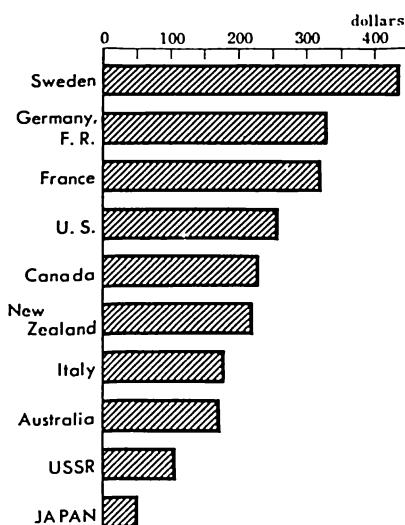
Enjoying handicrafts at a home of the aged.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The social security system in Japan—i. e., medical insurance, annuity insurance, industrial accident compensation insurance, unemployment insurance, living expense relief system, public health schemes, and the medical care system—has developed so remarkably during the past ten years that at present almost all people are covered by these schemes. However, qualifications for eligibility and the actual benefits still require improvement.

In fiscal 1972, the cost of social security was 5,613 billion yen, and its ratio to the national

Expenditure on Social Securities per Capita by Country (1966)



Based on ILO official estimate.

(73) Social Insurance (End of Fiscal Year)

(1000 persons)

Item	1955	1970	1971	1972
Persons covered with				
Medical insurance	96 990	103 644	105 017	107 482
Employees' insurance	53 847	60 281	61 296	63 121
of which, Persons insured	24 254	28 145	28 405	29 115
Dependants	29 593	32 136	32 891	34 006
National health insurance	43 143	43 363	43 721	44 361
National pensions	43 349	51 934	51 620	53 061
Unemployment insurance	18 550	21 401	21 871	22 426
Compensation insurance for accident in official duties .....	...	31 507	32 074	33 036

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

income was 7.3 %. Of this, the cost of social insurance accounted for 71 %, of which medical insurance amounted to 65 %.

Expenses for social security programmes are financed by contributions from the Central Government Treasury (27 %), local government treasuries (8 %), and the beneficiaries of social insurance, interest on trust reserves, etc. (65 %).

(74) Social Welfare Institutions and Their Inmates

Kind of institutions	1971		1972	
	Institutions	Inmates	Institutions	Inmates
Institutions under Protection Law.....	378	32 641	383	35 459
Rehabilitation homes for physically handicapped persons	274	9 342	305	10 270
Old-age welfare institutions	1 329	81 640	1 507	88 485
Women's guidance homes	61	1 125	63	1 131
Children's welfare institutions.....	21 588	1 299 646	22 790	1 403 528
Institutions for mentally handicapped persons	242	15 727	283	18 211
Other social welfare institutions	1 355	37 374	1 409	37 643

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Social security coverage in Japan is high, and medical insurance covers nearly 100 % of the population, annuity insurance, 73 % of the population over 20 years of age. The number of persons who benefited from the living expense relief system amounted to 1.3 million, of 13 per 1,000 persons.

On the other hand, benefit from the living expense relief system is still low and covers only 52 % of the living expenses of general workers' households, although the standard grant has been raised at the annual rate of 13-14 %.

HEALTH

Public health administration in Japan has developed remarkably in recent years, resulting in a significant extension of life expectancy, a sharp decrease in infant mortality, and a drastic reduction in incidence of infectious diseases.

Waterworks systems are being expanded every year, serving 83 % of the total population at the end of March 1972. On the other hand, public sewerage systems served no more than 20 % of the total population as of the same date.

(75) Death Rates by Major Causes

(Per 100 thousand persons)

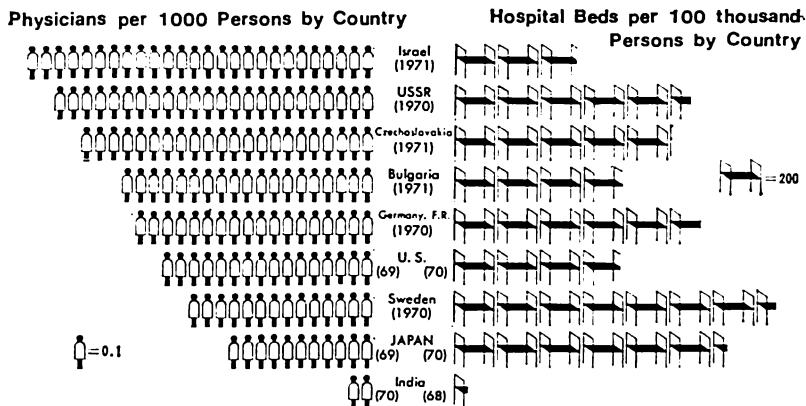
Causes	1950	1955	1970	1971	1972		
						Male	Female
Total	756	713	691	656	647	719	577
Tuberculosis	34	23	15	13	12	17	7
Malignant neoplasms	100	108	116	118	120	138	104
Diabetes mellitus	3	5	7	7	7	7	8
Diseases of heart	73	77	87	82	81	85	77
Hypertensive disease	16	19	18	17	16	15	18
Cerebrovascular disease	161	176	176	170	167	180	154
Pneumonia and bronchitis.....	49	37	34	28	34	39	29
Cirrhosis of liver	10	10	13	13	13	19	7
Nephritis and nephrosis	17	12	9	8	7	8	7
Senility.....	74	64	49	44	40	33	46
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis.....	21	13	8	8	7	6	8
Accidents	42	41	43	41	40	61	20
Suicide	22	15	15	16	17	20	14

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

In recent years the number of cases of such infectious diseases as tuberculosis has diminished, while such adult and/or chronic diseases as cerebrovascular diseases, malignant neoplasms, etc., have increased.

Artificial kidney room in a hospital.





Medical facilities have expanded every year, and at the end of 1972 the number of hospitals stood at 8,143, general clinics, 70,734 and dental clinics, 30,504. The number of hospital beds also increased, totalling 1,365 thousand in all medical institutions, and the number of beds per 100 thousand people stood at 1,271, the same level as in Europe and North America. The number of physicians totalled 123.4 thousand, dentists, 39.2 thousand, pharmacists, 69.5 thousand, and clinical nurses, 305.9 thousand at the end of 1972.

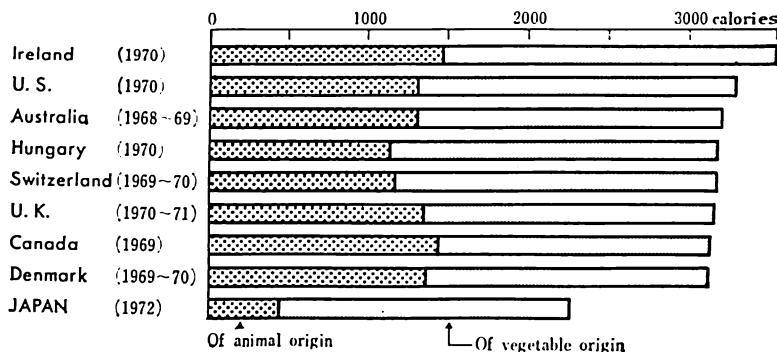
(76) Medical Service

End of year	Hospitals 1) Beds	General clinics	Dental clinics	Physicians	Dentists	Pharmacists
1960	6 094	686 743	59 008	27 020	100 807	32 168
1965	7 047	873 652	64 524	28 602	106 440	34 473
1970	7 974	1 062 553	68 997	29 911	117 195	36 914
1971	8 026	1 082 647	69 857	30 317	121 254	38 143
1972	8 143	1 105 403	70 734	30 504	123 382	39 229

1) With 20 or more beds.

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Calories per Capita per Day by Country



The number of physicians per 100 thousand was 117, comparable to that in Europe and America. Nevertheless, regional distribution of medical personnel is unbalanced.

(77) Daily Nourishment per Capita
(Grammes)

Food commodity	1960	1955	1970	1971			1972
				Japan	Non-agricultural households	Agricultural households	
Total	1128	1161	1271	1359	1390	1275	1425
(Calories)	(2096)	(2184)	(2241)	(2326)	(2330)	(2320)	(2279)
Cereals	453	419	374	375	366	398	365
Potatoes	64	42	38	39	39	39	51
Sugar	12	18	20	20	20	19	13
Fats and Oils	6	10	16	17	18	15	13
Pulses	71	70	71	71	69	76	64
Fish and shellfish	77	76	87	84	84	85	93
Meat and eggs	38	65	84	90	98	69	110
Milk and other dairy products	33	57	79	86	95	63	95
Vegetables	214	219	249	269	272	259	283
Fruits	80	59	81	111	120	84	169
Others	81	126	172	197	209	168	169

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

In recent years, the diet of the Japanese people has shifted from such starchy foods as cereals, potatoes, and pulses to proteinrich and/or fatty foods like meat, eggs, milk, and fats and oils. With these changes, the quality of nutrition improved considerably, and daily per capita intake in 1972 averaged 2,279 calories, of which protein comprised 82.9 g.

Both the height and weight of young people showed sharp increases. In 1972, the height of male students 17 years old averaged 168.3 cm, 6.5 cm above the prewar level. Average weight was 59.1 kg, an increase of 5.4 kg.

In contrast with these figures, however, children who are overweight for their height have increased due to an unbalanced diet and lack of exercise.

ENVIRONMENT

During the course of Japan's rapid development, enterprises and population have concentrated in large cities, with the result that environmental deterioration has loomed as a serious problem.

To cope with this situation, a law prescribing countermeasures against environmental disruption was enacted and regulations for the preservation of a healthy living environment strengthened.

Complaints about environment amounted to 87,764 cases in fiscal 1972, a 3.2 times increase over the past five years. Referring to the type of "environmental disruption," those concerned with noise and vibration (28,376 cases) ranked first, followed by offensive odours (21,576 cases), and atmospheric pollution (15,096 cases).

Complaints increased 4.7 times for water pollution, 4.3 times for offensive odours, 2.7 times for atmospheric pollution, and 2.3 times for noise and vibration.

13. EDUCATION, CULTURE AND SCIENCE

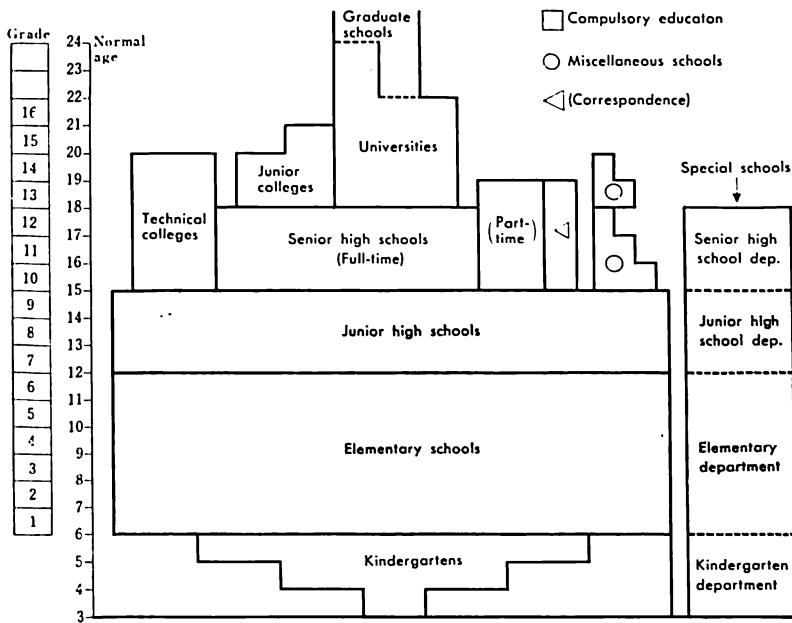
Bunraku puppet show, one of the traditional Japanese arts.



EDUCATION

The educational system of Japan changed remarkably in postwar years. Standard education is now divided into four stage: elementary education (6 years), junior high education (3 years),

Schooling System



senior high education (3 years), and institutions of higher education (normally 4 years). Compulsory education was extended after the war from six years to nine years.

Senior high education, as well as higher education in general, provides courses of three types—full-time, part-time, and correspondence. Both part-time and correspondence courses lead to a

(78) Schools (1972)

Kind	Schools			Teachers (1000) 1)	Students (1000)	
	Total	National	Public	Private	Male	Female
Kindergarten	11 564	46	4 354	7 164	81	942 901
Elementary schools...	24 325	71	24 092	162	384	4 960 4 735
Junior high schools...	10 686	76	10 042	568	237	2 394 2 294
Senior high schools...	4 810	19	3 567	1 224	239	2 100 2 055
Technical colleges ...	63	52	4	7	6	47 1
Junior colleges	491	24	44	423	33	46 242
Colleges and universities.....	398	75	33	290	129	1 242 238

1) Including part-time teachers.

Source: Ministry of Education.

diploma equivalent to that available to full-time students.

Institutions of higher education in Japan are broadly classified into three types: colleges and universities, junior colleges, and technical colleges. Colleges and universities number nearly 400, of which 190 have graduate schools. Junior colleges, which number nearly 500, offer two- or three-year programmes. The majority of students in these junior colleges are girls.

In addition to the above regular educational facilities, a variety of educational establishments known as miscellaneous schools provide young people, in particular, with vocational and practical

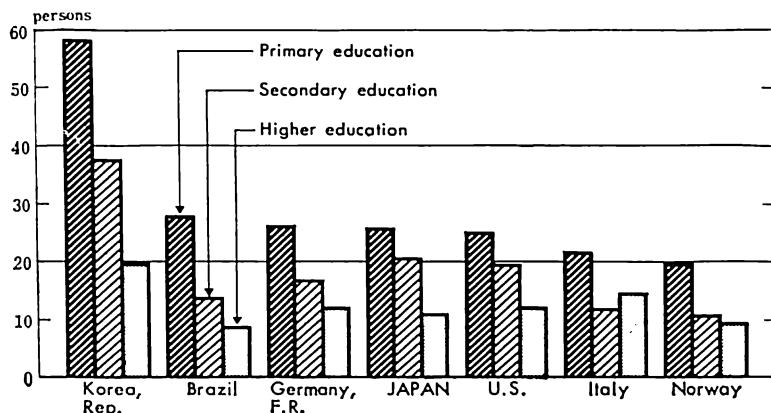
(79) Students of Colleges and Universities¹⁾ (1972)

Major courses	Students
Total.....	1 743 713
Humanities	248 292
Social sciences	644 520
Natural sciences.....	43 736
Technology	330 592
Agriculture	56 238
Medicine.....	64 202
Mercantile marine.....	1 704
Home economics	109 767
Education	154 347
Arts and music	48 792
Others	41 523

1) Including junior colleges and excluding technical colleges.

Source: Ministry of Education.

Pupils and Students Enrolled per Teacher by Country (1969)



courses in dressmaking, cooking, bookkeeping, typing, automobile driving and repairing, computer technology, etc.

In addition, there are special schools which provide special education for physically or mentally handicapped children. Kindergartens numbering 11,600 help pre-school children develop their bodies and minds. Even in the past, the educational levels in Japan were high. Illiteracy has long been nearly non-existent. The enrollment rate of Japanese children in compulsory education reaches nearly 100%. Today, 87% of Japanese children seek some schooling beyond their compulsory education.

In 1972, the number of students enrolled in universities, colleges, and junior colleges was almost 11 times the prewar level. In prewar years the number of girls studying in colleges and universities was rather low. By 1972, however, the number of girl students had expanded to about 22 times the prewar figure. In

1972, a total of 8,977 students from Asian and other countries, were enrolled in Japanese colleges and universities, showing a steady increase.

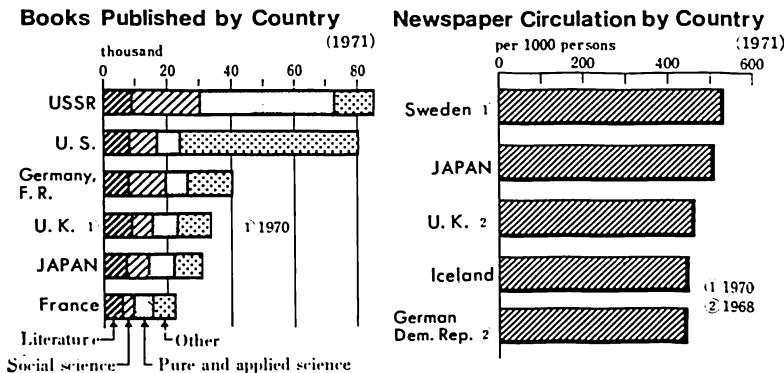
RELIGION

Freedom of religion is guaranteed by the Constitution. The major traditional religions of the Japanese are Shintoism and Buddhism. Shintoism, which started as an indigenous ancestor worship, has many followers throughout the country. However, Shinto affiliation permits additional associations, a little different from other religions. Transplanted from the Asian continent in the sixth century, Buddhism (Mahayana) flourished in Japan and exerted considerable influence upon the Japanese way of life. Christianity, which was first introduced into Japan in 1549 by a Jesuit missionary, St. Francis Xavier, is also exerting some influence, although the number of followers is about 1% that of either of the two traditional religions. Today, new sects of Buddhism, such as *Soka-Gakkai* and *Rissho-Koseikai* have succeeded in attracting a considerable number of followers.

MASS COMMUNICATION MEDIA

In terms of the number of newspapers, books, radio and television receivers, and movies, Japan holds a leading position in the world in mass communication media. This is due partially to the fact that Japan has a very high literacy rate and that only the Japanese language is spoken throughout the country. The prosperity of mass communication media also owes much to the engineering ingenuity of the Japanese. In recent years television has played an increasingly powerful role in mass communication, much as radio did in the past.

BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS: According to available statistics, the number of books published in Japan was 31,040 in 1971, sur-



(80) Books and Magazines¹⁾

Subject	1950		1970		1971	
	Books	Magazines	Books	Magazines	Books	Magazines
Total	20 859	14 243	25 445	9 512	23 849	10 339
Official publications	5 747	5 693	5 171	2 349	4 647	2 584
Generalities	245	764	509	720	486	810
Philosophy	687	345	1 179	296	990	322
History	826	302	1 525	303	1 542	355
Social science	4 621	1 881	4 797	1 562	4 536	1 691
Natural science	1 121	774	1 649	760	1 506	820
Technology	1 816	1 238	2 334	1 230	2 240	1 317
Business	1 320	1 021	1 587	678	1 448	710
Arts	771	469	1 331	400	1 357	429
Philology	592	100	503	78	534	80
Literature	2 313	1 380	3 815	1 008	3 487	1 091
Women, youth and students	—	152	—	55	—	55
Juvenile	800	124	1 045	73	1 076	75

1) Counting separate volumes under same title as one.

Source: National Diet Library.

passed by 85,487 in the USSR, and 80,569 in the United States. In recent years weekly magazines have become important and enjoy very large circulations.

There are over 100 daily newspapers. Some of these have a nationwide circulation. Almost every household subscribes to two daily newspapers, including the evening edition. Japan has the second largest daily newspaper circulation in the world. In 1972, circulation was 520 copies per 1,000 persons.

TV videotaping of a drama.



(81) Newspaper Circulation¹⁾

(1000)

1955	1960	1965	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
33 956	37 039	44 134	51 498	53 023	53 401	55 845	58 016

1) As of end of October.

Source: Japan Newspaper Publishers' and Editors' Association.

RADIO AND TELEVISION : Radio broadcasting was first inaugurated in Japan in March, 1924, when there were 3,500 radio subscribers. Today, there are 869 radio broadcasting stations in operation throughout the country. Due to the impressive and growing popularity of television, the number of radio listeners temporarily leveled off. However, since 1968, when FM stations began to operate on a full scale, it has been increasing again, due to popularization of sophisticated audio equipment, including auto radios.

The first telecasts were made in Japan in 1952, and in 1960 Japan became the second country in the world to start regular colour television broadcasting. As of the end of March 1973, the number of television subscribers stood at over 24 million, a rate of one set per 4.4 persons. Today 87 % of all households in Japan have TV sets. In recent years, the number of colour TV sets

(82) Radio and Television

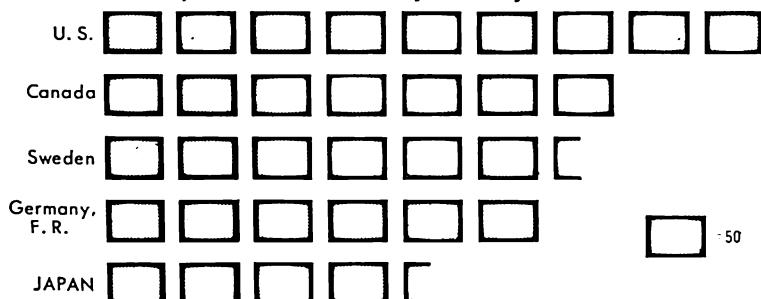
End of fiscal year	Radio			Television			Subscribers (1000)	
	Broadcasting stations			Broadcasting stations				
	Total	NHK ¹⁾	Private	Total	NHK ¹⁾	Private	Total	Colour
1960	363	248	115	131	70	61	6 860	...
1965	447	299	148	1 155	783	372	18 224	...
1970	772	611	161	3 544	2 448	1 096	22 819	7 663
1971	823	662	161	4 146	2 882	1 264	23 520	11 794
1972	869	706	163	4 744	3 333	1 411	24 433	15 631

1) Japan Broadcasting Corporation.

Source: NHK.

has increased, and 15.6 million sets were reported for 1972. As of the end of March 1973, the number of television stations totalled 4,744.

Television Sets per 1000 Persons by Country (1971)



MOTION PICTURES: The motion picture business has recently declined due to competition from television, and the number of cinema theatres has gradually decreased. Annual attendance per capita decreased from 12 in 1958 to 2 in 1973. Nevertheless, Japan is still the world's top motion picture producing country.

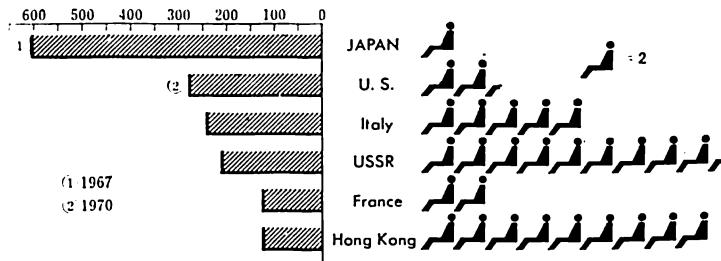
(83) Movies

Year	Feature films	Imported feature films	Educational films	Cinemas	Annual attendance (millions)	Per inhabitant	Income from film exported (1000 dollars)
1955	423	193	571	5 184	869	9.7	...
1960	547	216	970	7 457	1 014	10.9	3 305
1965	487	264	995	4 649	373	3.8	4 872
1970	423	236	1 502	3 246	255	2.5	4 027
1971	421	243	1 375	2 974	217	2.1	4 024
1972	400	283	1 496	2 673	187	1.8	3 549
1973	405	252	...	2 530	188	a) 1.8	a) 3 500

a) Estimated figure.

Source: Motion Picture Producers' Association of Japan.

**Number of Long Films Produced and Attendance to Cinema per Capita by Country
(1971)**



SCIENCE

Total expenditure on research and development in science and technology steadily increased at an average annual rate of 17 % during fiscal 1967-1972, amounting to 1.8 trillion yen in fiscal 1972.

Japan's expenditure on R&D, which is still far surpassed by those of the United States and the USSR, has approached the European level.

Expenditures in the physical sciences in fiscal 1972 amounted to 1,587 billion yen, approximately three times more than the 1967 figure.

Expenditure by companies accounted for 58 % of the total, universities and colleges, 27 %, and research institutions, 15 %.

Research expenditure by companies showed the highest rate of annual increase of 19 %, an increase of about three times during the five years from fiscal 1967 to 1972.

In fiscal 1972, the proportions of R&D expenditure for specific purposes in the physical sector were 4.3 % for nuclear science, 2.0 % for space exploration, 0.8 % for oceanography, 3.2 % for

computer technology, and 3.2 % for environmental disruption.

Expenditure on R&D per regular researcher accounted for 5.6 million yen (about 18.2 thousand dollars) in 1972, compared with 55.9 thousand dollars in the United Kingdom in 1968, 49.9 thousand dollars in the United States in 1970, and 44.8 thousand dollars in France in 1970.

(84) Research Activities of Science and Technology

Year	Total	Companies	Research institutions	Universities and colleges
Researchers				
1960	118 155	42 928	15 808	59 409
1965	194 974	60 982	25 651	108 341
1970	286 439	97 950	29 645	158 844
1973	359 287	127 598	38 556	193 133
Expenditure on R&D (million yen)				
1960	210 867	124 374	34 008	52 485
1965	508 595	252 359	72 593	183 643
1970	1 355 505	823 265	166 363	365 877
1973	1 791 871	1 044 928	268 260	478 684

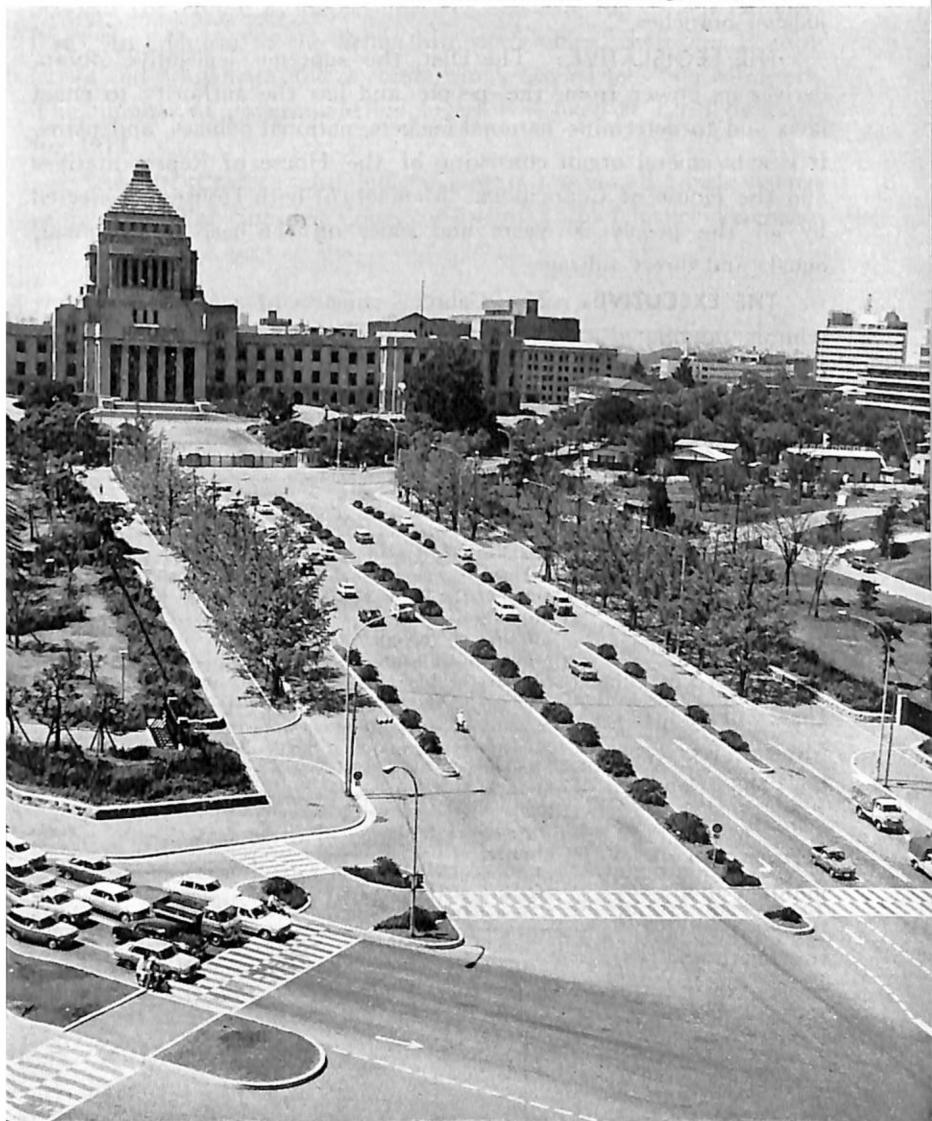
ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS: Along with the expanding volume of data computers have been in extensive use in Japan for data processing and have served as the nucleus for the mechanization and automation of many business and industrial activities.

Through 1971 the annual increase of the estimated rental value of computers expanded significantly. An annual increase rate of around 50 % was recorded for domestic computers and of 30—45 % for all computers in use.

As of the end of March, 1973, computer systems in operation for non-specific purposes were 17,255 sets, of which domestic models numbered 10,531 sets, and foreign-made models, 6,724 sets. Large-size system numbered 1,330, medium-size ones, 4,313, and small- and mini-size ones, 11,612.

14. GOVERNMENT

The National Diet Building, built in 1963.



GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Japan's government organization is a parliamentary system based on the separation of powers among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.

THE LEGISLATIVE: The Diet, the supreme legislative organ, derives its power from the people and has the authority to enact laws and to determine national budgets, national policies, and plans. It is a bicameral organ consisting of the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors. Members of both Houses are elected by all the people 20 years and older on the basis of universal, equal, and direct suffrage.

THE EXECUTIVE: The Cabinet consists of a Prime Minister, who is nominated by the Diet from among its members and 20 Cabinet

Members appointed by the Prime Minister. It executes national policies in accordance with the laws and budgets approved by the Diet. The Prime Minister, representing the Cabinet, submits bills, reports on general national affairs and foreign relations to the Diet, and exercises control and

(85) Government Employees (1974 F. Y.)

Agency	Employees
Total	1 987 645
Diet	4 023
Court of Justice	24 365
Board of Audit	1 212
Cabinet	929
Office of the Prime Minister	30 281
Ministry of Justice	49 461
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2 929
Ministry of Finance	67 527
Ministry of Education	3 219
Ministry of Health and Welfare	7 978
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	29 272
Ministry of International Trade and Industry	12 195
Ministry of Transportation	25 163
Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications	2 865
Ministry of Labour	15 534
Ministry of Construction	6 025
Ministry of Home Affairs	525
National Defence Agency	293 976

1) Including employees 614, 396 fixed by special accounts and employees 795, 770 in Government corporations.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

supervision over various administrative branches. The Prime Minister and his Cabinet may be forced to resign in the event of a vote of non-confidence in the Diet. The Prime Minister may also dissolve the House of Representatives and call for a general election. In addition to the Prime Minister's office, there are 12 ministries and 3 agencies and 2 commissions headed by State Ministers. The number of government employees was fixed at 1,988 thousand for 1974.

THE JUDICIARY: All judicial powers are vested in the courts of justice. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice designated

(86) Newly Received Cases by Court of Justice

Year	Civil cases newly received		Criminal cases newly received 1)		Domestic cases newly received	
	Supreme Court	High Courts	Supreme Courts	High Courts	Domestic trial	Domestic mediation
1960	2 074	18 979	4 717	19 608	282 764	43 325
1965	2 354	18 286	4 493	17 594	235 588	52 528
1970	2 054	18 949	3 572	13 237	198 958	64 732
1971	1 970	18 930	3 715	13 435	198 999	67 956
1972	2 059	18 138	3 413	14 046	205 551	70 007

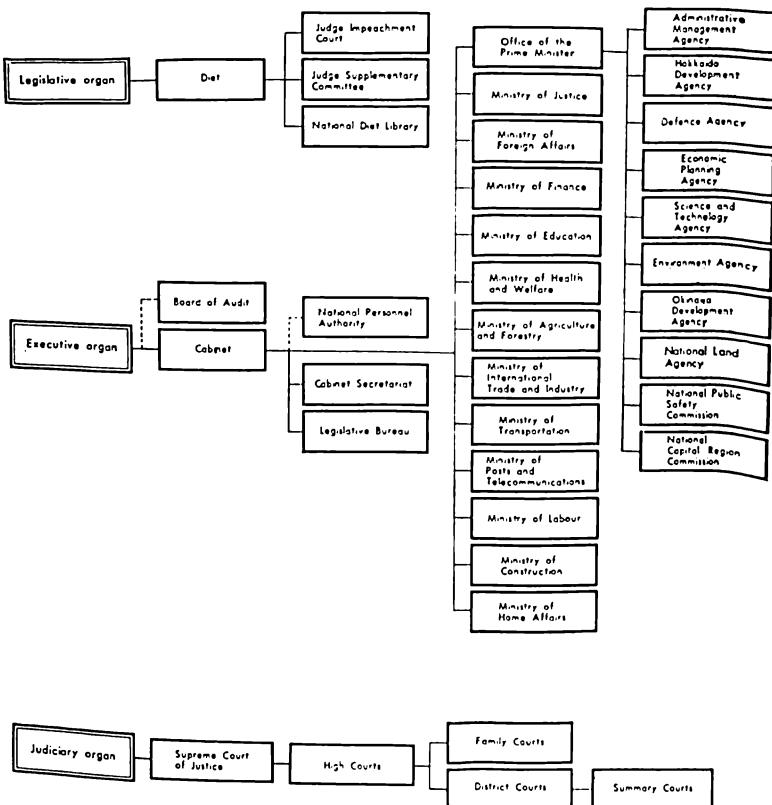
1) Persons involved.

Source: Supreme Court of Japan.

by the Cabinet and appointed by the Emperor and 14 other justices appointed by the Cabinet. Their appointment is subject to review by the people in periodic referendums. They cease to hold office on attaining the age of 70 years. The Court can rule on the constitutionality of laws, as well as Cabinet orders, regulations, and official acts.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT: Governmental powers decentralized after World War II to establish local autonomy. The policies of autonomous local bodies are decided by local assemblies and executed by the governors of prefectures, as well as by the mayors of cities, or heads of towns and villages, who are elected by the local inhabitants.

'Government Organization (1973)



POLITICAL PARTIES

The 491 members of the House of Representatives are elected for a term of four years from local constituencies. The 252 Councillors are elected for a six-year term. One hundred of these are elected from the national constituency. Every three years, elections are held for

one-half of the House of Councillors. At present, in the House of Representatives, 57% of the seats are held by Liberal-Democrats, 24%, by the Socialists. In the House of Councillors, 53% of the seats are held by the former, and 23% by the latter.

(87) Elections for House of Representatives and House of Councillors

Date	Elected members	Candidates	Electors (1000)	Voters (1000)	Voting rates (%)	
					Male	Female
House of Representatives						
Jan. 23, 1949	466	1 364	42 105	31 176	80.74	67.95
Nov. 20, 1960	467	940	54 313	39 923	76.00	71.23
Nov. 21, 1963	467	917	58 282	41 463	72.36	70.02
Jan. 29, 1967	486	917	62 993	46 606	74.75	73.28
Dec. 27, 1969	486	945	69 260	47 450	67.85	69.12
Dec. 10, 1972	491	895	73 770	52 935	71.01	72.46
House of Councillors 1)						
June 4, 1950	56(76)	311(252)	43 461	31 376	78.16	66.74
June 2, 1959	52(75)	122(208)	53 516	31 437	62.56	55.24
July 4, 1965	52(75)	99(233)	59 544	39 901	67.97	66.13
July 7, 1968	51(75)	93(212)	65 886	45 418	68.89	68.97
June 27, 1971	50(75)	106(199)	71 178	42 161	59.13	59.33

1) Figures without parentheses referring to national constituency and those in parentheses local constituency.

(88) Members of House of Representatives and House of Councillors
by Party (March 25, 1974)

House of Representatives		House of Councillors	
Party	Members	Party	Members
Total.....	491	Total	252
Liberal-Democrat	280	Liberal-Democrat	134
Socialist	118	Socialist	59
Communist (Kakushin union)	40	Komei	23
Democratic Socialist	30	Democratic Socialist	11
Komei	20	Communist	11
Independent	1	Dai-ni-in club	4
Vacancies	2	Independent	2
		Vacancies	8

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs.

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Conversion Rates

As of	Yen per US dollar
Apr. 25, 1949~Aug. 28, 1971	360.0 \pm 0.75%
Dec. 19, 1971	308.0 \pm 2.25%
Feb. 14, 1973	271.2
Mar. 31, 1974	266.9

Statistical Handbook of Japan 1974

August 1974

¥ 600

Editor : Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime
Minister
95, Wakamatsu-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo

Publisher : Japan Statistical Association
95, Wakamatsu-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo

Printer : Dainipponhorei Printing Co., Ltd.

IIAS, Shimla

Library



00050965

¥ 600