1. Production of Manufactured Goods

The shipments of products in 1971 amounted to ¥1,980,000 million which was an increase of ¥1,840,500 million (44%) over the previous year.

Shipments of products by city were as follows: ¥945,200 million for Tokyo, ¥235,200 million for Osaka, ¥112,800 million for Yokohama, ¥115,200 million for Kawasaki, ¥112,800 million for Nagoya, ¥31,800 million for Toyo, ¥1,048,800 million for Kobe, ¥1,048,800 million for Kawasaki, and ¥512,800 to 1,048,800 million each for the cities of Kyoto, Sakai, Nara, Kobe, Kanagawa, Hiroshima, Sapporo, and others.

The breakdown of shipments from Tokyo to 23 Kao area was as follows: 3.8% for the publishing, printing and allied products industry, 23.5% for the electrical machinery and equipment industry, and 9.1% for the general machinery and equipment industry.

Shipments of products by city which ranks first in percentages by kind of product and also ranks first in percentages of product shipments by kind to the total national shipments shows 48.7% for the textile industry in Kyoto (which accounts for 5.1% of the national total), 40.6% for the pulp, paper and allied products industry in Osaka (6.5% of the national total), 46.7% for the iron and steel industry in Kawasaki (6.5% of the national total) and 83.1% for the transportation machinery and equipment industry in Tokyo (4.1% of the national total).

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

This map shows the location and number of factories whose product shipments exceed ¥1,000 million. If there was only one or two manufacturing factories in one city, the statistical figures were not given to protect the status of the factories (or factories that were not included in the survey) and, consequently, the size of the symbols for that city, Mati or Mara, was not indicated on the map. Therefore, if no symbol for indicating shipments was given to a city, Mati or Mara, in the map, this is due to the fact that the shipments of that city, Mati or Mara, were below the ¥1,000 million mark or that the statistical data of the factories were not given to protect the status of the businesses.

It may be added here that product shipments shown in the "Report by Cities, Towns and Villages" of Census of Manufactures do not include shipments from factories which have only one or two employees.

Source

2. Production of Manufactured Goods by Industries

The shipment of products in 1971 amounted to ¥98,300,000 million. Shipment classified by kind of product and their percentages to the total shipment were as follows: ¥6,380,000 million (6.4%) for the transportation machinery and equipment industry, ¥6,380,000 million (6.5%) for the foodstuff and related industry, ¥6,380,000 million (6.5%) for the electrical machinery and equipment industry, ¥6,380,000 million (6.5%) for the iron and steel industry, ¥6,380,000 million (6.5%) for the chemical industry and ¥6,380,000 million (6.5%) for the textile industry.

The above-mentioned product shipments in 1971 increased by about ¥1,844,800 million (18%) over the preceding year, and the breakdown of principal increase rates in shipment were as follows: 22.8% for the clothing and other textile products industry, 19.8% for the tannery, leather products and leather industry and 19.8% for other manufacturing industries, thereby indicating increases in all kinds of products.

Percentages of product shipments by prefectures were as follows: 31.9% (¥8,900,000 million), which was largest, for Osaka, followed by ¥938,000,000 for Tokyo, ¥1,048,000 for Toyo, ¥1,048,000 for Kobe and ¥1,048,000 for Osaka. The total percentage for these five prefectures accounted for 46.5% of the total national percentage, but has decreased against the previous year.

Percentages of product shipments in all the prefectures in 1971 increased over the previous year, and prefectures which showed particularly high increase rates were Osaka (36.4%), Kanagawa (27.4%), Yamagata (21.4%) and Okayama (31.1%).

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

Yearly product shipments in 1971 were shown by circular symbols corresponding to the amount of shipments for respective prefectures and the interior of the circular symbols were divided into the kinds of products. The kinds of products were derived from the 31 items of intermediate classification from the "Japanese Standard Industrial Classification," by consolidating the 31 items of classification into 15.

Source