1. Warehouses

The warehouse which were in business as of October 1, 1972, included 52,766,800 m² of ordinary warehouses, 7,236,000 m² of refrigeration warehouses, 2,400,000 m² of timber pool warehouses, and 25,000,000 m³ of open-yard storage. There were 1,065 ordinary warehouse proprietors, 1,313 refrigeration warehouse proprietors, and 30 timber pool warehouse proprietors.

The coefficient of warehouse utilization (the area of commodities is stock to the floor space of the warehouse) or the utilization of commodities is stock to the stock capacity) in terms of annual average for 1971 stood at 59% for ordinary warehouses, 89% for refrigeration warehouses and 52% for open-yard storage.

The annual warehouse volume stood at 560,800,000 tons for ordinary warehouses, 6,806,000 tons for refrigeration warehouses, and 1,106,000 tons for timber pool warehouses. In the ordinary warehouses, food and metal products stood 60,000,000 tons or 49%. In the refrigeration warehouses, frozen fish and shellfish took 2,000,000 tons and accounted for 4%.

To streamline increasing traffic in urban areas and their vicinity, large-scale physical distribution complexes are being constructed one after another in urban areas. The complexes are so designed that wholesale markets, truck terminals and other facilities are established on the land which have been developed as part of a city planning project by local governments and others. As of 1972, distribution complexes opened business in Osaka (Higashinari), Tokyu (Kohoku Eki), Yokohama (Himono) and Sapporo (Mabicho).

2. Persons Engaged in Transport and Communications

As of October 1, 1972, 5,200,000 persons were engaged in transport and communications. Of these, 2,500,000 were engaged in transport (including warehousing) and 600,000 in communications.

Of the total of 5,200,000 persons engaged in all types of vocations, the ratio of persons engaged in transport and communications was 15.1% and 1.5%, respectively.

The ratio of persons engaged in transport and communications to persons engaged in all types of jobs, when classified by prefecture, is high in Yamagata Prefecture with 6.5%, Kanagawa Prefecture with 5.6%, and Nagano Prefecture with 5.4%. The lowest percentage of 1.1% was shown by Yamanashi Prefecture.

Of persons engaged in transport and communications, the ratio of females to those engaged in all types of jobs was 35.5%, following by the mining industry, construction industry, and electric and gas and water service industry. Among those engaged in communications alone, the percentage of females was 73.7%, because of the ratio of female employees is high in telephone and broadcasting operators.

Sources
