1. Number of Retail Stores Per 1,000 Inhabitants

The number of retailers as of June 1, 1975, was 3,953,000, up 1.6% from 1968. Of these, 50.2% were restaurants, 14.5% more than in 1968, and their number has been markedly increasing for the past 15 years.

The number of retailers per 1,000 population was 103.3 on the national average. Of these, the number of general retailers excluding restaurants was 78.4, and this number has remained practically the same for the past 10 years.

By area, the number of retailers per 1,000 population was 122.2 in Tokyo, 118.3 in Osaka Prefecture, 114.9 in Chiba Prefecture, 112.5 in Nagoya, 97.7 in Osaka, 95.0 in Aichi Prefecture, 93.9 in Tottori Prefecture, 91.4 in Niigata, 89.0 in Hyogo, 85.6 in Miyagi Prefecture, and 79.2 in Ibaraki Prefecture.

Retails are concentrated in major cities, and their numbers in the various areas are as follows: Tohoku, 7.1%; Kanto, 25.1%; Chubu, 19.9%; Kinki, 28.0%; and Kyushu, 10.9%.

Of the general retailers excluding restaurants, there were 7,113,000 retailers of food and beverages, 1,029,000 retailers of dry goods, clothing and accessories, and 1,029,000 retailers of furniture, household furnishings and appliances. The ratio of increase from 1968 stood at 8.5% for the retailers of general merchandise, 13.3% for the retailers of automobiles, bicycles, cars, etc., and 9.8% for the retailers of other retailers.

Classified by number of employees, 61.5% of the retailers had 1-10 employees, 28.2% 11-100 employees, 6.5% 101-500 employees, and 3.8% 501-1000 employees.

The number of all retailers excluding those for automobiles and fuel is slightly higher than the national average.

2. Sales Per Store in Retail Trade

The national sales per store of retail sales in 1975 were ¥11,767,000, an increase of ¥2,080,000 from 1968.

By area, the number of retail stores per 1,000 population was 122.2 in Tokyo, 118.3 in Osaka Prefecture, and 114.9 in Chiba Prefecture.

The proceeds per store in Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka were far greater than the national average, whereas the sales per store in the cities of prefectural governments and their surrounding cities were generally high. The number of cities in Tokyo, Osaka, and Osaka was highest, because the number of retailers per population was small.

3. Ratio of Restaurants

The number of restaurants as of June 1, 1975, was 453,000, 14.7% up from 1968, and had almost doubled in the preceding 10 years.

The ratio of restaurants at all types of stores stood at 2.5% on the national average and ranged from 2% in 1968 to 25% in 1975. In Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, and Nagoya, whose daytime population is markedly concentrated.

In 1975, the total number included 32,500 restaurants, 55,100 convenience and beer halls, 30,000 coffee shops, 48,000 bars, 14,000 tea houses, 11,000 Sushi restaurants, and 10,000 other eating houses. As against 1960, the number of restaurants increased by 38.7%, by 72.1% in Tokyo, and by 37.5% and beer halls by 44.9%.

This map shows the number of eating establishments at all types of retail stores as of June 1, 1975.

Sources
SALES PER STORE IN RETAIL TRADE

(1970)

SALES PER ANNUM (MILLION YEN)
Including retailers:

- Less than 4
- 4 and over but less than 6
- 6 and over but less than 8
- 8 and over but less than 10
- 10 and over but less than 12
- 12 and over but less than 14
- 14 million yen and over

No published statistics

Prefectural boundary
Si-Mai and More boundary
An boundary in Tokyo
No boundary in Government ordinance
designated city

Average for the whole country: 12.73 million yen

1:4,000,000