1. Distribution of Libraries

There were about 1,684 libraries as of October 1, 1974. They include about 618 public libraries, about 190 prefectural libraries, about 366 city libraries, and about 368 private libraries. The number of libraries per 100,000 population is about 0.7.

In addition, the National Diet Library exists as a library managed by the national government. Its sub-library is established in the National Diet and its branches are established in various government agencies.

With respect to the book stock, the National Diet Library holds the books stock by its main library and its sub-library in the National Diet is included in more than 2,300,000 books. The prefectural library with the largest amount of books has about 1,000,000 books, whereas 85% of the St. Mat and Maria Libraries have less than 50,000 books in stock. Of the private libraries, two have more than 2,000,000 books, four have between 1,000,000 and 1,999,999 books, and others have less than 599,999 books.

The book stock per 1,000 population averages 30 books in the whole country. The book stock average is larger in Tottori Prefecture with 50 books and smallest in Wajima Prefecture with 10 books. The book stock average is larger in 3,000 books in the whole country.

**Subtotal Points of the Legend and Map Compilation**

1. There is the national level, the prefectural level, and the city and town level. The number of libraries is the national level.

**Subtotal Points of the Legend and Map Compilation**

1. The registered libraries, as referred to here, are the libraries registered under the provisions of the Library Law. They are libraries which satisfy the requirements with respect to the line of business, library data, and number of days open (over 150 days a year), and assignment of staffs.

2. The quasi-libraries, as referred to here, are the facilities where projects similar to those of a library are conducted and which are designated by the Minister of Education or the Prefectural Board of Education in accordance with the ordinances of the Ministry of Education. The standards for the designation are based on the number of days open (more than 90 days a year) and the assignment of staffs.

**Subtotal Points of the Legend and Map Compilation**

1. The registered libraries are those which fulfill all the categories of registered libraries and quasi-libraries.

**Sources**


2. Distribution of Museums

As of April 1, 1973, 1,347 museums existed in Japan. They include 61 general museums, 139 science museums, 104 historical museums, 210 art museums, 72 zoological, 46 botanical gardens, and nine zoological and botanical gardens. Registered museums total 107, quasi-museums 179 and others 479. About half of the general museums are registered museums. By type of establishment, 24 museums are national, 56 public, 57 private and 65 affiliated with universities.

By prefecture, the number of museums is greatest in Tokai followed by Kanto. Half of the number of museums are concentrated in the Kanto and the number of private museums and museums affiliated with universities is greatest in Tokai.

**Subtotal Points of the Legend and Map Compilation**

1. The registered museums, as referred to here, are the museums registered under the provisions of the Library Law. They are the libraries which satisfy the requirements with respect to the line of business, library data, and number of days open (over 150 days a year), and assignment of staffs.

2. The quasi-museums, as referred to here, are the facilities where projects similar to those of a museum are conducted and which are designated by the Minister of Education or the Prefectural Board of Education in accordance with the ordinances of the Ministry of Education. The standards for the designation are based on the number of days open (more than 90 days a year) and the assignment of staffs.

3. Other museums, as referred to here, are those which fulfill all the categories of registered museums and quasi-museums.

**Sources**


3. Distribution of Research Institutes and Laboratories

There were about 1,789 research institutions and laboratories in Japan as of October 1, 1972. By type of establishing body, 615 are national, 414 public, 293 private, and managed by corporations (special status), and 353 are corporate bodies (governmental bodies or the like) or designated as governmental bodies or the like, and higher educational institutions (including the faculties of universities, research institutes and laboratories of universities, joint use research institutes and laboratories of national universities, joint use research laboratories and the rest under the management of corporations in special status). Of the research workers, 62,416 persons, or 75.7%, are engaged in natural science research.

The research funds made available in 1972 totaled ¥1,270,986,000,000. Of these, research funds of companies and others amounted to ¥944,984,000,000 while national, public and private research institutes and laboratories and those run by corporations in special status spent ¥326,000,000,000. The research funds of universities and other educational institutions amounted to ¥57,000,000,000.

Of all the research funds, ¥1,248,288,000, or 98.0%, was spent for natural science. Research funds per researcher for natural science was ¥9,188,000. By type of establishing body, research funds per researcher for the national scientific was ¥9,392,000 for national public and private research institutes and laboratories and those run by corporations in special status, ¥9,188,000 for companies and others, and ¥5,188,000 for universities and other educational institutions.
DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARIES

(STOCKS OF BOOKS)

- Less than 10,000
- 10,000 and over but less than 28,000
- 28,000 and over but less than 50,000
- 50,000 and over but less than 100,000
- 100,000 and over but less than 500,000
- 500,000 and over

 Status as of October 1, 1974

1:4,000,000
DISTRIBUTION OF RESEARCH INSTITUTES AND LABORATORIES

(1972)

Status as of October 1, 1972

1:4,000,000