

1. DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES
2. STRUCTURE OF FACTORIES BY NUMBER OF WORKERS

1. Distribution of Factories

The number of manufacturing factories as of December 31, 1972 was 703,000, an increase of 57,000 over the previous year. The breakdown of this increase by kind of industry was as follows: 16.2% each for the fabricated metal products industry and the electrical machinery and equipment industry and 15.6% for the publishing, printing and allied products industry, followed by increases in 18 industries. On the contrary, two industries, that is, the chemical industry and the pulp, paper and allied products industry have slightly declined in the number of factories.

Factories are classified by number of employees as follows: There are 4,184 (0.6%) factories having 300 employees and over, out of which 1,966 factories have 300 to 499 employees, 1,399 factories have 500 to 999 employees and 819 factories have 1,000 employees and over.

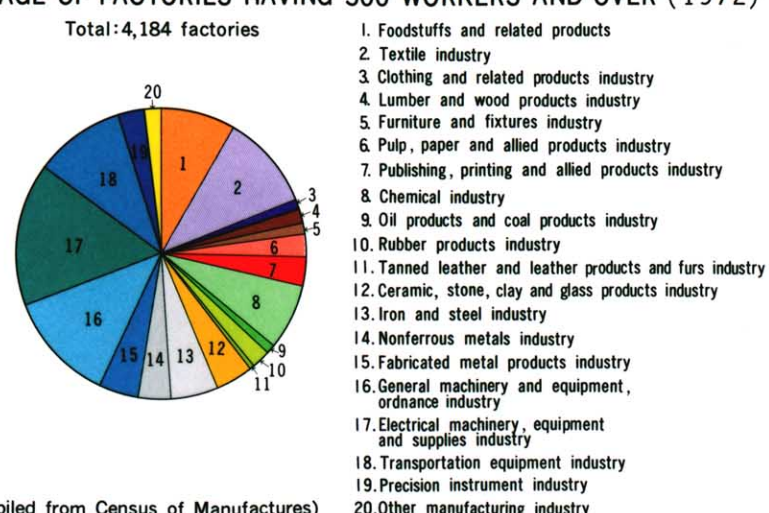
Factories are also classified by industry as follows: The electrical machinery and equipment industry has 674 factories, the general machinery and equipment industry has 458 factories, the textile product industry has 443 factories and the transportation machinery and equipment industry has 418 factories.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

Of the manufacturing industries as of December 31, 1970, this map shows the distribution of factories having 300 employees and over. The above factories have been classified into 3 brackets according to the number of employees. Since the congestion of many factories in Tōkyō's 23-Ku area and in other cities like Kawasaki, Yokohama, Nagoya, Ōsaka and Kōbe makes it difficult to indicate the factories individually by their respective symbols, the number of factories in these communities are shown by all-inclusive symbols which indicate the numbers of factories belonging to the respective 3 brackets.

Although this map shows the distribution of factories as of December 31, 1970, the commentary has been compiled from statistical data as of December 31, 1972.

PERCENTAGE OF FACTORIES HAVING 300 WORKERS AND OVER (1972)



The number of factories does not include the head offices and headquarters of enterprises which do no manufacturing.

Sources

1. The Nikkan Kōgyō Sinbun Ltd., National Survey of Factories, 1972.
2. Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Census of Manufactures, Report by Industry, 1972.

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2. Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Census of Manufactures, Report by Industry, 1972.

2. Structure of Factories by Number of Workers

The number of manufacturing factories as of December 31, 1972 was 703,000. The breakdown of these factories by the number of employees was as follows: 523,000 factories (74.4%) have less than 9 employees, 120,000 factories (17.1%) have 10 to 29 employees, 44,000 factories (6.3%) have 30 to 99 employees, and 16,000 factories (2.2%) have 100 employees and over.

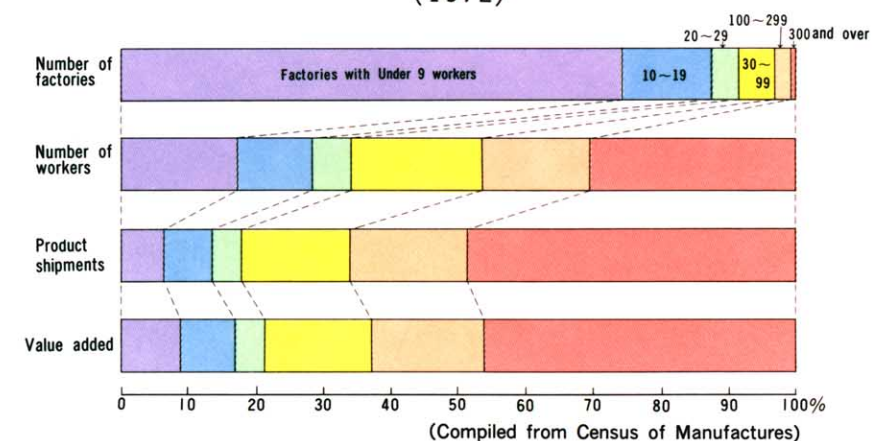
The distribution ratio of factories (except those having less than 9 employees) by number of workers was 66.8% in the bracket of 10 to 29 employees, 24.5% in the bracket of 30 to 99 employees and 8.7% in the bracket of 100 employees and over.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

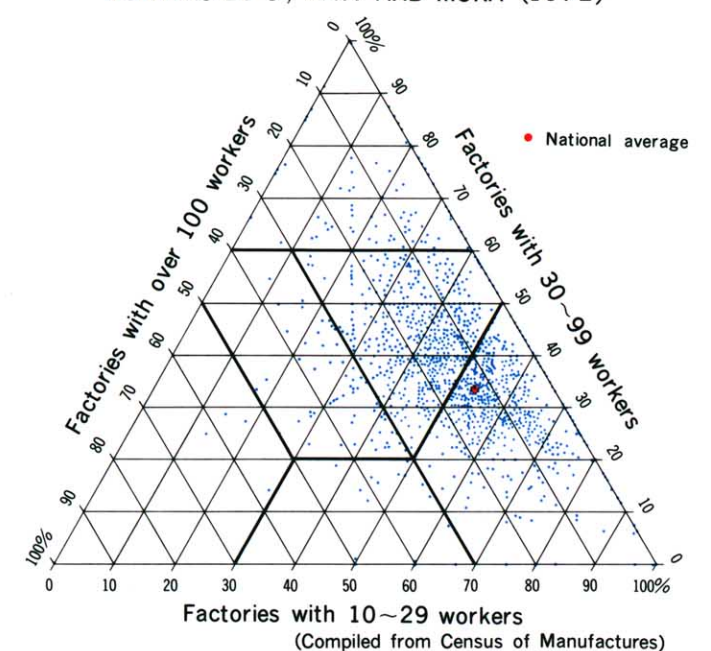
In this map, factories having 10 employees and over are classified into the three brackets of 10 to 29 employees, 30 to 99 employees and 100 employees and over, and the respective distribution ratios are indicated according to Si, Mati and Mura.

The Census of Manufactures as of December 31, 1970, which was not arranged by Si, Mati and Mura, indicated that percentages of these three brackets were 66%, 25% and 9% respectively, while, percentages of these three brackets were calculated at 53%, 34% and 13% respectively based on the National Survey of Factories, as of December 31, 1970.

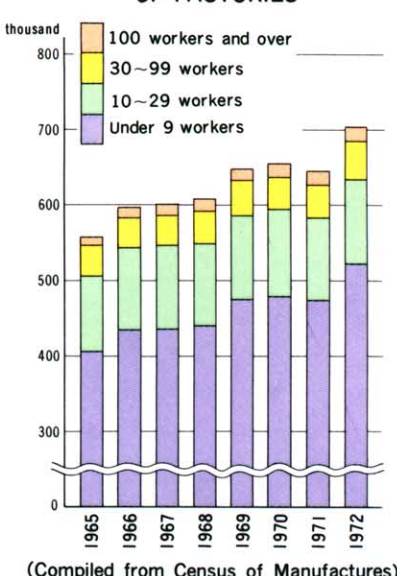
PERCENTAGE OF FACTORIES BY NUMBER OF WORKERS (1972)



STRUCTURE OF FACTORIES BY NUMBER OF WORKERS BY SI, MATI AND MURA (1972)



CHANGES IN NUMBER OF FACTORIES



CHANGES IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES OF FACTORIES

