1. FACTORIES FOR FOODSTUFFS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

Foodstuffs and related products in 1971 showed the following: 49,510,000 square feet of manufacturing space, 57,000,000 square feet of warehouse space, and an added value amount of $22,000,000. The ratio of the above data to the total manufacturing and warehousing space was 13%, 13%, and 9%, respectively.

The textile and clothing industries in 1971 showed the following: 1,422,000 employees, product shipments of $78,000,000, and an added value amount of $26,000,000. The ratio of the above data to the total manufacturing and warehousing space was 17%, 10%, and 12%, respectively.

2. FACTORIES FOR TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND RELATED PRODUCTS

3. FACTORIES FOR LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES

4. FACTORIES FOR PULP, PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

5. FACTORIES FOR PUBLISHING, PRINTING AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

6. FACTORIES FOR CHEMICALS, PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS

7. FACTORIES FOR RUBBER PRODUCTS, TANNED LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS AND FURS

8. FACTORIES FOR CERAMIC, STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS

9. FACTORIES FOR IRON AND STEEL, AND NONFERROUS METALS

10. FACTORIES FOR FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS

11. FACTORIES FOR MACHINERY, ORNAMENT AND ACCESSORIES

12. FACTORIES FOR ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

13. FACTORIES FOR TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

14. FACTORIES FOR PRECISION INSTRUMENTS

15. FACTORIES FOR OTHER MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS

The textile and clothing industries in 1971 showed the following: 1,422,000 employees, product shipments of $78,000,000, and an added value amount of $26,000,000. The ratio of the above data to the textile and clothing industries is those of the total manufacturing industries was 33%, 10%, and 12%, respectively.

Compared with the number of the factories and the number of employees of the textile and clothing industries, the ratio of the number of employees and the added value of railroad cars was 33% for employees and 32% for value added. These percentages were lower than the average corresponding percentages of the total manufacturing industries.

The breakdown of the shipments for the footwear and related products industries included in the above data was as follows: $1,900,000 of footwear products, $1,900,000 of footwear products, $1,900,000 of footwear products, and $1,900,000 of footwear products. The growth rate of all shipments for the footwear and related products industries climbed 12.5% during the period of 1964-1971 but was lower than that for the total manufacturing industries which climbed 24.7% during the same period.

The growth rates of all shipments for the footwear and related products industries classified by number of employees classified by products were as follows: $1,900,000 for leather products, $1,900,000 for footwear products, and $1,900,000 for footwear products. The growth rates for the footwear and related products industries classified by products were as follows: $1,900,000 for leather products, $1,900,000 for footwear products, and $1,900,000 for footwear products. The growth rates of all shipments for the footwear and related products industries classified by products were as follows: $1,900,000 for leather products, $1,900,000 for footwear products, and $1,900,000 for footwear products.
5. Factories for Printing, Publishing, and Allied Products

The printing, publishing, and allied products industry in 1961 showed the following: 
- 6,950,000 employees, product shipments of ¥210,000,000,000, and an added value amount of ¥120,000,000,000. 
- The ratio of the above data of the total manufacturing industries was 6.5%, 1.3%, and 1.0%, respectively.

The two industries, the ratio of shipments were small compared with those of the number of employees. 

Of the total number of factories of the rubber products industry, those which have 100 employees and over showed the following percentages: 
- 1.0% for the number of factories, 9.0% for the number of employees, 10.0% for the number of employees, 88.0% for the value added. 
- The total number of factories of the total manufacturing industries were 12.7%, 1.3%, and 0.5%, respectively. 

In both the industries, the ratio of shipments were small compared with those of the number of employees.

The iron and steel industry in Japan, since the establishment of the Government-operated Nippon Steel in 1961, has been playing a role as the key industry of Japan. The new installation and expansion of large scale foundries and steel plants began in the latter part of the 1950s after World War II. 

6. Factories for Chemicals, Petroleum, and Coal Products

The petroleum refining capacity per day of Japan in 1951 was 1,938,000 barrels, and the iron and steel industry, which constitutes the core of the petrochemical industry, was 12,000,000 tons per year, both of which rank in second in the world surpassed only by the United States.

The iron and steel industry and petroleum and coal products industry to the total manufacturing industries were 3.5%, 6.5%, 11.2%, and 14.4%, respectively. The average number of employees per establishment was 78 employees, and employees in those of the total manufacturing industries were 1,938,000,000, of which 25,000,000 were employed in the petroleum and coal products industry, and 1,650,000,000 were employed in the iron and steel industry.

The growth rate of the iron and steel industry was 1.5% during the period of 1960-1965, and the growth rate of the petroleum and coal products industry was 2.5%, 1.7%, and 1.0%, respectively.

The growth rate of the iron and steel industry was 6.5% during the period of 1960-1965, and the growth rate of the petroleum and coal products industry was 2.5%, 1.7%, and 1.0%, respectively.
10. Factories for Fabricated Metal Products

The fabricated metal products industry showed the following: 9.72 factories, 82.45 employees, and a total value of $320,800,000, and an added value of $31,000,000. The ratio of the above data to the total manufacturing industries were 12.4, 18.3, 3.4, and 16.4, respectively.

Of the factories for the fabricated metal products, which have 30 employees and over showed the following percentages: 14% for the number of factories 50% for employees, and 8% for shipments.

The breakdown of shipments from the industry was as follows: $220,800,000 for fabricated metal products for construction and building, $71,000,000 for machinery and transportation equipment, $50,000,000 for electrical machinery and equipment, $40,000,000 for radios, television, and electrical appliances, $30,000,000 for metal machine tools, $20,000,000 for metal forming equipment, $10,000,000 for metal tooling and dies, and $5,000,000 for metal cutting and shaping tools.

11. Factories for Machinery, Ornament, and Accessories

The general machinery and equipment industry in 1917 showed the following: 49.96 factories, 212.85 employees, a product shipment of $320,800,000, and an added value of $26,000,000. The ratio of the above data to the total manufacturing industries were 7.4, 18.3, 2.8, and 16.4, respectively.

Of the factories for the general machinery and equipment industry, which have 40 employees and over showed the following percentages: 25% for the number of factories 50% for employees, and 15% for shipments.

The breakdown of shipments from the industry was as follows: $260,800,000 for general machinery, $40,000,000 for mechanical and electrical machinery, $30,000,000 for transportation machinery, $20,000,000 for construction and mining machinery, $10,000,000 for metal fabrication equipment, $5,000,000 for metal forming equipment, and $2,000,000 for metal tooling and dies.

12. Factories for Electrical Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies

The electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies industry showed the following: 24.14 factories, 2,271.3 employees, a product shipment of $750,800,000, and an added value of $50,000,000. The ratio of the above data to the industry to those of the total manufacturing industries were 3.0, 18.3, 2.2, and 16.4, respectively.

Of the factories for electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, which have 30 employees and over showed the following percentages: 14% for the number of factories 50% for employees, and 8% for shipments.

The breakdown of shipments from the industry was as follows: $690,800,000 for communication and allied products (communication equipment, radios, television, and electrical appliances), $50,000,000 for electrical machinery for the purposes of generation, transmission and distribution, and industrial electrical machinery, $50,000,000 for electrical machine parts and equipment and parts for communication machinery and equipment, $40,000,000 for electrical machinery for the purposes of generation, transmission and distribution, and industrial electrical machinery, $30,000,000 for electronic and musical instruments, $20,000,000 for electronic and musical instruments, and $10,000,000 for electrical and electronic equipment.

13. Factories for Transportation Equipment

The transportation equipment industry in 1917 showed the following: 30.46 factories, 818.8 employees, a product shipment of $750,800,000, and an added value of $40,000,000. The ratio of the above data to the total manufacturing industries were 3.8, 18.3, 2.0, and 16.4, respectively.

Of the number of factories for the transportation equipment industry, which have 40 employees and over showed the following percentages: 25% for the number of factories 50% for employees, and 15% for shipments.

The breakdown of shipments from the industry was as follows: $670,800,000 for automobiles and commercial vehicles (including $100,000,000 for passenger cars), $60,000,000 for trucks and buses, $50,000,000 for internal combustion engines, $40,000,000 for ships, $30,000,000 for rolling stock, and $10,000,000 for aircraft.

14. Factories for Precision Instruments

The precision instrument industry in 1917 showed the following: 9.47 factories, 432.2 employees, product shipments of slightly more than $80,000,000, and an added value of $10,000,000. The ratio of the above data to the total manufacturing industries were 1.2, 18.3, 1.0, and 16.4, respectively.

Of the factories for the precision instrument industry, which have 10 employees and over showed the following percentages: 4% for the number of factories 25% for employees, and 15% for shipments.

The breakdown of shipments from the precision instrument industry was as follows: $76,000,000 for optical instruments and lenses, $24,000,000 for calculators, measuring instruments, meters, and gauges, $10,000,000 for wares and parts, and $2,000,000 for medical instruments and appliances.

The growth rate of production of cameras and watches which are the representative products of this industry increased 5.1 times from $2,500,000 in 1910 to $12,500,000 in 1917, and the growth rate of the shipments of cameras and watches doubled during the same period. The growth rate of the production of cameras and watches increased from $2,500,000 in 1910 to $5,000,000 in 1917 and the growth rate of their shipments increased 2.3 times during the same period.

The breakdown of shipments from this industry by prefecture was as follows: $76,000,000 for Tokyo, which was the largest, $15,700,000 for Osaka and $10,000,000 for Kyoto, followed by Kanagawa and Aichi. The shipment from the above prefectures accounted for 11% of the nation's total.

The breakdown of principal shipments from the industry by 5.1, 5.7% for factories, which was as follows: $76,000,000 for the Tokyo 5.1 area which was particularly large, $10,000,000 for Osaka, $7,000,000 for Kanagawa, followed by Osaka, Okayama, Okayama, and Okayama.

15. Factories for Other Manufactured Products

Other manufacturing industries in 1917 showed the following: 51.07 factories, 280,880 employees, product shipments of $750,800,000, and an added value of $40,000,000. The ratio of the above data to the total manufacturing industries were 7.4, 18.3, 2.1, and 16.4, respectively.

Of the factories for other manufacturing industries, which have 10 employees and over showed the following percentages: 4% for the number of factories 25% for employees, and 15% for shipments.

The breakdown of other manufacturing industries was as follows: $700,800,000 for plastic materials, paper, rubber, and other materials, $100,000,000 for musical instruments and musical instruments, $40,000,000 for various kinds of machinery and equipment, and $20,000,000 for automotive and engineering equipment and office supplies.

The growth rate of the shipments of other manufacturing industries as a whole increased 2.7 times during the period of 1910-1917.

The breakdown of shipments from other manufacturing industries by prefecture was as follows: $380,800,000 for Tokyo, which was the largest, $200,000,000 for Osaka, $100,000,000 for Aichi, $70,000,000 for Nippon, and $50,000,000 for Kanagawa.

The breakdown of shipments from other manufacturing industries by 5.1, 5.7% for factories, which was as follows: $380,800,000 for the Tokyo 5.1 area which was the largest, $200,000,000 for Osaka, $100,000,000 for Aichi, $70,000,000 for Nippon, and $50,000,000 for Kanagawa.

The breakdown of shipments from other manufacturing industries by 5.1, 5.7% for factories, which was as follows: $380,800,000 for the Tokyo 5.1 area which was the largest, $200,000,000 for Osaka, $100,000,000 for Aichi, $70,000,000 for Nippon, and $50,000,000 for Kanagawa.
FACTORIES FOR FOODSTUFFS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

(1970)

NUMBER OF WORKERS

(All inclusive symbols are used for cities which have numerous factories and the number of factories is shown separately)

- less than 50 persons
- 50 and over but
  less than 300 persons
- 300 and over but
  less than 1,000 persons
- 1,000 and over

Status as of December 31, 1970

December 31, 1973 data were used for Okinawa

1:4,000,000
FACTORIES FOR LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES

(1970)

NUMBER OF WORKERS

- 100 and over but less than 300 persons
- 300 and over but less than 500 persons
- 500 and over but less than 1,000 persons
- 1,000 and over

Status as of December 31, 1970
December 31, 1973 data were used for Okinawa

1:4,000,000
FACTORIES FOR CHEMICALS, PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS

NUMBER OF WORKERS
(All inclusive symbols are used to show which have ten or more factories and the number of factories is shown numerically)

- 100 and over but
  less than 300 persons

- 300 and over but
  less than 500 persons

- 500 and over but
  less than 1,000 persons

- 1,000 and over

Status as of December 31, 1970
December 31, 1972 data were used for Chukuro

1:4,000,000
FACTORIES FOR FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS

(NUMBER OF WORKERS

100 and over but less than 300 persons
300 and over but less than 500 persons
500 and over but less than 1,000 persons
1,000 and over

Status as of December 31, 1970

1:4,000,000