

1. WAREHOUSES  
2. PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

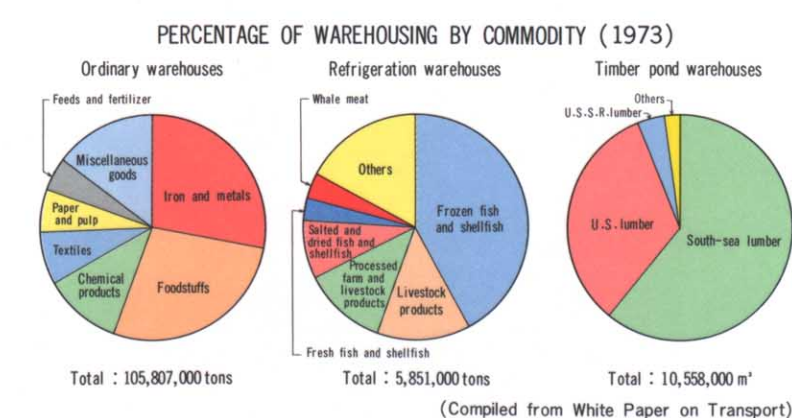
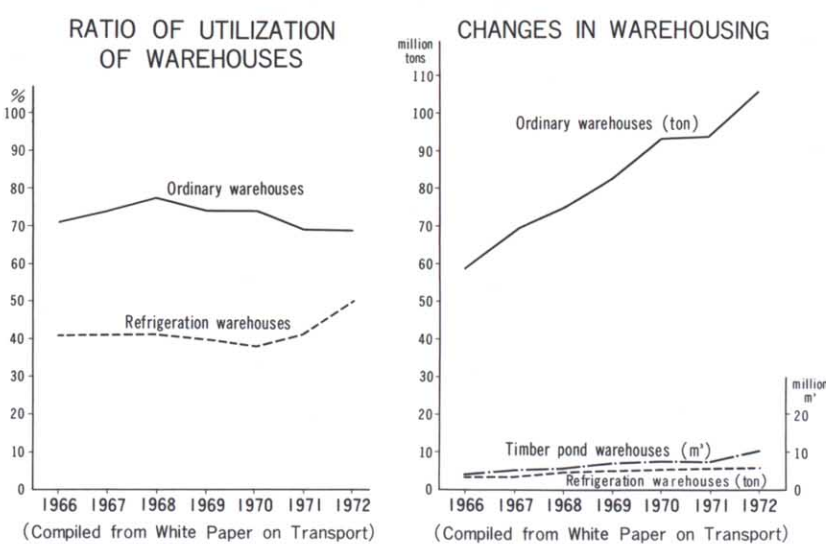
1. Warehouses

The warehouses which were in business as of October 1, 1972, included 14,700,000 m<sup>2</sup> of ordinary warehouses, 7,000,000 m<sup>2</sup> of refrigeration warehouses, 5,600,000 m<sup>2</sup> of timber pond warehouses, and 2,300,000 m<sup>2</sup> of open-yard storage. There were 2,095 ordinary warehouse proprietors, 1,151 refrigeration warehouse proprietors, and 26 timber pond warehouse proprietors.

The coefficient of warehouse utilization (the area of commodities in stock to the floor space of the warehouse, or the cubature of commodities in stock to the stocking capacity) in terms of annual average for 1972 stood at 69% for ordinary warehouses, 50% for refrigeration warehouses and 51% for open-yard storage.

The annual warehousing volume stood at 106,000,000 tons for ordinary warehouses, 6,000,000 tons for refrigeration warehouses, and 11,000,000 tons for timber pond warehouses. In the ordinary warehouses, steel and metal products totaled 60,000,000 tons or 60%. In the refrigeration warehouses, frozen fish and shellfish totaled 2,500,000 tons and accounted for 42%.

To streamline ever-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 Ōsaka (Higasiōsaka), Tōkyō (Keihin 2 ku), Yokohama (Honmoku) and Sapporo (Ōyati).

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

Warehouses for business, as referred to here, represent the warehouses of businessmen for storing commodities under the provisions of the Warehousing Business Law but do not represent those used by commercial firms for their own purpose.

The ordinary warehouse, as referred to here, is a warehouse which is roofed to prevent rainwater damage to commodities enclosed with a fence and designed to store cereals, fruits, vegetables, fertilizer, steel and metal products, cement, ceramics, agricultural machinery, etc.

The timber pond warehouse, as referred to here, is a warehouse which utilizes the water surface as storage space and is designed to store raw timber, etc.

Open-yard storage, as referred to here, is the storage space used for storing commodities storable in the open air, such as steel materials, ores, earth and stone, automobiles, vehicles, large-sized machinery, lumber, cement products, bricks, tiles, etc.

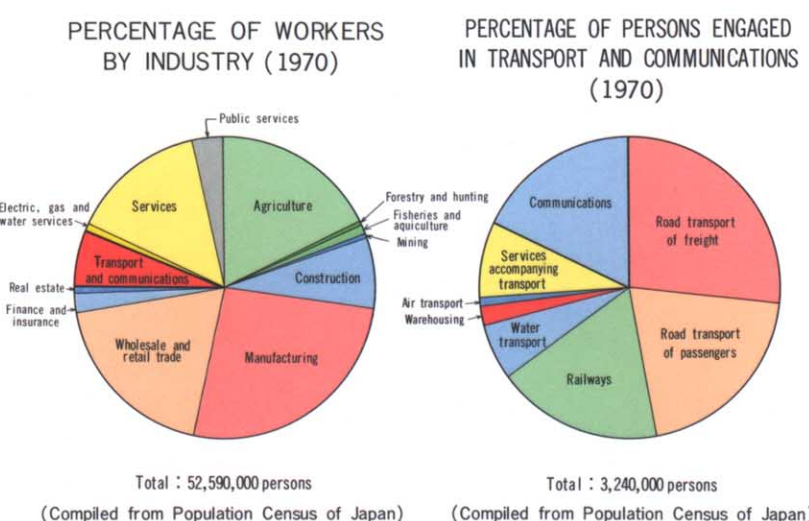
The refrigeration warehouse, as referred to here, is a warehouse whose freezing capacity exceeds certain standards. It is used to store fresh and frozen agricultural and livestock products and their processed products, and also commodities that require temperatures less than 10°C.

Other types of warehouses, such as storage for dangerous articles, high-pressure gases and others and silos and any other similar-type storage are not shown in the map.

In regard to the area of warehouses, a tabulation was made for each Si, Mati and Mura where warehouses were available, and the tabulations were classified with different symbols. Applicable symbols were drawn for each Si, Mati and Mura.

Sources

1. Data from the Ministry of Transport.
2. Ministry of Transport, Monthly Report in Warehousing Statistics, Nos. 1-12, 1972.
3. Ministry of Transport, 1965-73 White Papers on Transport.
4. Traffic Cooperative Society, Traffic Yearbooks, 1965-73.



2. Persons Engaged in Transport and Communications

As of October 1, 1970, 3,240,000 persons were engaged in transport and communications. Of these, 2,660,000 were engaged in transport (including warehousing) and 580,000 in communications.

Of the total of 52,590,000 persons engaged in all types of vocations, the ratio of persons engaged in transport and communications was 5.1% and 1.1%, 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 Yamaguti Prefecture with 8.5%, Kanagawa Prefecture with 8.4% and Hyōgo Prefecture with 8.0%. The lowest percentage of 4.1% was shown by Yamagata Prefecture.

Of persons engaged in transport and communications, the ratio of females to those engaged in all types of jobs was 12.6%, following by the mining industry, construction industry, and electric, gas and water service industry. Among those engaged in communications alone, the percentage of females was 23.9%, because of the ratio of female employees is high in telephone switchboard operators.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

The ratio of persons working is the percentage of persons engaged in transport and communications to persons engaged in all types of jobs.

To indicate the number of persons engaged in transport and communications, any value over 500 but under 1,000 is counted as 1,000 and any value under 500 is dropped.

The number of persons engaged in transport and communications and the number of persons engaged in all types of jobs were based on the statistics of their place of residence.

Source

1. Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister, 1970 Population Census of Japan.

