

1. NUMBER OF RETAIL STORES PER 1,000 INHABITANTS
2. SALES PER STORE IN RETAIL TRADE
3. RATIO OF RESTAURANTS

1. Number of Retail Stores Per 1,000 Inhabitants

The number of retailers as of June 1, 1970, was 1,897,000, up 5.2% from 1968. Of these, there were 426,000 restaurants, 14.7% more than in 1968, and their number has been markedly increasing for the past 10 years.

The number of retailers per 1,000 population was 18.3 on the national average. Of these, the number of general retailers excluding restaurants was 13.4, and this number has remained practically the same for the past 10 years.

By area, the number of retailers per 1,000 population was 73.2 in Tiyo-da Ku, Tôkyô Prefecture; 67.9 in Tyûô Ku, Tôkyô Prefecture; 70.8 in Naka Ku, Nagoya Si; 43.8 in Atuta Ku, Nagoya Si; 116.0 in Minami Ku, Ôsaka Si; 110.6 in Kita Ku, Ôsaka Si; 51.6 in Higasi Ku, Ôsaka Si; and 40.2 in Nisi Ku, Ôsaka Si. Retailers are concentrated in major cities, and their numbers in the outlying Ku and also in other Si, Mati and Mura are below the national average.

Of the general retailers excluding restaurants, there were 711,300 retailers of food and beverages, 339,200 other retailers, 203,700 retailers of dry goods, clothing and accessories, and 156,000 retailers of furniture, household furnishings and appliances. The rate of increase from 1968 stood at 8.8% for the retailers of general merchandise, 7.3% for the retailers of automobiles, bicycles, carts, etc., and 6.6% for other retailers.

Classified by number of employees, 61.1% of the retailers had 1-2 employees; 23.7%, 3-4 employees; 10.8%, 5-9 employees; and 3.0%, 10-19 employees.

The counters of all retailers excluding those for automobiles and fuels in

the whole nation measured 54,720,000 m², or 39 m² per store. The counter space in the whole nation increased by 15.0% from 1968.

By scale of counter space, the ratio of retailers excluding those for automobiles and fuels stood at 42.6% for the retailers with less than 19 m², 22.5% with 20-29 m², 20.4% with 30-49 m² and 14.5% with more than 50 m². Recently, the number of retailers with more than 30 m² has been on the increase.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

This map shows the number of retailers per 1,000 population. For this map, the number of retailers is current as of June 1, 1970, and the population as of October 1, 1970.

Sources

1. Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Census of Commerce, Vol.2, Report by Industry, 1970.
2. Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Commerce in Japan, 1973.
3. Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister, 1970 Population Census of Japan.

2. Sales Per Store in Retail Trade

The annual sales proceeds per store of retailers in 1970 were ¥12,730,000, an increase of ¥2,660,000 from 1968.

By area, the proceeds per store were ¥60,000,000 in Tyûô Ku, Tôkyô Prefecture, and ¥46,000,000 in Tiyo-da Ku, Tôkyô Prefecture. The proceeds per store in Tôkyô, Yokohama, Nagoya and Ôsaka were far greater than the national average, whereas the sales per store in the seats of prefectural governments and their outlying cities were generally high. The number of Si, Mati and Mura where high proceeds had been recorded was in Hokkaidô, because the number of retailers per population was small.

By line of business, the proceeds per store were ¥14,800,000 for general retailers and ¥5,580,000 for restaurants. When the general retailers are further subdivided, sales were ¥735,360,000 for the retailers of a wide variety of merchandise, ¥43,550,000 for the retailers of automobiles, bicycles, carts, etc., ¥16,390,000 for the retailers of furniture and household furnishings and appliances; ¥14,390,000 for the retailers of dry goods, clothing and personal effects, and ¥9,510,000 for the retailers of food and beverages.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

This map shows the proceeds per store of retailers as of June 1, 1969. The proceeds were those from the year preceding the survey date.

In the event that there is only one or two stores in one Si, Mati or Mura, the statistical data for these stores were not published to protect their financial status. For this map, such Si, Mati and Mura were regarded as those for which no statistical data had been published.

Sources

1. Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Census of Commerce, Vol. 2, Report by Industry, 1970.
2. Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Commerce in Japan, 1973.

3. Ratio of Restaurants

The number of restaurants as of June 1, 1970, was 426,000, 14.7% up from 1968, and had almost doubled in the preceding 10 years.

The ratio of restaurants to all types of stores stood at 22.5% on the national average and ranged from 50% to 60% in Tôkyô, Yokohama, Nagoya and Ôsaka, whose daytime population is markedly concentrated.

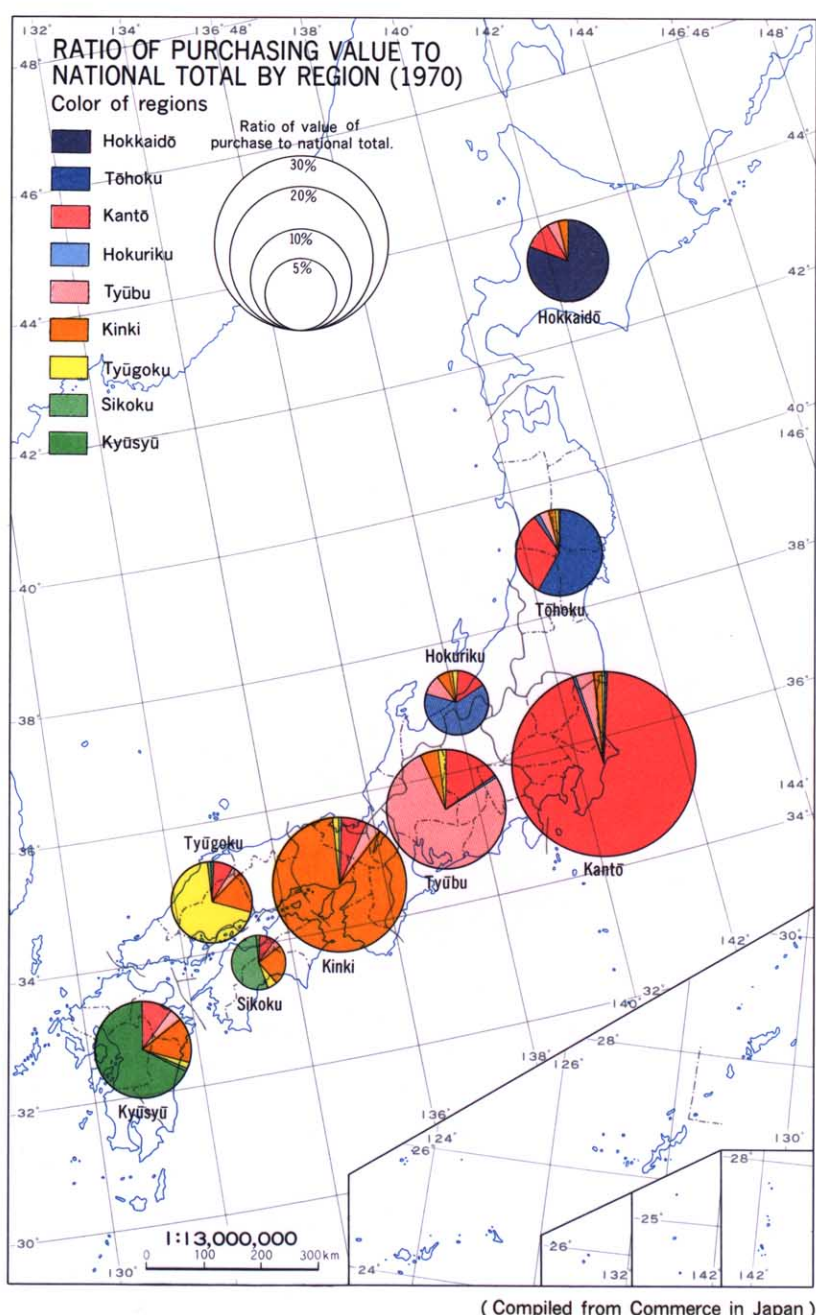
Itemized, the total number included 136,500 restaurants, 58,700 taverns and beer halls, 50,000 coffee shops, 49,400 bars, cabarets and night clubs, 31,200 Soba and Udon restaurants, 31,300 Susi restaurants, and 49,200 other eating houses. As against 1968, coffee shops increased by 38.7%, Ryôtei by 21.7%, and taverns and beer halls by 14.0%.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

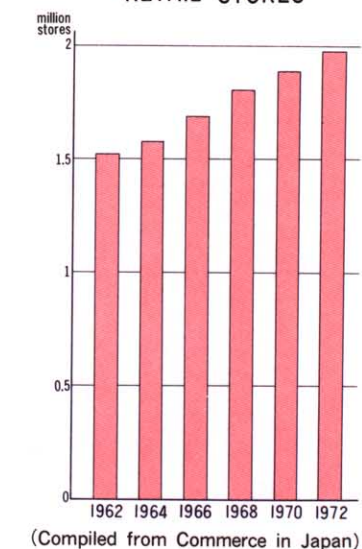
This map shows the number of eating establishments to all types of retail stores as of June 1, 1970.

Sources

1. Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Census of Commerce, Vol.2, Report by Industry, 1970.
2. Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Commerce in Japan, 1973.



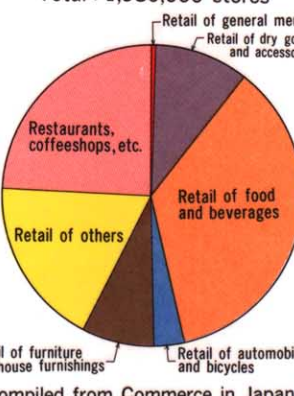
CHANGES IN NUMBER OF RETAIL STORES



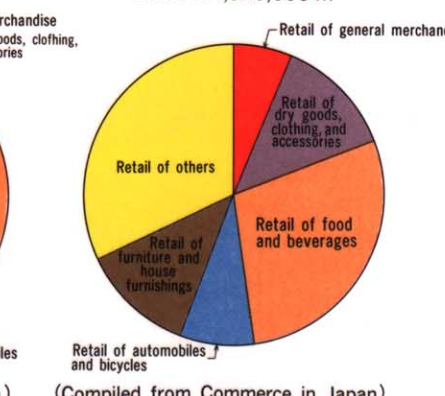
CHANGES IN ANNUAL SALES OF RETAIL STORES



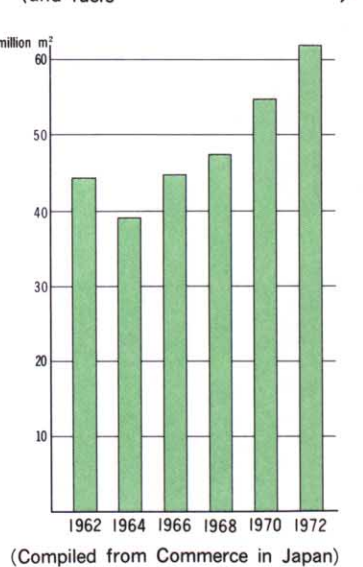
PERCENTAGE OF RETAIL STORES (1972)
Total: 1,980,000 stores



PERCENTAGE OF COUNTER SPACE OF GENERAL RETAILERS (1972)
Total: 84,520,000 m²



CHANGES IN COUNTER SPACE OF THE GENERAL RETAILERS (Excluding retailers of automobiles and fuels)



RATIO OF RESTAURANTS, ETC. BY KIND (1972)

