

1. DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARIES
2. DISTRIBUTION OF MUSEUMS
3. DISTRIBUTION OF RESEARCH INSTITUTES AND LABORATORIES

1. Distribution of Libraries

There were about 1,000 libraries as of October 1, 1974. They include about 80 prefectural libraries, about 890 Si, Mati and Mura libraries and about 30 private libraries. The number of libraries per 1,000,000 population is about nine.

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 (when the books stocked by its main library and its sub-library in the National Diet are included) has more than 2,500,000 books. The prefectural library with the largest amount of books has about 600,000 books, whereas 80% of the Si, Mati and Mura libraries have less than 50,000 books in stock. Of the private libraries, two house 200,000-300,000 books, four house 100,000-200,000, and others house less than 100,000.

The book stock per 100 population averages 30 books in the whole country. The book stock average is largest in Toyama Prefecture with 91 books and smallest in Hyogo and Wakayama prefectures with 19 books, Ibaraki Prefecture with 16 books and Okinawa Prefecture with five books.

The book stock per library custodian averages 11,800 books in the whole country.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

1. This map represents the public and national libraries existing as of October 1, 1974.
2. The public libraries, as referred to here, are those which may be used by the general public and include prefectural libraries, Si, Mati and Mura libraries and private libraries. The libraries established in government agencies, schools and companies and inaccessible to the general public are not included.

The national libraries, as referred to here, are those which are established in accordance with the National Diet Library Law and include the main library of the National Diet Library and its branch library in the National Diet, about 30 branch libraries in government agencies and two other branch libraries—the Ueno Library and the Toyō Bunko (Oriental Library).

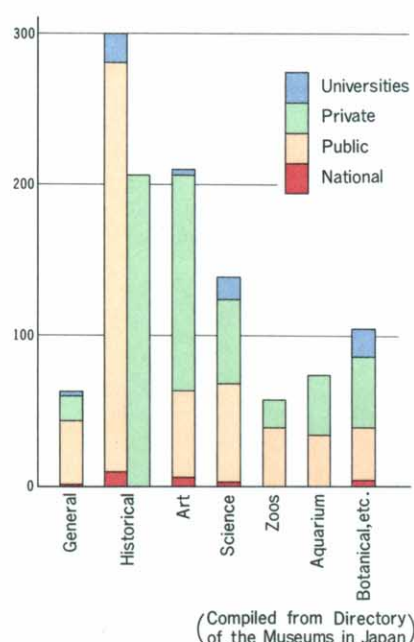
3. For this map, a main public library and its branches are counted as one library, and is indicated with a symbol.

With respect to the National Diet Library, the map indicates only its main library, the Ueno Library and the Toyō Bunko (Oriental Library) which are open to the public. Its branch library in the National Diet and branch libraries in government agencies are excluded.

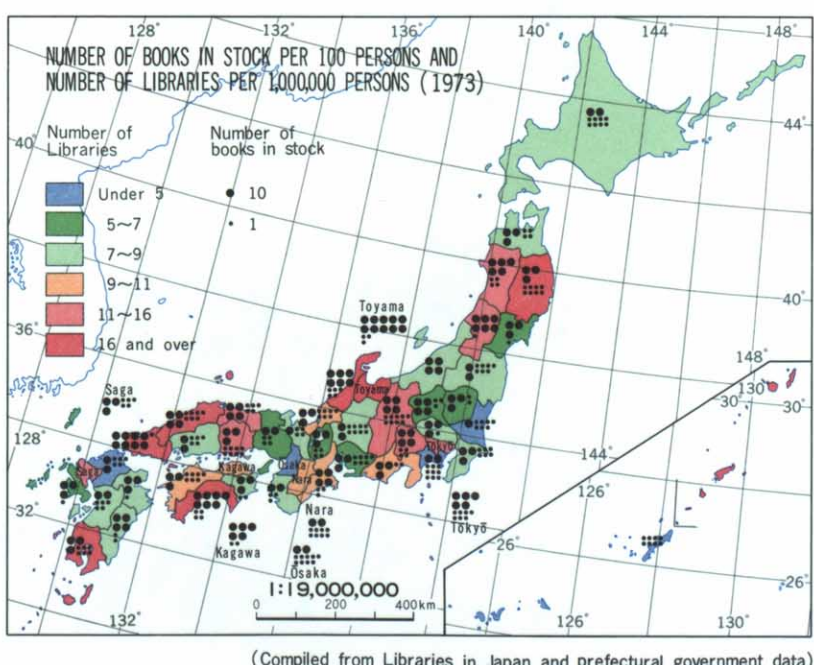
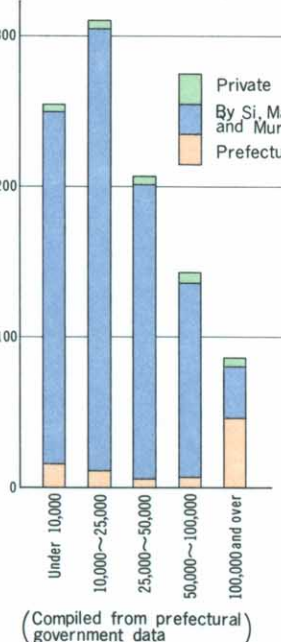
Sources

1. Data from the prefectural governments.
2. Japan Library Association, Libraries in Japan, 1972.

NUMBER OF MUSEUMS BY KIND AND BY TYPE OF ESTABLISHING BODY (1973)



NUMBER OF LIBRARIES BY NUMBER OF BOOKS IN STOCK AND BY ESTABLISHING BODY (1974)



2. Distribution of Museums

As of April 1, 1973, 1,147 museums existed in Japan. They include 61 general museums, 139 science museums, 504 historical museums, 210 art museums, 57 zoos, 71 aquariums, 96 botanical gardens, and nine zoological and botanical gardens. Registered museums total 167, quasi-museums 179 and others 802. About half of the general museums are registered museums. By type of establishing body, 24 museums are national, 541 public, 517 private and 65 affiliated with universities.

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

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

1. The registered museums, as referred to here, are the museums registered under the provisions of the Museum Law. They are the museums which satisfy the requirements with respect to the line of business, museum data, number of days open (over 150 days a year), and assignment of curators.
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 an ordinance of the Ministry of Education. The standards for the designation are based on the number of days open (more than 100 days a year) and the assignment of officials equivalent to curators.
3. Other museums, as referred to here, are those which do not fall under the categories of registered museums and quasi-museums.

Sources

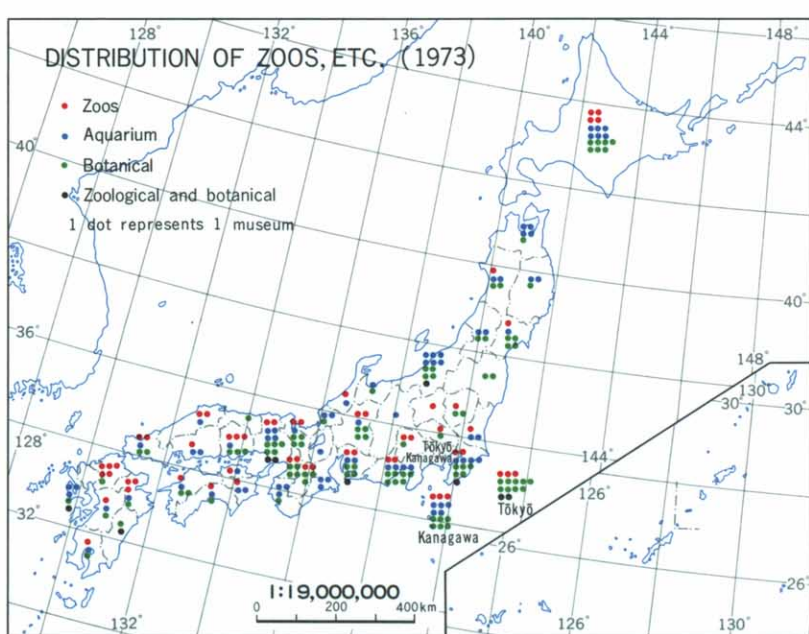
1. Japanese Association of Museums, Directory of the Museums in Japan, 1970.
2. Japanese Association of Museums, News of Museums, Oct. 25, 1971; Jul. 25, 1972 and Jul. 25, 1973 issues.

3. Distribution of Research Institutes and Laboratories

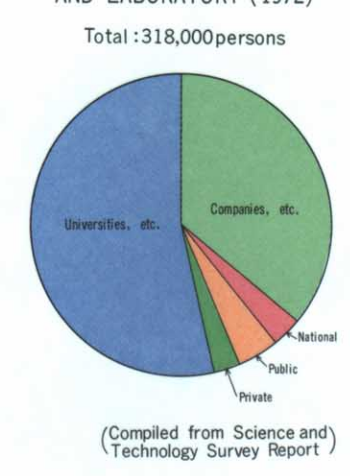
There were about 17,000 research institutes and laboratories in Japan as of October 1, 1972. By type of establishing body, 105 are national, 620 public, 289 private and managed by corporations in special status, 14,397 by companies and others (research institutes or departments of the companies with capital of more than ¥1,000,000), and 1,610 (including 466 national, 120 public and 1,024 private research institutes and laboratories) run by universities and higher educational institutions (including the faculties of universities, research institutes and laboratories of universities, jointly used research institutes and laboratories of national universities, junior colleges, and colleges).

There were 318,000 research workers (excluding research assistants) in Japan as of April 1, 1972. They include 115,000 company research workers, 171,000 research workers of universities and other educational institutions, and 32,000 research workers of national, public and private research institutes and laboratories and those under the management of corporations in special status. Of the research workers, 224,000 persons, or 70.5% are engaged in natural science research.

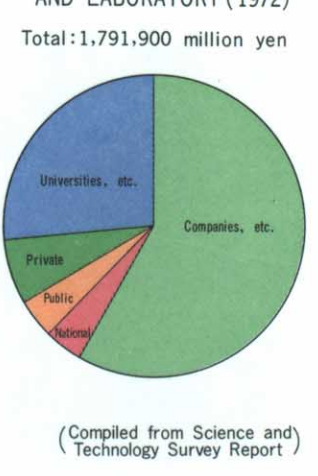
The research funds made available in 1972 totaled ¥1,791,900,000,000. Of these, research funds of companies and others amounted to ¥1,044,900,000,000 while national, public and private research institutes and laboratories and



RATIO OF RESEARCH WORKERS BY RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND LABORATORY (1972)



RATIO OF RESEARCH FUNDS BY RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND LABORATORY (1972)



those run by corporations in special status spent ¥268,300,000,000. The research funds of universities and other educational institutions amounted to ¥478,700,000,000. Of all the research funds, ¥1,586,700,000, or 88.5%, was spent for natural science. Research funds per researcher for natural science was ¥7,080,000. By type of establishing body, research funds per researcher in the sector of natural science was ¥8,750,000 for national, public and private research institutes and laboratories and those run by corporations in special status, ¥9,100,000 for companies and others, and ¥3,590,000 for universities and other educational institutions.

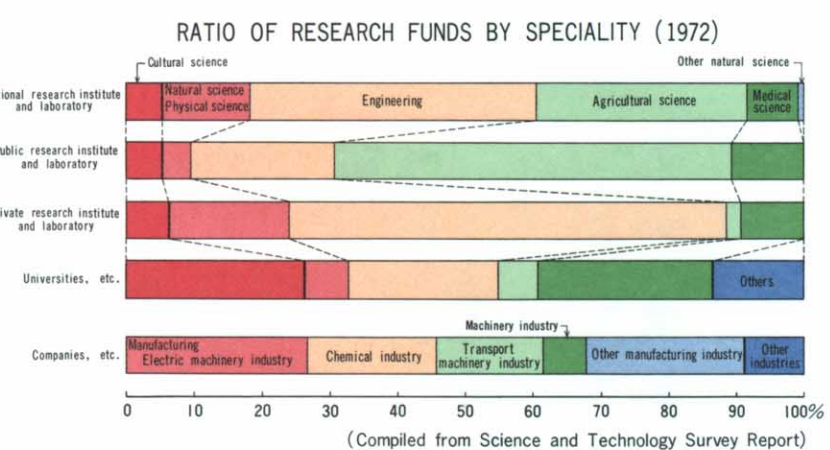
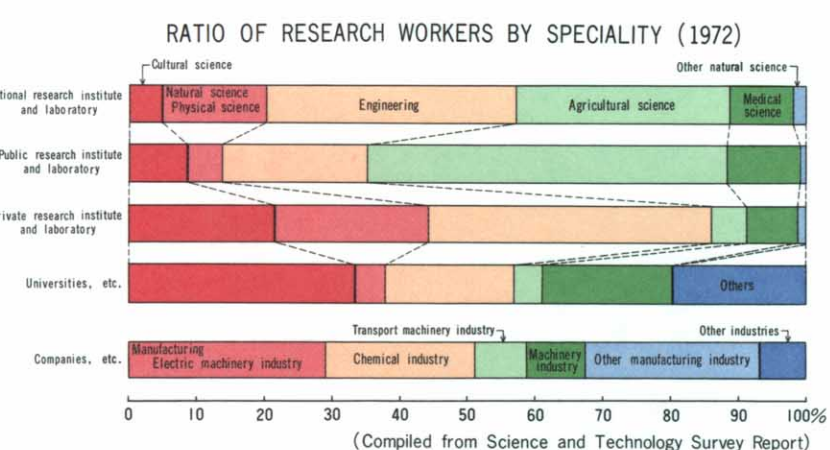
Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

The research institutes and laboratories indicated on this map are comprised of 2,320 research institutes and laboratories enumerated in the Directory of Research Institutes and Laboratories in Japan edited by the Science Council of Japan (as of October 1, 1972). Their classification and the standards for adoption are as follows:

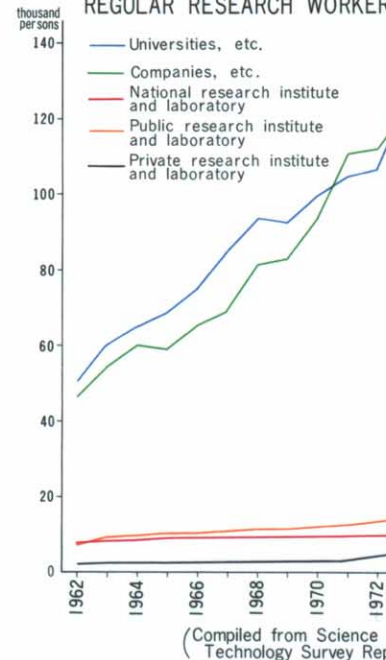
1. The national research institutes and laboratories are the institutions which are equipped with independent research facilities and conduct surveys, researches, experiments and studies by themselves.
2. The private research institutes and laboratories include the research institutes and laboratories of private organizations and corporations in special status, research institutes and laboratories of nonprofit foundations, and research institutes and laboratories of companies and others. The research institutes and laboratories of companies and others include the research departments, and technical development divisions of companies with capital of over ¥1,000,000,000 and the research institutes and laboratories attached to them.
3. The research institutes and laboratories related to universities include the jointly used research institutes and laboratories of national universities, research institutes and laboratories attached to national universities, research facilities attached to university faculties, research institutes and laboratories attached to public universities, and research institutes and laboratories attached to private universities. The faculties of universities are not included. For the number of research institutes and laboratories and researchers and also for the research funds—both enumerated in the explanatory note—are based on the Science and Technology Survey Report.

Sources

1. Secretariat of the Science Council of Japan, Directory of Research Institutes and Laboratories in Japan, 1974.
2. Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister, Science and Technology Survey Report, 1973.



CHANGES IN NUMBER OF REGULAR RESEARCH WORKERS



CHANGES IN RESEARCH FUNDS

