

Table No. 35 Percentage of the Net Production of Each Branch of the Manufacturing Industry in 1930-34  
(Factories employing 5 or more workers) (By the Ministry of Commerce and Industry)

	(in million yen)											
	1930	%	1931	%	1932	%	1933	%	1934	%	Average	%
Textile Industry	398.8	20.4	423.5	23.8	503.1	22.3	523.4	19.9	463.9	15.2	462.5	19.7
Metal Industry	194.2	9.9	50.2	2.8	199.6	8.9	295.9	11.2	467.5	15.3	241.5	10.7
Machinery & Tool Industry	289.4	14.8	254.7	14.3	302.0	13.4	422.7	16.0	578.0	19.0	369.4	15.7
Ceramic Industry	75.3	3.8	67.3	3.8	100.1	4.4	125.2	4.8	144.4	4.7	102.5	4.3
Chemical Industry	296.7	15.2	360.1	20.3	411.3	18.3	534.2	20.3	597.5	19.6	440.0	18.7
Printing & Bookbinding	113.8	5.8	72.5	4.1	78.6	3.5	79.7	3.0	95.4	3.1	88.0	3.7
Sawmill & Woodwork Industry	35.5	1.8	41.7	2.3	43.2	1.9	29.3	1.1	56.4	1.9	41.2	1.7
Food Industry	410.4	21.0	395.6	22.3	370.2	16.4	445.3	16.9	431.7	14.2	410.6	17.5
Other Industries	76.2	3.9	65.9	3.7	91.3	4.1	110.0	4.2	117.5	3.9	92.2	3.9
Gas & Electricity	66.8	3.4	44.3	2.5	54.1	2.4	69.6	2.6	94.5	3.1	96.0	4.1
Total	1,957.1		1,776.3		2,253.5		2,635.3		3,046.8		2,343.9	100.0

Table No. 36 Percentage of the Net Production of Each Branch of the Manufacturing Industry in 1935-40  
(Factories employing 5 or more workers) (By the Ministry of Commerce and Industry)

	(in million yen)											
	1935	%	1936	%	1937	%	1938	%	1939	%	1940	%
Textile Industry	520.7	12.0	852.1	17.1	913.5	14.1	1,300.4	15.8	1,500.8	12.8	1,601.5	12.2
Metal Industry	606.3	14.0	785.6	15.8	1,229.4	19.0	1,481.9	18.0	2,428.3	20.7	2,129.7	16.2
Machinery & Tool Industry	792.1	18.3	991.1	19.9	1,374.2	21.3	1,969.7	23.9	3,267.6	27.9	4,283.6	32.6
Ceramic Industry	200.1	4.6	225.7	4.5	253.3	3.9	290.3	3.2	369.6	3.2	428.5	3.2
Chemical Industry	839.4	19.4	883.2	17.7	1,171.0	18.1	1,452.4	17.7	1,932.9	16.5	2,177.8	16.6
Sawmill & Woodwork Industry	64.0	1.5	70.8	1.4	120.6	1.9	138.0	1.7	218.2	1.9	324.2	2.5
Printing & Bookbinding	99.4	2.3	116.6	2.3	130.1	2.0	148.0	1.8	202.1	1.7	191.3	1.5
Food Industry	460.4	10.6	478.5	9.6	577.1	8.9	674.9	8.2	1,026.3	8.8	1,017.2	7.7
Other Industries	140.4	3.2	141.9	2.8	196.8	3.1	282.4	3.4	173.8	1.5	247.4	1.8
Gas & Electricity	610.8	14.1	446.8	8.9	497.4	7.7	512.1	6.3	605.4	5.2	754.0	5.7
Total	4,333.5	100.0	4,902.3	100.0	6,463.4	100.0	8,230.1	100.0	11,725.0	100.0	13,155.2	100.0

Table No. 37

Estimated Net Production of Each Branch  
of the Manufacturing Industry in 1953  
(Factories employing 5 or more workers)  
(in the 1930 price) (in million yen)

	Average Net Production through 1930-34 (A)		1937 Adjustment for 1953		Estimated Net Production in 1953, based on the adjustment (B)	Percentage of the B' 1930-34 Average Net Production to the Total in 1953 Output		Estimated Total Output in 1953
	%	%	%	%		%	%	
Textile Industry	487.6	19.7	14.1	10.4	367.8	-0.73	20.7	1,728.5
Metal Industry	264.8	10.7	19.0	15.5	533.3	2.01	29.5	1,807.8
Machinery & Tool Industry	388.6	15.7	21.3	24.0	825.7	2.12	53.2	1,552.1
Ceramic Industry	106.1	4.3	3.9	3.0	103.2	0.99	54.8	188.3
Chemical Industry	462.8	18.7	18.1	26.0	894.5	1.95	39.9	2,241.9
Sawmill & Woodwork Industry	42.1	1.7	1.9	0.9	31.0	0.74	24.2	128.1
Printing & Bookbinding	91.6	3.7	2.0	2.0	68.8	0.75	49.8	138.2
Food Industry	433.1	17.5	8.9	8.9	306.2	0.71	43.8	699.1
Other Industries	96.5	3.9	3.1	1.6	55.0	0.57	37.3	146.9
Gas & Electricity	101.5	4.1	7.7	7.7	264.9	2.61	70.6	375.2
Total	2,475.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	3,440.4			9,036.3

Table No. 38

Damage to National Wealth  
Caused by the War  
(in the 1945 price) (in 1,000 yen)

Item	Amount in Money	%
Buildings	17,126,247	34.48
Roads	243,783	0.49
Harbors & Rivers	36,950	0.07
Bridges	55,097	0.11
Forests & Woods	6,245	0.01
Industrial Machinery & Tools	4,709,663	9.48
Railways	104,475	0.21
Vehicles	371,664	0.75
Shipping	6,564,103	13.21
Electricity & Gas Supply Facilities	897,883	1.81
Telegraph, Telephone & Radio	243,113	0.49
Water Works	271,097	0.55
Property contained in Buildings	17,444,460	35.12
Furniture	9,557,442	19.24
Finished or Half-Finished Goods, Materials, Raw Materials	7,863,437	15.83
Coins, Gold, Silver & Other Precious Metals	23,581	0.05
Miscellaneous	1,598,811	3.22
Total	49,673,611	100.00

(By the Economic Stabilization Board)

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Table No. 39

Damage to Industrial Production Capacity  
Caused by the War  
(By the Economic Stabilization Board)

Classification	Percentage of Raid Damage	Air %	Percentage of Post- war Capacity to Prewar Capacity %
Power Industry			
Thermal Electricity	30.2		53.3
Hydro Electricity	0		116.1
Gas	31.5		67.2
Oil Refinery	58.0		61.2
Synthetic Oil	44.6		—
Steel & Iron Industry			
Ordinary Steel	—		107.1
Pig Iron	—		108.0
Special Steel	—		127.8
Electric Steel	22.1		82.4
Non-Ferrous Metal Industry			
Lead	0		143.1
Zinc	1.5		116.9
Tin	0		86.5
Gold	0.7		105.7
Silver	1.0		85.4
Mercury	0		162.0
Aluminium	23.9		115.3
Alumina	12.6		168.4
Magnesium	10.0		112.5
Mechanical Industry			
Machine Tools	25.0		109.1
Bearing	20.0		216.2
Vacuum Tube	55.7		42.1
Steam Locomotive	27.5		—
Electric Locomotive	9.0		—
Passenger Car & Electric Car	24.6		—
Freight Car	18.0		—
Automobile	20.8		42.0
Bicycle	50.0		25.0

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Table No. 39 (Continued from Page 97)

Classification	Percentage of Raid Damage	Air %	Percentage of Post- war Capacity to Prewar Capacity %
Chemical Industry			
Ammonium Sulphate	54.1		41.9
Lime Nitrate	2.2		107.2
Lime Phosphate	16.3		66.2
Carbide	1.5		82.6
Sulphuric Acid	14.4		90.8
Caustic Soda	35.7		71.2
Soda Ash	17.8		59.3
Alcohol	11.4		232.7
Fat Acid	22.5		54.0
Soap	38.2		35.9
Cement	27.0		54.5
Plate Glass	0		58.7
Rubber	42.7		60.7
Hide & Leather	19.4		80.6
Textile Industry			
Rayon Thread	3.9		26.3
Staple Fiber	0.7		40.2
Cotton & Staple Fiber Spinning	19.2		20.4
Carded Wool	42.4		23.1
Spun Wool	33.7		57.5
Silk Spinning	12.0		40.8
Hemp Spinning	34.1		—
Cotton Textile	13.5		31.5
Silk & Rayon Textile	3.6		34.4
Woolen Textile	17.2		39.1
Rayon Pulp	5.1		100.0
Paper Pulp	10.4		100.0
Foreign Paper	5.9		79.3
Cardboard Paper	8.4		62.7
Japanese Paper	1.3		65.6

(Note) (1) The percentage of air-raid damage is computed by dividing the capacity of damaged equipment by the capacity as of the end of 1941.  
(2) The percentage of postwar capacity to prewar capacity is computed by dividing the capacity as of August 15, 1945 by that as of the end of 1941.  
(3) Damage to facilities of the textile industry caused by air-raids was slight, but the loss of its capacity is great because of the scrapping and the conversion to the munitions industry during the War.

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# REPORT ON JAPAN'S STANDARD OF LIVING

1930—1934

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE 1930—34  
STANDARD OF LIVING  
FOREIGN OFFICE  
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

DECEMBER, 1947

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## INTRODUCTION

In April, 1947, the Far Eastern Commission made an announcement to the effect that the peaceful needs of the Japanese people should be substantially the standard of living prevailing in Japan during the period of 1930-34. Presumably the future scale of industries to be allowed to Japan will be determined also on that basis. Then, what was the Japanese standard of living in 1930-34?

In August 1947, the Political Section of the General Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, set up an informal committee for the purpose of studying the subject from a broad and comprehensive viewpoint. This committee, with the help and cooperation of various Governmental and private agencies, and after more than two months' work, gathered voluminous data, of which the present report is a summary.

The members of the Committee from outside the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are as follows:

Ministry of Finance	Mr. Chofaro Takahashi
"	Mr. Tsunekazu Sakano
"	Mr. Fumihiko Hayashi
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Mr. Hideo Okuhara
"	Mr. Shizuo Saito
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Mr. Teruhiko Iwatake
Ministry of Welfare	Mr. Minoru Taehi
Ministry of Transportation	Mr. Kikuji Koguchi
Economic Stabilization Board	Mr. Yonosuke Goto
"	Mr. Hitoshi Matsuo
Bank of Japan	Mr. Shin Kato
Hypothec Bank of Japan	Mr. Shunpei Kijimoto
"	Mr. Hiroshi Sakai
National Economy Research Association	Mr. Akira Kasai
"	Mr. Shinmatsu Harada

Messrs. Shunzo Kawai, Keitaro Hironaga and Kaden Inoue of the Political Section agreed on the executive staff of the Committee, while the drafting of the report was done by Mr. Keitaro Hironaga with the assistance of Messrs. Torao Oshio and Banri Ozeki of the Political Section, Kiyohiko Sanejima, Yoshimao Hamano and Tetsunosuke Chaki of the Economic Section, General Affairs Bureau.

December, 1947

Toru Nakagawa  
Chief of Political Section,  
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CHAPTER I.

POPULATION IN 1930-34

1. The population of Japan Proper during 1930-34, which averaged 66,339,000 as shown in Table 1, increased year after year, the index for the year 1931 being 105.9, which compares with 100 for the year 1930 when the total population was 64,450,000. The average annual increase was 950,500. Of the average total population for 1930-34, 50.2% was male and 49.8% female.
2. When divided into the productive population (15-59 years) and the non-productive population (below 14 and over 60), the percentage of the productive population shows a tendency to decrease, though slightly, from 56.0% for 1930 to 55.5% for 1931. The average ratio between the two age groups for 1930-34 was 55.8% for the productive population to 44.2% for the non-productive. The latter in its turn divides itself into the below-productive age group (36.8%), and the above-productive age group (7.4%).
3. The ratios between males and females respectively within the productive and non-productive populations are shown in Tables 3-5. Taken on the average during 1930-34, the percentage of males among the tender-aged is 50.4% but in the case of the productive population, it increases to 50.8%. Among the above-productive age group, the males decrease to 44.6%, while the females increase to 55.4%, indicating the longevity of women.
4. In summarizing the above, we get the Japan's population composition in 1930-34 (v. Table 6).

CHAPTER II.

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION (OF THE POPULATION)

I. Employment

1. Population employed in various industrial groups (Part. 1)

What kind of a productive life this population of 66,339,000, 1930-34 average, was leading? Table 7 shows the population employed in various occupational groups during the period of 1930-34. Averaging these five years, the greatest portion of the population was employed in agriculture and forestry, which formed 47.8% of the total employed population. Following them were industry with 20.2%; commerce with 15.9%; public service and liberal professions, 6.2%; transportation, 4.0%; and others, 5.4%.

Again, Table 8 shows comparative increases and decreases of population employed in various occupations during 1930-34. In the total number of employed population, the figures for 1934 show a net increase of 1,174,000 over those of 1930, and if we represent the figures of the latter year by 100, the index for the former will be 105.5. Among the industrial groups, the one which showed the greatest increase is manufacturing industry with the index figures of 111.4. Next comes mining with 109.8, followed by public service and liberal professions with 109.6. The smallest figures are 100.3 for agriculture.

If we represent the total number of increase in the employed population, 1,174,000, as 100%, and count the percentage of increases in various occupational groups, industry shows the greatest increase with 65.7%, followed by public service and liberal professions with 14.4%. The other groups constitute small proportions—none exceeding 5%. In agricultural communities, as is seen from Table 9, the natural increase of population was very high, showing a percentage three times larger than in the urban areas. However, the index of total agricultural population for 1934 was only 100.3, (with the figure for 1930 as 100), less by 5.2 compared with 105.5, the index figures for the total employed

population. It means that, though the agricultural population formed 47.8% of the total employed population, the increase in the former was only 33% of the total increase in the latter.

(Note) In Table 1 and 15, showing the employed population in various industrial groups, no mention is made of the unemployed. This is because the census of 1930, and also the estimates made by the Population Problem Research Institute, Ministry of Welfare, on the basis of the census, put those who had left their jobs at the time of the enquiry into the industrial groups to which these persons formerly belonged. Also, the school graduates who had not yet been employed are listed as persons without occupation, and not as unemployed. Table 9 shows the number of apparent and latent unemployment, as estimated by the Labor Bureau, Economic Stabilization Board, based on the census of 1930 and later unemployment and labor statistics. According to this research, the average number of unemployment throughout the period was 3,700,000, representing 7.1% of the total number of employed population of 52,000,000. (v. Table 7)

## 2. Population employed in various industrial groups (Part 2)

If we divide the employed population into three groups—(1) those employed in the primary (i. e. agriculture, forestry and fishery), (2) the secondary (i. e. mining and manufacturing industries) and (3) the tertiary (i. e. commerce, transportation, public service and liberal professions, domestic service and others) classes, the result is as shown in Table 11. According to this, the population employed in the primary class formed 49.7% of the total employed population in 1930. It increased to 51.0% in 1931 and decreased yearly after 1932. In 1931, when the percentage of the population in the primary class showed a marked increase, the secondary class decreased to 30.0% from 31.0% of the previous year, and in the like manner, the tertiary class also decreased to 29.0% from 29.3%. This may be attributed to the fact that those thrown out from their jobs in the secondary, and also in the tertiary classes, as a consequence of the wave of economic depression which visited this country around 1930 and 1931, were mostly absorbed into the agricultural population by virtue of the special social structure existed in Japan. After 1932, the population in the primary class increased rapidly—from 30.0% of 1931 to 39.6% of 1932, 41.5% of 1933 and 42.8% of 1934. In the like manner, the tertiary class population rose from 28.0% of 1932 to 28.9% of 1933 and 29.2% of 1934. The such increases in the secondary and the tertiary classes were mainly due to the influx of workers from the agricultural areas, as indicated by the fact that the population employed in the primary industries, after reaching its peak in 1931 with the ratio of 51.0%, fell off markedly to 50.8% (1932), 49.6% (1933) and 47.9% (1934).

Thus, the average ratios for 1930-34 of the population employed in the three classes of industries are as follows:

Primary class	14,765,000 (49.8%)
Secondary	6,294,391 (21.2%)
Tertiary	8,611,000 (29.0%)
Total employed population	29,670,391 (100.0%)

Now, if we classify the employed population under the categories of (1) consumer goods industries (i. e. agriculture, forestry, fishery and consumptive good industries), (2) productive goods industries (i. e. mining and producer goods industries) and (3) service group (i. e. commerce, transportation, public service and liberal professions, domestic service and other industries), the result is as shown in Table 12. Averaging 1930-34, the population employed in the consumer goods industries formed 60.1%, the producer goods industries, 10.9%, and the service group, 29.0%, respectively of the total number. This means that in the total employed population of every 100 persons, approximately 60 were occupied for producing the necessities of life, while about 11 were engaged in manufacturing the producer goods needed for producing such necessities, and about 29 were engaged in the service group. The fact that the average employment ratio for 1930-34 was 41.7%, signifies that every 100 employed persons supported 223 persons including themselves.

## 3. Employment composition of mining and industry

Let us divide the secondary class (i. e. mining and industry), which was, as has been shown

above, the greatest absorber of the increased population, into the following three groups (v. Table 13):

Producer goods industries (mining, metal and power industries.)  
Investment goods industries (chemical, ceramic, machine and tools industries, etc.)  
Consumer goods industries (textile, foodstuffs, wooden products, printing and bookbinding industries, etc.)

In 1930, with the total employment in mining and industry as 100%, the percentages were:

Producer goods industries	17.2%
Investment goods industries	18.4%
Consumer goods industries	63.8%

In 1931, employment in the consumer goods industries showed an increase of 0.6% compared to the preceding year, while in the other two groups it decreased. In 1932, however, the investment goods industries showed a 1.5% increase over the preceding year, and the other two groups decreases. In 1933, the producer goods industries, in their turn, increased 1.1% over the previous year, and the other two decreased. In 1934, the producer goods and investment goods industries increased 1.7% and 1.9% respectively compared with the preceding year, and the consumer goods industries showed a decrease. This shows the tendency that, with the progress of a nation's economy, the weight of the investment and producer goods industries increases proportionately, while that of the consumer goods industries decreases.

The ratios of employment in the three groups for the average of 1930-34 were as follows:

Total employment	100.0%
Producer goods industries	17.5%
Investment goods industries	20.0%
Consumer goods industries	62.2%

## 4. Fluctuation of population in various industrial groups

As for the total employed population in 1934, there were 105.5 persons for every 100 in 1930, the actual number of the increase being 1,174,000. Of this increase, industry took up the greatest portion, or 65.5%, with a total figure of 771,000 persons. Table 15 shows the fluctuation of population in various industrial groups during 1930-34.

Of the total increase in the industrial population—771,000—the groups which accounted for the greatest numbers were machine and tools industry and metal industry with 30.6% and 29.2% respectively. Next came textiles (20.5%), chemicals (12.5%) and other industries (14.7%). On the other hand, those registering decreases were foodstuffs (-8.8%) and gas, electricity and water industries (-1.4%). The other groups showed no material change during the period.

The notable features to be noted in employment composition of the 1930-34 period may be summarized as follows:

- (1) An increasing movement of the agricultural population into urban industries. Approximately 75% of the total natural increase of population in this period were reported from the rural districts, but the increase of the employed population in agriculture and forestry was only 3.9%, most of the rest, 65.6%, being absorbed in industry.
- (2) Difference in the rate of population absorption among various industrial groups. The rate of absorbing population differs among the various industrial groups. The machine and tools and the metal industries which may be termed as "modern industries" stand highest, followed by the textiles and the chemicals industries, whereas the foodstuffs industry shows a decrease.
- (3) Noticeable increase in the population employed in the secondary class.

In the changing employment composition of various industrial groups, a decrease in the primary class (agriculture, forestry, and fishery), a marked increase in the secondary class (mining and industry), and a gradual increase in the tertiary (service) class are to be noted.

Mr. Colin Clark, in his "Conditions of Economic Progress" (published in 1941), arrives at the

conclusion, after studying the national incomes of various nations, that as a nation progresses economically and its national income increases, its population decreases proportionately in the primary class, while increasing in the secondary class; and as its economies advance further, the rise in the population of the secondary class stops, and the tertiary class begins to gain. May it not be said that the same tendency is discernible in the population composition of Japan during 1930-34?

## II. Productive Activities

1. What kind of productive activities this population, whose employment composition we have just examined, was being engaged? The domestic production of principal goods in quantities during 1930-34 is shown in Table 16. According to this, the average production of rice during the period was 62,570,000 koku. The figure for 1931 was over 70,829,000 koku, which was the greatest crop in the twenty years since 1926. The average production of coal during the period was 31,173,000 tons, or about 57% of the peak figure of 56,312,000 tons in 1910. As for iron and steel, production averaged 2,200,000 tons for ordinary steel, 1,500,000 tons for pig iron and 2,300,000 tons for steel, being 45%, 30% and 13% respectively of the peak production of the war year. The production of cotton yarn was 1,574,653,000 pounds, or about 73% of 1937, the peak year in the twenty years since 1926. The figure for many other items fell considerably below the period after 1935. As an illustration, Table 17 shows the operation conditions of the cotton yarn and textile industry during 1930-34 and adjoining years.

The average demand and supply during 1930-34 of principal goods thus produced were as shown in Table 18. According to this, the total domestic consumption of rice was 72,360,000 koku, and per capita consumption 1.105 koku; the total coal consumption, 33,030,000 tons, and per capita consumption, 0.199 tons; and the total consumption of cotton yarn, 415,073,000 pounds, and per capita consumption 626 pounds. As for iron and steel, the figures for the total domestic consumption of ordinary steel, pig iron and steel were 2,200,000 tons, 1,900,000 tons and 2,340,000 tons respectively, while per capita consumption figures were 337 kilograms, 296 kilograms and 356 kilograms respectively.

The total gross production and net production figures for the various industries are shown in Table 19 in values. A net production value is the balance after deducting the necessary material costs and power and fuel costs from the gross production. Tables 20 and 21 show the gross production, material costs, power costs and net production of manufacturing industries and mining.

Table 22 shows the annual net production figures for manufacturing industries during 1930-34. We find that of the average total increase in the gross production during the period, metal industry accounted for the greatest percentage of 28.4%, followed by 26.9% of the textile, 17.3% of the chemical and 11.1% of the machine and tools. A marked expansion was achieved by the heavy and chemical industries, while it is to be noted that the textile industry was still showing a big increase — in fact the second largest.

However, from the figures for the yearly gross production of the various manufacturing industries in Table 23, we find that the textile industry began to decline after 1931, while the growth of the industries such as metal, machine and tools and chemical was steadily accelerated.

With the increase of relative importance of heavy and chemical industries, the proportion of big sized factories increased also. As shown in Table 24, the proportion of factories employing more than 1,000 was increasing in respect of all of the four items: the number of factories, the number of workers, the amount of production, and the horse-power of motors. In the yearly increase of net production as shown in Table 25, factories employing more than 1,000 workers stood the first, accounting for 37.7% of the average annual increase of net production for 1930-34, followed by those employing 5-50 (18.1%), and those employing 100-500 (17.0%). The factories with 50-100 workers show the smallest increase of only 5.5%, while it is noticeable that the small factories with less than 50 workers account for 12.0%, a comparatively large proportion.

Table 26 shows yearly indices of the production of various industrial groups with the figures for 1930 presented as 100.

In looking at the year 1934, we find out that the industries showing the biggest increase were manufacturing industries and mining with indices of 146.9 and 140.5 respectively. The one showing the smallest increase was the service with 105.2. The general production index was 123.7, i. e. an increase of about 24% over 1930.

Table 27 shows net production per capita of manufacturing industries and mining, while Table 28 shows per capita net earnings of various occupational groups.

According to this table, averaging the period of 1930-34, the highest per capita net earning was scored by mining with 850 yen, followed by 662 yen of industry and 737 yen of transportation. The lowest was agriculture with 143.7 yen, a mere one fifth of the figures for mining and industry. Even compared with domestic services, it was about 43%. It may also be noted that in the groups which showed marked increase in the employed population in Table 8 such as mining and industry, public service and liberal professions and transportation, the per capita net productions were greater than in the other groups, while in such groups as agriculture, forestry and fishery which showed practically no increase in the employed population, the per capita net production was small. It may be said that the employed population migrated from the industrial groups with comparatively small per capita net production to those with greater per capita net production. If we take the per capita net production of the secondary industries (industry and mining) in various countries as 100, and compute the indices of the other two classes of industries, the result is as shown in Table 29.

According to this, the indices for the primary industries were generally between 40 and 50, topped with 113 in the case of New Zealand, but in the case of Japan the index was the lowest with only 19. This may serve as a testimony to show how unfavored were the agriculture and forestry in Japan.

## III. Foreign Trade Activities

The fluctuations of domestic prices — the wholesale, retail and general prices — from 1926 onward, with the figures for 1930-34 average as the basic 100, are shown in Table 30. In this, it will be noted that the lowest points in all three price indices were reached in 1931. Before 1931, the decline in prices first began in the retail prices, but the rate of decline was greater in the wholesale prices and in the bottom year of 1931 the latter were at a lower level than the former. However, when the retail prices gradually picked up from 1931, the wholesale prices also rose at a higher rate. In 1937, the index for the wholesale prices was 137.8, about 18% higher than that of the retail prices which was 119.8. After 1937, the retail prices index always advanced at a higher rate than that of the wholesale prices, reflecting the abnormal economic condition of war-time.

The price fluctuations in Japan, as compared with Great Britain and the United States for the period of 1929-34, are shown in Table 31, according to which, although the domestic wholesale prices showed some gain over 1930, the rate of decline in dollar and sterling exchanges was greater. Consequently, in terms of dollars Japanese prices were lower than the prices in the United States and Great Britain, a circumstance which contributed to the expansion of Japan's export trade during that period. Table 32 shows the relationship between the depreciation of foreign exchange and the expansion of foreign trade. However, it must be borne in mind that such expansion in foreign trade was effected under the conditions of comparative rise in import prices and decline in export prices as is shown in Table 33, which means deterioration in the foreign trade conditions.

The development of foreign trade brought about the expansion of commodity production (i. e. agriculture, forestry, fishery, mining and industry). According to Table 34, the ratio of foreign trade (import and exports) to the total commodity production rose gradually from the lowest figure (22.0%) for 1931 to 25.6% for 1934. The average for 1930-34 was 24.0%, same as the 1930 level. The percentage of the export trade against the total commodity production also rose gradually from the bottom figure of 10.6% for 1931. The average for 1930-34 was also same as for 1930, namely 11.7%.

The ratio of foreign trade to national consumption is shown in Table 35. The average figures for 1930-34 were 35.7%. The ratio of import trade rose gradually from 15.0% for 1931 to the average for 1930-34 being 18.2%.

The total values of exports and imports and the balances were as shown in Table 36. According to

this, the average total for foreign trade during 1930-34 was 3,240 million yen, of which ¥1,610 million represented exports and ¥1,630 million imports. The balance of 70 million yen, therefore, was an import surplus. Also, the nation's per capita export and import amounted to 24.12 yen and 25.18 yen respectively. The foreign trade according to the categories of goods is shown in Table 37. Averaging 1930-34 period, the percentage of completely manufactured goods and semi-manufactured goods in the total export amounted 87.2%, but only 30.4% in the total import.

The change in the foreign trade composition was as follows: In exports, semi-manufactured goods markedly decreased from 37.2% of 1930 to 23.6% of 1934, while completely manufactured goods showed a conspicuous increase from 49.6% to 63.7%. In imports, raw materials and semi-manufactured goods showed gains respectively from 54.3% and 13.1% in 1930 to 61.7% and 18.3% in 1934, while completely manufactured goods dropped from 16.7% to 12.2%. Foodstuffs decreased both in exports and imports, indicating a trend toward self-sufficiency. As is clear from above, this period witnessed an increase in the export and decrease in the import of completely manufactured goods, and an increase in the import and a decrease in the export of raw materials, which attests to the fact that the industrial structure of Japan was gradually being modernized.

Table 38 shows the self-supplying conditions as of 1933 of 43 important raw materials for industry (excluding the foodstuffs industry). It is to be noted that only 9 articles headed by raw silk had self-supplying ratio of over 100% and thus were capable of export. 17 articles had self-supplying ratio of 50-100% and were capable of partially meeting the demand, while 8 had the self-supplying ratio of 50%. Thus, 31 articles, about one-half of the total items had the self-sufficiency rate of over 50% and other half had to import more than 50% of their supply.

Now, the principal export and import items to and from foreign countries and also to and from colonies are listed in Tables 39, 40, 41 and 42. Also the geographical classification of export and import (both with the foreign countries and with the colonies) is listed in Tables 43 and 44. From the above we find that averaging 1930-34, of the import 31.5% came from Asia, 31.3% from North America and 31.2% from the other parts, while in the export, 70% went to Asia, 20.7% to North America and 21.3% to the other parts. Thus, both export and import depended largely on Asia and North America.

Averaging the 1930-34 period, foodstuffs accounted for 83% of the total export and 103% of the total import (v. Table 37), of which the particulars are listed in Table 45. It may be noted that manufactured goods comprised, on the average, 72% of the exports, and crude materials 73% of imports. The average surplus import of foodstuffs was approximately 42 million yen.

Table 46 shows export and import of clothing materials, and Table 47, the export and import of housing materials.

Adding up all these three, the balance of export and import of livelihood necessities is shown in Table 48. According to this table the clothing materials showed an export surplus of about 300 million yen. This surplus served to cover the import surplus of other items.

IV. Invisible Balance of Trade

The invisible balance of trade during 1930-34 is shown in Table 49. The greatest item in the ordinary receipt was shipping which accounted for approximately 256 million yen on the average. Compared with the export of goods, though it lagged behind raw silk and cotton fabrics, it was much bigger than the third item in the export goods—varied silk fabrics. The shipping revenues depend to a very large extent on the volume (both in the weight tonnage and in the capacity tonnage) of export and import cargoes carried by the Japanese ships. Table 50 shows ships of various nationalities which entered, and departed from, Japanese ports during 1930-34. According to this, Japanese ships accounted, on the average, for 71% of the total number, and 63% of the total tonnage, of all ships. The remaining 29% of the number, and 37% of the tonnage, depended on foreign ships.

Among the principal countries of the world, how much of the cargoes was carried in the ships of their own nationalities during this period? The figures are listed below:

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Japan	63%
Great Britain	
(1) Within the Empire	90%
(2) Between the Empire and the foreign countries	60%
(3) Between the foreign countries	25%
U. S. A.	
Cargoes	37%
Passengers	28%

Source: Mitsubishi Economic Research Institute; "Japan's Industry and the Expansion of Foreign Trade" (1935), p. 511.

The tonnage of ships owned by principal nations of the world is listed in Table 52. From these two lists, it will be seen that Japan, whose geographical position is much like that of Great Britain, was a maritime country like the latter. With respect to the percentage of cargoes carried in her own bottoms, she was not quite abreast of Great Britain; she paid, averaging the 1930-34 period, 86 million yen or about 34% of her shipping income, abroad for ordinary shipping charges.

As data for a further study on shipping, an item which formed the biggest source for invisible trade income, we list here (1) number of ships registered in Japan proper classified by tonnage (Table 52), (2) number and tonnage of sailingships registered in Japan proper (Table 53), (3) number of ships over 100 tons built (Table 54) and (4) number of ships over 1,000 tons built (Table 55).

Next biggest item in the invisible trade income was the insurance revenue of 120 million yen, on 1930-34 average. As this income was mainly derived from the maritime insurance, it had a close relationship with the shipping activities. Table 56 shows the proportional fluctuations of these two items. However, at the period under consideration, insurance, as well as shipping, depended to a great extent on foreign firms, and Japan paid, on the average about 100 million yen abroad annually as insurance payments. This means that 93% of the insurance income was paid back as the insurance payment.

The amount of cash sent home by the overseas Japanese was fairly large, and ranked third in the ordinary invisible trade income. The remittances came mainly from China and Manchuria and, therefore, can not be expected to be renewed in future.

The money spent annually by foreigners in Japan for such purposes as sight-seeing amounted to about 62 million yen, 1930-34 average. On the other hand, money spent abroad by the Japanese also amounted to some 58 million yen, so only 4 million was netted from this source.

Next, we will examine the interest and dividends accruing from Japanese securities, which were paid out to foreigners. This item amounted to a large sum of approximately 135 million yen on 1930-34 average.

How much foreign capital had been imported into Japan by that time? As shown in Table 57 the amount of the foreign capital in Japan in 1930-34 averaged about 2,228 million yen. The interests and dividends accruing from foreign securities received by the Japanese amounted, on the average, to 21,600,000 yen.

The Japanese capital investments abroad were limited largely to China and Manchuria, which accounted for 50% of the total sum. Although exact data are not available, Japanese investments in China are estimated to have reached 1,120 million yen at the end of 1930 (v. Table 57), while in the case of Manchuria, the estimate is 1,750 million yen (v. Table 58). Between 1932 and 1934 after the Manchurian Incident, 480 million yen was newly invested by the South Manchuria Railway Company and other large concerns, as shown in Table 59. If we add to this the private investments of medium and small merchants and industrialists and also the military expenditures in the Manchurian Incident, the total sum would be very great, though it can scarcely be computed.

Note: East Asia Research Institute; "Japan's Investment in China" (1932 ed.) estimates the total Japanese investments in China as 2,000 million yen as of the end of 1926, and as 2,700 million yen as of the end of 1933.

The extraordinary invisible income includes foreigners' investments in Japan and the withdrawals of Japanese investments abroad, which averaged 150 and 190 million yen respectively in 1930-34. On the other hand, the extraordinary outgo comprises Japanese investments abroad and the withdrawals by foreigners of their investments in Japan. These items amounted to 200 and 210 million yen

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respectively.

The invisible trade balance for 1930-34, covering both the ordinary and extraordinary accounts, showed on the average an annual excess payment of about ¥ 22,500,000.

#### V. International Balance

Table 61 shows the international balance of 1930-34 as a whole, by summing up trade balances, invisible trade balances and export and import of gold and silver. It is to be noted that the trade balance always showed an import excess, while the invisible trade showed an import excess except for two years—1932 and 1933. The annual import excess for 1930-34 averaged 93 million yen. This excess import was covered by the export of gold and silver amounting to about 175 million yen on the average, with the result that the final balance was an export surplus of about 82 million yen.

#### VI. National Income

By putting together the net production of various industries (in other words, the productive national income) listed in Table 20 and the international balance of Table 61 (with payment surplus as +, and adding to them the transfer incomes arising from public finance, the indirect taxes, the depreciation fund accounts, the appreciation of stocks, inventory checking and other adjustment items) we can estimate the national incomes of 1930-34, which are listed in Table 62.

According to this list, the average national income (or disposable income) of 1930-34 was about 14,000 million yen, of which 12,285 million yen represented the productive national income. Increases and decreases in the productive national income during 1930-34 are shown in Table 63. Compared with 1930, 1934 showed an increase of 2,771 million yen in productive national income.

As regards the percentages of various industrial groups in the increase of productive national income, industry ranked the highest with 55.8%. The fact that the manufacturing industries accounted for 4.4% of the total increase, shows how great was the rate of their expansion in those years. Next come commerce with 15.7%, followed by agriculture and forestry with 12.2%. Although agriculture and forestry accounted for 15.5% of the total productive national income, their share in its increase was only 12.2%, signifying a falling of agriculture and forestry, as compared with other groups.

As has been mentioned elsewhere, Table 29 shows per capita productive national income (or net production) of various industrial groups. The figures for agriculture and forestry increased from 133.3 yen for 1930 to 156.4 yen for 1934, a net increase of mere 23.1 yen. Compared with the similar increase in industry—from 591.1 yen for 1930 to 734.9 yen for 1934, an increase of 143.8 yen—it was only one-sixth of the latter.

The net increase in mining was only 102 million yen, but the rate of increase was almost 40%, next only to industry. The other industrial groups showed increase rates of around 10%.

Thus, the increase in the national income during the period of 1930-34 was derived wholly from the increase in the productive national income, which in turn owed 59.5% to the increase in industry and mining.

### CHAPTER III.

#### CONSUMPTIVE ACTIVITIES

The consumptive activities of the nation are made possible by the national income acquired through the productive activities. The yearly national income is renewed by replenishing the capital consumed for production during the preceding year, and also by supplying new capital for expansion. In examining the distribution of national income, therefore, it is necessary to divide it into two parts—national consumption and national investment.

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#### I. National Income and its Distribution

The distribution of national income during 1930-34 was as shown in Table 64. In this list, the distribution of national income is divided into three items—public finance, private capital formation and national consumption. Averaging 1930-34, the percentages of these three items were as follows:

	million yen	
National income	14,012	100.0%
Public finance	3,153	22.5%
(Military expenses)	(680)	(4.9%)
Private capital formation	1,621	11.6%
National consumption	9,238	65.9%

Thus, the nation spent 65.9% of the national income, or 9,238 million yen in its consumption activities. If we divide the public finance expenses under the heads of consumption and investment, and classify the national income into the total national consumption and the total national investment, the result is as shown in Table 65.

#### II. Financial Expenditure

The yearly comparison of revenues and expenditures of public finance is listed in Table 66. The average financial expenditure of 3,153 million yen constituted 22.5% of the total national income.

If we estimate the outlay of public finance in the form of goods and services on the basis of Table 66, the result is Table 67. In this, it is shown that during the 1930-34 period, the annual military expenses averaged 68 million yen, or 39.5% of the total ordinary expenditure.

#### III. National Consumption

It has been stated above that the 1930-34 national consumption took up 65.9% of the national income. Table 68 is an estimate of national consumption during 1930-36.

If we prepare a list of national consumption classified by expenditure items on the 1930-34 average, and estimate monthly per family consumption, the results are as shown in Table 69. In this table we find that the monthly per family consumption was 71 yen, of which 66.8 yen was spent for household consumption. Food and drinks accounted for 36.7% of the household consumption, whereas they constitute 60-70% in the post-war years.

#### IV. The substance of the national consumption

##### 1. Food and drinks

Table 70 shows total national consumption, net national consumption and per capita per diem consumption of foodstuffs on 1930-34 average. The per capita per diem calory intake was 2,233 and albumen intake 66.4 grams.

##### 2. Luxury foodstuffs

The cost of luxury foodstuffs was 548 million yen on 1930-34 average. On monthly per family basis, it amounted to 4.22 yen, or 6.3% of the total household consumption. Details are given in Table 71.

##### 3. Housing expense

On 1930-34 average, the housing expense was 1,028 million yen, or 7.90 yen on monthly per family basis. Among this, house-rent amounted to 596 million yen, or 4.58 yen on monthly per

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family basis. The rest was spent on furnitures and other household utensils.

Table 72 shows the figures concerning housing gathered from the census of 1930. It will be found from the list that the average number of rooms for a family was 3.42, and the number of persons living in a room was 1.46.

For reference, we list national consumption of daily necessities, 1930-34 average (Table 72(b)); floor space and construction cost of newly built houses (Table 73); the ratio of the above (Table 74); and the ratio and the per square feet construction cost of the above (Table 75).

4. Light and heat expenses

On 1930-34 average, the cost of light and heat was 468 million yen; and the monthly per family cost 3.59 yen. As listed in Table 76, the annual per capita consumption was 42.2 KWII of electricity, 8.4 cubic meters of gas and 0.03 ton of charcoal.

5. Clothing expense

Of the annual national consumption, 1930-34 average, the clothing accounted for 922 million yen (5.91 yen per family), or 10.6% of the total household consumption.

As shown in Table 77 ("National Consumption of Fibres, 1930-34 Average"), per capita domestic consumption of fibres was 10.815 pounds, of which 6.262 pounds consisted in cotton yarn.

Note: It is not clear how much of this national consumption of fibres was used for domestic household consumption, and how much for industrial use.

6. Welfare and health expense

The welfare and health expense for 1930-34 averaged 6.4% of the whole household consumption, and amounted to 553 million yen.

The number of doctors and others engaging in the medical and health professions during that period was as shown in Table 78. It is estimated that the proportion of doctors (including dentists) in the total population was one for every thousand.

7. Education

The cost for education accounted for 2.2% of the total household expenditure or 187 million yen. As shown in Table 79, the average number of schools in Japan proper during 1930-34 was 43,700, the number of students and pupils was 13 millions (19.8% of the total population). The expenses incurred by the State and the local public entities aggregated 447 million yen (Table 80), the annual per capita cost being 1,768 yen in the case of university students, and 25.4 yen in the case of primary school pupils.

Table 82 shows the rate of illiteracy among the population of over 10 years of age, which was 8.5%. Compared with other nations, Japan stands practically parallel with Belgium and U. S. S. R. in this respect, but falls behind countries like U. S. A. (4.3%), Germany (0.03%), Australia (1.7%) and France (5.9%).

8. Other items

a. Transportation service.

Table 83 gives figures on transportation facilities. For every 100 thousand population Japan had: 7.58 locomotives (Government and private railways); 33.12 passenger cars; 119.96 freight cars (incl.); 152 automobiles (55 trucks and 97 passenger cars); and 9,510 bicycles.

The number of the annual per capita rides on Government railways was 12.5; and the per capita volume of freight carried by railways 1.012 ton.

b. Communication service.

Table 84 shows the number of telephone installations (the number of subscribers). There were for over 1,000 persons, 11.5 telephones, 1,039 miles of telephone lines, and 343 miles of telegraph lines; the number of telegrams sent annually per capita was 0.89; and the number of mail items sent out

annually per capita was 67.9.

c. Information and amusement.

As shown in Table 85, the average number of theaters and other amusement establishments throughout the country for 1930-34 was about 31,000, or 47 for every 100 thousand persons.

The number of books published annually was about 23,000, while there were 11,188 newspapers and periodicals. There were 21.4 radio subscribers for every 1,000 population; and, on the average, every Japanese went 3.3 times annually to movie theaters, while it is estimated that 362 out of every 1,000 persons utilized public libraries.

CHAPTER IV.

COMPARISON OF THE STANDARD OF LIVING

1. Estimation of standard of living

Inasmuch as a nation's consumptive life comprises services as well as material consumption, both of these factors must be taken into consideration in estimating the standard of living of a nation.

2. Comparison of Japanese standard of living through years

(1) The yearly comparison of the per capita real national incomes.

Table 86 shows the per capita real national incomes (which means national incomes divided by the price index for each year) from 1926 to 1947, with the general price index of 1930-34 average set as the basic standard (v. Chart 1). It is to be noted that the 1930-34 average per capita real national income of 165 yen is somewhat higher than in the years preceding 1931, but lower than in the years after 1933. The post-surrender years of 1946 and 1947 showed the figures of 85 yen and 76 yen respectively, about 50% of the 1930-34 average figures.

(2) Comparison by the revised Bennett method.

The Hypothee Bank of Japan made the yearly comparison of Japan's standard of living by revising the method used by Mr. Bennett in his estimate of the levels of the living standard of various nations. This method is followed in Table 87 and Chart 2. Although there may be some doubts about the accuracy of the Bennett method, we introduce it here for reference. According to this, the standard of living of 1930-34 average was low compared with the years 1927, 1928 and 1929, as well as with the years after 1934. It rose yearly after 1926, but in 1930 it began to fall rapidly, and reached its bottom in 1932. However, it began to rise again after 1933 and reached its peak in 1935, just before the war years intervened.

3. International Comparison

It is very difficult to make an international comparison of the standard of living inasmuch as the purchasing power of money as well as the mode and manners of living are different among the nations. However, we cite here some of the representative estimations so far made on this subject.

(1) Comparison of national incomes of various nations made by the Cabinet Statistics Bureau.

The Cabinet Statistics Bureau made a comparison of national incomes of various nations in terms of yen at the prevailing exchange rates for the respective years (Table 88). Though the data picked are not of the same year, Japan's per capita national income for 1930 was about one-ninth of that of U. S. A., one-eighth of Great Britain, one-fifth of France and one-half of Belgium.

(2) Comparison made by Mr. Collin Clark.

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According to Mr. Colin Clark's "Conditions of Economic Progress" (1940), Japan's real national income was 353 international units as is shown in Table 89.

Note: An international unit is the amount of goods and services to be purchased by one U. S. dollar in the United States, 1925-31 average.

Compared with other nations' real national incomes, although Japan stands far below such countries as U. S. A., Canada, Great Britain etc., all showing more than 1,000 international units, she is at par with such nations as Finland, Hungary, Poland, Italy etc.

3) Comparison by the Bennett method.

Mr. M. K. Bennett published an article entitled "On Comparison of the Standard of Living of Nations" in the February, 1937 issue of the "Quarterly Journal of Economics", in which he made an international comparison of living standards. In his study, Japan was not included; but if we make an estimate of Japan's standard of living according to his method, and put it into his chart, the result is as shown in Tables 90 and 91. The result is similar to Mr. Colin Clark's study, and Japan's standard of living is on the similar level with Finland and Italy.

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**ANNEX**  
**TO THE**  
**REPORT ON JAPAN'S**  
**STANDARD OF LIVING**  
**1930—1934**

TABLES 1—91

CHARTS 1—2

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE 1930-34  
 STANDARD OF LIVING  
 FOREIGN OFFICE  
 JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

DECEMBER, 1947

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Table -1.

	Total Populations and Male and Female Percentages (1,000 persons)						
	Total population	Index	%	Males	%	Females	%
1930	64,450	100.0	100	32,390	50.3	32,060	49.7
1931	65,371	101.4	100	32,839	50.2	32,535	49.8
1932	66,285	102.8	100	33,288	50.2	32,997	49.8
1933	67,318	104.4	100	33,793	50.2	33,526	49.8
1934	68,272	105.9	100	34,256	50.2	34,016	49.8
Average	66,339	102.9	100	33,313	50.2	33,026	49.8

Source: Population Problem Research Institute, Ministry of Welfare.

Table 2.

	Productive and Non-productive Age Groups in Population (1,000 persons)							
	Total population	%	Non-productive age (below 14 years)	%	Productive age (15-59 years)	%	Non-productive age (above 60 years)	%
1930	64,450	100	23,579	36.6	36,085	56.0	4,782	7.4
1931	65,371	100	23,939	36.6	36,627	56.0	4,805	7.4
1932	66,285	100	24,335	36.7	37,093	55.9	4,857	7.4
1933	67,318	100	24,844	36.9	37,523	55.7	4,951	7.4
1934	68,272	100	25,316	37.1	37,905	55.5	5,051	7.4
Average	66,339	100	24,403	36.8	37,047	55.8	4,889	7.4

Source: Population Problem Research Institute, Ministry of Welfare.

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Table 3.  
Percentages of Males and Females in the Age Group below 14  
(1,000 persons)

	Total number of population below 14 years	%	Males	%	Females	%
1930	23,579	100	11,895	50.4	11,684	49.6
1931	23,939	100	12,070	50.4	11,869	49.6
1932	24,335	100	12,272	50.4	12,063	49.6
1933	24,844	100	12,532	50.4	12,312	49.6
1934	25,316	100	12,775	50.5	12,541	49.5
Average	24,403	100	12,309	50.4	12,094	49.6

Source: Population Problem Research Institute, Ministry of Welfare.

Table 4.  
Percentages of Males and Females in the Productive Age.  
(1,000 persons)

	Total number of population 15-59 years	%	Males	%	Females	%
1930	36,086	100	18,357	50.9	17,729	49.1
1931	36,627	100	18,624	50.8	18,003	49.2
1932	37,093	100	18,851	50.8	18,242	49.2
1933	37,523	100	19,056	50.8	18,467	49.2
1934	37,905	100	19,234	50.7	18,671	49.3
Average	37,047	100	18,824	50.8	18,223	49.2

Source: Population Problem Research Institute, Ministry of Welfare.

Table 5.  
Percentages of Males and Females in the above 60 Group  
(1,000 persons)

	Total number of population over 60 years	%	Males	%	Females	%
1930	4,782	100	2,135	44.6	2,647	55.4
1931	4,805	100	2,143	44.6	2,662	55.4
1932	4,857	100	2,164	44.6	2,693	55.4
1933	4,951	100	2,202	44.5	2,749	55.5
1934	5,051	100	2,246	44.5	2,805	55.5
Average	4,889	100	2,178	44.6	2,711	55.4

Source: Population Problem Research Institute, Ministry of Welfare.

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Table 6.  
Population Composition, 1930-34  
(1,000 persons)

	Total population			(A) Below 14 years			(B) 15-59 years (productive age)			(C) Above 60 years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1930	64,450	32,390	32,060	23,579	11,895	11,684	36,086	18,357	17,729	4,782	2,135	2,647
1931	65,371	32,839	32,535	23,939	12,070	11,869	36,627	18,624	18,003	4,805	2,143	2,662
1932	66,285	33,288	32,997	24,335	12,272	12,063	37,093	18,851	18,242	4,857	2,164	2,693
1933	67,318	33,793	33,526	24,844	12,532	12,312	37,523	19,056	18,467	4,951	2,202	2,749
1934	68,272	34,256	34,016	25,316	12,775	12,541	37,905	19,234	18,671	5,051	2,246	2,805
1930-34 Average	66,339	33,313	33,026	24,403	12,309	12,094	37,047	18,824	18,223	4,889	2,178	2,711

	Percentages											
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1930	100	(50.3)	(49.7)	36.6	(50.4)	(49.6)	56.0	(50.9)	(49.1)	7.4	(44.6)	(55.4)
1931	100	(50.2)	(49.8)	36.6	(50.4)	(49.6)	56.0	(50.8)	(49.2)	7.4	(44.6)	(55.4)
1932	100	(50.2)	(49.8)	36.7	(50.4)	(49.6)	55.9	(50.8)	(49.2)	7.4	(44.6)	(55.4)
1933	100	(50.2)	(49.8)	36.9	(50.4)	(49.6)	55.7	(50.8)	(49.2)	7.4	(44.5)	(55.5)
1934	100	(50.2)	(49.8)	37.1	(50.5)	(49.5)	55.5	(50.7)	(49.3)	7.4	(44.5)	(55.5)
1930-34 Average	100	(50.2)	(49.8)	36.8	(50.4)	(49.6)	55.8	(50.8)	(49.2)	7.4	(44.6)	(55.4)

Source: Population Problem Research Institute, Ministry of Welfare.

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Table 7.

Population Employed in Various Occupational Groups  
(1,000 persons)

Occupational Groups	Year	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1930-34 Average	Per-centage	Per-centage
Total Population		64,450	65,371	66,285	67,318	68,272	66,339	100.0	—
Employed		29,620	28,990	29,176	29,777	30,794	29,671	44.7	100.0
1. Agriculture & Forestry		14,131	14,217	14,239	14,186	14,176	14,190	—	47.8
2. Fishery		568	568	574	578	585	575	—	1.9
3. Mining		315	273	267	318	345	304	—	1.0
4. Industry		5,909	5,532	5,762	6,079	6,680	5,990	—	20.2
5. Commerce		4,906	4,595	4,516	4,630	4,940	4,717	—	15.9
6. Transportation		1,159	1,143	1,147	1,189	1,218	1,171	—	4.0
7. Public Service & Liberal Professions		1,758	1,780	1,786	1,889	1,927	1,828	—	6.2
8. Domestic Service		802	813	825	837	849	825	—	2.8
9. Others		71	69	71	71	74	71	—	0.2
Without Occupation		34,830	36,381	37,109	37,541	37,478	36,668	55.3	—

Source: Population Problem Research Institute, Ministry of Welfare.

Table 8.

Comparison between 1930 and 1934 of Population Employed in Various Occupational Groups  
(1,000 persons)

Occupational Groups	Year	1930	1934	Increase	Per-centage	Index (1930=100)
Population Employed		29,620	30,794	1,174	100.0	105.5
1. Agriculture & Forestry		14,131	14,176	45	3.9	100.3
2. Fishery		568	585	17	1.5	103.0
3. Mining		315	346	30	2.5	109.8
4. Industry		5,909	6,680	771	65.6	111.4
5. Commerce		4,906	4,940	34	2.8	100.7
6. Transportation		1,159	1,218	59	5.0	105.1
7. Public Service & Liberal Professions		1,758	1,927	169	14.4	109.6
8. Domestic Service		802	849	47	4.0	105.9
9. Others		71	74	3	0.3	104.2

Source: Population Problem Research Institute, Ministry of Welfare.

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Table 9.

Natural Increase of Population in Urban and Rural Districts  
(1,000 persons)

	Births		Deaths		Natural Increase		Population	
	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Urban Districts	Rural Districts
1920	288	1,737	245	1,177	43	560	10,097	45,866
1925	385	1,701	248	963	137	738	12,897	46,840
1930	409	1,676	254	917	155	759	15,444	49,006
1935	601	1,590	334	828	267	761	22,666	46,588

## Percentages of the Above

(Total numbers=100)

1920	14.2	85.8	17.2	82.8	7.2	92.8	18.0	82.0
1925	18.5	81.5	20.5	79.5	15.7	84.3	21.6	78.4
1930	19.6	80.4	21.7	78.3	17.0	83.0	24.0	76.0
1935	27.4	72.6	28.7	71.3	26.0	74.0	32.7	67.3

Source: S. Otabashi, "Geographical Distribution of Population in Japan and its Mutation" (From "Studies in Population Problem of Japan" vol. III, 1937, p. 509).

Table 10.

## Employment Structure, 1930-34

(1,000 persons)

Occupational Groups	Year	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Average	Per-centage
Total Population		64,450	65,371	66,285	67,318	68,272	66,339	(100)
Employed Population		28,531	27,881	28,111	28,914	29,982	28,684	(43.2)
(1) Agriculture		13,612	13,673	13,719	13,774	13,801	13,716	47.8
(2) Fishery		547	546	553	561	570	555	1.9
(3) Mining		304	263	257	309	336	294	1.0
(4) Industry		5,692	5,321	5,542	5,903	6,504	5,792	20.2
(5) Commerce		4,726	4,419	4,351	4,496	4,811	4,661	15.6
(6) Transportation		1,116	1,099	1,105	1,155	1,185	1,192	3.9
(7) Public Service & Liberal Professions		1,693	1,712	1,721	1,834	1,876	1,769	6.0
(8) Domestic Service		773	782	795	813	827	798	2.8
(9) Others		68	66	68	69	72	69	0.2
Non-employed Population		33,549	34,990	35,754	30,454	36,490	35,447	(56.8)
Out of Job		2,370	2,500	2,420	1,950	1,800	2,208	(3.4)

Sources: (1) Economic Stabilization Board. Figures for "Industry" are based on the estimates of the Population Problem Research Institute.

(2) Figures for "Out of job" are estimations made from the unemployment figure for 1930, 2,370,000, and from the unemployment and labor statistics of the following years.

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Table 11  
Populations Employed in the Primary, Secondary  
and Tertiary Classes

Classes \ Years	(1,000 persons)					Average
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	
Primary Class (Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishery)	14,699 (100)	14,785 (99.7)	14,813 (100)	14,764 (100.1)	14,761 (101.1)	14,765
Secondary class (Industry & Mining)	6,224 (100)	5,805 (91.0)	6,009 (97.2)	6,397 (107.2)	7,025 (121.5)	6,291
Tertiary Class (Commerce, Transportation, Public Service & Liberal Professions, Domestic Service & Others)	8,696 (100)	8,400 (96.0)	8,345 (96.0)	8,616 (99.1)	9,008 (103.6)	8,614
Total	29,620 (100)	28,990 (97.9)	29,167 (98.5)	29,777 (100.5)	30,794 (104.0)	29,673

Percentages of the Above

All Classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Primary	49.7	51.0	50.8	49.6	47.9	49.8
Secondary	21.0	20.0	20.6	21.5	22.8	21.2
Tertiary	29.3	29.0	28.6	28.9	29.3	29.0

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Table 12.  
Population Employed in the Consumer Goods Industries, Producer Goods Industries, and Service Group (1,000 persons)

Group	Year						1930-34 Average	1940	
		1920	1930	1931	1932	1933			1934
Consumer Goods Industries (Agriculture & Forestry, Fishery, Consumptive Goods Industry)		17,769	17,795 (100)	17,741 (99.7)	17,798 (100)	17,808 (100.1)	17,983 (101.1)	17,825	18,422
Producer Goods Industries (Mining, Productive Goods Industry)		2,612	3,128 (100)	2,817 (91.4)	3,039 (97.2)	3,352 (107.2)	3,602 (121.5)	3,234	5,717
Service Group (Commerce, Transportation, Public Service & Liberal Professions & Others)		6,850	8,096 (100)	8,540 (97.9)	8,345 (98.5)	8,616 (100.5)	9,008 (104.0)	8,614	9,964
Total		27,231	29,020	28,990	29,176	29,777	30,794	29,673	34,103

Percentages of the Above

All Groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Consumer Goods Industries	65.2	60.1	61.2	61.0	59.8	58.4	60.1	54.0
Producer Goods Industries	9.7	10.6	9.8	10.4	11.3	12.3	10.9	16.8
Service Group	25.1	29.3	29.0	28.6	28.9	29.3	29.0	29.2

Source: Labor Bureau, Economic Stabilization Board.

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Table 14.  
Percentages of Operation Curtailment  
in Various Industrial Groups

	Year 1931, Dec.	1933, Dec.	1934, Dec.	1935, June
Iron & Steel	38.0	40.0	30.0	—
Cement	57.0	52.0	57.0	57.0
Paper	55.0	55.0	43.0	41.5
Pasteboard	55.0	55.0	36.0	30.0
Superphosphate of lime	60.0	46.0	46.0	—
Calcium cyanamide	40.0	40.0	40.0	—
Bleaching Powder	55.0	45.0	52.0	—
Wool spinning	—	—	40.0	20.0
Cotton spinning	31.4	27.6	18.8	23.8
Silk reeling	25.6	33.0	33.0	33.0
Rayon	30.0	—	—	* 20.0

Source: "Toyo Keizai Shimpo". The figures represent curtailments officially decided by cartels of the respective industries. In the case of silk reeling, figures represent percentage of limitation of selling.  
\* July, 1935.

The present table is extracted from "Nihon Kokusai Zue," 1935 edition, p. 191.

Table 13.  
Employment Structure in Mining and Industry

Industries	Year							
	1920	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1930-34 Average	1940
Producer Goods Industries (Mining, Metal Industry, Power Industry)	848	836 (100.0)	771 (92.2)	777 (92.9)	896 (107.2)	1,079 (129.1)	872	1,517
Investment Goods Industries (Chemical, Machinery, Ceramic, etc.)	1,036	919 (100.0)	855 (91.9)	933 (101.5)	950 (103.4)	1,272 (138.4)	984	3,192
Consumer Goods Industries (Textile, Foodstuff, Wooden Products, Printing)	2,945	3,006 (100.0)	2,958 (98.5)	2,980 (96.3)	3,044 (98.3)	3,222 (104.1)	3,060	3,483
Mining & Industry Total	4,823	4,851 (100.0)	4,574 (94.3)	4,690 (96.7)	5,035 (103.8)	5,575 (114.9)	4,916	8,193
Percentage								
Producer Goods Industries	17.5	17.2	16.9	16.6	17.7	19.4	17.8	18.5
Investment Goods Industries	21.5	18.9	18.4	19.9	18.9	22.8	20.0	39.0
Consumer Goods Industries	61.0	63.8	64.7	63.5	60.4	57.8	62.2	42.5

Source: Labor Bureau, Economic Stabilization Board.

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Table 15.

Fluctuation of Population in Various Industrial  
Groups between 1930 and 1934

(1,000 persons)

Industrial Groups	Year 1930	1934	Increase or Decrease	Percentage	Index (1930=100)
Metal	399	624	225	29.2	156
Machino & Tools	507	743	236	30.6	147
Chemical	201	298	97	12.5	148
Gas, Electricity & Water	122	110	(-) 12	(-) 1.6	90
Ceramic & Earthen and Stone Mfg.	211	231	20	2.6	110
Textile	1,489	1,647	158	20.5	111
Lumbering & Wooden Products	398	397	(-) 1	(-) 0.1	99
Fuel-tins	496	428	(-) 68	(-) 8.8	86
Printing & Bookbinding	125	128	3	0.4	102
Others	1,901	2,075	174	14.7	105
Total	5,909	6,680	771	100.0	113

Source: Population Problem Research Institute, Ministry of Welfare.

Table 16.

Volumes of Principal Materials in 1930-34

	Unit	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Average.
<b>Agriculture</b>							
Rice	1,000 koku	59,558	66,876	55,215	60,390	70,829	62,574
Wheat	"	21,619	22,338	22,038	22,318	24,944	22,651
Irish Potato	1,000 kan	276,435	245,913	247,532	366,521	338,698	299,029
Sweet Potato	"	907,281	901,869	929,732	936,460	809,678	896,243
Soya-bean	1,000 koku	2,655	3,034	2,465	2,412	2,808	2,679
<b>Forestry</b>							
Timber	"	42,871	41,180	43,575	51,009	65,069	48,737
Charcoal	1,000 kan	459,758	488,092	503,212	527,386	586,213	512,932
<b>Aquatic Product</b>							
Fresh Fish	"	667,111	758,942	792,485	1,092,693	939,620	850,210
Canned Products	"	16,009	12,315	15,375	19,521	24,751	17,594
Seaweed	"	18,450	13,857	13,685	11,139	18,467	15,120
<b>Mining</b>							
Iron Ore	ton	245,991	208,181	226,722	320,670	431,681	286,649
Gold	kg	12,068	12,275	12,497	13,729	15,147	13,143
Silver	"	175,064	173,765	163,823	185,610	217,255	183,064
Copper	ton	79,033	75,848	71,877	69,033	67,002	72,559
Lead	"	3,581	4,070	6,415	6,825	7,039	5,585
Zinc	"	24,669	23,407	27,043	30,658	34,146	27,965
Sulphur	"	62,360	61,499	84,530	114,426	135,412	91,646
Pyrites	"	561,398	500,372	726,073	903,129	1,090,484	768,291
Crude Oil	Kiloliter	316,560	305,776	333,646	225,566	283,863	277,082
Gasoline	"	218,715	208,466	373,428	406,426	402,437	356,890
Lamp Oil	"	41,641	61,375	82,405	79,836	91,648	71,381
Light Oil	"	211,182	192,310	221,726	198,580	199,654	204,340
Heavy Oil	"	35,333	79,895	71,297	127,637	224,701	106,977
Coal	1,000 tons	31,376	27,968	28,053	32,524	35,926	31,173
<b>Manufacturing Industry</b>							
<b>Textile Industry</b>							
Cotton Thread	1,000 pounds	1,000,880	1,020,853	1,124,175	1,239,942	1,388,977	1,167,665
Carded & Spun Woolen Yarn	"	58,576	70,808	92,355	130,938	116,047	93,741
Rayon Thread	"	37,149	48,835	69,984	97,997	151,857	81,170
Staple Fiber	"	-	-	550	965	4,720	1,247
Silk	"	94,472	97,113	92,191	93,456	100,289	95,504
Spun Silk Thread	"	12,305	12,900	14,987	14,623	14,412	13,845
Hemp Thread	"	58,728	56,945	57,605	64,115	65,535	60,603
<b>Chemical Industry</b>							
Ammonium Sulphate	ton	265,826	393,237	459,643	471,398	494,350	322,615
Soda Ash	"	57,233	77,805	84,204	110,239	132,832	92,467
Caustic Soda	"	34,738	48,536	75,116	110,933	177,771	89,423
Carbide	"	282,507	170,742	233,892	216,728	254,174	231,609
Rubber Products	"	33,000	38,000	53,000	62,000	74,000	52,000
Hide & Leather	"	11,856	12,348	15,104	15,203	14,499	13,802
<b>Ceramic Industry</b>							
Cement	1,000 tons	3,183	3,107	3,365	4,210	4,321	3,637
Plate Glass	100 square feet	2,267,895	2,355,207	2,397,921	2,964,187	3,163,063	2,629,655
<b>Iron &amp; Steel Industry</b>							
Ordinary Steel	1,000 tons	1,805,372	1,580,267	1,974,383	2,562,677	3,050,259	2,194,596
Pig Iron	"	1,161,894	917,342	1,010,761	1,436,682	1,728,158	1,250,967
Steel	"	1,921,066	1,662,838	2,112,598	2,791,948	3,302,637	2,362,225

Source: "Substance of the 1930-1934 Standard of Living" by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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Table 17.

## Cotton Yarns and Fabrics Equipments and Outputs

Year	Number of Companies	Spindles (1,000 Spindles)	Spindles in Operation (1,000 Spindles)	Output of Cotton Yarns (1,000 Bales)	Number of Looms	Number of Looms in Operation	Output of Cotton Fabrics (1,000,000 Yards)	Consumption of Cotton (1,000 Kan)
1926	53	5,411	5,003	2,608	71,719	65,699	1,278	—
1927	54	5,767	4,831	2,531	71,791	66,733	1,295	—
1928	59	6,287	4,814	2,152	76,727	70,606	1,382	71,242
1929	59	6,649	5,781	2,793	73,773	68,640	1,538	81,750
1930	62	7,045	5,808	2,525	75,657	65,169	1,388	65,147
1931	61	7,376	5,904	2,567	74,138	64,392	1,405	75,326
1932	63	7,848	6,303	2,810	76,591	68,028	1,533	78,337
1933	61	8,525	6,738	3,100	83,687	73,966	1,674	87,894
1934	62	9,326	7,503	3,472	87,033	79,613	1,794	101,237
1930-34 Average	62	8,024	6,470	2,895	79,121	70,235	1,559	81,588
1935	60	10,330	8,198	3,561	89,664	82,397	1,843	—
1936	71	11,976	8,392	3,607	95,079	85,974	1,802	—

Source: Domestic and Foreign Cotton Industry Year-Book.

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Table 18.

## Average Supply and Demand of Principal Materials in 1930-34

Industry	Unit	Supply			Demand					
		Production	Import from abroad	Import from Colonies	Total	Export abroad	Export to Colonies	Total	Domestic Consumption	Consumption per Capita
Agriculture										
Rice	1,000 koku	62,574	848	10,827	74,314	521	438	959	73,360	1.105 koku
Wheat, etc.	"	22,651	4,360	—	27,011	1	258	259	26,812	0.404 "
Irish Potato	1,000 kan	299,029	—	—	299,029	—	—	6,977	292,052	4.403 kan
Sweet Potato	"	896,243	—	—	896,243	—	50	50	896,193	13.51 "
Soya-bean	1,000 koku	2,679	3,722	1,559	8,020	11	16	27	7,999	0.121 koku
Forestry										
Timber	"	48,737	6,768	8,106	63,611	1,507	1,122	2,629	60,922	0.918 "
Charcoal	1,000 kan	512,932	—	—	512,932	—	—	—	512,932	7.732 kan
Aquatic Industry										
Fresh Fish	"	850,210	—	15,076	865,286	1,832	—	1,832	863,454	13.01 "
Canned Food	"	17,594	—	627	18,221	—	—	—	6,482	0.098 "
Seaweed	"	15,120	—	1,890	16,809	8,423	422	8,845	7,964	0.120 "
Mining										
Iron Ore	ton	286,648	1,732,306	210,349	2,229,304	—	4,615	4,615	2,224,689	33.53 kg
Gold	kg	13,143	2,438	10,482	26,063	22,673	0	22,673	3,390	0.051 g
Silver	"	183,064	29,048	17,433	229,545	150,355	0	150,355	73,190	1.104 "
Copper	ton	72,559	15,087	2,443	90,088	20,812	1,145	21,957	68,131	1.027 kg
Lead	"	5,585	65,685	449	71,721	901	1,564	2,465	69,256	1.043 "
Zinc	"	27,985	28,889	—	56,874	—	116	116	56,728	0.855 "
Sulphur	"	91,645	—	—	91,645	23,589	—	23,589	68,056	1.025 "
Pyrites	"	768,291	—	—	768,291	801	—	801	767,490	11.568 "
Crude Oil	kilolitre	277,082	—	—	277,082	—	—	—	277,082	—
Gasoline	"	360,388	439,078	10	1,048,483	—	21,200	27,006	772,032	11.637 litre
Lamp Oil	"	74,006	73,453	0	147,459	5,774	19,840	28,605	118,855	1.791 "
Light Oil	"	208,277	—	93	208,360	29	22,043	26,707	181,653	2.738 "
Heavy Oil	"	110,085	1,279,474	—	1,389,539	—	—	5,625	1,383,914	20.861 "
Coal	1,000 tons	33,478	3,131	603	37,212	1,542	496	4,139	33,073	0.499 ton
Manufacturing Industry										
Textile										
Cotton	1,000 pounds	1,157,965	23,430	609	1,182,004	667,569	99,362	766,931	415,073	6.20 pound
Carded & Spun Wool	"	93,741	8,406	—	102,147	5,852	3,296	9,148	92,999	1.40 "
Rayon	"	81,170	501	—	81,761	44,387	3,374	47,761	34,000	0.513 "
Staple Fiber	"	2,078	—	—	2,078	—	—	—	2,078	0.0309 "
Silk	"	95,504	380	2,587	98,471	74,750	418	75,168	23,303	0.351 "
Spun Silk	"	13,843	—	—	13,843	5,375	67	5,442	8,404	66.339 "
Hemp	"	60,603	3,254	—	63,857	14,709	13,981	28,690	35,168	0.530 "
Chemical Industry										
Ammonium Sulphate	ton	416,895	256,010	—	672,905	87,816	—	87,816	585,089	8.82 kg
Soda Ash	"	92,467	49,909	—	142,376	6,879	—	6,879	135,497	2.04 "
Caustic Soda	"	89,423	25,033	—	115,356	4,110	4,496	8,606	106,750	1.609 "
Carbide	"	231,609	—	unknown	231,609	7,488	unknown	7,488	224,121	3.38 "

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	Production	Imports from abroad	Exports to Colonies	Total	Exports abroad	Exports to Colonies	Total	Domestic Consumption	Consumption per Capita
<b>Agriculture</b>									
Rice	1,000koku	62,574	848	74,374	521	436	959	73,360	1.105koku
Wheat, etc.	"	22,651	4,380	27,031	1	256	257	26,812	0.404 "
Fresh Potato	1,000kan	289,020	—	289,020	—	—	—	289,020	4.403kan
Sweet Potato	"	896,243	—	896,243	—	—	—	896,193	13.51 "
Soya-bean	1,000koku	2,670	3,755	6,425	11	16	27	7,999	0.121koku
<b>Forestry</b>									
Timber	"	48,737	6,768	55,505	1,507	1,122	2,629	60,922	0.918 "
Charcoal	1,000kan	512,932	—	512,932	—	—	—	512,892	7.732kan
<b>Aquatic Industry</b>									
Fresh Fish	"	850,210	—	850,210	1,332	—	1,332	863,454	13.01 "
Canned Food	"	17,594	—	17,594	8,231	—	8,231	6,482	0.098 "
Seaweed	"	15,120	—	15,120	8,423	422	8,845	7,964	0.120 "
<b>Mining</b>									
Iron Ore	ton	286,649	1,732,306	2,018,955	—	4,615	4,615	2,224,669	33.53kg
Gold	kg	13,143	2,438	15,581	22,673	0	22,673	3,390	0.051g
Silver	"	183,064	29,048	212,112	156,355	0	156,355	73,190	1.104 "
Copper	ton	72,559	15,087	87,646	20,812	1,145	21,957	68,131	1.027kg
Lead	"	5,585	65,685	71,270	501	1,564	2,065	69,266	1.048 "
Zinc	"	27,985	28,859	56,844	—	116	116	56,728	0.855 "
Sulphur	"	91,645	—	91,645	23,589	—	23,589	68,056	1.025 "
Pyrites	"	768,291	—	768,291	801	—	801	767,490	11.568 "
Crude Oil	kilolitre	277,082	—	277,082	—	—	—	277,082	—
Gasoline	"	360,388	439,078	800,466	—	21,200	27,006	772,032	11.637litre
Lamp Oil	"	74,006	73,453	147,459	5,774	19,840	28,605	118,855	1.791 "
Light Oil	"	208,277	—	208,277	29	22,043	26,707	181,653	2.738 "
Heavy Oil	"	110,093	1,279,414	1,389,507	—	—	5,625	1,383,914	20.861 "
Coal	1,000 tons	33,478	3,131	36,609	1,542	496	4,139	33,073	0.499ton
<b>Manufacturing Industry</b>									
<b>Textile</b>									
Cotton	1,000pounds	1,157,965	23,430	1,181,395	667,569	99,362	766,931	415,073	6.26pound
Carded & Spun Wool	"	93,741	8,406	102,147	5,852	3,296	9,148	92,999	1.40 "
Rayon	"	81,170	591	81,761	44,387	3,374	47,761	34,000	0.513 "
Staple Filer	"	2,078	—	2,078	—	—	—	2,078	0.0309 "
Silk	"	95,504	380	95,884	74,750	418	75,168	23,303	0.351 "
Spun Silk	"	13,843	—	13,843	5,375	67	5,442	8,404	66.339 "
Hemp	"	60,603	3,254	63,857	14,709	13,981	28,690	35,168	0.530 "
<b>Chemical Industry</b>									
Ammonium Sulphate	ton	416,895	256,010	672,905	87,816	—	87,816	585,089	8.82kg
Soda Ash	"	92,467	49,909	142,376	6,879	—	6,879	135,497	2.04 "
Caustic Soda	"	89,423	25,933	115,356	4,110	4,496	8,606	106,750	1.609 "
Carbide	"	231,609	—	231,609	7,488	unknown	7,488	224,121	3.38 "
Rubber Products	"	52,000	877	52,877	3,400	—	3,400	49,477	0.746 "
Hide & Leather	"	13,802	19,595	33,397	372	—	372	36,304	0.547 "
<b>Ceramic</b>									
Cement	1,000 tons	3,637	10	3,647	497	214	711	2,967	0.044ton
Plate glass	1,000 square feet	2,029,655	989,521	3,019,176	95,336	18,249	113,585	3,409,051	100sq. f. 0.051
<b>Iron &amp; Steel</b>									
Ordinary Steel	1,000 tons	2,194,596	261,692	2,456,288	90,678	137,357	228,035	2,232,472	33.7 kg
Fig Iron	"	1,250,967	500,990	1,751,957	103	1,600	1,704	1,897,280	28.6 "
Steel Ingot	"	2,362,225	339,640	2,701,865	162,702	190,917	353,619	2,363,474	35.6 "

Source: "Substance of the 1930-34 Standard of Living" by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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