

## Summary of the Results

### 1. Overview

As of July 1, 2014, the total number of establishments in Japan was 5,926,804, and the number of persons engaged was 61,788,853. Concerning privately owned establishments, the number of establishments was 5,779,072 and the number of persons engaged was 57,427,704. In comparison to the result of the 2012 Economic Census for Business Activity (\*) (hereafter called “2012 Census”), the number of establishments and the number of persons engaged increased by 0.2% and 2.8%, respectively (Table 1).

(\*) The 2012 Census was conducted on February 1, 2012. It covered only privately owned establishments, and excluded establishments of national and local governments.

Table 1: Number of establishments and number of persons engaged

	2014	Privately owned	Change (%)	National and local governments	2012 (privately owned)
Number of establishments	5,926,804	5,779,072	0.2	147,732	5,768,489
Number of persons engaged	61,788,853	57,427,704	2.8	4,361,149	55,837,252

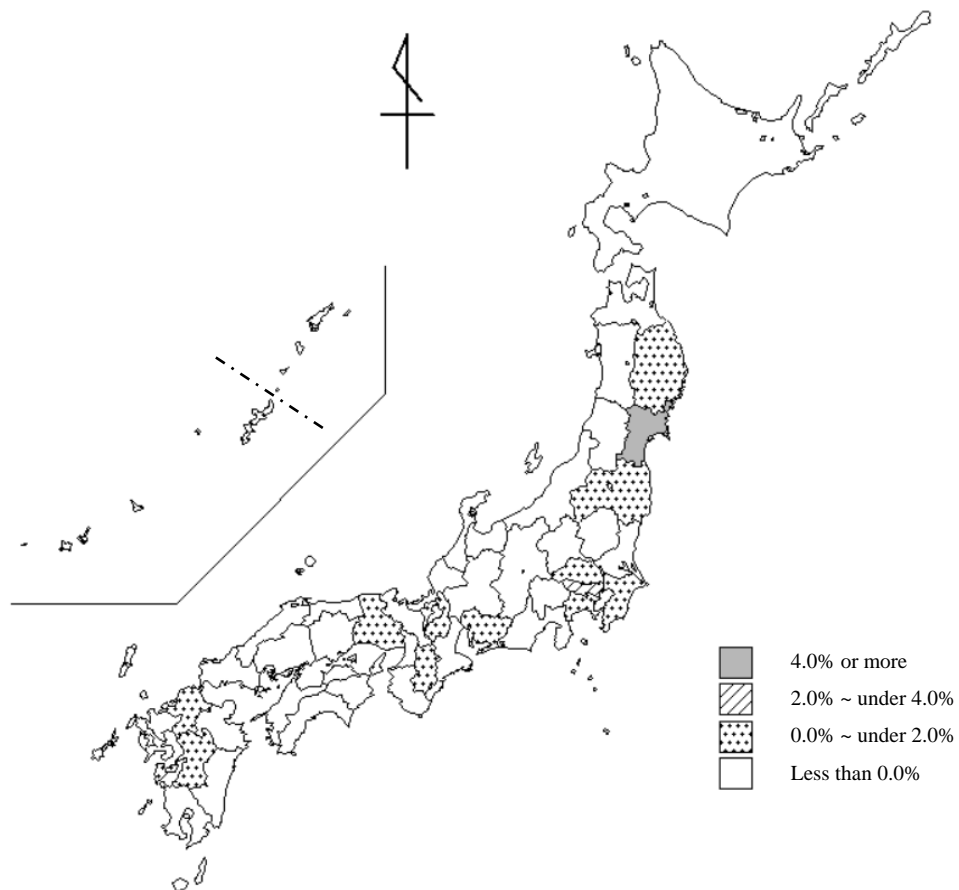
## 2. Number of establishments and number of persons engaged by prefectures

### (1) Number of establishments

By prefectures, Tokyo represents the largest number of establishments at 728,710 (12.3% of the nationwide total), followed by Osaka representing 446,119 establishments (7.5%), Aichi representing 338,644 establishments (5.7%).

The number of privately owned establishments in comparison to the result of the 2012 Census increased by 5.4% in Miyagi, the highest growth rate among the prefectures, followed by Tokyo representing a 2.6% increase, Iwate representing a 1.7% increase (Figure 1, Table 2, Table 3).

Figure 1: Change in the number of establishments by prefectures (from February 2012 to July 2014)



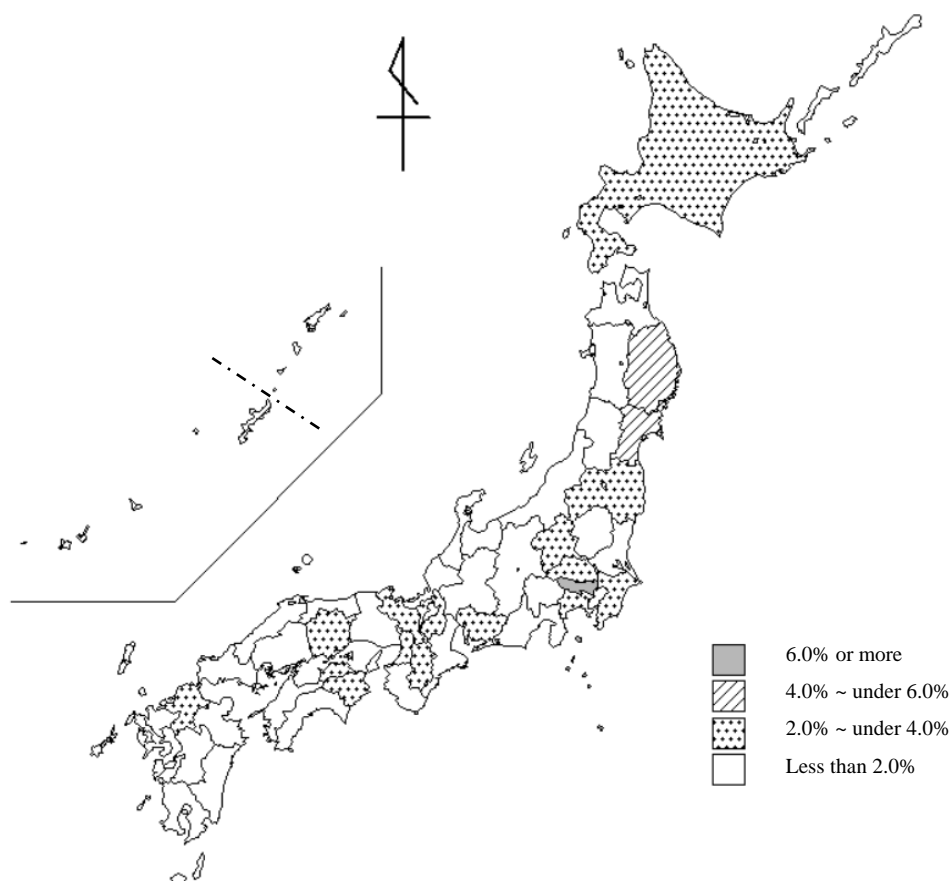
Note: The 2012 Census covered only privately owned establishments, and excluded establishments of national and local governments.

(2) Number of persons engaged

By prefectures, Tokyo represents the largest number of persons engaged at 9,657,306 (15.6% of the nationwide total), followed by Osaka representing 4,729,325 (7.7%), Aichi representing 3,984,108 (6.4%).

The number of persons engaged at privately owned establishments in comparison to the result of the 2012 Census increased by 6.1% in Tokyo, the highest growth rate among the prefectures, followed by Miyagi representing a 5.8% increase, Okinawa representing a 5.5% increase (Figure 2, Table 2, Table 3).

Figure 2: Change in the number of persons engaged at privately owned establishments by prefectures (from February 2012 to July 2014)



Note: The 2012 Census covered only privately owned establishments, and excluded establishments of national and local governments.

Table 2: Number of establishments and number of persons engaged by prefectures

Prefectures	Number of establishments	Percentage of Japan's total (%)	Number of persons engaged	Percentage of Japan's total (%)
Japan	5,926,804	100.0	61,788,853	100.0
Hokkaido	252,036	4.3	2,445,372	4.0
Aomori	62,963	1.1	575,797	0.9
Iwate	63,093	1.1	595,288	1.0
Miyagi	106,438	1.8	1,100,860	1.8
Akita	53,593	0.9	465,227	0.8
Yamagata	60,110	1.0	530,727	0.9
Fukushima	93,299	1.6	873,753	1.4
Ibaraki	125,804	2.1	1,321,449	2.1
Tochigi	93,428	1.6	931,021	1.5
Gumma	97,750	1.6	967,945	1.6
Saitama	264,561	4.5	2,760,890	4.5
Chiba	208,949	3.5	2,281,323	3.7
Tokyo	728,710	12.3	9,657,306	15.6
Kanagawa	323,506	5.5	3,725,924	6.0
Niigata	122,378	2.1	1,125,360	1.8
Toyama	56,188	0.9	551,401	0.9
Ishikawa	64,968	1.1	589,321	1.0
Fukui	45,272	0.8	408,503	0.7
Yamanashi	46,293	0.8	400,762	0.6
Nagano	115,539	1.9	1,020,500	1.7
Gifu	106,590	1.8	955,767	1.5
Shizuoka	185,519	3.1	1,857,811	3.0
Aichi	338,644	5.7	3,984,108	6.4
Mie	85,244	1.4	876,974	1.4
Shiga	60,552	1.0	657,735	1.1
Kyoto	127,561	2.2	1,242,107	2.0
Osaka	446,119	7.5	4,729,325	7.7
Hyogo	237,177	4.0	2,386,185	3.9
Nara	51,627	0.9	486,777	0.8
Wakayama	51,459	0.9	420,219	0.7
Tottori	28,556	0.5	260,664	0.4
Shimane	38,306	0.6	329,036	0.5
Okayama	88,332	1.5	884,932	1.4
Hiroshima	138,703	2.3	1,397,102	2.3
Yamaguchi	67,467	1.1	644,204	1.0
Tokushima	40,140	0.7	345,609	0.6
Kagawa	51,340	0.9	481,238	0.8
Ehime	69,844	1.2	627,644	1.0
Kochi	39,343	0.7	322,493	0.5
Fukuoka	232,701	3.9	2,389,165	3.9
Saga	40,450	0.7	387,835	0.6
Nagasaki	67,074	1.1	619,313	1.0
Kumamoto	81,840	1.4	782,561	1.3
Oita	57,778	1.0	532,704	0.9
Miyazaki	56,479	1.0	500,829	0.8
Kagoshima	82,752	1.4	747,966	1.2
Okinawa	70,329	1.2	609,821	1.0

Table 3: Number of privately owned establishments and number of persons engaged by prefectures

Prefectures	2014				2012	
	Number of establishments	Change (%)	Number of persons engaged	Change (%)	Number of establishments	Number of persons engaged
Japan	5,779,072	0.2	57,427,704	2.8	5,768,489	55,837,252
Hokkaido	242,366	▲ 0.0	2,206,038	2.1	242,432	2,159,641
Aomori	60,866	▲ 1.1	508,770	1.1	61,549	503,372
Iwate	60,543	▲ 1.7	536,313	5.2	59,537	509,979
Miyagi	103,505	▲ 5.4	1,010,795	5.8	98,190	955,780
Akita	51,156	▲ 2.2	418,534	▲ 0.1	52,285	418,749
Yamagata	58,292	▲ 1.7	480,627	0.3	59,304	479,223
Fukushima	89,971	0.5	803,372	2.6	89,518	782,816
Ibaraki	122,137	▲ 0.6	1,229,335	1.0	122,835	1,216,659
Tochigi	91,073	▲ 1.3	871,483	0.7	92,263	865,025
Gumma	95,040	▲ 1.6	898,036	2.2	96,546	878,540
Saitama	259,478	0.5	2,577,264	3.4	258,199	2,492,294
Chiba	203,713	1.5	2,103,767	3.0	200,702	2,042,622
Tokyo	720,169	2.6	9,185,292	6.1	701,848	8,655,267
Kanagawa	318,966	1.6	3,502,634	3.9	313,856	3,370,740
Niigata	118,598	▲ 2.0	1,034,596	0.1	120,995	1,033,472
Toyama	54,370	▲ 1.9	510,210	0.6	55,397	507,159
Ishikawa	63,127	▲ 1.6	544,250	1.0	64,173	538,709
Fukui	43,577	▲ 1.3	376,204	1.0	44,160	372,509
Yamanashi	44,736	▲ 2.0	366,543	▲ 0.2	45,636	367,195
Nagano	111,281	▲ 1.0	934,622	1.2	112,369	923,685
Gifu	103,275	▲ 1.6	883,070	0.1	104,946	882,086
Shizuoka	181,777	▲ 1.5	1,739,632	0.2	184,470	1,736,157
Aichi	332,233	0.2	3,757,267	3.3	331,581	3,637,298
Mie	82,325	▲ 0.0	806,988	1.4	82,365	795,969
Shiga	58,507	0.8	604,553	2.3	58,057	590,842
Kyoto	124,811	▲ 0.9	1,153,495	3.1	125,948	1,118,404
Osaka	440,705	▲ 0.3	4,487,792	3.5	442,249	4,334,776
Hyogo	231,708	0.3	2,215,370	1.9	231,113	2,173,594
Nara	49,838	0.9	442,684	3.5	49,409	427,579
Wakayama	49,530	▲ 3.1	378,487	0.5	51,133	376,733
Tottori	27,204	▲ 1.0	230,465	1.6	27,492	226,944
Shimane	36,441	▲ 2.1	292,310	0.1	37,225	292,056
Okayama	85,510	▲ 0.4	823,920	2.3	85,833	805,627
Hiroshima	135,196	▲ 0.1	1,296,824	0.7	135,296	1,287,533
Yamaguchi	64,842	▲ 1.7	586,263	0.3	65,985	584,608
Tokushima	38,382	▲ 2.1	312,289	2.0	39,217	306,064
Kagawa	49,569	▲ 1.0	437,572	2.6	50,047	426,402
Ehime	67,079	▲ 2.1	573,320	▲ 0.6	68,510	576,727
Kochi	37,607	▲ 2.0	284,802	1.1	38,378	281,772
Fukuoka	228,345	1.6	2,237,808	2.9	224,833	2,174,722
Saga	39,000	▲ 0.3	353,609	1.1	39,101	349,694
Nagasaki	64,853	▲ 0.9	559,425	1.4	65,467	551,755
Kumamoto	79,219	0.0	709,545	1.1	79,219	701,614
Oita	55,881	▲ 0.7	487,503	0.5	56,303	485,108
Miyazaki	54,577	▲ 0.7	453,108	0.6	54,955	450,481
Kagoshima	79,577	▲ 0.9	677,846	0.5	80,279	674,469
Okinawa	68,117	1.2	543,072	5.5	67,284	514,802

Note: The 2012 Census covered only privately owned establishments, and excluded establishments of national and local governments.

### 3. Number of establishments and number of persons engaged by industrial classification

#### (1) Number of establishments

By industrial divisions, “wholesale and retail trade” represents the largest number of establishments at 1,407,414 (24.7% of all industries), followed by “accommodations, eating and drinking services” representing 728,027 establishments (12.8%), “construction” representing 515,080 establishments (9.1%).

In terms of proportions in privately owned establishments in comparison to the result of the 2012 Census, the proportion of “medical, health care and welfare” substantially rose from 6.6% to 7.6% (Table 4).

#### (2) Number of persons engaged

By industrial divisions, “wholesale and retail trade” represents the largest number of persons engaged at 12,032,863 (19.5% of all industries), followed by “manufacturing” representing 9,188,932 (14.9%), “medical, health care and welfare” representing 7,932,400 (12.8%). These top three industries account for slightly below 50% of all industries.

In terms of proportions in privately owned establishments in comparison to the result of the 2012 Census, the proportion of “medical, health care and welfare” substantially rose from 11.1% to 12.5% (Table 4).

Table 4: Number of establishments and number of persons engaged by industrial divisions

Industrial divisions	2014								2012 (Privately owned)			
	Total				Privately owned establishments				Number of establishments	Proportion of the total (%)	Number of persons engaged	Proportion of the total (%)
	Number of establishments	Proportion of the total (%)	Number of persons engaged	Proportion of the total (%)	Number of establishments	Proportion of the total (%)	Number of persons engaged	Proportion of the total (%)				
Total	5,689,366	100.0	61,788,853	100.0	5,541,634	100.0	57,427,704	100.0	5,453,635	100.0	55,837,252	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (excluding individual proprietors)	34,182	0.6	363,981	0.6	32,822	0.6	354,455	0.6	30,717	0.6	356,215	0.6
Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel	1,983	0.0	19,916	0.0	1,980	0.0	19,894	0.0	2,286	0.0	21,427	0.0
Construction	515,080	9.1	3,791,607	6.1	515,079	9.3	3,791,583	6.6	525,457	9.6	3,876,621	6.9
Manufacturing	487,191	8.6	9,188,932	14.9	487,061	8.8	9,188,125	16.0	493,380	9.0	9,247,717	16.6
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	8,642	0.2	279,215	0.5	4,506	0.1	196,848	0.3	3,935	0.1	201,426	0.4
Information and communications	66,309	1.2	1,631,128	2.6	66,236	1.2	1,630,679	2.8	67,204	1.2	1,627,310	2.9
Transport and postal services	134,954	2.4	3,284,028	5.3	134,118	2.4	3,248,284	5.7	135,468	2.5	3,301,682	5.9
Wholesale and retail trade	1,407,414	24.7	12,032,863	19.5	1,407,235	25.4	12,031,345	21.0	1,405,021	25.8	11,746,468	21.0
Finance and insurance	87,088	1.5	1,513,397	2.4	87,015	1.6	1,512,904	2.6	88,831	1.6	1,589,449	2.8
Real estate and goods rental and leasing	385,072	6.8	1,496,139	2.4	384,240	6.9	1,491,725	2.6	379,719	7.0	1,473,840	2.6
Scientific research, professional and technical services	232,305	4.1	1,891,364	3.1	228,411	4.1	1,786,708	3.1	219,470	4.0	1,663,790	3.0
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	728,027	12.8	5,520,648	8.9	725,090	13.1	5,489,571	9.6	711,733	13.1	5,420,832	9.7
Living-related and personal services and amusement services	490,081	8.6	2,540,029	4.1	486,006	8.8	2,508,495	4.4	480,617	8.8	2,545,797	4.6
Education, learning support	224,081	3.9	3,142,070	5.1	169,956	3.1	1,802,787	3.1	161,287	3.0	1,721,559	3.1
Medical, health care and welfare	446,890	7.9	7,932,400	12.8	418,640	7.6	7,191,248	12.5	358,997	6.6	6,178,938	11.1
Compound services	34,876	0.6	518,812	0.8	34,848	0.6	518,722	0.9	33,357	0.6	342,426	0.6
Services, n.e.c.	365,457	6.4	4,745,745	7.7	358,391	6.5	4,664,331	8.1	356,156	6.5	4,521,755	8.1
Government, except elsewhere classified	39,734	0.7	1,896,579	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note 1: The “number of establishments” by industries was tallied only with establishments for which figures on necessary items were acquired (for the total establishments, see Table 1).

Note 2: The 2012 Census covered only privately owned establishments, and excluded establishments of national and local governments.

(3) Proportions of males and females in the number of persons engaged

In terms of the number of persons engaged by genders by industrial divisions, males in “manufacturing” represent the largest proportion at 6,430,741 males, followed by “wholesale and retail trade” representing 6,168,435 males, “construction” representing 3,116,346 males. In terms of female persons engaged, “wholesale and retail trade” represents the largest proportion at 5,849,222 females, followed by “medical, health care and welfare” representing 5,838,675 females, “accommodations, eating and drinking services” representing 3,274,052 females.

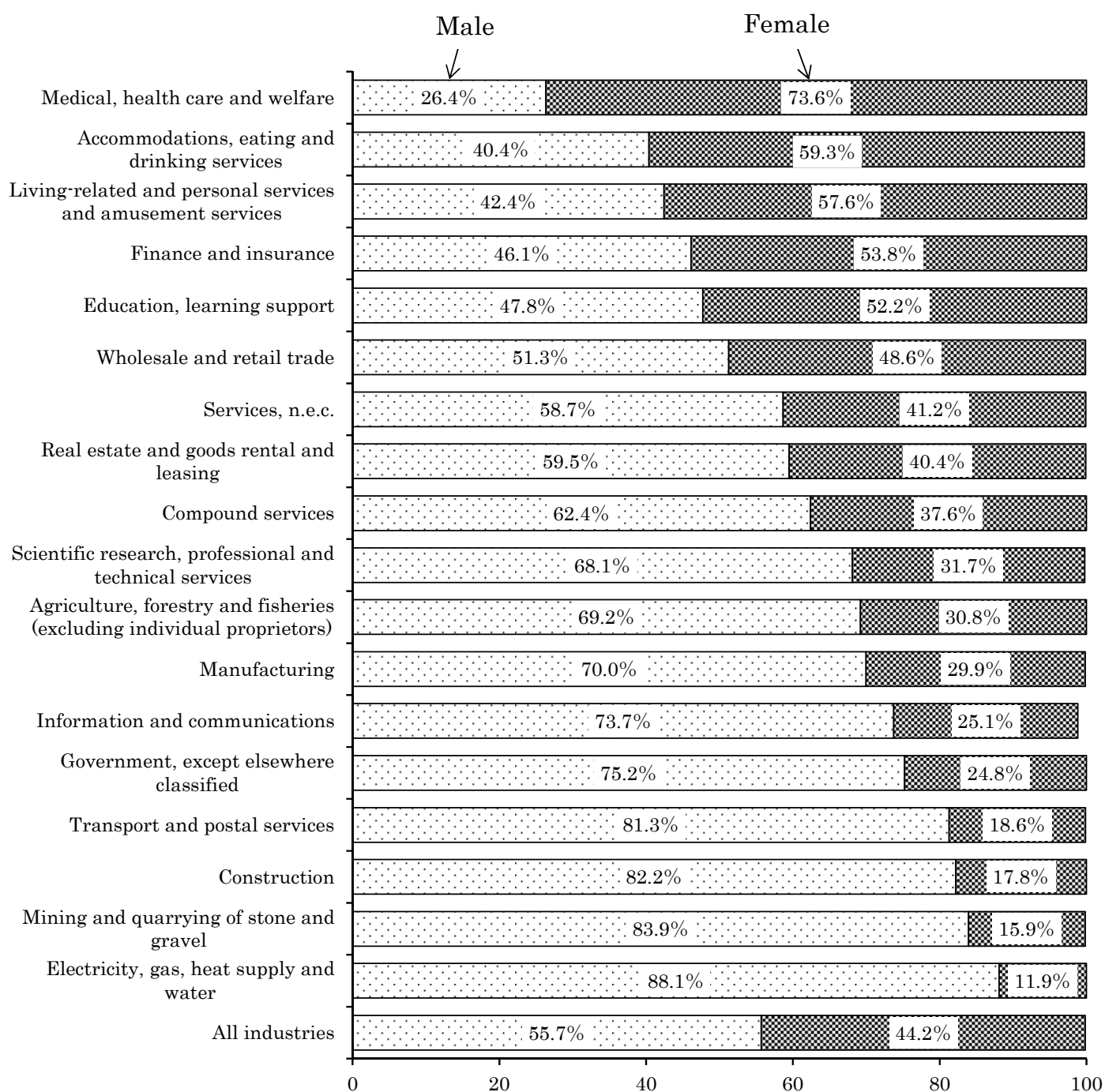
In terms of proportions of male and female persons engaged, the proportion of males is high in “electricity, gas, heat supply and water” (88.1%), “mining and quarrying of stone and gravel” (83.9%), “construction” (82.2%). The proportion of females is high in “medical, health care and welfare” (73.6%), “accommodations, eating and drinking services” (59.3%), “living-related and personal services and amusement services” (57.6%) (Table 5, Figure 3).

Table 5: Numbers and proportions of persons engaged by industrial divisions and by genders

Industrial divisions	Total					Privately owned establishments				
	Number of persons engaged			Proportion		Number of persons engaged			Proportion	
	Total	Male	Female	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total	Male	Female	Male (%)	Female (%)
Total	61,788,853	34,411,741	27,291,783	55.7	44.2	57,427,704	31,939,449	25,402,926	55.6	44.2
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (excluding individual proprietors)	363,981	251,910	112,041	69.2	30.8	354,455	243,944	110,481	68.8	31.2
Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel	19,916	16,718	3,167	83.9	15.9	19,894	16,701	3,162	83.9	15.9
Construction	3,791,607	3,116,346	673,422	82.2	17.8	3,791,583	3,116,324	673,420	82.2	17.8
Manufacturing	9,188,932	6,430,741	2,743,975	70.0	29.9	9,188,125	6,430,307	2,743,602	70.0	29.9
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	279,215	245,948	33,257	88.1	11.9	196,848	174,253	22,585	88.5	11.5
Information and communications	1,631,128	1,202,918	409,401	73.7	25.1	1,630,679	1,202,598	409,272	73.7	25.1
Transport and postal services	3,284,028	2,669,571	610,790	81.3	18.6	3,248,284	2,636,126	608,491	81.2	18.7
Wholesale and retail trade	12,032,863	6,168,435	5,849,222	51.3	48.6	12,031,345	6,168,008	5,848,131	51.3	48.6
Finance and insurance	1,513,397	698,245	814,258	46.1	53.8	1,512,904	697,893	814,117	46.1	53.8
Real estate and goods rental and leasing	1,496,139	889,929	604,823	59.5	40.4	1,491,725	886,499	603,839	59.4	40.5
Scientific research, professional and technical services	1,891,364	1,287,878	599,690	68.1	31.7	1,786,708	1,206,825	576,087	67.5	32.2
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	5,520,648	2,229,857	3,274,052	40.4	59.3	5,489,571	2,222,082	3,250,750	40.5	59.2
Living-related and personal services and amusement services	2,540,029	1,077,853	1,461,892	42.4	57.6	2,508,495	1,060,179	1,448,032	42.3	57.7
Education, learning support	3,142,070	1,500,406	1,641,139	47.8	52.2	1,802,787	896,266	905,996	49.7	50.3
Medical, health care and welfare	7,932,400	2,090,311	5,838,675	26.4	73.6	7,191,248	1,940,528	5,247,306	27.0	73.0
Compound services	518,812	323,719	195,063	62.4	37.6	518,722	323,696	194,996	62.4	37.6
Services, n.e.c.	4,745,745	2,784,123	1,957,170	58.7	41.2	4,664,331	2,717,220	1,942,659	58.3	41.6
Government, except elsewhere classified	1,896,579	1,426,833	469,746	75.2	24.8	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Since the total number includes persons engaged with unknown genders, the sum of males and females may not be consistent with the total number.

Figure 3: Proportions of persons engaged by industrial divisions and by genders



Note: Since the total number includes persons engaged with unknown genders, the sum of males and females may not be consistent with the total number.



(4) Number of establishments per 1,000 people by prefectures

In terms of the number of establishments per 1,000 people of population (\*) by industrial groups, Shizuoka represents the largest number in “motor vehicles, parts and accessories,” Nagano in “hotels,” Kagawa in “Soba and Udon (Japanese noodles) restaurants” and Yamanashi in “Sushi bars.”

(\*) The population is based on “Population Estimates (as of October 1, 2014)”

(Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications).

Table 6: Number of establishments per 1,000 people of population by industrial groups (top ten prefectures)

<Motor vehicles, parts and accessories>

Ranking	Prefectures	Number of establishments per 1,000 people of population	Number of establishments	Population (1,000 people)
	Japan	0.10	13,205	127,083
1	Shizuoka	0.46	1,715	3,705
2	Gumma	0.43	855	1,976
3	Aichi	0.36	2,649	7,455
4	Tochigi	0.21	423	1,980
5	Gifu	0.21	431	2,041
6	Mie	0.20	367	1,825
7	Nagano	0.17	353	2,109
8	Yamanashi	0.14	118	841
9	Saitama	0.14	1,006	7,239
10	Okayama	0.12	236	1,924

<Hotels>

Ranking	Prefectures	Number of establishments per 1,000 people of population	Number of establishments	Population (1,000 people)
	Japan	0.33	41,749	127,083
1	Nagano	1.63	3,432	2,109
2	Yamanashi	1.25	1,049	841
3	Fukui	0.92	730	790
4	Niigata	0.72	1,668	2,313
5	Fukushima	0.69	1,328	1,935
6	Oita	0.68	795	1,171
7	Okinawa	0.67	953	1,421
8	Shimane	0.67	467	697
9	Yamagata	0.64	720	1,131
10	Shizuoka	0.61	2,266	3,705

<Soba and Udon (Japanese noodles) restaurants>

Ranking	Prefectures	Number of establishments per 1,000 people of population	Number of establishments	Population (1,000 people)
	Japan	0.24	31,114	127,083
1	Kagawa	0.59	581	981
2	Gumma	0.47	925	1,976
3	Tochigi	0.43	861	1,980
4	Yamanashi	0.43	364	841
5	Nagano	0.39	824	2,109
6	Yamagata	0.38	434	1,131
7	Tokyo	0.36	4,806	13,390
8	Fukui	0.34	272	790
9	Tokushima	0.34	260	764
10	Saitama	0.31	2,249	7,239

<Sushi bars>

Ranking	Prefectures	Number of establishments per 1,000 people of population	Number of establishments	Population (1,000 people)
	Japan	0.19	24,069	127,083
1	Yamanashi	0.30	255	841
2	Ishikawa	0.30	346	1,156
3	Tokyo	0.27	3,620	13,390
4	Fukui	0.23	183	790
5	Shizuoka	0.23	850	3,705
6	Toyama	0.23	244	1,070
7	Hokkaido	0.23	1,229	5,400
8	Niigata	0.22	517	2,313
9	Nagasaki	0.22	302	1,386
10	Akita	0.22	224	1,037

In addition, Hiroshima represents the largest number in “Okonomiyaki, Yakisoba and Takoyaki (Japanese snacks) shops,” Akita in “hair-dressing and beauty salon,” Wakayama in “clinics of medical practitioners” and Shimane in “day care short stay services for the aged” (Table 6).

<Okonomiyaki, Yakisoba and Takoyaki (Japanese snacks) shops >

Ranking	Prefectures	Number of establishments per 1,000 people of population	Number of establishments	Population (1,000 people)
	Japan	0.13	16,551	127,083
1	Hiroshima	0.58	1,656	2,833
2	Hyogo	0.35	1,947	5,541
3	Osaka	0.32	2,850	8,836
4	Tokushima	0.30	232	764
5	Kochi	0.28	210	738
6	Kyoto	0.23	609	2,610
7	Okayama	0.23	433	1,924
8	Wakayama	0.22	211	971
9	Ehime	0.22	303	1,395
10	Nara	0.19	259	1,376

<Hair-dressing and beauty salon>

Ranking	Prefectures	Number of establishments per 1,000 people of population	Number of establishments	Population (1,000 people)
	Japan	1.38	175,488	127,083
1	Akita	2.30	2,382	1,037
2	Yamagata	2.12	2,400	1,131
3	Kochi	2.04	1,507	738
4	Tokushima	1.97	1,503	764
5	Miyazaki	1.94	2,165	1,114
6	Shimane	1.89	1,320	697
7	Aomori	1.89	2,497	1,321
8	Tottori	1.88	1,080	574
9	Niigata	1.86	4,312	2,313
10	Fukui	1.82	1,441	790

<Clinics of medical practitioners>

Ranking	Prefectures	Number of establishments per 1,000 people of population	Number of establishments	Population (1,000 people)
	Japan	0.67	85,773	127,083
1	Wakayama	0.96	930	971
2	Nagasaki	0.87	1,200	1,386
3	Kyoto	0.84	2,203	2,610
4	Osaka	0.84	7,457	8,836
5	Tokushima	0.84	642	764
6	Tokyo	0.82	10,949	13,390
7	Hiroshima	0.81	2,288	2,833
8	Hyogo	0.80	4,446	5,541
9	Shimane	0.78	543	697
10	Yamaguchi	0.77	1,089	1,408

<Day care short stay services for the aged>

Ranking	Prefectures	Number of establishments per 1,000 people of population	Number of establishments	Population (1,000 people)
	Japan	0.25	32,018	127,083
1	Shimane	0.44	307	697
2	Tottori	0.43	247	574
3	Akita	0.43	441	1,037
4	Saga	0.41	345	835
5	Miyazaki	0.41	456	1,114
6	Kochi	0.40	292	738
7	Yamanashi	0.38	320	841
8	Okinawa	0.38	538	1,421
9	Iwate	0.37	474	1,284
10	Yamaguchi	0.35	497	1,408

(5) Number of establishments and number of persons engaged by municipalities

In terms of the proportion of establishments in municipalities each with the number of persons engaged being 10,000 or more to all industries by industrial divisions, the proportion is high in Tsubame-shi, Niigata in “manufacturing,” Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo in “information and communications” and “scientific research, professional and technical services,” and Hakone-machi, Kanagawa in “accommodations, eating and drinking services” (Table 7).

Table 7: Proportion of establishments in municipalities each with the number of persons engaged being 10,000 or more to all industries by industrial divisions (top five municipalities)

<Manufacturing>

Ranking	Municipalities	Number of establishments	Manufacturing	Proportion of establishments to all industries (%)
1	Tsubame-shi, Niigata	5,816	2,061	35.4
2	Kumiyama-cho, Kyoto	1,635	562	34.4
3	Kyotango-shi, Kyoto	4,511	1,471	32.6
4	Yashio-shi, Saitama	4,548	1,430	31.4
5	Sabae-shi, Fukui	3,643	1,090	29.9

<Information and communications>

Ranking	Municipalities	Number of establishments	Information and communications	Proportion of establishments to all industries (%)
1	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	34,250	2,863	8.4
2	Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	28,613	2,353	8.2
3	Minato-ku, Tokyo	39,375	3,185	8.1
4	Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	33,602	2,138	6.4
5	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	37,869	2,365	6.2

<Scientific research, professional and technical service>

Ranking	Municipalities	Number of establishments	Scientific research, professional and technical service	Proportion of establishments to all industries (%)
1	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	34,250	5,238	15.3
2	Kita-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka	27,569	3,619	13.1
3	Minato-ku, Tokyo	39,375	4,961	12.6
4	Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka	32,968	3,981	12.1
5	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	37,869	4,289	11.3

<Accommodations, eating and drinking services>

Ranking	Municipalities	Number of establishments	Accommodations, eating and drinking services	Proportion of establishments to all industries (%)
1	Hakone-machi, Kanagawa	1,482	622	42.0
2	Higashiyama-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto	4,490	1,606	35.8
3	Fujikawaguchiko-machi, Yamanashi	1,673	515	30.8
4	Karuizawa-machi, Nagano	1,704	506	29.7
5	Nasu-machi, Tochigi	1,643	460	28.0

In terms of the proportion of persons engaged, the proportion in Kosai-shi, Shizuoka is the highest in “manufacturing,” Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo in “information and communications,” Haga-machi, Tochigi in “scientific research, professional and technical service,” and Hakone-machi, Kanagawa in “accommodations, eating and drinking services” (Table 8).

Table 8: Proportion of persons engaged in municipalities each with the number of persons engaged being 10,000 or more to all industries by industrial divisions (top five municipalities)

<Manufacturing>

Ranking	Municipalities	Number of persons engaged	Manufacturing	Proportion of persons engaged to all industries (%)
1	Kosai-shi, Shizuoka	37,385	22,733	60.8
2	Ryuo-cho, Shiga	12,619	7,328	58.1
3	Inabe-shi, Mie	28,390	15,772	55.6
4	Kota-cho, Aichi	19,880	11,023	55.4
5	Oguchi-cho, Aichi	25,003	13,446	53.8

<Information and communications>

Ranking	Municipalities	Number of persons engaged	Information and communications	Proportion of persons engaged to all industries (%)
1	Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo	412,700	74,558	18.1
2	Minato-ku, Tokyo	1,014,842	180,868	17.8
3	Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	503,767	75,873	15.1
4	Nakahara-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa	107,705	16,126	15.0
5	Koto-ku, Tokyo	375,745	53,610	14.3

<Scientific research, professional and technical service>

Ranking	Municipalities	Number of persons engaged	Scientific research, professional and technical service	Proportion of persons engaged to all industries (%)
1	Haga-machi, Tochigi	24,024	12,951	53.9
2	Takanezawa-machi, Tochigi	10,285	2,641	25.7
3	Tokai-mura, Ibaraki	17,881	3,919	21.9
4	Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki	128,858	22,601	17.5
5	Wako-shi, Saitama	28,239	4,638	16.4

<Accommodations, eating and drinking services>

Ranking	Municipalities	Number of persons engaged	Accommodations, eating and drinking services	Proportion of persons engaged to all industries (%)
1	Hakone-machi, Kanagawa	14,756	8,000	54.2
2	Toba-shi, Mie	10,694	3,728	34.9
3	Karuizawa-machi, Nagano	13,159	4,488	34.1
4	Higashiyama-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto	34,369	11,545	33.6
5	Atami-shi, Shizuoka	21,537	6,417	29.8

#### 4. Number of persons engaged by statuses in employment

##### (1) Number of persons engaged

In terms of the number of persons engaged by statuses in employment, the number of “employees” (\*) is 55,498,485 (89.8% of all persons engaged), “paid directors” 3,663,152 (5.9%), and “individual proprietors/unpaid family workers” 2,627,216 (4.3%) (Table 9).

(\*) The number of “employees” is the sum of “regular employees” and “temporary employees.”

##### (2) Number of employees

“Employees” are divided into “full-time employees or full-time staff” numbering 33,472,571 people (60.3% of all employees), and “employees other than full-time employees or full-time staff” (\*) numbering 22,025,914 (39.7%).

As for privately owned establishments in comparison to the result of the 2012 Census, the proportion of “full-time employees or full-time staff” increased from 58.5% to 58.9%, while that of “employees other than full-time employees or full-time staff” decreased from 41.5% to 41.1% (Table 9, Table 10, Figure 4).

(\*) The number of “employees other than full-time employees or full-time staff” is the sum of “(those) other than full-time employees or full-time staff” and “temporary employees.”

Table 9: Number of persons engaged by statuses in employment

Status in employment	2014				2012 (Privately owned)	
	Number of persons engaged	Proportion of the total (%)	Privately owned establishments	Proportion of the total (%)	Number of persons engaged	Proportion of the total (%)
Total	61,788,853	100.0	57,427,704	100.0	55,837,252	100.0
Individual proprietors/unpaid family workers	2,627,216	4.3	2,627,216	4.6	2,835,272	5.1
Paid directors	3,663,152	5.9	3,663,152	6.4	3,837,313	6.9
Employees	55,498,485	89.8	51,137,336	89.0	49,164,667	88.0
Regular employees	52,935,178	85.7	48,684,580	84.8	46,102,066	82.6
Full-time employees or full-time staff	33,472,571	54.2	30,133,399	52.5	28,768,804	51.5
Other than full-time employees or full-time staff	19,462,607	31.5	18,551,181	32.3	17,333,262	31.0
Temporary employees	2,563,307	4.1	2,452,756	4.3	3,062,601	5.5

Note: The 2012 Census covered only privately owned establishments, and excluded establishments of national and local governments.

(3) Full-time employees or full-time staff, and employees other than full-time employees or full-time staff

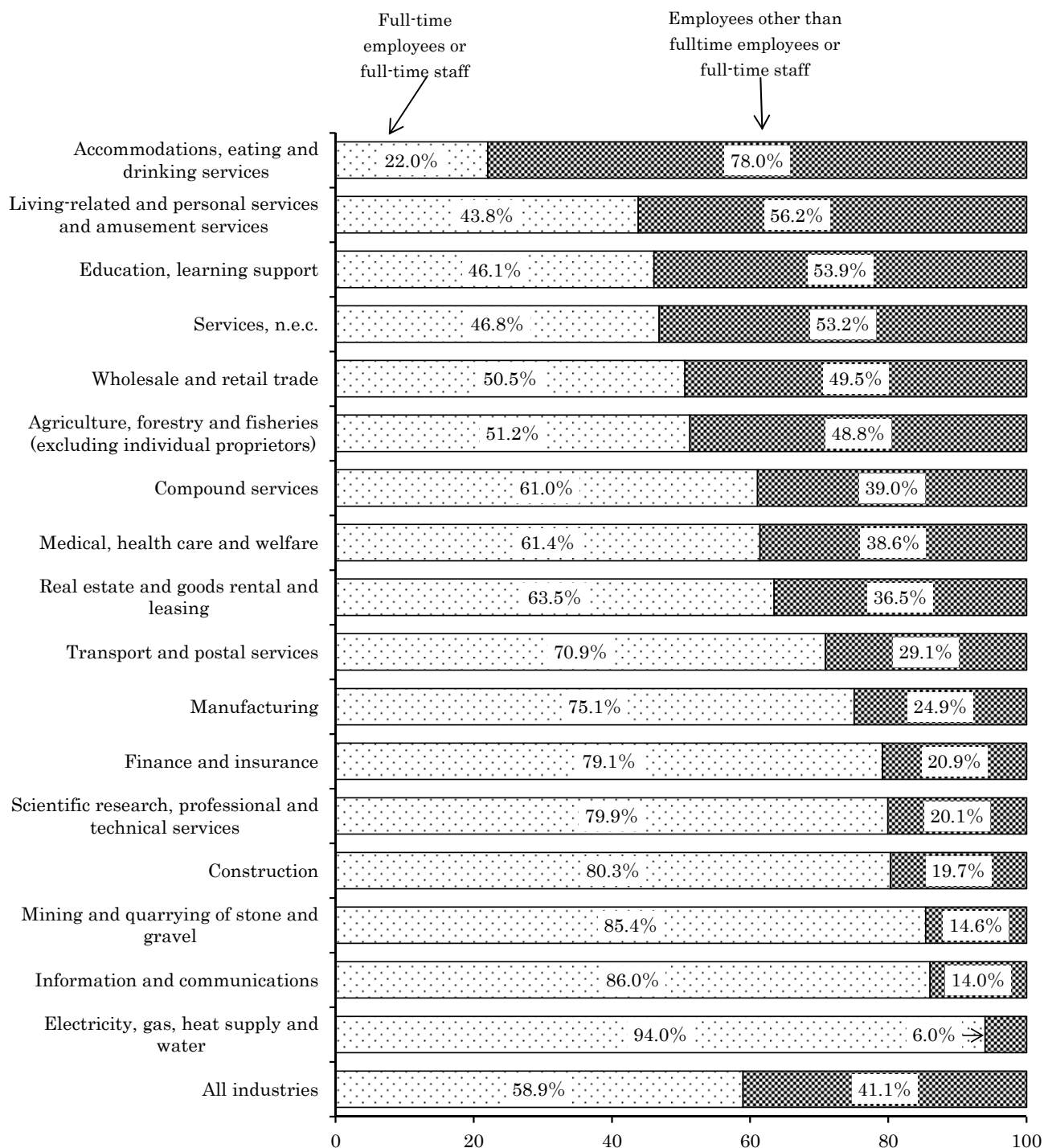
In terms of the proportion of “full-time employees or full-time staff” to employees at privately owned establishments by industrial divisions, “electricity, gas, heat supply and water” represents the largest proportion at 94.0%, followed by “information and communications” at 86.0%, “mining and quarrying of stone and gravel” at 85.4%. As for “employees other than full-time employees or full-time staff,” the proportion of those in “accommodations, eating and drinking services” is the highest at 78.0%, followed by “living-related and personal services and amusement services” at 56.2%, “education, learning support” at 53.9% (Table 10, Figure 4).

Table 10: Number of employees by industrial divisions (privately owned establishments)

Industrial divisions	2014				2012			
	Full-time employees or full-time staff	Employees other than full-time employees or full-time staff	Proportion of employees to all employees by industries (%)		Full-time employees or full-time staff	Employees other than full-time employees or full-time staff	Proportion of employees to all employees by industries (%)	
			Full-time employees or full-time staff	Employees other than full-time employees or full-time staff			Full-time employees or full-time staff	Employees other than full-time employees or full-time staff
Total	30,133,399	21,003,937	58.9	41.1	28,768,804	20,395,863	58.5	41.5
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (excluding individual proprietors)	146,294	139,186	51.2	48.8	133,470	149,302	47.2	52.8
Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel	14,424	2,467	85.4	14.6	14,746	2,948	83.3	16.7
Construction	2,427,922	595,769	80.3	19.7	2,353,665	702,344	77.0	23.0
Manufacturing	6,339,750	2,106,496	75.1	24.9	6,345,380	2,116,707	75.0	25.0
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	182,174	11,603	94.0	6.0	183,363	15,191	92.3	7.7
Information and communications	1,328,815	215,748	86.0	14.0	1,285,818	250,486	83.7	16.3
Transport and postal services	2,204,595	906,135	70.9	29.1	2,227,057	925,243	70.6	29.4
Wholesale and retail trade	5,340,113	5,225,520	50.5	49.5	5,084,354	5,069,989	50.1	49.9
Finance and insurance	1,147,610	302,344	79.1	20.9	1,217,464	301,882	80.1	19.9
Real estate and goods rental and leasing	626,793	360,757	63.5	36.5	585,975	349,532	62.6	37.4
Scientific research, professional and technical services	1,200,907	301,786	79.9	20.1	1,091,973	283,236	79.4	20.6
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	1,048,236	3,712,227	22.0	78.0	1,003,117	3,646,974	21.6	78.4
Living-related and personal services and amusement services	885,256	1,135,508	43.8	56.2	887,257	1,147,879	43.6	56.4
Education, learning support	763,455	893,588	46.1	53.9	730,585	842,801	46.4	53.6
Medical, health care and welfare	4,159,206	2,613,875	61.4	38.6	3,491,309	2,281,890	60.5	39.5
Compound services	306,553	195,650	61.0	39.0	235,254	87,362	72.9	27.1
Services, n.e.c.	2,011,296	2,285,278	46.8	53.2	1,898,017	2,222,097	46.1	53.9

Note: The 2012 Census covered only privately owned establishments, and excluded establishments of national and local governments.

Figure 4: Proportions of full-time employees or full-time staff, and employees other than full-time employees or full-time staff, by industrial divisions (privately owned establishments)



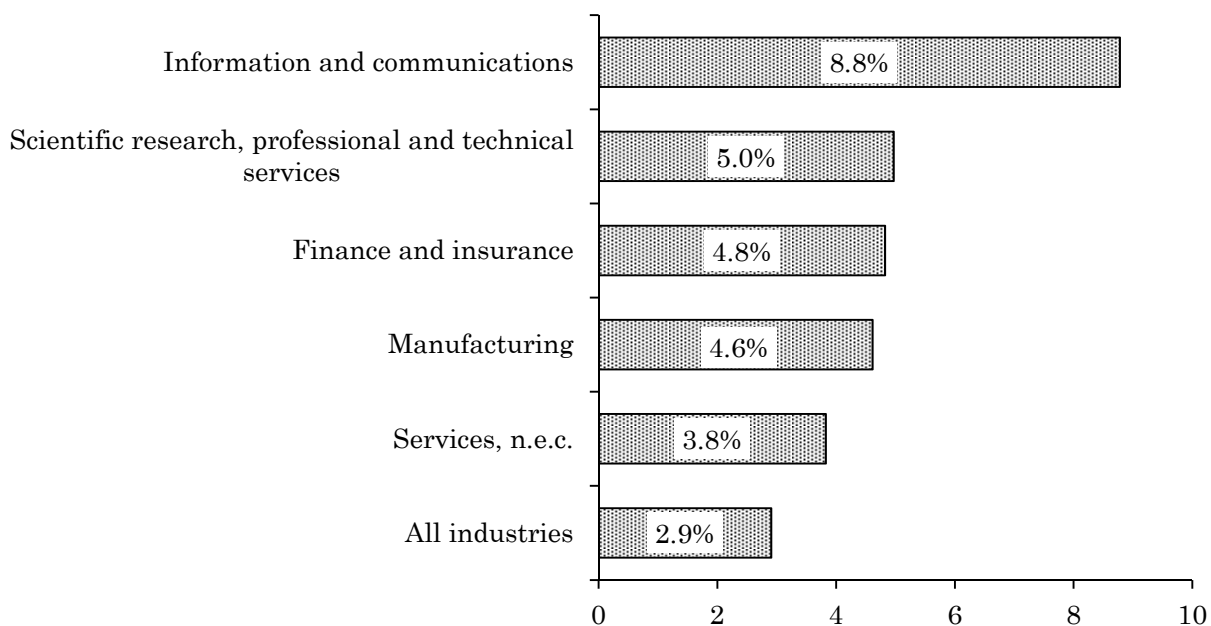
(4) Loaned or dispatched employees

The proportion of loaned or dispatched employees at privately owned establishments to the number of persons working at the location (\*) is 2.9%.

By industrial divisions, “information and communications” represents the largest proportion at 8.8%, followed by “scientific research, professional and technical services” representing 5.0%, “finance and insurance” representing 4.8% (Figure 5).

(\*) Number calculated by subtracting “those loaned or dispatched to the outside” from “persons engaged,” and adding “those loaned or dispatched from the outside.”

Figure 5: Proportion of loaned or dispatched employees to persons working at the location by industrial divisions (privately owned establishments) (top five industries)





5. Number of establishments and number of persons engaged by sizes of persons engaged at establishments

(1) Number of establishments

In terms of the number of establishments by sizes of persons engaged at establishments for privately owned establishments, “1 to 4 persons” represents the largest number at 3,225,428 establishments (58.2% of all establishments), followed by “5 to 9 persons” at 1,090,283 establishments (19.7%), “10 to 19 persons” at 650,018 establishments (11.7%), indicating that establishments having less than 10 persons engaged account for approximately 80% of all establishments (Table 11).

(2) Number of persons engaged

In terms of the number of persons engaged by sizes of persons engaged at establishments, “10 to 19 persons” is the largest at 8,758,990 (15.3% of all persons engaged), and persons engaged at establishments having 10 or more persons engaged account for approximately 80% of all persons engaged (Table 11).

Table 11: Number of privately owned establishments and number of persons engaged by sizes of persons engaged at establishments

Size of persons engaged at establishment	Number of establishments	Proportion	Number of persons engaged	Proportion
		of the total (%)		of the total (%)
Total	5,541,634	100.0	57,427,704	100.0
1 to 4 persons	3,225,428	58.2	6,897,835	12.0
5 to 9 persons	1,090,283	19.7	7,137,319	12.4
10 to 19 persons	650,018	11.7	8,758,990	15.3
20 to 29 persons	230,983	4.2	5,483,081	9.5
30 to 49 persons	161,096	2.9	6,052,377	10.5
50 to 99 persons	101,321	1.8	6,913,604	12.0
100 to 199 persons	38,678	0.7	5,243,560	9.1
200 to 299 persons	10,387	0.2	2,508,010	4.4
300 persons and over	12,247	0.2	8,432,928	14.7
Loaned or dispatched employees only	21,193	0.4	-	-

Note: “Number of establishments” by sizes of persons engaged at establishment was tallied based on only establishments for which values of the necessary items were obtained (for the total number of establishments, see Table 1).

## 6. Changing trend

### (1) Number of establishments by industrial classification

In terms of the number of privately owned establishments by changing trend, the number of newly established establishments is 1,022,701, and the proportion of newly established establishments to privately owned establishments is 17.7%. The number of closed establishments is 1,012,118.

In terms of the proportion of newly established establishments by industrial divisions, “information and communications” represent the largest proportion at 24.6%, followed by “medical, health care and welfare” at 24.1%, “electricity, gas, heat supply and water” at 21.3% (Table 12, Table 13).

Table 12: Number of privately owned establishments and number of persons engaged by changing trend

	Total	Continued establishments		Newly established establishments		Closed establishments
			Percentage of total (%)		Percentage of total (%)	
Number of establishments	5,779,072	4,756,371	82.3	1,022,701	17.7	1,012,118
Number of persons engaged	57,427,704	46,969,669	81.8	10,458,035	18.2	8,607,748

Table 13: Number of privately owned establishments by industrial divisions and by changing trend

Industrial divisions	Total	Continued establishments		Newly established establishments		Closed establishments
			Percentage of total (%)		Percentage of total (%)	
Total	5,541,634	4,681,672	84.5	859,962	15.5	872,366
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (excluding individual proprietors)	32,822	27,065	82.5	5,757	17.5	3,828
Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel	1,980	1,734	87.6	246	12.4	270
Construction	515,079	461,017	89.5	54,062	10.5	68,232
Manufacturing	487,061	445,967	91.6	41,094	8.4	65,158
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	4,506	3,546	78.7	960	21.3	457
Information and communications	66,236	49,916	75.4	16,320	24.6	16,195
Transport and postal services	134,118	111,111	82.8	23,007	17.2	25,208
Wholesale and retail trade	1,407,235	1,192,880	84.8	214,355	15.2	252,713
Finance and insurance	87,015	70,472	81.0	16,543	19.0	16,235
Real estate and goods rental and leasing	384,240	338,540	88.1	45,700	11.9	50,486
Scientific research, professional and technical services	228,411	188,013	82.3	40,398	17.7	37,491
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	725,090	584,066	80.6	141,024	19.4	144,631
Living-related and personal services and amusement services	486,006	417,718	85.9	68,288	14.1	67,852
Education, learning support	169,956	136,023	80.0	33,933	20.0	29,040
Medical, health care and welfare	418,640	317,870	75.9	100,770	24.1	46,237
Compound services	34,848	33,517	96.2	1,331	3.8	1,544
Services, n.e.c.	358,391	302,217	84.3	56,174	15.7	46,789

Note : The “number of establishments” by industries was tallied only with establishments for which figures on necessary items were acquired (for the total number of establishments, see Table 12).

(2) Number of establishments by prefectures

In terms of the proportion of newly established establishments by prefectures, Tokyo represents the largest proportion at 24.3%, followed by Miyagi at 21.2%, Kanagawa at 20.4% (Table 14).

Table 14: Number of privately owned establishments by prefectures and by changing trend

Prefectures	Total	Continued establishments		Newly established establishments		Closed establishments
			Percentage of total (%)		Percentage of total (%)	
Japan	5,779,072	4,756,371	82.3	1,022,701	17.7	1,012,118
Hokkaido	242,366	199,570	82.3	42,796	17.7	42,862
Aomori	60,866	52,063	85.5	8,803	14.5	9,486
Iwate	60,543	50,456	83.3	10,087	16.7	9,081
Miyagi	103,505	81,547	78.8	21,958	21.2	16,643
Akita	51,156	44,535	87.1	6,621	12.9	7,750
Yamagata	58,292	51,380	88.1	6,912	11.9	7,924
Fukushima	89,971	76,796	85.4	13,175	14.6	12,722
Ibaraki	122,137	104,836	85.8	17,301	14.2	17,999
Tochigi	91,073	78,033	85.7	13,040	14.3	14,230
Gumma	95,040	81,655	85.9	13,385	14.1	14,891
Saitama	259,478	213,347	82.2	46,131	17.8	44,852
Chiba	203,713	166,516	81.7	37,197	18.3	34,186
Tokyo	720,169	544,939	75.7	175,230	24.3	156,909
Kanagawa	318,966	254,030	79.6	64,936	20.4	59,826
Niigata	118,598	103,303	87.1	15,295	12.9	17,692
Toyama	54,370	47,156	86.7	7,214	13.3	8,241
Ishikawa	63,127	54,087	85.7	9,040	14.3	10,086
Fukui	43,577	37,848	86.9	5,729	13.1	6,312
Yamanashi	44,736	38,929	87.0	5,807	13.0	6,707
Nagano	111,281	95,445	85.8	15,836	14.2	16,924
Gifu	103,275	89,265	86.4	14,010	13.6	15,681
Shizuoka	181,777	154,199	84.8	27,578	15.2	30,271
Aichi	332,233	273,673	82.4	58,560	17.6	57,908
Mie	82,325	70,499	85.6	11,826	14.4	11,866
Shiga	58,507	48,903	83.6	9,604	16.4	9,154
Kyoto	124,811	103,813	83.2	20,998	16.8	22,135
Osaka	440,705	352,251	79.9	88,454	20.1	89,998
Hyogo	231,708	189,724	81.9	41,984	18.1	41,389
Nara	49,838	41,266	82.8	8,572	17.2	8,143
Wakayama	49,530	43,467	87.8	6,063	12.2	7,666
Tottori	27,204	23,060	84.8	4,144	15.2	4,432
Shimane	36,441	31,616	86.8	4,825	13.2	5,609
Okayama	85,510	72,331	84.6	13,179	15.4	13,502
Hiroshima	135,196	112,262	83.0	22,934	17.0	23,034
Yamaguchi	64,842	55,111	85.0	9,731	15.0	10,874
Tokushima	38,382	33,104	86.2	5,278	13.8	6,113
Kagawa	49,569	42,173	85.1	7,396	14.9	7,874
Ehime	67,079	58,105	86.6	8,974	13.4	10,405
Kochi	37,607	32,405	86.2	5,202	13.8	5,973
Fukuoka	228,345	182,870	80.1	45,475	19.9	41,963
Saga	39,000	33,035	84.7	5,965	15.3	6,066
Nagasaki	64,853	55,411	85.4	9,442	14.6	10,056
Kumamoto	79,219	66,311	83.7	12,908	16.3	12,908
Oita	55,881	46,983	84.1	8,898	15.9	9,320
Miyazaki	54,577	46,268	84.8	8,309	15.2	8,687
Kagoshima	79,577	67,435	84.7	12,142	15.3	12,844
Okinawa	68,117	54,360	79.8	13,757	20.2	12,924