

# 2016 Economic Census for Business Activity (Definitive Report) Tabulations across Industries < Outline >

June 28, 2018

Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications,  
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

## 1. Overview (< Summary of Census Results>, pp.1-2)

- The amount of sales (income) (hereinafter referred to as “sales”) in Japan in 2015 was 1,624.7143 trillion yen (up by 21.7% from 2011), and the amount of added value was 289.5355 trillion yen (up by 18.3%).
- The number of enterprises, etc. in Japan as of June 1, 2016 was 3,856,457 (down by 6.6% from February 1, 2012), the number of establishments was 5,578,975 (down by 3.3%), and the number of persons engaged was 56,873 thousand (up by 1.9%).

Table 1: Sales and added value by industry division

Industry division	Sales				Added value			
	2011	2015	Rate of change (%)	Percentage of the total (%)	2011	2015	Rate of change (%)	Percentage of the total (%)
	(million yen)	(million yen)			(million yen)	(million yen)		
All industries	1,335,508,287	1,624,714,253	21.7	100.0	244,667,152	289,535,520	18.3	100.0
[Main industries]								
Construction	83,384,100	108,450,918	30.1	6.7	15,593,241	20,820,738	33.5	7.2
Manufacturing	343,085,349	396,275,421	15.5	24.4	56,465,853	68,789,093	21.8	23.8
Information and communications	47,616,605	59,945,636	25.9	3.7	12,895,501	16,001,637	24.1	5.5
Transport and postal services	54,971,022	64,790,606	17.9	4.0	14,291,100	16,651,557	16.5	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade	415,122,173	500,794,256	20.6	30.8	45,497,713	54,163,341	19.0	18.7
Finance and insurance	113,927,926	125,130,273	9.8	7.7	18,530,797	19,153,183	3.4	6.6
Real estate and goods rental and leasing	35,663,570	46,055,311	29.1	2.8	8,367,744	9,460,350	13.1	3.3
Scientific research, professional and technical services	28,905,972	41,501,702	43.6	2.6	10,686,737	15,164,318	41.9	5.2
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	19,980,711	25,481,491	27.5	1.6	7,369,226	9,604,077	30.3	3.3
Living-related and personal services and amusement services	37,313,822	45,661,141	22.4	2.8	6,389,390	7,715,574	20.8	2.7
Medical, health care and welfare	74,537,763	111,487,956	49.6	6.9	24,142,922	20,666,306	▲ 14.4	7.1

Note 1: The survey was conducted on all establishments and enterprises in Japan excluding the following establishments and enterprises. The same shall apply hereinafter.

- 1) Establishments of national and local public entities.
- 2) Establishments of individual proprietorships that fall under Division A, “agriculture and forestry” of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification.
- 3) Establishments of individual proprietorships that fall under Division B, “fisheries” of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification.
- 4) Establishments that fall under Group 792, “domestic services” in Division N, “living-related and personal services and amusement services” of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification.
- 5) Establishments that fall under Major Group 96, “foreign governments and international agencies in Japan” in Division R, “services, n.e.c.” of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification.

Note 2: The 2016 Economic Census for Business Activity (hereinafter referred to as the “2016 Survey”) covers values concerning financial matters in the one-year period of 2015 and values concerning matters other than financial matters as of June 1, 2016. The 2012 Economic Census for Business Activity (hereinafter referred to as the “2012 Survey”) covers values concerning financial matters in the one-year period of 2011 and values concerning matters other than financial matters as of February 1, 2012. The same shall apply hereinafter.

Note 3: “Sales” and “added value” are counted among enterprises, etc. for which figures for the required items were available.

Note 4: “Added value” refers to the value that is newly generated during the production activities of an enterprise, etc. It is calculated by subtracting the intermediate input value, including costs of raw materials, from the value of production. The following formulas were used in this survey to calculate the amount of added value concerning enterprises, etc.:

Added value = sales value – total cost + total wages and salaries + tax and public imposition

Total cost = cost of goods sold + selling cost and administrative expenses

Added value in this survey does not include the following elements of GDP that are contained in the concept of the system of national accounts:

Added value from consumption of fixed capital, social insurance premium charged on an employer, imputed rent of an owned house, research and development expenditure, operator of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, public enterprises, and producers of government services.

Note 5: In principle, regarding financial matters, values including the consumption tax were obtained. However, some replied values that did not include the consumption tax were included after being adjusted for the inclusion of the consumption tax in the 2016 Survey. On the other hand, when comparison is conducted, it should be kept in mind that in the 2012 Survey, the replied values were included in the tabulation without adjustment even when they were provided without the inclusion of the consumption tax and that the consumption tax rate at that time, 5%, is different from the current rate (8%).

Table 2: Number of enterprises, etc., number of establishments, and number of persons engaged by industry division

Industry division	Number of enterprises, etc.			
	2012	2016	Rate of change (%)	Percentage of the total (%)
All industries	4,128,215	3,856,457	▲ 6.6	100.0
[Main industries]				
Construction	468,199	431,736	▲ 7.8	11.2
Manufacturing	434,130	384,781	▲ 11.4	10.0
Information and communications	45,440	43,585	▲ 4.1	1.1
Transport and postal services	75,783	68,808	▲ 9.2	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade	930,073	842,182	▲ 9.4	21.8
Finance and insurance	32,419	29,439	▲ 9.2	0.8
Real estate and goods rental and leasing	329,449	302,835	▲ 8.1	7.9
Scientific research, professional and technical services	192,062	189,515	▲ 1.3	4.9
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	545,801	511,846	▲ 6.2	13.3
Living-related and personal services and amusement services	385,997	366,146	▲ 5.1	9.5
Medical, health care and welfare	276,972	294,371	6.3	7.6

Industry division	Number of establishments				Number of persons engaged			
	2012	2016	Rate of change (%)	Percentage of the total (%)	2012 (persons)	2016 (persons)	Rate of change (%)	Percentage of the total (%)
Total number of establishments (including establishments not reporting their industries, etc.)	5,768,489	5,578,975	▲ 3.3	-	-	-	-	-
All industries	5,453,635	5,340,783	▲ 2.1	100.0	55,837,252	56,872,826	1.9	100.0
[Main industries]								
Construction	525,457	492,734	▲ 6.2	9.2	3,876,621	3,690,740	▲ 4.8	6.5
Manufacturing	493,380	454,800	▲ 7.8	8.5	9,247,717	8,864,253	▲ 4.1	15.6
Information and communications	67,204	63,574	▲ 5.4	1.2	1,627,310	1,642,042	0.9	2.9
Transport and postal services	135,468	130,459	▲ 3.7	2.4	3,301,682	3,197,231	▲ 3.2	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade	1,405,021	1,355,060	▲ 3.6	25.4	11,746,468	11,843,869	0.8	20.8
Finance and insurance	88,831	84,041	▲ 5.4	1.6	1,589,449	1,530,002	▲ 3.7	2.7
Real estate and goods rental and leasing	379,719	353,155	▲ 7.0	6.6	1,473,840	1,462,395	▲ 0.8	2.6
Scientific research, professional and technical services	219,470	223,439	1.8	4.2	1,663,790	1,842,795	10.8	3.2
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	711,733	696,396	▲ 2.2	13.0	5,420,832	5,362,088	▲ 1.1	9.4
Living-related and personal services and amusement services	480,617	470,713	▲ 2.1	8.8	2,545,797	2,420,557	▲ 4.9	4.3
Medical, health care and welfare	358,997	429,173	19.5	8.0	6,178,938	7,374,844	19.4	13.0

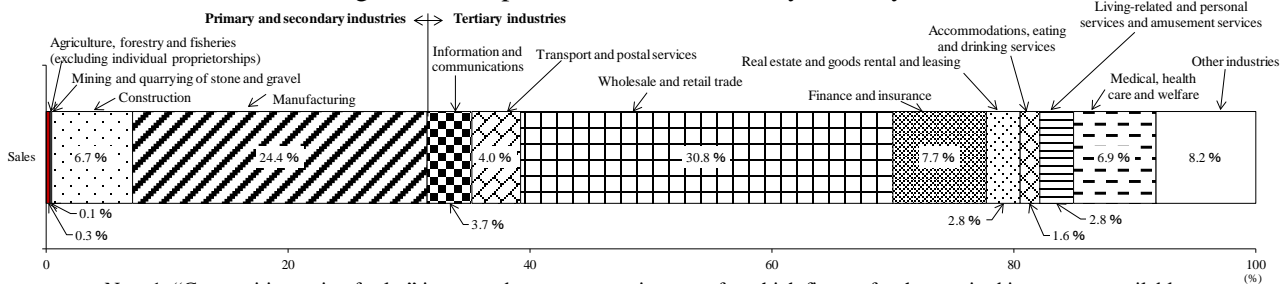
Note 1: “Enterprises, etc.” refers to corporations engaging in businesses/activities (excluding foreign companies) or establishments of individual proprietorships. The same is referred to as “enterprise, etc.” hereafter.

Note 2: “Number of establishments” and “number of persons engaged” in all industries and in each industry are counted among establishments for which figures for the required items were available.

## 2. Situations of Sales (< Summary of Census Results>, pp.3, 4, 8, 9, 14, 15, 17)

- Looking at sales by industry division, sales were the largest for “wholesale and retail trade,” at 500.7943 trillion yen (30.8% of all industries), followed by “manufacturing,” at 396.2754 trillion yen (24.4%), and “finance and insurance,” at 125.1303 trillion yen (7.7%), resulting in the top three industries accounting for over 60% of all industries. The tertiary industries accounted for 68.5% of all industries.
- The main business ratio (ratio of main business sales to total sales)<sup>1</sup> of Japanese enterprises, etc. accounted for 94.6%. The other than main business ratio accounted for 5.4%.
- Looking at the main business ratio by industry division, “education, learning support” had the lowest rate at 78.0%, followed by “agriculture, forestry and fisheries (excluding individual proprietorships)” at 88.5%, and “real estate and goods rental and leasing” at 89.2%. On the other hand, “finance and insurance,” had the highest rate at 99.2%, followed by “medical, health care and welfare” at 99.1%, and “electricity, gas, heat supply and water” at 97.2%.

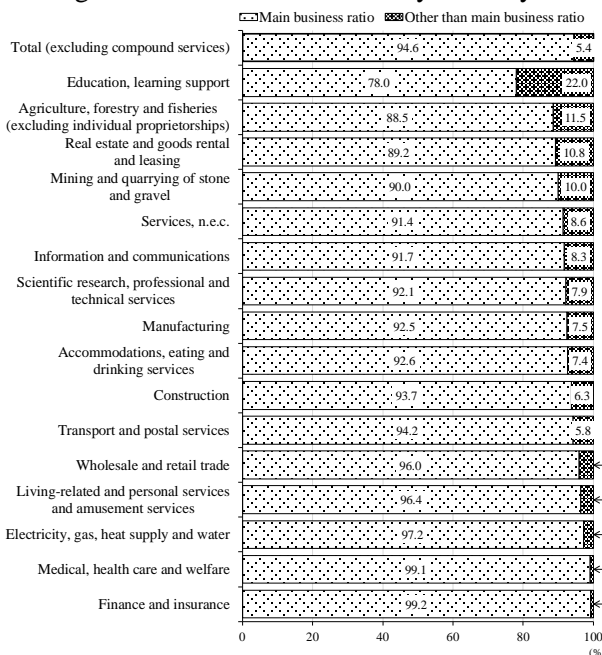
Figure 1: Composition ratios of sales by industry division



Note 1: “Composition ratio of sales” is counted among enterprises, etc. for which figures for the required items were available.

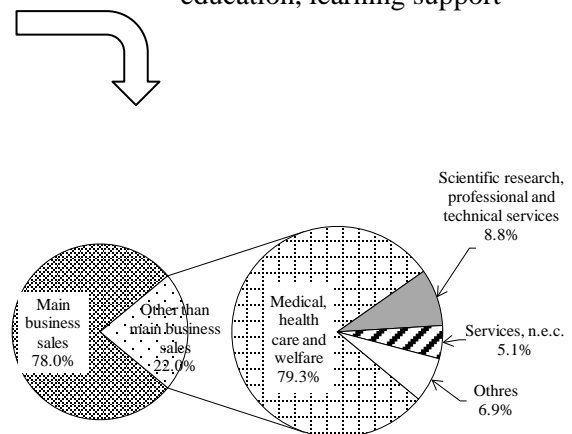
Note 2: “Other industries” refer to the total of “electricity, gas, heat supply and water,” “scientific research, professional and technical services,” “education, learning support,” “compound services,” and “services, n.e.c.” in terms of the division of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification.

Figure 2: Main business ratio by industry division



Note: “Main business ratio” are counted among enterprises, etc. for which figures for the required items were available.

Figure 3: Composition ratio of sales by business activity for “education, learning support”



<sup>1</sup> Main business ratio (ratio of main business sales to total sales) = main business sales / sales × 100

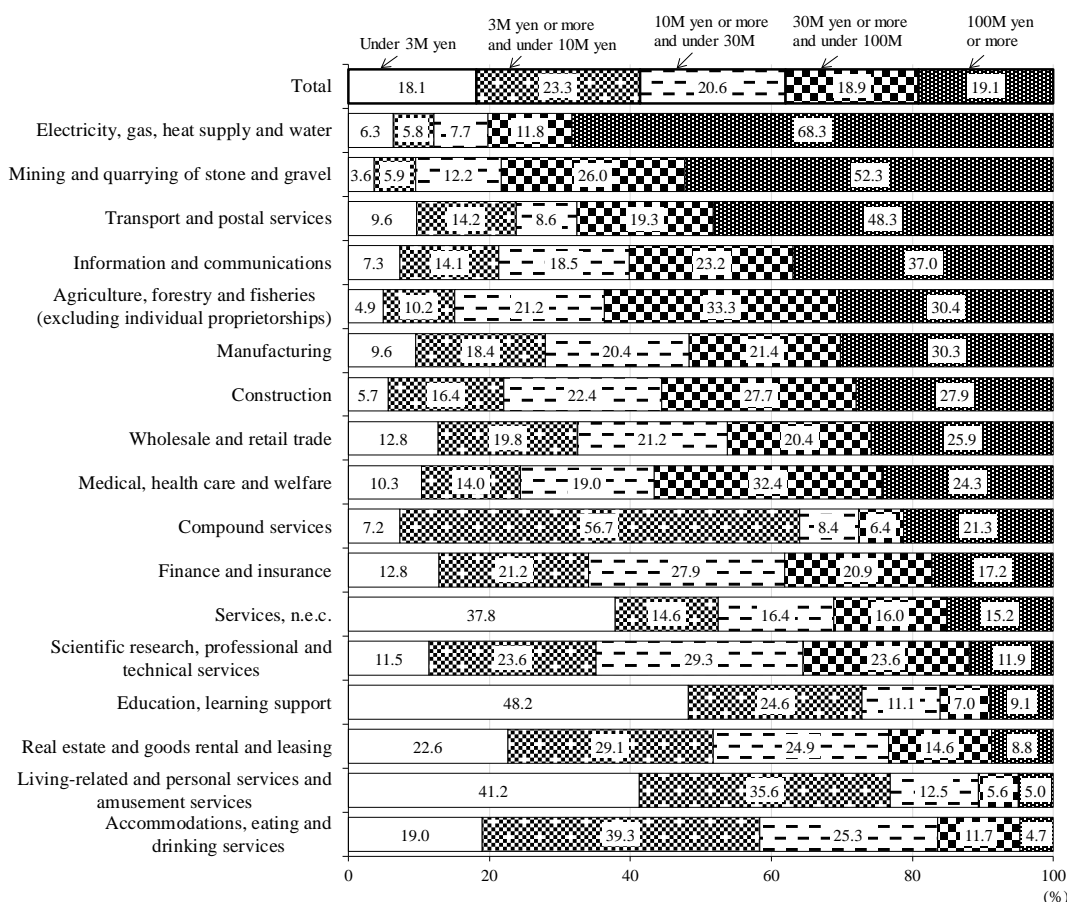
- Looking at the number of enterprises, etc. by industry division with “sales of 100 million yen or more,” the number was the largest for “wholesale and retail trade” at 205,656, followed by “construction” at 114,437, and “manufacturing” at 110,839.
- Looking at the ratio of the number of enterprises, etc. with “sales of 100 million yen or more” by industry division, the ratio was the largest for “electricity, gas, heat supply and water” at 68.3%, followed by “mining and quarrying of stone and gravel” at 52.3%, and “transport and postal services” at 48.3%. On the other hand, the ratio was the smallest for “accommodations, eating and drinking services” at 4.7%, followed by “living-related and personal services and amusement services” at 5.0%, and “real estate and goods rental and leasing” at 8.8%.

Table 3: Number of enterprises, etc. by industry division and sales size

Industry division	Number of enterprises, etc. by sales size														
	Under 3M yen			3M yen or more and under 10M yen			10M yen or more and under 30M yen			30M yen or more and under 100M yen			100M yen or more		
	Number of enterprises, etc.	Percentage of number of enterprises, etc. in each industry (%)	Percentage of the total (%)	Number of enterprises, etc.	Percentage of number of enterprises, etc. in each industry (%)	Percentage of the total (%)	Number of enterprises, etc.	Percentage of number of enterprises, etc. in each industry (%)	Percentage of the total (%)	Number of enterprises, etc.	Percentage of number of enterprises, etc. in each industry (%)	Percentage of the total (%)	Number of enterprises, etc.	Percentage of number of enterprises, etc. in each industry (%)	Percentage of the total (%)
Total	648,639	18.1	100.0	835,717	23.3	100.0	738,622	20.6	100.0	676,926	18.9	100.0	686,238	19.1	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (excluding individual proprietorships)	1,223	4.9	0.2	2,533	10.2	0.3	5,280	21.2	0.7	8,279	33.3	1.2	7,568	30.4	1.1
Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel	47	3.6	0.0	76	5.9	0.0	158	12.2	0.0	336	26.0	0.0	677	52.3	0.1
Construction	23,191	5.7	3.6	66,993	16.4	8.0	91,653	22.4	12.4	113,262	27.7	16.7	114,437	27.9	16.7
Manufacturing	34,971	9.6	5.4	67,316	18.4	8.1	74,610	20.4	10.1	78,329	21.4	11.6	110,839	30.3	16.2
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	64	6.3	0.0	59	5.8	0.0	78	7.7	0.0	120	11.8	0.0	692	68.3	0.1
Information and communications	2,788	7.3	0.4	5,379	14.1	0.6	7,065	18.5	1.0	8,863	23.2	1.3	14,123	37.0	2.1
Transport and postal services	6,220	9.6	1.0	9,185	14.2	1.1	5,529	8.6	0.7	12,481	19.3	1.8	31,247	48.3	4.6
Wholesale and retail trade	101,412	12.8	15.6	157,332	19.8	18.8	168,536	21.2	22.8	161,901	20.4	23.9	205,656	25.9	30.0
Finance and insurance	3,508	12.8	0.5	5,795	21.2	0.7	7,618	27.9	1.0	5,725	20.9	0.8	4,707	17.2	0.7
Real estate and goods rental and leasing	63,005	22.6	9.7	81,061	29.1	9.7	69,333	24.9	9.4	40,778	14.6	6.0	24,555	8.8	3.6
Scientific research, professional and technical services	19,953	11.5	3.1	41,120	23.6	4.9	51,016	29.3	6.9	41,136	23.6	6.1	20,719	11.9	3.0
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	84,644	19.0	13.0	175,620	39.3	21.0	112,806	25.3	15.3	52,394	11.7	7.7	21,021	4.7	3.1
Living-related and personal services and amusement services	140,828	41.2	21.7	121,633	35.6	14.6	42,582	12.5	5.8	19,281	5.6	2.8	17,235	5.0	2.5
Education, learning support	51,035	48.2	7.9	26,068	24.6	3.1	11,753	11.1	1.6	7,397	7.0	1.1	9,588	9.1	1.4
Medical, health care and welfare	28,471	10.3	4.4	38,741	14.0	4.6	52,503	19.0	7.1	89,469	32.4	13.2	67,064	24.3	9.8
Compound services	406	7.2	0.1	3,179	56.7	0.4	470	8.4	0.1	356	6.4	0.1	1,195	21.3	0.2
Services, n.e.c.	86,873	37.8	13.4	33,627	14.6	4.0	37,632	16.4	5.1	36,819	16.0	5.4	34,915	15.2	5.1

Note: “Number of enterprises, etc. by sales size” is counted among enterprises, etc. for which figures for the required items were available.

Figure 4: Composition ratio of number of enterprises, etc. by industry division and sales size

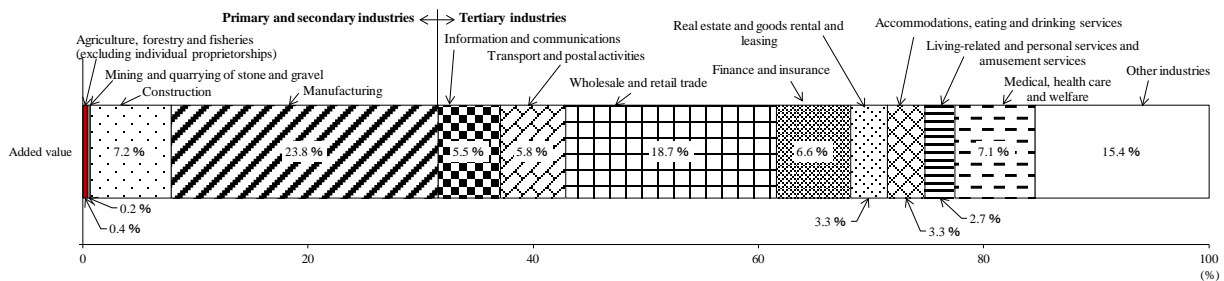


Note: "Composition ratio of number of enterprises, etc. by sales size" is counted among enterprises, etc. for which figures for the required items were available.

### 3. Situations of Added Value (< Summary of Census Results >, pp.3, 4, 13)

- Looking at the amount of added value by industry division, the amount was the largest for “manufacturing,” at 68.7891 trillion yen (23.8% of all industries), followed by “wholesale and retail trade,” at 54.1633 trillion yen (18.7%), and “construction,” at 20.8207 trillion yen (7.2%), resulting in the top three industries accounting for a little less than 50% of all industries. The added value arising from the tertiary industries accounted for 68.4% of that of all industries.
- The added value ratio (the ratio of added value to sales) of Japanese enterprises, etc. made up 17.8%. By industry division, “education, learning support” had the highest rate at 47.0%, followed by “compound services” at 39.4%, and “accommodations, eating and drinking services” at 37.7%.

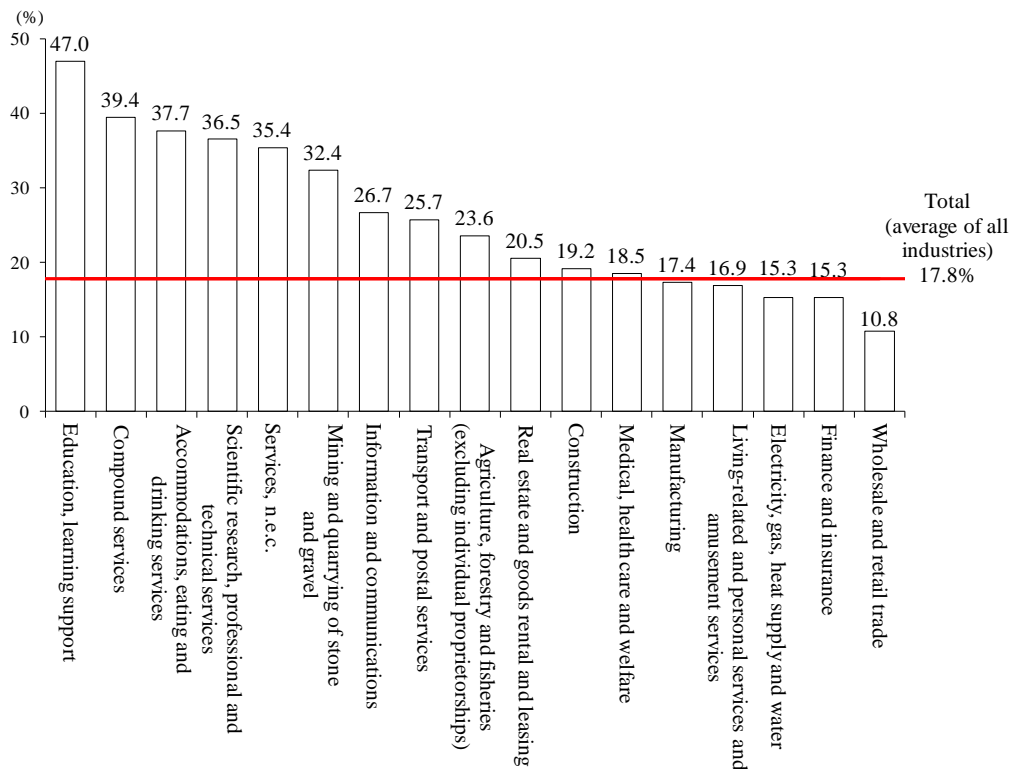
Figure 5: Composition ratios of added value by industry division



Note 1: “Composition ratio of added value” is counted among enterprises, etc. for which figures for the required items were available.

Note 2: “Other industries” refer to the total of “electricity, gas, heat supply and water,” “scientific research, professional and technical services,” “education, learning support,” “compound services,” and “services, n.e.c.” in terms of the division of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification.

Figure 6: Added value ratio by industry division



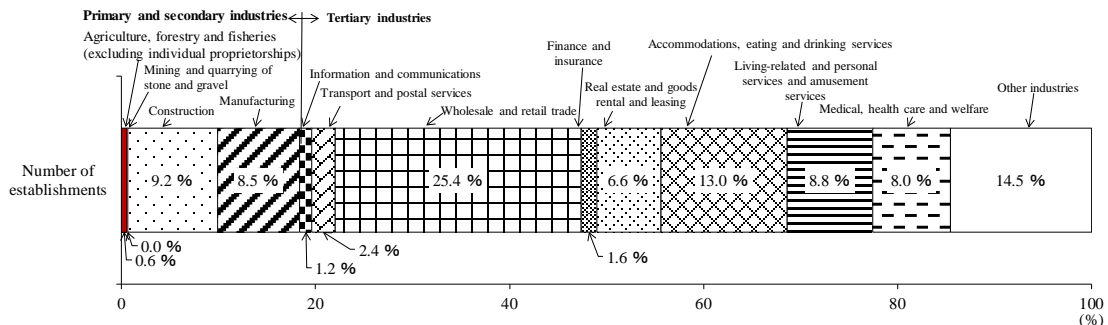
Note: “Added value ratio” is calculated for enterprises, etc. for which figures for the required items were available.

## 4. Situations of Number of Establishments

( < Summary of Census Results >, pp.29, 30, 37, 38, 45)

- Looking at the number of establishments by industry division, the number was largest for “wholesale and retail trade” at 1,355,060 (25.4% of all industries), followed by “accommodations, eating and drinking services” at 696,396 (13.0%), and “construction” at 492,734 (9.2%), resulting in the top three industries accounting for a little less than 50% of all industries. Furthermore, the tertiary industries accounted for 81.6% of all industries.
- A comparison with the 2012 Survey regarding the top three industries shows that the number of establishments decreased 3.6% in “wholesale and retail trade,” by 2.2% in “accommodations, eating and drinking services,” and by 6.2% in “construction”.

Figure 7: Composition ratios of number of establishments by industry division

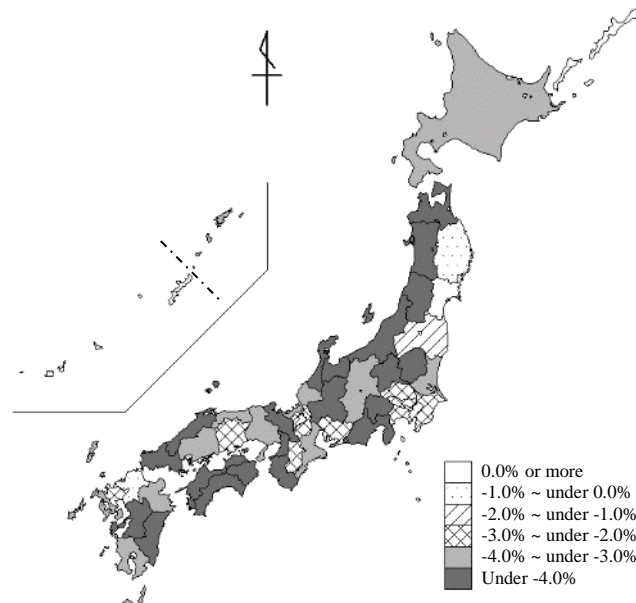


Note 1: “Composition ratio of number of establishments” is counted among establishments for which figures for the required items were available.

Note 2: “Other industries” refer to the total of “electricity, gas, heat supply and water,” “scientific research, and professional and technical services,” “education, learning support,” “compound services,” and “services, n.e.c.” in terms of the division of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification.

- By prefecture, the number of establishments was the largest for Tokyo at 685,615 (12.3% of the whole country), followed by Osaka at 422,568 (7.6%), and Aichi at 322,820 (5.8%).
- Compared with the 2012 Survey, the number of establishments increased by 3.9% in Miyagi, and by 0.5% in Okinawa. On the other hand, the number of establishments decreased in 45 prefectures: for example, the number decreased by 6.5% in Kumamoto Prefecture, and by 5.7% in Kyoto and Wakayama.

Figure 8: Rate of change in number of establishments by prefecture (comparison with the 2012 Survey)



- Establishments which opened in 2012 or thereafter numbered 565,433. By industry division, “wholesale and retail trade” accounted for the largest part with 146,211 (25.9% of all industries), followed by “accommodations, eating and drinking services” with 116,461 (20.6%), and “medical, health care and welfare” with 73,713 (13.0%).
- Looking at the ratio of the number of establishments which opened in 2012 or thereafter to the total number of establishments by industry division, the ratio was the largest for “medical, health care and welfare” at 17.6%, followed by “accommodations, eating and drinking services” at 17.3%, and “information and communications” at 16.4%.

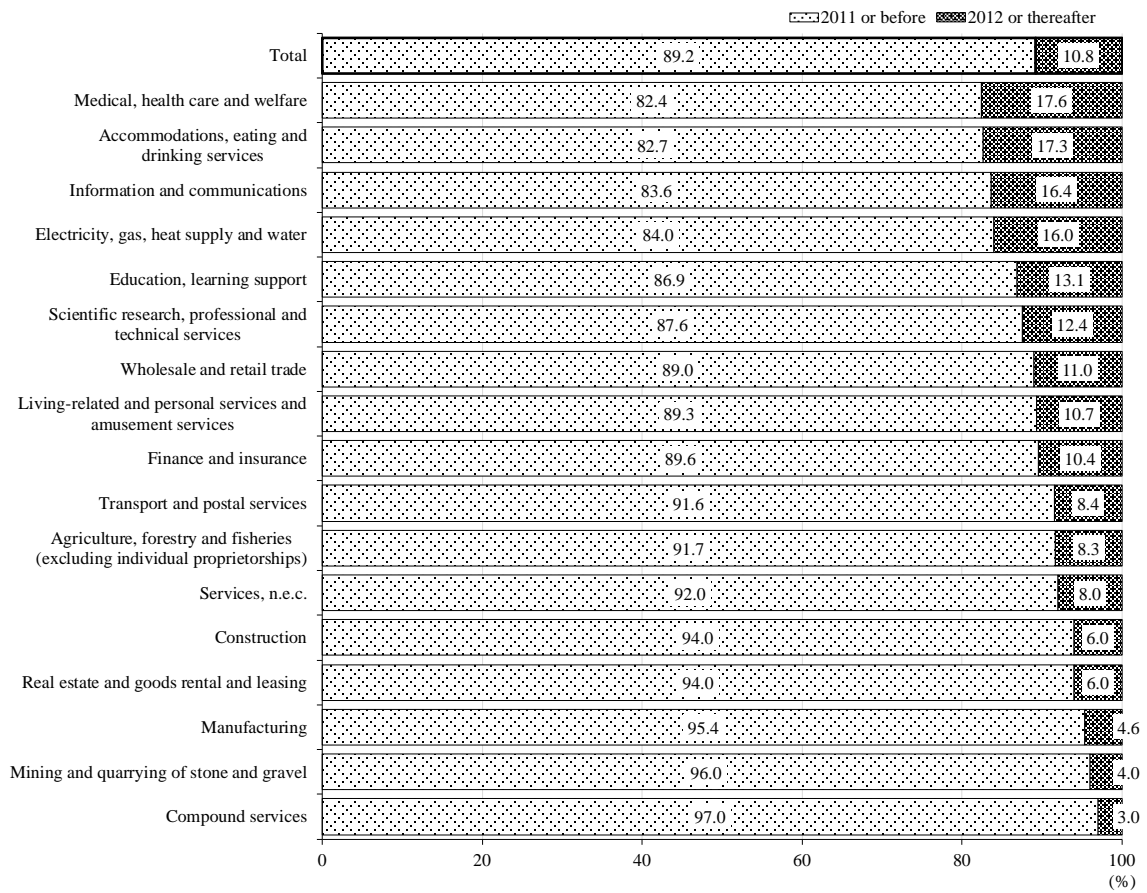
Table 4: Number of establishments by industry division and startup date

Industry division	Number of establishments by startup date							
	2011 or before			2012 or thereafter				
		Percentage of the total (%)		Percentage of number of establishments in each industry (%)	Percentage of the total (%)		Percentage of number of establishments in each industry (%)	Percentage of the total (%)
Total	5,223,827	100.0	4,658,394	89.2	100.0	565,433	10.8	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (excluding individual proprietorships)	31,946	0.6	29,298	91.7	0.6	2,648	8.3	0.5
Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel	1,814	0.0	1,742	96.0	0.0	72	4.0	0.0
Construction	486,948	9.3	457,633	94.0	9.8	29,315	6.0	5.2
Manufacturing	449,000	8.6	428,335	95.4	9.2	20,665	4.6	3.7
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	4,484	0.1	3,767	84.0	0.1	717	16.0	0.1
Information and communications	60,842	1.2	50,891	83.6	1.1	9,951	16.4	1.8
Transport and postal services	127,354	2.4	116,649	91.6	2.5	10,705	8.4	1.9
Wholesale and retail trade	1,327,038	25.4	1,180,827	89.0	25.3	146,211	11.0	25.9
Finance and insurance	80,737	1.5	72,341	89.6	1.6	8,396	10.4	1.5
Real estate and goods rental and leasing	348,305	6.7	327,460	94.0	7.0	20,845	6.0	3.7
Scientific research, professional and technical services	218,167	4.2	191,091	87.6	4.1	27,076	12.4	4.8
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	671,687	12.9	555,226	82.7	11.9	116,461	17.3	20.6
Living-related and personal services and amusement services	461,625	8.8	412,151	89.3	8.8	49,474	10.7	8.7
Education, learning support	162,074	3.1	140,843	86.9	3.0	21,231	13.1	3.8
Medical, health care and welfare	419,211	8.0	345,498	82.4	7.4	73,713	17.6	13.0
Compound services	33,550	0.6	32,554	97.0	0.7	996	3.0	0.2
Services, n.e.c.	339,045	6.5	312,088	92.0	6.7	26,957	8.0	4.8

Note: “Number of establishments by startup date” is counted among establishments for which figures for the required items were available.



Figure 9: Composition ratio of number of establishments by industry division and startup date



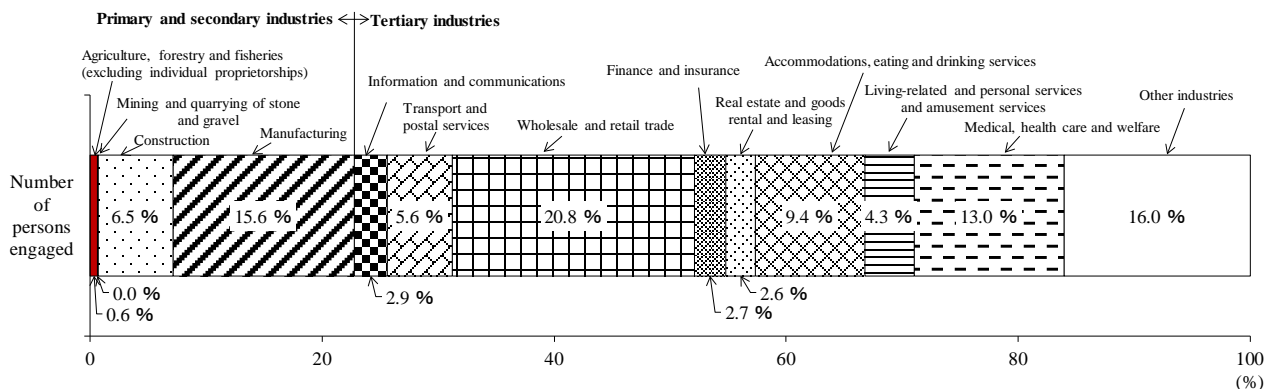
Note: "Composition ratio of number of establishments by startup date" is counted among establishments for which figures for the required items were available.

## 5. Situations of Number of Persons Engaged

(< Summary of Census Results >, pp.29, 30, 33-35, 47)

- Looking at the number of persons engaged by industry division, the number was the largest for “wholesale and retail trade” at 11,844 thousand (20.8% of all industries), followed by “manufacturing” at 8,864 thousand (15.6%), and “medical, health care and welfare” at 7,375 thousand (13.0%), resulting in the top three industries accounting for a little less than 50% of all industries. Furthermore, the tertiary industries accounted for 77.3% of all industries.
- A comparison with the 2012 Survey regarding the top three industries shows that the number of persons engaged increased by 0.8% in “wholesale and retail trade,” and decreased by 4.1% in “manufacturing,” and increased by 19.4% in “medical, health care and welfare”
- The ratio of “full-time employees/full-time staff” to the total 50,854 thousand employees by industry division shows that “electricity, gas, heat supply and water” held the largest share, followed by “information and communications,” and “mining and quarrying of stone and gravel”. As for the ratio of “employees other than full-time employees/full-time staff,” “accommodations, eating and drinking services” held the largest share, followed by “living-related and personal services and amusement services,” and “education, learning support”.

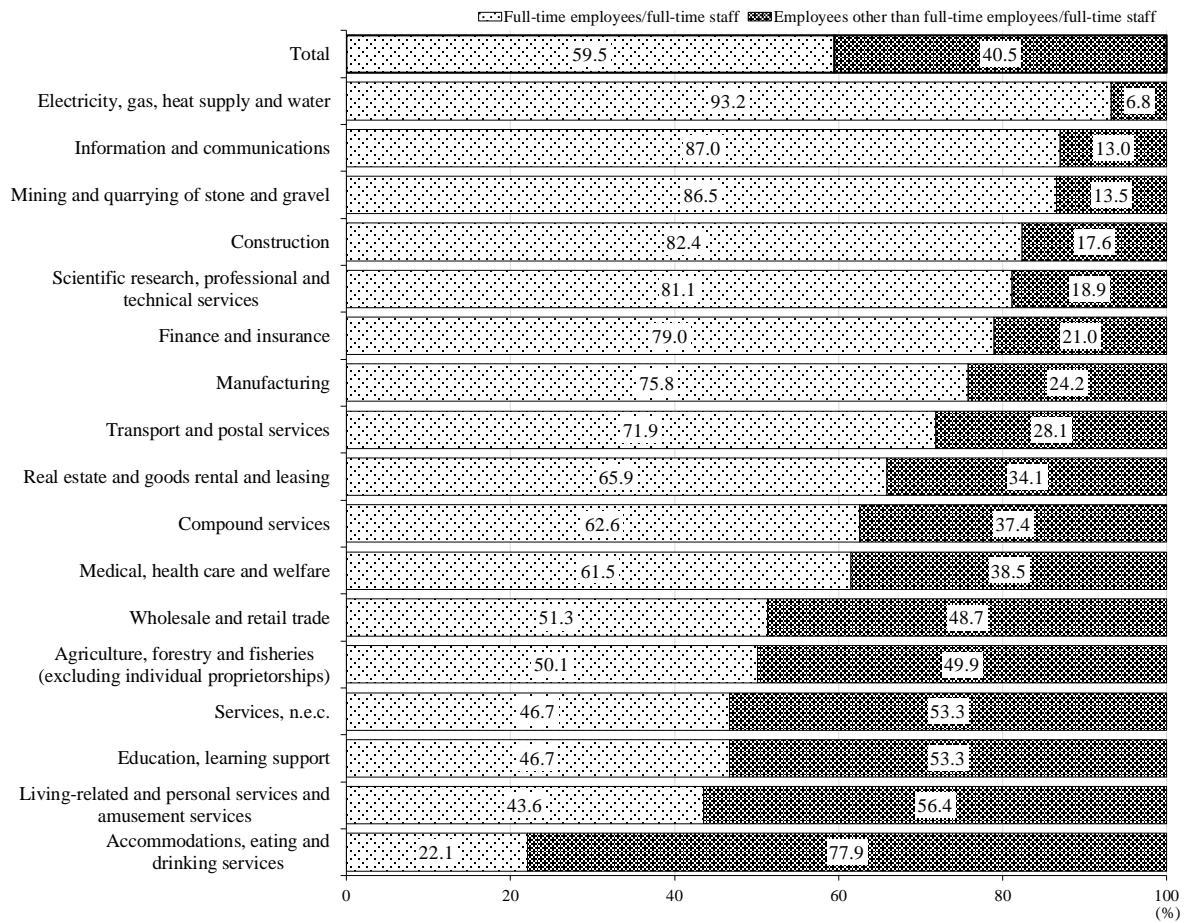
Figure 10: Composition ratios of number of persons engaged by industry division



Note 1: “Composition ratio of number of persons engaged” is counted among establishments for which figures for the required items were available.

Note 2: “Other industries” refer to the total of “electricity, gas, heat supply and water,” “scientific research, and professional and technical services,” “education, learning support,” “compound services,” and “services, n.e.c.” in terms of the division of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification.

Figure 11: Composition ratio of “full-time employees/full-time staff” and “employees other than full-time employees/full-time staff” by industry division



Note: “Composition ratio of ‘full-time employees/full-time staff’ and ‘employees other than full-time employees/full-time staff’” is counted among establishments for which figures for the required items were available.

Table 5: Number of establishments and number of persons engaged by prefecture

Prefecture	Number of establishments				Number of persons engaged			
	2012	2016	Rate of change (%)	Percentage of the total (%)	2012 (persons)	2016 (persons)	Rate of change (%)	Percentage of the total (%)
Japan	5,768,489	5,578,975	▲ 3.3	100.0	55,837,252	56,872,826	1.9	100.0
Hokkaido	242,432	233,168	▲ 3.8	4.2	2,159,641	2,165,925	0.3	3.8
Aomori	61,549	59,069	▲ 4.0	1.1	503,372	498,988	▲ 0.9	0.9
Iwate	59,537	59,451	▲ 0.1	1.1	509,979	525,264	3.0	0.9
Miyagi	98,190	102,026	3.9	1.8	955,780	1,006,886	5.3	1.8
Akita	52,285	49,432	▲ 5.5	0.9	418,749	413,719	▲ 1.2	0.7
Yamagata	59,304	56,551	▲ 4.6	1.0	479,223	475,435	▲ 0.8	0.8
Fukushima	89,518	88,128	▲ 1.6	1.6	782,816	806,130	3.0	1.4
Ibaraki	122,835	118,031	▲ 3.9	2.1	1,216,659	1,233,534	1.4	2.2
Tochigi	92,263	88,332	▲ 4.3	1.6	865,025	878,756	1.6	1.5
Gunma	96,546	92,006	▲ 4.7	1.6	878,540	900,921	2.5	1.6
Saitama	258,199	250,834	▲ 2.9	4.5	2,492,294	2,575,544	3.3	4.5
Chiba	200,702	196,579	▲ 2.1	3.5	2,042,622	2,114,259	3.5	3.7
Tokyo	701,848	685,615	▲ 2.3	12.3	8,655,267	9,005,511	4.0	15.8
Kanagawa	313,856	307,269	▲ 2.1	5.5	3,370,740	3,464,316	2.8	6.1
Niigata	120,995	114,895	▲ 5.0	2.1	1,033,472	1,025,630	▲ 0.8	1.8
Toyama	55,397	52,660	▲ 4.9	0.9	507,159	504,554	▲ 0.5	0.9
Ishikawa	64,173	61,301	▲ 4.5	1.1	538,709	541,030	0.4	1.0
Fukui	44,160	42,443	▲ 3.9	0.8	372,509	377,238	1.3	0.7
Yamanashi	45,636	43,173	▲ 5.4	0.8	367,195	366,320	▲ 0.2	0.6
Nagano	112,369	107,916	▲ 4.0	1.9	923,685	928,421	0.5	1.6
Gifu	104,946	100,331	▲ 4.4	1.8	882,086	880,780	▲ 0.1	1.5
Shizuoka	184,470	174,850	▲ 5.2	3.1	1,736,157	1,712,983	▲ 1.3	3.0
Aichi	331,581	322,820	▲ 2.6	5.8	3,637,298	3,749,904	3.1	6.6
Mie	82,365	79,387	▲ 3.6	1.4	795,969	801,130	0.6	1.4
Shiga	58,057	56,655	▲ 2.4	1.0	590,842	602,600	2.0	1.1
Kyoto	125,948	118,716	▲ 5.7	2.1	1,118,404	1,137,370	1.7	2.0
Osaka	442,249	422,568	▲ 4.5	7.6	4,334,776	4,393,139	1.3	7.7
Hyogo	231,113	222,343	▲ 3.8	4.0	2,173,594	2,203,102	1.4	3.9
Nara	49,409	48,235	▲ 2.4	0.9	427,579	434,135	1.5	0.8
Wakayama	51,133	48,218	▲ 5.7	0.9	376,733	377,605	0.2	0.7
Tottori	27,492	26,446	▲ 3.8	0.5	226,944	230,700	1.7	0.4
Shimane	37,225	35,476	▲ 4.7	0.6	292,056	290,557	▲ 0.5	0.5
Okayama	85,833	83,415	▲ 2.8	1.5	805,627	820,656	1.9	1.4
Hiroshima	135,296	131,074	▲ 3.1	2.3	1,287,533	1,302,074	1.1	2.3
Yamaguchi	65,985	62,774	▲ 4.9	1.1	584,608	577,791	▲ 1.2	1.0
Tokushima	39,217	37,021	▲ 5.6	0.7	306,064	301,688	▲ 1.4	0.5
Kagawa	50,047	47,893	▲ 4.3	0.9	426,402	429,167	0.6	0.8
Ehime	68,510	65,223	▲ 4.8	1.2	576,727	566,761	▲ 1.7	1.0
Kochi	38,378	36,239	▲ 5.6	0.6	281,772	279,196	▲ 0.9	0.5
Fukuoka	224,833	223,008	▲ 0.8	4.0	2,174,722	2,236,269	2.8	3.9
Saga	39,101	38,131	▲ 2.5	0.7	349,694	354,733	1.4	0.6
Nagasaki	65,467	63,159	▲ 3.5	1.1	551,755	536,782	▲ 2.7	0.9
Kumamoto	79,219	74,104	▲ 6.5	1.3	701,614	690,992	▲ 1.5	1.2
Oita	56,303	54,443	▲ 3.3	1.0	485,108	483,206	▲ 0.4	0.8
Miyazaki	54,955	52,663	▲ 4.2	0.9	450,481	448,050	▲ 0.5	0.8
Kagoshima	80,279	77,256	▲ 3.8	1.4	674,469	669,456	▲ 0.7	1.2
Okinawa	67,284	67,648	0.5	1.2	514,802	553,619	7.5	1.0

Note: "Number of persons engaged" is counted among establishments for which figures for the required items were available.

## 6. Situations of Three Prefectures (Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima) Affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake

(< Summary of Census Results >, pp.48-50)

### ●Iwate

A comparison with the 2012 Survey in terms of the number of establishments by municipality shows that the number of establishments increased by 102.9% in Otsuchi Town (there were 418 establishments in 2016), by 79.5% in Yamada Town (614 establishments), by 24.1% in Rikuzentakata City (787 establishments), by 23.2% in Ofunato City (2,516 establishments), and by 7.8% in Yahaba Town (1,376 establishments).

### ●Miyagi

A comparison with the 2012 Survey in terms of the number of establishments by municipality shows that the number of establishments increased by 105.6% in Minamisanriku Town (there were 551 establishments in 2016), by 86.4% in Onagawa Town (356 establishments), by 11.9% in Natori City (2,780 establishments), by 11.8% in Kesennuma city (2,936 establishments), and by 10.2% in Higashimatsuyama City (1,192 establishments).

### ●Fukushima

A comparison with the 2012 Survey in terms of the number of establishments by municipality (excluding towns and villages which were entirely out of the 2012 survey scope) shows that the number of establishments increased by 65.9% in Hirono Town (there were 219 establishments in 2016), by 61.8% in Kawauchi Village (89 establishments), by 9.0% in Minamisoma City (2,689 establishments), by 5.6% in Sukagawa City (3,268 establishments), and by 4.0% in Nakajima Village (180 establishments).

Figure 12: Rate of change in number of establishments by municipality  
(comparison with the 2012 Survey) – Iwate

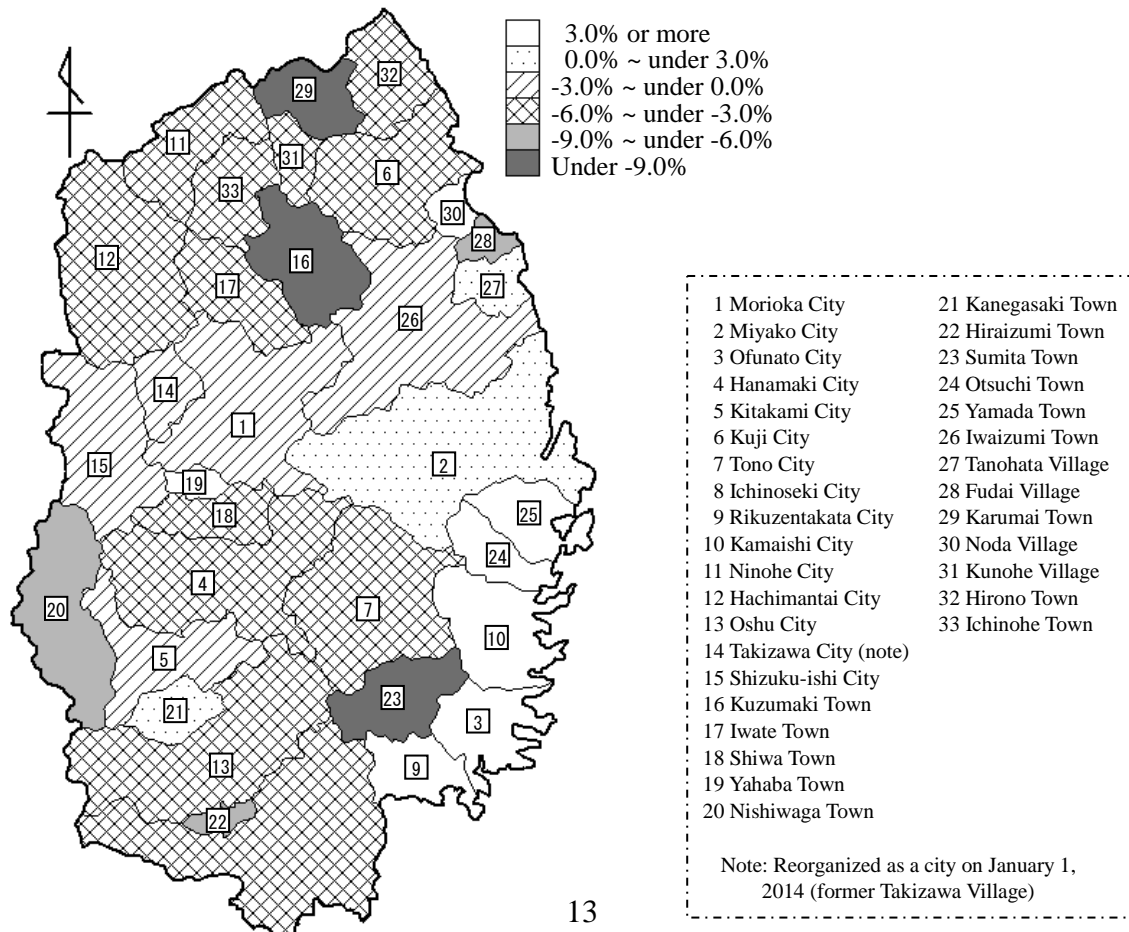


Figure 13: Rate of change in number of establishments by municipality (comparison with the 2012 Survey) – Miyagi

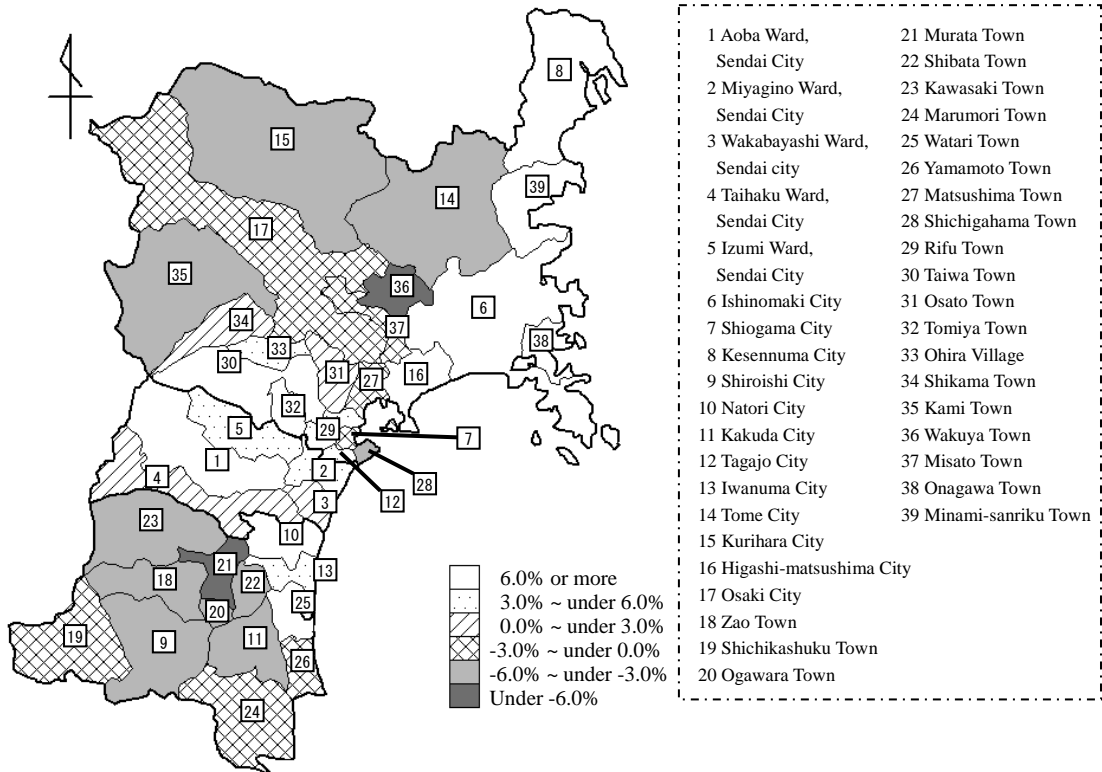
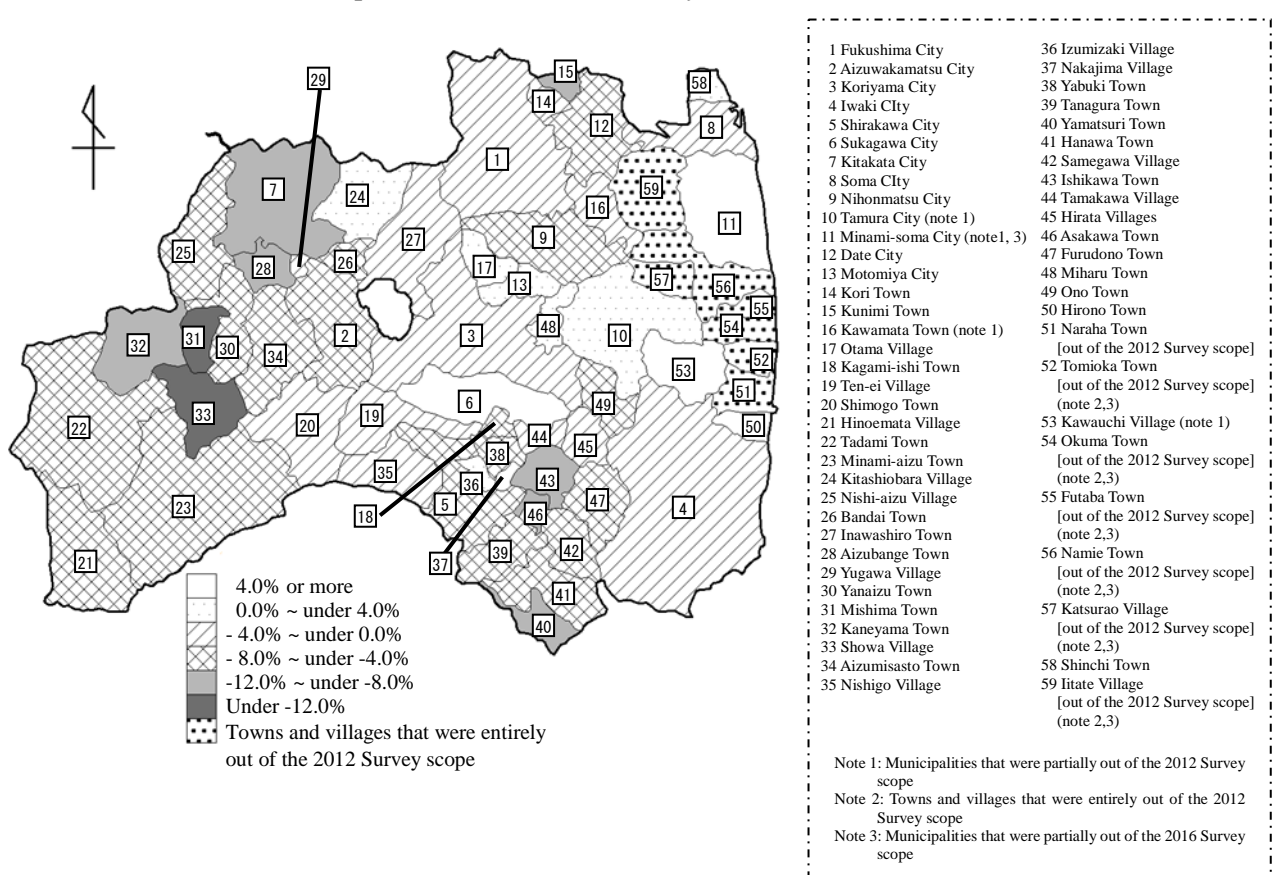


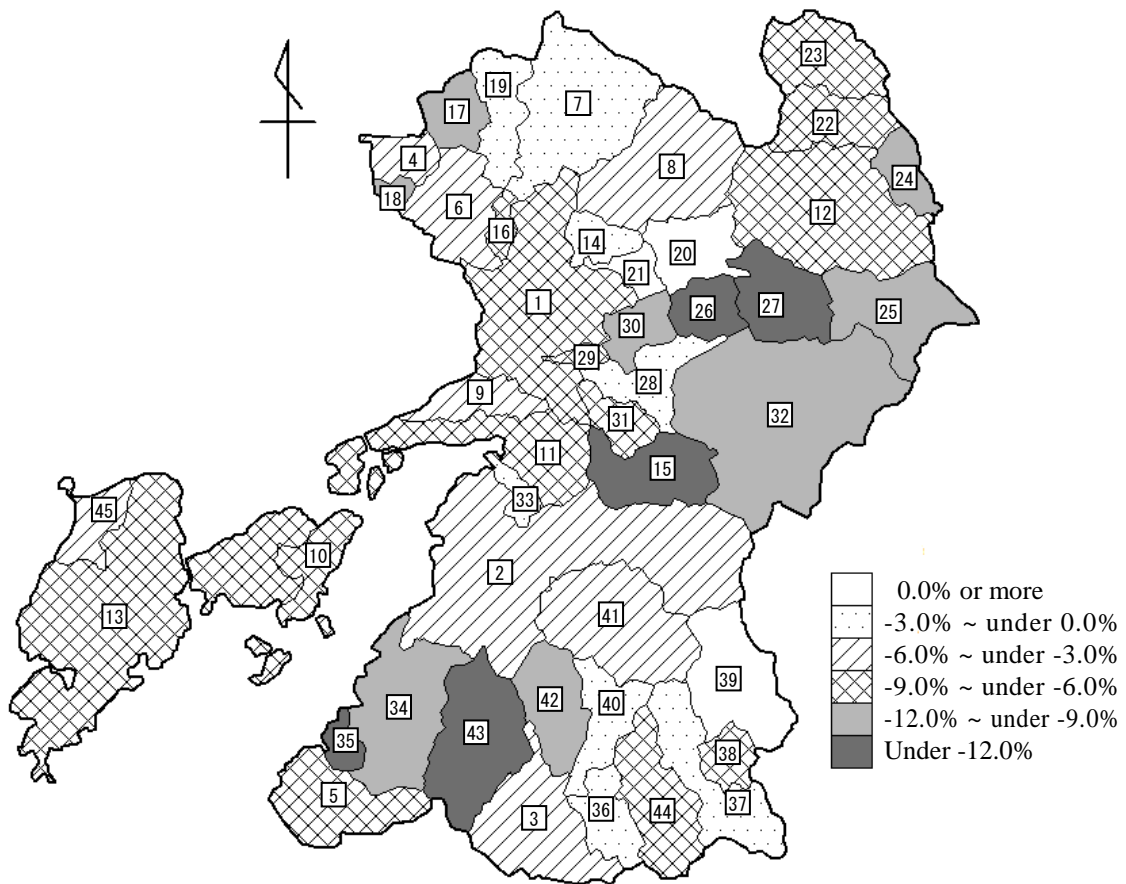
Figure 14: Rate of change in number of establishments by municipality (comparison with the 2012 Survey) – Fukushima



## 7. Situations of the Prefecture (Kumamoto) Affected by the Kumamoto Earthquakes in 2016 (< Summary of Census Results >, p.54)

- A comparison with the 2012 Survey in terms of the number of establishments by municipality shows that the number of establishments decreased by 44.4% in Minamiaso Village (there were 332 establishments in 2016), by 19.1% in Kuma Village (114 establishments), by 13.6% in Nishihara Village (306 establishments), by 12.7% in Misato Town (406 establishments), and by 12.4% in Tsunagi Town (155 establishments).

Figure 15: Rate of change in number of establishments by municipality (comparison with the 2012 Survey) – Kumamoto



1 Kumamoto City	11 Uki City	21 Kikuyo Town	31 Kosa Town	41 Itsuki Village
2 Yatsushiro City	12 Aso City	22 Minamioguni Town	32 Yamato Town	42 Yamae Village
3 Hitoyoshi City	13 Amakusa City	23 Oguni Town	33 Hikawa Town	43 Kuma Village
4 Arao City	14 Koshi City	24 Ubuyama Village	34 Ashikita Town	44 Asagiri Town
5 Minamata City	15 Misato Town	25 Takamori Town	35 Tsunagi Town	45 Reihoku Town
6 Tamana City	16 Gyokuto Town	26 Nishihara Village	36 Nishiki Town	
7 Yamaga City	17 Nankan Town	27 Minamiaso Village	37 Taragi Town	
8 Kikuchi City	18 Nagasu Town	28 Mifune Town	38 Yunomae Town	
9 Uto City	19 Nagomi Town	29 Kashima Town	39 Mizukami Village	
10 Kamiamakusa	20 Ozu Town	30 Mashiki Town	40 Sagara Village	