

I Kyoto Today

1. General Information

(1) Location, Access and Infrastructure

Kyoto stands for Kyoto Prefecture as well as the City of Kyoto. Kyoto Prefecture is situated on the same latitude as Pusan, Xi'an, Tehran, Crete, Atlanta and Los Angeles. Kyoto Prefecture is located almost at the center of the Japanese archipelago, and is bordered by the Japan Sea, as well as the prefectures of Fukui, Osaka, Nara, Mie, Shiga and Hyogo¹. Kyoto Prefecture consists of 28 cities and municipalities. In 2006, Kyoto Prefecture occupied 1.22% of Japan's total area. It was 31st out of the 47 prefectures in terms of area.²

Location

	Place	Latitude		Longitude	
Eastern Tip	Minami Yamashiro, Soraku County,	North Latitude	34° 44' 19"	East Longitude	136° 03' 20"
Western Tip	Kumihama, Kyotango City	North Latitude	35° 35' 19"	East Longitude	134° 51' 13"
Southern Tip	Kizugawa City	North Latitude	34° 42' 21"	East Longitude	135° 51' 04"
Northern Tip	Tango, Kyotango City	North Latitude	35° 46' 45"	East Longitude	135° 13' 25"

1-1 Location, "Data Series, 2009" Kyoto Prefectural Government

Area

Region	Area (k m ²)
Whole Country (as of Oct., 2008)	377,920.64
Kyoto Pref. (as of Oct., 2008)	4,613.01
City of Kyoto (as of Oct., 2008)	827.90

"Areas of Prefectures", Geographical Survey Institute

¹ Kyoto Prefectural Government <<http://www.pref.kyoto.jp/intro/index.html>>

² "Areas of Prefectures", Geographical Survey Institute
<<http://www.gsi.go.jp/KOKUJYOHO/MENCHO/200510/ichiran.htm>>

<Access to City of Kyoto>

- By train:

Tokyo Sta. - (JR Shinkansen Super Exp.) - Kyoto Sta. (140 min.)

Osaka Sta. - (JR Tokaido Line) - Kyoto Sta. (30 min.)

- By car:

Meishin Expressway - Exit Kyoto South I.C.

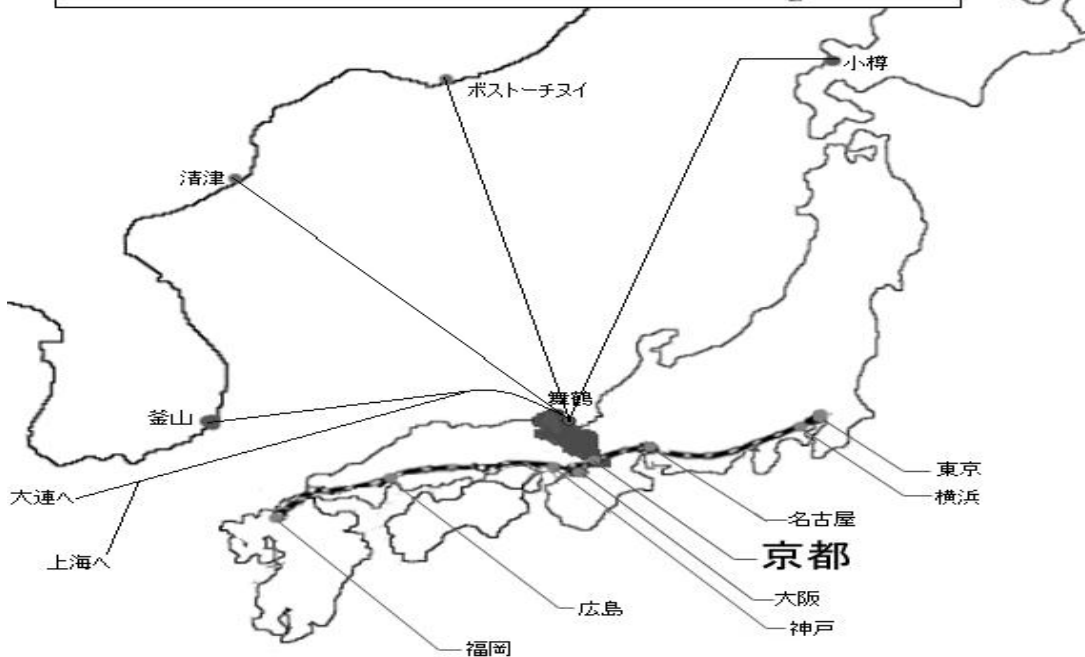
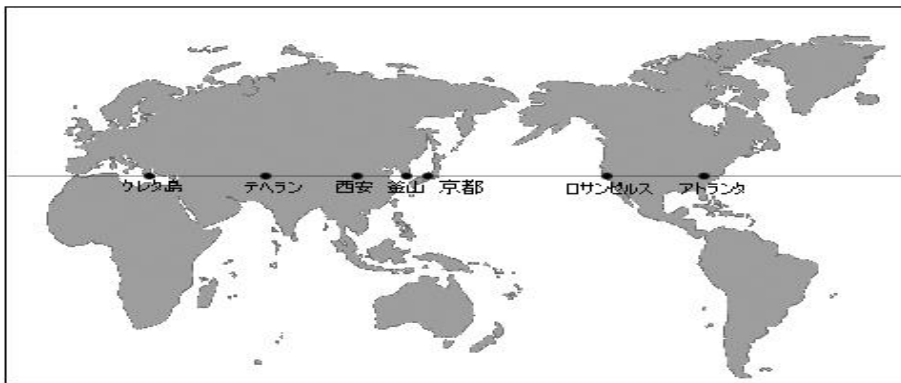
- Exit Kyoto East I.C.

- From Airport:

Kansai International Airport - (JR Haruka Exp.) - Kyoto Sta. (75 min.)

Osaka International Airport - (Airport Limousine) - Kyoto Sta. (55 min.)

Chubu International Airport - (JR Shinkansen Super Exp., Nagoya Railroad Nametoko Line) - Kyoto Sta. (90 min.)



<Access from Neighboring Prefectures>

The southern part of Kyoto Prefecture is close to Osaka and Kobe. This area is connected to other prefectures by railways and highways. This area is particularly accessible by rail, including Japan Railway (JR).

<Transportation in Kyoto Prefecture>

Kyoto Prefecture has transport connections from north to south and easy access between communities. In the southern part of the prefecture, including the City of Kyoto, a project has been launched for convenient public transportation and for minimizing traffic.³ As of April 2008, the length of the roads in Kyoto Prefecture totaled 15,181.2km, including 75.3km of Expressway, 903.7km of National Road, 2,185.2km of Prefectural Road, and 12,022.6km of Public Road (owned by municipalities).⁴

Highways that Traverse Kyoto Prefecture: Conducted by National Development

Route	Municipalities Traversed by Route
Meisin Expressway (Chuo – Nishinomiya Line)	[Komaki, Aichi Pref.]~City of Kyoto, Muko City, Nagaoka-kyo City, Oyamazaki Town~[Nishinomiya City, Hyogo Pref.]
Route Kinki - Tsuruga	[Suita, Osaka Pref.]~Fukuchiyama City, Ayabe City, Maizuru City~[Tsuruga, Fukui Pref.]
The Second Meisin Expressway (Route Nagoya- Kobe)	[Nagoya, Aichi Pref.]~Ujitawara Town, Joyo City, Kyotanabe City, Yawata City~[Kobe, Hyogo Pref.]

National Routes that Traverse Kyoto Prefecture

Route	Municipalities Traversed by Route
Route 478	City of Kyoto – Miyazu City
Route 24	City of Kyoto – Wakayama City (Wakayama Pref.)

“Types of Highways”, Kyoto Prefectural Government

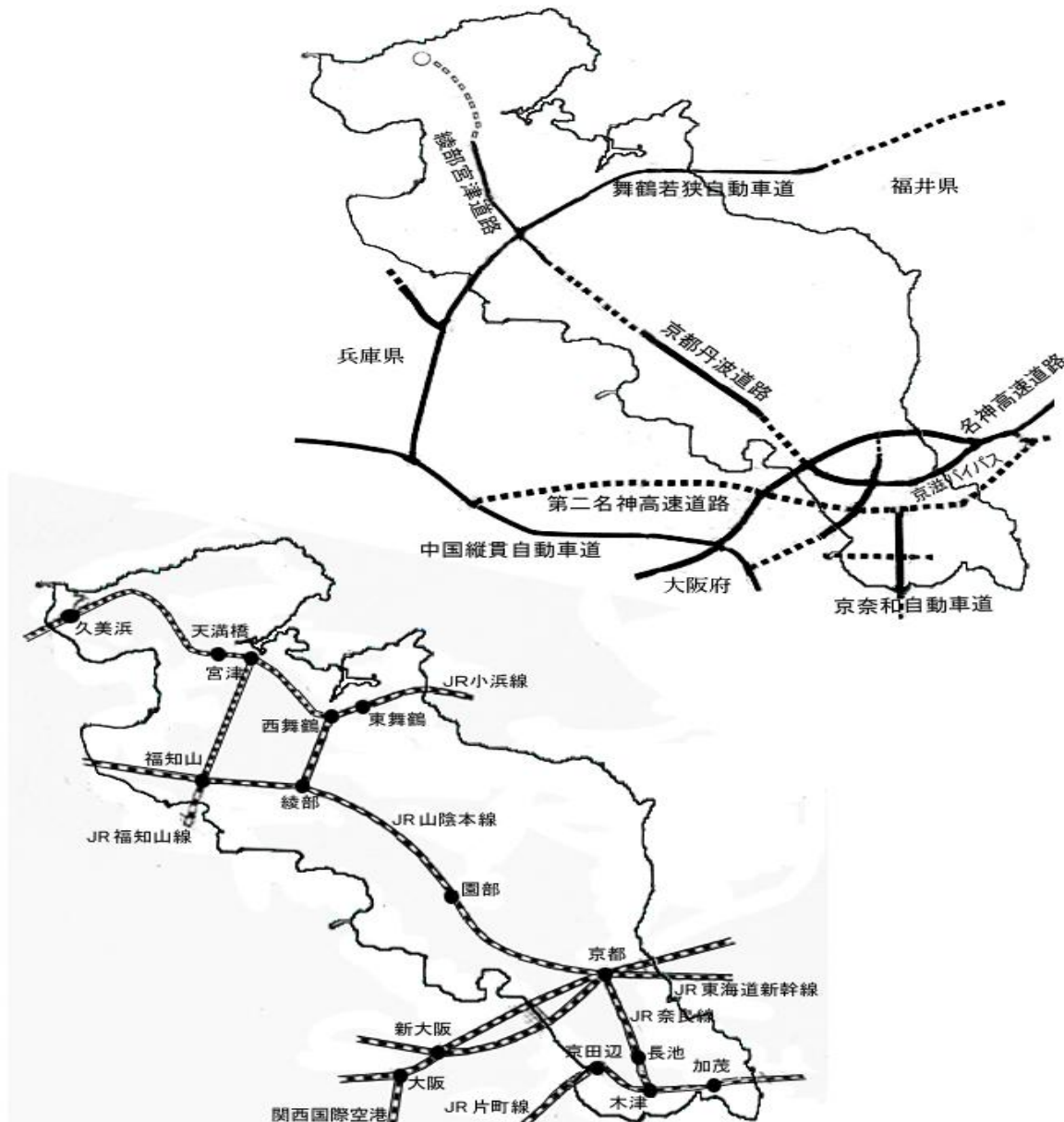
<<http://www.pref.kyoto.jp/douro/doroke/highway/fukui-shurui1.htm>>

³ 2. Transportation “Perspectives of Kyoto’s Industry ‘05” the Kyoto Prefectural Technology Center for Small and Medium Enterprises

⁴ 1. Present Condition of Roads, “Data Series, 2006” Kyoto Prefectural Government

<Port of Kyoto-Maizuru>

The Port of Kyoto-Maizuru, is an infrastructural hub port for ‘people, products, and information’ on the Japan Sea coastline, and functions as the gate of the Kansai District in terms of marine transportation. The fastest ferry in Japan operates daily services between Maizuru and Otaru, Hokkaido Prefecture, and plays an important role in transportation between Hokkaido and the Kansai District. Moreover, Maizuru is connected to several ports on the Japan Sea in East Asia, including Port Pusan in Korea, one of the famous international hub ports.



(2) Nature and Land

Kyoto Prefecture is divided into north and south by the Tamba Mountains that create two kinds of climate within the prefecture; the Japan Sea Coast climate in the north and the inland climate in the south. In winter, the Japan Sea climate brings snow and cold weather in the mountain areas, although it is less cold on the coastline. In summer, this area is popular with tourists who go swimming in the sea because of its comparatively mild and sunny climate. On the other hand, the climate in the southern part of the prefecture is generally milder than the northern part.

There is rich coastline along the Japan Sea between Kyotango and Maizuru in the Tango and Chutan areas. This area is blessed with scenic beauty and harbors. The area from Maizuru to Kameoka, just north of the City of Kyoto, is called the Nantan Hokuso area and consists mainly of mountains. In this area are the two river basins formed by the River Katsura and the River Yura. Along these rivers, smaller basins have also been formed in Kameoka and Fukuchiyama. The southern part of the prefecture, called the Otokuni and Minami Yamashiro area, consists of the Yamashiro Basin and three major rivers: the River Katsura, the River Uji, and the River Kizu.

Most of Kyoto Prefecture is covered by forest (56.4%).⁵ However, this is less than the nationwide average for forest coverage of 66.4%.⁶ The area of marshland and lakes is less than 1%, below the national average, whilst the area of farmland is 23.8%, much higher than the national average. Finally, the area of residential land in Kyoto Prefecture is 13.7%, which is much less than the figure for the City of Kyoto, which is 24.1%. This shows that more than the half of the prefecture's population reside in the City of Kyoto.

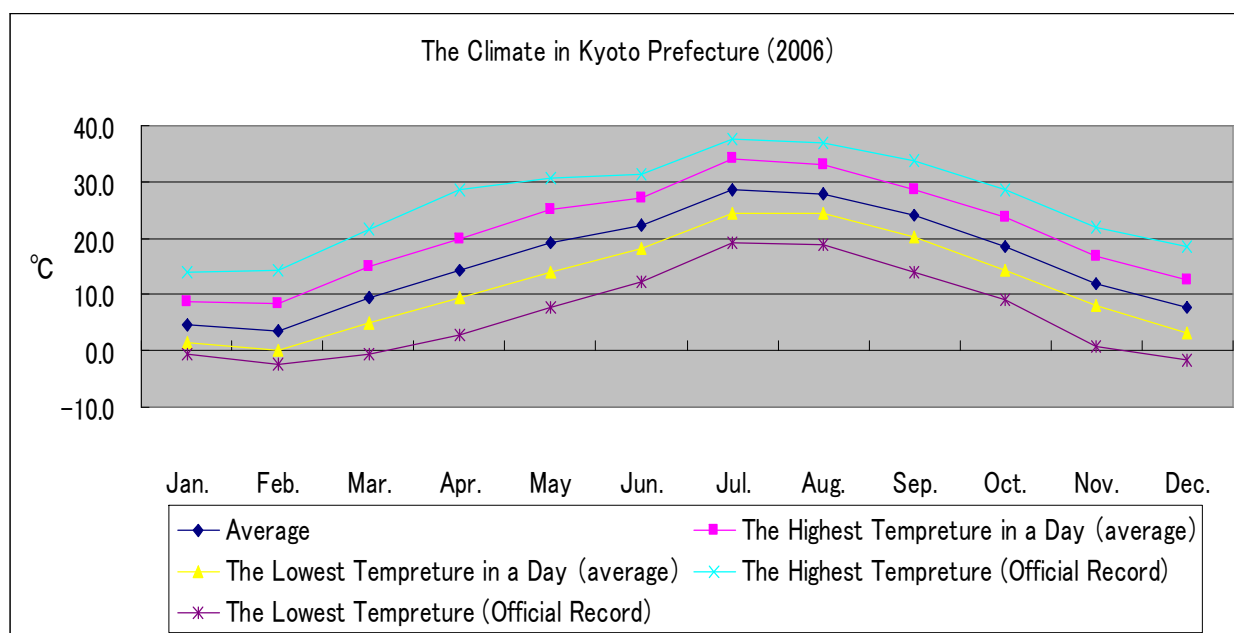
⁵ 6. Area Category, "Data Series, 2006" Kyoto Prefectural Government (As of Jan. 1, 2004)

⁶ 1-6 Area Category "Japan Statistical Yearbook, 2009" (As of Year 2003)

Percentage Distribution of Land (Area in square kilometers)

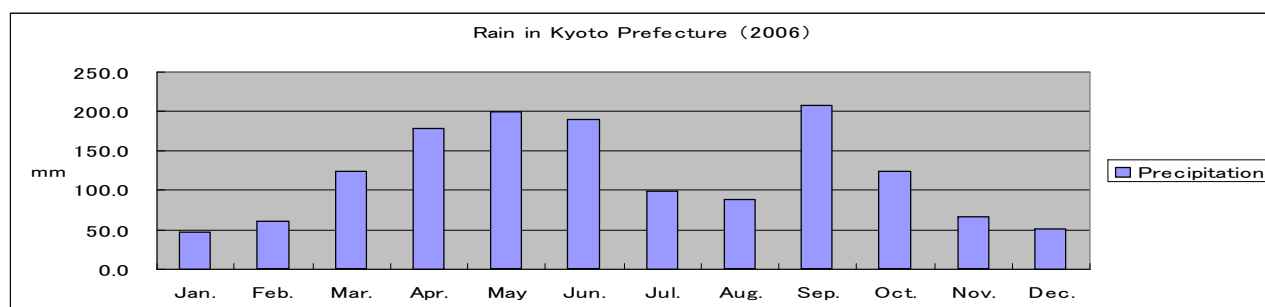
Land Category	Kyoto Pref.		City of Kyoto		Japan	
	Area	Ratio	Area	Ratio	Area	Ratio
Farmland	369.982	23.8%	28.698	8.7%	47,800	12.6%
Residential Land	213.346	13.7%	79.820	24.1%	18,500	4.9%
Marshland and Lakes	1.518	0.1%	0.051	0.1%	13,400	3.5%
Forest and Mountains	881.613	56.6%	210.799	63.6%	251,000	66.4%
Grassland	33.488	2.1%	0.1256	0.3%	2,800	0.7%
Others	57.658	3.7%	10.682	3.2%	44,400	11.9%
Total Area	1,557.605	100%	331.311	100%	377,900	100%

6. Area Category, "Data Series, 2006" Kyoto Prefectural Government (As of Jan. 1, 2004)
1-6 Area Category "Japan Statistical Yearbook, 2007" (As of Year 2003)

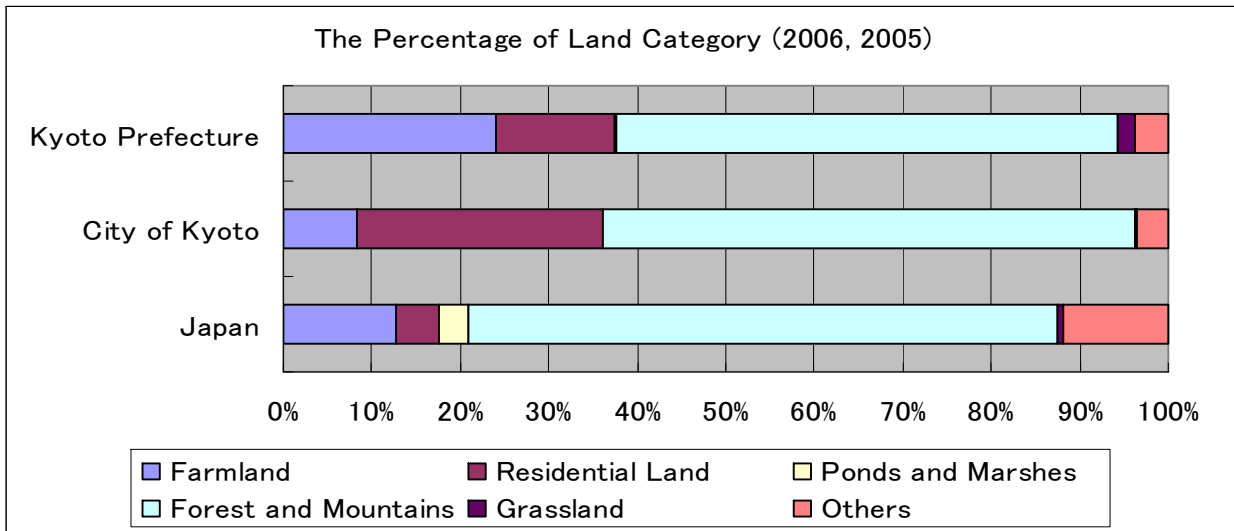


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8 Weather, "Data Series, 2007" Kyoto Prefectural Government



1-8 Weather, "Data Series, 2007" Kyoto Prefectural Government



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Area Category, "Data Series, 2006" Kyoto Prefectural Government
 Category "Japan Statistical Yearbook, 2009" (As of Year 2002)

(3) Population and Age Groups

Kyoto Prefecture was created in March 1868. According to the oldest surviving data, the population of the prefecture in 1885 stood at 846,761. The population had risen to over 1 million by 1899, and over 2 million by 1961.

In the last decade, the population increased into the 2,600,000s, finally reaching 2,644,075 in 2009.⁷ This is the thirteenth highest of the 47 prefectures.⁸ In the five years since the publication of the “2000 Population Census”, the population has increased by 0.1%. This figure is less than the national average of 0.7%.

The main feature of the age groups is that the younger generation (age 20-24) number above the national average. This is because there are many universities and colleges established in the city of Kyoto, so many students tend to live within the city.

Population of Prefectures (As of Year 2007) *ten thousand people

Pref.	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Population*	Rank	Population*	Rank	Population*	Rank
Kyoto	265	13	127	13	137	13
Osaka	882	2	428	3	454	2
Hyogo	559	8	268	7	291	8
Tokyo	1,257	1	626	1	631	1
Japan	12,776	–	6,234	–	6,542	–

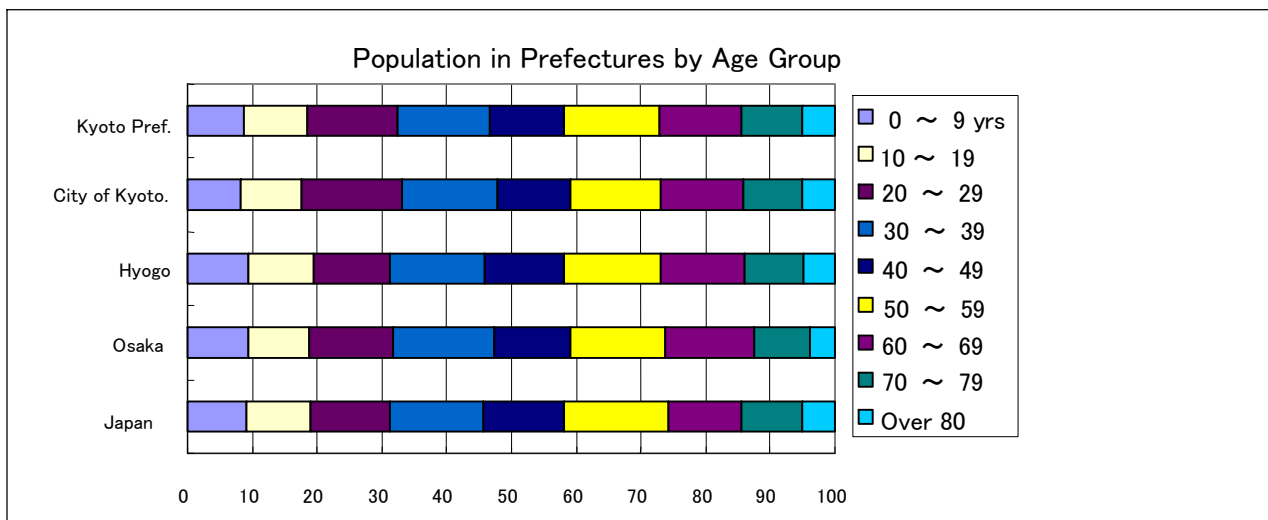
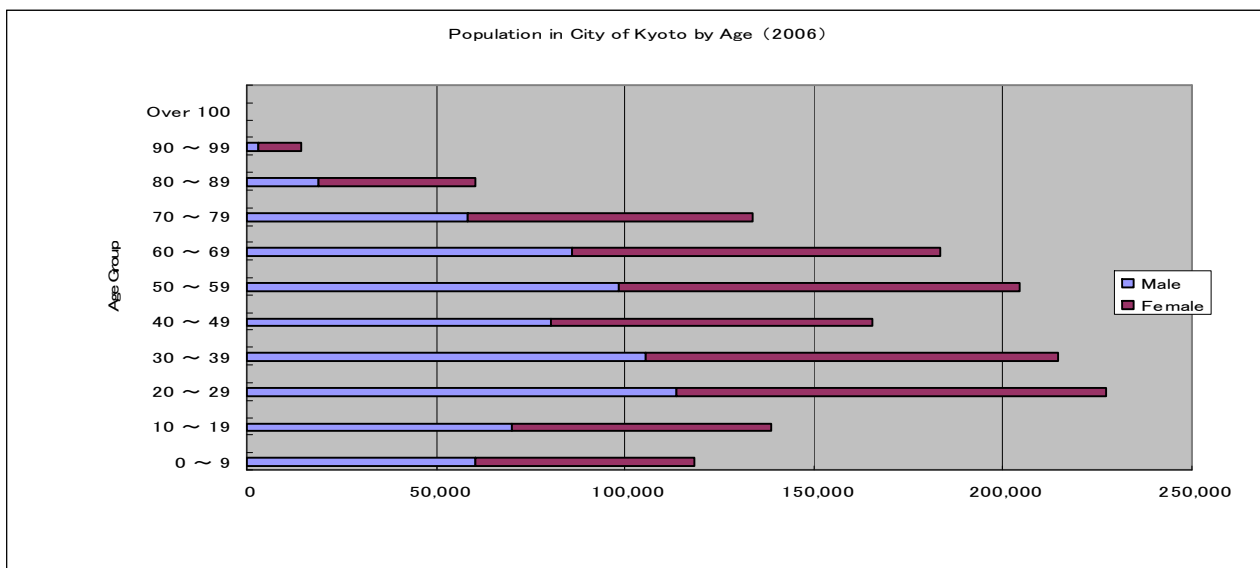
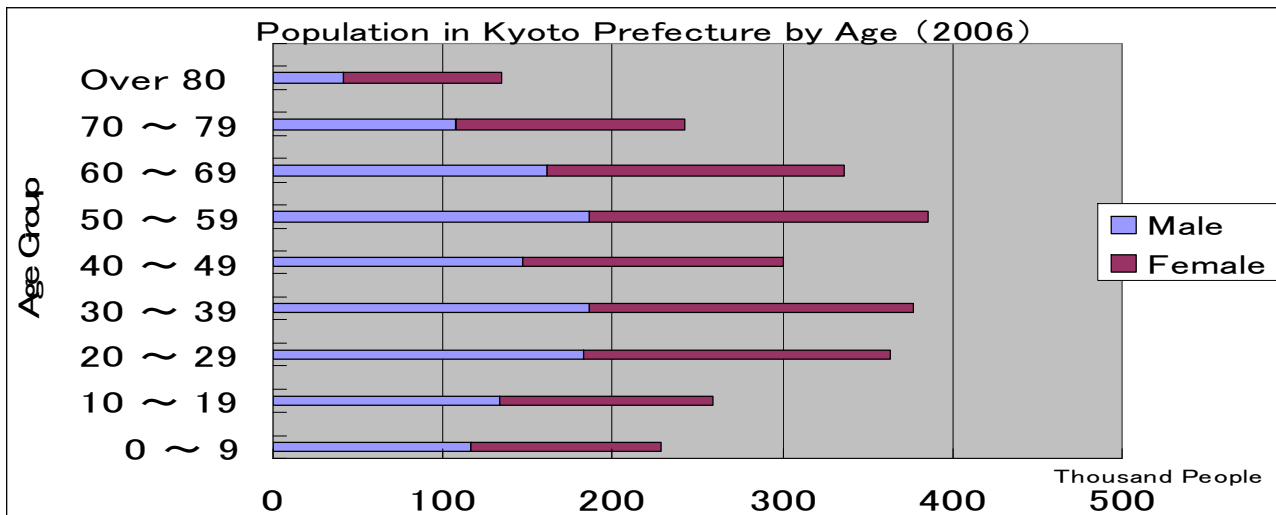
Census in 2009

Population in Kyoto Pref. and City of Kyoto (Jan. 1st, 2009)

	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Ratio
Kyoto Pref.	2,635,520	1,264,719	1,370,801	–
City of Kyoto	1,467,398	697,602	769,796	55.68%

⁷ 3 Estimated Population as of Jan. 1, 2009, “Statistics of Kyoto”, Statistic Division, Kyoto Prefectural Government

⁸ Census in 2009



Census in 2005

(4) Non-Japanese Residents

According to ‘Non-Japanese Residents Registered in Japan’, 53,693 non-Japanese residents lived in Kyoto Prefecture in 2007; and 77.2%, or 41,463 of them, lived in the City of Kyoto.⁹ The figure for registered non-Japanese residents was a decrease of 1.8% on the previous year, however, Kyoto Prefecture still occupies eleventh place out of the 47 prefectures.

Foreign Residents Registered (As of Dec.31, 2007)

Pref.	Number of Foreign Residents	Rank	Percentage Distribution	Percentage in Prefecture
Kyoto	53,295	11	2.5%	2.05%
Osaka	211,758	3	9.8%	2.41%
Hyogo	101,527	7	4.7%	1.82%
Tokyo	382,153	1	17.8%	2.88%
Total	2,152,973	—	100.0%	1.63%

Foreign Residents Registered in Kyoto Pref. and City of Kyoto (As of Year 2007)

	Number of Foreign Residents	Percentage in Kyoto Pref.
Kyoto Prefecture	53,693	—
City of Kyoto	41,463	77.2%

When focusing on the percentage of nationality, 62.4% are from North or South Korea, 20.4% is from China, 3.9% is from Philippines and 2.4% is from the United States.

<Registration According to Occupation >

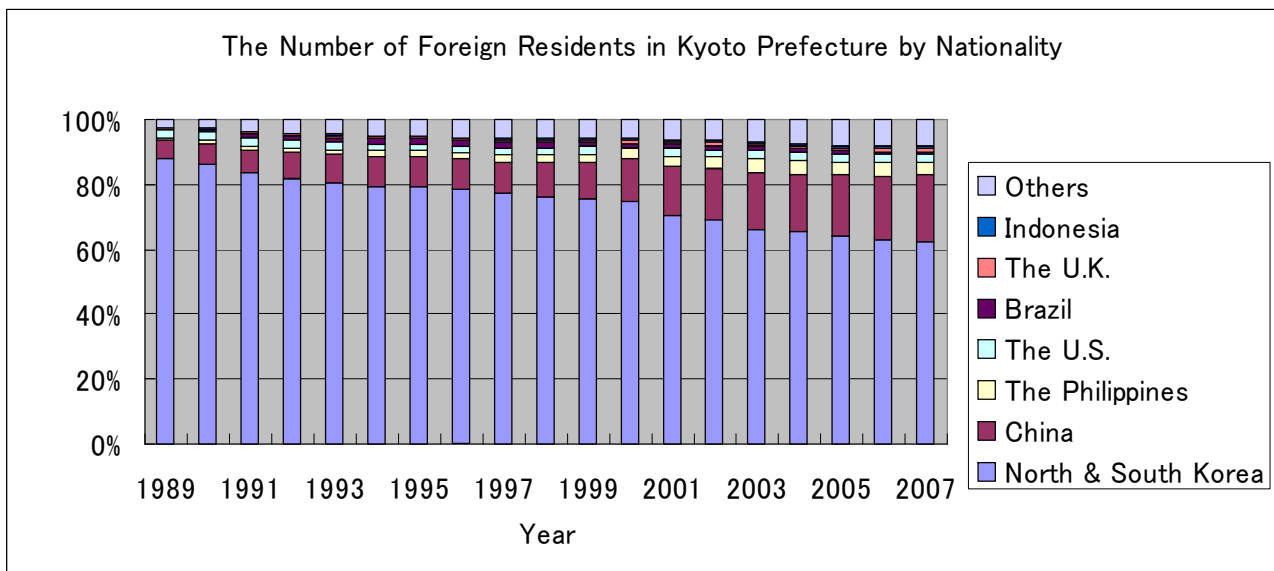
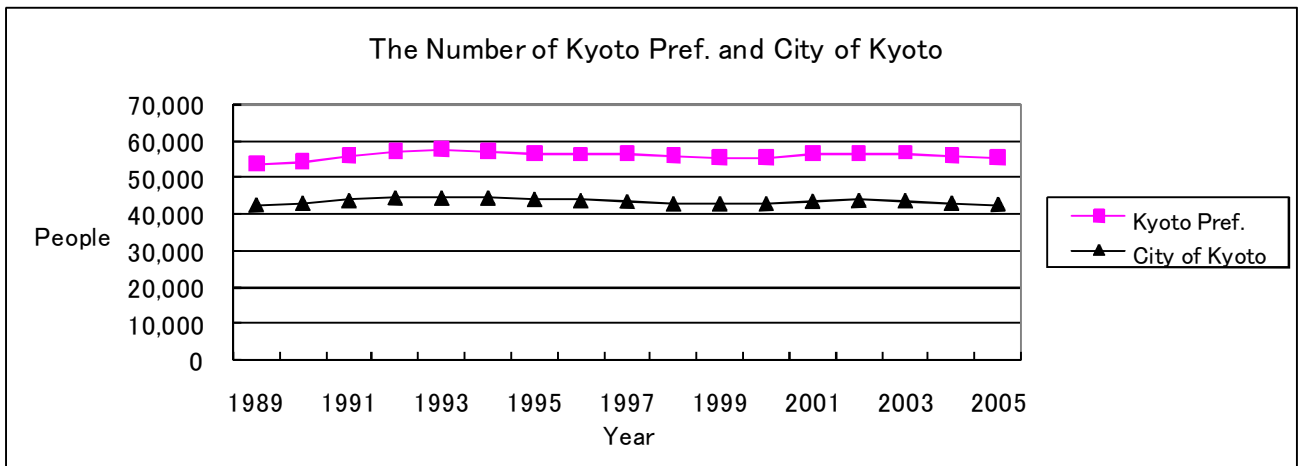
The data for ‘Registration According to Occupation’ shows that more than anywhere in the Kansai Region Kyoto Prefecture has a large number of professors (39.8%) and professionals engaged in cultural activities (44.3%). In the Kansai Region, 49.2% of permanent non-Japanese residents are originally from East Asia. However, only 12.6% of these permanent residents in the Kansai Region reside in Kyoto Prefecture. This is because the most of them reside in Osaka Prefecture.¹⁰

⁹ Survey of Foreigners Registered “Present Condition of Internationalization in Kyoto”
International Division, Kyoto Prefectural Government

¹⁰ Foreigners Registered “Information of Internationalization of Kansai”, Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry

<Employment of Non-Japanese Workers>

In 2006, the total figure for non-Japanese workers in Kyoto Prefecture stood at 3,075(7.0% of those in the Kansai Region) and the number of offices that accepted non-Japanese workers stood at 391 (9.1% of those in the Kansai Region). In the whole of the Kansai Region, the percentage distribution of non-Japanese workers and of offices that accept non-Japanese workers are: 11.3% and 14.1%, which is relatively low in comparison with other regions.¹¹



¹¹ Foreigners Registered "Information of Internationalization of Kansai", Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry

(5) Other Information

<Electricity>

As of March 2007, there were 25 electricity generators, including 22 hydroelectricity generators, in Kyoto Prefecture¹². The ‘Ono Hydroelectric Power House’ and the ‘Taikoyama Wind Power Generator’ are managed by the Kyoto Prefectural Government and sell electricity to the ‘Kansai Electric Power Co., Inc (KEPCO)’. KEPCO supplies electricity to each house in the Kyoto Area.¹³ As of March 2005, these prefectural electricity generators sold approximately 16,527,921 thousand kWh of electricity, including 625,029 thousand kWh for electrical lighting and 10,277,892 thousand kWh for electrical power.¹⁴

<Gas>

Gas is supplied to the overall Kyoto area by local governments and private companies. Information about supply, production, and consumption is as follows.¹⁵

Gas Supply in Kyoto Prefecture

Local Government	Gas and Water Supply Section Fukuchiyama City	http://www.city.fukuchiyama.kyoto.jp/
Private Company	Osaka Gas Co.,Ltd.	http://www.osakagas.co.jp/index.htm
	Tango Gas Co.,Ltd.	http://www5.nkansai.ne.jp/com/tangogas
	Osadano Gas Co.,Ltd.	http://www.osadano-gas.co.jp/

Gas Production and Consumption in Kyoto Pref. (As of March, 2007)
(thousand MJ)

Production	Accepted Gas from Other Organizations	Produced Gas
45,720,181	44,320,194	1,399,987

Consumption	Industrial	Public	Medical	Commerce	Residential
45,515,219	18,978,922	2,814,674	1,930,854	7,030,310	14,760,460

¹² Power Houses, “Data Series, 2006” Kyoto Prefectural Government

¹³ <http://www.pref.kyoto/koei/denki/denki_10.html>

¹⁴ 1.Sold Electricity, “Data Series, 2006” Kyoto Prefectural Government

¹⁵ 3.Gas Production & Consumption, “Data Series, 2006” Kyoto Prefectural Government

<Water Supply>

Kyoto Prefectural Government (KPG) established 3 water purification plants in Uji and Kizu that make use of the River Kizu and the River Katsura.

Currently, 7 cities and 3 towns in the southern part of the prefecture are supplied water from these plants. In addition to these plants, other cities and towns have their own means of water supply.¹⁶

On the other hand, the City of Kyoto own the water supply route from Lake Biwa in Shiga Prefecture. In Apr. 1912, the City of Kyoto completed 'the Second Canal' from Lake Biwa and the 'Keage Water Purification Plant'. Since then, the water supply system has been continually developed. Recently, the City of Kyoto has come to own the water rights to 2,079 thousand m³ of water per day from Lake Biwa and the River Uji.¹⁷

<Sewerage>

KPG is currently promoting the drainage of the rivers above as well as advising municipalities on public sewage based on long-term development.¹⁸

In 2006, the saturation level of the public sewage system in Kyoto Prefecture stood at 88%, one of the highest out of the 47 prefectures. However, the figures that exclude the City of Kyoto and all other cities stand at 75% and 60% respectively.¹⁹

The City of Kyoto possesses 4 sewage disposal plants that enables the disposal of 951 thousand cubic meters of sewage per day in total.²⁰

Saturation Level of Public Sewage System (As of Dec. 31, 2004)

Municipalities	Population (A)	Population who uses sewage system (B)	Saturation Level B/A(%)
Kyoto Pref.	2,562.3	2,255.5	88.0
City of Kyoto	1,389.6	1,376.8	99.1
Prefectural Total, excludes City of Kyoto	1,172.7	878.7	74.9
Total of Prefectural Towns and Villages	142.1	99.6	70.1

¹⁶ <http://www.pref.kyoto.jp/koei/suidou/suidou_10.html>

¹⁷ <http://www.city.kyoto.jp/suido/suido_genjo.htm>

¹⁸ <<http://www.pref.kyoto.jp/kanri/gaiyou/0511gesui.html>>

¹⁹ <<http://www.pref.kyoto.jp/kanri/gaiyou/0511gesui.html>>

²⁰ <http://www.city.kyoto.jp/suido/suido_genjo.htm>