

Tokei de Miru Kyoto

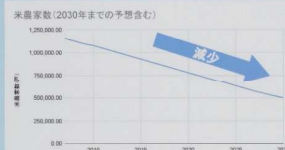
(Discover Kyoto by the Numbers)

2025 (Reiwa 7) Edition

食卓の**主役**が消える！？

～**米**不足の今と未来～

米の現状



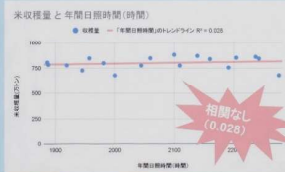
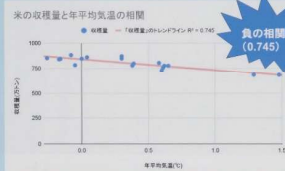
米穀安定供給確保支援機構 <https://www.kaido.or.jp/> 2025.5.6

AIに予想してもらったところ米農家数が
2030年には50万件ほどになってしまう

昨給10円になることも...

統計調査

収穫量減少の原因を探る

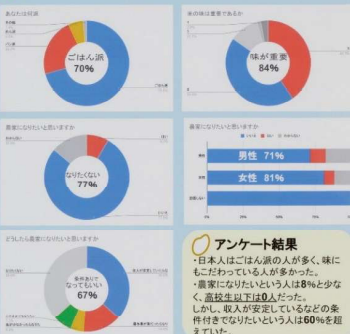


米の収穫量と気温には相関があったが、日照時間は相関がなかった

意義・目的

米の価格が高騰している今日、なぜこんなにも高騰しているのか、何が原因なのかを知りたかったため。また、農業に携わる人が減っているため、この現状について多くの人に知ってほしい。自分になにかできることがあれば、少しでも思いつくため。

アンケート調査 全国の75人にアンケートを取った結果



アンケート結果

・日本人はごはん派の人が多く、味にもこだわっている人が多い。
・食家になりたという人は8%と少なく、高校生以下は0人だった。
・しかし、収入が安定しているなどの条件付きでなりたという人は60%を超えている。

鳥取県の農家さんへ聞いた

Q. 気候の影響で稲の収穫量に差はありますか？
鳥取県では、気温による自立した収穫量の差は無いが、病害虫は増えている。昨年は特にイネカメムシが大量発生していて、その影響により不食米の割合は若干増えた。特に収穫時の台風で、激甚な被害を受けたが、昨年は無かった。

Q. なにか困りごとはありませんか？
高齢化が進んで、跡継ぎの人が多い。跡継ぎでも後継者がおらず、放棄される人が多い。
規模を拡大するに当たって、農機具の代金が高い。

Q. やりがいや楽しい瞬間はなんですか？
元々、動物を育てることが好きだったので、仕事自体は楽しい。食料の生産は誰かがやらなければいけない仕事である。鳥取県は過疎化、高齢化が進んでいる場所なので、周囲からの期待が大きいためやりがいを感じている。

まとめ・考察

米の収穫量に日照時間は相関がないが気温に相関があるのはなぜだろうと思った。米の値段は2021年くらいから上がり続けており、米の多い日本人には悪い状況である。

米の価格を下げたい → 収穫量を増やしたい → 農家を増やす
と考えてやっていたが農業を増やすためには、農業に興味を持ってもらう必要がある。安定した収入を得ることができれば農業にしたいと考える人が増え、農家の減少を抑えることができるだろう。
他人事だと考えずに向き合っていたらいいと思う。

Created by Anna Myochin, winner of the Kyoto Mayor's Award in the
2025 Kyoto Prefecture Statistical Graphing Contest



Introduction

To give citizens an overview of the City of Kyoto, we compile statistical information on the city covering a wide range of topics, including population, industry, education, culture and tourism, for publication in booklets and online.

This booklet presents the core, important elements of such information using easy-to-understand graphs to allow readers to visually perceive the characteristics of the City of Kyoto, as a means of inspiring greater interest in the statistical data.

We hope this booklet will be used widely to help readers deepen their understanding of the history and current circumstances of the City of Kyoto and make them feel more attached to the city.

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Notes

- For the graphs, years presented as is (e.g., 2025) refer to calendar years and those accompanied by the phrase “fiscal year” or “FY” refer to 12-month periods beginning from April 1. Data as of a specified time (e.g., “as of the end of (year),” “as of the end of (month),” “as of (a specified date)”) are facts accurate at the respective points in time.
- The information presented in this booklet was provided upon request or directly collected from the ministries and agencies of the national government, municipal bodies, private research organizations, and departments of relevant agencies. The sources of data are shown above or below the graphs.
- The names of the sources or organizations from which the information was taken are as of the time when the graphs were created, and may have changed since then.
- Numerical units are shown at the upper left of the graphs as necessary. Number sums may not match the total due to rounding.



Chapter 1. History of Kyoto City

The birth of Kyoto City

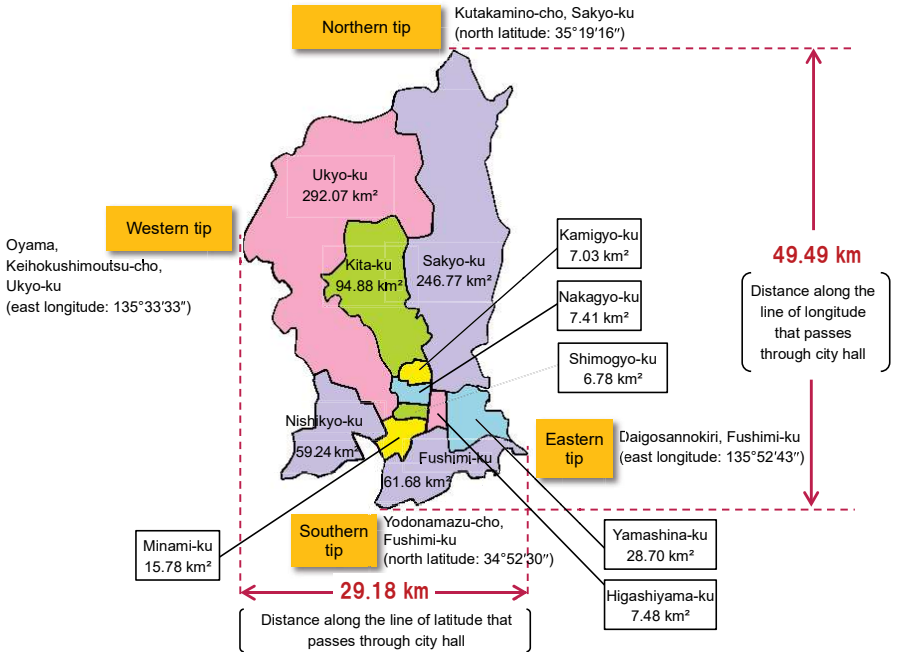
On April 1, 1889 (Meiji 22), the Japanese government legislated the basic structure of municipalities and established its first 31 cities, including Kyoto City. Among these, the three major cities—Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto—were administered under a special municipality system, which barred them from having mayors and deputy mayors and instead made the respective prefectural governments take charge of municipal administration with the governors serving as mayors. Such restrictions on municipal autonomy caused citizens to launch opposition movements, and as a result, the system was abolished at the end of September 1898 (Meiji 31), ten years after its introduction. Thus, Kyoto City and the other two cities were allowed the same level of autonomy as all similar municipalities on October 1, 1898. The first mayor of Kyoto was Naiki Jinzaburo, appointed by the Minister of Home Affairs following the recommendation of the city council.

Changes to municipal wards (ku)

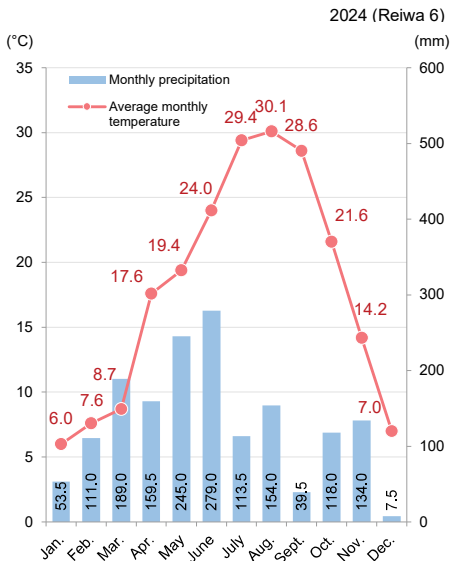
Meiji	April 1, 1889 (M22)	Municipal administration started.	As of December 1, 1889 (Meiji 22) Population: 279,165 Area: 29.77 km² Wards: <u>Kamigyo-ku</u> and <u>Shimogyo-ku</u>	
	December 12, 1894 (M27)	Shimogyo-ku >		Part of Ouchi-mura Oaza Hachijo in Kadono-gun incorporated.
	February 1, 1902 (M35)	Shimogyo-ku >		Ouchi-mura Oaza Higashi-shiokoji and Nishi-kujo in Kadono-gun incorporated.
Taisho	April 1, 1918 (T7)	Kamigyo-ku >	Shirakawa-mura and 7 other villages (in part) in Otagi-gun incorporated.	
		Shimogyo-ku >	Sujakuno-mura and 7 other villages/towns (in part) in Kadono-gun incorporated.	
Showa	April 1, 1929 (S4)	<u>Sakyo-ku, Nakagyo-ku and Higashiyama-ku</u> established upon reorganization of Kamigyo-ku and Shimogyo-ku.		
	January 1, 1930 (S5)	Higashiyama-ku >	Part of Awataguchi in Sakyo-ku incorporated.	
		Sakyo-ku >	Kamo in Kamigyo-ku incorporated.	
	April 1, 1931 (S6)	Kamigyo-ku >	Kamigamo-mura and 2 other villages in Otagi-gun incorporated.	
		Sakyo-ku >	Shugakuin-mura and 1 other village in Otagi-gun incorporated.	
		Nakagyo-ku >	Part of Saiin-mura in Kadono-gun incorporated.	
		Higashiyama-ku >	Yamashina-cho in Uji-gun incorporated.	
		Shimogyo-ku >	Kisshoin-mura and 1 other village in Kii-gun incorporated.	
		<u>Ukyo-ku</u> established upon incorporation of Hanazono-mura and 9 other villages/towns (in part) in Kadono-gun into the city area.		
		<u>Fushimi-ku</u> established upon incorporation of Fushimi City and 8 villages/towns in the city area.		
	April 1, 1948 (S23)	Kamigyo-ku >	Nakagawa-mura and 1 other village in Kadono-gun incorporated.	
	March 1, 1949 (S24)	Sakyo-ku >	Part of Kamigamo in Kamigyo-ku incorporated.	
	April 1, 1949 (S24)	Kamigyo-ku >	Kumogahata-mura in Otagi-gun incorporated.	
		Sakyo-ku >	Iwakura-mura and 6 other villages in Otagi-gun incorporated.	
	May 1, 1950 (S25)	Fushimi-ku >	Part of Kamitoba in Shimogyo-ku incorporated.	
	December 1, 1950 (S25)	Ukyo-ku >	Oe-mura in Otokuni-gun incorporated.	
		Fushimi-ku >	Koga-mura and 1 other village in Otokuni-gun incorporated.	
	September 1, 1955 (S30)	<u>Kita-ku</u> and <u>Minami-ku</u> established by splitting off from Kamigyo-ku and Shimogyo-ku respectively.		
	April 1, 1957 (S32)	Sakyo-ku >	Keihoku-cho Oaza Hirogawara in Kitakuwada-gun incorporated.	
		Fushimi-ku >	Yodo-cho in Kuse-gun incorporated.	
	April 1, 1959 (S34)	Kamigyo-ku >	Part of Izumoji in Kita-ku incorporated.	
	November 1, 1959 (S34)	Minami-ku >	Kuze-mura in Otokuni-gun incorporated.	
	Ukyo-ku >	Oharano-mura in Otokuni-gun incorporated.		
January 1, 1960 (S35)	Kyoto Gyoen National Garden (Kamigyo-ku) created across part of the Kamigyo-ku and Nakagyo-ku areas.			
April 1, 1962 (S37)	Kita-ku >	Part of Narutaki in Ukyo-ku incorporated.		
January 1, 1963 (S38)	Sakyo-ku >	Part of Kamigamo in Kita-ku incorporated.		
October 1, 1976 (S51)	<u>Yamashina-ku</u> and <u>Nishikyo-ku</u> established by splitting off from Higashiyama-ku and Ukyo-ku respectively.			
October 19, 1979 (S54)	Ukyo-ku >	Part of Taishogun in Kita-ku incorporated.		
Heisei	February 29, 1996 (H8)	Fushimi-ku >	The boundary with Nagaokakyo City changed.	
	December 20, 2004 (H16)	Fushimi-ku >	The boundary with Uji City changed.	
	April 1, 2005 (H17)	Ukyo-ku >	Keihoku-cho in Kitakuwada-gun incorporated.	
	April 1, 2018 (H26)	Nakagyo-ku >	Part of Shimogyo-ku incorporated.	
Reiwa	April 1, 2024 (R6)	The boundary between Minami-ku and Fushimi-ku changed.		
	As of October 1, 2025 (Reiwa 7) Population: 1,433,071 Area: 827.83 km² Wards: 11 wards			

Chapter 2. Geography and Weather of Kyoto City

Geography

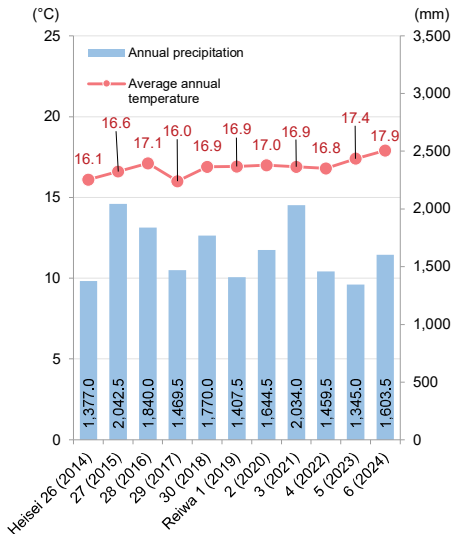


Average temperature and precipitation (by month)



Source: Weather of Kyoto Prefecture released by the Kyoto Local Meteorological Office

Average temperature and precipitation (yearly change)



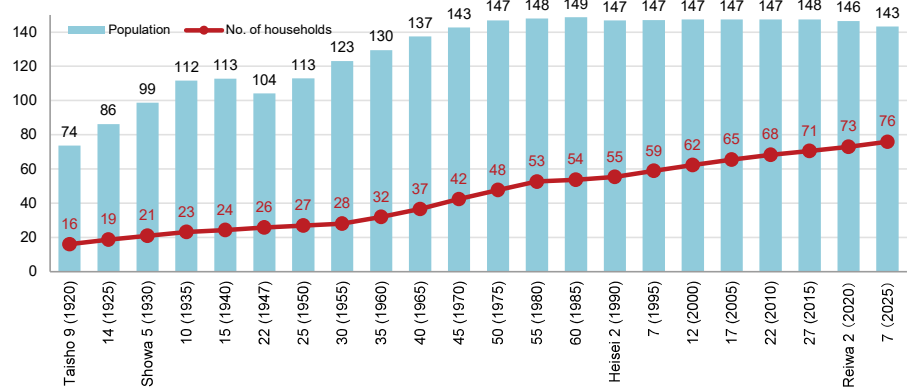
Source: Weather of Kyoto Prefecture released by the Kyoto Local Meteorological Office

Chapter 3. Population of Kyoto City

Changes in population and the number of households

Population Census and Population Estimates, as of October 1 each year

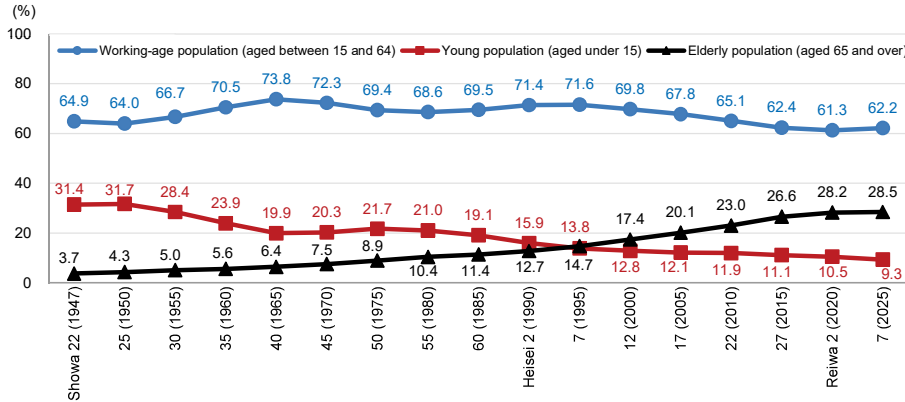
(Unit: 10,000 people/households)



Note) The graph shows the population and the number of households in the current city area (after incorporating Keihoku-cho).

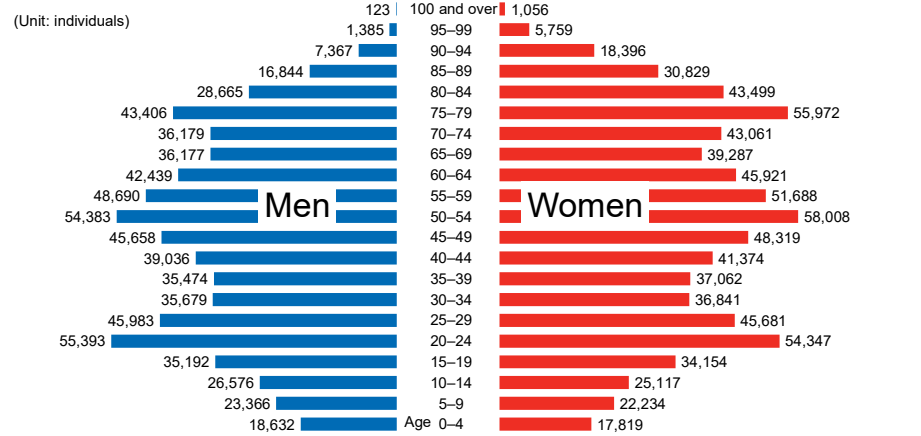
Changes in population composition based on three age groups

Population Census and Population Estimates, as of October 1 each year



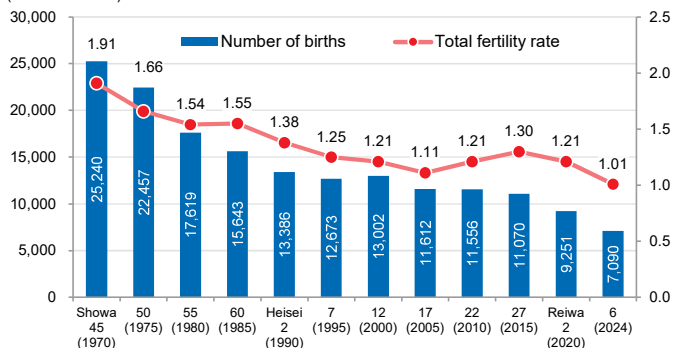
Population by age

Population Estimates, as of October 1, 2025 (Reiwa 7)



Changes in the annual number of births and total fertility rate

(Unit: individuals)



The **birth rate** indicates the number of births per 1,000 people.

The **total fertility rate** indicates the average number of children born to a woman between the ages of 15 and 49 (reproductive years).

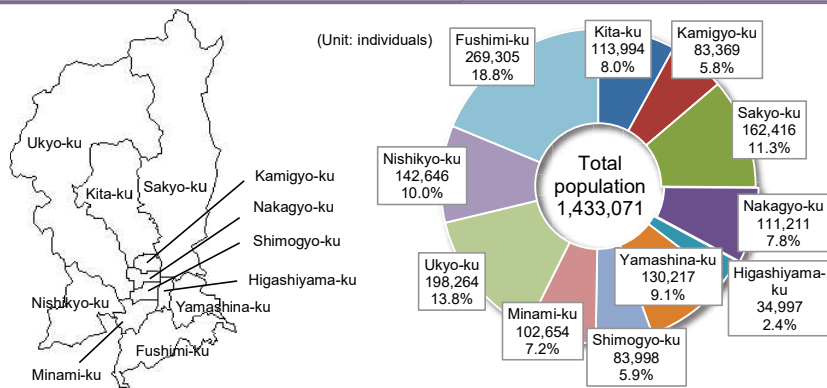
The total birth rate of women aged 15 to 49 for a given year is referred to as the **period total fertility rate**.

The total fertility rate of each year in this graph indicates the period total fertility rate.

Number of births: Vital Statistics (annual total) Total fertility rate: value calculated by the Statistical Data Utilization Promotion Section, Digital Strategy Office, General Planning Bureau, City of Kyoto

Population and its composition by ward

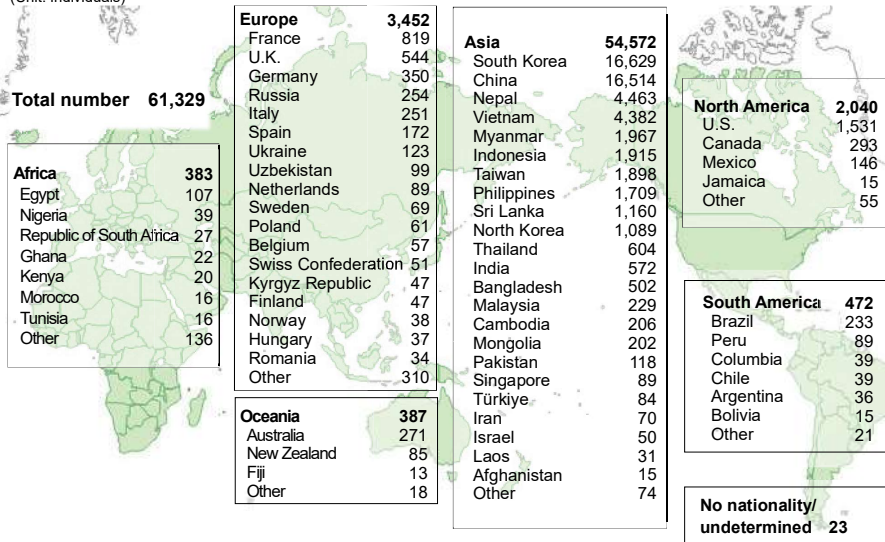
Population Estimates, as of October 1, 2025 (Reiwa 7)



Number of foreign residents (by nationality [place of origin])

Population based on the basic register of residents, as of December 31, 2024 (Reiwa 6)

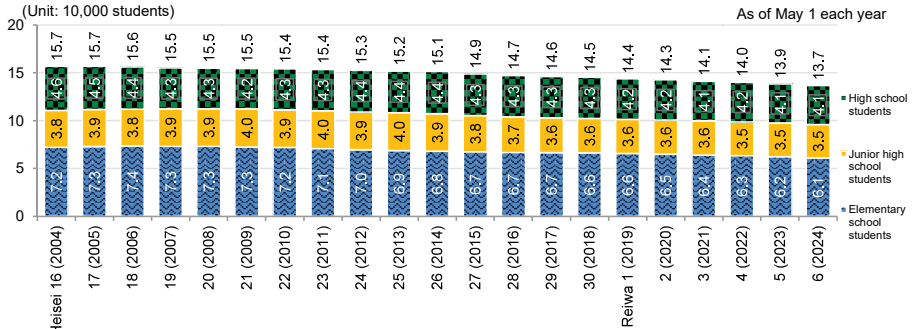
(Unit: individuals)



Chapter 4. Schools in Kyoto City

Changes in the number of elementary, junior high, and high school students enrolled in schools in Kyoto City

Source: School Basic Survey



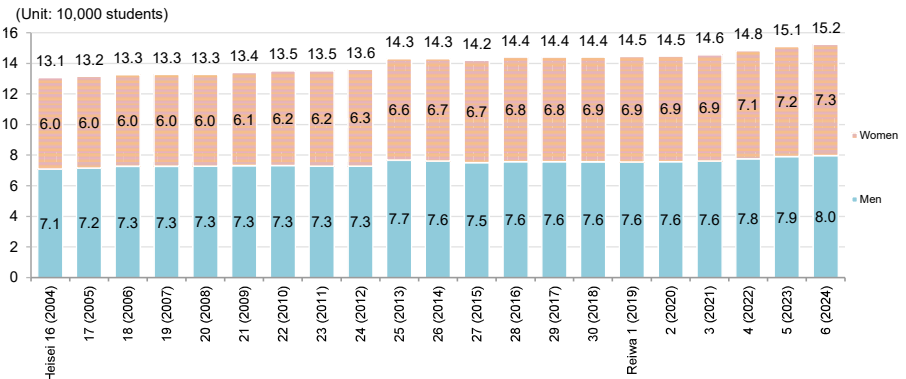
Note) Figures for elementary and junior high school students in 2017 onward include children and students of schools providing compulsory education.

Changes in the number of students enrolled in universities and junior colleges in Kyoto City

Source: School Basic Survey

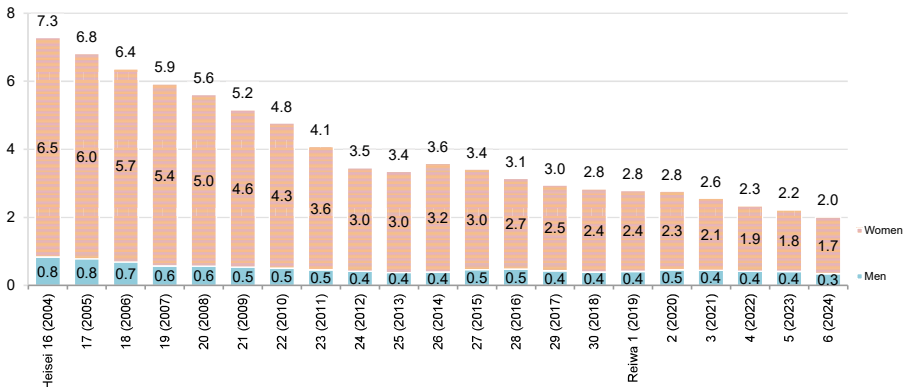
1 Number of university students (including graduate students)

As of May 1 each year



2 Number of junior college students

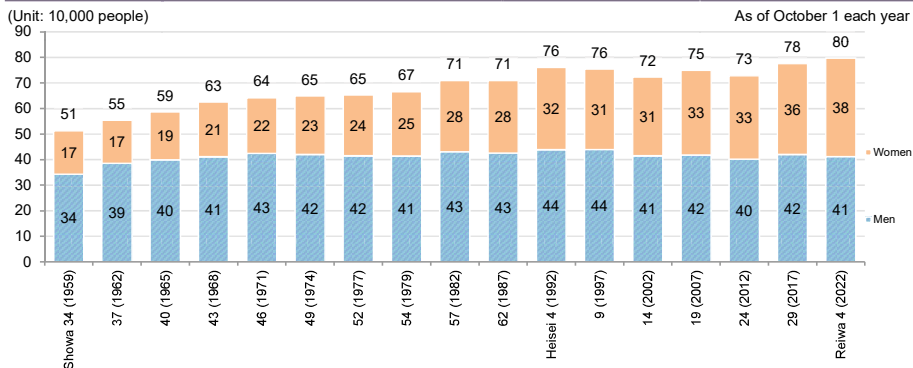
(Unit: 1,000 students)



Chapter 5. Labor Force in Kyoto City

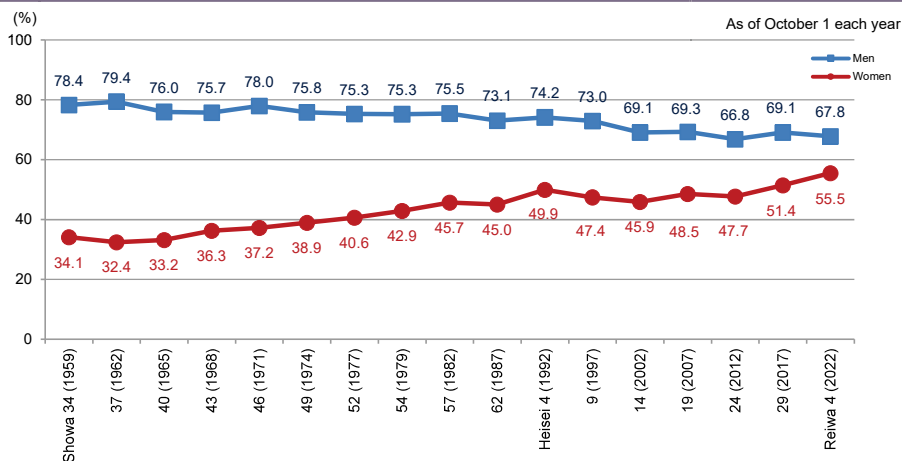
Employed population (by sex)

Source: Employment Status Survey



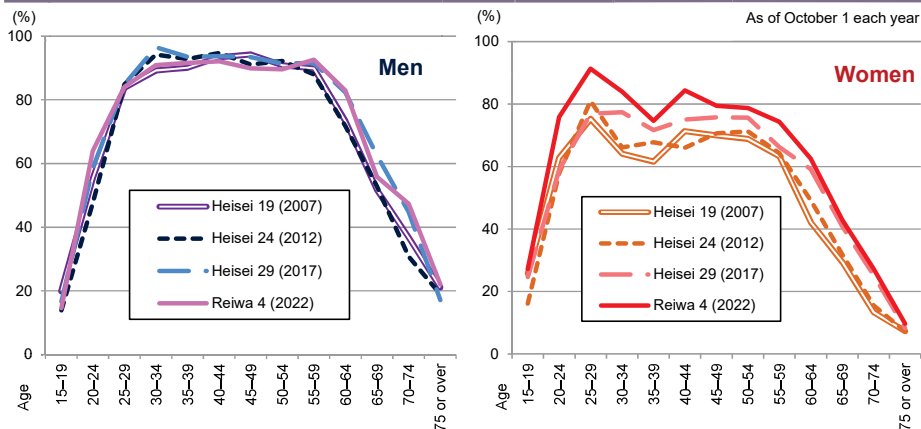
Employment rate (by sex)

Source: Employment Status Survey



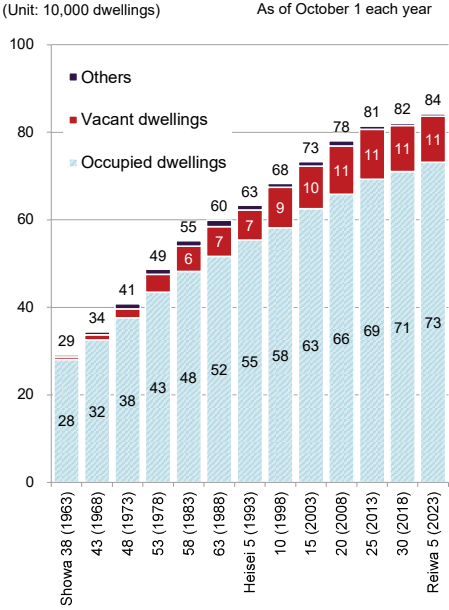
Employment rate by age bracket (by sex)

Source: Employment Status Survey



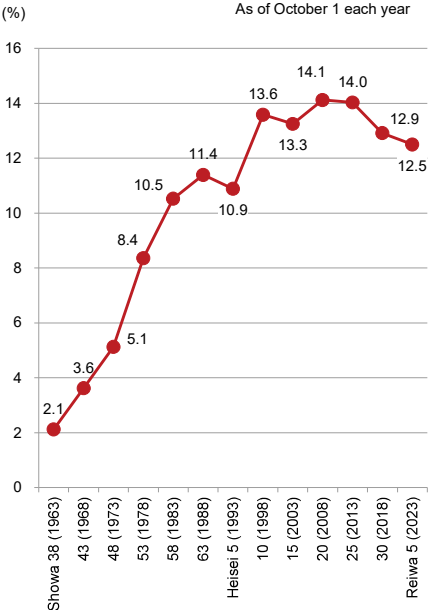
Chapter 6. Housing in Kyoto City

Changes in the number of dwellings



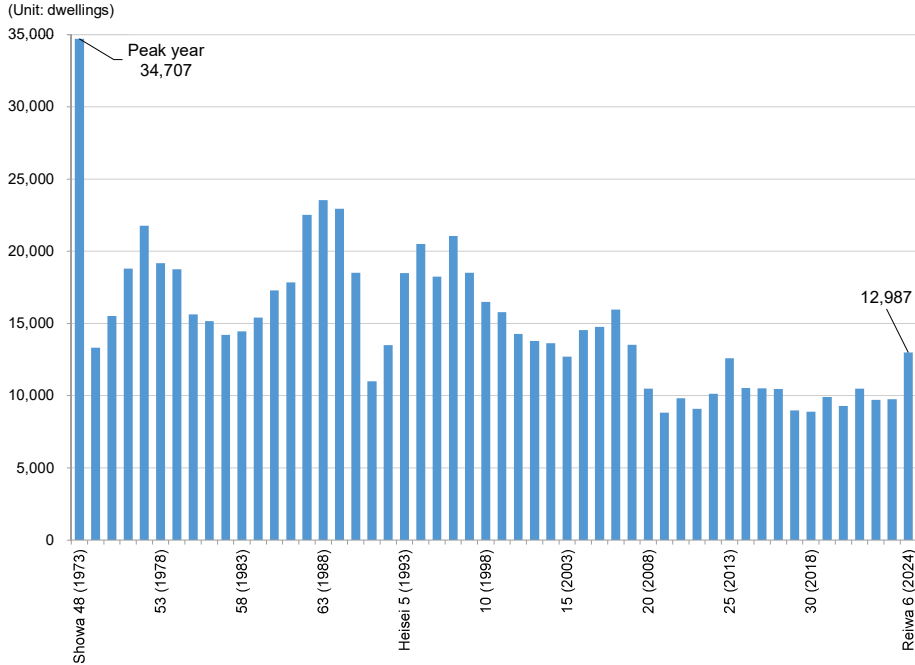
Source: Housing and Land Survey

Changes in the vacancy rate



Source: Housing and Land Survey

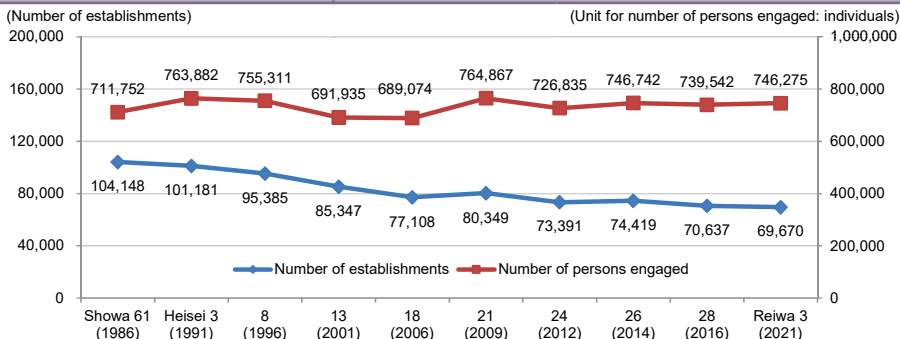
Changes in new construction starts of dwellings (annual total)



Source: Statistics on Building Construction Started

Chapter 7. Economy and Finance of Kyoto City

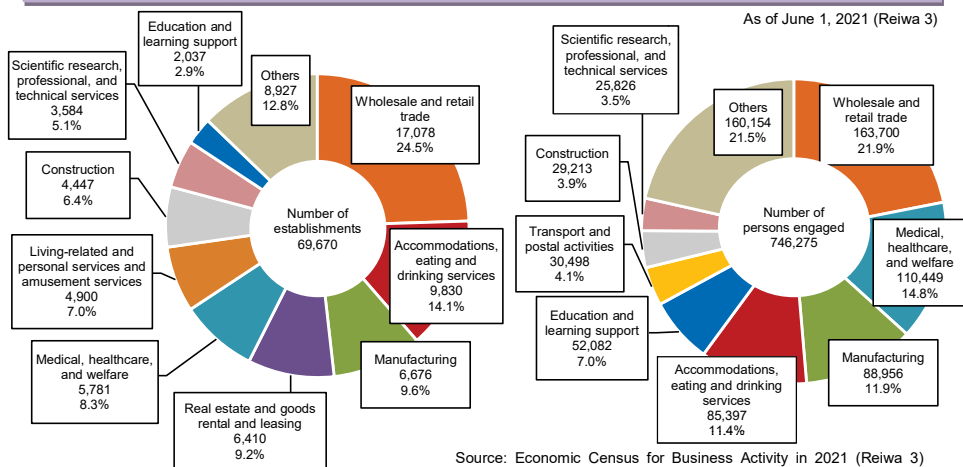
Changes in privately-owned establishments (number of establishments/number of persons engaged)



Source: Establishment and Enterprise Census, Economic Census for Business Frame, and Economic Census for Business Activity

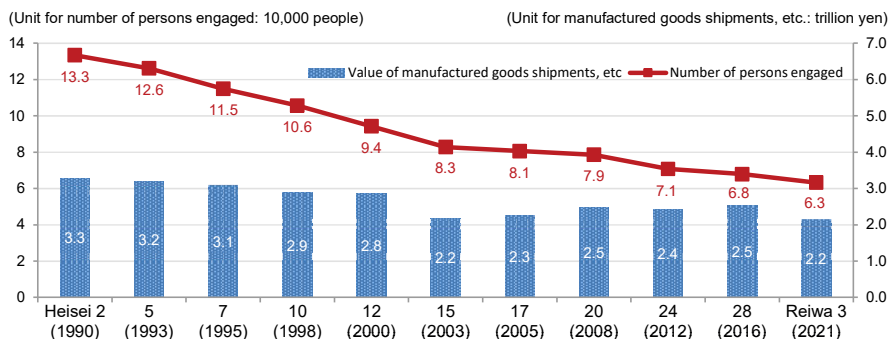
Composition ratio of privately-owned establishments per industry (number of establishments/number of persons engaged)

As of June 1, 2021 (Reiwa 3)



Source: Economic Census for Business Activity in 2021 (Reiwa 3)

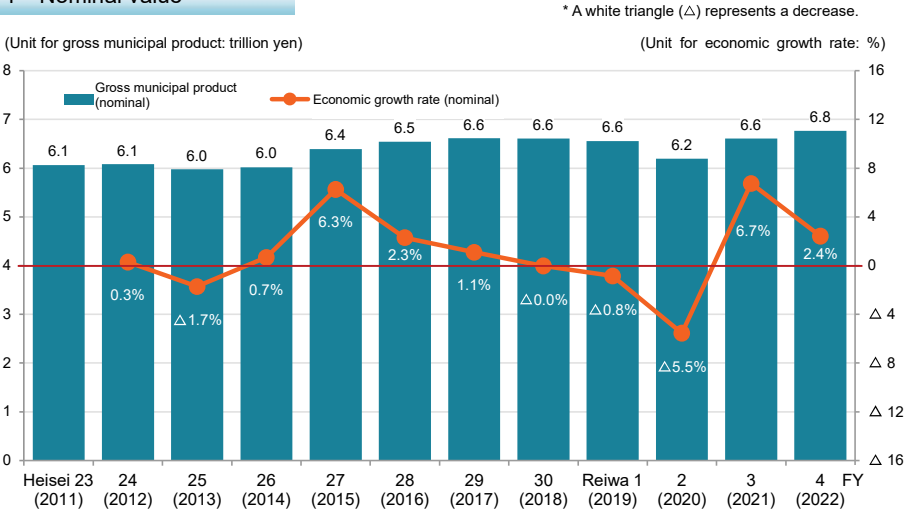
Changes in the manufacturing industry (number of persons engaged, value of manufactured goods shipments, etc.)



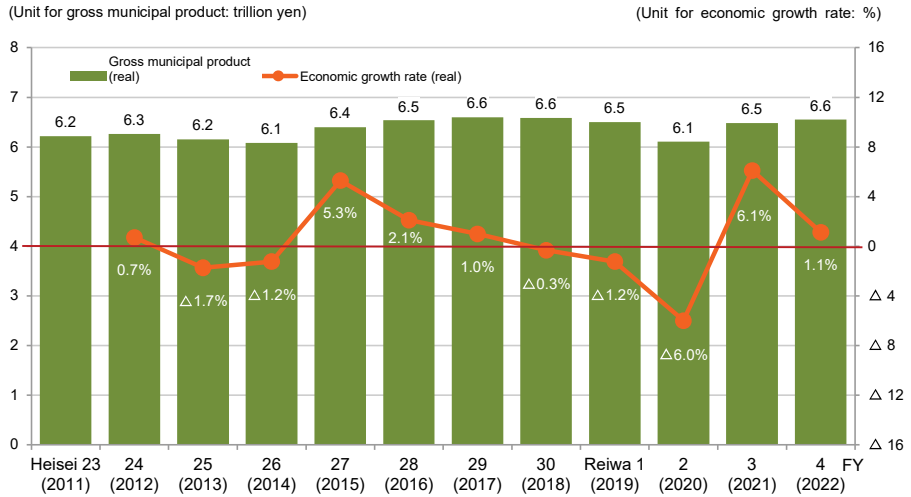
Source: Census of Manufactures, Economic Census for Business Activity

Kyoto City municipal economic accounts – gross municipal product and economic growth rate

1 Nominal value



2 Real value



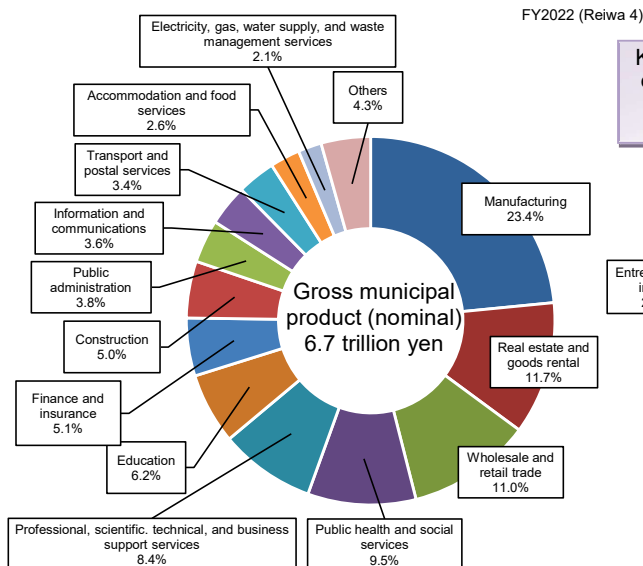
Gross municipal product: Total amount of added value produced by economic activities during a one-year period in the Kyoto City area

Economic growth rate: Year-on-year increase (decrease) rate of gross municipal product

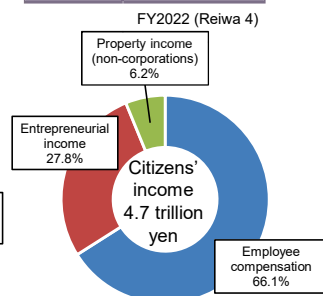
Nominal value: Amount based on actual market prices each year

Real value: Amount with the effects of price changes excluded from the nominal value (base year for prices: 2015) This is used as an index to observe the actual economic trends.

Kyoto City municipal economic accounts – gross municipal product by economic activity (nominal value)



Kyoto City municipal economic accounts Breakdown of citizens' income



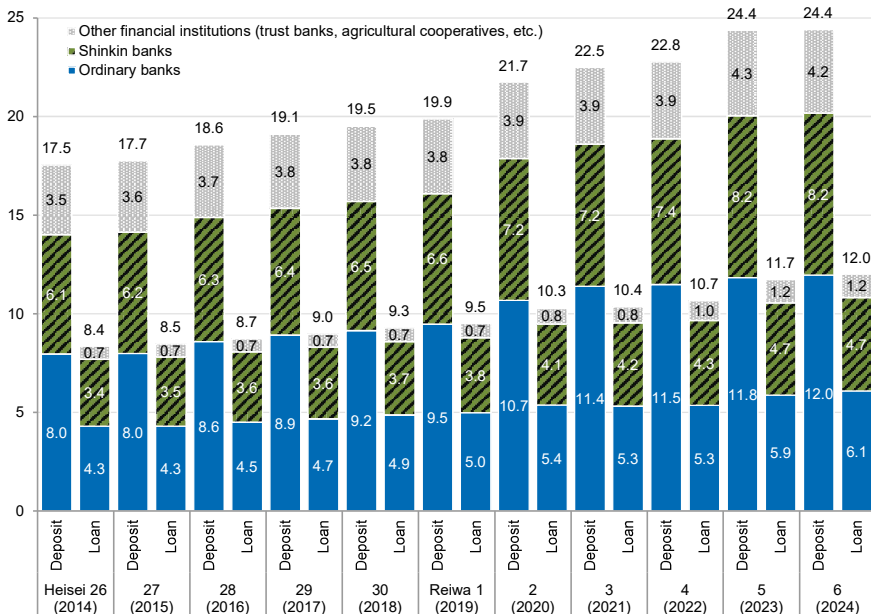
Materials: Statistical Data Utilization Promotion Section, Digital Strategy Office, General Planning Bureau, City of Kyoto

Deposit and loan balances of financial institutions

Source: Monthly report of the Kyoto Bankers Association

As of the end of each year

(Unit: trillion yen)

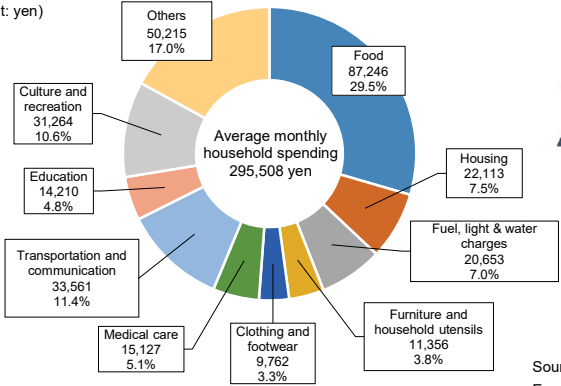


Note) Up until March 2023, data on stores belonging to the Kyoto Clearing House were compiled. From April 2023 onward, data on all stores in Kyoto Prefecture are compiled.

Chapter 8. Household Budgeting Among Citizens of Kyoto City

Average monthly spending per two-or-more-person household

(Unit: yen)



Source: 2024 (Reiwa 6) Family Income and Expenditure Survey (two-or-more-person household)

Ranking of average annual household spending by item

Kyoto City ranked first in Japan in spending on:



Fresh milk
18,876 yen



Butter
1,894 yen



Other pickled
vegetables
8,188 yen



Onions
5,041yen



Green peppers
2,990 yen



Eggplants
2,965 yen



Daikon
radishes
2,073 yen

Kyoto City ranked second in Japan in spending on:



Beef
34,543 yen



Grilled eel
4,050 yen



Bamboo shoots
1,230 yen



Coffee
9,434 yen

Kyoto City ranked third in Japan in spending on:



White bread
12,327 yen



Chinese cabbages
1,772 yen



Welsh onions
4,223 yen



Bananas
6,633 yen



Persimmons
1,419 yen



Gas, manufactured
& piped
72,163 yen

**"Other pickled vegetables" refer to pickles not categorized under "umeboshi," pickled plum, pickled radishes and pickled Chinese cabbages, and include shiba-zuke, suguki, and senmai-zuke.

Source: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (two-or-more-person household)
Ranking of prefectural capital cities and ordinance-designated cities according to annual household spending by item (Average of the 2022–2024 (Reiwa 4–6) rankings)

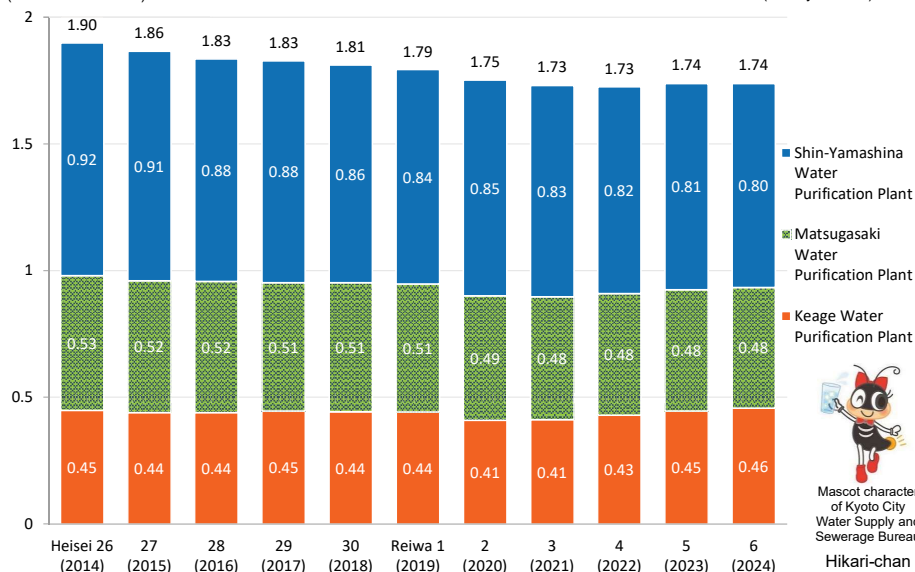
Chapter 9. Water Supply and Sewerage in Kyoto City

Changes in the volume of water supplied (by water purification plant)

Materials: Kyoto City Water Supply and Sewerage Bureau

(Unit: 100 million m³)

(fiscal year total)

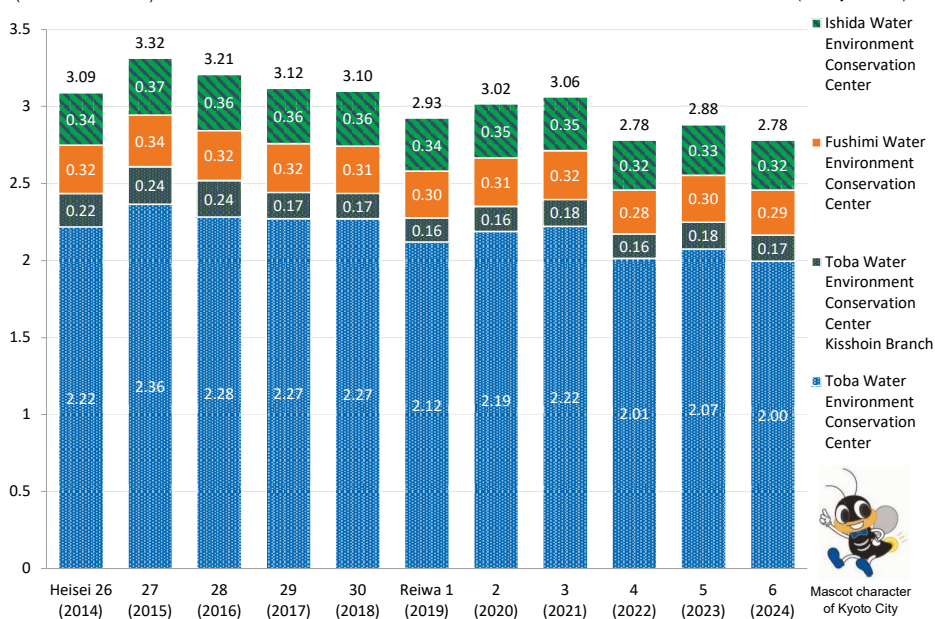


Changes in sewage influent volume (by Water Environment Conservation Center)

Materials: Kyoto City Water Supply and Sewerage Bureau

(Unit: 100 million m³)

(fiscal year total)



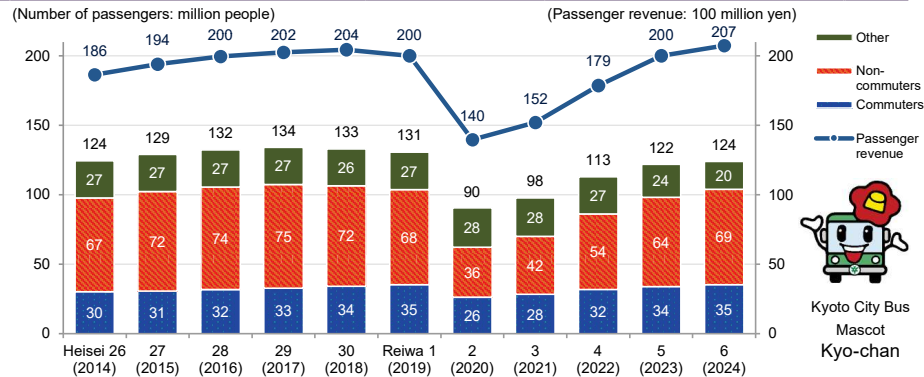
Note) The Keihoku Sewage Treatment Center is also included in the total, but it accounts for only a small fraction of the total. Thus, it is not shown in the breakdown.

Sumito-kun

Chapter 10. Traffic in Kyoto City

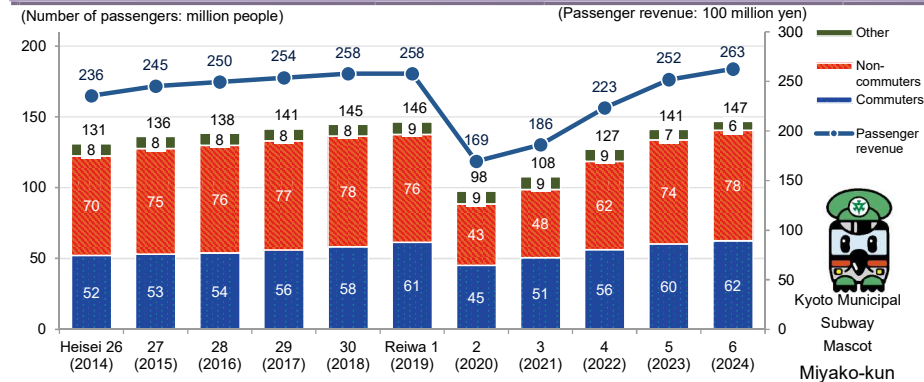
Changes in the number of passengers (total number in each fiscal year) and passenger revenue (total amount in each fiscal year) of Kyoto City Bus

Materials: Kyoto Municipal Transportation Bureau



Changes in the number of passengers (total number in each fiscal year) and passenger revenue (total amount in each fiscal year) of Kyoto Municipal Subway

Materials: Kyoto Municipal Transportation Bureau

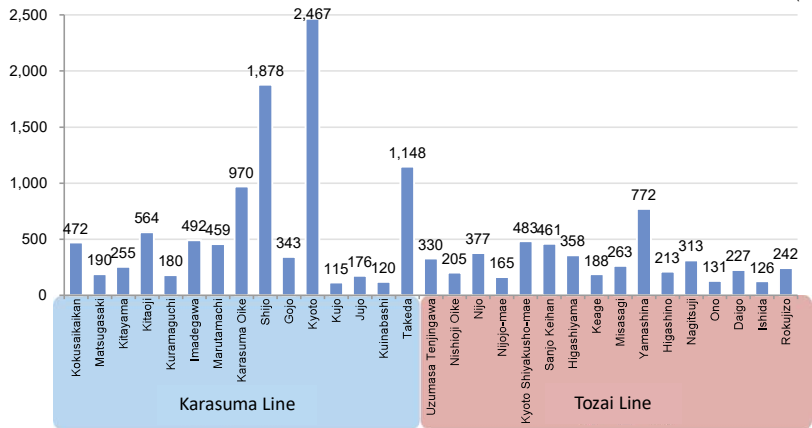


Number of Kyoto Municipal Subway passengers by station

Materials: Kyoto Municipal Transportation Bureau

(Unit: 10,000 passengers)

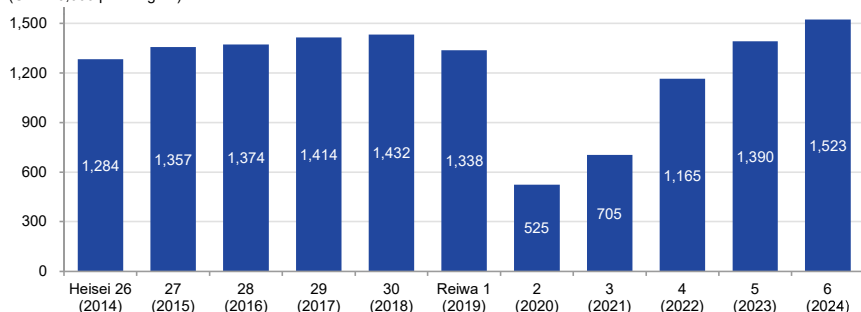
FY2024 (Reiwa 6)



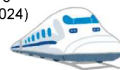
Changes in the number of Shinkansen passengers at JR Kyoto Station

Materials: Central Japan Railway Company

(Unit: 10,000 passengers)

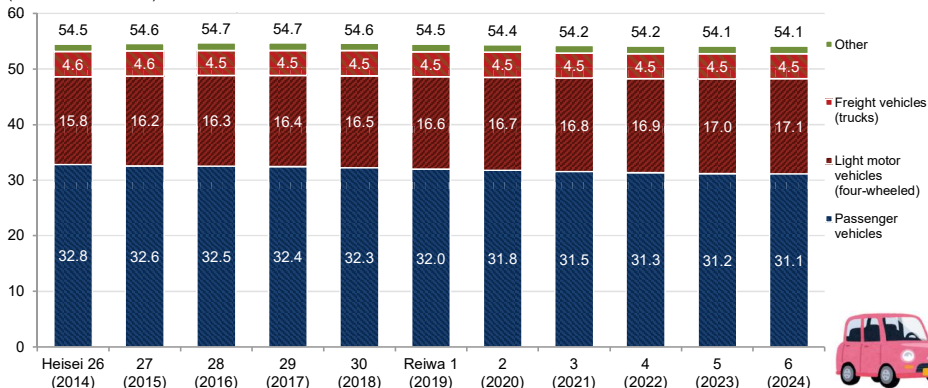


Note) The graph shows the total number of passengers in each fiscal year.



Changes in the number of registered vehicles in Kyoto City

(Unit: 10,000 vehicles)

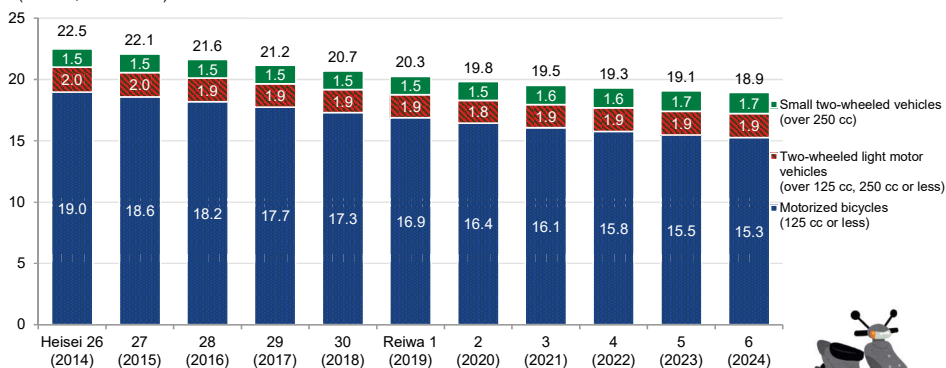


Materials/source: (light motor vehicles) Administration and Finance Bureau, City of Kyoto (other than light motor vehicles) Survey on the Number of Vehicles Owned published by the Kyoto Transport Branch Office, Kinki District Transport Bureau

Note) For light motor vehicles, the graph shows the total number of vehicles on which the light motor vehicle tax is imposed each fiscal year. For vehicles other than light motor vehicles, the graph shows the number of registered vehicles at the end of each fiscal year.

Changes in the number of registered motorcycles in Kyoto City (motorbikes, motorized bicycles)

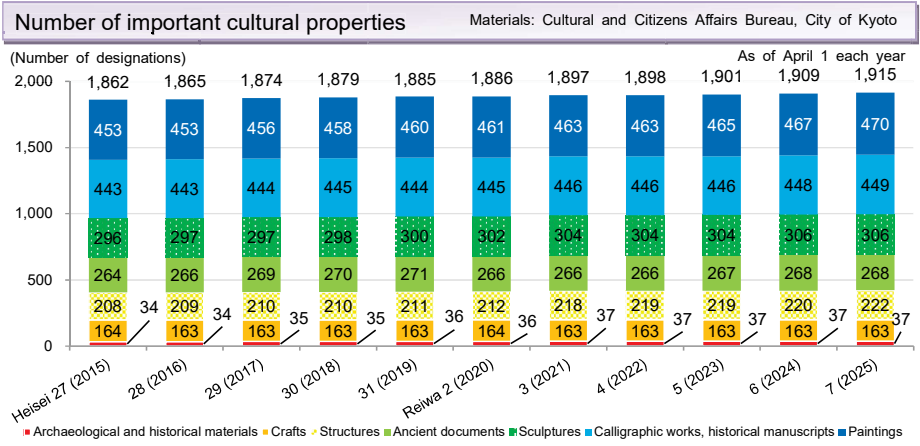
(Unit: 10,000 vehicles)



Materials: Administration and Finance Bureau, City of Kyoto

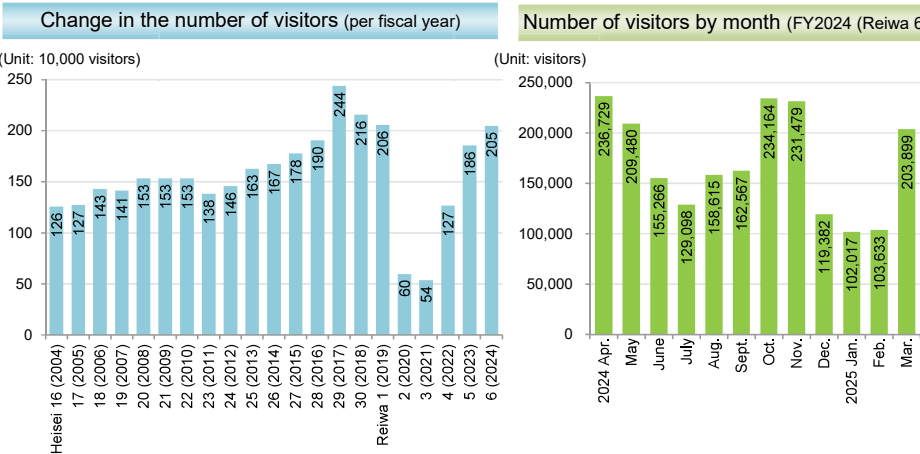
Note) The graph shows the total number of vehicles on which the light motor vehicle tax is imposed each fiscal year.

Chapter 11. Culture and Tourism in Kyoto City



Number of visitors to Nijo Castle

Materials: Cultural and Citizens Affairs Bureau, City of Kyoto



Change in the number of tourists to Kyoto City (per year)

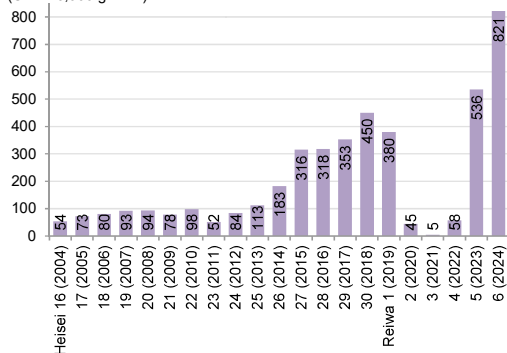
Source: Kyoto General Tourism Survey, Tourist Trends Survey

Number of foreign overnight guests in Kyoto City

Source: Kyoto General Tourism Survey, Tourist Trends Survey

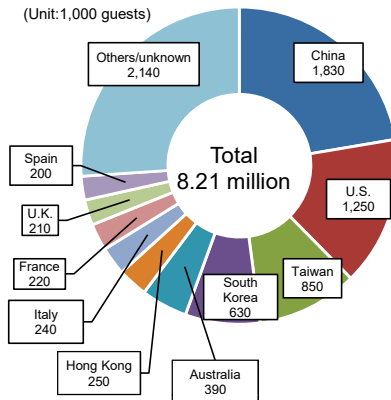
Change in the number of foreign overnight guests (per year)

(Unit: 10,000 guests)



Number of overnight guests by nationality (2024 (Reiwa 6))

(Unit: 1,000 guests)

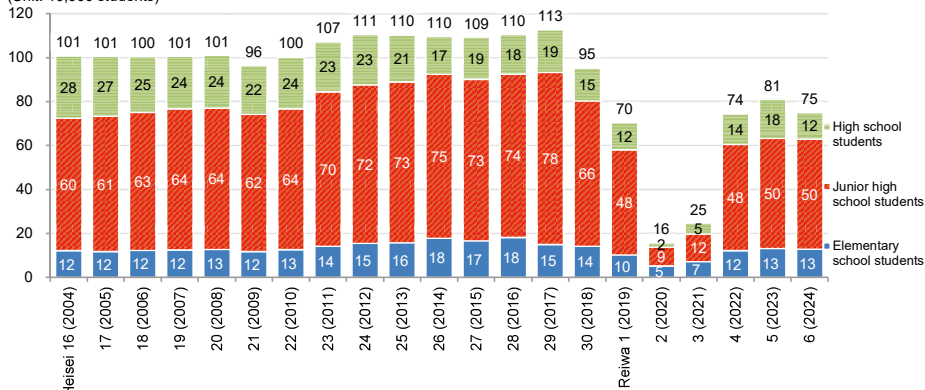


Note) Data from 2019 onwards cannot be simply compared with those up to 2018 due to the change of survey method in 2019.

Change in the number of students visiting Kyoto City on school trips (per year)

Source: Kyoto General Tourism Survey, Tourist Trends Survey

(Unit: 10,000 students)



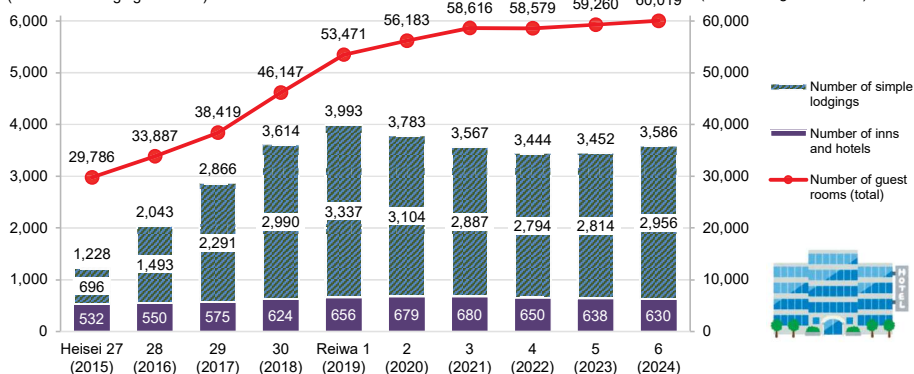
Note) Data from 2019 onwards cannot be simply compared with those up to 2018 due to the change of survey method in 2019.

Numbers of lodging facilities and guest rooms in Kyoto City (as of the end of each fiscal year)

Materials: Public Health and Welfare Bureau, City of Kyoto

(Number of lodging facilities)

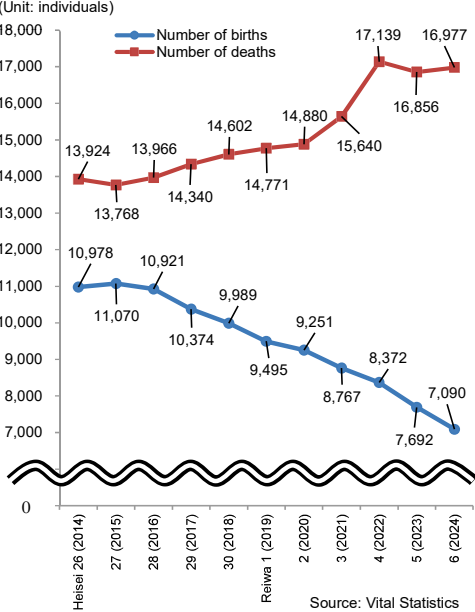
(Number of guest rooms)



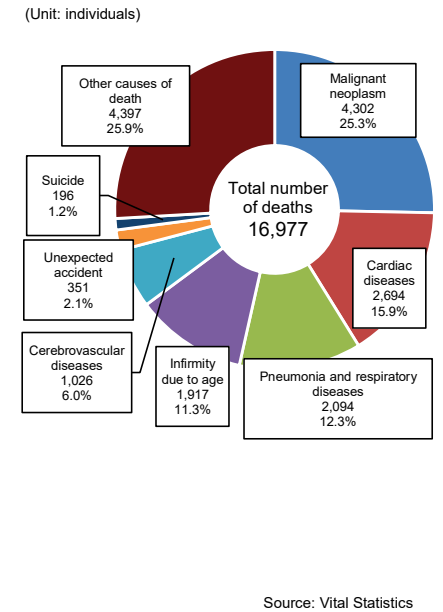
Note) The above covers lodging facilities in Kyoto City which are licensed under the Hotel Business Act.

Chapter 12. Health and Hygiene in Kyoto City

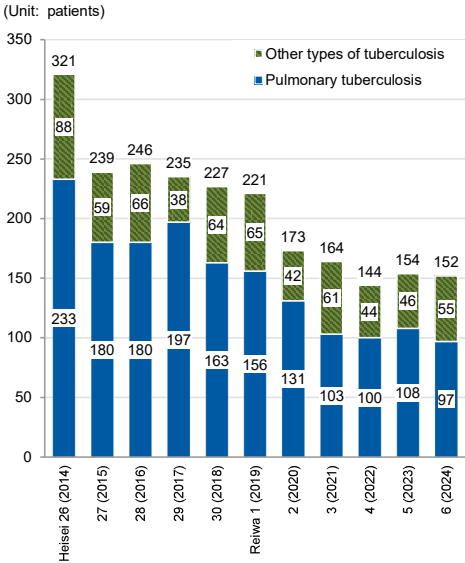
Changes in the number of births and deaths (per year)



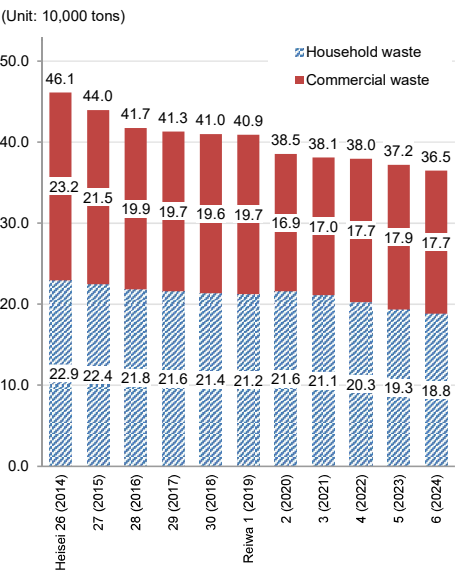
Number of deaths by cause of death (2024 (Reiwa 6))



Changes in the number of newly registered tuberculosis patients (per year)

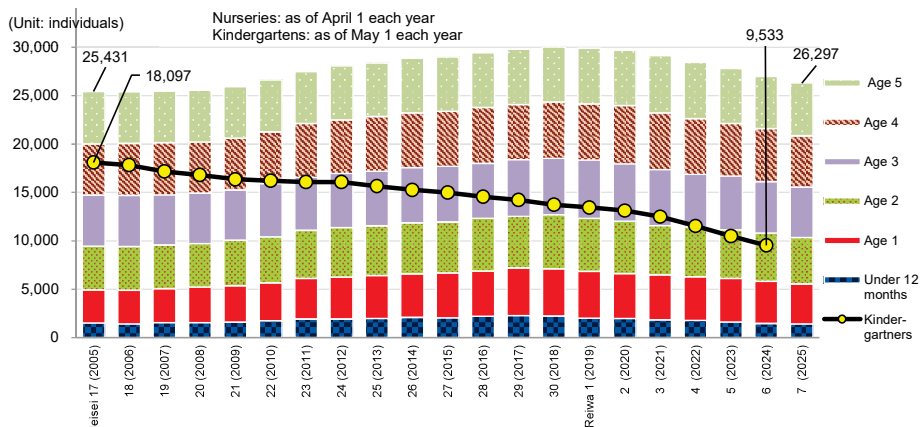


Changes in the volume of waste carried in (per fiscal year)



Chapter 13. Welfare in Kyoto City

Changes in the number of children in childcare (childcare centers/certified centers for preschool education and childcare) and the number of children enrolled in kindergartens



Note 1) The bar graph shows the number of children in childcare (by age), and the line graph shows the number of kindergarteners.

Note 2) The number of kindergarteners include children recognized as Category 1 (education) attending integrated centers for early childhood education and care.

Materials (for nurseries): Child and Youth Support Bureau, City of Kyoto

Source (for kindergartens): School Basic Survey

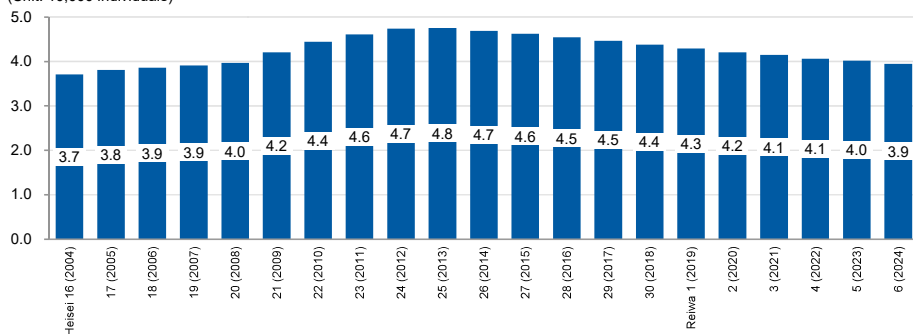
Status of public assistance

Materials: Public Health and Welfare Bureau, City of Kyoto

Changes in the number of public assistance recipients

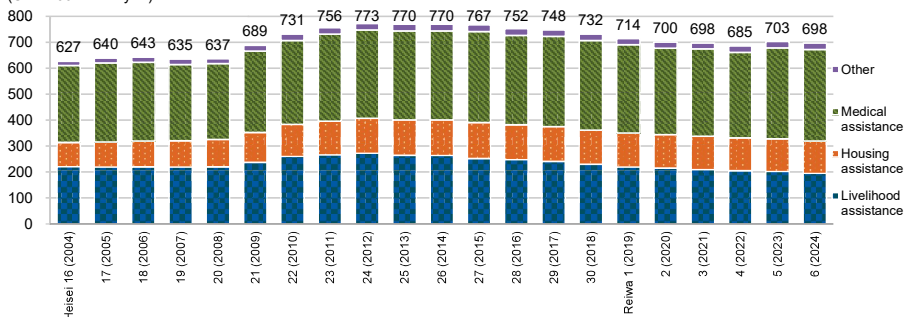
Note) The graph shows the average value as of the end of each month in each fiscal year.

(Unit: 10,000 individuals)



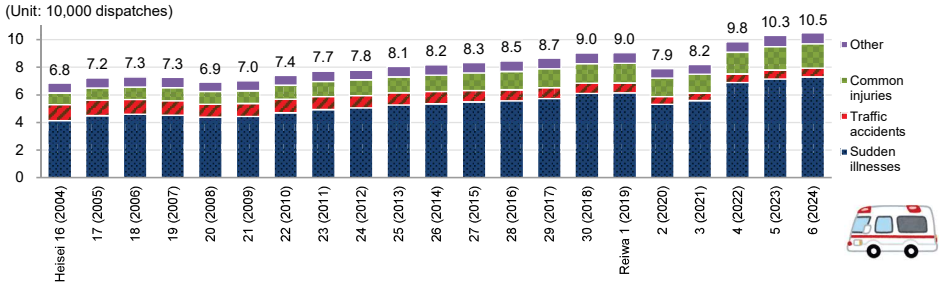
Changes in public assistance expenses (actual expenditures)

(Unit: 100 million yen)

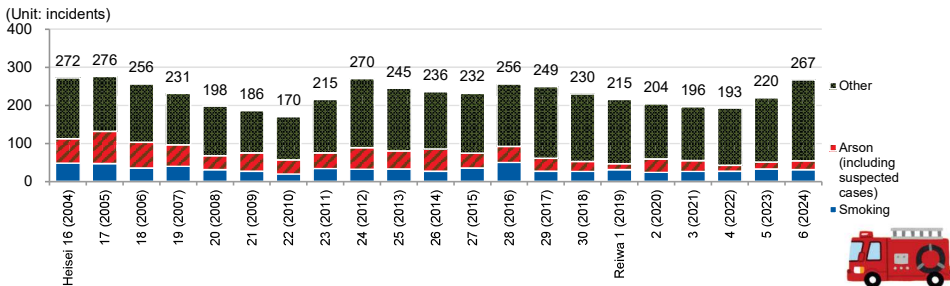


Chapter 14. Fire Fighting, Ambulance, and Police Services in Kyoto City

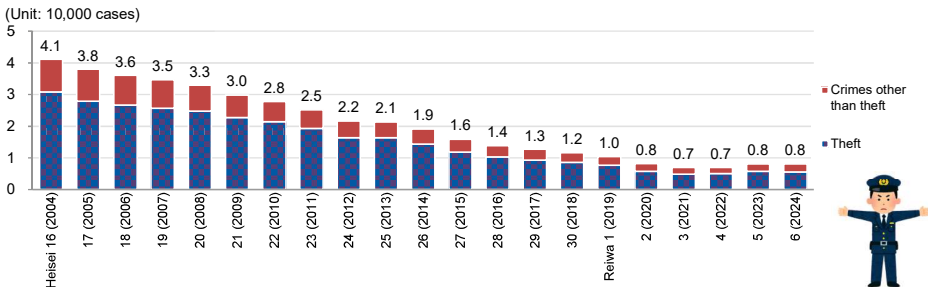
Changes in the number of ambulance dispatches (per year) Materials: Kyoto City Fire Department



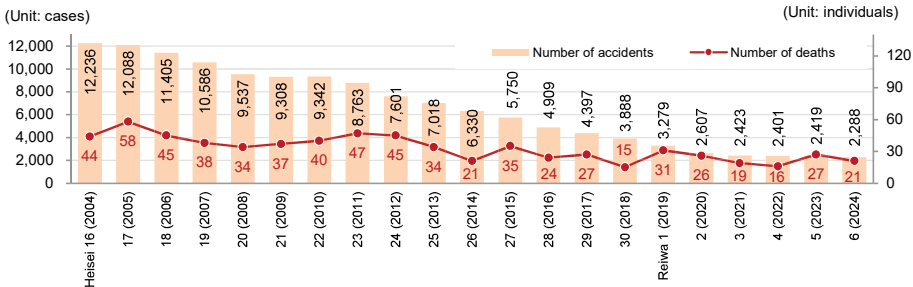
Changes in the number of fires (per year) Materials: Kyoto City Fire Department



Changes in the number of recognized Penal Code offenses (per year) Materials: Kyoto Prefectural Police Headquarters



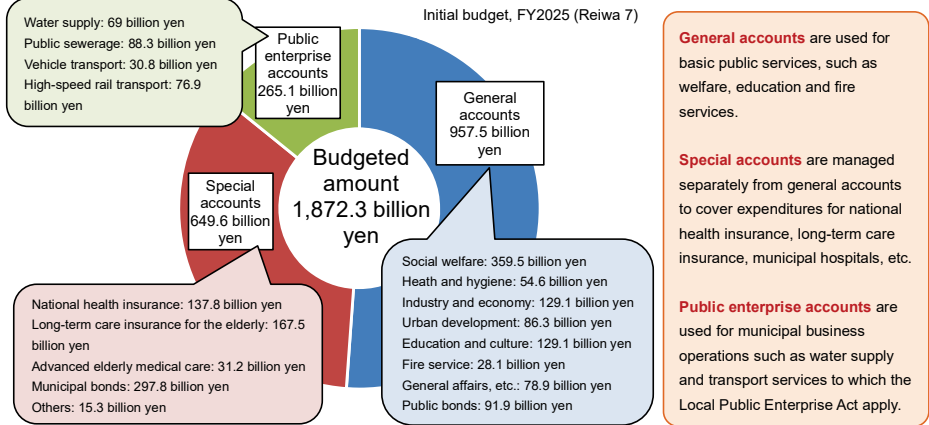
Changes in the number of traffic accidents and the number of traffic fatalities (per year) Materials: Kyoto Prefectural Police Headquarters



Chapter 15. Finances of Kyoto City

Budget

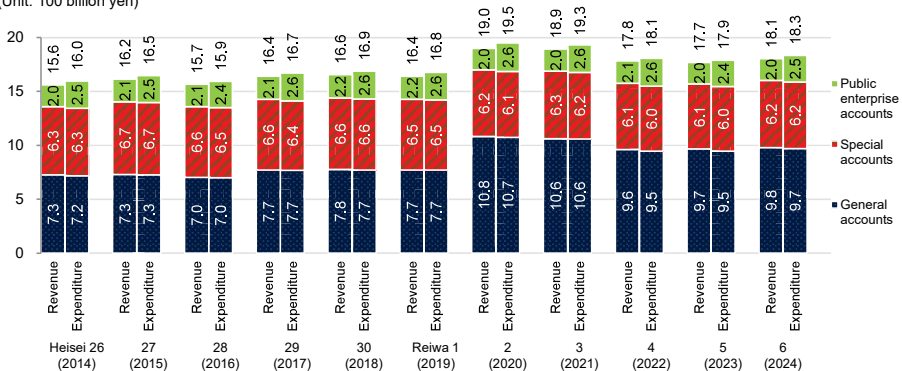
Materials: Administration and Finance Bureau, City of Kyoto



Change in actual amount

Materials: Accounts Office, City of Kyoto

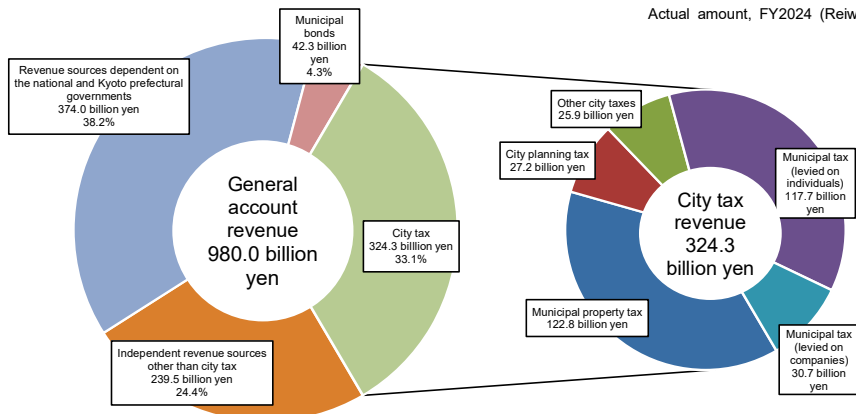
(Unit: 100 billion yen)



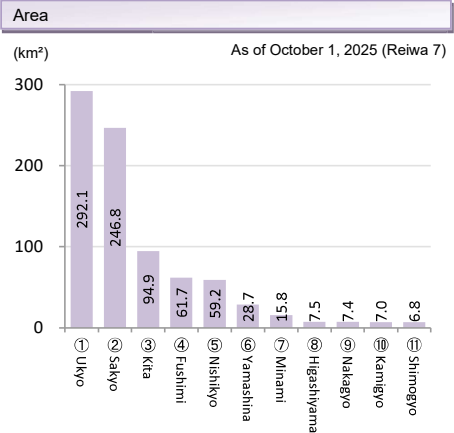
Breakdown of general account revenue (actual amount)

Materials: Accounts Office, City of Kyoto

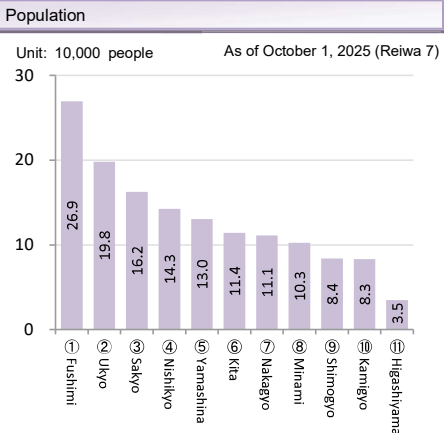
Actual amount, FY2024 (Reiwa 6)



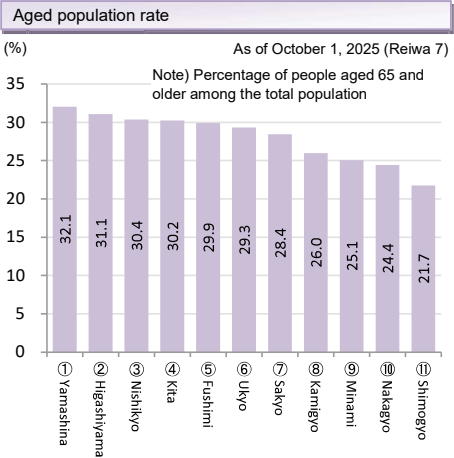
Chapter 16. Statistics by Ward of Kyoto City



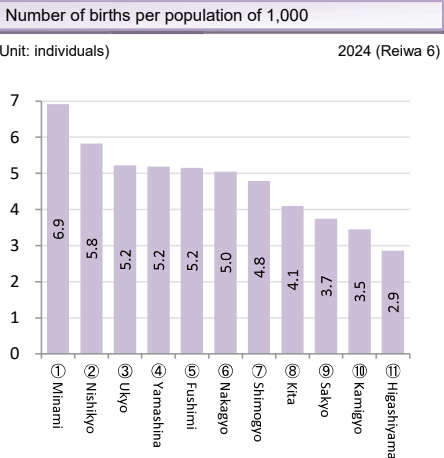
Source: Planimetric reports on the land area by prefectures and municipalities in Japan by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism



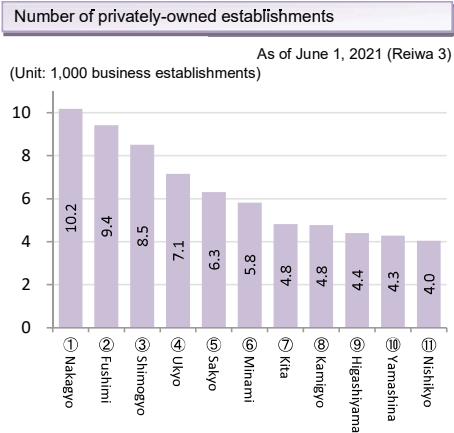
Source: Population Estimates by the City of Kyoto



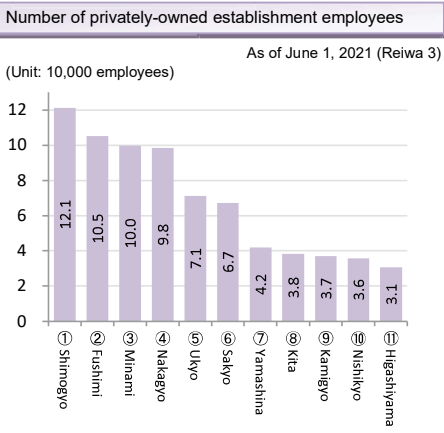
Source: Population Estimates by the City of Kyoto



Source: Vital Statistics

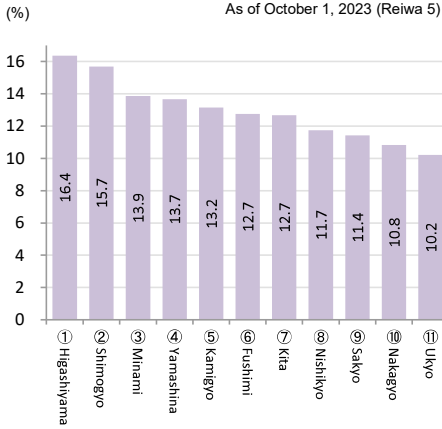


Source: Economic Census for Business Activity in 2021 (Reiwa 3)



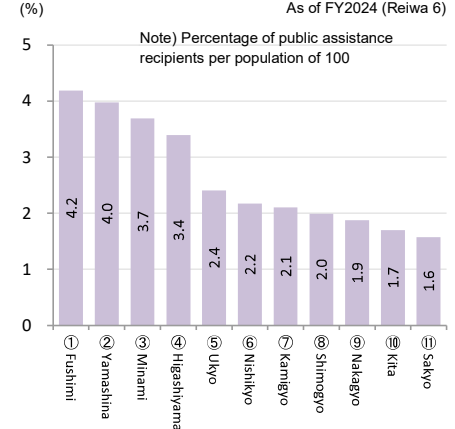
Source: Economic Census for Business Activity in 2021 (Reiwa 3)

House vacancy rate



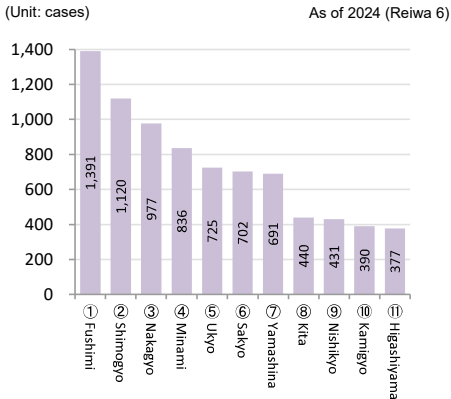
Source: 2023 Housing and Land Survey

Public assistance recipient rate



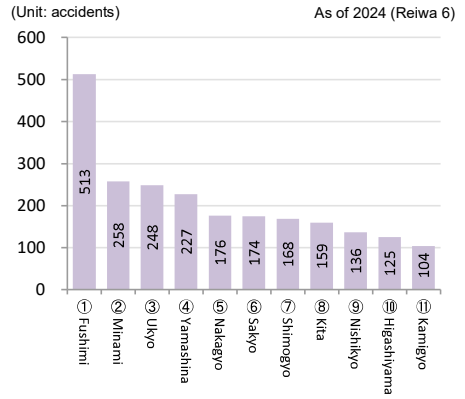
Materials: Public Health and Welfare Bureau, City of Kyoto

Number of recognized criminal offense cases



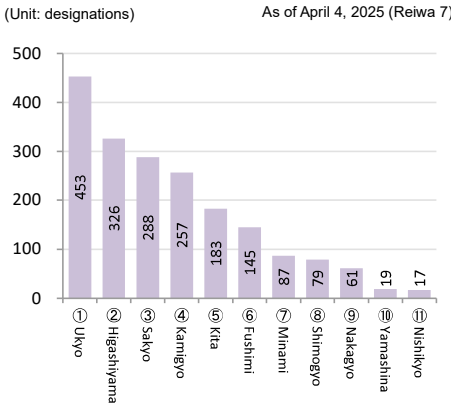
Materials: Kyoto Prefectural Police Headquarters

Number of traffic accidents



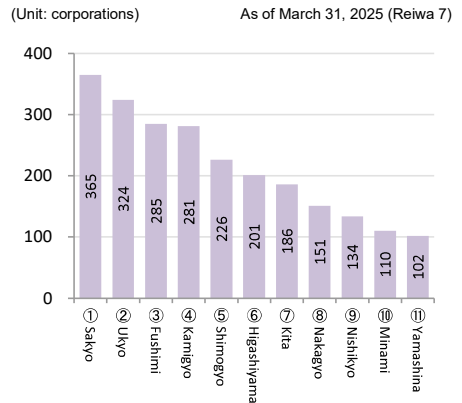
Materials: Kyoto Prefectural Police Headquarters

Number of important cultural properties



Materials: Cultural and Citizens Affairs Bureau, City of Kyoto

Number of religious corporations



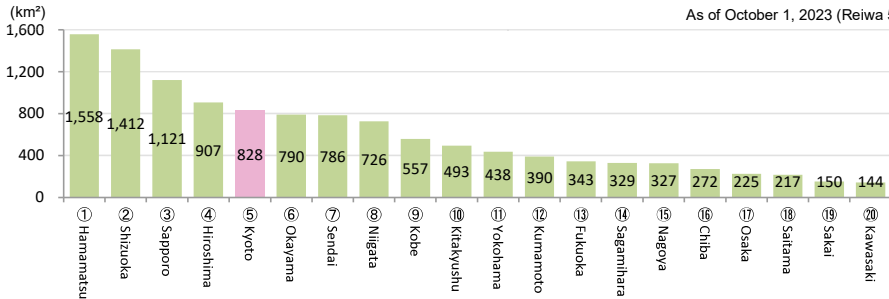
Source: Survey on the number of religious corporations by the Kyoto Prefectural government

Chapter 17. Statistics on Ordinance-designated Cities

Area

Source: Comparative Statistical Table of Major Japanese Cities

As of October 1, 2023 (Reiwa 5)

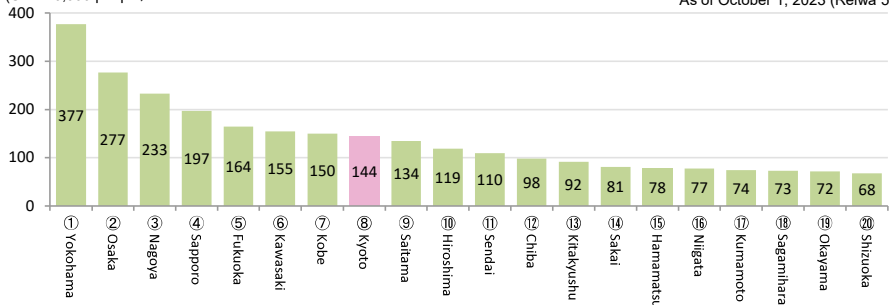


Population

Source: Comparative Statistical Table of Major Japanese Cities

(Unit: 10,000 people)

As of October 1, 2023 (Reiwa 5)

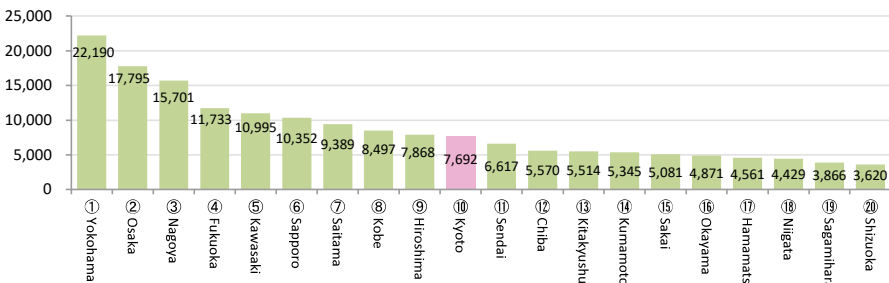


Number of births

Source: Comparative Statistical Table of Major Japanese Cities

(Unit: individuals)

2023 (Reiwa 5)

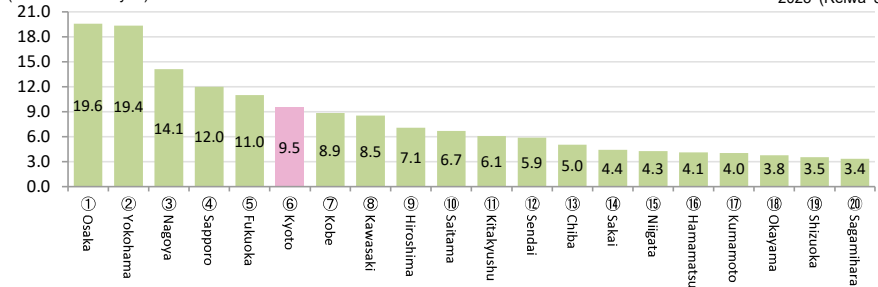


Actual amount of general account expenditure

Source: Comparative Statistical Table of Major Japanese Cities

(Unit: 100 billion yen)

2023 (Reiwa 5)

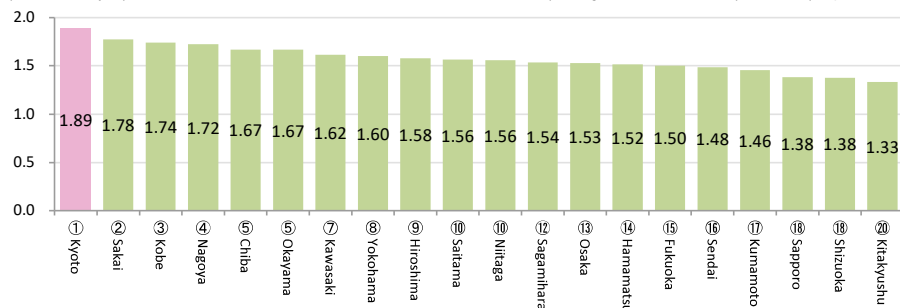


Annual household spending on milk

Source: Family Income and Expenditure Survey

(Unit: 10,000 yen)

(Average of the 2022–2024 (Reiwa 4–6) expenditures)

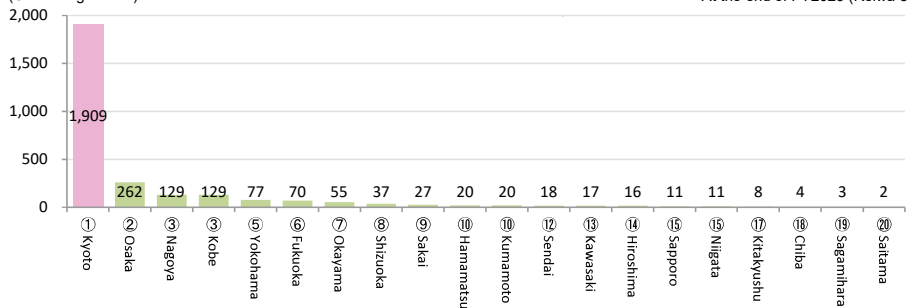


Number of important cultural properties

Source: Comparative Statistical Table of Major Japanese Cities

(Unit: designations)

At the end of FY2023 (Reiwa 5)



Number of fire incidents

Source: Comparative Statistical Table of Major Japanese Cities

(Unit: incidents)

2023 (Reiwa 5)



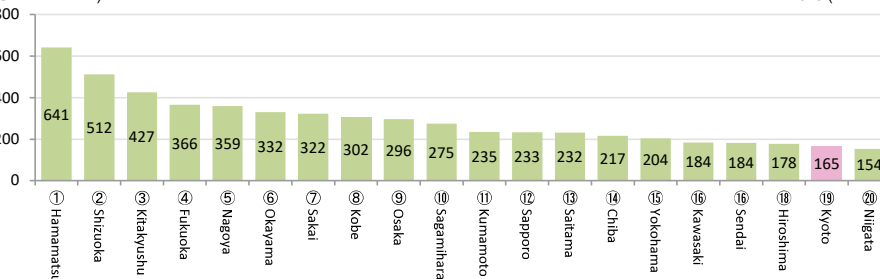
Note) Number of incidents per population of 10,000

Number of traffic accidents

Source: Comparative Statistical Table of Major Japanese Cities

(Unit: accidents)

2023 (Reiwa 5)



Note) Number of accidents per population of 100,000

Chapter 18. Major Statistical Surveys

National Census

Purpose: To collect demographic data nationwide for use in formulating the national government's policies.

Target: All people living in Japan

Frequency: Every 5 years

Next survey: 2030 (Reiwa 12)



Economic Census

Purpose: To collect data on business activities of establishments and enterprises and clarify the comprehensive industrial structure.

Target: Establishments and enterprises

Frequency: Every 5 years

Next survey: 2026 (Reiwa 8) (Economic Census for Business Activity)

School Basic Survey

Purpose: To collect basic information related to schools for use in developing national policies for school education.

Target: Schools defined by the School Education Act and municipal boards of education

Frequency: Every year

Employment Status Survey

Purpose: To clarify the basic employment structure of Japan

Target: Households in the selected survey areas of the National Census and permanent members of the households aged 15 years and older

Frequency: Every 5 years

Next survey: 2027 (Reiwa 9)

Housing and Land Survey

Purpose: To collect data on dwelling conditions and land use

Target: Dwellings in the selected survey areas of the National Census and households residing in the dwellings

Frequency: Every 5 years

Next survey: 2028 (Reiwa 10)

National Survey of Family Income, Consumption and Wealth

Purpose: To collect comprehensive data on household income/expenditures and assets to clarify family consumption and income as well as its structure and distribution.

Target: Households in the selected survey areas of the National Census

Frequency: Every 5 years

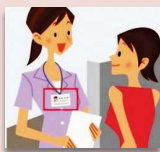
Next survey: 2029 (Reiwa 11)

Census of Agriculture and Forestry

Purpose: To clarify the current states and trends of agricultural and forestry industries to compile basic information necessary for agricultural and forestry policies.

Target: Agriculture and forestry management entities

Frequency: Every 5 years



Cases are reported where scammers impersonating census surveyors or government officials visit households to collect personal information such as names, birth dates and household compositions or steal census questionnaires.

Census surveyors are individuals officially appointed by the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications or prefectural governor and always carry an ID with photo.

If you are suspicious about a visitor claiming to be a census surveyor, for not showing the ID, for requesting irrelevant information, or for any other reason, do not respond to the visitor and be sure to contact the nearest ward office.

Chapter 19. True-False Questions on Statistical Facts of Kyoto City

Q1:

Kyoto City was born in 1947 (Showa 22). True or False?

Q2:

The ward with the smallest area in Kyoto City is Shimogyo-ku. True or False?

Q3:

The nationality (place of origin) of the largest foreign population in Kyoto City as of December 31, 2024 (Reiwa 6) is China. True or False?

Q4:

The number of students enrolled in elementary, junior high, and high schools in Kyoto City decreased in 2024 (Reiwa 6) compared to the year prior. True or False?

Q5:

The largest industry in terms of the number of privately-owned establishments is “accommodations, eating and drinking services” according to the industry classification as of June 1, 2021 (Reiwa 3). True or False?

Q6:

The water purification plant that supplied the largest volume of water in FY2024 (Reiwa 6) was the Shin-Yamashina Water Purification Plant. True or False?

Q7:

Kyoto City Bus services carried more passengers than Kyoto Municipal Subway services in 2024 (Reiwa 6) (total in the fiscal year). True or False?

Q8:

The number of deaths in 2024 (Reiwa 6) was greater than that in the year prior. True or False?

Q9:

Individual municipal tax accounted for the largest share of Kyoto City's tax revenue in FY2024 (Reiwa 6). True or False?

Q10:

Kyoto City has more important cultural properties than all other ordinance-designated cities combined as of the end of FY2023 (Reiwa 5). True or False?

Were the questions difficult?
For right answers, see the
next page!!



Answers to the True-False Questions

A1: False See Chapter 1.

Kyoto City was born in 1889 (Meiji 22) when the municipal system was first introduced by the national government.

A2: True See Chapters 2 and 16.

The smallest ward is Shimogyo-ku (6.78 km²), followed by Kamigyo-ku (7.03 km²) and Nakagyo-ku (7.41 km²).

A3: False See Chapter 3.

The nationality (place of origin) of the largest foreign population is South Korea (16,629), followed by China (16,514) and Nepal (4,463).

A4: True See Chapter 4.

The number of elementary, junior high, and high school students decreased to 137,000 in 2024 (Reiwa 6) compared to 139,000 in 2023 (Reiwa 5).

A5: False See Chapter 7.

The largest industry in terms of the number of privately-owned establishments is “wholesale and retail trade” (17,078 establishments), followed by “accommodations, eating and drinking services” (9,830 establishments).

A6: True See Chapter 9.

The Shin-Yamashina Water Purification Plant (80 million m³) ranked first, followed by the Matsugasaki Water Purification Plant (48 million m³) and the Keage Water Purification Plant (46 million m³).

A7: False See Chapter 10.

Kyoto City Bus services carried 124 million passengers, while Kyoto Municipal Subway services carried 147 million passengers.

A8: True See Chapter 12.

The number of deaths in 2024 (Reiwa 6) was 16,977, an increase of 121 compared to 16,856 in 2023 (Reiwa 5).

A9: False See Chapter 15.

Municipal property tax (122.8 billion yen) accounted for the largest share, while individual municipal tax (117.7 billion yen) and corporate municipal tax (30.7 billion yen) accounted for the second and third largest shares respectively.

A10: True See Chapter 17.

Kyoto City has 1,909 important cultural properties, while the rest of the ordinance-designated cities have a combined total of 916 important cultural properties.



How many questions did you get right?
For more information, see our website or other sources!

Statistical Data Utilization Promotion Section,
Digital Strategy Office,
General Planning Bureau, City of Kyoto



X Account:
Kyoto_Stat



This is the official X account of the Statistical Data Utilization Promotion Section,
City of Kyoto.

The section staff posts updated statistical information and advice on how to use
open data. Follow us for updates!

Tokei de Miru Kyoto
(Discover Kyoto by the Numbers)
— 2025 (Reiwa 7) Edition —

Planned, edited, and published by:

Statistical Data Utilization Promotion Section, Digital Strategy Office,
General Planning Bureau, City of Kyoto
TEL +81-75-222-3216 FAX +81-75-222-3218

City of Kyoto's Statistics Portal

Provides important statistical data about Kyoto City's population, industry, tourism, etc.

The screenshot shows the homepage of the City of Kyoto's Statistics Portal. At the top, there is a header with the Kyoto City logo and the text "京都市統計ポータル 統計情報の総合窓口". Below this is a navigation bar with tabs: "統計刊行物データ", "人口統計", "経済統計", "その他の統計", "統計の活用", and "その他". The main content area features a section titled "京都市からのお知らせ" (Notice from Kyoto City) with a purple background. It contains a notice about statistical surveys and privacy, dated January 30, 2026 (Heisei 28). The notice mentions that the City of Kyoto is working on digitalization and data utilization, and provides contact information for the Information Statistics and Data Utilization Promotion Division. A link to "Tweets by Kyoto_Stat" is also present. Below the notice is a "更新履歴" (Update History) section, which lists the date of the last update (January 30, 2026) and mentions that the "Banner Ad Collection" was updated.

<https://www2.city.kyoto.lg.jp/sogo/toukei/>

City of Kyoto's Statistics
Portal

Search



Kyoto Open Data Web Portal

Dedicated to compiling various types of data owned by the City of Kyoto in user-friendly formats and releasing the data for broad secondary use.

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Kyoto Open Data Web Portal. At the top, there is a header with the Kyoto City logo and the text "KYOTO OPEN DATA 京都市オープンデータポータルサイト". Below this is a navigation bar with tabs: "データ検索", "ご利用方法", "活用事例", "アプリ一覧", and "お問い合わせ". The main content area features a large search bar with the text "データセットを検索" (Search for data sets) and a "検索" (Search) button. Below the search bar is a grid of data sets with their respective counts: "観光・産業" (123), "文化・芸術" (12), "安心安全・防災" (7), "子育て・教育" (25), "環境・まちづくり" (50), and "市政情報" (452). The background of the page is decorated with images of Kyoto's scenery, including autumn foliage, a river, and a traditional building.

<https://data.city.kyoto.lg.jp/>

Kyoto Open Data Web Portal

Search



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