

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW OF TOHOKU REGION —2025—

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Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
Tohoku Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry

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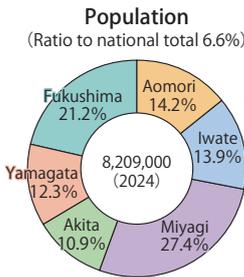
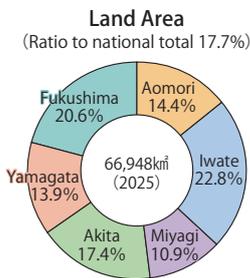
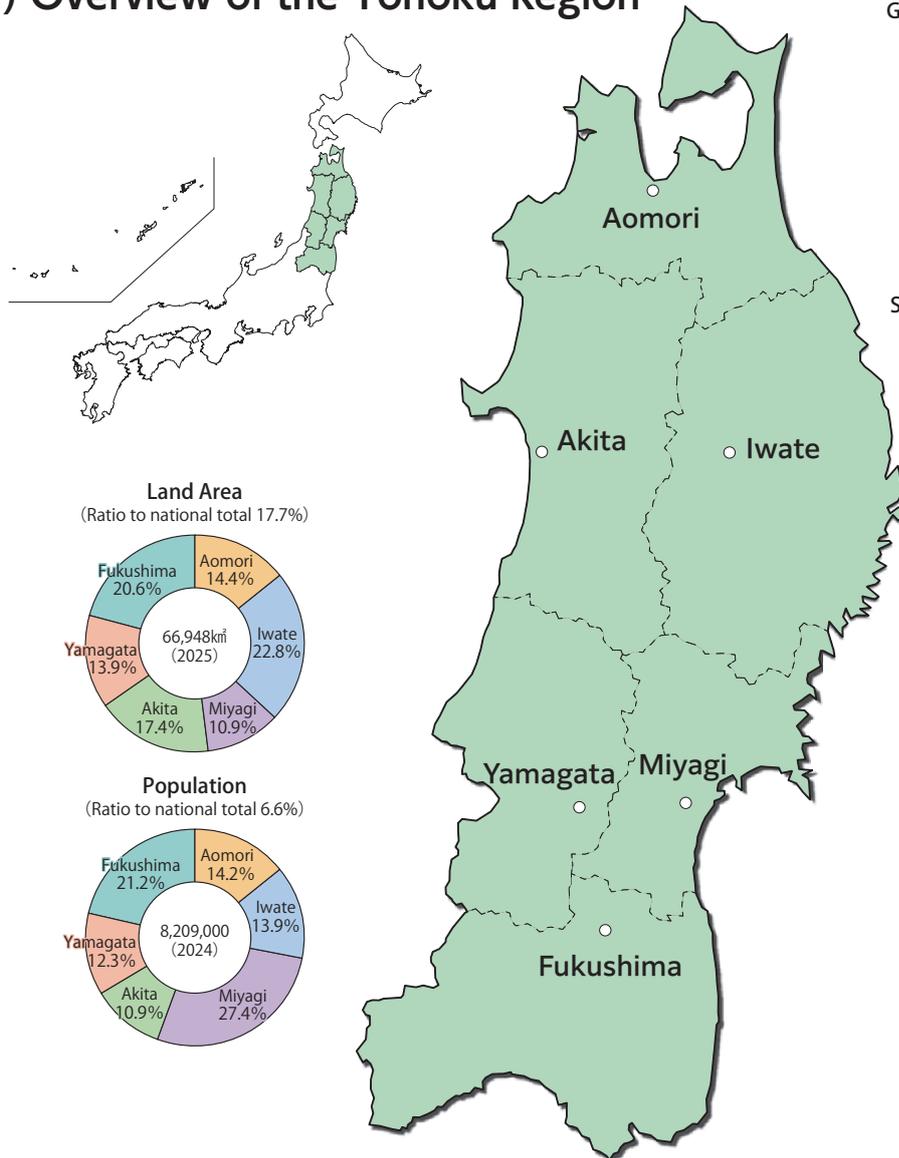
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* Years in text and graphs throughout this document are displayed according to the Western calendar. In addition, when the name of the source material follows the Japanese calendar, the Western calendar is written in parentheses except for some parts.

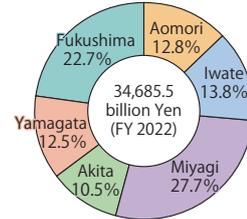
* Due to rounding up/off, not all totals equal the sum of separate figures in tables and graphs throughout this document.

(1) Overview of the Tohoku Region

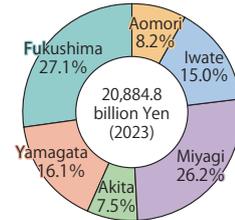
(1) Overview of the Tohoku Region



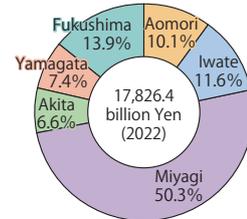
Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)
(Ratio to national total 6.2%)^{Note 4}



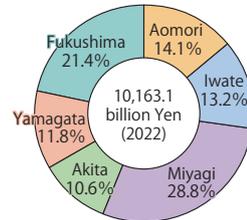
Shipment Value of Manufactured Goods
(Ratio to national total 5.6%)



Wholesale Annual Sales
(Ratio to national total 3.9%)



Retail Annual Sales
(Ratio to national total 7.0%)



Economic Indicators for the Tohoku Region

Item	Tohoku	Data and source	Item	Tohoku	Data and source
Major economic indicators			Major economic indicators		
Land area (km ²) As of April 1, 2025 ^{Note 1}	66,948	2025 National Land Area Survey of Prefectures and Municipalities (Geospatial Information Authority of Japan)	Prefectural income per capita (Thousand yen) (FY 2022)	2,834	2022 Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts (Cabinet Office, data published by each prefecture)
Population (Thousand persons) As of October 1, 2024	8,209	Population Estimates (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications)	No. of business establishments (Establishments) (As of June 1, 2024) ^{Note 3}	324,780	2024 Economic Census for Business Activity (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)
No. of households (Thousands) As of October 1, 2020	3,501	Population Census 2020 (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications)	No. of employees (Thousand persons) (As of June 1, 2024)	3,366	
GRDP (Nominal) (Hundred million yen) (FY 2022)	346,855	2022 Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts (Cabinet Office, data published by each prefecture)	Shipment value of manufactured goods (Hundred million yen) (2023)	208,848	2024 Census of Economic Structure (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)
Primary industry ^{Note 2}	8,152		Wholesale sales value (Hundred million yen) (2022)	178,264	2023 Census of Economic Structure (Cross-industry Survey) (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)
Secondary industry ^{Note 2}	93,387		Retail sales value (Hundred million yen) (2022)	101,631	
Tertiary industry ^{Note 2}	245,128				
No. of municipalities As of August 1, 2025	77 cities 116 towns 34 villages	Number of Municipalities by Prefecture (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications)			

Note 1: For the areas of prefectures with undefined boundaries, reference values recorded in the National Land Area Survey of Prefectures and Municipalities (Geospatial Information Authority of Japan) are used.

Note 2: The values by industry are before the addition and deduction of duties, customs and so forth on imported goods.

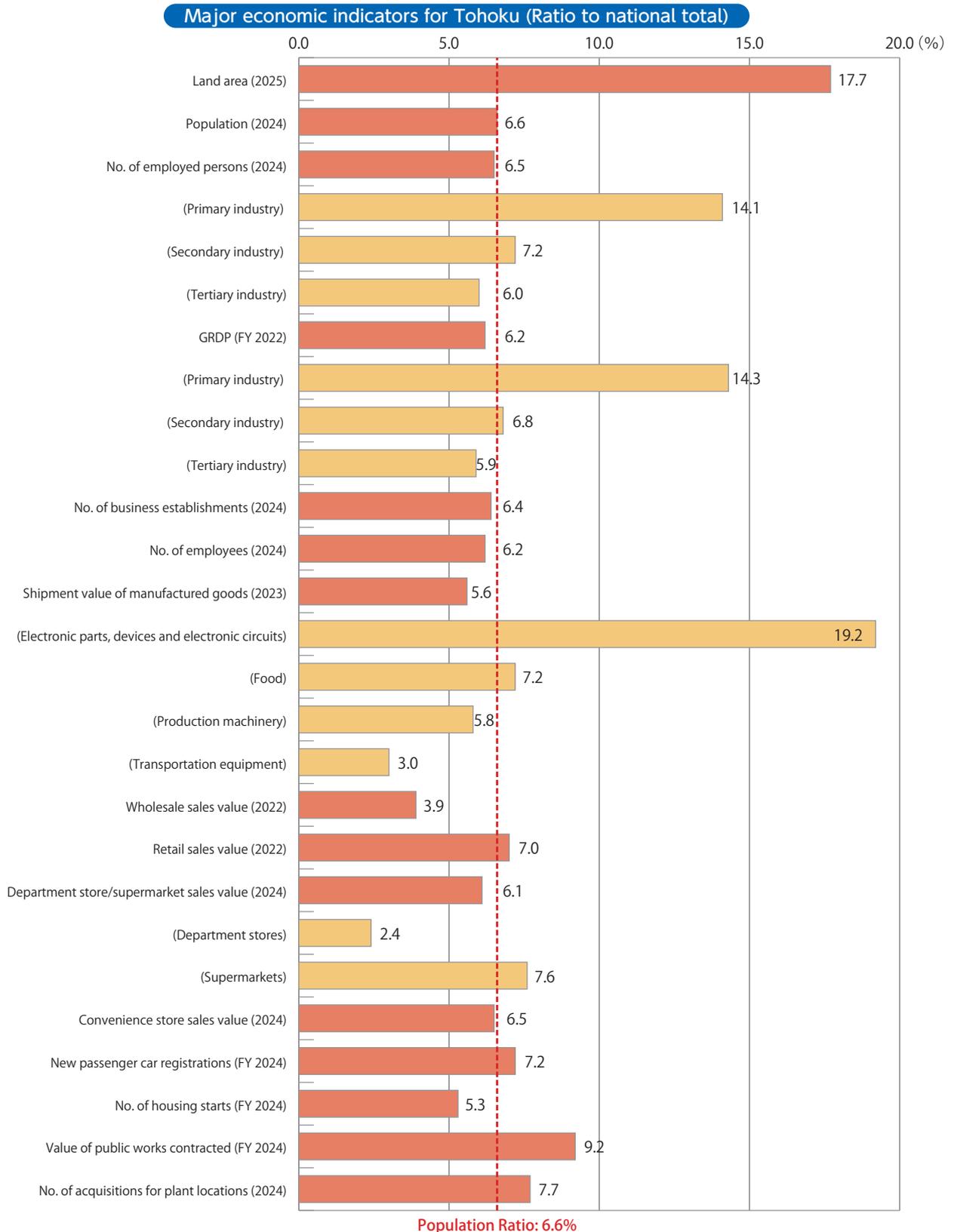
Note 3: The number of business establishments includes only the number of private business establishments.

Note 4: The national figures for calculating the national ratio of gross regional domestic product (GRDP) were calculated based on the Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activities (calendar year) of the System of National Accounts (SNA).

(2) Positioning of Tohoku Shown in Major Economic Indicators

(2) Positioning of Tohoku Shown in Major Economic Indicators

- Compared to the national average, the regional gross domestic product and manufacturing shipment value are at a low level compared to the population ratio of 6.6%.
- In the manufacturing industry, “Electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits” are at a high level.



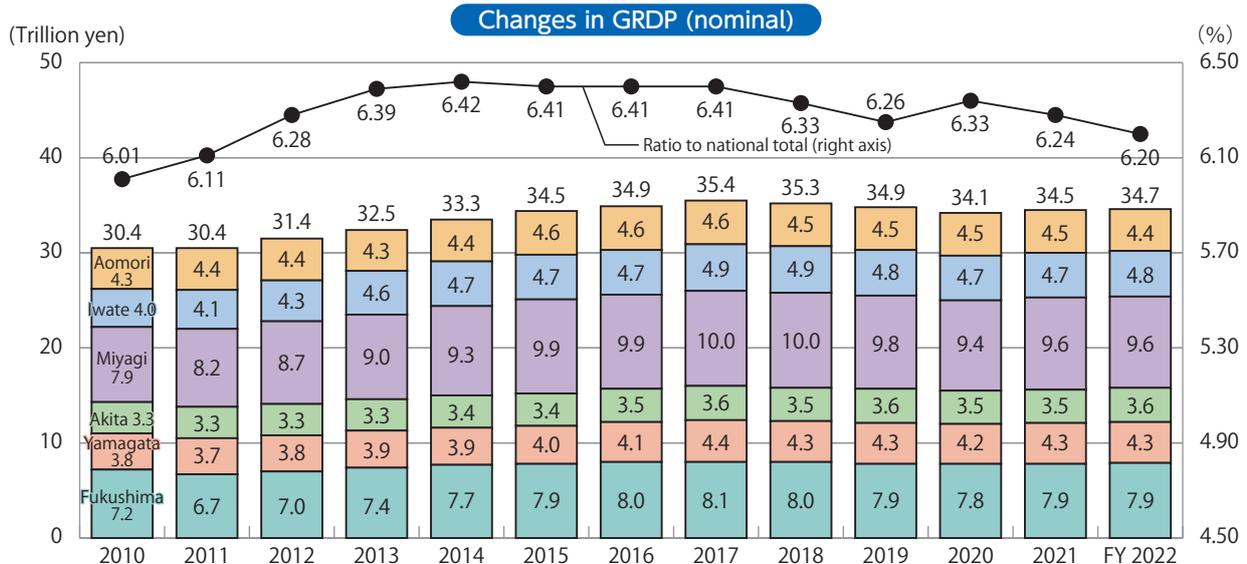
Note: The number of employees is based on the Labor Force Survey 2024 (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications)

(1) Gross Product

(1) Gross Product

The Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is 34.7 trillion yen, or 6.20% of the national total.

The Tohoku region's nominal Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) for fiscal year 2022 reached 34.6855 trillion yen, an increase of 0.7% from the previous year and 6.20% of the national total. By prefecture, GDP increased in Iwate and Akita prefectures, while remaining flat in Miyagi, Yamagata, and Fukushima prefectures.



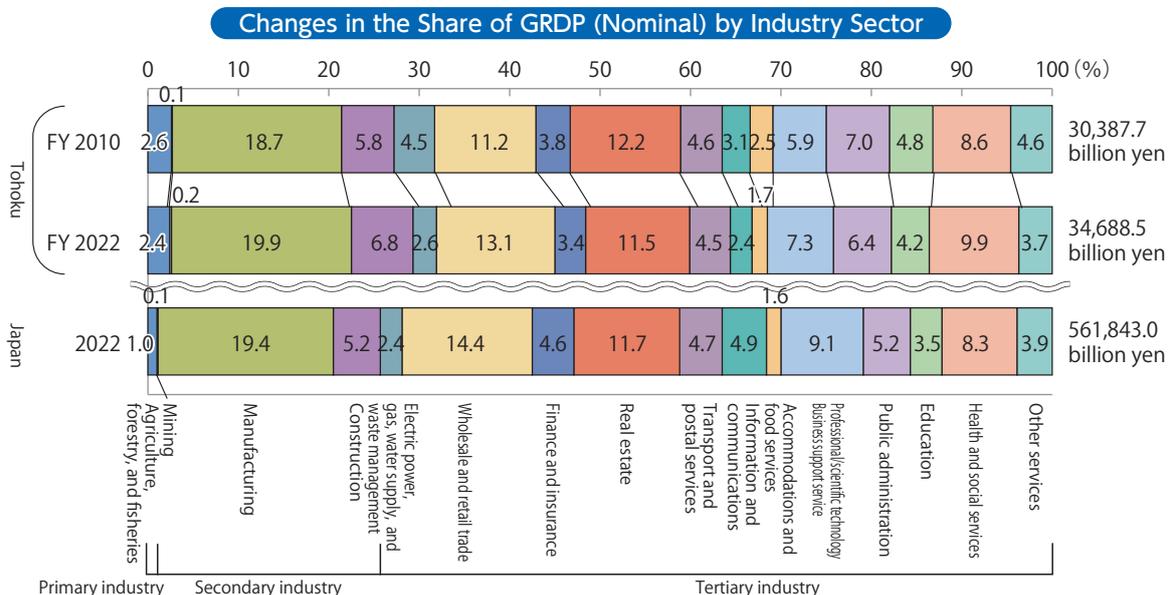
Note 1: With the System of Prefectural Accounts, the figures are retroactively revised for each previous fiscal year in conjunction with the latest fiscal year's estimates.

Note 2: The national figures used to calculate the prefecture-national ratio are based on the FY 2022 National Accounts.

Note 3: 2011 base coefficients for FY 2010 and earlier, and 2015 base coefficients for FY 2011 and later.

Source: Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts and Annual Report on National Accounts, Cabinet Office

Looking at the industrial composition by industry in FY2022, the primary industry accounts for 2.4%, the secondary industry 26.9%, and the tertiary industry 70.7%. In addition, by industry, the share of the wholesale and retail trade industry is 13.1%, representing an increase of 1.9 percentage points compared with that in FY2010, before the Great East Japan Earthquake.



Note 1: The figures for Japan were calculated based on the Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activities (calendar year) from the System of National Accounts of Japan for FY 2022.

Note 2: The shares are before the addition and deduction of duties, customs and so forth on imported goods.

Note 3: 2011 base coefficients for FY 2010 and earlier, and 2015 base coefficients for FY 2011 and later.

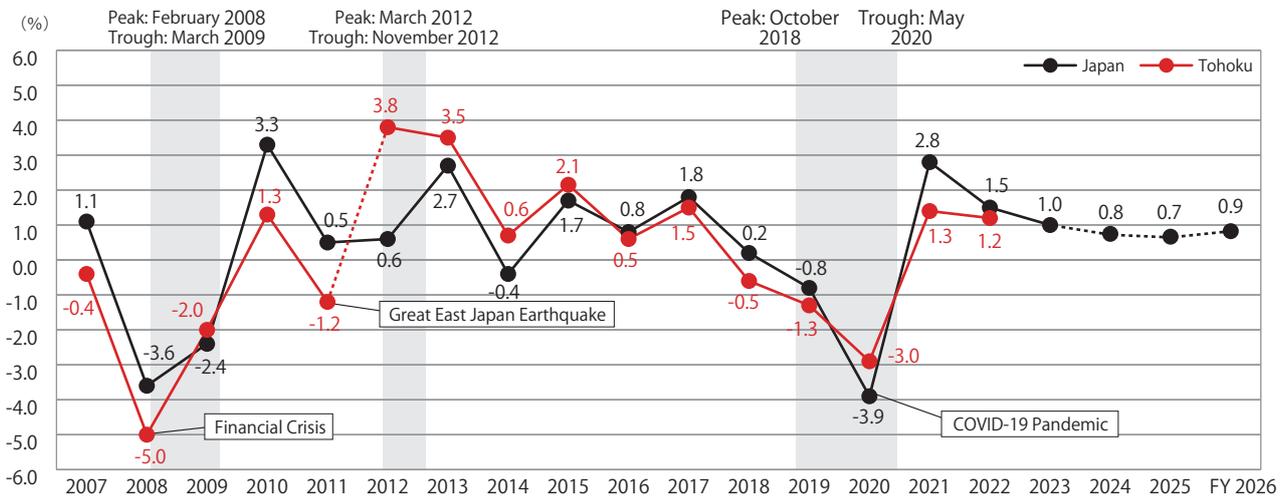
Source: Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts and Annual Report on National Accounts, Cabinet Office

(2) Real Economic Growth Rate

Real economic growth rate was 1.2%, marking the second consecutive year of positive growth.

- The real economic growth rate in the Tohoku region for fiscal year 2022 was 1.2%, marking the second consecutive year of positive growth, but it was lower than the national growth rate.

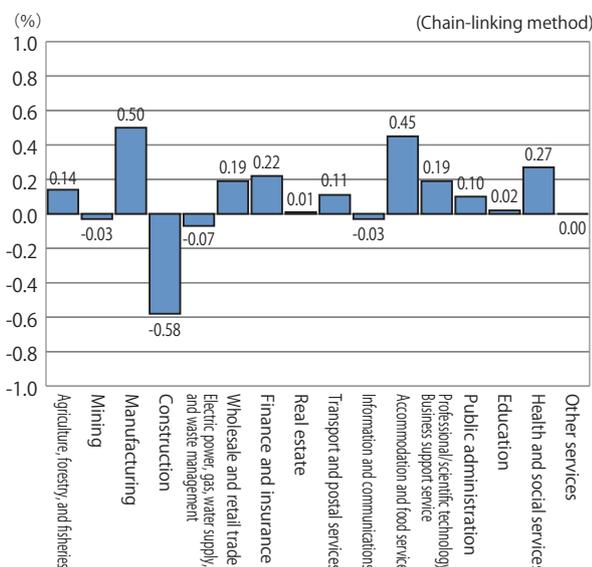
Changes in the Real Economic Growth Rate in the Tohoku Region (Chain-linking Method)



Note 1: The above figures for Japan are taken from the System of National Accounts of Japan for FY 2022 (benchmark year = 2015, 2008 SNA).
 Note 2: Japan's figures for fiscal years 2024, 2025 and 2026 are taken from the Mid-Year Economic Projection for FY 2025 released by the Cabinet Office on August 7, 2025.
 Note 3: Figures for Tohoku are not directly connected because they are based on the 2011 standard and chain-linking method (2011 calendar year chain prices) for FY 2011 and earlier, and the 2015 standard and chain-linking method (2015 calendar year chain prices) for FY 2012 and later.
 Note 4: The figures for the Tohoku region from FY 2023 onward are not indicated because the six Tohoku prefectures have not yet released their datasets publicly.
 Note 5: Business-cycle peaks and troughs are based on the Cabinet Office's reference dates of the business cycle.
 Source: Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts and Annual Report on National Accounts, Cabinet Office

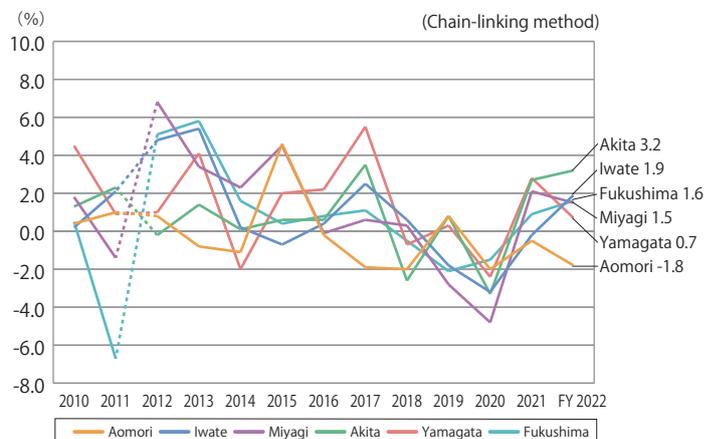
- Looking at the contribution of each economic activity (industry) to the real economic growth rate for fiscal year 2022, “manufacturing” contributed 0.50%, “accommodation and food services” contributed 0.45%, and “construction” contributed -0.58%.
- Looking at the trends in real economic growth rates for each prefecture in Tohoku, Aomori and Iwate prefectures recorded negative growth in fiscal year 2021, while Iwate prefecture turned positive in fiscal year 2022, and Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, and Fukushima prefectures recorded positive growth for the second consecutive year.

Contribution to the Real Economic Growth Rate in FY 2022 by Economic Activity



Source: Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts

Changes in Real Economic Growth Rate by Prefecture



Note: Figures for FY 2011 and earlier are based on the 2011 base year and the chain method (chained prices for the 2011 calendar year), while figures for FY 2012 and later are based on the 2015 base year and the chain method (chained prices for the 2015 calendar year), so they are not directly linked.

Source: Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts

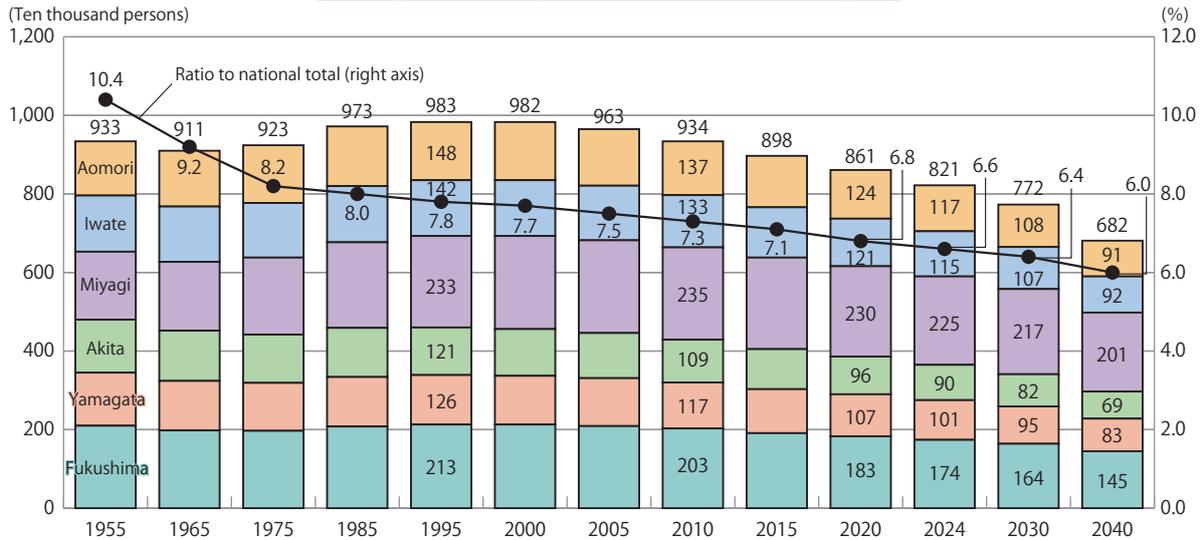
(3) Population

(3) Population

The working-age population of Tohoku is estimated to decrease by 23.7% by 2040 compared to 2024.

- The population of the Tohoku region in 2024 was 8.21 million, accounting for 6.6% of the national population (123.8 million), but by 2040 it is estimated to decrease by 17.0% from 2024 to 6.82 million, accounting for 6.0% of the national population.

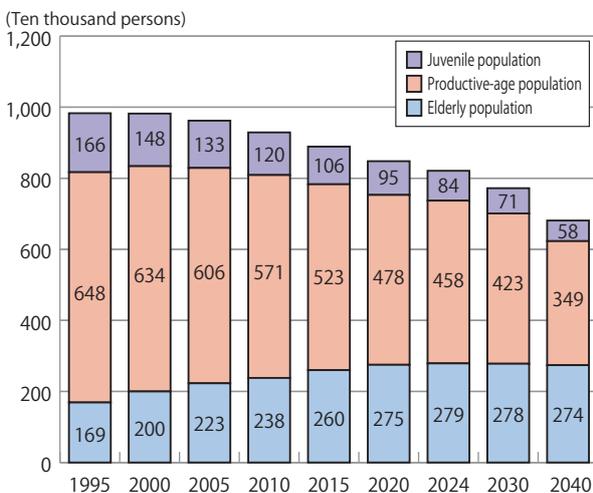
Changes in the Population of the Tohoku Region



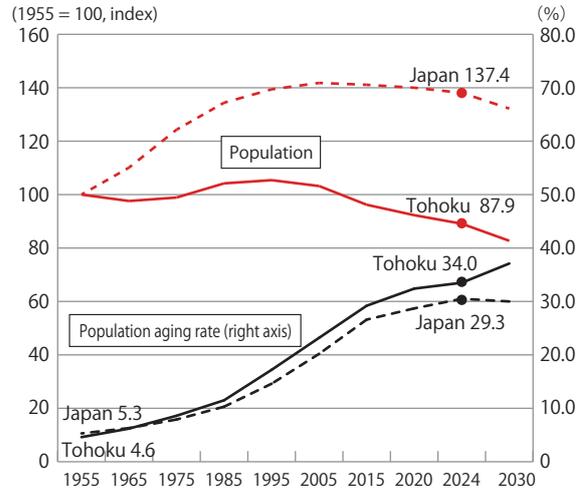
Note: The above estimates are based on medium assumptions of births and deaths.
 Source: 1955-2020: Population Census of Statistics Bureau of Japan
 2024: Population Estimates, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
 2030 and beyond: Population Projections by Prefecture, the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (Projection from 2023)

- Looking at changes in the population across three age groups, the working-age population (15-64 years old) in 2040 is predicted to be 3.49 million, a decrease of 23.7% compared to 2024, the child population (0-14 years old) is predicted to be 580,000, a decrease of 30.7%, and the elderly population (65 years old and over) is predicted to be 2.74 million, a decrease of 1.7%. Population decline and aging are progressing faster than the rest of the country.

Population Trends in Three Age Groups



Changes in the Population and the Population Aging Rate



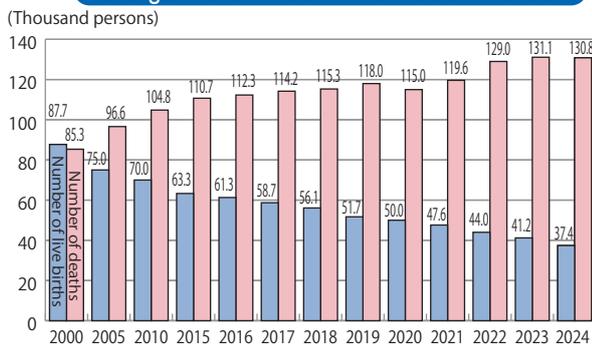
Note: The people whose age is unknown are distributed proportionally in 2020 and beyond.
 Source: 1955-2020: Population Census, Statistics Bureau of Japan
 2024: Population Estimates, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
 2030 and beyond: Population Projections by Prefecture, the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (Projection from 2023)

(4) Demographics

Tohoku's natural population decline and social decline rise to 93,400 and 27,200, respectively.

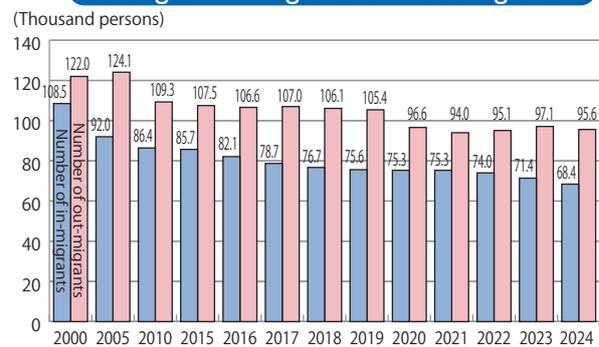
- The number of births in the Tohoku region in 2024 was 37,400, a decrease of 3,800 from the previous year, and the number of deaths was 130,800, a decrease of 300 from the previous year, with natural decrease (births - deaths) increasing from 89,900 in the previous year to 93,400.
- The number of people moving in from outside the Tohoku region in 2024 was 68,400, a decrease of 3,000 from the previous year, while the number of people moving out of the Tohoku region was 95,600, a decrease of 1,500 from the previous year, meaning that the social decline (in-migration - out-migration) increased from 25,700 in the previous year to 27,200.

Changes in the Number of Live Births and Deaths



Source: Annual Report of Vital Statistics, Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare

Changes in In-migrants and Out-migrants



Note: The number of in-migrants/out-migrants does not include people who moved within the Tohoku region.
Source: Annual Report on the Internal Migration in Japan Derived from the Basic Resident Registration, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

- Looking at the 138,400 people who moved out from the Tohoku prefectures in 2024 by destination, 42,800 moved within the Tohoku region, while 95,600 moved to areas outside the region, with moves outside Tohoku accounting for about 70% of the total. Among moves within the Tohoku region, Miyagi Prefecture is the most common destination.

Number of Migrants within and into/out of the Tohoku Region (2024)

		Prefecture/region (migration destination)								Outside Tohoku total		Out-migrants total
		Aomori	Iwate	Miyagi	Akita	Yamagata	Fukushima	Inside Tohoku total	Of which, Tokyo area			
Prefecture/region (migration origin)	Aomori		1,689	2,964	793	327	583	6,356	13,872	8,015	20,228	
	Iwate	1,470		4,586	806	429	677	7,968	11,290	6,791	19,258	
	Miyagi	1,850	3,013		1,299	2,408	3,457	12,027	31,204	18,840	43,231	
	Akita	783	887	2,125		468	424	4,687	8,216	5,011	12,903	
	Yamagata	282	382	3,234	442		901	5,241	9,745	5,788	14,986	
	Fukushima	387	598	4,403	336	827		6,551	21,254	12,376	27,805	
	Inside Tohoku total	4,772	6,569	17,312	3,676	4,459	6,042	42,830	95,581	56,821	138,411	
Outside Tohoku total	10,211	7,803	23,359	5,745	6,323	14,914	68,355					
Of which, Tokyo area	5,277	4,239	12,224	3,368	3,530	7,845	36,483					
In-migrants total	14,983	14,372	40,671	9,421	10,782	20,956	111,185					

Source: Annual Report on the Internal Migration in Japan Derived from the Basic Resident Registration, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

(5) Number of Business Establishments (Private)

(5) Number of Business Establishments (Private)

The number of private business establishments accounts for 6.4% of the national total, and the number of employees accounts for 6.2%.

- The number of private business establishments in the Tohoku region in 2024 was 324,780, accounting for 6.4% of the national total (5,062,179 businesses establishments). By prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture account for 1.8% of the national total, followed by Fukushima Prefecture at 1.4%.
- The number of employees in the Tohoku region in 2024 was 3,365,687, accounting for 6.2% of the national total (54,676,396). By prefecture, Miyagi, Akita, and Yamagata prefectures had the same number of establishments as the national ratio, while Aomori, Iwate, and Fukushima prefectures had lower numbers of establishments than the national ratio.

Numbers of Private Business Establishments and Employees by Prefecture

	No. of establishments				No. of employees			
	2021	Ratio to national total census (%)	2024	Ratio to national total census (%)	2021	Ratio to national total census (%)	2024	Ratio to national total census (%)
Aomori	57,973	1.0	44,303	0.9	498,418	0.9	439,992	0.8
Iwate	56,850	1.0	44,103	0.9	518,167	0.9	462,056	0.8
Miyagi	104,258	1.8	88,983	1.8	1,031,186	1.8	977,857	1.8
Akita	46,884	0.8	35,384	0.7	398,671	0.7	355,907	0.7
Yamagata	53,779	0.9	40,732	0.8	465,796	0.8	412,151	0.8
Fukushima	87,744	1.5	71,275	1.4	802,365	1.4	717,724	1.3
Tohoku	407,488	7.0	324,780	6.4	3,714,603	6.4	3,365,687	6.2
Japan	5,844,088	100.0	5,062,179	100.0	57,949,915	100.0	54,676,396	100.0

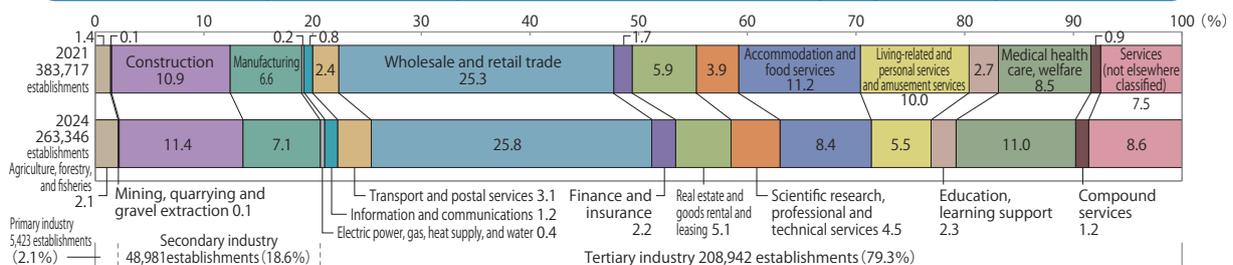
Note 1: The number of establishments includes those whose business details are unknown.

Note 2: The 2024 Economic Census - Basic Survey (Survey A) does not cover "individually-run offices without employees," and the scope of the survey differs from past economic censuses, so caution is required when making comparisons. The same applies below.

Source: 2021 Economic Census for Business Activity; 2024 Economic Census – Basic Survey (Preliminary Results).

- Looking at the breakdown of private business establishments by industry (major classification), "wholesale and retail" accounts for 25.8% (national ratio: 23.7%), "construction" accounts for 11.4% (national ratio: 9.6%), and "medical and welfare" at 11.0% (national ratio: 11.1%), with the tertiary industry accounting for a large proportion at 79.3% (national ratio: 81.4%).

Trend in the composition ratio of private-sector establishments by major industry classification

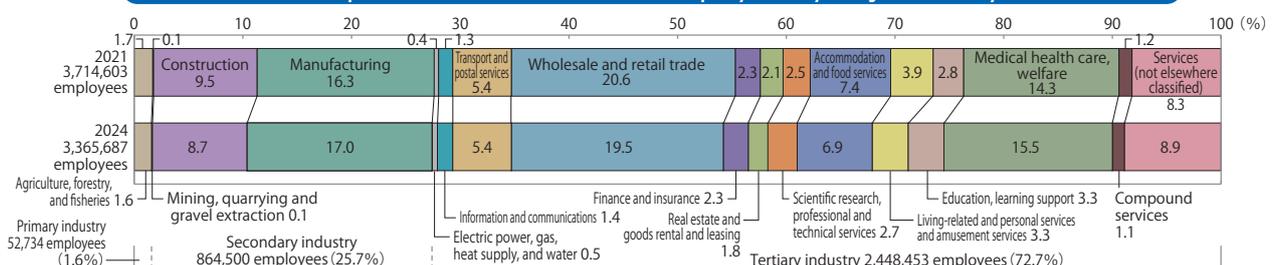


Note: The "number of establishments" by industry is tabulated only for establishments for which the required data were available.

Source: 2021 Economic Census for Business Activity; 2024 Economic Census – Basic Survey (Preliminary Results).

- Looking at the industrial composition (major categories) of the number of employees at private establishments, the primary industry accounts for 1.6% (national share: 0.7%), the secondary industry 25.7% (national share: 21.0%), and the tertiary industry 72.7% (national share: 78.3%).

Trend in the composition ratio of number of employees by major industry classification



Note: The figures for 2021 are as of June 1, 2021, and those for 2024 are as of June 1, 2024.

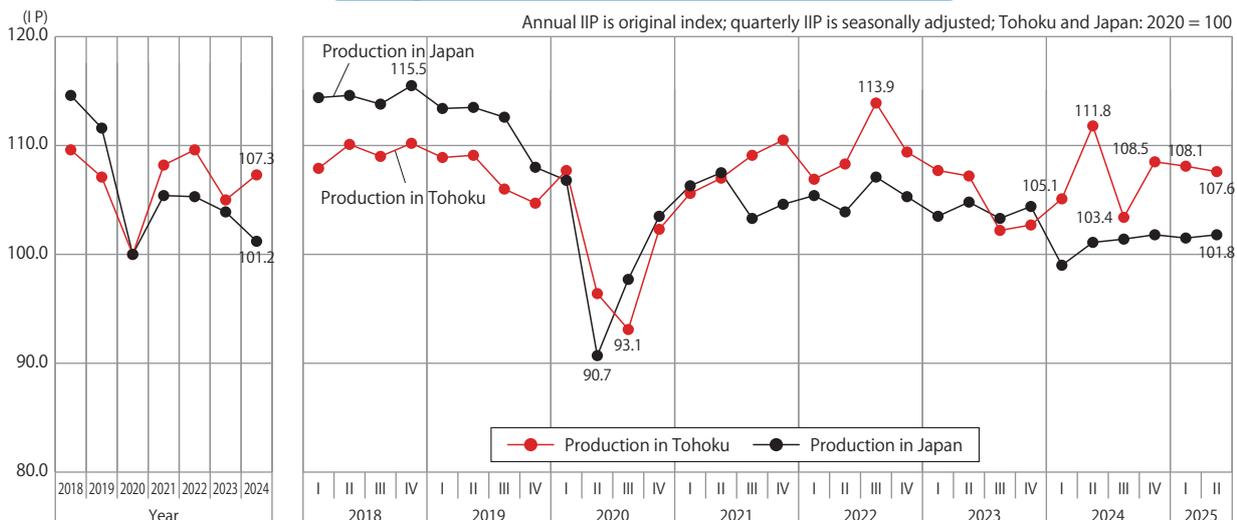
Source: 2021 Economic Census for Business Activity; 2024 Economic Census – Basic Survey (Preliminary Results).

(6) Industrial Production

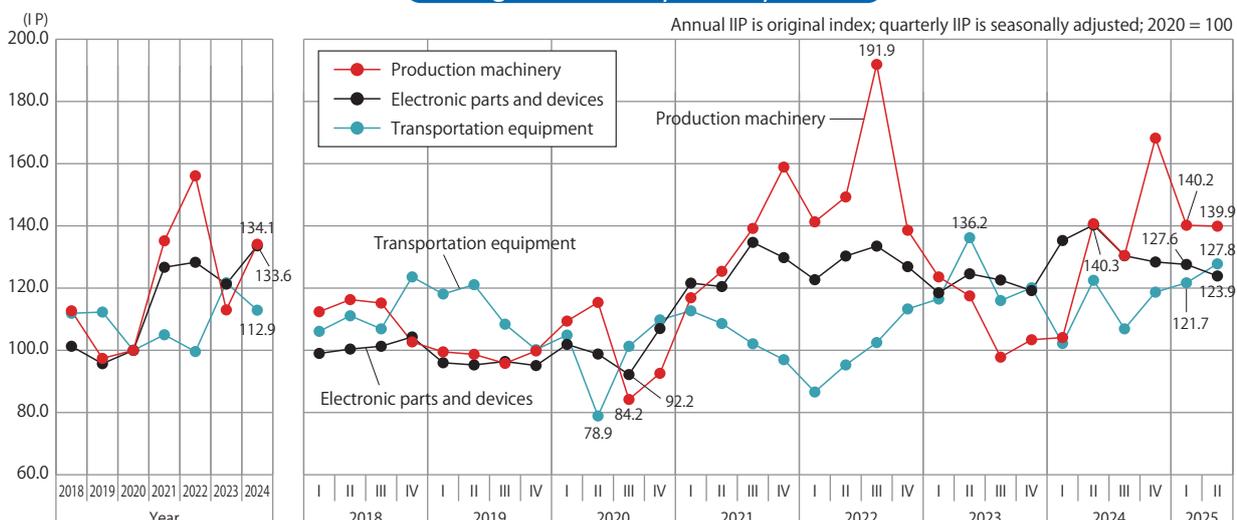
The 2024 industrial production index rose for the first time in two years

- The Tohoku Region Industrial Production Index for 2024 (original index: 2020 = 100) rose 2.2% from the previous year to 107.3.
- Looking at the quarterly production index for 2024 (seasonally adjusted index: 2020 = 100), in the first quarter it rose 2.3% from the previous quarter to 105.1, thanks to contributions from the electronic parts and devices industry, food industry, chemical and petroleum products industry, etc. In the second quarter it rose 6.4% from the previous quarter to 111.8, thanks to contributions from the chemical and petroleum products industry, production machinery industry, transportation machinery industry, etc. In the third quarter it fell 7.5% from the previous quarter to 103.4, thanks to contributions from the chemical and petroleum products industry, electronic parts and devices industry, transportation machinery industry, etc. In the fourth quarter it rose 4.9% from the previous quarter to 108.5, thanks to contributions from the production machinery industry, transportation machinery industry, chemical and petroleum products industry, etc.
- The production index for the first quarter of 2025 fell 0.4% from the previous quarter to 108.1, due to contributions from the production machinery industry, chemical and petroleum products industry, and information and communications machinery industry. In the second quarter, it fell 0.5% from the previous quarter to 107.6, due to contributions from the food industry, electronic parts and devices industry, and other industries.

Changes in the Indices of Industrial Production (IIP)



Changes in the IIP by Industry Sector



Note 1: Production indices for Japan was prepared by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, while production indices for Tohoku was prepared by the Tohoku Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry

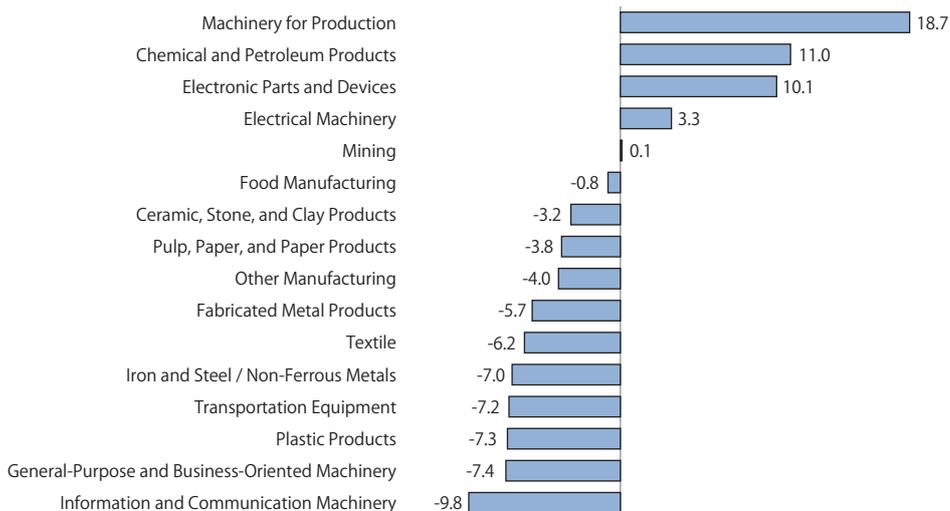
Note 2: The 2020 standard is used for Japan and Tohoku. Japan is annually adjusted for 2024. Tohoku is annually adjusted for 2023.

Source: *Indices of Industrial Production*, METI/*Indices of Industrial Production*, Tohoku Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry

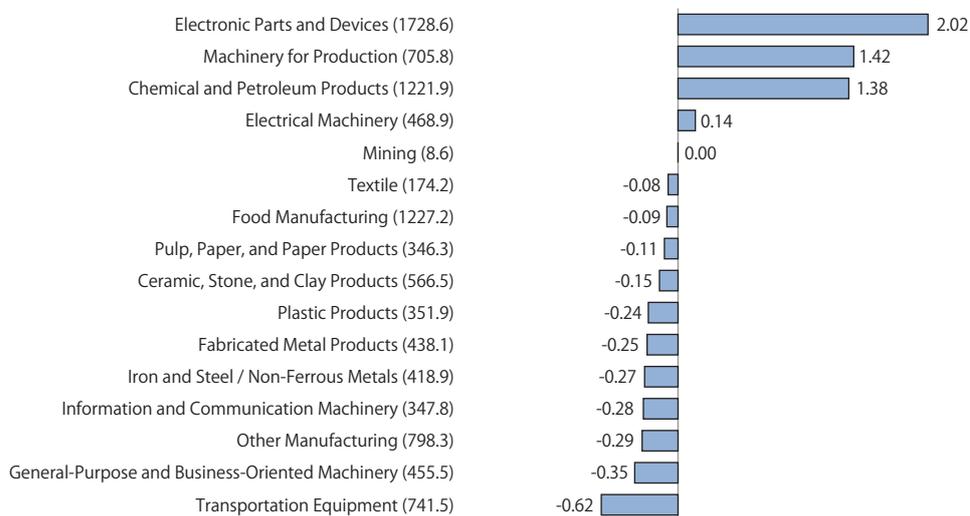
(6) Industrial Production

- Looking at the year-on-year growth rate of the production index for 2024 by industry, industries that saw increases included production machinery (up 18.7%), chemical and petroleum products (up 11.0%), etc. Industries that saw decreases included information and communications equipment (down 9.8%), general-purpose and commercial machinery (down 7.4%), etc.
- Looking at the contribution of each industry to the year-on-year growth rate of the production index in 2024 (up 2.2%), the electronic parts and devices industry (2.02) and production machinery industry (1.42) contributed to the overall increase. On the other hand, the transportation machinery industry (-0.62) and general-purpose and commercial machinery industry (-0.35) contributed to the decrease.

2024 YoY Growth Rate (%) in IIP



Contribution (% point) by Industry Sector to 2024 YoY Production Growth Rate (2.2%)



The figures in parentheses represent the weight of the relevant industry sector.

Note: Weight: Percentage of each industry to the total (total mining and manufacturing = 10,000)

Contribution rate: Breakdown of the rate of increase or decrease in overall production by industry. Indicates how much the increase or decrease in the industry in question has affected overall production.

Source: Tohoku Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry, Industrial Production Index

(7) Retail Trade

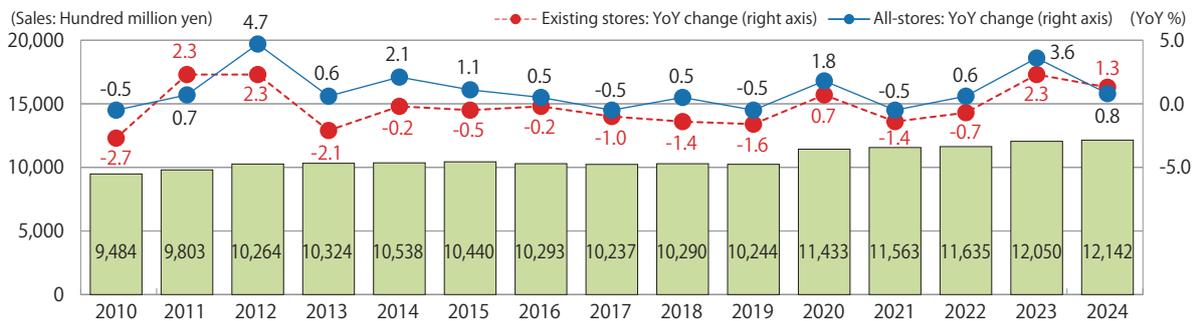
Retail sales show signs of stalling.

- Sales at department stores and supermarkets in the Tohoku region (all stores) in 2024 reached 1,365.8 billion yen (6.1% of the national average), up 0.5% from the previous year, exceeding the previous year for the third consecutive year. Existing store sales increased 1.0% year-on-year, exceeding the previous year for the second consecutive year.
- By type of business, department stores were at 151.6 billion yen (2.4% of the national average), a decrease of 1.4% from the previous year, the first decrease in three years, while supermarkets were at 1.2142 trillion yen (7.6% of the national average), an increase of 0.8% from the previous year, the third consecutive year of increase.

Department Store Sales and Year-on-Year Trends



Supermarket Sales and Year-on-Year Trends

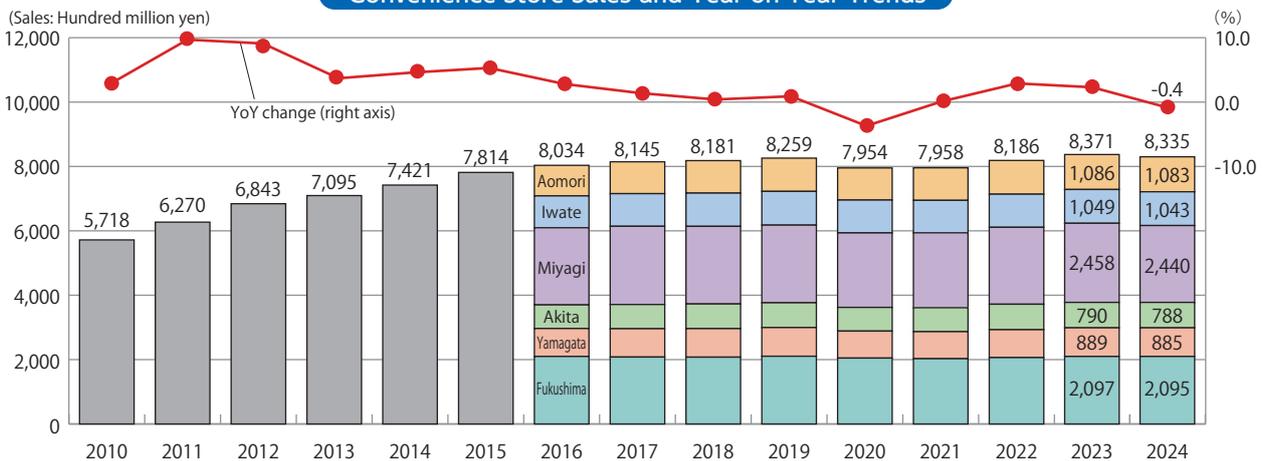


Note: The year-on-year rate of increase and/or decrease in supermarkets is calculated using the numerical value processed by the link coefficient. (prior to February 2020)

Source: *The Current Survey of Commerce*, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

- Convenience store sales in the Tohoku region (all stores) in 2024 are expected to be 833.5 billion yen (6.5% of the national average), down 0.4% from the previous year, marking the first year-on-year decline in four years.

Convenience Store Sales and Year-on-Year Trends



Note 1: Since July 2015, the sales by prefecture have been disclosed.

Note 2: Sales figures are partially adjusted for linkage factors (prior to December 2011).

Source: *The Current Survey of Commerce* by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

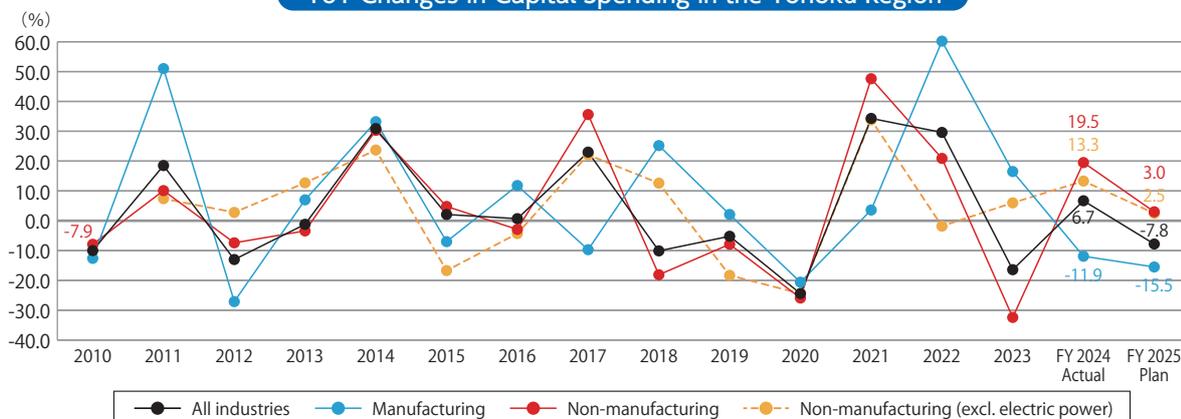
(8) Private Sector Capital Spending

(8) Private Sector Capital Spending

Capital investment plans decreased in the manufacturing sector and increased in the non-manufacturing sector

- The Tohoku region's capital investment plans for fiscal year 2025 (survey conducted in June 2025) are 360.6 billion yen, a decrease of 7.8% from the previous year. The manufacturing industry is planning a 15.5% decrease, while the non-manufacturing industry is planning a 3.0% increase (a 2.5% increase for non-manufacturing excluding electricity).
- Actual capital investment for FY2024 is projected to increase by 6.7% across all industries. In manufacturing, it is down 11.9% due to declines in precision machinery and other manufacturing. In non-manufacturing, it is projected to increase by 19.5% (13.3% increase for non-manufacturing excluding electricity) due to increases in electricity and real estate.

YoY Changes in Capital Spending in the Tohoku Region



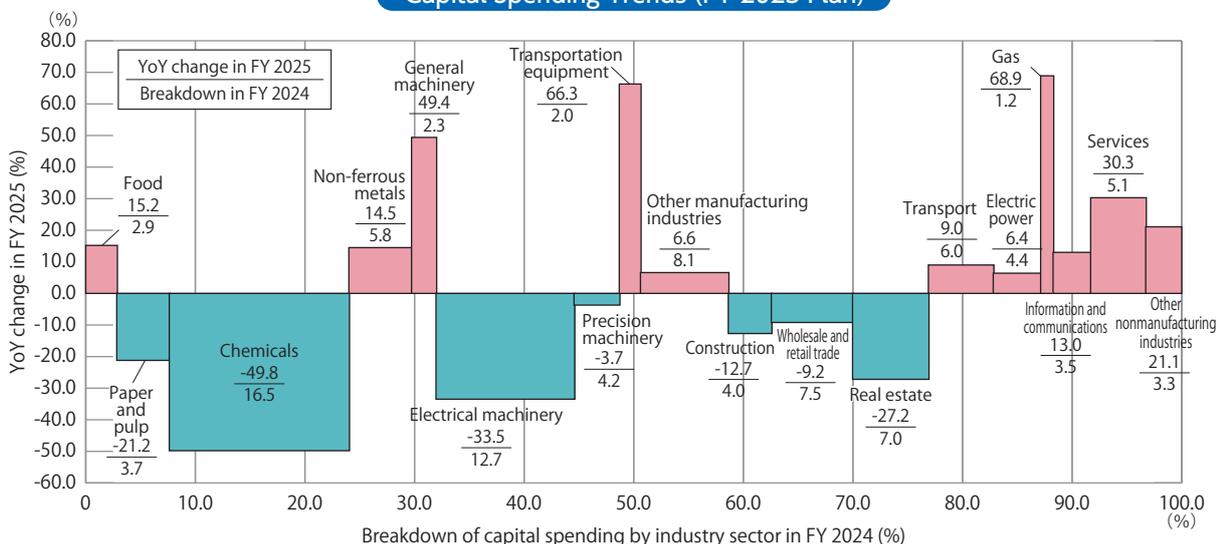
Note 1: The publicly released data (for the seven Tohoku prefectures including Niigata Prefecture) were recalculated for the six Tohoku prefectures. The same shall apply hereinafter.

Note 2: In FY 2010, actual investment by industry category for the seven prefectures in the Tohoku region was not disclosed.

Source: Survey on Planned Capital Spending (by Region), Development Bank of Japan

- Looking at capital investment plans for fiscal year 2025 compared with the previous year by industry, in the manufacturing industry, there are plans to increase in general machinery, where new factories was built and expanded, but there are plans to decrease in chemicals, where the expansion of facilities for EVs and medical care has reached a plateau, and in electrical machinery, where the construction of new factories for EV-related parts has slowed. In the non-manufacturing industry, there are plans to decrease in real estate, where redevelopment and renovation work has been completed, but there are plans to increase in services, where investment in hotels was made.

Capital Spending Trends (FY 2025 Plan)

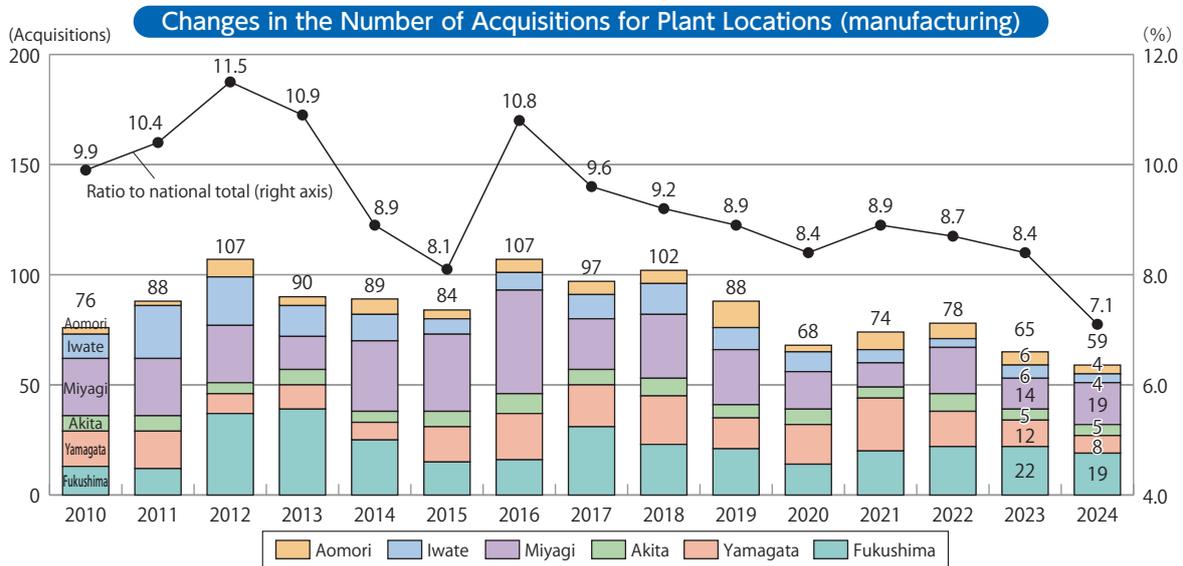


Source: Survey on Planned Capital Spending (by Region) for Fiscal Year 2025, Development Bank of Japan

(9) Acquisition of Plant Locations

The number of Acquisition for Plant locations has decreased for two consecutive years, reaching the lowest level since the survey began in 1967.

- The number of Acquisition of Plant (manufacturing) in the Tohoku region in 2024 decreased for the second consecutive year, down 6 (9.2%) from the previous year to 59. The figure was 7.1% of the national total, down 1.3 percentage points from the previous year.
- By prefecture, the largest number of new locations were in Miyagi Prefecture with 19 (14 last year), followed by Fukushima Prefecture with 19 (22 last year), Yamagata Prefecture with 8 (12 last year), Akita Prefecture with 5 (5 last year), Aomori Prefecture with 4 (6 last year), and Iwate Prefecture with 4 (6 last year).
- Looking at the trend in the number of acquisitions, there has been an increase since the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011 due to support for disaster-stricken areas, including relocation. After that, due to the impact of COVID-19 and other factors, the number decreased in 2020, but increased for two consecutive years, but began to decrease again from 2023, marking the lowest number for two consecutive years since the survey began (1967).



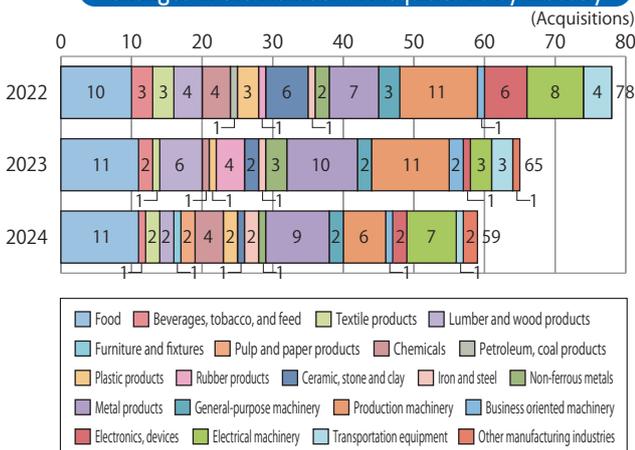
Note 1: Electric power, gas, and heat supply industries and laboratories are excluded.

Note 2: Plant Location Acquisition Trend targets the acquisition (including leasing) of land with a size of 1,000 square meters or larger for use to build a factory, business office or research center for manufacturing, electric power (excluding hydraulic power plants, geothermal power plants and solar power plants,) gas and heat supply.: Solar power plants were excluded from the 2015 survey for the electric power sector.

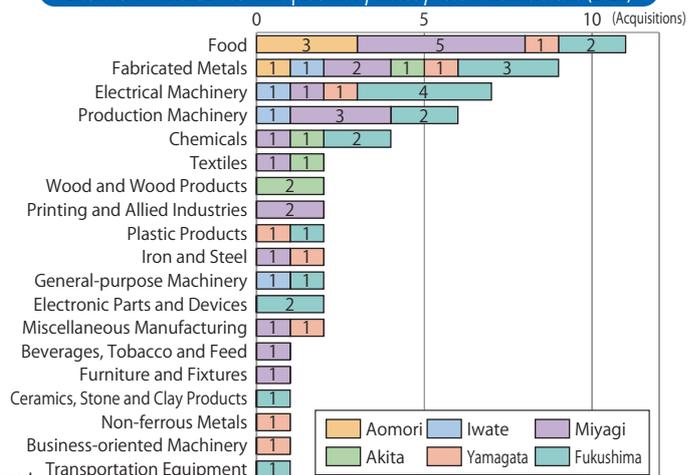
Source: *Plant Location Acquisition Trend*, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

- Looking at the location situation for 2024 by type of industry, the largest number of acquisition was food (11), followed by metal products (9), electrical machinery (7), and production machinery (6). Looking at this by prefecture, the largest number of acquisition was in Miyagi Prefecture for food (5), followed by Fukushima Prefecture for electrical machinery (4), Miyagi Prefecture for production machinery (3), and Fukushima Prefecture for metal products (3).

Changes in the Number of Acquisitions by Industry



Distribution of Plant Location Acquisitions by Industry Sector and Prefecture (2024)



Note: Excludes the electric power industry, gas industry, heat supply industry, and research institutes.

Source: *Plant Location Acquisition Trend*, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

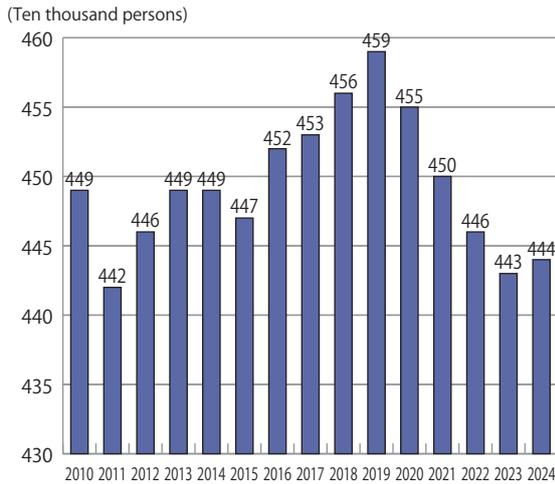
(10) Labor Force Population

(10) Labor Force Population

Number of employed persons increases for the first time in five years

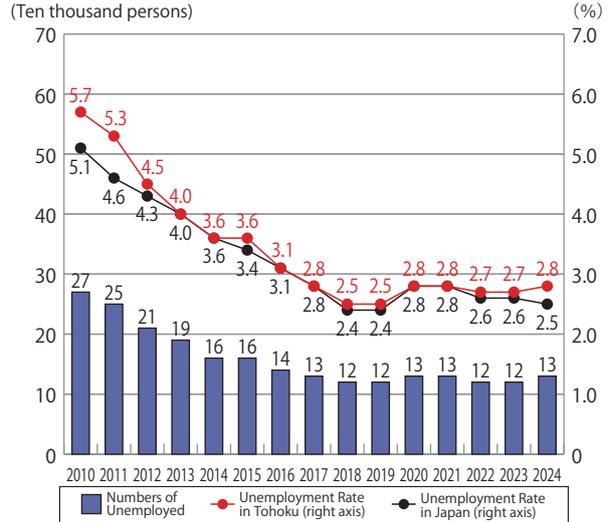
- The number of employed people in the Tohoku region in 2024 reached 4.44 million, the first increase in five years, while the number of unemployed people remained at a low level of 130,000, an increase of 10,000. The unemployment rate also rose by 0.1 percentage points from the previous year to 2.8%.

Number of employed



Note: The figure for 2011 is a supplementary estimate made because of the impact of the Great East Japan Earthquake.
Source: Labor Force Survey, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

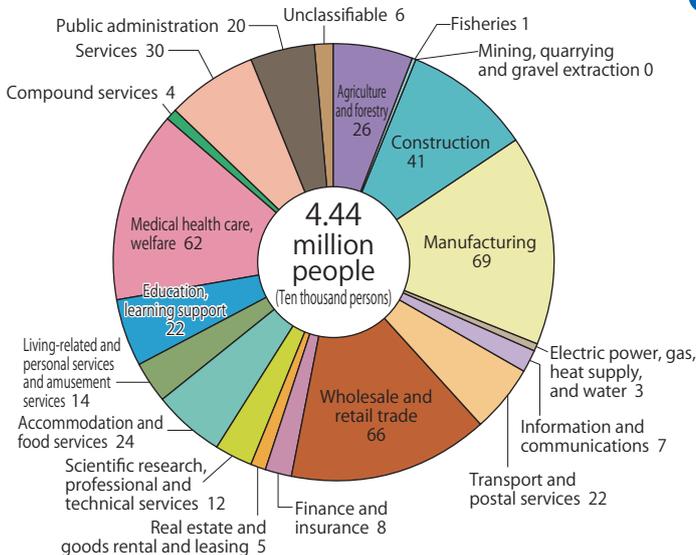
Changes in the Numbers of Unemployed and the Unemployment Rate



Source: Labor Force Survey, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

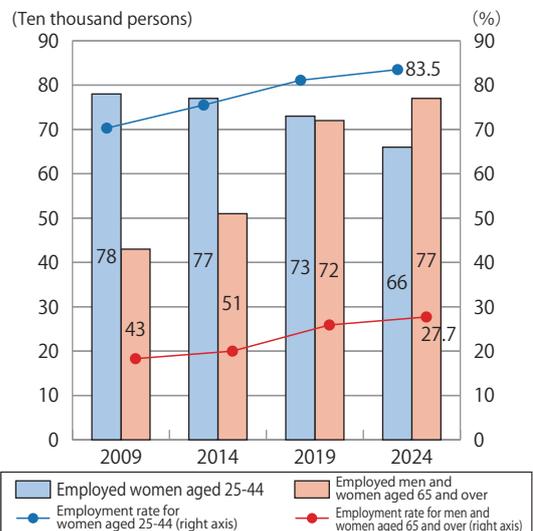
- Looking at the number of employees by industry, the largest number was in “manufacturing” at 690,000 (15.5%), followed by “wholesale and retail” at 660,000 (14.9%), “healthcare and welfare” at 620,000 (14.0%), “construction” at 410,000 (9.2%), “services” at 300,000 (6.8%), and “agriculture and forestry” at 260,000 (5.9%).
- Looking at the working population, the number of women aged 25 to 44 who are raising children is decreasing, but the number of people aged 65 and over (both men and women) is increasing. Looking at the employment rate, there is an upward trend for both women aged 25 to 44 who are raising children and those aged 65 and over (both men and women).

Number of Employed by Industrial Sector (2024)



Source: Labor Force Survey, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

Population of Employed and Employment Rate (Women Aged 25-44 and Men and Women Aged 65 and Over)

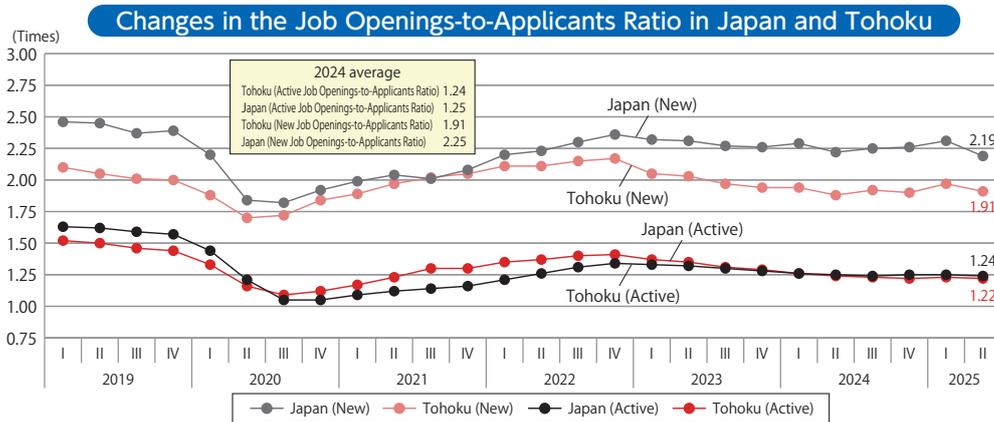


Source: Labor Force Survey, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

(11) Employment

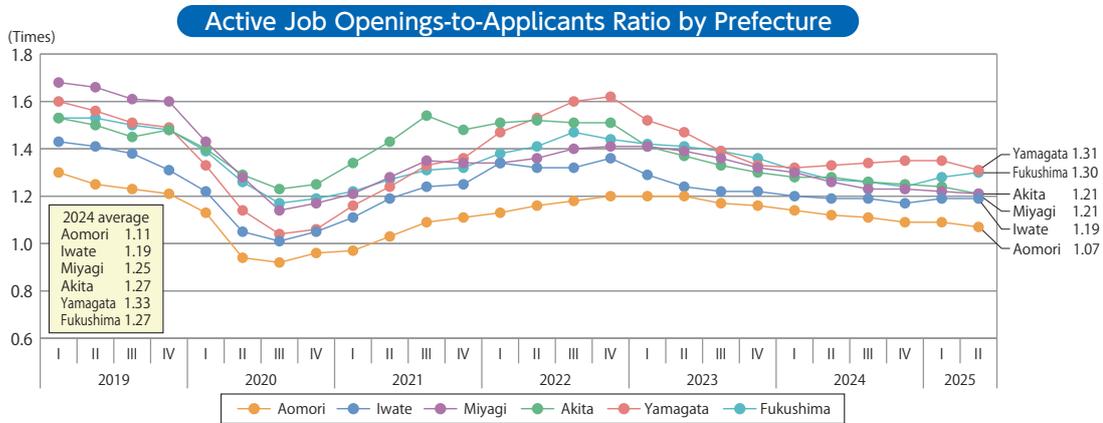
The average effective job openings-to-applicants ratio and new effective job openings-to-applicants ratio for 2024 both declined compared to the previous year.

- The average effective job openings-to-applicants ratio in the Tohoku region in 2024 was 1.24 (1.25 nationwide), and the new job openings-to-applicants ratio was 1.91 (2.25 nationwide), both lower than the previous year.



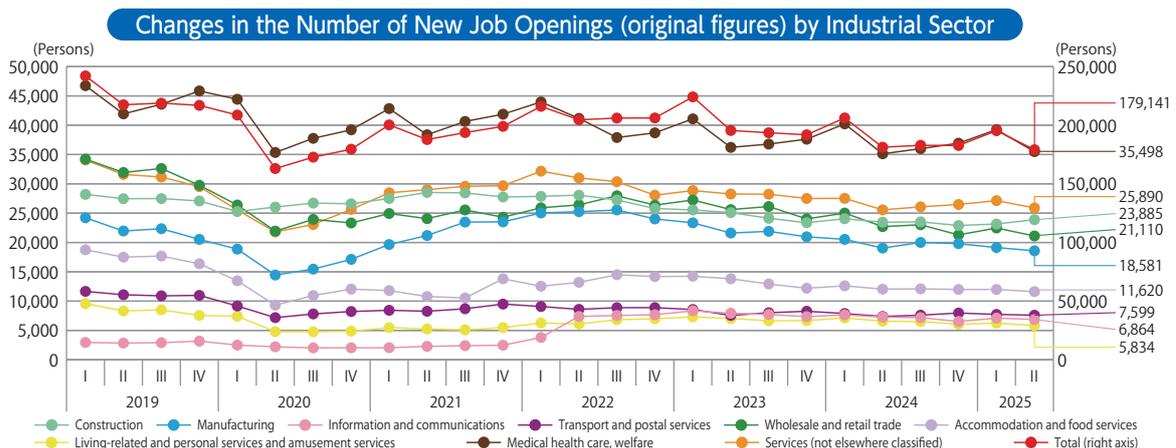
Source: *Employment Referrals for General Workers*, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

- The average effective job openings-to-applicants ratio by prefecture in 2024 is 1.11 times in Aomori Prefecture, 1.19 times in Iwate Prefecture, 1.25 times in Miyagi Prefecture, 1.27 times in Akita Prefecture, 1.33 times in Yamagata Prefecture, and 1.27 times in Fukushima Prefecture.



Source: *Employment Referrals for General Workers*, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

- Looking at the trends in the new job openings (original figures) by major industry, all industries saw a decrease in 2024 compared to the previous year.



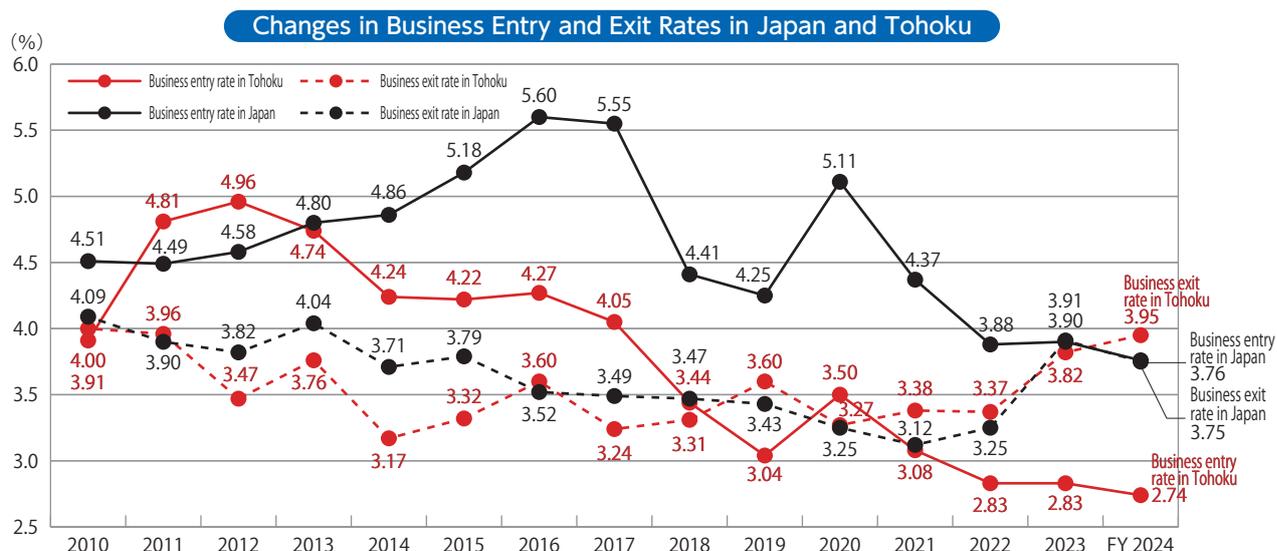
Sources: Aomori Labor Bureau "About the employment and unemployment situation in Aomori Prefecture," Iwate Labor Bureau "General employment placement situation," Miyagi Labor Bureau "General employment placement situation in Miyagi Prefecture," Akita Labor Bureau "Employment situation in Akita Prefecture," Yamagata Labor Bureau "About the recent employment situation," Fukushima Labor Bureau "Recent employment and unemployment situation"

(12) Business Entry and Exit Rates

(12) Business Entry and Exit Rates

In the Tohoku region, the rate of business exit is higher than the rate of business entry, and the gap is widening

- The business entry rate in the Tohoku region in fiscal year 2024 was 2.74%, down from the previous year. The business entry rate, which increased following the Great East Japan Earthquake, has been on a downward trend since peaking in fiscal year 2012. Nationwide, it was 3.76%, down from the previous year.
- The business exit rate in the Tohoku region rose for the second consecutive year to 3.95%, while the national rate was 3.75%, down from the previous year.



Note: The business entry and exit rates were calculated using the following formulas based on the data from the *Monthly & Annual Reports on Employment Insurance Services*.

Business entry rate = Number of newly applied establishments in the relevant fiscal year of employment insurance / Number of applicable establishments at the end of the previous fiscal year × 100 (%)

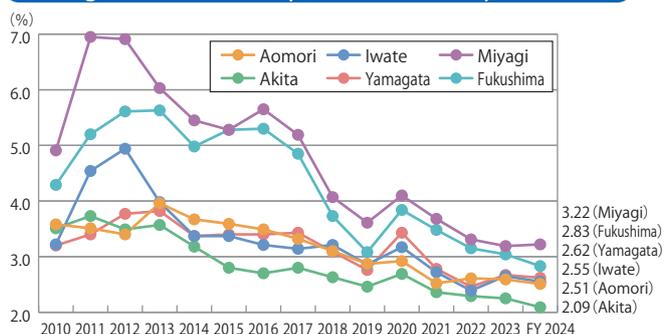
Exit rate = Number of closed establishments in the relevant fiscal year of employment insurance / Number of applicable establishments at the end of the previous fiscal year × 100 (%)

※ Applicable establishments shall mean establishments where the insurance relation of labor insurance pertaining to employment insurance has been established pursuant to the provisions of the Act on Collection of Insurance Premiums of Labor Insurance. Even an existing establishment becomes an applicable establishment when it hires an employee for the first time.

Source: *Monthly & Annual Reports on Employment Insurance Services*, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

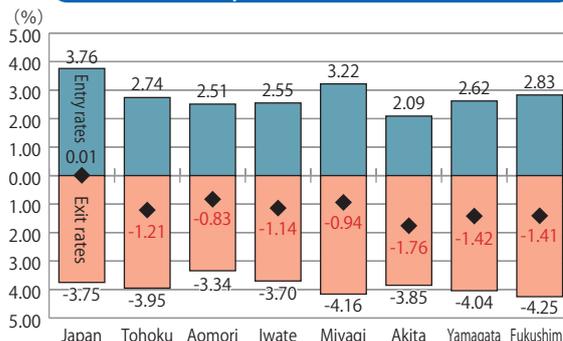
- Looking at the business entry rate for fiscal year 2024 by prefecture, it has decreased compared to the previous year in the five Tohoku prefectures excluding Miyagi Prefecture. Also, looking at the difference between the business entry rate and the exit rate, while the national average was roughly the same, the business entry rate in the Tohoku region was 1.21 percentage points lower. In all six Tohoku prefectures, the business entry rate was lower than the exit rate.

Changes in Business Entry Rate in Tohoku by Prefecture



Source: *Monthly & Annual Reports on Employment Insurance Services*, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Business Entry and Exit Rates in FY 2024



Note: Plotting (◆) on each bar indicates the difference in rate between business entry and exit.

Source: *Monthly & Annual Reports on Employment Insurance Services*, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

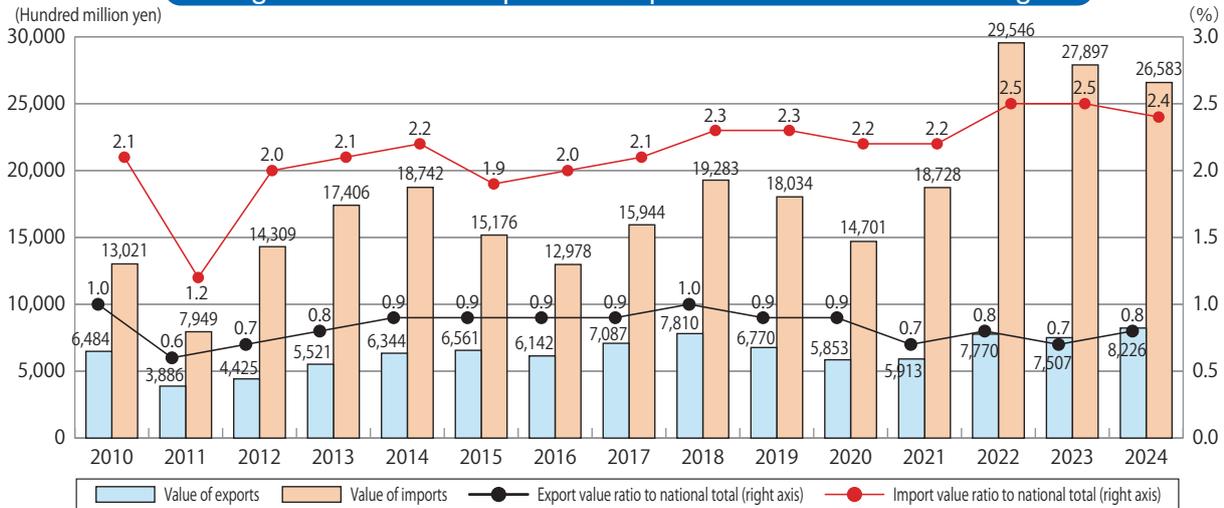
(13) Internationalization

(i) Trade

Exports increase for the first time in two years, while imports decrease for the second consecutive year

- The Tohoku region's export value in 2024 was 822.6 billion yen, an increase of 9.6% from the previous year, the first increase in two years, due to an increase in batteries and other products, despite a decrease in recording media (including recorded products). Imports was 2.6583 trillion yen, a decrease of 4.7% from the previous year, the second consecutive year of decline, due to a decrease in coal and other products, despite an increase in crude oil and other products. The proportion of exports to the national total account for 0.8% (0.7% in 2023), and imports account for 2.4% (2.5% in 2023).

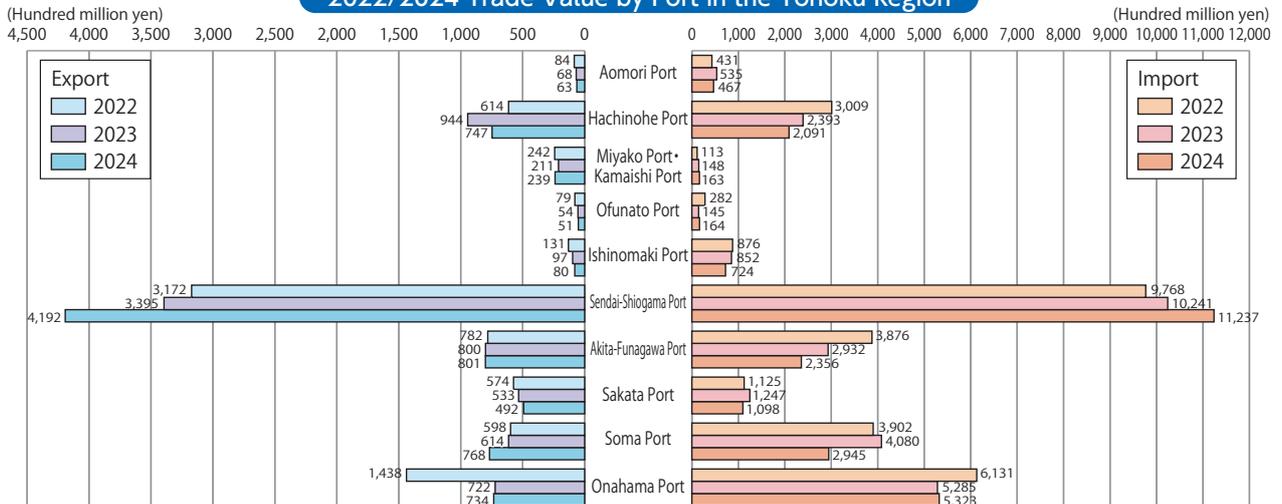
Changes in the Value of Exports and Imports Handled in the Tohoku Region



Note: The value of cargo that passed through export and import custom clearances at the custom offices in the six Tohoku prefectures.
Source: Compiled by processing *Overview of Trade in the Tohoku Region*, Yokohama Customs, and *Trade Statistics of Japan*, Ministry of Finance Japan

- Looking at the volume of transactions by major port in the Tohoku region, the top three ports in terms of export value are Sendai-Shiogama Port, Akita-Funagawa Port, and Soma Port, while the top three ports in terms of import value are Sendai-Shiogama Port, Onahama Port, and Soma Port. Compared to the previous year, exports decreased at Hachinohe Port, Sakata Port, etc., but increased at Sendai-Shiogama Port, Soma Port, etc., while imports increased at Sendai-Shiogama Port, Onahama Port, etc., but decreased at Soma Port, Akita-Funagawa Port, Hachinohe Port, etc.

2022/2024 Trade Value by Port in the Tohoku Region



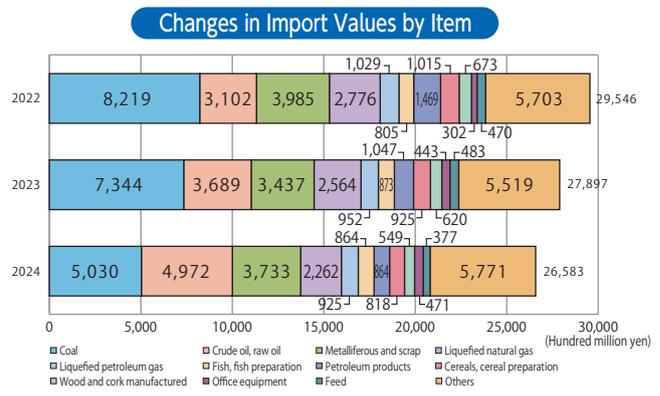
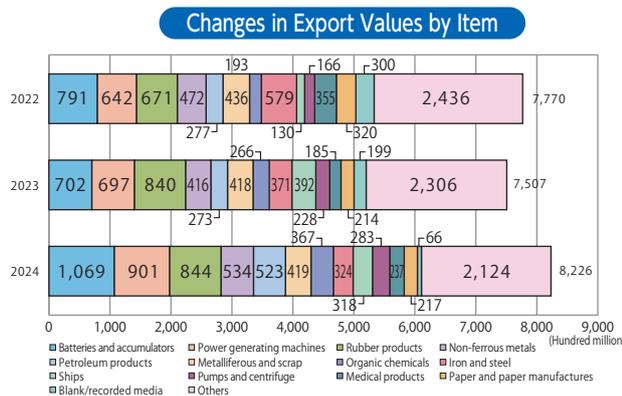
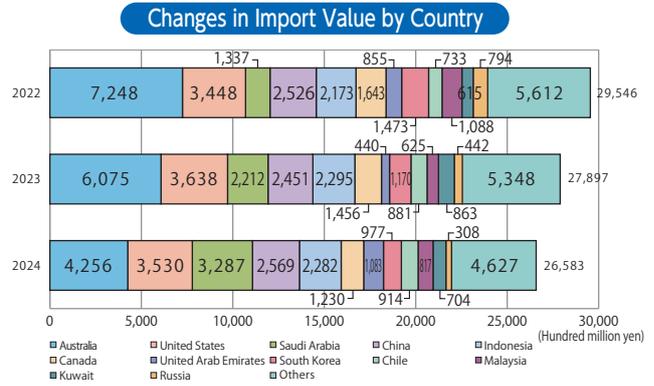
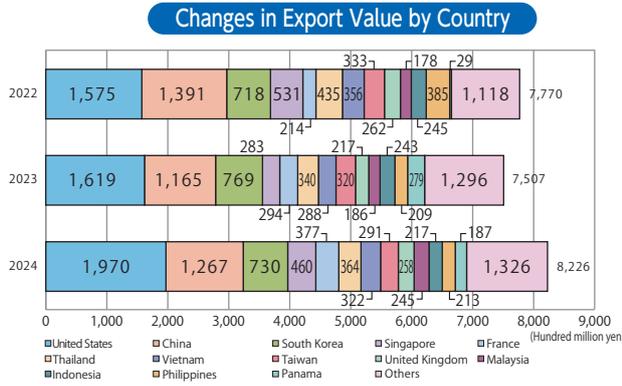
Note: Figures for Aomori Airport, Akita Airport, Sendai Airport, Fukushima Airport, and Kesenuma Port are not included. Figures for Miyako Port and Kamaishi Port are combined.

Due to a revision of the customs administration structure, Miyako Sub-Branch Customs of Kamaishi Branch Customs (formally Miyako Branch Customs) has become non-stationed since July 2021.

Source: Compiled by processing *Overview of Trade in the Tohoku Region*, Yokohama Customs, and *Trade Statistics of Japan*, Ministry of Finance Japan

(13) Internationalization

- By trading partner, the main export partners are the United States, China, South Korea, etc., while the main import partners are Australia, the United States, Saudi Arabia, etc. Compared to the previous year, exports increased to the United States, Singapore, China, etc., while imports increased to Saudi Arabia, etc., but decreased to Australia, Canada, South Korea, etc.
- Looking at the value of exports and imports by item, the top export items were batteries, motors, rubber products, etc., while the top import items were coal, crude oil and crude petroleum, metallic ores and scrap, etc. Compared to the previous year, exports of batteries and petroleum products increased, while imports of coal, liquefied natural gas, etc. decreased.

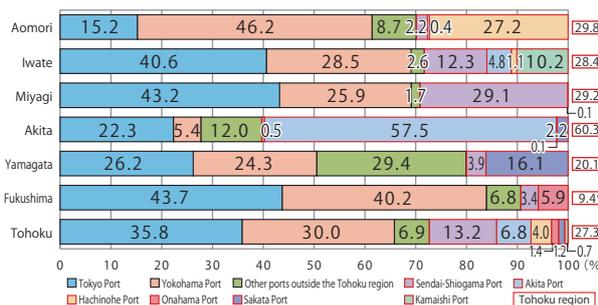


Source: Compiled by processing Overview of Trade in the Tohoku Region, Yokohama Customs, and Trade Statistics of Japan, Ministry of Finance Japan

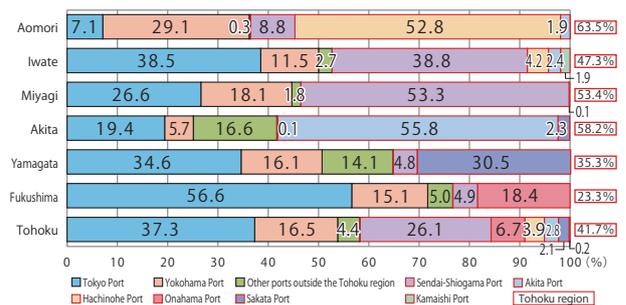
- When looking at which ports cargo produced in the Tohoku region and exported in marine containers was loaded at, Tokyo Port was 35.8%, Yokohama Port was 30.0%, and Sendai-Shiogama Port was 13.2%, meaning that a high proportion was loaded at ports outside the Tohoku region. Also, when looking at which ports cargo consumed in the Tohoku region was unloaded at, Tokyo Port was 37.3%, Sendai-Shiogama Port was 26.1%, and Yokohama Port was 16.5%, meaning that approximately 40% was unloaded at ports within the region.

Looking at this by prefecture, cargo from Fukushima and Yamagata prefectures has a high proportion of ports outside the region for both exports and imports, while cargo from Akita prefecture has a high proportion of ports within the region for both exports and imports, and cargo from Aomori prefecture has a high proportion of ports within the region for imports.

Component Ratio of Export Cargo Volume (tons) by Shipping Port (November 2023) (Production area: six Tohoku prefectures)



Component Ratio of Import Cargo Volume (tons) by Shipping Port (November 2023) (Consumption area: six Tohoku prefectures)



Note: The survey is conducted once every five years for clarifying the contemporary status of the international maritime container cargo flow and policy making, etc.

Survey period: one month from Wednesday, November 1, 2023 to Thursday, November 30, 2023

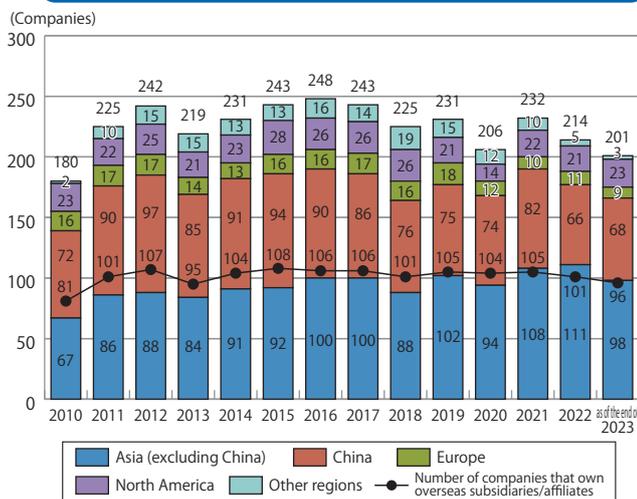
Source: FY 2023 Survey Results of Japan's Export and Import Container Cargo Movements, Ports and Harbors Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

(ii) Internationalization of Corporate Activities

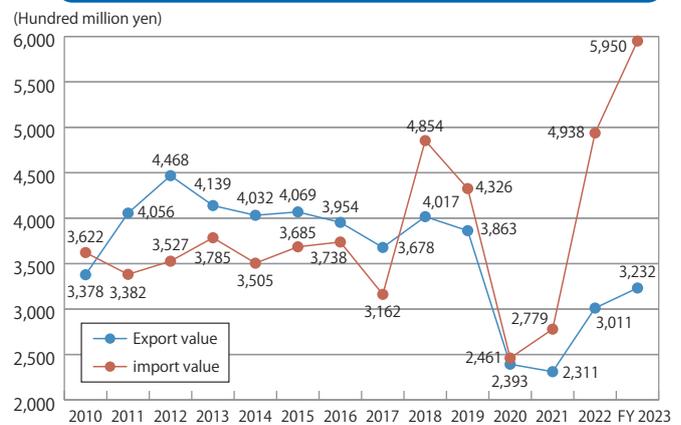
Exports, imports, and the number of foreign workers for companies headquartered in the Tohoku region are increasing

- Of the companies that had their headquarters in the Tohoku region in fiscal year 2023 (1,796 companies responded), 96 companies have overseas subsidiaries or affiliates.
- There are 201 overseas subsidiaries and affiliates of companies headquartered in the Tohoku region. Looking at the breakdown of their countries of location, the largest number is in Asia (excluding China) at 98 companies (48.8%), followed by China at 68 companies (33.8%) and North America at 23 companies (11.4%).
- Looking at the overseas transactions of companies with headquarters in the Tohoku region, the amount of exports of goods (186 responding companies) was 323.2 billion yen, and the amount of imports of goods (212 responding companies) was 595 billion yen, both of which increased from the previous year.

Changes in the Number of Overseas Subsidiaries/ Affiliates Owned by Companies Headquartered in the Tohoku Region



Changes in Values of Export and Import Goods by Companies Headquartered in the Tohoku Region



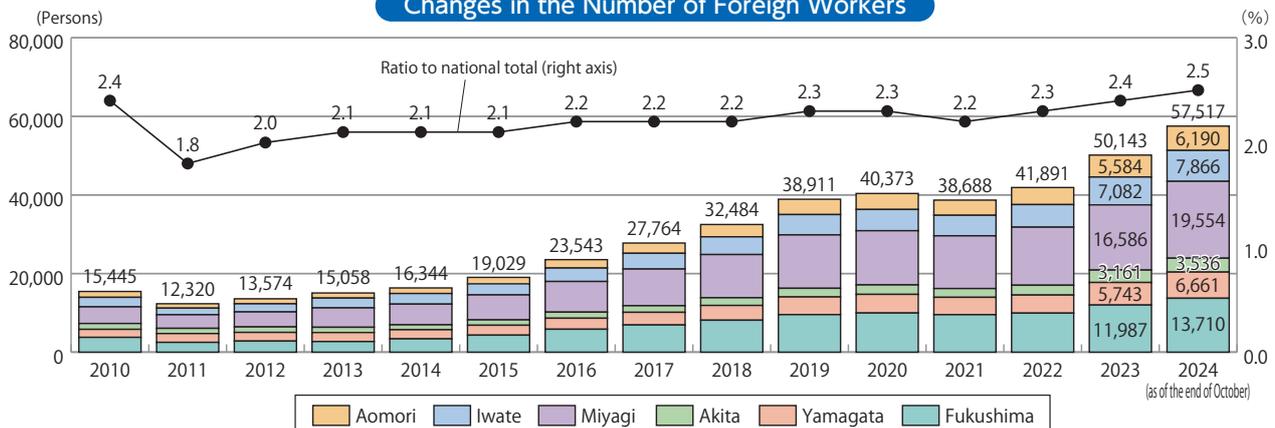
Note 1: The *Basic Survey of Japanese Business Structure and Activities* targets companies that own a business establishment engaging in mining, manufacturing, electric power and gas, wholesale, retail trade, and services with 50 or more employees and a capital or equity investment, amounting to 30 million yen or more.

Note 2: In principle, a parent company shall hold more than 50% of voting rights in its overseas subsidiaries, and between 20-50% of voting rights in its overseas affiliates.

Source: *Basic Survey of Japanese Business Structure and Activities*, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

- The number of foreign workers in the Tohoku region as of the end of October 2024 was 57,517 (2.5% of the national total), an increase of 14.7% from the same month last year. By prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture had 19,554, followed by Fukushima Prefecture with 13,710.

Changes in the Number of Foreign Workers



Note: The above figures are obtained by totaling the numbers reported in the notifications submitted by employers who are required to notify the status of their employed foreign workers (excluding those who are special permanent residents, and those who hold diplomatic/ official status) as of the end of October every year.

Source: *Table of Notification Status of Foreign Workers' Employment Status*, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

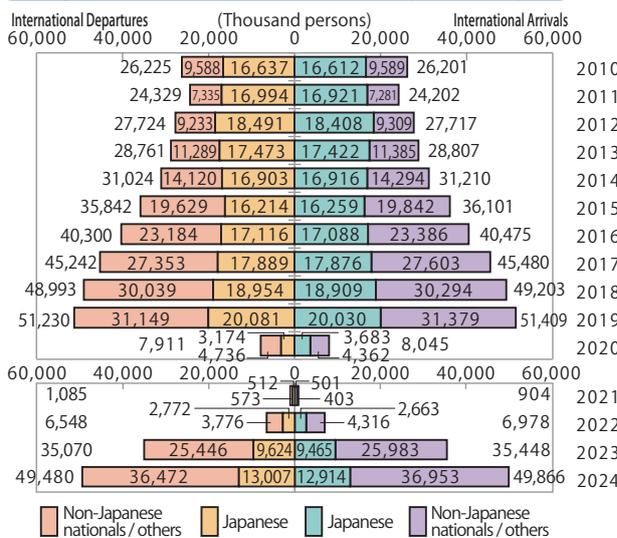
(13) Internationalization

(iii) International Arrivals/Departures and Foreign Residents

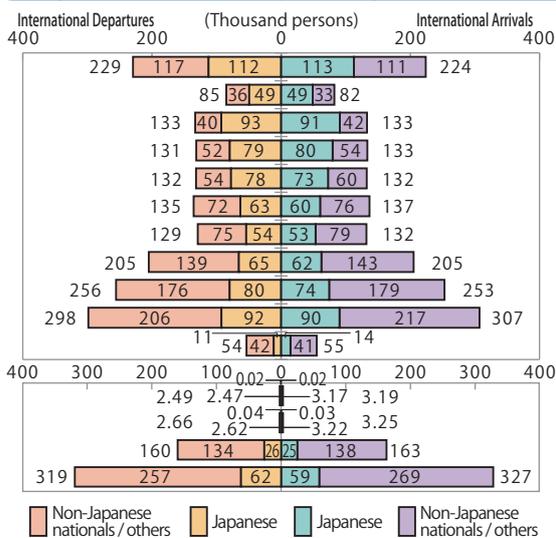
- The number of international arrivals and departures is showing signs of recovery after a decline caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The number of foreign residents has been increasing

● In 2024, 646,567 people entered and departed from ports and airports in the Tohoku region (0.7% of the national total), up 100.3% from 322,842 in 2023. It was also a 6.8% increase from 605,553 in 2019, recovering to pre-COVID-19 levels.

Changes in the Number of International Arrivals and Departures (All Japan)



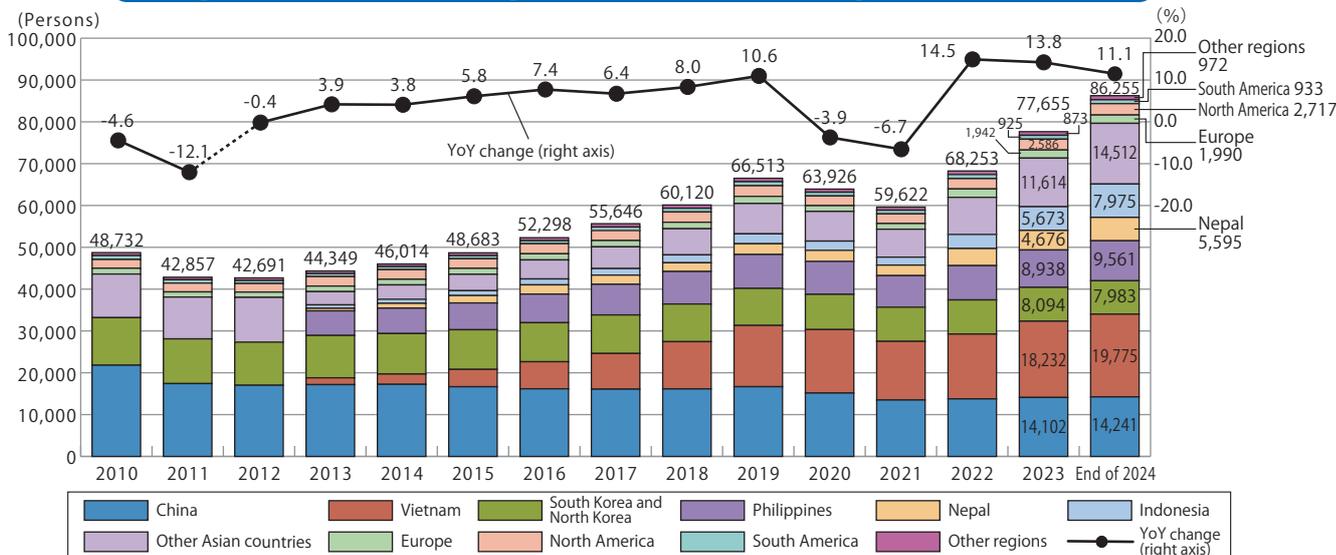
Changes in International Arrivals and Departures through Ports and Airports in Tohoku



Source: Yearly reports, Immigration Control statistics, Ministry of Justice

● The number of foreigners residing in the Tohoku region at the end of 2024 reached 86,255, an increase of 11.1% from the previous year. By nationality, the largest number was Vietnamese, accounting for 22.9% of the total with 19,776 people, followed by Chinese with 14,241 people (16.5%), Filipinos with 9,561 people (11.1%), and Koreans with 7,983 people (9.3%).

Changes in the Number of Foreign Residents (Former Alien Registration Card Holders)



Note 1: "Other Asian countries" for 2010, 2011 and 2012 represent Asian countries excluding China, South Korea and North Korea.

Note 2: With the revision of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act in July 2012 and the introduction of a new residence management system, the Foreign Resident Registration Act was abolished. Thus, statistics have been created for "medium- to long-term residents" and "special permanent residents" (hereinafter collectively referred to as "foreign residents"). As a result of these changes to the system, the figures for foreign residents under the new system and registered aliens under the old system do not match.

Source: Statistics on foreign residents in Japan (formerly, registered alien statistics), Ministry of Justice

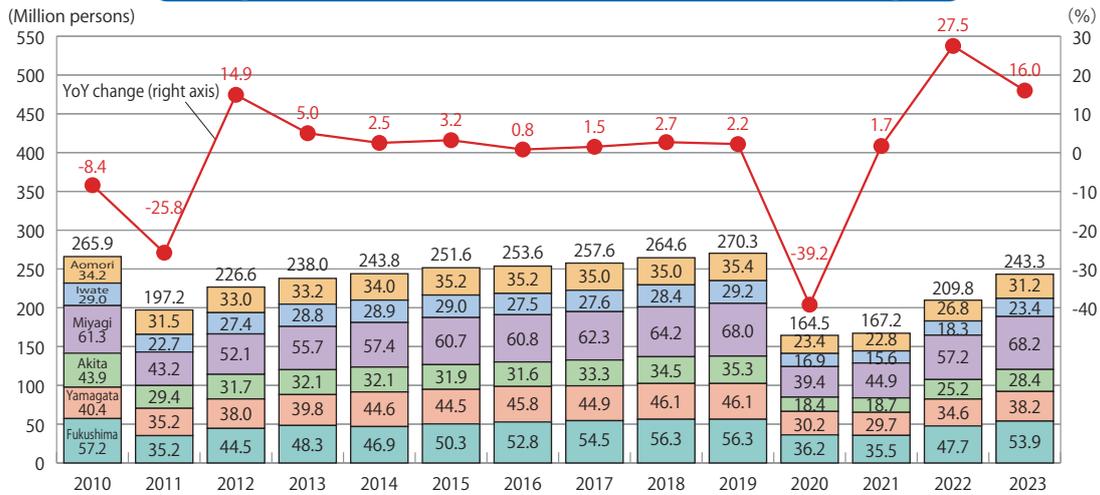
(14) Tourism

(i) Domestic Tourism

The number of tourists visiting the Tohoku region is still not at pre-2019 levels, but is showing signs of recovery.

- The number of tourists visiting the Tohoku region dropped significantly in 2011 following the Great East Japan Earthquake, but has since increased for eight consecutive years. In 2020, the number fell again significantly due to the impact of COVID-19, but is on the road to recovery, reaching 243.35 million in 2023 (an increase of 16.0% from the previous year).

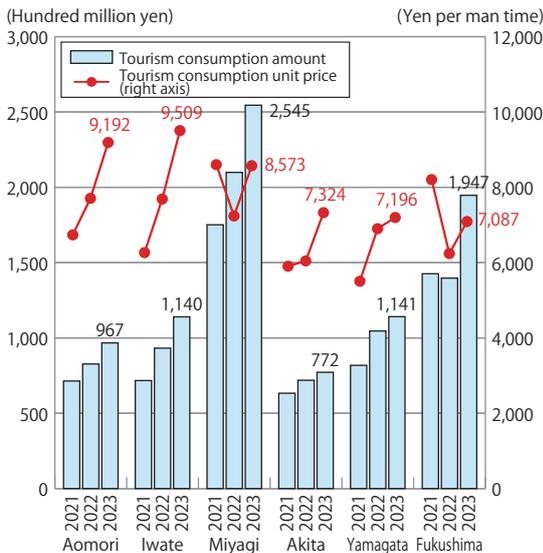
Changes in the Number of Inbound Tourists to the Tohoku Region



Note: The figures for 2010 are shown for reference purpose only because the survey criteria prior to 2010 differed among prefectures.
Source: Tourism statistics for each prefecture

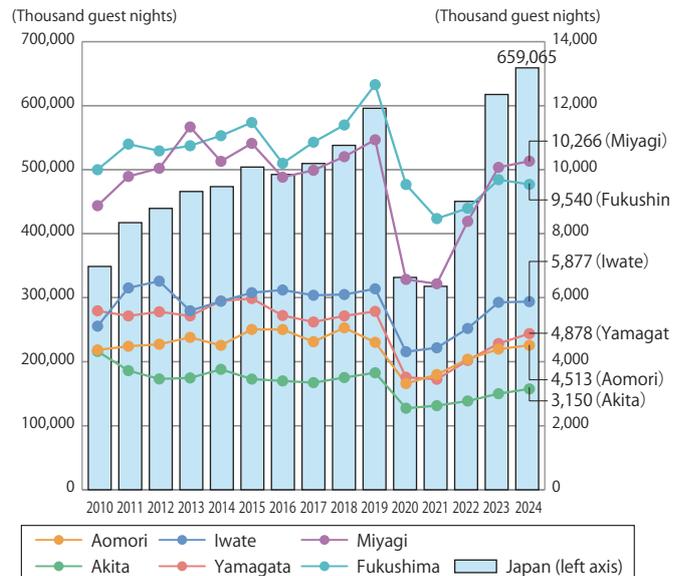
- When comparing tourism consumption amount and unit price of tourism consumption in 2023 with the previous year, both tourism consumption amount and unit price of tourism consumption increased in all prefectures.
- The total number of overnight stays in each prefecture in 2024 increased in five prefectures except for Fukushima Prefecture.

Changes in Tourism Consumption Amount by Prefecture (Japanese / Sightseeing purpose)



Note 1: Tourism consumption amount refers to the total spent by inbound tourists to the relevant prefecture(s).
Note 2: The tourism consumption unit price refers to tourism consumption per tourist visiting the relevant prefecture(s) during one visit.
Source: Tourist Statistics, Japan Tourism Agency

Changes in the Total Number of Overnight Guests in Each Prefecture



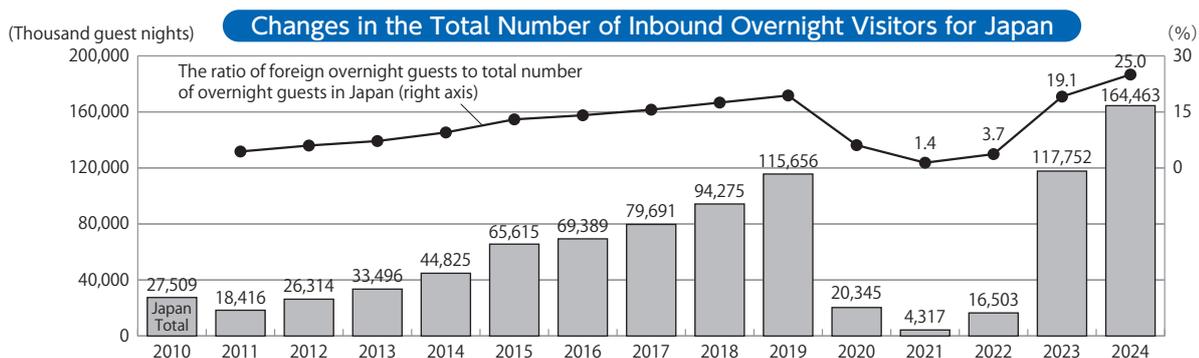
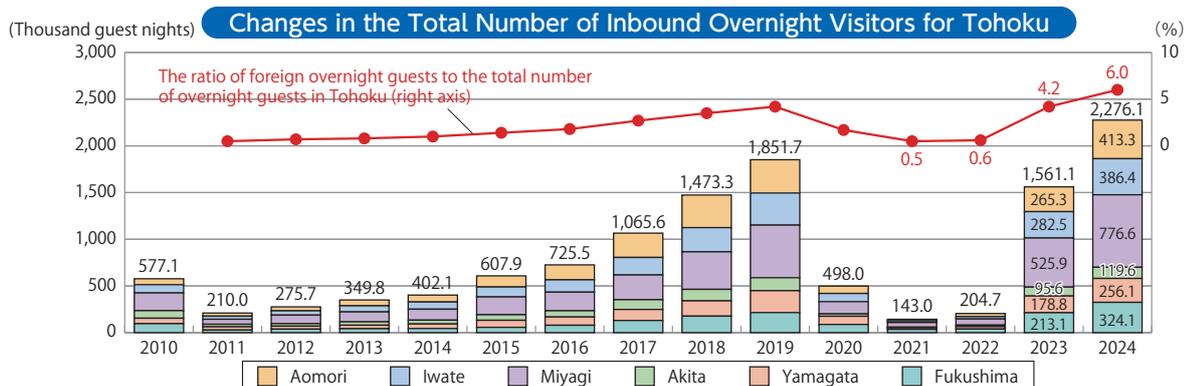
Note 1: Estimated values such as the total number of guests at all accommodation facilities.
Note 2: For the period from January to March 2010, the number of visitors represents those staying overnight at accommodations with 10 or more employees.
Source: Overnight Travel Statistics, Japan Tourism Agency

(14) Tourism

(ii) International Inbound Tourism

Total number of overnight stays by foreigners surpasses 2019, reaching a record high

- The total number of foreign overnight guests in the Tohoku region in 2024 reached 2.276 million, a 45.8% increase from the previous year (22.9% increase from 2019), the highest number ever. Nationwide, it was a 39.7% increase from the previous year (42.2% increase from 2019).

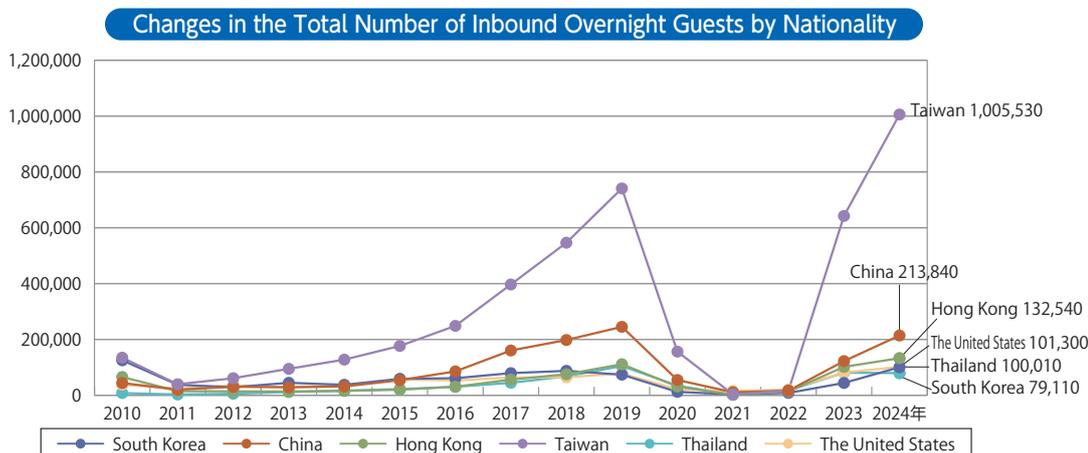


Note 1: Estimated values such as the total number of guests at all accommodation facilities.

Note 2: For the period from January to March 2010, the number of visitors represents those staying overnight at accommodations with 10 or more employees.

Source: *Overnight Travel Statistics*, Japan Tourism Agency

- The number of foreign overnight stays by nationality remained low from 2020 to 2022 due to the impact of COVID-19, but has been on the rise since 2023. In 2024, the number of overnight visitors from Taiwan increased 56.6% to 1,005,530 and the highest number since 2010, from China increased 75.1% to 213,840, from Hong Kong increased 30.4% to 132,540, from the U.S. increased 24.2% to 101,300, from South Korea increased 127.7% to 100,010, and from Thailand decreased 2.2% to 79,110.



Note: Accommodation facilities with 10 or more employees.

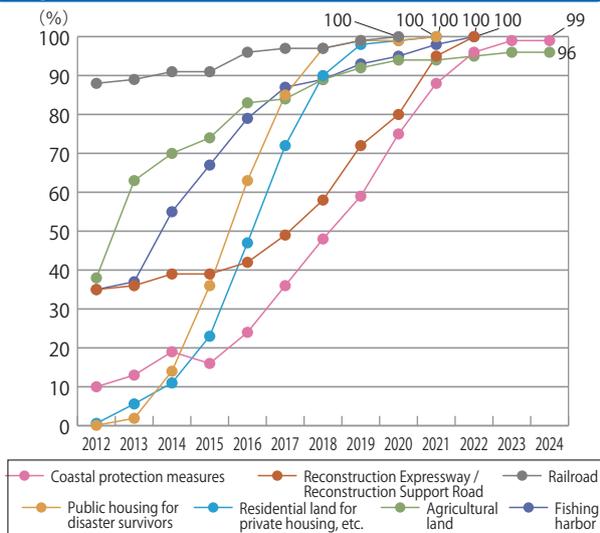
Source: *Overnight Travel Statistics*, Japan Tourism Agency

(15) Reconstruction-Related Trends

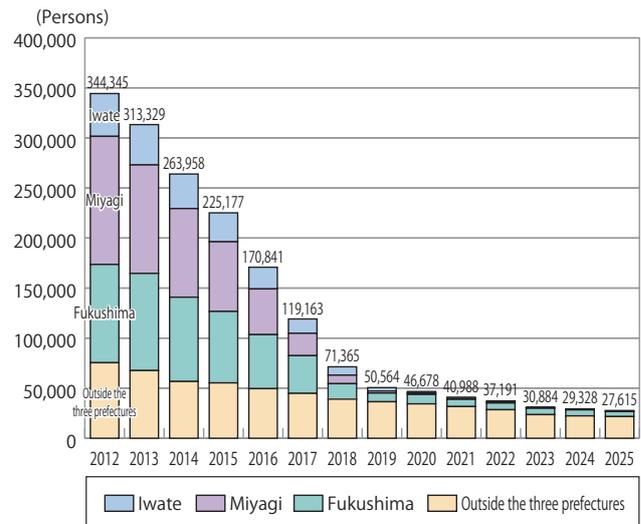
The overall trend in manufacturing shipments is showing signs of recovery, but the degree of recovery varies by municipality.

- As of the end of September 2024, progress in the full-scale restoration and reconstruction of public infrastructure is 100% complete for reconstruction roads, reconstruction support roads, railways, disaster public housing, residential land for private housing, and fishing ports. Coastal measures and agricultural land have also exceeded 95%.
- The number of evacuees, which was over 340,000 in March 2012, has decreased to approximately 28,000 as of March 2025.

Progress in Full-scale Restoration and Reconstruction of Public Infrastructure



Number of Evacuees in Japan



Source: The Number of Evacuees Nationwide, Reconstruction Agency

- Note 1: Ratio of the number of completed projects to the number of planned projects (number of extensions and units) for coastal protection measures, reconstruction expressways and reconstruction support roads, public housing for disaster survivors, and residential land for private housing, etc.
- Note 2: Railroad is the ratio of the route extension for resumed operation of affected route extension.
- Note 3: Agricultural land is the ratio of the area available for resumption of farming to the area of tsunami-affected agricultural land.
- Note 4: Fishing harbor is the ratio of the number of fishing harbors that have recovered all functions to the number of affected fishing harbors.
- Source: Reconstruction of Public Infrastructure, Reconstruction Agency

- In 2021, the number of establishments in Iwate Prefecture's 12 coastal municipalities was 11,758 (20.7% of the total prefecture), a 2.9% decrease from 2016, while the number of employees was 99,640 (17.3%), an increase of 10.2%. These figures represent decreases of 24.5% and 10.1%, respectively, compared to 2009. Similarly, the number of establishments in Miyagi Prefecture's 14 coastal municipalities was 23,861 (24.4% of the total prefecture), a 1.3% increase from 2016, while the number of employees was 239,405 (21.3%), an increase of 11.4%. These figures represent decreases of 24.5% and 11.0%, respectively, compared to 2009.

Changes in the Number of Business Establishments and Employees in the Affected Areas

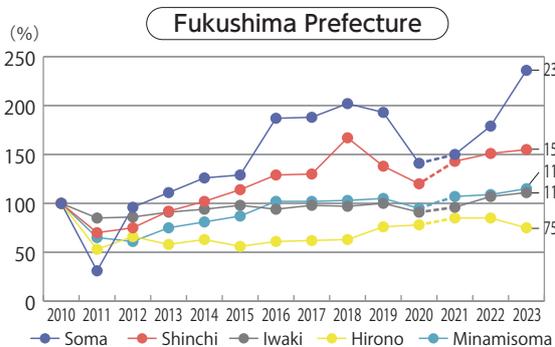
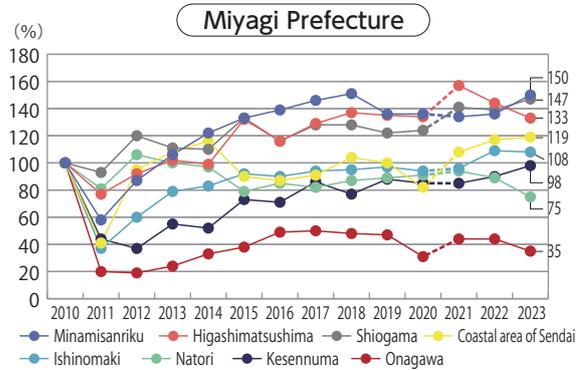
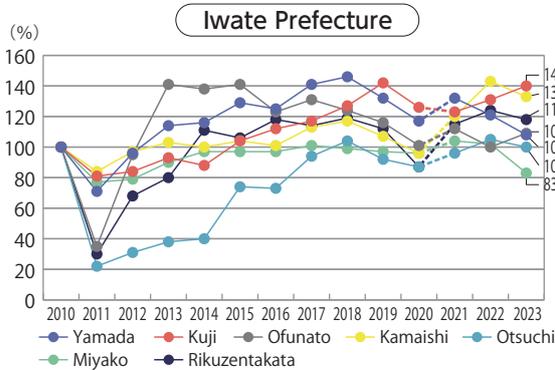
	Number of establishments								Number of employees							
	2009	2012	2016	2021	Compared to 2009 (%)	Compared to 2012 (%)	Compared to 2016 (%)	In-Prefecture Ratio (%)	2009 (Persons)	2012 (Persons)	2016 (Persons)	2021 (Persons)	Compared to 2009 (%)	Compared to 2012 (%)	Compared to 2016 (%)	In-Prefecture Ratio (%)
Iwate	67,230	57,551	58,415	56,822	▲15.5	▲1.3	▲2.7	-	605,948	509,979	525,264	574,612	▲5.2	12.7	9.4	-
Of which 12 municipalities	15,566	10,746	12,112	11,758	▲24.5	9.4	▲2.9	20.7	110,827	78,410	90,396	99,640	▲10.1	27.1	10.2	17.3
Miyagi	110,209	92,769	97,974	97,957	▲11.1	5.6	▲0.0	-	1,120,793	955,780	1,006,886	1,124,402	0.3	17.6	11.7	-
Of which 14 municipalities	31,598	20,500	23,559	23,861	▲24.5	16.4	1.3	24.4	269,109	191,077	214,880	239,405	▲11.0	25.3	11.4	21.3
Fukushima	102,063	86,170	85,960	84,633	▲17.1	▲1.8	▲1.5	-	943,465	782,816	806,130	873,877	▲7.4	11.6	8.4	-
Tohoku	470,282	404,616	405,012	396,903	▲15.6	▲1.9	▲2.0	-	4,327,070	3,649,919	3,726,422	4,091,558	▲5.4	12.1	9.8	-
Japan	6,043,300	5,453,635	5,340,783	5,288,891	▲12.5	▲3.0	▲1.0	-	62,860,514	55,837,252	56,872,826	62,427,908	▲0.7	11.8	9.8	-

- Note 1: 12 municipalities of Iwate: Miyako City, Ofunato City, Kuji City, Rikuzentakata City, Kamaishi City, Otsuchi Town, Yamada Town, Iwazumi Town, Tanohata Village, Fudai Village, Noda Village, Hirono Village
- Note 2: 14 municipalities of Miyagi: Ishinomaki City, Shiogama City, Kesenuma City, Natori City, Tagajo City, Iwanuma City, Higashimatsushima City, Watari Town, Yamamoto Town, Matsushima Town, Shichigahama Town, Rifu Town, Onagawa Town, Minamisanriku Town
- Note 3: In the 2012, 2016, and 2021 surveys, all or part of the areas of Tamura City, Minamisoma City, Kawamata Town, Naraha Town, Tomioka Town, Kawauchi Village, Okuma Town, Futaba Town, Namie Town, Katsurao Village, and Iitate Village in Fukushima Prefecture were excluded from the survey.
- Source: Economic Census for Business Frame for 2009, Economic Census for Business Activity for 2012, 2016 and 2021

(15) Reconstruction-Related Trends

- The trend in manufacturing shipment values in the coastal areas of the three affected prefectures (Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima) has shown a recovery trend compared to immediately after the earthquake, but the degree of recovery varies from city to city, with some areas still below 2010 levels before the earthquake.

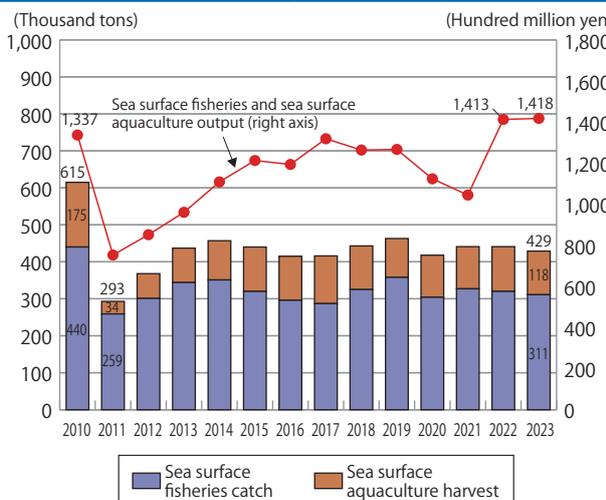
Changes in the Shipment Value of Manufactured Goods from the Coastal Areas of the Three Affected Prefectures



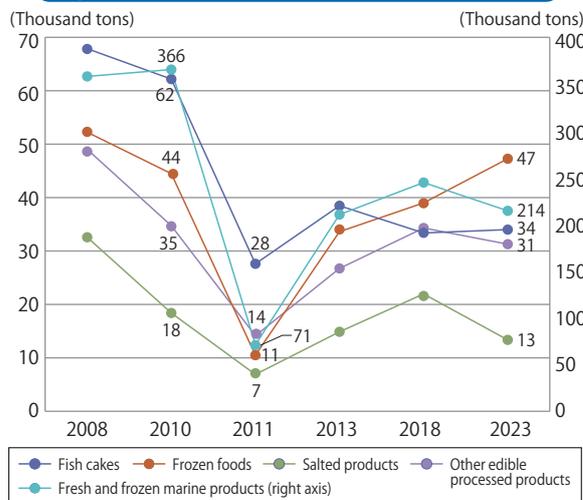
Note: Each of the above figures represents the percentage of the total number of respondents when 2010 is set as 100.
 Note: Prior to 2020, establishments with 4 or more employees are counted (RESAS), but in 2021, all establishments are counted, so there is no direct connection.
 Source: RESAS download data (Census of Manufacture, Economic Census for Business Activity) for 2010 - 2020, Census of Economic Structure after 2021

- The marine fishery catch in the three affected prefectures in 2023 was 311,000 tons, while the marine aquaculture harvest in Iwate and Miyagi prefectures was 118,000 tons. In addition, production volume was 141.8 billion yen, an increase from the previous year.
- The production volume of major processed seafood products in the three affected prefectures in 2023 was 214,000 tons of fresh frozen seafood, 47,000 tons of frozen foods, 34,000 tons of kamaboko (fish cakes), and 13,000 tons of salted products.

Changes in the Sea Surface Fisheries Catch and Sea Surface Aquaculture Harvest and Output in the Three Affected Prefectures



Changes in Production of Processed Marine Products in the Three Affected Prefectures



Note 1: The sea surface fisheries catch and output are the total of Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima prefectures.
 Note 2: The sea surface aquaculture harvest and output are the total of Iwate and Miyagi prefectures.
 Source: Annual Statistics on Fisheries and Aquaculture Production, Fishery Output, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

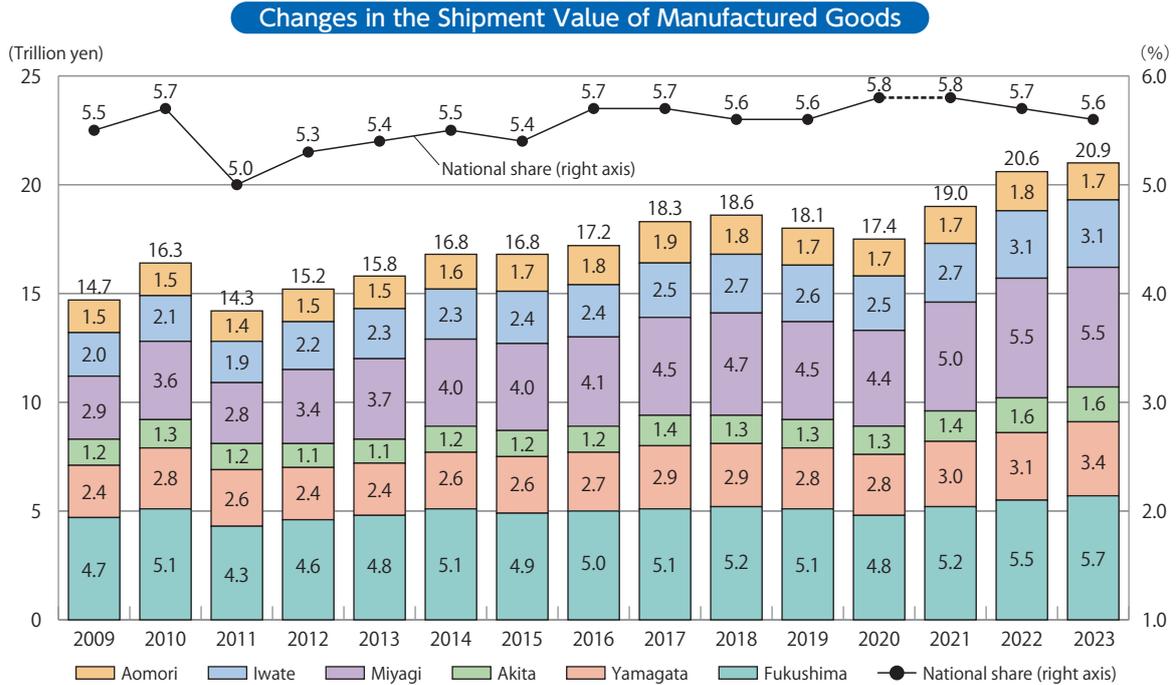
Note 1: Amounts for fish cakes in 2010, 2011, 2013 and 2023 exclude Iwate Prefecture, which is not disclosed.
 Note 2: Amounts for salted products in 2010, 2011, and 2013 exclude Fukushima Prefecture, which is not disclosed.
 Source: Census of Fisheries for 2008, 2013, 2018 and 2023 (Annual Report on Distribution Statistics of Fishery Products for fresh and frozen marine products in 2008), Fisheries Processing Statistics for 2010, 2011.

(1) Manufacturing

(i) Overview

The value of manufactured goods shipments was 20,884.8 billion yen

- The value of manufactured goods shipments in the Tohoku region (all establishments) in 2023 was 20.8848 trillion yen, accounting for 5.6% of the national total.



Note: Prior to 2020, establishments with 4 or more employees are counted, but after 2021, all establishments are counted, so there is no direct connection.

Source: *Economic Census for Business Activity* (business establishments with 4 or more employees) and *Census of Manufacture* (business establishments with 4 or more employees), after 2021 *Census of Economic Structure* (all business establishments)

- By prefecture, the number of establishments, number of employees in 2024, and value of manufactured goods shipments in 2023 were all in Fukushima, Miyagi, and Yamagata prefectures, in that order, but the value of added value in 2023 was in Fukushima, Yamagata, and Miyagi prefectures, in that order.

Manufacturing Industry Data by Prefecture

	No. of establishments			No. of employees (Persons)			Shipment value of manufactured goods (Million yen)			Value added (Gross value added for business establishments with 29 or fewer employees) (Million yen)		
	2023	2024	YoY change	2023	2024	YoY change	2022	2023	YoY change	2022	2023	YoY change
Aomori	1,507	1,489	▲ 1.2	55,466	55,565	0.2	1,779,068	1,716,305	▲ 3.5	536,347	478,798	▲ 10.7
Iwate	2,126	2,114	▲ 0.6	86,593	86,083	▲ 0.6	3,112,393	3,124,685	0.4	838,297	905,631	8.0
Miyagi	3,116	3,102	▲ 0.4	116,346	114,979	▲ 1.2	5,482,949	5,469,261	▲ 0.2	1,290,106	1,323,208	2.6
Akita	1,777	1,766	▲ 0.6	61,155	61,333	0.3	1,576,122	1,563,610	▲ 0.8	698,532	628,666	▲ 10.0
Yamagata	2,702	2,700	▲ 0.1	97,965	97,681	▲ 0.3	3,145,698	3,355,548	6.7	1,143,140	1,343,964	17.6
Fukushima	3,914	3,894	▲ 0.5	154,852	152,760	▲ 1.4	5,499,351	5,655,367	2.8	1,876,220	1,902,448	1.4
Tohoku	15,142	15,065	▲ 0.5	572,377	568,401	▲ 0.7	20,595,581	20,884,776	1.4	6,382,642	6,582,715	3.1
Japan	223,391	222,200	▲ 0.5	7,751,935	7,734,473	▲ 0.2	361,877,429	373,238,830	3.1	108,283,766	110,903,396	2.4

Note: The number of establishments and employees is as of June 1st.

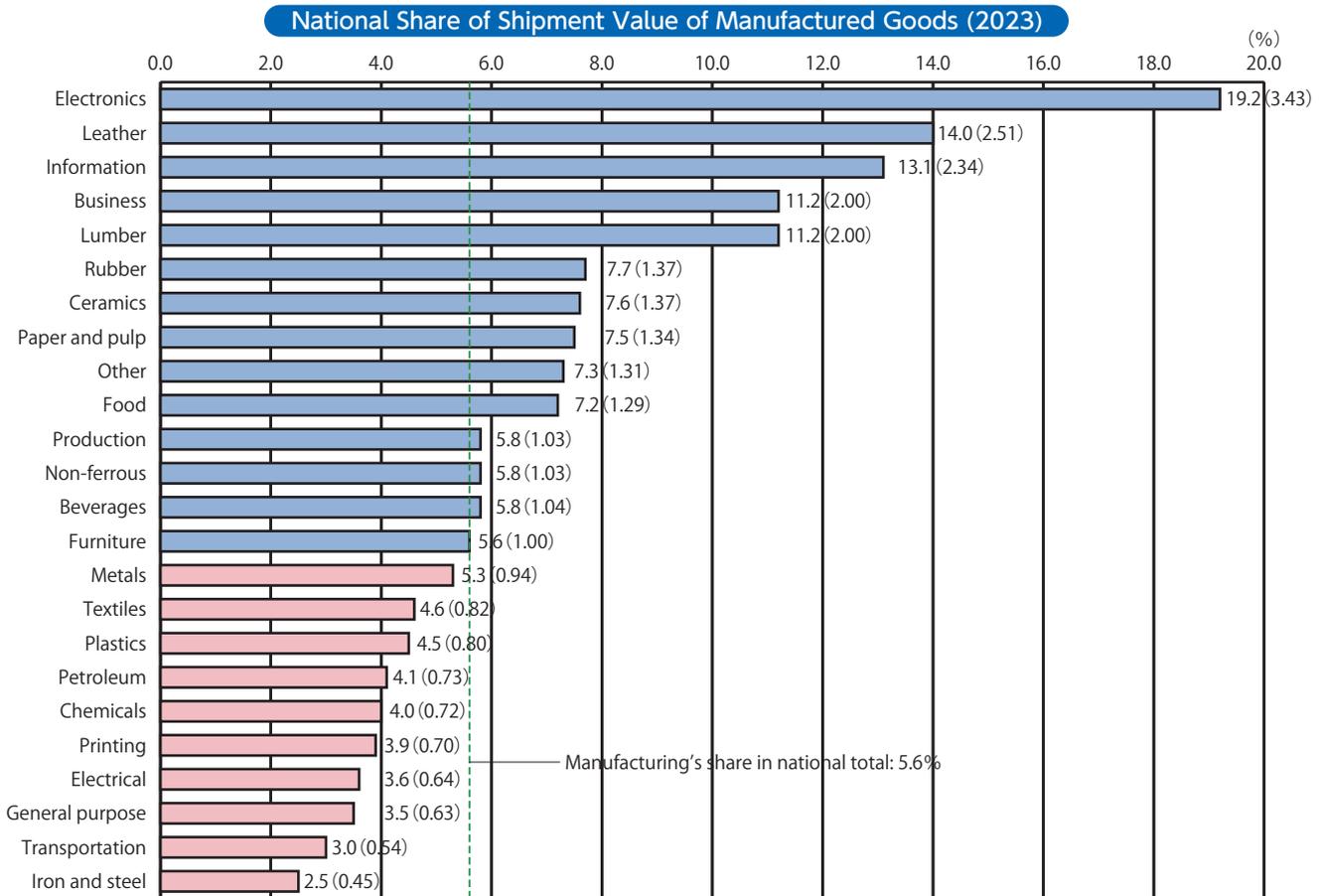
“Source: 2023-2024 *Economic Structure Survey* (All Businesses)”

(1) Manufacturing

(ii) National Share by Industry Sector

Industries with a high national share include electronic parts, devices, and circuits, leather, leather products, and fur, and information and communications equipment.

- Looking at the Tohoku region's share of the national manufacturing shipment value in 2023 by industry, electronic parts, devices and circuits (19.2%), leather, leather products and fur (14.0%), and information and communications machinery and equipment (13.1%) had high shares, while iron and steel (2.5%) and transportation machinery and equipment (3.0%) had low shares.



Note: Figures in parentheses are specialization coefficient. Specialization coefficient = component ratio of Tohoku / component ratio of the nation.
 Source: 2024 Census of Economic Structure (All business establishments)

<Reference> Abbreviations for industry sectors in the above graph refer to the following:

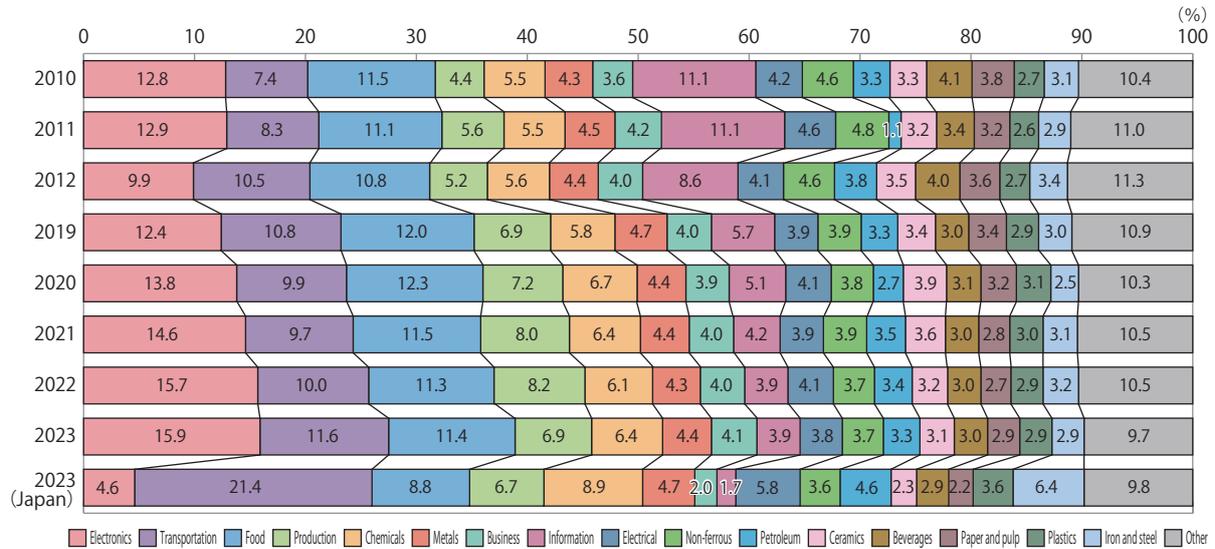
Industry classification name	Abbreviation	Industry classification name	Abbreviation	Industry classification name	Abbreviation
Manufacture of food	Food	Manufacture of petroleum and coal products	Petroleum	Manufacture of general-purpose machinery	General purpose
Manufacture of beverages, tobacco and feed	Beverages	Manufacture of plastic products (except other listing)	Plastics	Manufacture of production machinery	Production
Manufacture of textile products	Textiles	Manufacture of rubber products	Rubber	Manufacture of business oriented machinery	Business
Manufacture of lumber and wood products (except furniture)	Lumber	Manufacture of leather tanning, leather products and fur	Leather	Manufacture of electronic parts, devices, electronic circuits	Electronics
Manufacture of furniture and fixtures	Furniture	Manufacture of ceramic, stone and clay products	Ceramics	Manufacture of electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	Electrical
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products	Paper and pulp	Manufacture of iron and steel	Iron and steel	Manufacture of information and communication electronics equipment	Information
Printing and allied industries	Printing	Manufacture of non-ferrous metals and products	Non-ferrous	Manufacture of transportation equipment	Transportation
Manufacture of chemical and allied products	Chemicals	Manufacture of fabricated metal products	Metals	Other manufacturing industries	Other

(iii) Shares of Industry Sectors by Year and Prefecture

The top industries in Tohoku in terms of shipment value are electronic parts, devices, and circuits, transportation machinery and equipment, and food products.

- Looking at the breakdown of product shipment values by industry in the Tohoku region in 2023, the top five industries of electronic parts, devices and circuits, transportation machinery and equipment, food, production machinery and equipment, and chemicals account for roughly 50% of the 24 industries. Meanwhile, for the whole of Japan, the top five industries of transportation machinery and equipment, chemicals, food, production machinery and equipment, and steel account for roughly 50%.

Yearly Changes in the Share of Industry Sectors by Shipment value of manufactured goods in the Tohoku Region



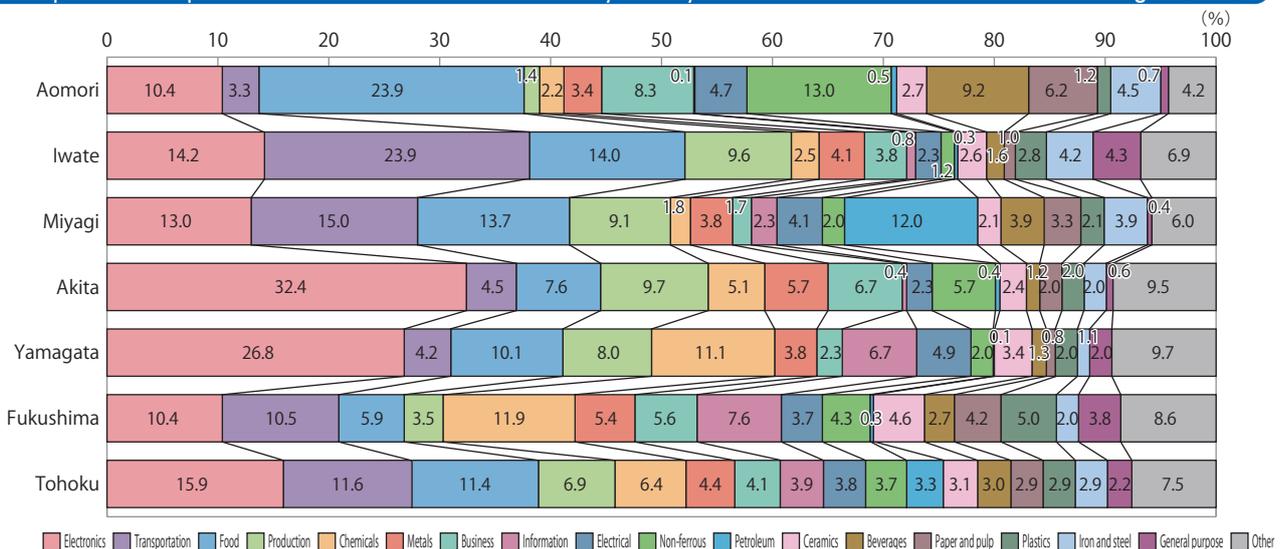
Note 1: The following industry sectors make up only a small percentage in the Tohoku region compared to other sectors and are therefore classified as "Other".

"Manufacture of textile products", "Manufacture of lumber and wood products", "Manufacture of furniture and fixtures", "Printing and allied industries", "Manufacture of rubber products", "Manufacture of leather tanning, leather products and fur", "Other manufacturing industries"

Source: *Economic Census for Business Activity* (business establishments with 4 or more employees), *Census of Manufacture* (business establishments with 4 or more employees), Since 2021, data are based on the *Economic Structure Survey* (all establishments).

- Looking at the industries with the highest proportions by prefecture, Aomori Prefecture had food products, Iwate Prefecture and Miyagi Prefecture had transportation machinery and equipment, Akita Prefecture and Yamagata Prefecture had electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits, and Fukushima Prefecture had chemicals.

Composition of Shipment Value of Manufactured Goods, etc. by Industry Sector in the Six Prefectures in the Tohoku Region (2023)



Source: 2024 *Census of Economic Structure* (All business establishments)

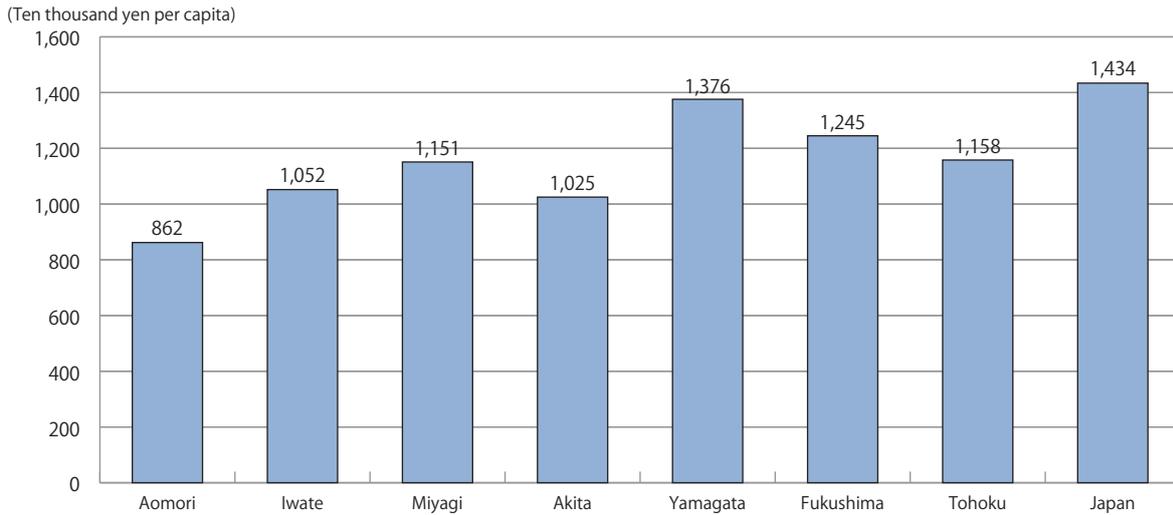
(1) Manufacturing

(iv) Value-Added Productivity

Value-added Productivity is at a level of 80.8 relative to the nation as a whole (=100).

- The value-added productivity in the Tohoku region in 2023 was 11.58 million yen per person, while the national figure is 14.34 million yen per person. This is a level of 80.8 compared to the national figure (=100).

Value-added Productivity by Prefecture (Manufacturing Industry Total) (2023)



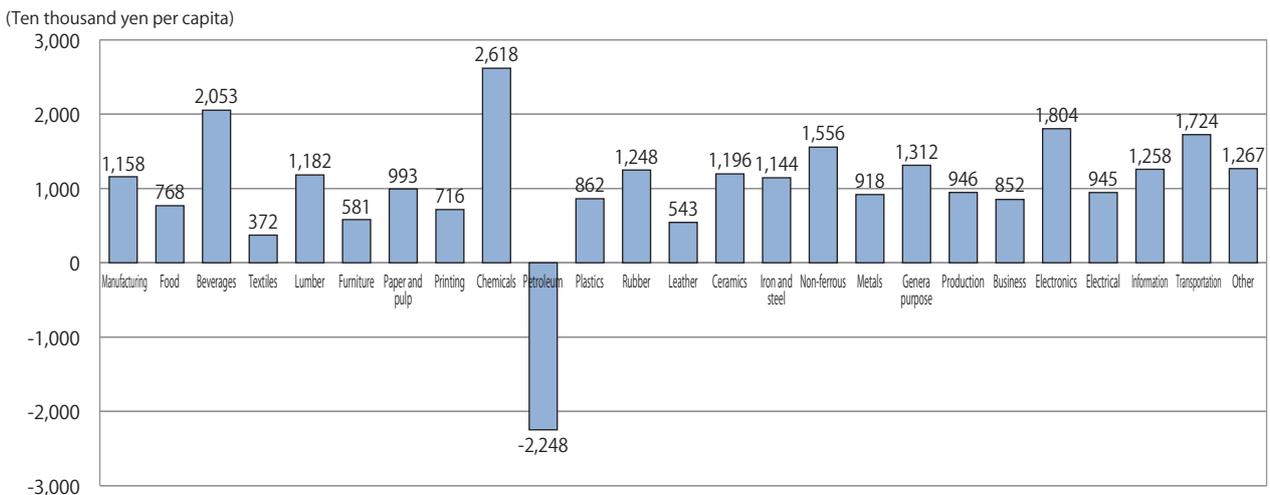
Note: Value-added productivity is the value-added amount per employee (Ten thousands yen per capita).

The number of employees for value-added productivity in 2023 is calculated using figures as of June 1, 2024.

Source: 2024 Census of Economic Structure (All business establishments)

- By industry, the highest figures are in the chemical, followed by beverages, tobacco and feed industries, electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits industries, and transportation machinery and equipment industries.

Value-added Productivity by Industry (2023)



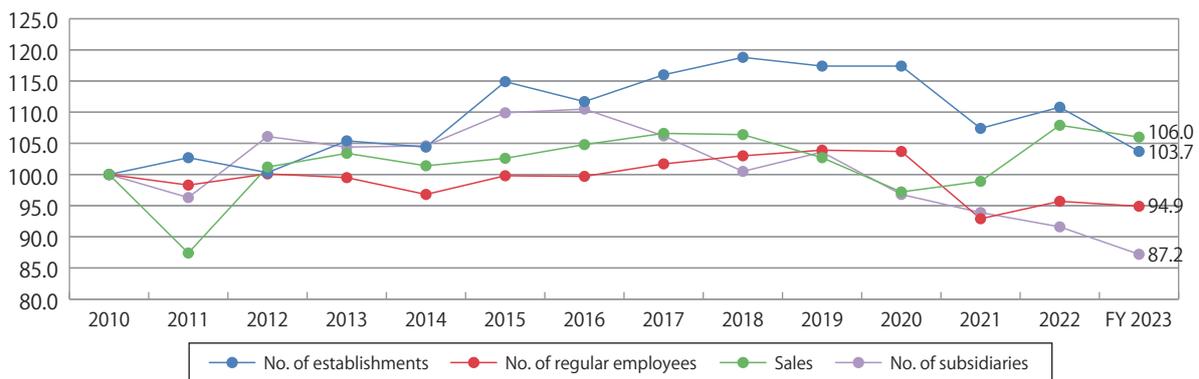
Source: 2024 Census of Economic Structure (All business establishments)

(v) Manufacturing Companies Headquartered in the Tohoku Region

Profit margins are declining, while total capital per company and the ratio of R&D expenses to sales are increasing

- In fiscal year 2023, the number of factories, sales offices, and other establishments per company in the manufacturing industry (827 companies) headquartered in the Tohoku region was 3,207 (down 6.4% from the previous year), the number of regular employees was 227.1 (down 0.85 from the previous year), sales revenue was 8.247 billion yen (down 1.8% from the previous year), and the number of subsidiaries owned was 0.583 (down 4.8% from the previous year).

Changes in the Number of Business Establishments, Regular Employees, Sales, and Subsidiaries per Manufacturing Company (Index of FY 2010=100)



Number of Business Establishments and Other Indicators per Manufacturing Company

	No. of establishments		No. of regular employees (Persons)		Sales (Hundred million yen)		No. of subsidiaries	
	Tohoku	Japan	Tohoku	Japan	Tohoku	Japan	Tohoku	Japan
FY 2021	3.323	5.816	222.3	395.9	76.99	207.07	0.628	3.727
FY 2022	3.427	5.911	229.0	398.0	84.02	227.66	0.612	3.709
FY 2023	3.207	5.948	227.1	399.1	82.47	234.42	0.583	3.652
Fiscal YoY change (%)	▲ 6.4	0.6	▲ 0.8	0.3	▲ 1.8	3.0	▲ 4.8	▲ 1.5

Note 1: The Basic Survey of Japanese Business Structure and Activities applies to companies with 50 or more employees and a capital amount or equity investment amount of 30 million yen or more.

Note 2: The number of owned subsidiaries per company is calculated by the number of subsidiaries/total number of companies.

Source: Basic Survey of Japanese Business Structure and Activities, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

- For manufacturing companies headquartered in the Tohoku region, the operating profit margin was 3.16% (down 1.17 points from the previous year), the ordinary profit margin was 3.53% (down 1.39 points from the previous year), and the net profit margin was 2.55% (down 0.98 points from the previous year).

Changes in Ratios of Operating Income, Ordinary Income and Net Income to Net Sales in Manufacturing Companies

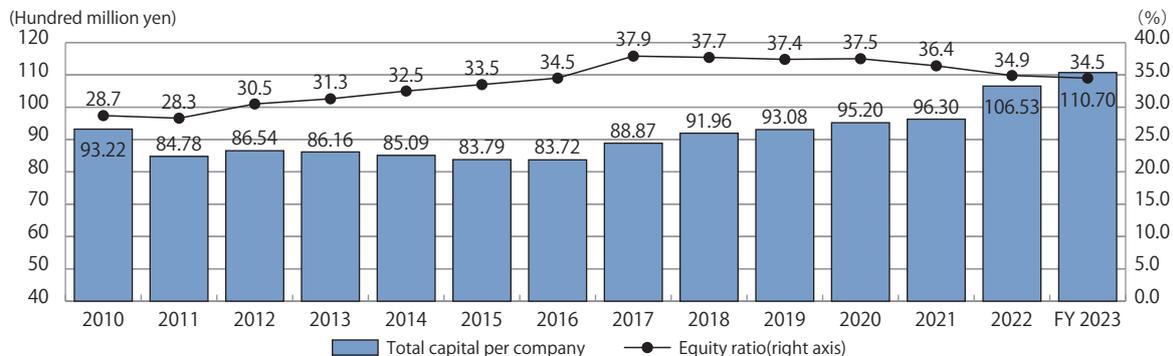


Source: Basic Survey of Japanese Business Structure and Activities, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

(1) Manufacturing

- Total capital per manufacturing company headquartered in the Tohoku region was 11.070 billion yen (up 3.9% from the previous year), net assets were 3.821 billion yen (up 2.8% from the previous year), and the equity ratio was 34.5%, down 0.4 points from the previous year.

Changes in Total Capital (Total Assets) per Company and Equity Ratio in Manufacturing Industry



Average Ratio of Operating Income to Net Sales and Other Indicators per Company in the Manufacturing Industry

	Ratio of operating income to net sales (%)		Ratio of ordinary income to net sales (%)		Ratio of net income to net sales (%)		Total capital (Hundred million yen)		Net assets (Hundred million yen)		Equity ratio (%)	
	Tohoku	Japan	Tohoku	Japan	Tohoku	Japan	Tohoku	Japan	Tohoku	Japan	Tohoku	Japan
FY 2021	5.26	5.69	5.99	9.00	4.47	7.05	96.30	288.6	35.09	146.4	36.4	50.7
FY 2022	4.34	4.88	4.92	8.66	3.52	6.75	106.53	299.0	37.18	152.0	34.9	50.8
FY 2023	3.16	5.23	3.53	9.33	2.55	7.33	110.70	316.3	38.21	162.6	34.5	51.4
Fiscal YoY change	▲ 1.18	0.35	▲ 1.39	0.67	▲ 0.98	0.58	3.9	5.8	2.8	7.0	▲ 0.4	0.6

Note 1: Fiscal YoY change for total capital and net assets represents the change from the previous fiscal year (%)

Note 2: Equity ratio = Net assets (Equity)/Total capital. Generally, the higher this ratio, the lower the debt.

Source: Basic Survey of Japanese Business Structure and Activities, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

- Of the 827 manufacturing companies headquartered in the Tohoku region, 210 reported research and development expenses, accounting for 25.4% of the total (46.8% nationwide).
- The ratio of R&D expenses to sales was 4.60%, up 1.18 percentage points from the previous fiscal year. R&D expenses per company were 695.3 million yen, up 24.9% from the previous fiscal year.

Changes in the Ratio of R&D expenses to net sales and the R&D Expenses per Company in the Manufacturing Industry



Current R&D Expenses in Manufacturing Companies

	No. of companies that reported to the Basic Survey of Japanese Business Structure and Activities		No. of companies that reported their R&D expenses				Ratio of R&D expenses to net sales (%)		R&D expenses per company (million yen)	
	Tohoku	Japan	Tohoku		Japan		Tohoku	Japan	Tohoku	Japan
			No. of companies	Response ratio (%)	No. of companies	Response ratio (%)				
FY 2021	827	14,174	216	26.1	6,715	47.4	2.82	5.24	411.5	1,941.3
FY 2022	812	14,075	196	24.1	6,581	46.8	3.42	5.18	556.8	2,142.5
FY 2023	827	14,248	210	25.4	6,674	46.8	4.60	5.58	695.3	2,362.6
Fiscal YoY change	15	173	14	1.3	93	0.0	1.18	0.40	24.9	10.3

Note: Fiscal YoY change in R&D expenses per company represents the change from the previous fiscal year (%)

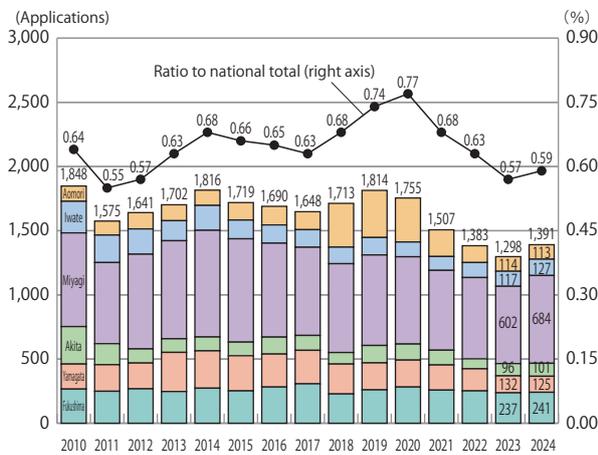
Source: Basic Survey of Japanese Business Structure and Activities, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

(vi) Industrial Property Rights

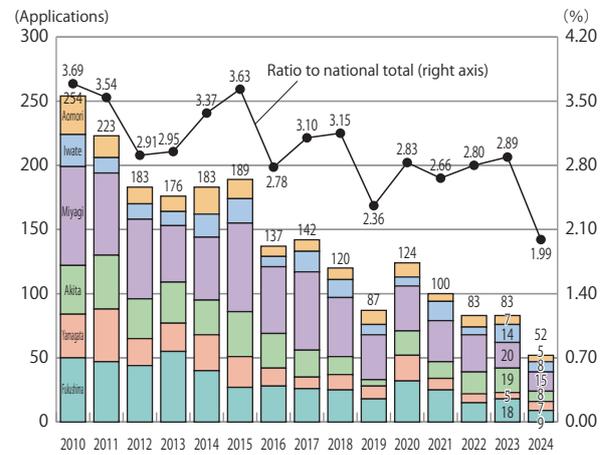
The number of applications for industrial property rights increased for patents, while utility models, designs, and trademarks decreased.

- The number of industrial property rights applications in the Tohoku region in 2024 was 1,391 patents, 52 utility models, 282 designs, and 2,219 trademarks, representing an increase in patents compared to the previous year, but a decrease in utility models, designs, and trademarks.
- Looking at the national figures, patents exceeded the previous year, but utility models, designs, and trademarks fell below the previous year.
- Comparing the number of applications by prefecture with the previous year, there was an increase in patent applications in Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, and Fukushima, an increase in utility model applications in Yamagata, an increase in design applications in Akita and Fukushima, and an increase in trademark applications in Fukushima.

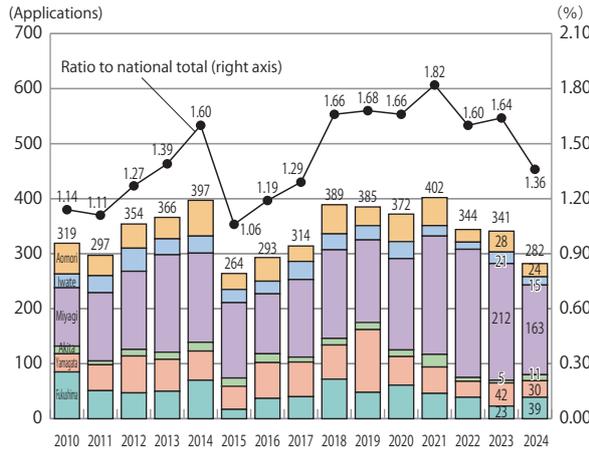
Changes in the Number of Patent Applications



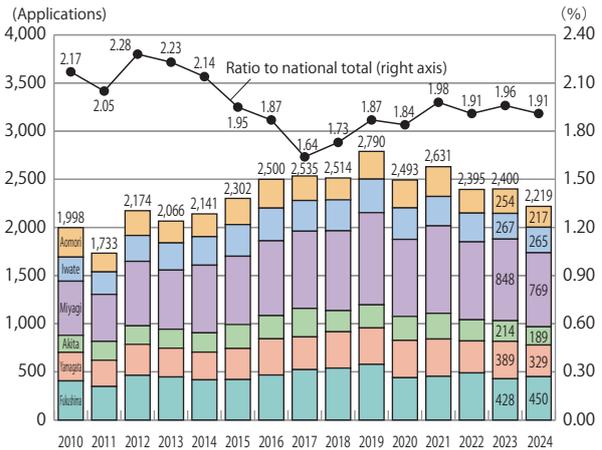
Changes in the Number of Utility Model Applications



Changes in the Number of Design Applications



Changes in the Number of Trademark Applications



Source: Japan Patent Office Annual Report, Japan Patent Office

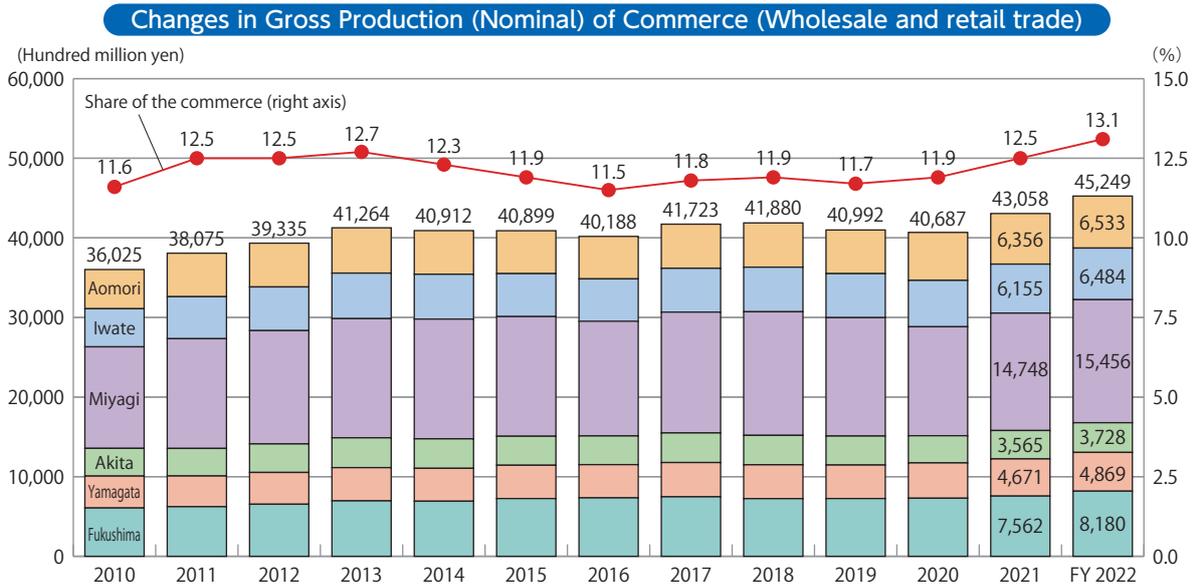
(2) Commerce

(2) Commerce

(i) Overview

Gross regional commercial product increased for the second consecutive year

- The regional commercial production value in the Tohoku region in fiscal year 2022 was 4.5249 trillion yen, an increase of 5.1% from the previous year, marking the second consecutive year of increase.
- The proportion of total commercial production in the total industrial gross domestic product (nominal) in the Tohoku region was 13.1%, up 0.6 percentage points from the previous year.
- In terms of total production value by prefecture, all prefectures saw an increase compared to the previous year.



Note: 2011 is the base coefficient for FY 2010 and earlier, and 2015 is the base coefficient for FY 2011 and later.
Source: Prefectural Accounts

- In 2023, the total number of wholesale and retail establishments (excluding privately owned businesses) in the Tohoku region was 65,366 (7.5% of the national total and an increase of 0.2% from the previous year), and annual sales were 27,989 trillion yen (4.6% of the national total and an increase of 3.8% from the previous year).

Changes in Number of Establishments, Number of Employees and Annual Sales of Goods

The survey year		(Business establishments)					(million yen)				
		No. of business establishments (corporation)				Annual Sales of Goods (*Values for the calendar year prior to the survey year)					
		Tohoku		Japan		Tohoku		Japan			
		Ratio to the previous year (%)	Ratio to national total (%)	Ratio to the previous year (%)	Ratio to the previous year (%)	Ratio to national total (%)	Ratio to the previous year (%)	Ratio to national total (%)	Ratio to the previous year (%)		
Wholesale trade	2022年	21,687	—	7.0	311,241	—	17.142	—	4.2	412.558	—
	2023年	21,698	0.1	7.0	311,857	0.2	17.826	4.0	3.9	457.029	10.8
Retail trade	2022年	43,531	—	7.9	554,017	—	9.830	—	7.1	139.398	—
	2023年	43,668	0.3	7.9	555,910	0.3	10.163	3.4	7.0	145.122	4.1
Total	2022年	65,218	—	7.5	865,258	—	26.972	—	4.9	551.956	—
	2023年	65,366	0.2	7.5	867,767	0.3	27.989	3.8	4.6	602.152	9.1

Note 1: Number of establishments as of June 1, 2022 and June 1, 2023, respectively.

Note 2: Number of Annual Sales of Goods as of 2020 and 2021, respectively.

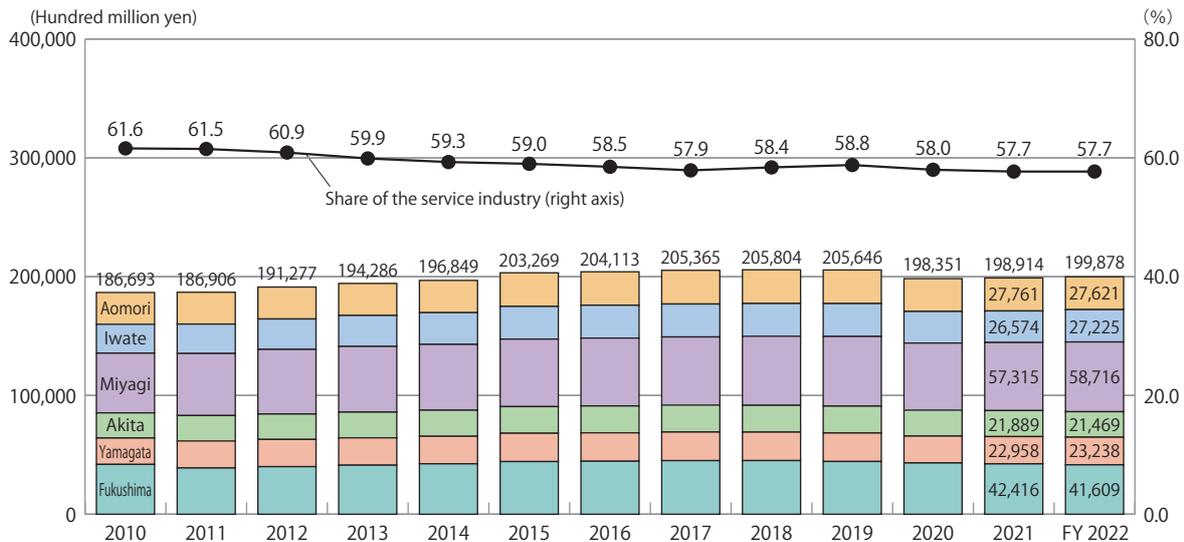
Source: 2022 Economic Census for Business Activity, 2023 Census of Economic Structure (Cross-industry survey)

(3) Service Industry

Gross regional product of the service industry increased for the second consecutive year

- The gross regional production (nominal) of the service industry in the Tohoku region in fiscal year 2022 was 19.9878 trillion yen, an increase of 0.5% from the previous year, marking the second consecutive year of increase.
- The proportion of total service industry production in the total industrial production (nominal) within the Tohoku region was 57.7%, remaining flat from the previous year.

Changes in Gross Production (Nominal) for the Service Industry



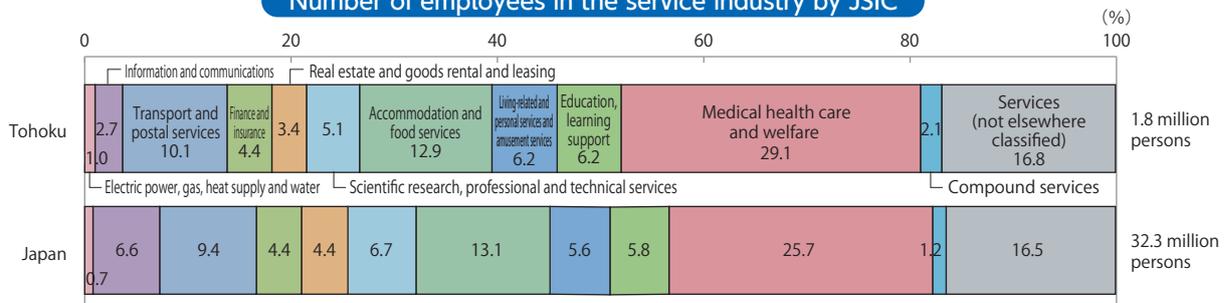
Note 1: The service industries in the above graph include electric power, gas and water supply, waste management service, transport and postal services, accommodation and food services, information and communications, finance and insurance, real estate, professional/scientific technology, business support services, public administration, education, health and social services, and other services.

Note 2: 2011 is the base coefficient for FY 2010, and 2015 is the base coefficient for FY 2011 and later.

Source: Prefectural Accounts

- The number of service industry employees in the Tohoku region was 1.8 million, and looking at the composition by major industry classification, “healthcare and welfare” had the highest percentage at 29.1%, followed by “services (not elsewhere classified)” at 16.8% and “accommodation, food and beverage services” at 12.9%.
- The Tohoku region has a higher proportion of “medical and welfare” workers and a lower proportion of “information and communications” workers compared to the rest of the country.

Number of employees in the service industry by JSIC



Note 1: In this table, the service industry is defined as the major categories “F: Electricity, Gas, Heat Supply and Water” through “R: Services (not classified elsewhere)” according to the Japan Standard Industrial Classification (revised July 2023), excluding employees in “I: Wholesale and Retail Trade.”

Note 2: Number of employees in the service industry as of June 1, 2024.

Note 3: The 2024 Economic Census – Basic Survey (Survey A) does not cover individually operated establishments without employees, so the survey scope differs from that of past Economic Censuses.

Source: 2024 Economic Census – Basic Survey (Preliminary Results).

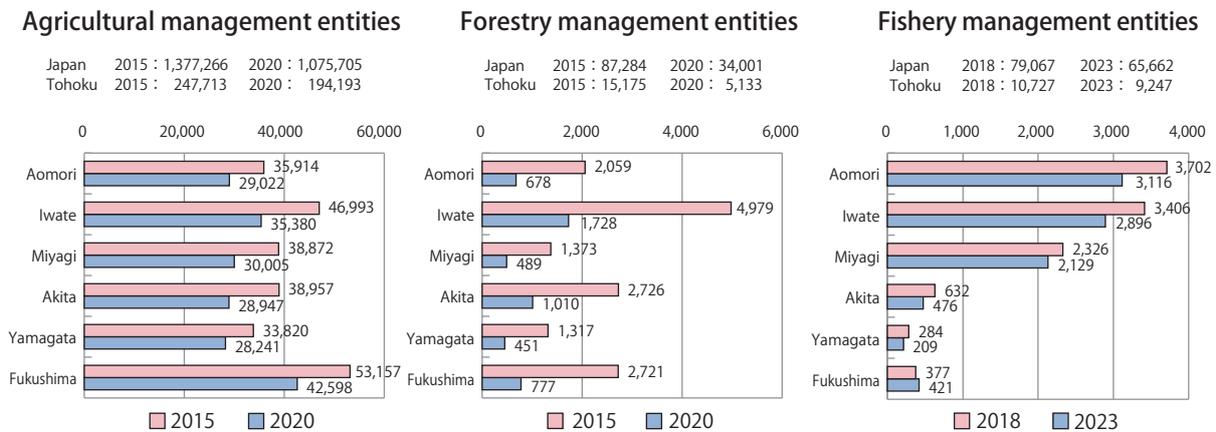
(4) Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

(4) Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Agriculture saw an increase in output, while forestry and fisheries saw a decrease in output.

- In 2020, the number of agricultural management entities in the Tohoku region was 194,193 (down 21.6% from the 2015 survey and down 21.9% nationwide), and the number of forestry management entities was 5,133 (down 66.2% from the 2015 survey and down 61.0% nationwide).
- The number of fishing operations in the Tohoku region in 2023 was 9,247 (a decrease of 13.8% from the 2018 survey and a decrease of 17.0% nationwide).

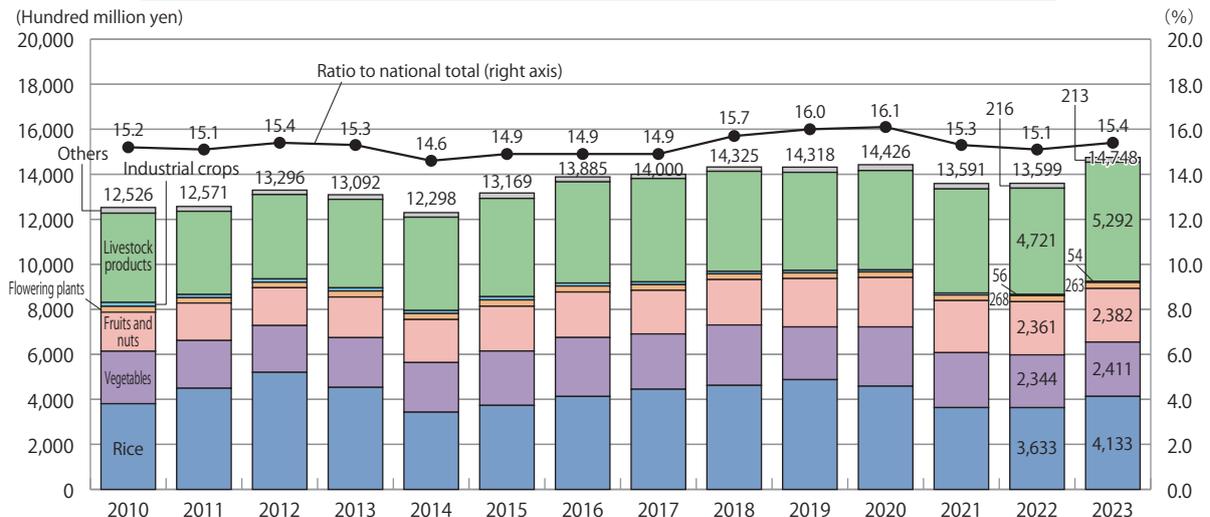
Number of Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Management Entities



Source: Census of Agriculture and Forestry (as of February 1 each year) and Census of Fisheries (as of November 1 each year)

- The agricultural output of the Tohoku region in 2023 was 1.4748 trillion yen. This accounts for 15.4% of the national agricultural output of 9.5543 trillion yen, up 0.3 percentage points from the previous year. By product, livestock is the most prevalent, at 529.2 billion yen, accounting for 35.9% of the agricultural output of the Tohoku region, followed by rice, at 413.3 billion yen, accounting for 28.0%.

Changes in the Agricultural Production Value and the Ratio to National Total

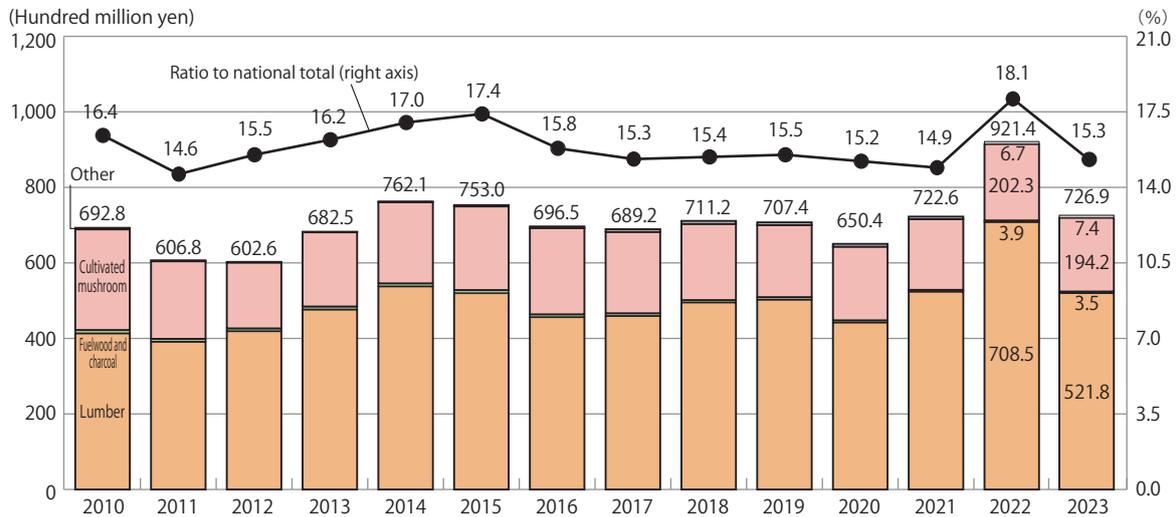


Source: Statistics of Agricultural Income Produced, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

(4) Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

- The value of forestry production in the Tohoku region in 2023 amounted to 72.69 billion yen. This accounts for 15.3% of the national forestry production value of 474.84 billion yen, down 2.8 percentage points from the previous year. By category, lumber production totaled 52.18 billion yen, accounting for 71.8% of the Tohoku region's forestry production value, while cultivated mushroom production amounted to 19.42 billion yen, accounting for 26.7%.

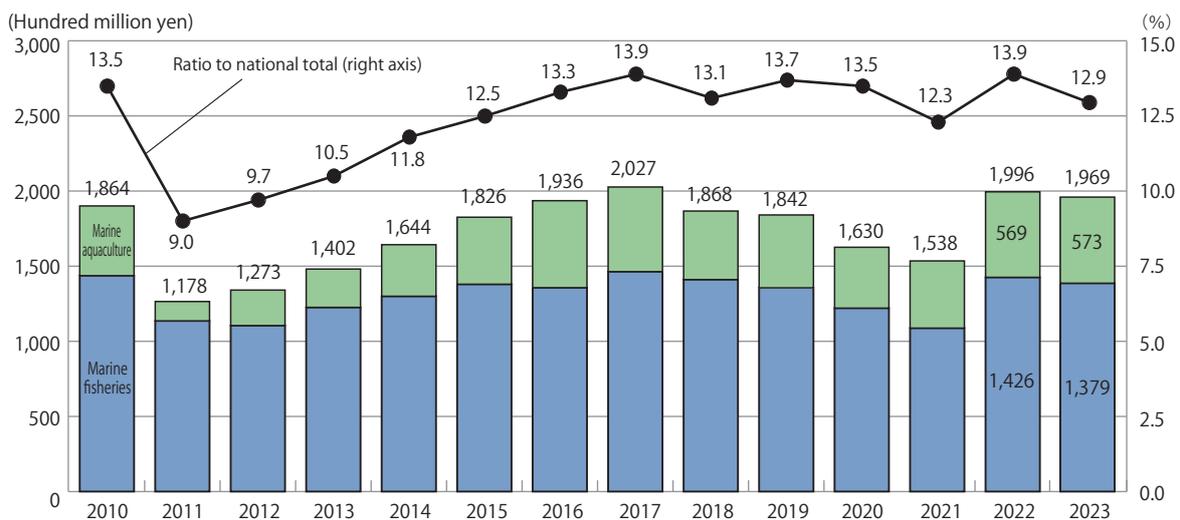
Changes in the Forestry Production Value and Ratio to National Total



Source: Gross Forestry Output, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

- The output value of marine fisheries and marine aquaculture in the Tohoku region was 196.9 billion yen in 2023. The Tohoku region's share of the national output value of 1.5241 trillion yen was 12.9%, down 1.0 percentage point from the previous year. By industry type, marine fisheries was 137.9 billion yen and marine aquaculture was 57.3 billion yen.

Changes in the Value of Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture Production and Comparison to Japan Total



Note: The figures for 2010 are the totals except for Akita as they do not disclose information for the marine aquaculture.

The figures for 2011, 2012 and 2013 are the totals except for Fukushima as they do not disclose information for the marine aquaculture.

In 2023, the output values for each sector are recorded excluding Yamagata Prefecture's marine fisheries and aquaculture, as the data were withheld for confidentiality.

Source: Fishery Output, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

“Understanding” “Co-working” “Reformation”

TOHOKU, we create together.



**Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
Tohoku Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry**