Facts About Kagoshima
FACTS ABOUT KAGOSHIMA

Kagoshima Prefectural Government
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General Introduction

(1) Kagoshima in Brief

Kagoshima prefecture, one of Japan's 47 prefectures, lies at the very southern tip of Japan and occupies an area of 9,187 square kilometers. Consisting of two peninsulas, Satsuma and Osumi, and many remote islands, the prefecture has 46 municipalities, 18 cities, 24 towns, and 4 villages. (as of April 1.2008)

Kagoshima, which is still often referred to by its former name, "Satsuma", was once the property of the Shimadzu family; a feudal clan that helped pioneer the introduction of Western technology. These efforts in part helped to bring about the Meiji Restoration of 1868, which dissolved the previous era of feudalism and returned power to the Emperor.

Characterized by its geographically advantageous position at the southern tip of the Japanese mainland, Kagoshima’s unique history and culture are the result of contact with China, Korea and other countries in South-East Asia and the rest of the world. The kind and friendly disposition that mark citizens of Kagoshima is based on the open and cheerful personality particular to the southern region, and is an advantage in expanding Kagoshima's relationships both domestically and internationally.

The Kagoshima Prefectural land, spanning 600 kilometers from north to south, is blessed with a mild climate and the rich and diverse natural beauty of unique islands such as Yakushima (a World Natural Heritage Site), volcanoes such as Sakurajima, lush forests and an abundance of hot springs. It also has many interesting tourism resources for history and culture, making Kagoshima one of Japan's most well-known tourist destinations.

Kagoshima Prefecture produces ample agricultural and fishery products of excellent quality. The concentrated food industry, which utilizes such products, now serves the role of major food supplier for the rest of Japan. The integration of electronic-related industries and advanced technology has been promoted in and around the Kokubu-Hayato region.

Additionally, Kagoshima is the only prefecture in Japan that has space exploration and rocket launching facilities, the accumulated essence of modern science.

In March 2004, the Kyushu Shinkansen began service between Kagoshima-Chuo and Shin-Yatsushiro stations, reducing rail travel times between Kagoshima and Fukuoka to 2 hours and 10 minutes and thus greatly improving land access to Kagoshima. (With the completion of full service, travel time between Kagoshima and Fukuoka will be about 1 hour and 20 minutes).

Furthermore, Kagoshima Airport acts as the central airport hub of southern Kyushu with three international regular flight service routes that fly to Seoul, Shanghai, and Hong Kong (as of April 2008), respectively. Kagoshima Airport also offers charter flights to Taipei and many other countries around the world, not to mention connections with all the major cities in Japan along with the numerous islands within Kagoshima Prefecture.

Kagoshima Prefecture is full of great potential with its blessed and diverse natural environment, geography, unique history, and culture, diverse industries, and technologies and of course, its people.
(2) Geography and Climate

Kagoshima Prefecture is located on the southern tip of Kyushu, the most southwestern of Japan’s four main islands, and has a total area of 9,187 km² consisting of two major peninsulas; Satsuma and Osumi, and many small islands, 145 of which are over 100m wide and only 28 of which are inhabited. It is close to China, Korea and other South-East Asian nations. Its vast territory extends 590km from north to south, from 27 ° 1N to 32 ° 18N latitude, and 272 km east to west, from 128 ° 24E to 131 ° 12E longitude.

Numerous small mountain ranges and streams with limited flatlands typify Kagoshima’s topography. Kagoshima’s most prominent characteristic is its 2,643km long picturesque coastline.

Sedimentary volcanic soil has settled over the entire prefecture, so half of the land area of the prefecture is made of wide plateaus of shirasu, a type of light-gray volcanic ash.

Yakushima Island, located 130km to the south of Kagoshima City, has about 132km of coastline and an area of 504 km². This island boasts Kyushu’s two highest peaks: 1,936m high Mt. Miyanoura and 1,886m high Mt. Nagata, earning Yakushima the title "The Floating Alps." In 1993, Yakushima became Japan’s first World Natural Heritage Site.

With the exception of Sendai River, which is Southern Kyushu's largest river at a total length of 137km, Kagoshima's waterways are small, measuring less than 50km in length.

Most of the lakes in Kagoshima are formed from volcanic craters. Lake Ikeda, which is 15km in circumference, 233m deep, and covers 11km², is the largest lake in Kyushu.

Climate

Surrounded on the east, south and west by the sea, and lying precisely in the path of the warm Japan Current, year-long warm weather and frequent rain are experienced throughout the prefecture.

The climate in the northern part of the prefecture is temperate, while the southern part is subtropical. (Source: Kagoshima Statistics Almanac 2006)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average Monthly Temperatures (°C)</th>
<th>Spring</th>
<th>Summer</th>
<th>Fall</th>
<th>Winter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kagoshima</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>21.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sapporo</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Precipitation (mm)</th>
<th>Kagoshima</th>
<th>Tokyo</th>
<th>Sapporo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,279</td>
<td>1,467</td>
<td>1,128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(as of 2007)
(3) Population

Kagoshima's population was 2.044 million in 1955, but dropped steadily to 1.705 million in 1972 as young people moved to more populated areas, such as Osaka and Tokyo. Yet there has been a return to hometown areas, and the population rose to 1.819 million in 1985, but it dropped again to 1.732 million in 2007.

(4) History

The oldest extant remains of civilization in Kagoshima were discovered on Tanegashima Island in the form of life signs and pit traps dating back over 30,000 years ago to the Paleolithic period.

Life signs from the Jomon period may be found throughout Kagoshima Prefecture. A pit house settlement dating back some 9,500 years into the past was discovered at Uenohara, Kirishima City in 1997, suggesting that even in those days, humans had already formed villages and settled down to live sedentary lives in Kagoshima.

The remains of the largely rice crop-based Yayoi culture can be found throughout the country. Kagoshima, distinguished by large amounts of shirasu (volcanic ash) that covers the land, was exceptional in that both dry field farming and rice crop farming were being carried out.

Japan was unified by the Yamato Imperial Court between the second half of the third century and the beginning of the fourth century. It was only a matter of time before southern Kyushu also fell under the influence of the Yamato Imperial Court during the last half of the fourth century.

The Osumi and Satsuma governments were established during the 8th century. Subsequently, the Hayato and Kumaso peoples became a part of the Japanese nation as defined by the Ritsuryo Codes.

At the end of the 12th century, Minamoto-no-Yoritomo established the Samurai administration that would subsequently usurp the power of the nobles and come to rule Japan in its own right. The Shimazu family extended its influence little by little until they finally gained control over the area that is now considered present-day Kagoshima in the second half of the sixteenth century.

As the southern gateway to Japan, Kagoshima Prefecture was in a prime position to carry out and enjoy the benefits of flourishing trade relations with countries such as China, Korea, the Ryukyu, and other countries of the Asia-Pacific region. Furthermore, western culture was introduced to Kagoshima during the 16th century.

A certain Portuguese trader that was plying the seas on a Chinese ship when it drifted ashore at Tanegashima Island in 1543 is credited with having introduced the first gun to Japan. Following this, the well-known Jesuit missionary Saint Francis Xavier came to Kagoshima in 1549 to introduce Christianity to Japan.

As Japan’s isolationist policies began to crumble in the late 19th century, Kagoshima enthusiastically embraced western civilization under the guidance of the clan leaders. These achievements included the construction of reverberatory furnaces and various manufacturing factories as well as the dispatch of a group of young men to England.
In this manner, Kagoshima was powerful enough to play a leading role in Japan at the time, especially in abolishing the previous regime and establishing the new centralized government.

The new Meiji government wished to change traditional society and create a modern and unified state. Many of the key figures who took great positions of responsibility in national affairs were outstanding Kagoshima men, such as Saigo Takamori and Okubo Toshimichi.

Since then Kagoshima has produced many distinguished people such as Prime Ministers Kuroda Kiyotaka, Matsukata Masayoshi, Yamamoto Gonnohyoe, and other politicians, the naval officer Togo Heihachiro, the painter Kuroda Seiki, and many other artisans.

2. Administration
(1) Administrative Departments
    The head of the prefecture is the governor, who is elected by the prefectural citizens. A governor’s term of office is 4 years and a governor can be re-elected. The power of local public entities is divided between the legislative and executive branches; these 2 entities are represented by the prefectural assembly and the governor, respectively. Specific matters such as administration of education and elections are entrusted to the relevant administrative boards in order to prevent concentration of all executive powers to one person.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Executive Organ</th>
<th>General Affairs Department</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Planning Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Environment and Citizens Affairs Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Health and Social Welfare Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commerce, Industry and Labor Department (Tourism Promotion and International Exchange Bureau)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice-Governor (2)</td>
<td>Agriculture Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forestry and Fisheries Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Works Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crisis Management Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>Director General for Accounting Treasury Bureau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Board of Education Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Election Administration Commission Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Personnel Commission Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Auditor Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Safety Commission Police Headquarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labor Relations Commission Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expropriation Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine Fisheries Coordinating Commission Office Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inland Fishery Administration Commission Office Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Public Enterprises</td>
<td>Industrial Water Supply Management Department Industrial Water Supply Management Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefectural Hospital Bureau</td>
<td>Prefectural Hospital Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Organ</td>
<td>Prefectural Assembly Secretariat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(2) Administrative Policy

The Kagoshima Prefectural Government (KPG) settled on a “Forward Looking Vision for Kagoshima” in March of 2008. In addition to making clear the kind of society that Kagoshima should strive to become in ten years time, this vision outlines the fundamental direction of the KPG’s policy towards laying a foundation for the future of Kagoshima by taking a mid to long term approach that crystallizes what kind of initiatives Kagoshima should take, what kind of issues should begin or continue to be tackled with, and the future direction of initiatives that could help in dealing with such issues.

The KPG will adhere to the following three fundamental points that serve to outline our aims for the future shape and form of Kagoshima.
- Security/Safety - A safe society in which everybody can live their lives without fear.
- Dynamism/Comfort – A comfortable living environment in a vibrant society supported by a robust industrial infrastructure.
- Coexistence/Morals – A warm and benevolent society in which everyone supports each other.

This initiative for regional development will make possible a future in which people can embrace their dreams and be proud of their home; our goal is to steadily make Kagoshima into the best place to live in Japan.

With current trends, various characteristics of Kagoshima Prefecture, and the three points mentioned above serving as a reference point, we have established the following ten forward-looking challenges that are useful in highlighting and defining the important issue of which challenges we need to address for the future.

1st Challenge: The formation of a sustainable administrative and financial structure
2nd Challenge: The creation of a society where one can live out one’s life in security
3rd Challenge: The formation of a safe and secure society and prefecture
4th Challenge: The creation of an eco-friendly society that balances human life and nature
5th Challenge: A strategy to revitalize industry in order to meet the new age
6th Challenge: The creation of an employment situation that allows anyone to be active
7th Challenge: The formation of a comfortable and vibrant living space
8th Challenge: The revitalization of farming and fishing villages & promotion of Amami and other outlying islands
9th Challenge: The creation of a warm community based around coexistence and cooperation
10th Challenge: The revitalization of education along with the promotion of culture and sports
Based on the vision as outlined above, we intend to further crystallize each measure and project that is contained within the project plans of every applicable field. We will continue to respond appropriately based on the budgeting draft each year.

(3) Prefectural Assembly

Civic functions deemed important by local government and local residents such as budgets and by-laws, etc, are deliberated and legislated by the prefectural assembly. The Governor convenes the prefectural assembly, meeting for regular sessions four times a year, usually in February, June, September, and December. Extra sessions are held when necessary. The assembly consists of 54 members that serve four-year terms after being elected by residents of the 23 voting districts in direct elections.

Kagoshima Prefectural Government Building

3. Finances and Prefectural Income

(1) Finances

The charts below show the initial budget for the fiscal year 2008.

Tentative Prefectural Budget for the Fiscal Year 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Revenues</th>
<th>¥772,248 million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prefectural Tax</td>
<td>¥150,182 (19.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefectural Bonds</td>
<td>¥105,379 (13.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasury Disbursements</td>
<td>¥140,450 (18.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Allocation Tax</td>
<td>¥282,587 (36.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>¥93,650 (12.2%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Expenditure = ¥772,248 million

| Education | ¥181,882 (23.6%) |
| Public bonds | ¥140,280 (18.2%) |
| Public Works | ¥109,037 (14.1%) |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries | ¥84,511 (10.9%) |
| Public Health | ¥78,504 (10.2%) |
| Medical | ¥42,879 (5.5%) |
| General Affairs | ¥40,376 (5.2%) |
| Other | ¥94,779 (12.3%) |
(2) Prefectural Income
The gross prefectural income for the fiscal year 2005 was ¥3,984.1 billion, an increase of 1.9% from the previous year. The prefectural per capita income rose by a 2.5% to ¥2,272,000, 79.0% of the national figure, and showed a decrease of 0.9% compared to the previous year.

Distribution of Prefectural Income (FY 2005)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income (Billion yen)</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment income of prefectural residents</td>
<td>2,860.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property income</td>
<td>161.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business income</td>
<td>962.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,984.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Industry
Agriculture is prosperous in Kagoshima, employing about 11.0% of the work force. The prefecture utilizes Kagoshima's mild climate and ample farmland to widely farm livestock such as pigs and cattle, as well as produce crops and tea.

Kagoshima leads the nation in the production of sweet potatoes, Kuroge wagyu beef, pork, eggs and broiler chickens. It is also the second largest producer of green tea within the country. The prefecture aims to boost the agricultural industry through the growth of Kagoshima as the producer of “Kagoshima Brand” products—highly competitive agricultural products that are top wise both in terms of quality and stability of production volumes.

Kagoshima has rich forest resources such as cedar and Japanese cypress forests. These resources are used to supply lumber for construction of housing and public facilities. Kagoshima also boasts the greatest amount of bamboo resources within the country, which are used to produce early bamboo shoots and bamboo products. In addition, the prefecture also produces special forest products such as shiitake mushrooms and etc.

The calm waters of Kagoshima make it ideal to farm fishes such as the yellowtail, the Japanese amberjack and tuna while eels are farmed onshore, with Kagoshima being the top producer of farmed eels within the country. In addition, there is also an offshore fishing industry where fishing boats trawl the warm waters of the Japanese Current for bonito fish, sardines, horse mackerels and mackerels.
Other industries include traditional crafts such as the Oshima pongee fabric, Kawanabe Buddhist altars and Satsuma pottery. There are also processing industries related to shochu (liquor distilled from sweet potatoes), the iconic specialty product of Kagoshima, as well as to agriculture, forestry and fishery industries.

The accumulation of electronic related industries and the advancement of technology is being furthered in Kagoshima. In addition to having the geographical advantage of being located at the southern tip of Japan and therefore open to the south, Kagoshima Prefecture is also home to a modern scientific rocket launching base. Due to the abundant southern biogenetic resources unique to the Amami Islands and the existence of regional resources such as shirasu (a type of light-gray volcanic ash) and etc., there is potential for the development of new industries in Kagoshima.

### Distribution of Persons Employed in Industry (2005)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary Industry</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Industry</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary Industry</td>
<td>67.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale &amp; Retail</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Service</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>33.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### (1) Prefectural Gross Product

The economic situation in Kagoshima Prefecture during fiscal year 2005 was marked overall by a steady trend towards mild recovery.

While expenditures in terms of personal consumption lacked in momentum, government final consumption expenditures increased the private investment sector saw considerable growth in the areas of housing project investments and capacity investments.

Production levels saw growth mainly in the areas of manufacturing, wholesale/retail business, and in finance/insurance business.

Securities distribution saw an increase of business income that was marked by successful business, and positive growth in cash dividends from property income.

As a result of the above, the Prefectural Gross Product for fiscal year 2005 was 5,357.5 billion yen.

In addition, the economic growth rate showed positive results as it registered nominally at 1%, and realistically at 2.6%, indicating that nominal rates have been positive for 3 years in a row and real rates have been positive for 4 years in a row.
### Prefectural Gross Product (Producer Nominal Rates)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
<th>Agriculture: Growth Rate</th>
<th>Distribution Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary Industries</strong></td>
<td>△3.3%</td>
<td>△33.7%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisheries</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Secondary Industries</strong></td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tertiary Industries</strong></td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>△0.3%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity/Gas/ Water</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale/Retail</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance/Insurance</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation/Communications</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Industry</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Producers of Gov. Services</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Producers of private non-profit</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>103.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>services to households</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>103.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Returns (Subsidy)</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>△3.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prefectural Gross Product</strong></td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fiscal year 2005

### (2) Agriculture

Kagoshima’s agricultural industry revolves principally around the development of production activities related to the livestock and horticulture industries. In cooperation with food related industries and the tourism industry, these key industries form the backbone of Kagoshima’s economy.

The gross agricultural output is valued at 407.9 billion yen (2006), which ranks Kagoshima 2nd place in Japan. There are 88, 904 farming households in Kagoshima, placing it in 7th place nationally. These factors make Kagoshima an important food supplier and one of the leading agricultural regions of Japan.

Kagoshima’s livestock industry includes the rearing of the superior quality Kuroge wagyu cattle, better known as Kagoshima Kuroushi cattle; and the breeding of Kagoshima Kurobuta (Berkshire) pigs. The sheer volume of pigs reared and the number of broiler chickens raised has placed Kagoshima at first place in Japan and resulted in the livestock industry becoming the mainstay of Kagoshima’s agricultural industry.
Kagoshima is the leading producer of starch, shochu (liquor distilled from sweet potatoes), various fruits and vegetables, as well as the widely-used sweet potatoes. It also ranks 2nd place in Japan in terms of the production volume of nationally acclaimed high quality green tea.

Kagoshima currently exports its agricultural products overseas, with beef being exported to the U.S., Canada and Hong Kong. Sweet potato, pumpkin and pork are also exported to Hong Kong while tea is exported to EU and other countries.

### Cultivated Area

- **Feed and fertilizer crops**: 33,300 ha
- **Rice**: 25,600 ha
- **Industrial crops**: 21,700 ha
- **Vegetables**: 16,200 ha
- **Sweet potatoes**: 13,700 ha

(Crops planted in 2006 (cultivation))

### Gross agricultural output

- **Total**: ¥407.9 billion
- **Crops**: ¥161.7 billion, 39.6%
  - **Vegetables**: 10.4%
  - **Rice**: 5.9%
  - **Sweet Potato**: 4.7%
  - **Sugarcane**: 2.7%
  - **Tea (leaves)**: 4.6%
  - **Flowers**: 4.0%
  - **Fruit**: 2.5%
  - **Others**: 4.8%
- **Livestock products**: ¥238.2 billion, 58.4%
  - **Chicken**: 18.7%
  - **Pork**: 17.9%
  - **Beef**: 19.6%
  - **Milk**: 2.2%
- **Processed agricultural goods**: ¥8 billion, 2.0%

(Statistics on agricultural income, FY 2006)
(3) Forestry

Kagoshima spans 600 kilometers from north to south and a diverse variety of forest, ranging from tropical forest to sub-tropical forest covers this wide stretch of land.

Kagoshima's total forest area of 591,000 hectares occupies as much as 65.3% of the prefecture's entire land, and this forest area is the largest in Kyushu and ranks 12th largest on the national level. Artificial forests mainly comprising cedars and cypresses account for 51.4% of the total forest area.

The gross product of the forestry industry was valued at 9.4 billion yen in 2005. The products include lumber and special forest products such as shiitake mushrooms, bamboo shoots and bamboo products.

Major Forestry Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Untreated timber (1,000m³)</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh shiitake mushrooms (tons)</td>
<td>1,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried shiitake mushrooms (tons)</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamboo shoots (tons)</td>
<td>4,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamboo wood (1,000 bundles)</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charcoal (tons)</td>
<td>744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ( million yen)</td>
<td>9,397 (FY 2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Forest Land Areas in Kagoshima

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Area in hectares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>590,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Forest</td>
<td>156,261 (26.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artificial Forest</td>
<td>81,060 (51.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Forest</td>
<td>70,938 (45.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>4,263 (2.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privately-owned Forest</td>
<td>434,245 (73.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artificial Forest</td>
<td>222,165 (51.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Forest</td>
<td>185,244 (42.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>26,836 (6.2%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit: ha
(figures as of March 2006)

Breakdown by Variety (1,000m³)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Area in hectares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>117,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Forest</td>
<td>32,850 (28.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needle-leafed trees</td>
<td>21,277 (64.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad-leafed trees</td>
<td>11,571 (35.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Forest</td>
<td>84,215 (71.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needle-leafed trees</td>
<td>60,765 (72.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad-leafed trees</td>
<td>23,450 (27.8%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(figures as of March 2006)
(4) Fisheries

Kagoshima’s long coastline and warm climate, as well as an abundance of fish, has led to many different fishing industries throughout the prefecture. In quieter stretches of water fish farming has flourished, producing yellowtail and amberjack, some of which are exported to the United States and elsewhere.

In 2005, Kagoshima’s catches totaled 177,648 tones, worth ¥95.0 billion. Kagoshima is the largest producer of yellowtail in Japan.

In addition, in order to maintain and increase stocks, fish farming is being developed all over the prefecture, enabling domestically farmed sea bream, flounder, etc. to be released into the sea.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fish Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuna</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sardine</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squid</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonito</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse Mackerel</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mackerel</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swordfish</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellowtail</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(As of 2005)

(5) Mining

The Hishikari gold mine located in Kagoshima Prefecture is the largest producer of gold in Japan. In fiscal 2006, 7.5 tones of refined gold was produced in Kagoshima Prefecture, totaling a gross product of ¥18.2 billion. Other natural resources produced in the fiscal year 2006 included silver (about 3.6 tones; valued at approximately ¥200 million), fire clay, silica-stone and etc.

(6) Manufacturing

Manufacturing industries (with employees exceeding 4 people) in the prefecture employed 76,967 people in 2,811 plants, producing shipments worth ¥1,811,335.14 million at the end of December 2005.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Beverage, Ceramics, Metals, Lumber, Others</td>
<td>30.6% 14.2% 9.1% 6.4% 6.1% 33.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(figures as of December 2005)

Scale of Employment

In Kagoshima, 4.2% of all plants employ 100 or more people, while 83.5% employ between 4 to 29 people. Plants with 100 or more employees are involved in the electrical, food, ceramics, electronics, and machinery industries, among others.
Industrial Structure

Manufactured goods, accounting for the greatest value of shipments, include cut meat, frozen meat, assorted feed, shochu, electronic parts, and processed products of broiler chicken and etc.

The figures for manufactured goods from various types of industry can be broken down in the following order. : Food (30.9%), Electronics (19.5%), Beverage (18.3%), Ceramics (8.0%), Machinery (4.1%).

Sales from Manufacturing Industries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Value (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronics</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beverage</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramics</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Amount: ¥1,811.3 billion
(figures as of December 2005)

5. Commerce and Foreign Trade

(1) Commerce

Statistics dated June 2004 list 26,158 businesses, including wholesalers and retailers, employing 146,249 people or an average of 5.6 employees per firm.

Annual sales totaled ¥4,233.8 billion, of which wholesale accounted for ¥2,583.7 billion (61.0%) and retail ¥1,650.2 billion (39.0%).

In terms of annual sales by sector, incorporated businesses accounted for the majority with sales of ¥3,997.5 billion (94.4%), and privately owned businesses accounted for ¥236.3 billion (5.6%).

(2) Foreign Trade

The major exports from Kagoshima Prefecture are electronic parts used for integrated circuits and semiconductors, rubber tire tubes, and optical instruments. Export destinations are The United States, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and China.

In 2005, exported goods under the jurisdiction of Kagoshima’s customs office totaled ¥48,841 million, an increase of ¥784 million (101.6%) over the previous year. The following shows the principal export goods, their value for 2006, and a percentage comparison with the previous year.
Principal Export Goods
Electronics incl. semiconductor parts = ¥14,263 million 137.7%
Rubber Tire Tubes = ¥6,830 million 121.5%
Optical Instruments = ¥6,454 million 41.5%

As for Kagoshima’s imports, crude oil accounts for 90.7% of the total amount. Goods are mainly imported from Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and other middle-eastern countries. Besides oil imports, raw materials made from grains and corn are imported and processed as animal feed. These raw materials are mainly imported from Indonesia, US, Russia, and China.

In 2006, imported goods totaled ¥1,647,057 million (129.6% increase), an increase of ¥376,619 million over the previous year. The following shows principal import goods, their value for 2006, and the percentage comparison with the previous year.

Principal Import Goods

| 1. Crude oil | ¥1,493,842 million | 133.8% |
| 2. Grain & products | 61,872 million | 106.8% |
| 3. Feed | 34,164 million | 110.5% |
| 4. Natural rubbers | 9,884 million | 191.2% |

6. Transportation

As Kagoshima Prefecture stretches 600 km from north to south and has two peninsulas and many islands, a close transportation network of land, sea and air is in the process of being established. There are three regular international air services in operation – from Kagoshima to Shanghai, to South Korea and to Hong Kong. The extensive domestic and international transportation network is being steadily improved.
(1) Kyushu Shinkansen (Bullet train)

The Kyushu Shinkansen Kagoshima Route between Kagoshima-Chuo Station and Shin-Yatsushiro Station began service in March of 2004. The entire route (between Kagoshima-Chuo and Hakata) is expected to be completed by March of 2011. It will be an indispensable mode of high-speed transportation in Kyushu.

Once the service between Kagoshima-Chuo and Shin-Yatsushiro began, the traveling time between the two was reduced to about 35 minutes, and Kagoshima and Hakata are now only 2 hours and 10 minutes apart. With the completion of the route between Kagoshima-Chuo and Hakata, the traveling time will be reduced to 1 hour and 20 minutes.

In conjunction with full service operation of the Kagoshima Shinkansen route, Sanyo Shinkansen of JR Nishi Nihon and Kyushu Shinkansen of JR Kyushu have decided to implement mutual direct access that will enable a connection between Shin Osaka and Kagoshima Chuo stations that will reduce travel time to approximately 4 hours.
(2) Hisatsu Orange Railway
Since October in 2002, around 10 cities and towns (as of 2007/03, 7 cities and towns) from Kagoshima Prefecture and Kumamoto Prefecture have shared the cost of building a 3rd sector, Hisatsu Orange Railway, from The Kagoshima Line, in Sendai to Yatsushiro which has been operated by JR Kyushu since the bullet train began its service in March of 2004.

We have great expectations for this railway not only for local transportation but also for the support of tourism and other activities. In addition, the railway serves a very important role as an essential route for the distribution of goods over long distances.

(3) Kyushu Expressway
The Kyushu Expressway was completed in July 1995, linking Aomori in the far north of Japan to Kagoshima. In addition, the East Kyushu Expressway that runs down the eastern coast of Kyushu and the South Kyushu Expressway that connects Yatsushiro to Kagoshima on the west coast of Kyushu, are under construction. Upon completion it will form a highway network which will greatly improve transport convenience in the region.
Kyushu Expressway

<Interchange in Kagoshima>
Kurino Interchange, Yokogawa Interchange, Mizobe Kagoshima Airport Interchange, Kajiki Interchange, Aira Interchange, Satsuma-Yoshida Interchange, Kagoshima-Kita Interchange, Kagoshima Interchange

<The time required>
Kagoshima Interchange - Miyazaki Interchange (approx. 1 hour and 50 minutes)
Kagoshima Interchange - Kumamoto Interchange (approx. 2 hour and 10 minutes)
Kagoshima Interchange - Fukuoka Interchange (approx. 3 hour and 30 minutes)

Southern Kyushu Western Expressway
(The Southern Kyushu Western Expressway connects with the Kyushu Expressway at Kagoshima Interchange)

<Interchange in Kagoshima>
Kagoshima Interchange, Kagoshima West Matsumoto Interchange, Ijuin Interchange, Miyama Interchange, Ichiki Interchange, Satsuma Sendai Miyako Interchange

<The time required>
Kagoshima Interchange – Satsuma Sendai Interchange (approx. 30 minutes)

Eastern Kyushu Expressway
(The Eastern Kyushu Expressway combines with the Kyushu Expressway between Kajiki Junction and Kagoshima Interchange)

<Interchange in Kagoshima>
Sueyoshi-Takarabe Interchange, Kokubu Interchange, Hayato-Higashi Interchange, Hayato-Nishi Interchange, Kajiki Interchange

<The time required>
Kagoshima Interchange - Sueyoshi-Takarabe Interchange (approx. 50 minutes)

Kajiki Junction
The junction of the Trans-Kyushu Expressway and the Higashi Kyushu Express way.
(4) Kagoshima International Airport

Kagoshima International Airport opened its doors on April of 1972 in the present location. The airport is adjacent to the Kyushu Expressway Mizobe Kagoshima Airport Interchange and takes about 40 minutes by direct bus from Kagoshima city. Miyazaki and Kumamoto prefectures are also close by, making Kagoshima International Airport a very convenient option.
Kagoshima Airport offers 19 air routes, with 12 to Tokyo, Osaka and other major destinations in Japan and 7 routes to the islands within the prefecture.

International flights operate to Seoul, Shanghai, and Hong Kong (as of April 2008), and charter flights go to Taipei and all other parts of the world. About 5.71 million passengers passed through the domestic and international terminals in 2006, establishing Kagoshima International Airport as the 9th most frequently used airport nationally and as the central hub of southern Kyushu.

Moreover, the attraction of Kagoshima’s leading position as a source of hot spring baths along with our goal to provide airport customers with a haven of rest and relaxation led to the inauguration of the country’s first airport footbath in December of 2005. In addition, there are various events held throughout the year. The airport is being continuously developed as both Kagoshima’s gateway to the sky and as a hub for communication and the transmission of information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flight</th>
<th>Ship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kagoshima</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>100 mins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>100 mins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>185 mins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sapporo</td>
<td>185 mins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>95 mins. 26 hrs. (Tokyo-Shibushi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagoya</td>
<td>75 mins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osaka</td>
<td>70 mins. 14 hrs. 40 mins. (Osaka-Shibushi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fukuoka</td>
<td>45 mins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yakushima</td>
<td>35 mins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amami Oshima</td>
<td>60 mins. 11 hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okinawa</td>
<td>85 mins. 21 hrs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5) Ports

In shipping, we are improving in terms of expanding the scale of our ships, and in increasing the speed, and the size of the containers. Kagoshima Port is one of the most important trading ports in Japan as it can ship large quantities cheaply. It will play an important part as a center of trade, and in the development of industry both inside and outside the country.

We are working hard to see to the needs of various ports and are working towards improving the facilities for the long term. We are also striving to make improvements to the port in line with the revival of industry, by creating facilities to allow large sized cargo ships and cruise liners to dock.
Not only are we working at improving the facilities that are so necessary to the lives of people living on offshore islands, but at the same time we need to enhance the non-infrastructural aspects of the ports through PR and other means in order to promote usage of the ports.

To keep costs down and to reduce time loss, we are aiming to set up high speed boat/ferry routes between Kagoshima and consumer centers such as Osaka and Tokyo, and also international routes with cities around the world. At the moment, Kagoshima Port, Sendai Port, Shibushi Port and Kiire Port have routes between various international cities.

Keeping in line with the present situation of all major ports in the Prefecture, there are high expectations for the development of Kagoshima Port to become a gateway to the world.

In accordance with the blueprint for the redevelopment of Kagoshima Port, after its completion, not only customers but regular citizens will also be able to use the port and top quality aqua-facilities as a place for recreation and relaxation.

We are continually improving port facilities (Marine Port Kagoshima) in the central harbor district that are befitting of the “Attractive Southern Hub of Kagoshima” that takes advantage of the natural beauty of Sakurajima and Kinko Bay. As of September 2007, the docking facilities created to service large cruise ships at Marine Port Kagoshima were completed and became fully operational.

The Shibushi Port is considered a core international port of Japan because of its extensive container shipping lines that connect with Chinese, Korean, and various other South-East Asian ports. International exchange networks are being built both within Asia and foreign countries.

The Shinwakahama section of Shibushi Port is aiming to provide a “Multi-purpose International Terminal” that is expected to offer partial service by mid 2008 in order to further reduce the lead time and costs incurred by sea shipping among the main cities and stockbreeding zones of the southern Kyushu region.
7. International Exchange

Due to its geographical location in the south west of Japan, Kagoshima Prefecture has long played the important role of being a gateway for contact with other countries, starting with cultural exchange and trade with China and South-East Asia, and also with the introduction of firearms and Christianity. With this history of international exchange, Kagoshima has, at present, exchange programs with Georgia in the United States, Hong Kong, Singapore, Chollabuk-do in the Republic of Korea, and Jiangsu Province in China, as well as many other Asian areas.

In addition to this, the International Plaza, which acts as a meeting point for Kagoshima's citizens and foreign nationals, was opened in 1990. Also the residential training facility, Kagoshima Asia-Pacific Intercultural Countryside Center (KAPIC), was opened in 1994, and both are widely used by both foreign residents in Japan and overseas trainees, too.

(1) Relationships with Asia

Kagoshima began holding biannual exchange conferences with Hong Kong in 1980, and later with Singapore in 1982, and finally with Chollabuk-do in the Republic of Korea in 1994. Activities take place in the fields of trade, tourism, culture and sports, youth exchange etc. Furthermore, based on previous exchanges in the fields of agriculture and administration, regular exchange conferences with Jiangsu Province in China began in 1998. The prefecture also welcomes technical trainees from all over Asia.
(2) Academic and technical Cooperation

In 1981, Kagoshima launched a project to accept young technical trainees, mainly from Asia-Pacific countries, as part of its technical cooperation program.

In 2007, four technical trainees from China, Cambodia, Brazil, and Peru were accepted to study in their respective fields of agriculture and library information services and are currently still participating in the program.

As of 2007, Kagoshima has accepted 208 technical trainees since the program’s inception. In addition, the prefecture offers scholarships for young members of the Kagoshima Immigrants Associations of South America. As many as 4 students are accepted to study at Kagoshima University every year. In 2007, 2 students – one from Brazil and one from Peru - were accepted at Kagoshima University and have since been studying there. Since the start of the program, a total of 110 students, 70 Brazilians, 19 Argentineans and 21 Peruvians have studied in Kagoshima.
(3) Sister City Relations around the World

Kagoshima Prefecture and the Georgia State in the United States, signed a sister state affiliation in 1966.

Present exchanges include the dispatch and acceptance of goodwill missions, home-stay exchange programs, exchange programs between Kagoshima University and the University of Georgia, and the dispatch of Japanese language teachers to elementary schools in Georgia as well as many other activities.

Currently, 19 municipalities in Kagoshima have active sister-city relationships and are carrying out exchange activities with 23 municipalities overseas.

4) Kagoshima International Association

The Kagoshima International Association was established in 1987 as the central body for private international exchange groups. Amongst the Association's many functions, it aims to increase the public's international understanding, as well as supporting foreign students and residents in Kagoshima. It also trains international exchange volunteers and supplies all sorts of domestic and international information.

The association also runs the International Exchange Plaza located on the first floor of the Kagoshima Prefecture Citizen's Exchange Center.

(5) The JET Program

The Japan Exchange and Teaching Program, or JET Program, started in 1987 with the goal of improving internationalization and language education at local levels.

The Coordinator for International Relations, CIR's, who engage in sister-city relations and other tasks within their divisions, are responsible for international affairs in each municipality, as well as the Assistant Language Teachers, ALTs, who are employed to teach foreign language education in schools all over the prefecture, and have played an important role in the internationalization in every city, town and village in Kagoshima.

In 1987, there were 26 participants in the JET Program (1 CIR and 25 ALTs), however, this number had risen to 130 (15 CIRs, 115 ALTs) by 2007, representing a five-fold increase. The participants come from 11 countries including China, Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, Ireland, the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Jamaica.
8. Education, Science and Culture

(1) Education

Kagoshima Prefecture has carried on the tradition and spirit of its unique educational system, goju, which began toward the end of the 16th century and is said to have influenced the foundation of the Scout Association.

In 1947, the 6-3-3-4 education system was introduced into Japan: six years of elementary school, three years of junior high school, three years of senior high school and four years of university. The first nine years of education are compulsory with almost 100% enrollment. In the fiscal year 2007, high school enrollment was 98.2%, with 39.2% of all high school graduates going on to college.

The school year begins in April. Summer vacation is about 40 days long with about 2 weeks for New Year and spring break.

Kagoshima’s Educational System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level [Ages]</th>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>Students</th>
<th>Teachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nursery School [under3-6]</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>19,563</td>
<td>1,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary School [6-12]</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>99,426</td>
<td>7,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior High School [15-18]</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>55,028</td>
<td>4,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School for Special Needs</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1,752</td>
<td>1,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education [6-18]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior College [18-20]</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4,554</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical College [15-20]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,059</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University [18-]</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19,750</td>
<td>1,276</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(As of May 2007)

(2) Science

Kagoshima is home to Japan's two space centers - the “Uchinoura Space Center” on the eastern coast of the Prefecture and the “Tanegashima Space Center” in Minamitane Town, Tanegashima Island. These two facilities both belong to “The Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency” (JAXA).
The “Uchinoura Space Center” was established in 1962. In February 1970, the first Japanese-made satellite, “Osumi”, was launched from Uchinoura. Up until now the same center has launched a large number of scientific satellites for the purpose of planetary exploration and astronomical observation, making it the foremost center for space research in Japan.

The “Tanegashima Space Center” is used as a launch pad facility to house Japan’s flagship large scale “H-II A Launch Vehicle”. It is from here that the “Weather Observation Satellite”, “Earth Observation Satellite”, and “Engineering Test Satellite” have all been launched. In the future, there are plans to use the H-II A Launch Vehicle not only for launching satellites, but also to send transport rockets loaded with supplies to international space stations.

Kagoshima’s deep involvement in space development has led to the formation of the “Young Astronauts Club” (YAC), whose purpose is to give youth a chance to become familiar with space and science, and to various other space-related events and lectures being carried out throughout the prefecture.

(3) Culture

By taking advantage of its favorable Southern Location, Kagoshima has historically been involved with various exchanges with overseas countries in Pacific Rim. Presently there are almost 2,500 officially designated cultural properties related to Kagoshima’s long cherished tradition and history throughout the prefecture.

Kagoshima has been promoting an introductory look into our traditions and history at the Kagoshima Prefectural Museum of Culture "Reimeikan", the Prefectural Archeological Center and other cultural facilities, thus contributing to the preservation of these assets.

In May 1997, the remains of a 9,500 year-old settlement were unearthed at Uenohara in Kirishima City, Kagoshima Prefecture. The site includes pit-dwellings, pebble clusters (a primitive cooking hearth where stones were gathered and heated to roast meat and other food), and double pits, which is most likely where meat was hung and smoked.

The Uenohara Site was recognized as a National Historical Monument in January 1999, because of its status as the largest and oldest permanent settlement of this kind in Japan. This valuable site gives us an insight into what the life and culture of the beginning of the Jomon period was like.

October 2002 marked the opening of the Uenohara Jomon-no-Mori. This research facility, along with its learning center and exhibitions, aim to preserve and utilize the Uenohara Ruins as one of Japan's historical and cultural assets while providing an opportunity for citizens to enjoy and learn about the Jomon world.
In Uenohara Jomon-no-Mori, the preserved relics; the unearthed articles, classified as important cultural property; and the major relics located within Kagoshima Prefecture are on display in the exhibition hall. In the lush green park, visitors can enjoy hands-on activities such as making a fire, Jomon cooking, and crafting earthenware to experience various aspects of the ancient Jomon lifestyle.


(1) Health Care

As of October 2006, the total number of medical facilities in the prefecture was 277 hospitals (including 38 mental hospitals), 1,416 clinics, and 808 dental clinics. These facilities have a total of 42,604 beds. The number of hospitals and beds per 100,000 people far exceeds the national average, with the former and latter both ranking 2nd place in Japan.

As of January 1st of 2008, there are 88 hospitals and 13 clinics among the aforementioned facilities that are designated as “emergency notice medical institutions”. The Prefecture runs 5 hospitals and 14 public health centers offering a full range of public health services. National medical facilities located in Kagoshima include 7 hospitals.

There were 15,080 births and 18,828 deaths in 2006. Major causes of death were cancers: 5,055 (26.8%), heart diseases: 2,907 (15.4%), and cerebrovascular diseases: 2,536(13.5%).
(2) Social Welfare

According to the 2005 census, 24.8% of the total population of Kagoshima were 65 years or older. This is considerably higher than the national average of 20.1%, thus ranking the prefecture 6th in Japan. Furthermore, Kagoshima ranks 1st among the total households in Japan for the percentage of seniors (65+) that live alone.

The environment surrounding the elderly population has become increasingly severe due of the deterioration of home care and community support, caused by the increasing number of elderly people and the changing awareness of dependent family members in the community. The improvement of the quality of health care, medical care and welfare as well as the need to establish a society for the aged where the elderly can live, meaningfully, independently and in good health and without anxiety is called for.

The ratio of severely mentally and physically handicapped people in the prefecture is higher than the national average, and the number of people with disabilities is growing every year. Consequently, health and welfare needs have become more varied and urgent than before.

The Public Care Insurance system was started in April 2000 in order for the whole community to support and care for the aged. In Kagoshima Prefecture, efforts have been made to ensure stable management of the system in collaboration with related organizations.

The Kagoshima Prefectural Government aims to create a local social welfare system that provides an adequate aid service to those who need it. The endeavors range from the consistent measures of the whole society and the community efforts to try to look after the elderly, to the accurate understanding of health and welfare needs, and the provision of proper services.

A range of services in the home, including home-help and daily service, have been started. Nursing homes, including special senior citizens homes, welfare services for the disabled, and rehabilitation centers are being continuously improved as a plan-based health welfare system is designed specifically to care for the needs of the aging population.

(3) Environmental Protection

Kagoshima Prefecture stretches 600km from north to south, encompassing temperate areas and the sub-tropics. It is blessed with some of the most outstanding scenery including volcanoes, coral reefs, beautiful coastlines and hot springs. Its abundant nature includes the wildlife indigenous to the region's evergreen broad-leaved forests and the migratory sea turtles and cranes. Many parts of the region have been designated as either national parks or protected areas in order to preserve the local environment.
The prefectural administration is actively involved in increasing public environmental awareness, and in the protection of the environment, such as the conservation of sea turtles and rare kinds of animals and plants.

The island of Yakushima has been designated a World Natural Heritage by UNESCO. The concept of transforming the whole island into the Yakushima Environmental and Cultural Village has been put forward as a means to enable people to learn how to live in harmony with the environment while preserving it at the same time.

In addition, the Amami Islands are home to a large variety of uncommon flora and fauna such as the Amami rabbit hare which necessitates the need for conservation measures. Initiatives are being undertaken to have the Amami Islands become a registered World Natural Heritage Site.

10. Tourism

Kagoshima Prefecture stretches 600 kilometers from north to south and has a host of tourist attractions. It is endowed with the most spectacular scenery of beautiful seas, mountains, rivers, numerous hot springs and a wide variety of flora and fauna. There are also many sites of cultural and historical interest. In 2006, over 47 million tourists visited Kagoshima from within Japan and from overseas, making it one of the country's leading tourist destinations.

The annual number of foreign visitors to Kagoshima steadily increased from 72,000 visitors in 2002 to some 112,000 visitors in 2006. 80% of the visitors hailed from East Asian countries, such as Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and China.

Kagoshima is actively trying to encourage more overseas tourists to visit the prefecture, thus the prefectural administration has been working hand-in-hand with representatives of the tourist industry to ensure that foreign tourists are satisfactorily catered to.

In this day and age of cruise tourism, the prefectural government has been developing the central port area to encourage more port calls. As part of its scheme to make Kagoshima the southern hub of Japan, operations of the "Marine Port Kagoshima", a berthing facility for large cruise liners, have started.

Furthermore, in March 2004, Japan’s latest bullet train "Kyushu Shinkansen Tsubame" began service between Kagoshima Chuo Station in Kagoshima City and Shin-Yatsushiro Station in Yatsushiro City, Kumamoto prefecture. This has brought significant improvement to regional accessibility for Kagoshima residents, allowing them to travel between Hakata station in Fukuoka prefecture and Kagoshima City in a minimum of 2 hours and 10 minutes.
A further increase in accessibility is expected with the start of Shinkansen (bullet train) service between Shin-Yatsushiro Station and Hakata Station, which is slated to begin in the spring of 2011. This will shorten traveling time between Kagoshima Chuo Station and Hakata Station to a minimum of an hour and 20 minutes.

Kagoshima City -- An international tourist city steeped in history --

Lying in the shadow of the active volcano, Mt. Sakurajima, Kagoshima, once a castle town in the province of Satsuma, has become the center of politics, finance, culture and transport in southern Kyushu.

Many leading figures in Japanese history were born in Kagoshima, such as Saigo Takamori and Okubo Toshimichi, two men who played important roles in the Meiji Restoration of 1868 and the city is filled with many historic sites associated with these pioneers. There are also many new attractions such as museums and a spectacular aquarium. The city is also frequented by large international cruise liners. Kagoshima City has sister city relationships with Naples in Italy, Perth in Australia and Miami in the US. It also has a friendship-city relationship with Changsha in China.

The retro-style “City View Bus”, connecting all the major tourist attractions in the city, is a popular and inexpensive way of seeing all the sights.

Sakurajima-- The symbol of Kagoshima --

One of the world's most famous active volcanoes, Mt. Sakurajima, stands majestically across Kagoshima Bay from the city. As the symbol of the city, it is a popular tourist destination.

Occasionally the volcano erupts, sending plumes of ash and smoke two or three kilometers up into the sky, to the amazement of visitors. Mt. Sakurajima has erupted many times in recorded history, but it is renowned for the great eruption of 1914. It is estimated that nearly three billion tons of lava poured down the volcano, burying a nearby village and filling the 400 to 500 meter-wide strait that then separated the island of Sakurajima from the Osumi Peninsula. The boundless lava fields have an unusual appearance and visitors standing in their midst may likely believe themselves to be looking at a lunar landscape.

Sakurajima is also known for the world's largest radishes and the world’s smallest mandarin oranges. Ferry service only takes 15 minutes to connect the 4 kilometers distance between Kagoshima City and Sakurajima.

With a population of 610,000 residents, Kagoshima is likely the only major city in the world that lies a mere 4 kilometers away from an active volcano.
Ibusuki -Hot spring resort-

Situated in the very south of Satsuma Peninsula, Ibusuki’s sub-tropical climate guarantees year round sun and warmth. Famous as a hot spring resort, the area is visited by many tourists every year, especially those wishing to try the world's only natural sand steam bath. Nearby are the volcano Mt. Kaimon, whose striking cone-shaped silhouette has earned it the nickname of "The Fuji of Satsuma", and Lake Ikeda, Kyushu's largest lake.

There are also many other tourist attractions in the area including Flower Park Kagoshima, the largest of its kind in Japan with about 400,000 flowers and trees of 2,400 different species, which bloom throughout the year.

Lake Ikeda is famous for its giant eels, which grow to a length of 2 meters and a circumference of 50 centimeters, and its legendary monster "Isshi”, which is similar to the “Nessie” of Loch Ness.

Kirishima- A hot spring resort rich in culture and history -

The picturesque mountain region of Kirishima, which was the first to be recognized as a National Park of Japan, is a mountain range of 23 volcanic peaks, including Mt. Karakuni, the highest peak and Mt. Takachiho, the mythological birthplace of Japan.

The scenery changes drastically with the seasons: in early summer, the mountains are ablaze with the bright red flowers of the Miyama-Kirishima azaleas; the fiery autumn colors attract visitors from all over; and the unusual phenomenon of trees covered in hoarfrost in winter is a spectacular sight. The foothills have also become a tourist resort with an abundance of hot springs, hotels, and guesthouses. There are also many sports facilities where visitors enjoy sports such as tennis and horse-riding, as well as cultural and art facilities well-known among tourists: the Kirishima International Concert Hall (Miyama Conseru), where international music festivals are held; and the Kirishima Open-air Museum, where an impressive line-up of modern sculptures are displayed amidst the lush greenery of Kirishima.

In addition, the 1997 discovery of a 9,500 archaeological site-the oldest and largest remains of a prehistoric Japanese settlement, at Uenohara in Kirishima City, has been gathering much academic interest in the field of prehistoric culture. In order to preserve this site as a historic and cultural heritage site, the Uenohara Jomon-no-mori Park opened in October 2002 to provide visitors with opportunities to experience and learn about the Jomon culture.

Nansatsu (Southern Satsuma Peninsula) "Romantic route" with sand dunes and full of historical scenic sites-

The 47-kilometer long sand dunes of Fukiage Beach rank together with Kujukuri Beach in Chiba Prefecture and Tottori Beach in Tottori Prefecture as the three most famous beaches of Japan. A corner of this sand dune sits Minami-Satsuma city, where a
sand sculpture festival is held annually and attracts droves of sand sculptors from across
the nation and overseas.

In the city of Minami Kyushu, there is the town of Chiran, where the cluster of 260
year-old samurai houses preserved in their original state with their beautiful Japanese
gardens have earned the town the nickname of "Little Kyoto." The central streets of the
town were planned with careful consideration of the surrounding landscape: trees
planted along both sides of boulevards, and clear streams full of colorful carps running
along the streets.

The port of Bonotsu boasts a coastline of extremely different scenery as well as an
enchanting view of the sunset. Bonotsu has prospered as a port since the start of trade
with China and the southern countries during the 9th C, with the Tang emissary from
China also making use of its facilities then.

**Hokusatsu (Northern Satsuma Peninsula) -the home of cranes and hot springs-**

Izumi City, at the northern region of the prefecture, is known throughout the world
for the over 10,000 cranes that migrate there annually from mid-October to end-March.
The cranes can be watched at close range from the Crane Observation Center.

The basin of Sendai River, which is one of Kyushu's three largest rivers, boasts
magnificent natural beauty, including the 210m-wide waterfalls at Sogi; the Tsuruda
Dam, the largest dam within western Japan; numerous hot springs; and tourist farms
where visitors can enjoy the bounty of the season.

The local tourist sites are focused on the Sendai and Izumi "Kyushu Shinkansen"
stations to provide an integrated tour experience while a leisurely scenic coastline train
trip along the "Hisatsu Orange Railway" is available for one’s enjoyment.

**Osumi -a sub-tropical atmosphere with islands to its south-**

The Osumi Peninsula and Satsuma Peninsula together make up the Kagoshima
mainland. The land is blessed with a warm climate and flowers blooming riotously
everywhere. As befitting one of top agricultural producers of Japan, vast expanses of
tranquil fields stretch endlessly beyond the landscape while the waters of the Japan
Current flow along the eastern coast.

This region is famous for a variety of natural attractions: Cape Sata, located at the
southernmost tip of the Osumi Peninsula amidst lush sub-tropical vegetation; Uchinoura,
where the first space center of Japan is situated; the white sand dunes and green pine
forests of Shibushi; the azalea blossoms and other flowers of Takatoge Tsudujigaoka
Park; Kanoya Rose Garden, the largest rose garden throughout Japan; and Kihoku-
Tenkyukan, an astronomical observatory, which is said to have the most beautiful view
of the stars of anywhere in Japan.
In addition, facilities such as the Osumi Kouiki Park, where visitors can enjoy sports and recreational activities amongst nature; and the Shoyoju-no-mori, a nature reserve where visitors can explore the largest laurel forest within western Japan; are also available.

**Tanegashima and Yakushima - the floating Alps and the space center -**

South of the Kagoshima mainland, with an approximate traveling time of a hundred minutes, lies the island of Yakushima, home to Kyushu’s highest mountain, Mt. Miyanoura and many other peaks. As such, the island is also known as the floating Alps. Yakushima became the first place in Japan to be designated a World Natural Heritage Site.

The island's symbol is the "Jomon-Sugi" cedar tree, estimated at 7,200 years old. Yakushima Environmental Culture Village Center, where visitors can learn about the island's precious natural environment, has been drawing world attention as an eco-tourist spot for environmental studies. It was also the venue for the Kagoshima International Conference on World Natural Heritage, held in 2000.

Next to Yakushima lies the Island of Tanegashima, where the first firearms were introduced into Japan. It is also home to the Tanegashima Space Center, said to be the world's most beautiful space center. Annexes to the Tanegashima Space Center include a Science and Technology Center and a Rocket Launch Center where visitors can take part in rocket launch simulations.

**Amami - Mysterious ocean scenery -**

The Amami islands are made up of the islands of Amami-Oshima, Kikai, Tokunoshima, Okinoerabu and Yoron. The islands are treasure troves of nature, with sub-tropical vegetation, including hibiscus and bougainvillea; the rare Amami black rabbit and coral-filled emerald green seas. The area is a sea resort paradise, offering excellent windsurfing, sea kayaking, scuba diving and other sporting activities, as well as thalassotherapy, a form of seawater therapy that makes use of the natural resources of Amami.

Aside from being a tourist destination steeped in mystique and possessing unique customs and culture, “Shimauta” or island folk songs that have been passed down the generations in Amami have also captured the hearts of many with their evolution into world music and are currently enjoying great popularity within Japan.

Near the Amami airport which serves as the gateway to and from the Amami islands, stands the Amami Park Tanaka Isson Memorial Art Museum. The park not only introduces the beautiful nature, diverse history and culture of the Amami islands, it also showcases through a permanent exhibit, the works of Tanaka Isson, the great Japanese painter who created a compilation featuring the natural scenery of the Amami islands. In addition, subtropical flora and fauna as well as canoeing activities can be enjoyed in the mangrove virgin forest near the park.
11. Regional Specialities

(1) Authentic Amami Oshima Pongee
Oshima pongee is made by hand in more than thirty steps, the intricate detail of which
stun the senses. The beauty of the dye and weave place pongee at the top of all silk
fabrics, and one of the most sought after materials for women's kimonos.
The mud dyeing method encompassing the use of the Techi Tree (yeddo hawthorn),
unique to Oshima pongee, has been in use since around the 7th Century when it was
developed from ancient methods, making it the oldest traditional cloth dyeing method in
use in Japan.

(2) Authentic Shochu
Authentic Shochu is a term used to designate single distillation shochu. Water and
shochu yeast are added to malt rice, which is then fermented before adding raw
ingredients such as sweet potato and brown sugar with water. The resulting fermented
mash is then distilled in order to extract the alcohol content from it.
A wealth of raw ingredients and superior quality water, not to mention robust yeast
plants, are the key to Kagoshima’s authentic shochu.
One characteristic of Kagoshima authentic shochu is its unique aroma. Enjoyed with
hot water, cold water, on the rocks, or straight depending on your preference, Kagoshima
authentic shochu is beloved by people for its refreshing taste and pleasantly mellow
intoxicating effect.

(3) Kawanabe Buddhist Sanctums
Kawanabe Town in Minami Kyushu City has had a close relationship with Buddhism
as seen in Buddhist images carved on stone walls, and the hidden Nenbutsu or Buddhist
invocation, since long ago.
The Buddhist sanctums made in this area are critically acclaimed for their splendor
and durability. The seven steps of woodwork, altar, engraving, metalwork, lacquering,
painting, and finishing touches, are done almost entirely by hand

(4) Satsuma Kiriko
Chinese overlaying colored glass techniques were fused with European glass cutting
methods to produce this delicate and graceful cut glass masterpiece.
Developed by the 28th lord of Satsuma, Shimazu Nariakira, the technique faded out
with his death. However, more than one hundred years later, the mysterious and beautiful
sparkle has been revived
(5) Pewter Ware

In 1655 a tin mine was discovered in the suburbs of Kagoshima City. As the value of tin was on par with those of gold and silver at the time, it was an important financial resource for the Satsuma clan.

As lifestyles changed after World War Two, demand waned, but its use has become popular again in a special finishing technique called pear-skin finish thanks to its soft luster and weighty feeling.

(6) Satsuma Ware

Refined and graceful White Satsuma, simple and warm Black Satsuma.

Satsuma ware have started to be made more than four hundred years ago when Shimazu Yoshihiro brought potters back with him from Korea.

There are kilns all over the prefecture, including Miyama, the original home of Satsuma ware, and Kagoshima, Ibusuki, Kajiki, and Kirishima.

(7) Liquor pot

In Kagoshima, the land of "Genuine Shochu", there are many styles of Satsuma pottery for Shochu such as the Shochu pot and Kurojoka (Shochu server) for direct heating, or the liquor bottle with the thin neck called Karakara. Among these pots, Sorakyu has an especially unique shape. When you drink from this pot, you must finish all of the Shochu before you can set the pot down due to its round bottom. Sorakyu was named after the toast, and is the combination of "Sora", meaning "here", and "kyu" meaning "drink up."

(8) Bamboo Products

Kagoshima, with the greatest area of bamboo forests in Japan, is closely bound to bamboo. Moso bamboo spread throughout the country from Kagoshima, and has been used here since ancient times for making everyday implements such as boxes, baskets, and fishing tools.

This tradition is kept alive in a number of locations around the prefecture where bamboo is still used to make boxes, flower pots, rice wine caskets, pot hangers, chopsticks, fences, screens, and so on.

(9) Satsuma Boxwood combs

In the middle of the Edo Period (1603~1868), when the Satsuma clan was engaged in the Kiso River embankment project, lower ranking samurai of the clan began making boxwood combs to supplement their incomes.
The popularity of these lovely combs can be seen in the lyrics of a contemporary song: "How I wish I were a boxwood comb, so I could meet many ladies". The final step in the production process is natural drying after soaking in camellia oil.

(10) **Kagoshima armor (Katchu)**

Kagoshima was the land of martialism and it was here that the production of armor and helmets once flourished until after the Meiji Restoration when production ceased. In Satsuma Sendai City however, there remains a company that manufactures traditional style armor with the intent of preserving this tradition.

Of the six major companies currently manufacturing traditional armor in Japan, the Sendai manufacturer is the leading company. In addition, most of the armor used on movie sets like "Kagemusha," and "Ran," or the TV series "One-eyed Dragon, Masamune," and "Takeda Shingen" are produced by this company. Additionally, their products are also used as ornaments for seasonal festivities and as housewarming gifts.

(11) **Cutlery**

The Japanese sword making technique of applying soft iron over steel is also used to produce sickles, kitchen knives, and scissors.

(12) **Tane-basami scissors**

In 1543, a Portuguese ship introduced firearms to Japan. Also on this ship was a Chinese scissors blacksmith, who introduced and taught the techniques of making Chinese scissors to sword smiths in Tanegashima. The blacksmith industry originally flourished in Tanegashima due to the rich natural iron content of the sand. At its peak, more than 100 craftsman were employed there, and their products were sold all over Japan. Tane-basami hand made scissors are sharp and practical, supported by the traditions and techniques which have improved over the years.

(13) **Yaku Cedar Products**

The natural cedars of Yakushima are called "Yaku Cedar" only when they reach at least 1,000 years of age. The warmth and abundant rainfall of the southern climate are perfect for raising trees, and give the Yaku cedar their fine, gorgeous grain.

Thanks to the abundant resin, the rich luster and pleasant fragrance last forever, and can be enjoyed in a large variety of products such as decorative cabinets, tables, tea saucers, and trays.
(14) Local toys

Here in Kagoshima, there are many toys that bring back the warmth of traditional hand-made goods to our modern times. One of the traditional local toys found at the Kagoshima Shrine in Kirishima City, the "Tai-guruma", is a pull along toy in the shape of a sea bream. This toy has its origins in the Umisachi-Yamasachi myth, in which Prince Yamasachi visited the palace of the Ocean God and removed a fishhook from the throat of a sea bream. Other popular toys include incense boxes and small drums.
12. Prefectural Symbols

(1) The Prefectural Emblem

The emblem, in the shape of a “K” for Kagoshima, represents the wind and the waves, Kagoshima's natural splendor and its renewed spirit. It also symbolizes the prefecture's vitality and its aims for the future. It was adopted in March 1994.

(2) The Prefectural Trees

The camphor tree, or kusu no ki, is found almost everywhere in the prefecture, due to the mild climate of the region. The camphor is a tall evergreen tree with fragrant leaves. The largest camphor in Japan is the giant 1,500-year-old tree in Kamo Town. It stands 30 meters tall and the circumference of its trunk is 24 meters. The camphor tree was adopted as the prefectural tree in November 1970.
The coral tree, or kaikozu, was named the prefectural flowering tree in 1966. This 5 meter tall deciduous tree is covered in 4-5 centimeter deep red flowers from summer to autumn. The red flowers contrast vividly with the green leaves, giving a truly tropical feeling.

(3) The Prefectural Flower
This azalea is native to Kyushu and is found mainly in the Kirishima mountain range, from where it gets its name, the miyama-kirishima. They bloom in early summer, decking the mountains in reds, whites and purples. It was chosen as the prefectural flower in 1954.
(4) The Prefectural Bird

The Lidth's Jay, or rurikakesu, was designated as the prefectural bird in 1965. The jay is beautifully colored with a chestnut body, lapis lazuli head, wings and tail and a white bill. This rare bird is only found in Amami-Oshima and has been a protected species since 1921.