

Industry and Employment in Tokyo

A Graphic Overview

2019



Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs
Tokyo Metropolitan Government



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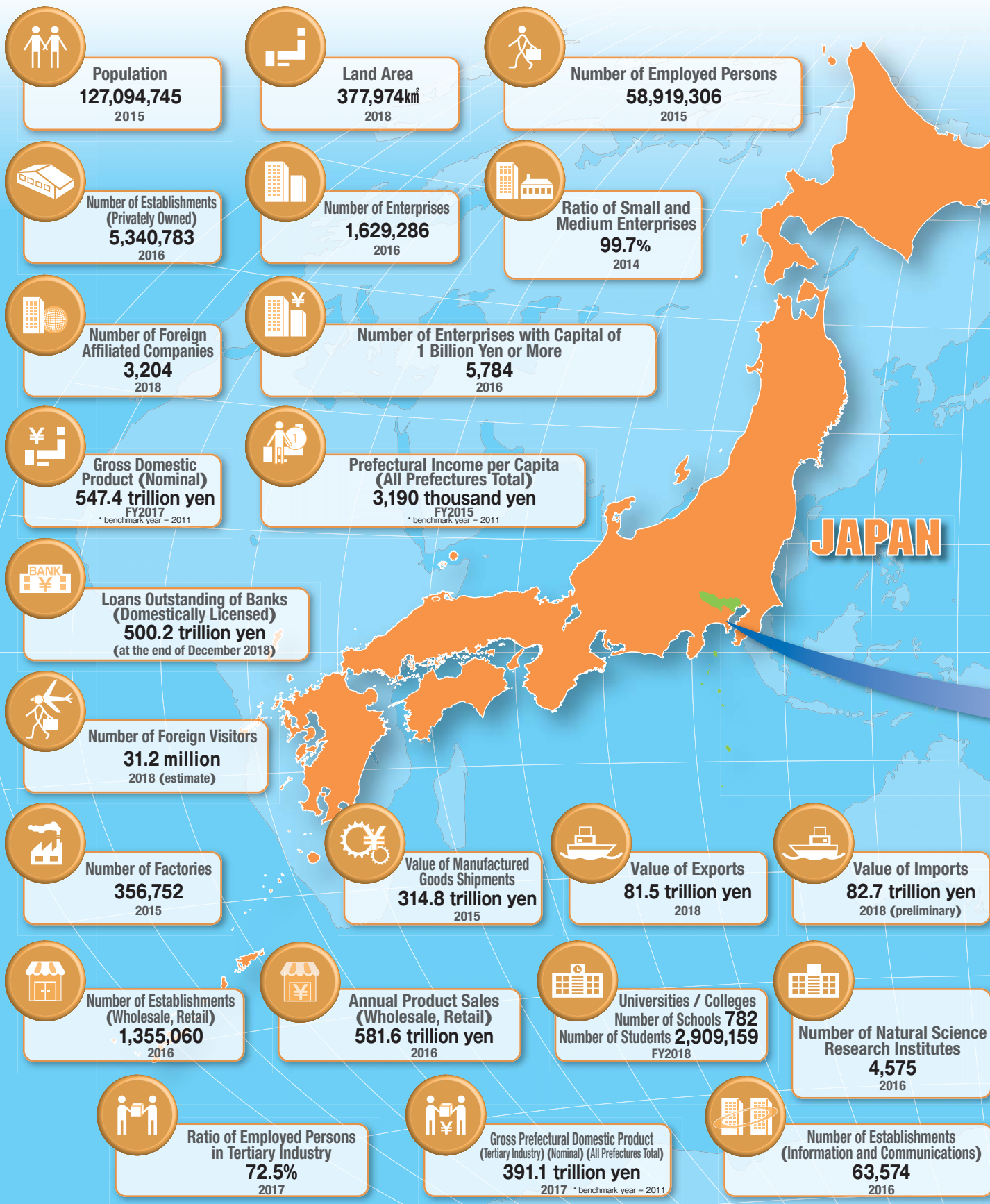
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- Notes for Using This Booklet -

- As for the sources used in this booklet, the names of organizations at the time of release of the sources are indicated.
- In principle, industrial categories in this booklet are according to the Japan Standard Industrial Classification (Rev. 13, October 2013). "Industry major groups" and "Industry groups", etc. indicate the classifications based on this Industrial Classification. Furthermore, individual graphic charts are based on the classifications of the sources.
- The data utilizing "Establishment and Enterprise Census" and "Economic Census" is basically for privately owned establishments unless otherwise noted. In case establishments owned by national and local governments are included, a note to that effect is added.
- Mainly in "Industry in Tokyo", number of establishments and persons engaged and their changes by industry are indicated by utilizing "Establishment and Enterprise Census" (conducted until 2006) and "Economic Census" (conducted since 2009). "Economic Census" employs survey techniques that differ from those used in the previously conducted "Establishment and Enterprise Census" in the following respects. Therefore, some considerations would be required, when comparing "Economic Census" with "Establishment and Enterprise of Census".
 - The use of administrative records such as commercial registration, etc.
 - In head offices, etc. of establishments such as companies (excluding foreign companies), corporations other than companies and individual proprietorships, a method in which a business owner of the head office, etc. reports the data of all other branch offices relating to the head office, has been introduced.
- Regarding accounting process for annual sales amount of products, values including consumption tax are listed in principle. However, as handling of consumption tax differs from year to year, please be cautioned when you use them in time series.
- In the "Labour Force Survey", since the population which is the basis for calculation has been changed every 5 years, there has been a fluctuation resulting from such changes. Therefore, please be cautioned when you use it in time series.
- Depending on the source, in some cases the numerical breakdown and the total may not be consistent due to the factors such as fraction processing.
- In this booklet, the data as of the end of February 2019 is mainly used.



Tokyo is the Hub of Japan's Economic Activity



[Source] • MIC "Population Census"
 • Geographical Survey Institute "Land Survey of Prefectures, Shi, Ku, Machi and Mura"
 • MIC / METI "2016 Economic Census for Business Activity"
 • Small and Medium Enterprise Agency "White Paper on Small and Medium Enterprises in Japan"
 • MIC "Economic Census for Business Frame" reorganized by TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs

• Toyo Keizai, Inc. "Foreign Affiliated Companies in Japan: A Comprehensive Directory"
 • CAO "Annual Report on National Accounts"
 • MIC / METI "Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts of Tokyo"
 • CAO "Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts"
 • BOJ "Deposits and Loans Market"

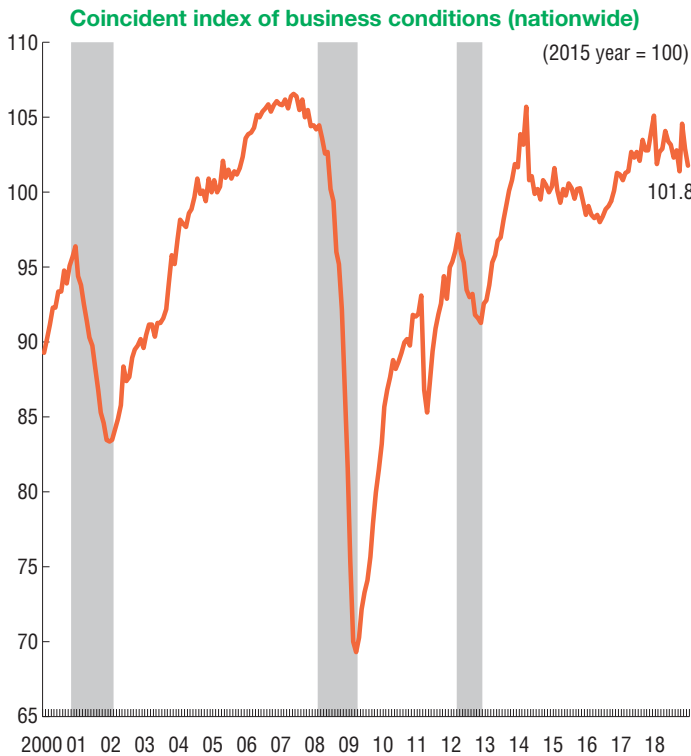


Note: Percentage in parentheses represents the proportion to the national total. Number of factories means the number of establishments in manufacturing industry where manufacturing activities are actually conducted. Gross Domestic Product / Gross Prefectural Domestic Product in Tokyo, Prefectural Income per Capita / Prefectural Income per Capita for Tokyo, and Gross Prefectural Domestic Product (Tertiary Industry) are based on published values as of February 1, 2019.

- [Source]
- JNTO materials
 - TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs research
 - MIC / METI "2016 Economic Census for Business Activity: Tabulation of individual industries (Manufacturing Industry)"
 - TMG "Manufacturing Industry in Tokyo"
 - MOF "Trade Statistics of Japan", Tokyo Customs materials
 - MIC "Employment Status Survey"
 - MIC / METI "Economic Census for Business Activity: Tabulation of individual industries (Wholesale and Retail Trade Industry)"
 - MEXT "School Basic Survey"

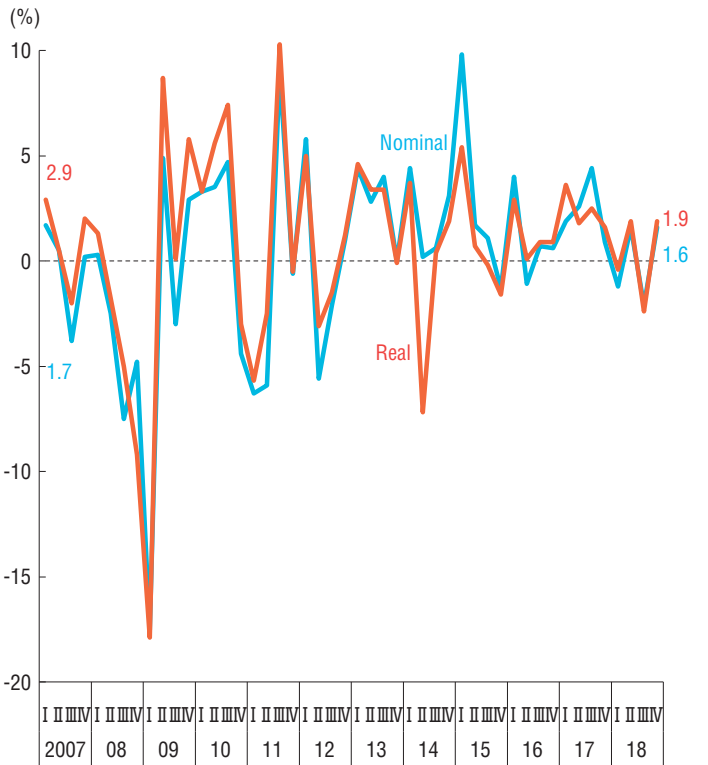
Economy of Japan and Tokyo During 2018 as Seen Through Data

1 Assessment of Coincident Index of Business Conditions Has Been "Weakening" Since September 2018



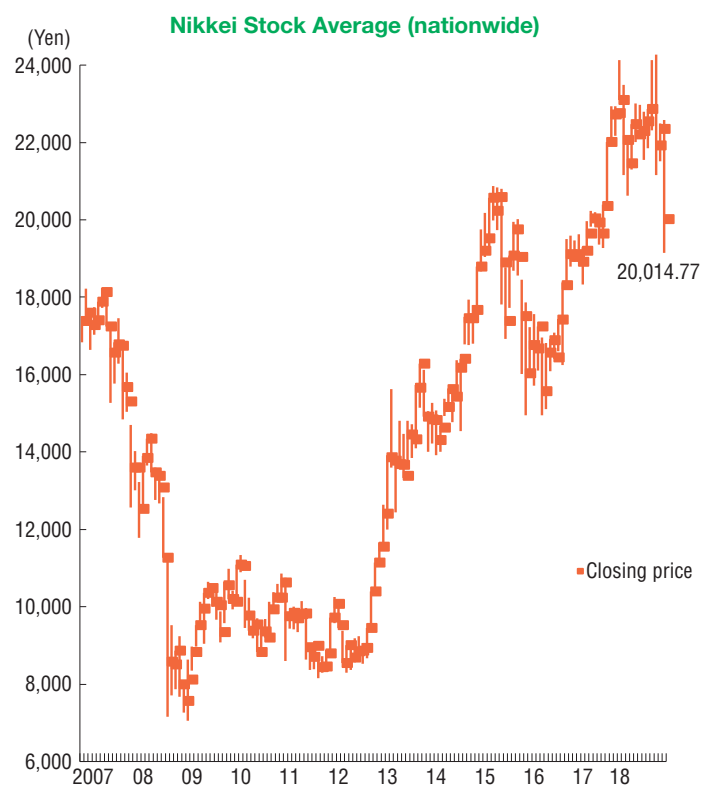
Note: CI, Coincident index. The shadow areas indicate recessions. Figures were December 2018 revision of the preliminary release.
Source: CAO "Indexes of Business Conditions"

2 Real GDP Growth Rate Recovered in Fourth Quarter



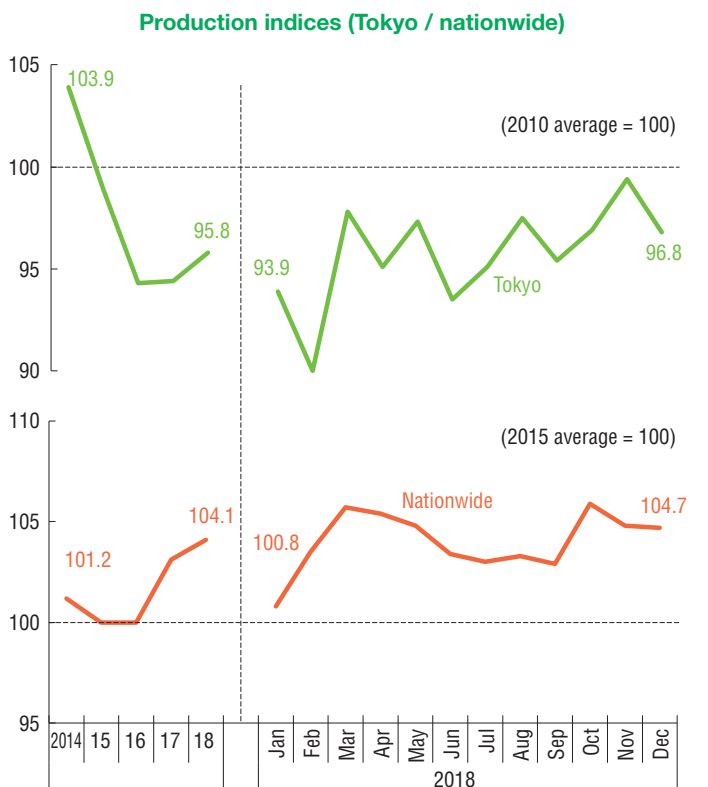
Note: Figures for Oct. - Dec. 2018 (the 2nd preliminary). Figures are seasonally adjusted annual rates. Changes from the previous quarter.
Source: CAO "SNA (National Accounts of Japan)"

3 Closing Price of Nikkei Stock Average at End of Year Decreased from Previous Year for the First Time in 7 Years



Note: Figures from Jan. 2007 to Dec. 2018 are listed. Daily closing price basis.
Source: Nikkei Stock Average © Nikkei, Inc.

4 Production Indices Has Risen for Two Consecutive Years in Tokyo



Note: Monthly figures are seasonally adjusted. Figures for Tokyo in 2018 and December are preliminary.
Source: TMG "Indices of Industrial Production", METI "Indices of Industrial Production"

5 Trade Deficit Was Reported for the First Time in Three Years

Value of exports and imports (nationwide)

(Percentage change from the previous year / from the same month in the preceding year)

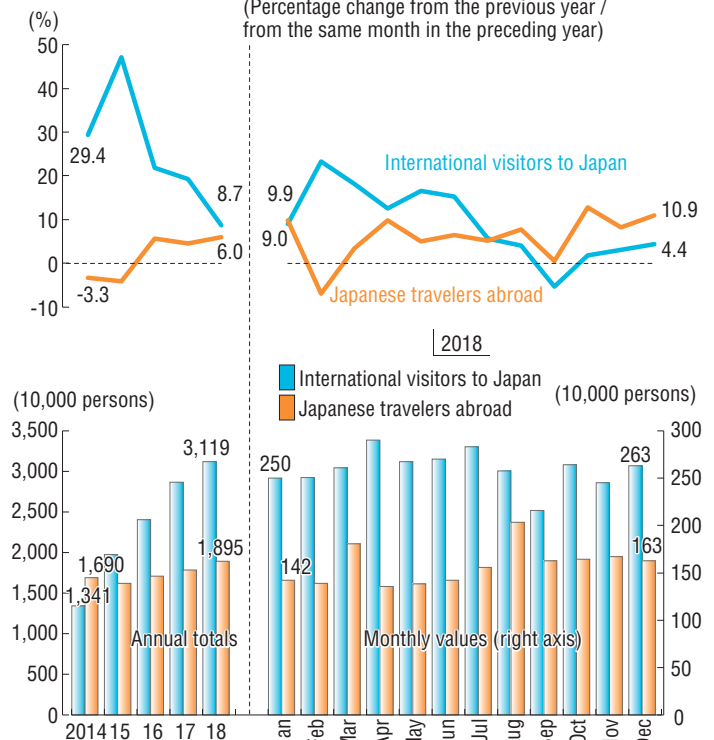


Note: Values of imports for 2018 and December are preliminary.
Source: MOF "Trade Statistics of Japan"

6 Number of International Visitors to Japan Exceeded 30 Million

Numbers of international visitors to Japan and Japanese travelers abroad (nationwide)

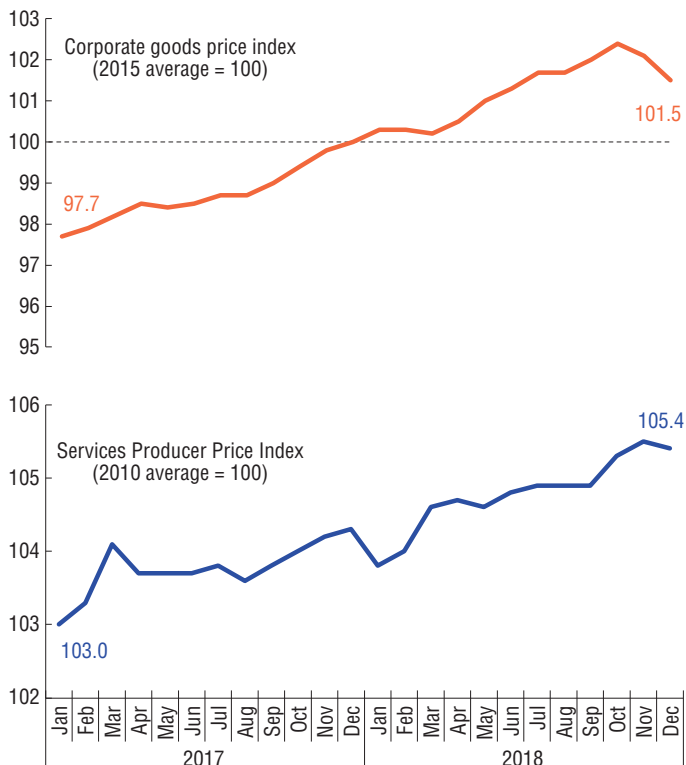
(Percentage change from the previous year / from the same month in the preceding year)



Note: Figures of international visitors to Japan for 2018 and December are estimates.
Source: JNTO materials

7 Both Corporate Goods Price Index and Services Producer Price Index are on the Rise

Corporate goods price index and services producer price index (nationwide)

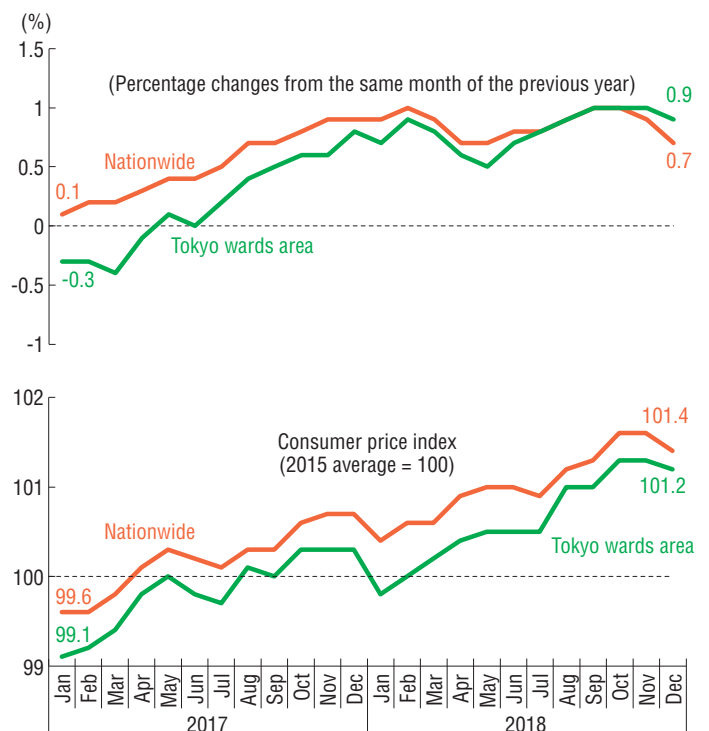


Source: BOJ "Corporate Goods Price Index", "Services Producer Price Index"

8 Consumer Price Index (Compared with Same Month of the Previous Year) Have Been Showing Positive throughout the Year

Consumer price index

(Percentage changes from the same month of the previous year)

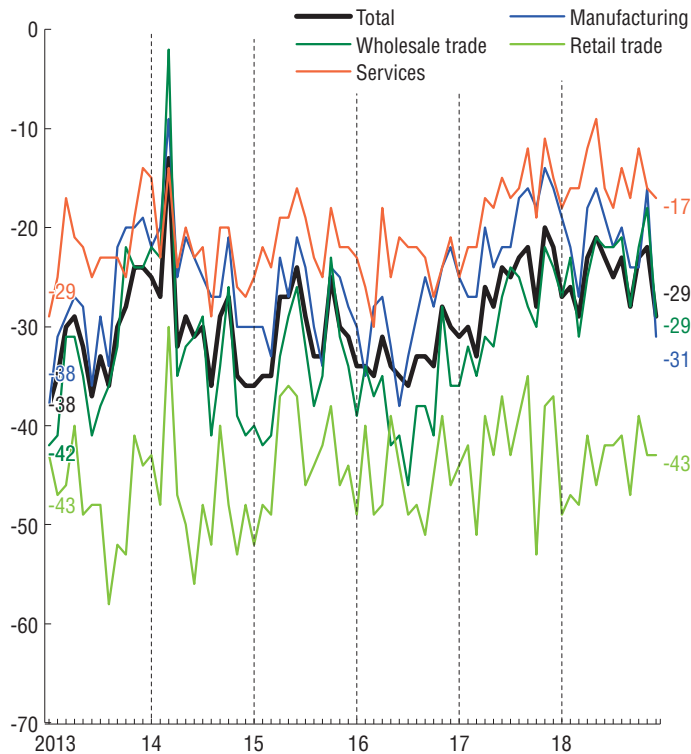


Note: All items, less fresh food.
Source: MIC "Consumer Price Index"

Business and Employment Environments of Japan and Tokyo During 2018 as Seen Through Data

1 Business Conditions Among SMEs Have been Alternating between Growth and Decline

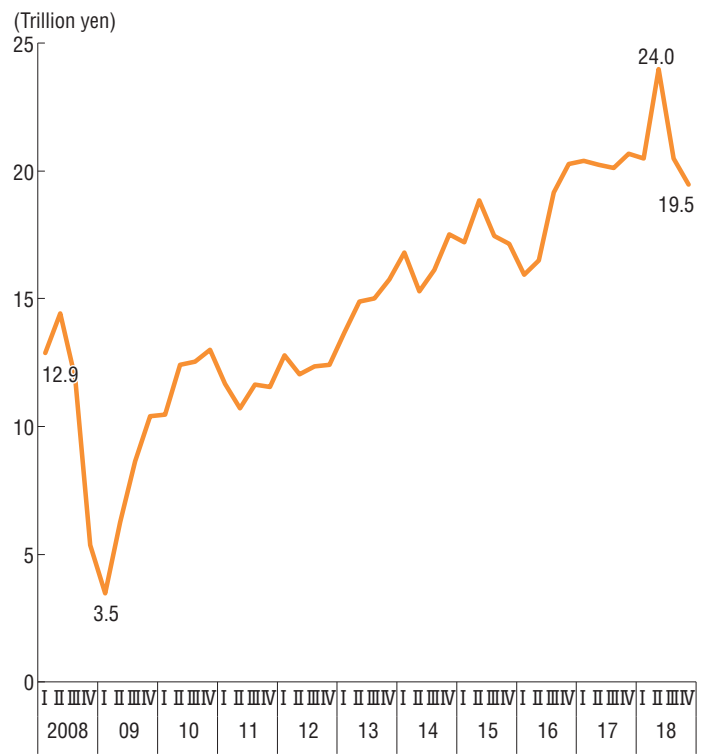
Business conditions DI for SMEs by industry (Tokyo)



Note: DI = (Percentage of companies who answered "favorable") - (Percentage of companies who answered "unfavorable").
Source: TMG "Business Conditions of Small and Medium Enterprises in Tokyo"

2 Ordinary Profit of Enterprises Reached Record High in Second Quarter

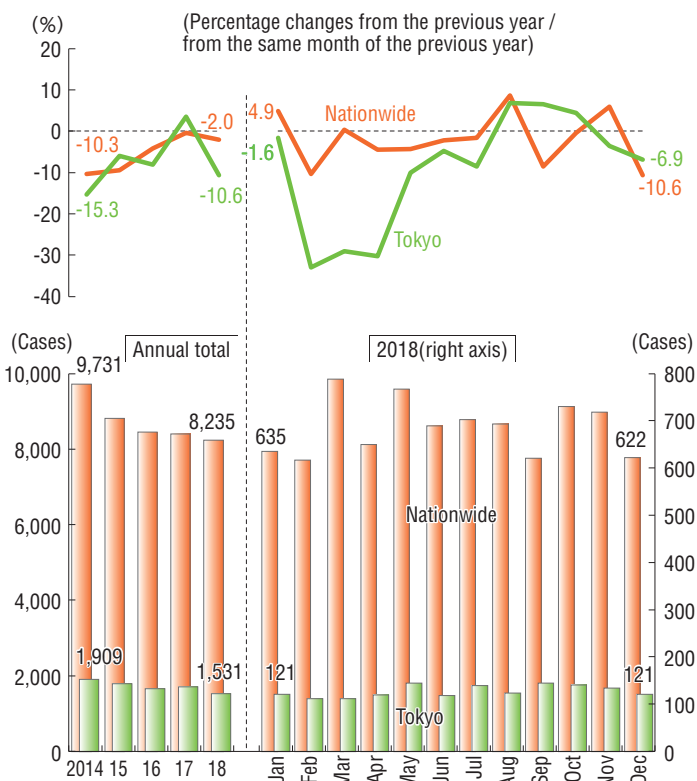
Ordinary profit of enterprises (nationwide)



Note: Enterprises with capital of 10 million yen or more. Seasonally adjusted values. This survey was intended for all industries except finance and insurance.
Source: MOF "Financial Statements Statistics of Corporations by industry"

3 Number of Corporate Bankruptcies Fell below Previous-year Level for the First Time in Two Years

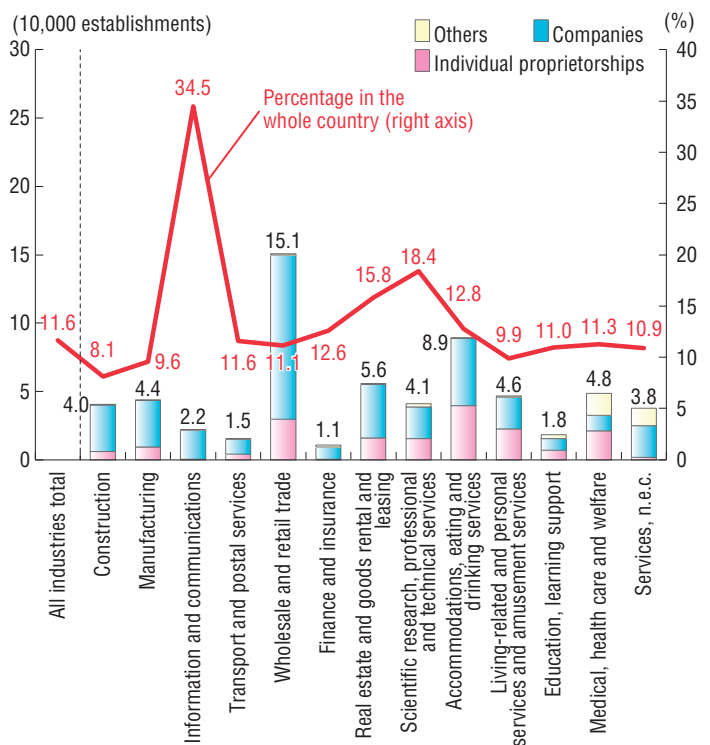
Number of corporate bankruptcies



Note: Bankrupt companies with liabilities of 10 million yen or more.
Source: TMG / Tokyo Shoko Research, Ltd. materials

4 Over 30% of Establishments of Information and Communications are Concentrated in Tokyo

Number of establishments and percentage in the whole country by industry (Tokyo, 2016)

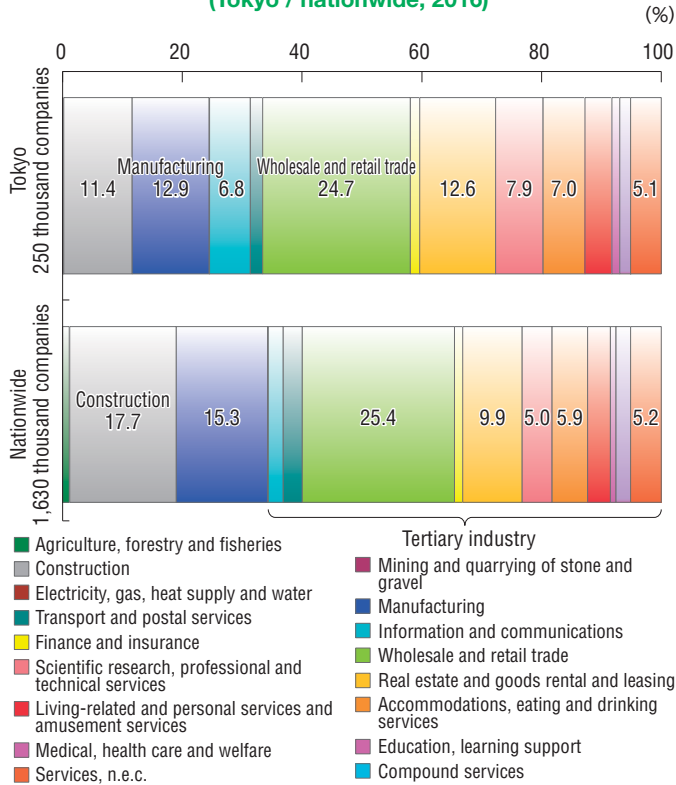


Note: Industrial divisions with establishments of 10,000 or more are listed.
Source: MIC / METI "2016 Economic Census for Business Frame"

Employment Environment of Japan and Tokyo During 2018 as Seen Through Data

5 Percentage of Number of Companies in Tertiary Industry is High Compared with Whole Country

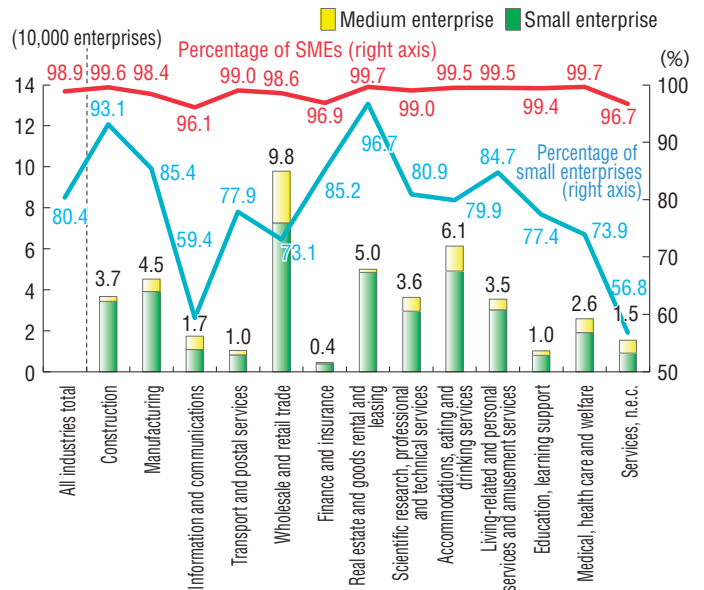
Composition ratio of number of companies by industry (Tokyo / nationwide, 2016) (%)



Source: MIC / METI "2016 Economic Census for Business Activity"

6 Number of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Accounts for 98.9% of All Enterprises

Number and percentage of SMEs by industry and by enterprise size (Tokyo, 2014)



Note: Industrial divisions with small and medium enterprises of 1,000 or more are listed. SMEs and small enterprises are defined in accordance with the definitions in the Small and Medium-size Enterprise Basic Act. Establishments unable to classify to whether the business establishments of SMEs or large enterprises because either industrial classifications, number of regular employees or capital size is unknown are excluded. The number of medium enterprises is the number obtained by deducting the number of small enterprises from the number of SMEs. The percentage of SMEs = number of SMEs / number of all enterprises × 100.

Source: MIC "Economic Census for Business Frame" reorganized by TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs

7 Unemployment Rate Continues to Improve

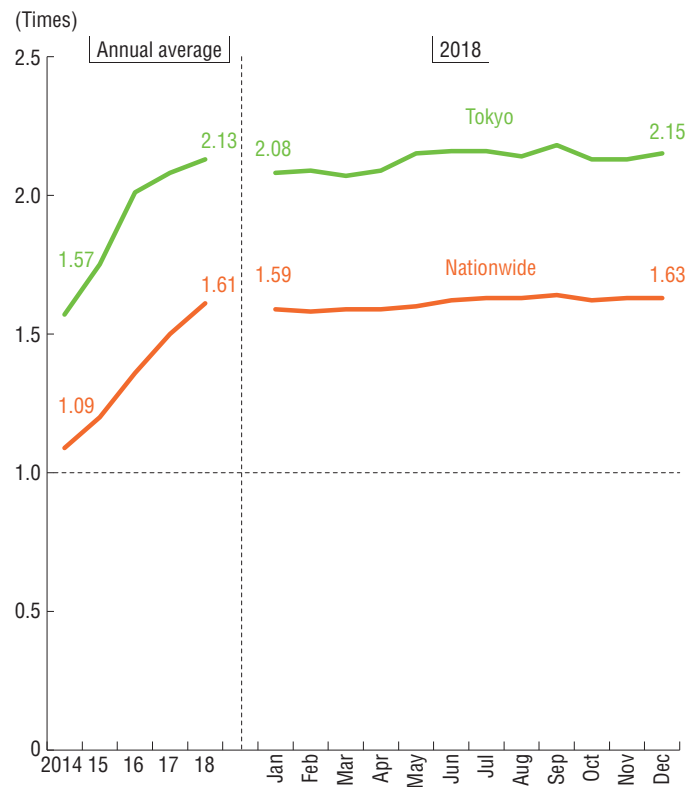
Unemployment rate (Tokyo / nationwide)



Source: TMG / MIC "Labour Force Survey"

8 Active Job Openings-to-Applicants Ratio Continues to Rise

Active job openings-to-applicants ratio (Tokyo / nationwide)

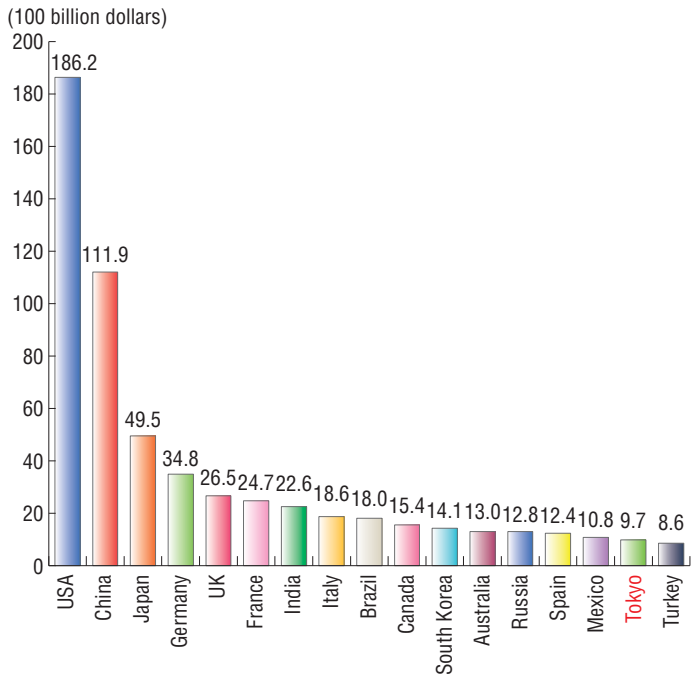


Note: Monthly figures are seasonally adjusted. Source: MHLW "Report on Employment Service"

Major Economic Trends in Tokyo in 2018

1 Tokyo's Economy is Comparable to a Country's Economy

Gross domestic product (nominal) by country (worldwide, 2016)

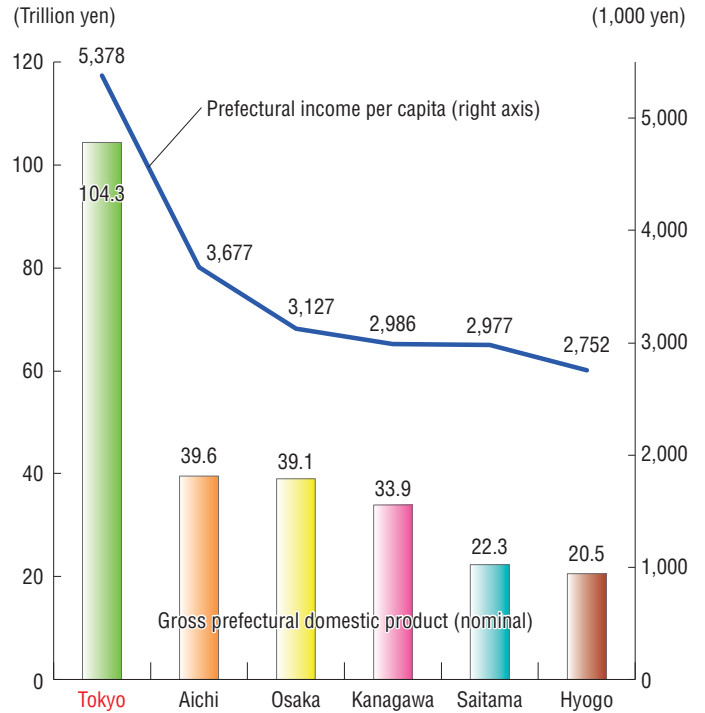


Note: The above comparison is made for 2016 (calendar year), except Tokyo (from April 1st, 2016 to March 31st, 2017) and Australia (from July 1st, 2016 to June 30th, 2017). The gross prefectural product in Tokyo is converted to US dollars by using the exchange rate (1 US dollar = 108.37 yen) calculated from the Annual Report on National Accounts for FY2016 (CAO ESRI).

Source: TMG "Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts of Tokyo"

2 Gross Prefectural Domestic Product in Tokyo is the Largest in All Prefectures

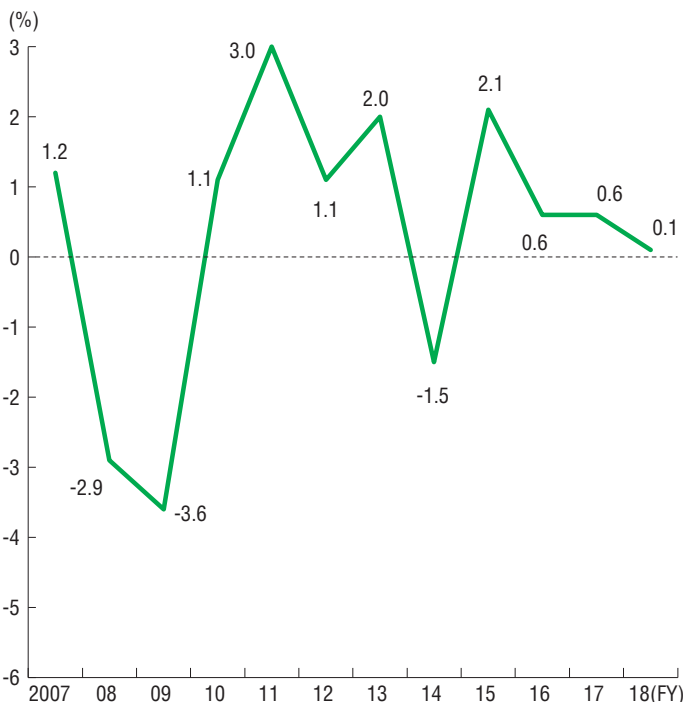
Gross prefectural domestic product (nominal), prefectural income per capita by prefecture (nationwide, FY2015)



Note: Top 6 prefectures by gross prefectural domestic product. Source: CAO "Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts"

3 Growth Rate of Gross Prefectural Domestic Product in Tokyo Has a Tendency to Decline

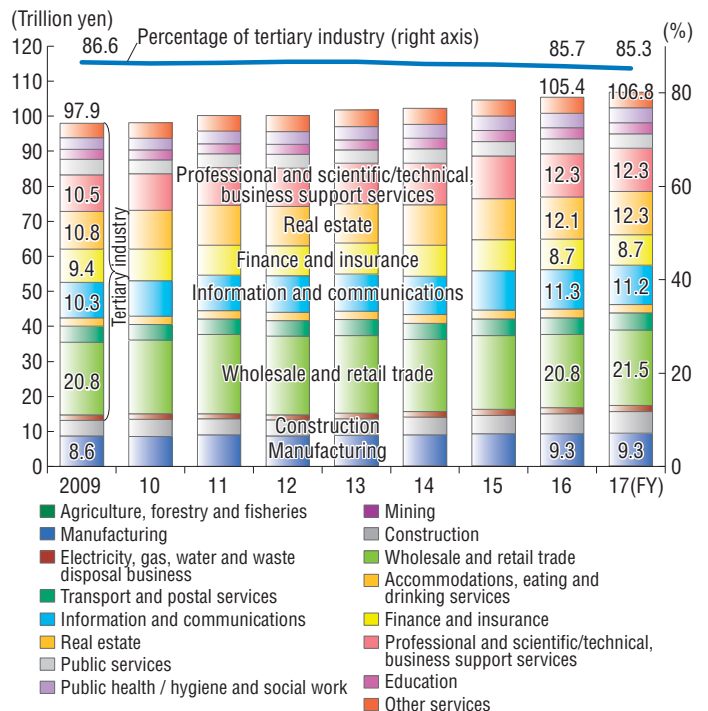
Gross prefectural domestic product in Tokyo year-on-year growth rate (Real, Chain-linked method) (Tokyo)



Note: Figures for FY2017 are preliminary and figures for FY2018 are estimates. Base year = calendar year 2011. Chained at prices in calendar year 2011. Source: TMG "Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts of Tokyo", "Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts of Tokyo, preliminary and estimated"

4 Tertiary Industry Accounts for About 90% of Gross Prefectural Domestic Product in Tokyo

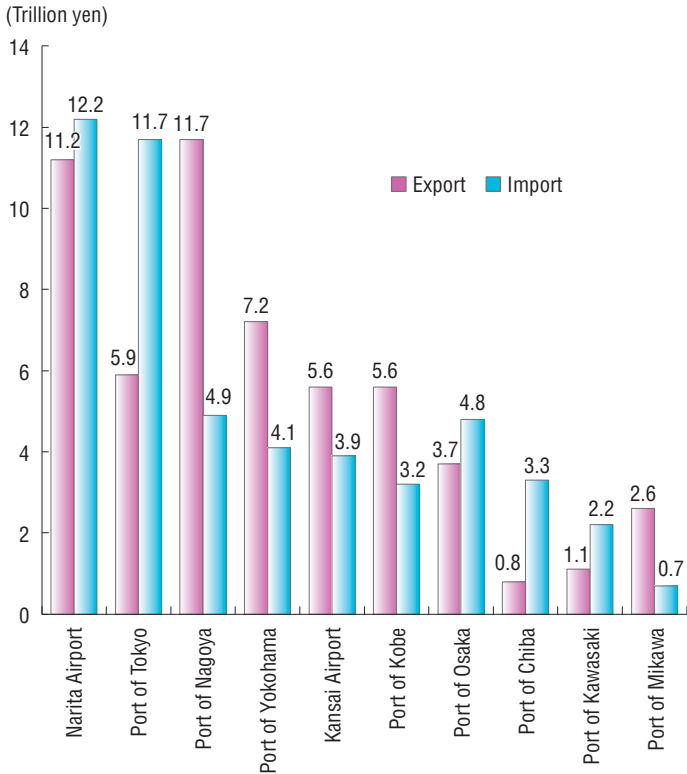
Gross prefectural domestic product (nominal) by economic activity and percentage of the tertiary industry (Tokyo)



Note: Taxes and duties on imports, and deduction of consumption taxes for gross capital formation are excluded. Figures for FY2017 are preliminary. Source: TMG "Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts of Tokyo", "Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts of Tokyo, preliminary and estimated"

5 Total Value of Exports and Imports at Port of Tokyo is the Second Largest in Japan

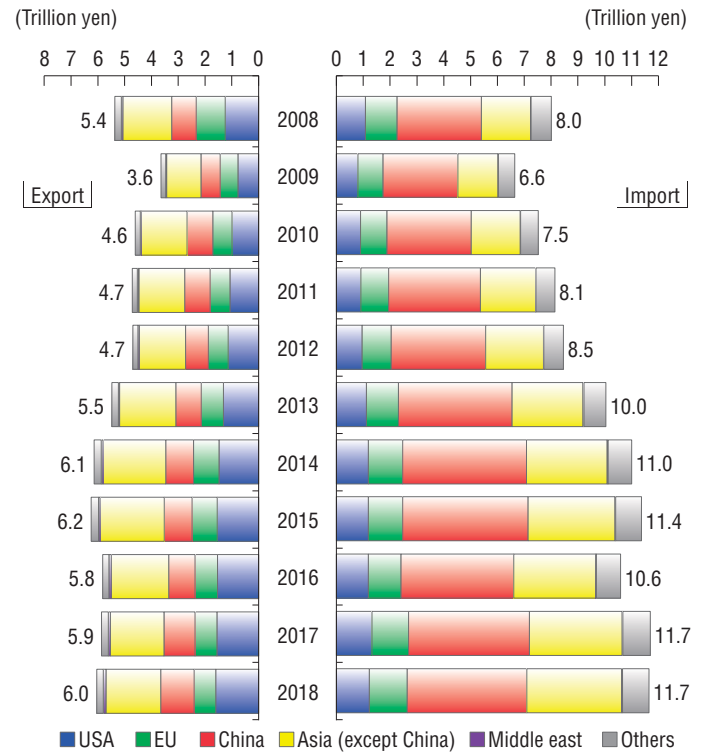
Value of exports and imports by port (nationwide, 2017)



Note: Top 10 ports by total value of exports and imports are listed.
Source: MOF "Trade Statistics of Japan"

6 Value of Exports at Port of Tokyo Has Increased for Two Consecutive Years

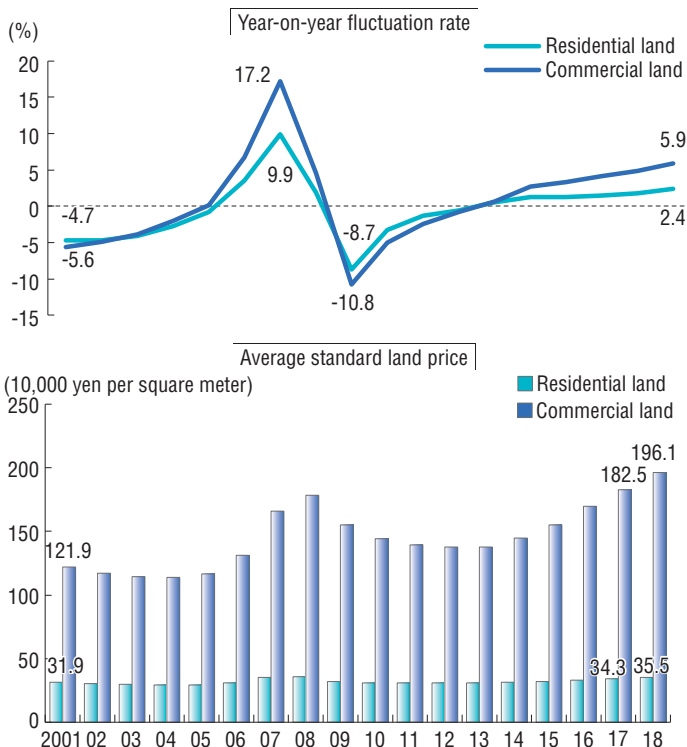
Value of exports and imports by country and area (Port of Tokyo)



Note: Figures for 2018 are preliminary. Hong Kong and Macao are not included in China.
Source: MOF "Trade Statistics of Japan", Tokyo Customs materials

7 Land Prices Have Increased for Six Consecutive Years

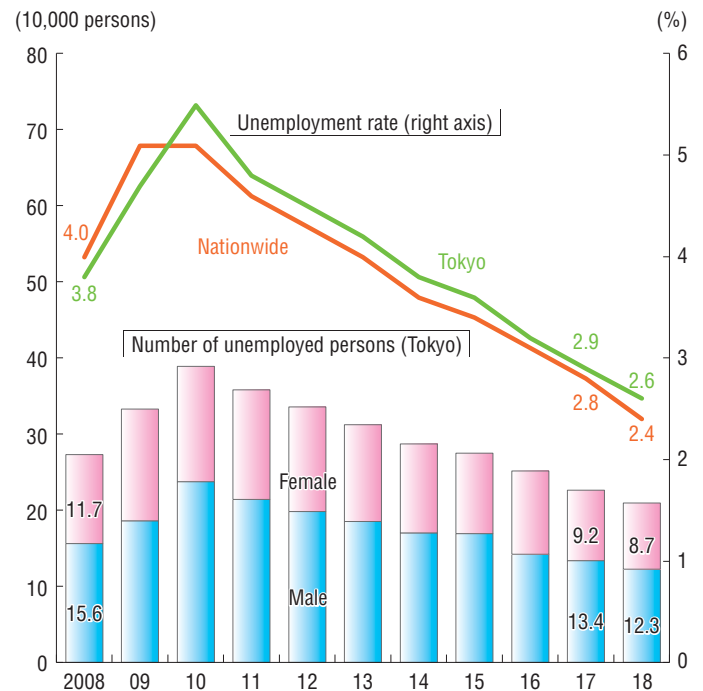
Year-on-year fluctuation rate and average standard land price by use (Tokyo)



Note: As of July 1 every year
Source: TMG materials

8 Unemployment Rate Has Improved for 8 Consecutive Years

Number of unemployed persons by gender and unemployment rate

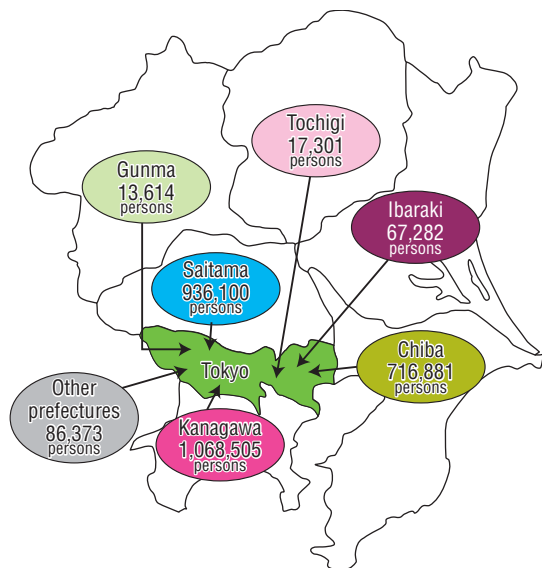


Note: Annual averages. Nationwide unemployment rate for 2011 is the complementary-estimated figure. Figures of Tokyo for 2011 and 2016 are retroactively calculated by the Statistic Bureau of Japan considering the variations associated with the revision of the benchmark population.
Source: MIC, TMG "Labour Force Survey"

Population and Demographic Aging

1 Tokyo is Receiving a Large Number of Commuters from Neighboring Prefectures

Daytime population of Tokyo (population due to sites for work and study located in Tokyo) (Tokyo, 2015)

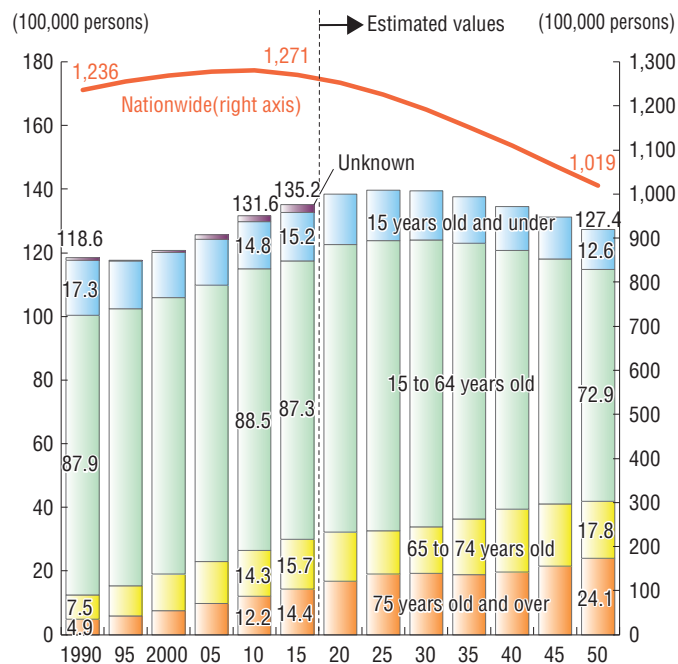


Daytime population of Tokyo	15.9 million persons
Permanent population of Tokyo	13.5 million persons
Daytime population ratio of Tokyo	117.8
Inflow population to Tokyo	2.9 million persons
Outflow population from Tokyo	0.5 million persons

Note: Daytime population = "permanent population" - "outflow population" + "inflow population"
 Source: TMG "Daytime Population of Tokyo"

2 Acceleration of Demographic Aging Advances and Demographic Structure Drastically Changes

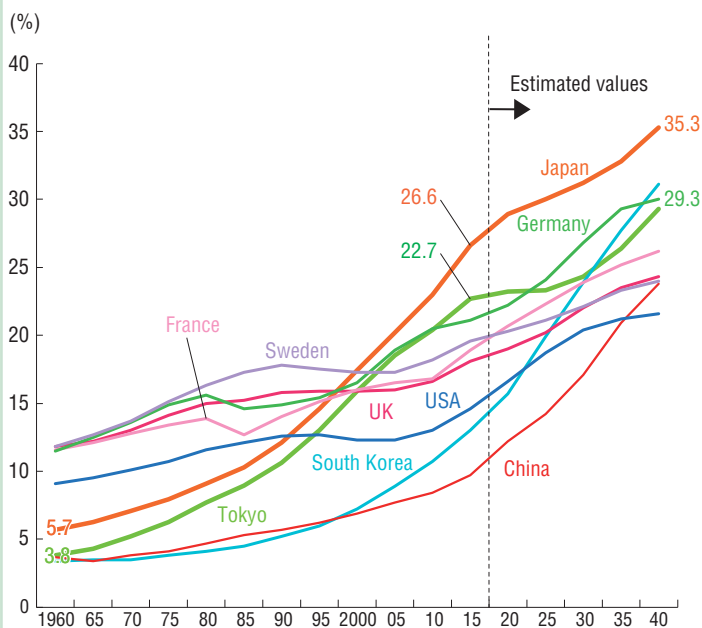
Population and estimated future population by age (Tokyo / nationwide)



Note: Figures in 2015 and before are actual based on "Population Census". Figures for nationwide in 2020 and after are estimates by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research. Figure for Tokyo in 2020 and after are estimates by TMG Office of the Governor for Policy Planning.
 Source: MIC "Population Census", TMG "Action Plan for 2020", National Institute of Population and Social Security Research "Estimated Future Population in Japan"

3 Compared with Other Countries in the World, Population Aging Rate is High

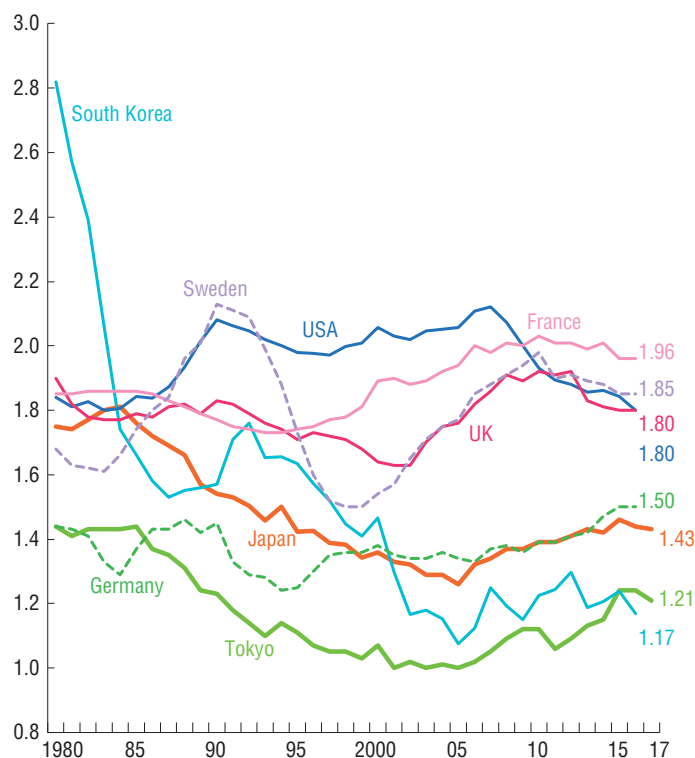
Population aging rate by country and area (Tokyo / worldwide)



Note: Population aging rate is the percentage of the population aged 65 and over in the total population. Figures for Japan and Tokyo in 2015 and before are actual values based on the "Population Census". Figures for Tokyo in 2020 and after are estimates by the TMG Office of the Governor for Policy Planning. Figures for nationwide in 2020 and after are estimates by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research. All figures of the other countries are estimates.
 Source: MIC "Population Census", National Institute of Population and Social Security Research "Estimated Future Population in Japan", TMG "Action Plan for 2020", UN "World Population Prospects"

4 Total Fertility Rate is Lower Than Figures for Nationwide

Total fertility rate (Tokyo / worldwide)

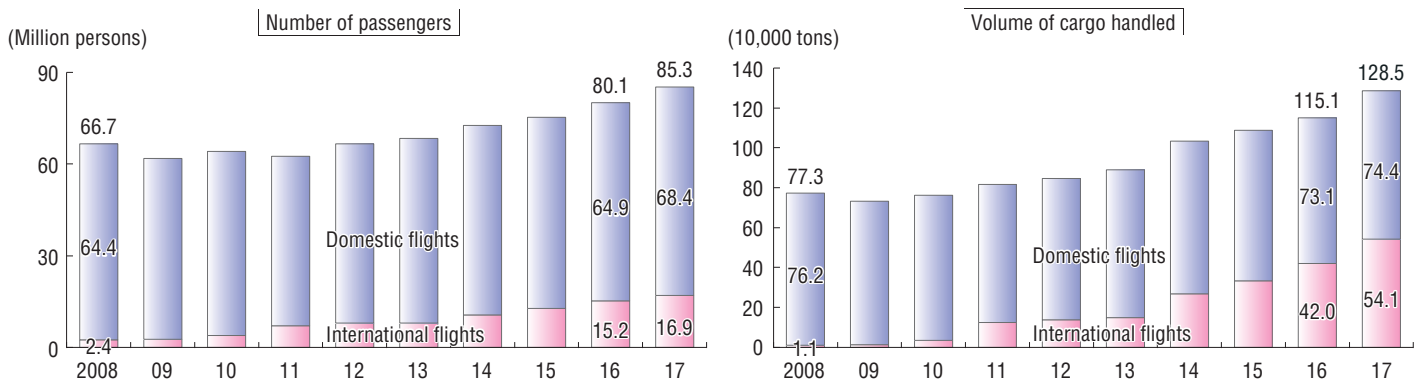


Note: Figures for Tokyo and Japan until 2017 and figures for other countries until 2016 are shown.
 Source: TMG, MHLW "Vital Statistics", World Bank

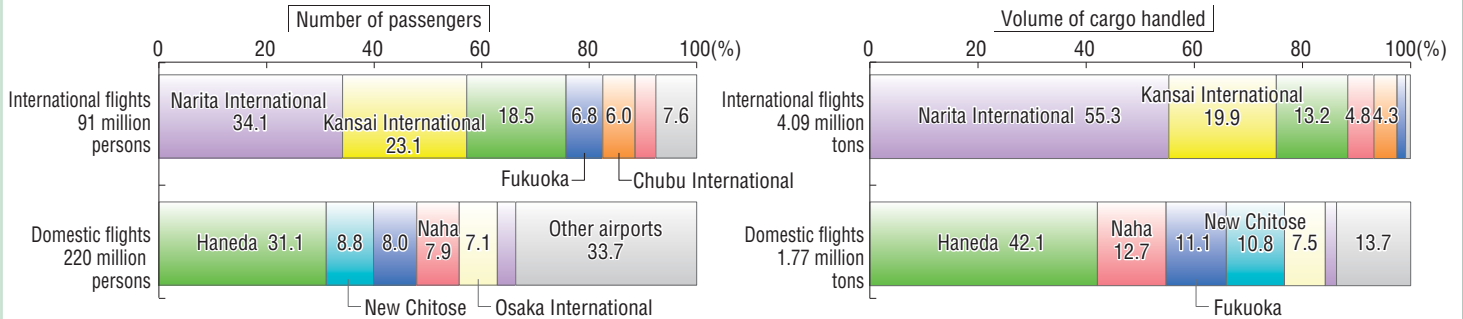
Globalization

1 At Haneda Airport, Number of International Flight Passengers and Volume of Air Cargo Handled are Increasing Every Year

Number of passengers and volume of cargo handled (Haneda Airport)



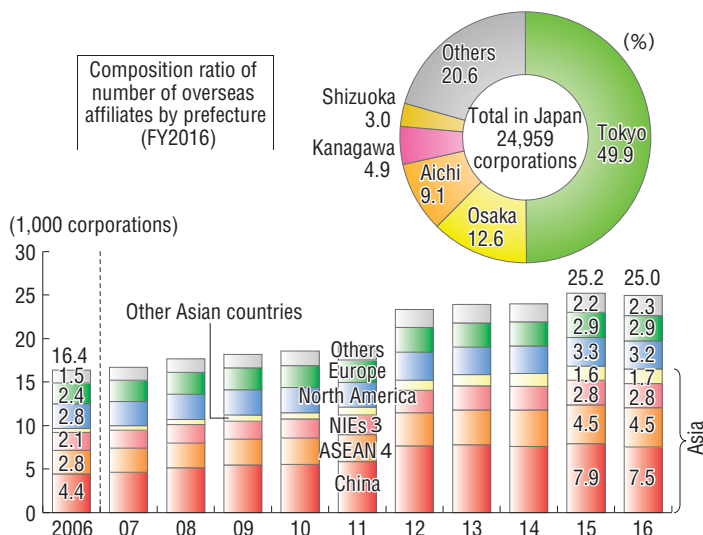
Composition ratio of number of passengers and volume of cargo handled by airport (worldwide, 2017)



Note: As for composition ratio, top 6 airports are listed.
Source: MLIT materials

2 Corporations in Tokyo are Actively Expanding Overseas

Number of overseas affiliates by located region (nationwide)

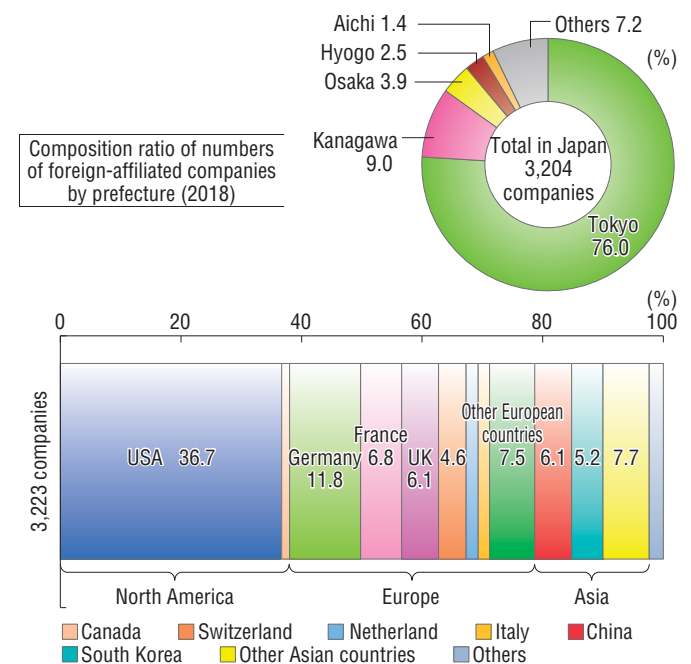


Note: Survey targeting at corporations which have overseas affiliated corporations (excluding financial and insurance industry or real estate industry) as of the end of each fiscal year. ASEAN4: Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines. NIEs3: Singapore, Taiwan, South Korea. "Overseas affiliate" is the collective term of an overseas subsidiary (a foreign company with at least 10% investment from the Japanese corporations) and an overseas sub-subsidiary (a foreign company with over 50% investment from overseas subsidiaries with over 50% investment from the Japanese corporations). Because they have been surveyed and aggregated based on the new classification since FY2007, some considerations would be required when comparing over time. As for number of companies by prefecture, top 5 prefectures are listed.

Source: METI "Basic Survey on Overseas Business Activities", Prepared by TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs based on RESAS (Original data: Reorganizing and processing METI "Basic Survey on Overseas Business Activities")

3 Tokyo Attracts Many Foreign-Affiliated Companies

Composition ratio of numbers of foreign-affiliated companies by nationality of its parent company (nationwide)



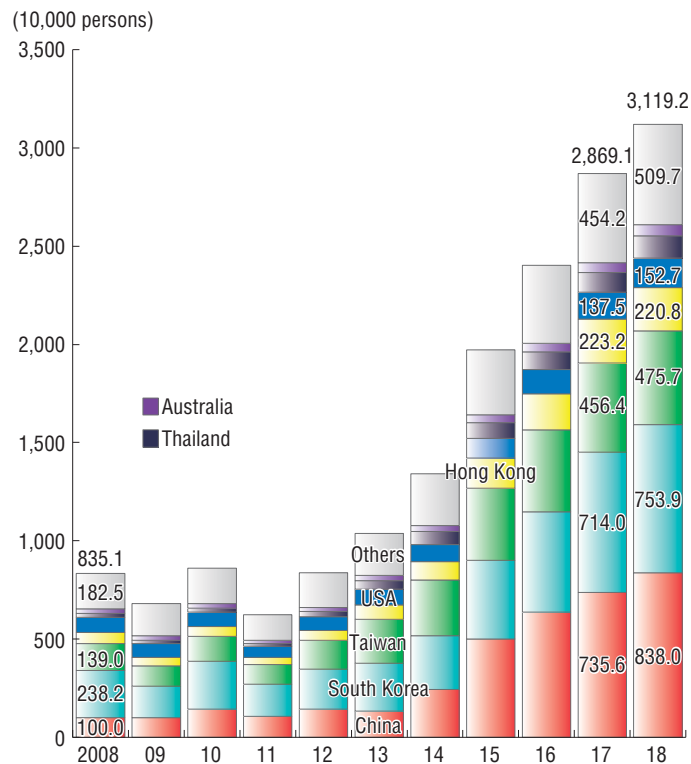
Note: Figures as of March. As for number of foreign-affiliated companies by prefecture, top 5 prefectures are listed. As for number of foreign-affiliated companies by nationality of its parent company, in case a company has multiple parent companies, they are counted in duplicate.

Source: Toyo Keizai Inc. "Foreign affiliated companies in Japan, a comprehensive directory"

Tourism

1 Number of Foreign Visitors to Japan is Drastically Increasing from Asian Countries

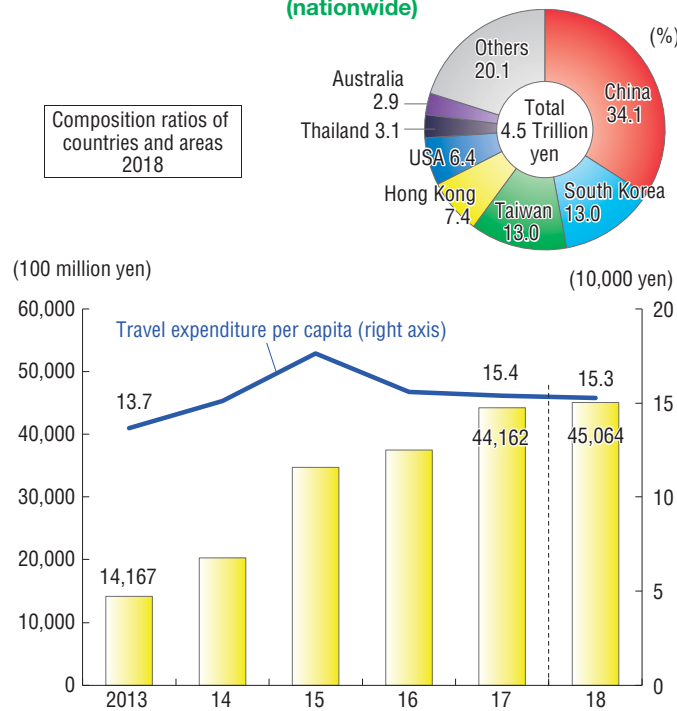
Number of foreign visitors to Japan by nationality (nationwide)



Note: Top 7 nationalities in 2018 are listed. Figures for 2018 are estimates.
Source: JNTO materials

2 Total Amount of Consumption by Foreign Travelers in Japan is About 4.5 Trillion Yen. Travel Expenditure Per Capita is About 153,000 Yen.

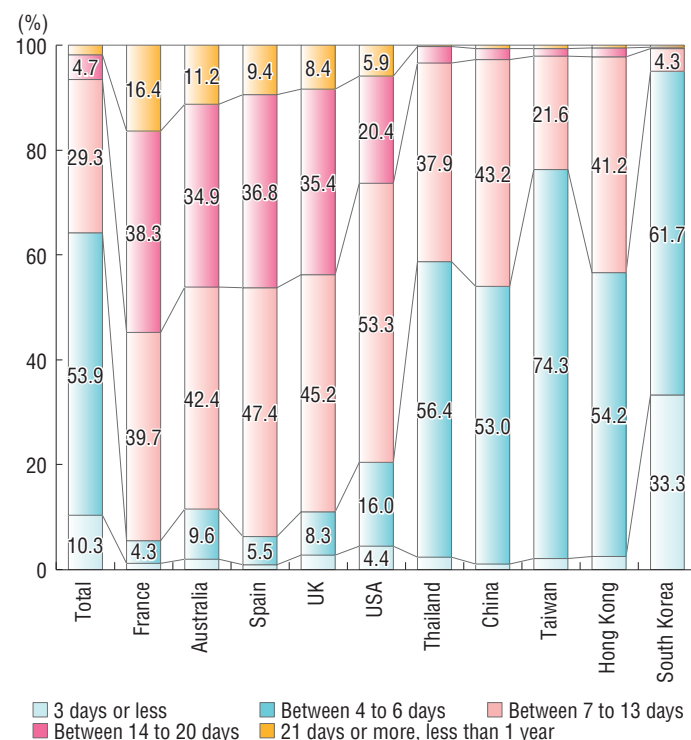
Trends in travel spending per foreign traveler in Japan (nationwide)



Note: Cruise passengers were included from 2018. Travel expenditure per foreign visitor to Japan includes expenses within package tours. As for composition ratios, top 7 countries and areas are listed. Figures for 2018 are preliminary.
Source: JNTO "Consumption Trend Survey for Foreigners Visiting Japan"

3 Length of Stay Differs Depending on Country and Area

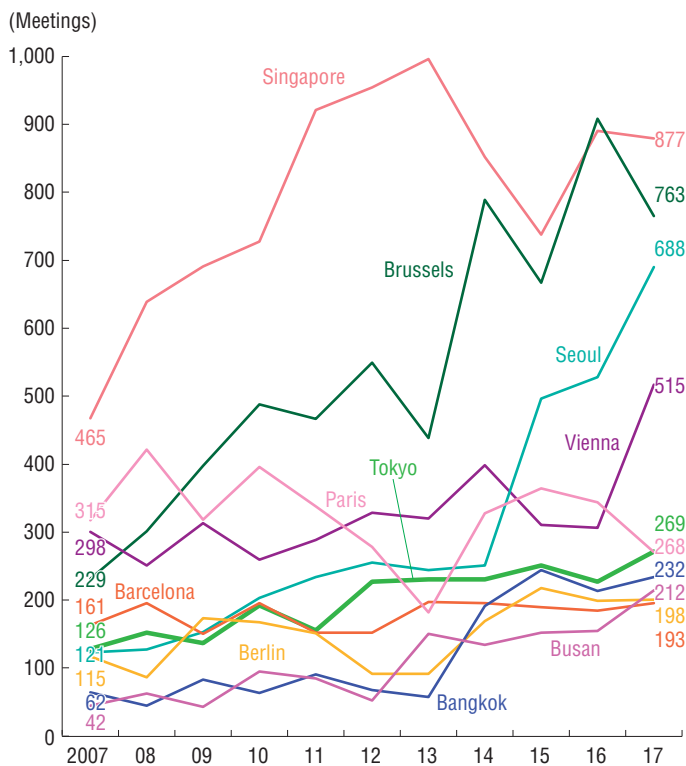
Lengths of stay of foreign travelers to Japan for sightseeing and leisure purposes by country and area (nationwide, 2017)



Note: Countries and areas which have large number of foreign travelers to Japan and large amount of travel spending per foreign traveler in Japan are listed.
Source: JNTO "Consumption Trend Survey for Foreigners Visiting Japan"

4 Tokyo Hosted 5th Highest Number of International Meetings in the World

Number of international meetings by city (worldwide)

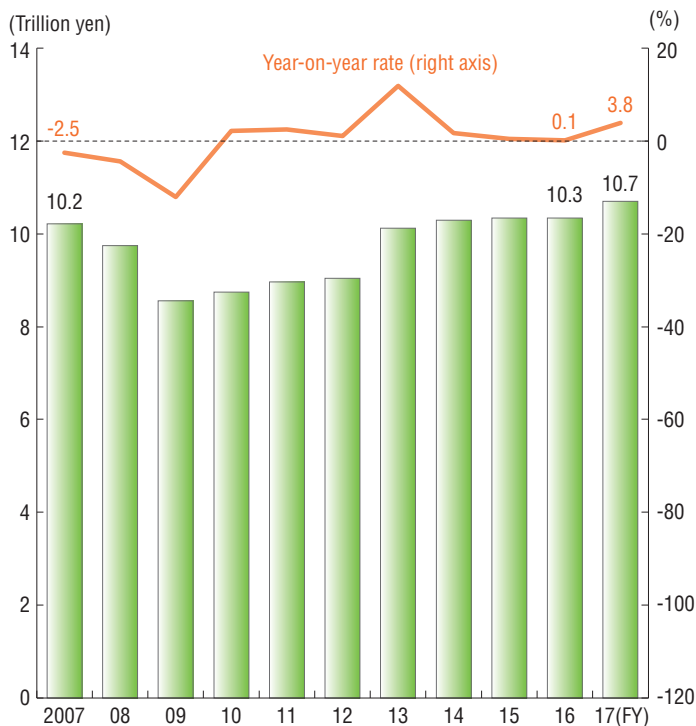


Note: Top 10 cities by number of international meetings held in 2017 are listed.
Source: JNTO materials

Capital Investment, Energy/Resources/Environment, Foundation/Venture

1 Non-residential Investment of Private Sectors in Tokyo Has Increased for 8 Consecutive Years

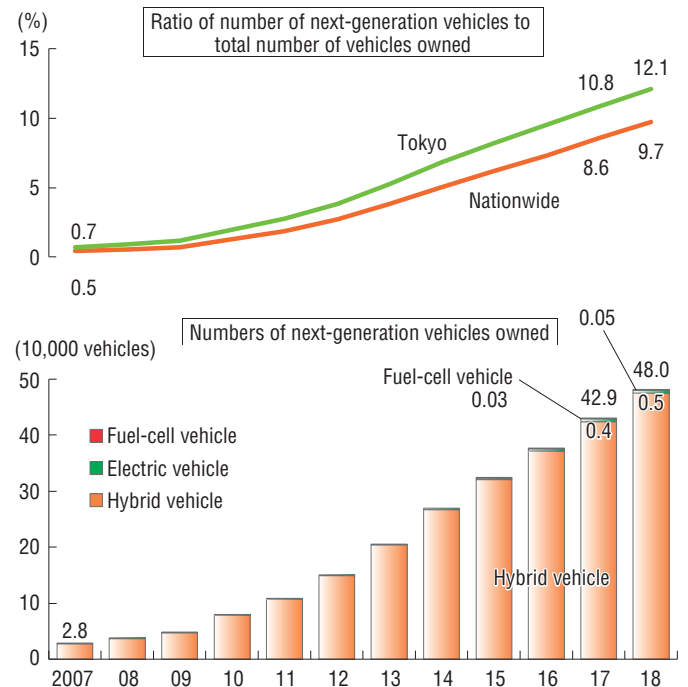
Non-residential investment of private sectors in gross prefectural domestic product in Tokyo (Tokyo)



Note: Figures for non-residential investment of private sectors in gross prefectural capital formation in Tokyo (nominal). Figures for FY2017 are preliminary.
Source: TMG "Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts of Tokyo for FY2017 (Preliminary)"

2 Diffusion of Next-generation Vehicles Progresses

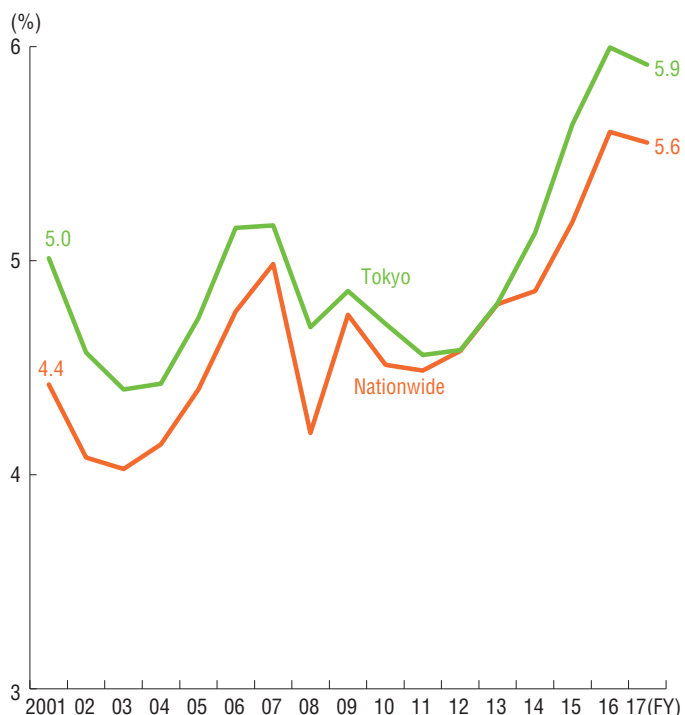
Diffusion status of next-generation vehicles (Tokyo)



Note: Figures as of end of March every year. The next-generation vehicle means fuel-cell vehicle, electric vehicle or hybrid vehicle. Hybrid vehicle includes plug-in hybrid vehicle. Hybrid vehicle and electric vehicle do not include two-wheeled vehicle. Figures for fuel-cell vehicles are included only in 2015 or later.
Source: Automobile Inspection & Registration Information Association "Statistical data on Number of Vehicles Owned (HP)"

3 Business Entry Rate in Tokyo Has Retained Above Average of Whole Country

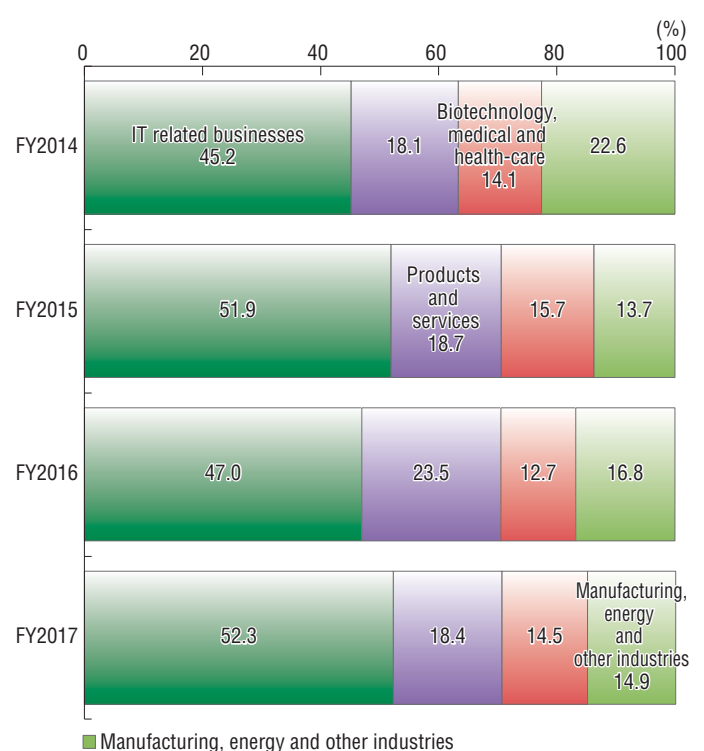
Business entry rates based on Annual Report on Employment Insurance Programs (Tokyo / nationwide)



Note: Using "Annual Report on Employment Insurance Programs" (MHLW, in FY basis), figures were calculated based on the number of the establishments newly covered by employment insurance.
Source: MHLW "Annual Report on Employment Insurance Programs"

4 IT Related Businesses Account for About 50% of Investment Destinations of Venture Capitals

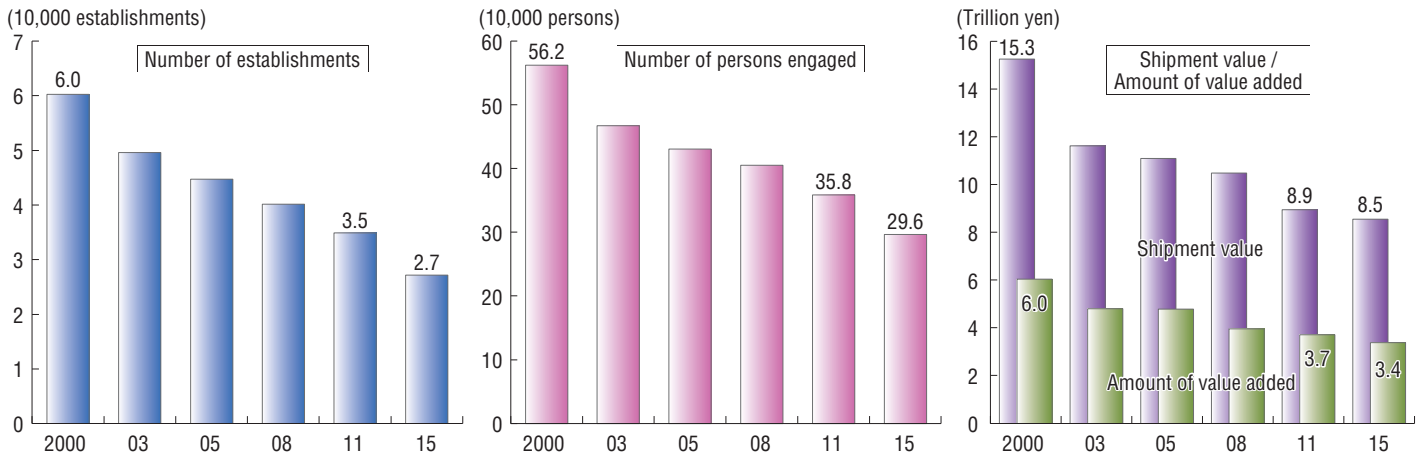
Investment destinations of venture capitals (ratio of the investment amount) (nationwide)



Note: Domestic investment destinations.
Source: Venture Enterprise Center "VEC YEARBOOK"

1 Numbers of Establishments and Persons Engaged, etc. are on the Decrease

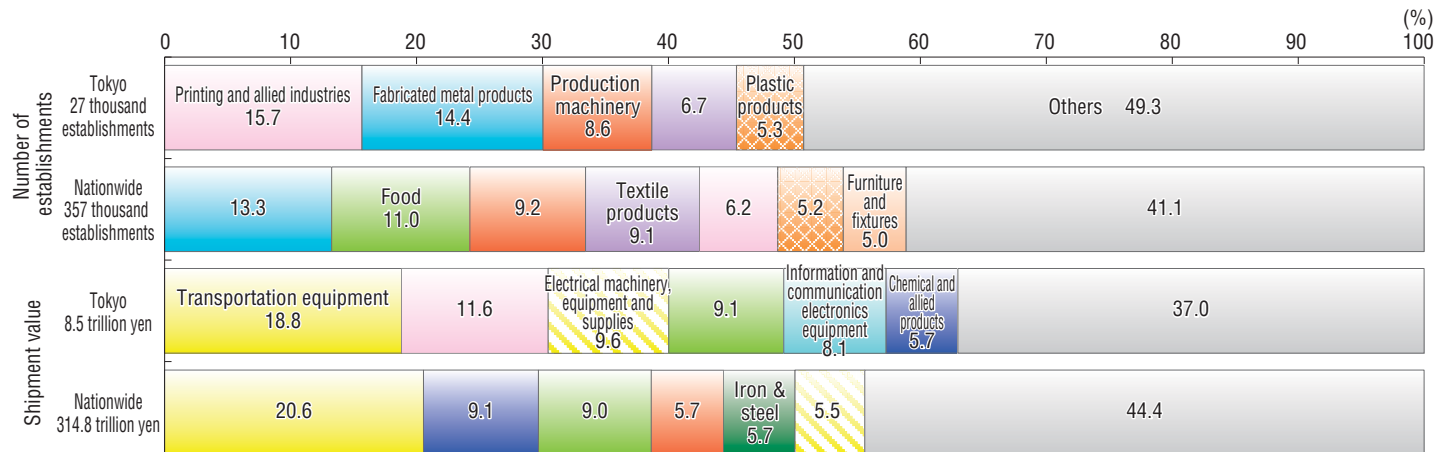
Number of establishments, number of persons engaged, shipment value and amount of value added (Tokyo)



Note: The figures in 2011 and 2015 are calculated based on "Economic Census for Business Activity". There are some differences between the figures in 2008, 2011 and 2015 due to difference in time of survey, etc. Therefore, some figures do not link to each other. The shipment value and amount of value added in 2015 do not include the surveys by questionnaire on self-employed workers.
Source: TMG "Manufacturing in Tokyo (Census of Manufacture)"

2 "Printing and Allied Industries" in Tokyo Accounts for High Percentage of Number of Establishments and Shipment Value, Compared with Whole Country

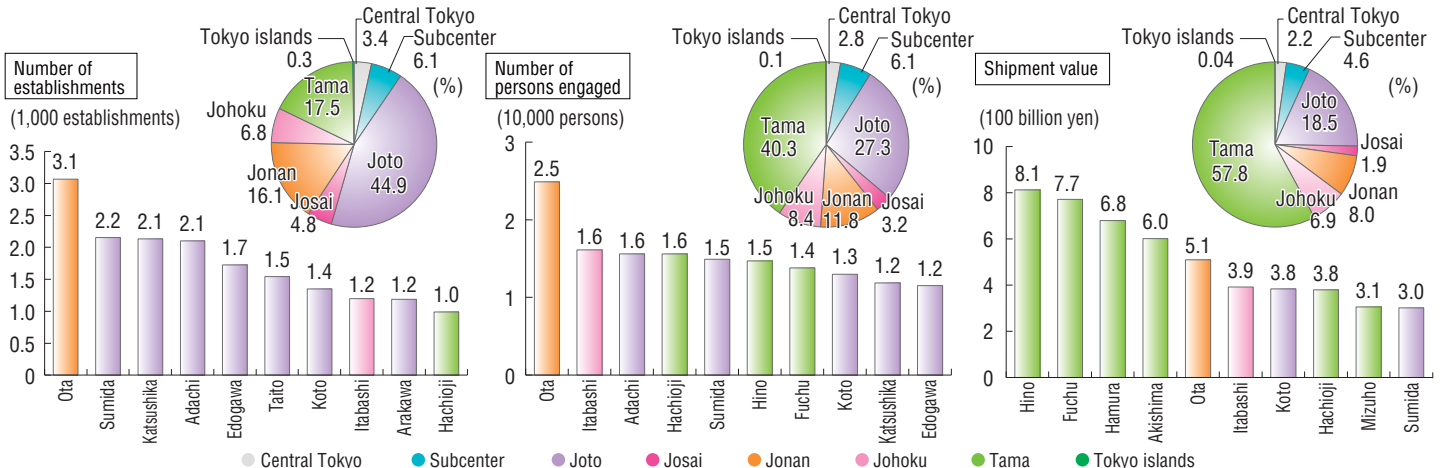
Composition ratios of number of establishments and shipment value by industry major group (2015)



Note: The classifications of industries with a composition ratio of 5% or more are listed. The shipment values do not include the surveys by questionnaire on self-employed workers.
Source: MIC / METI "2016 Economic Census for Business Activity: Tabulations for individual industries (Manufacturing Industry)", TMG "Manufacturing in Tokyo (Census of Manufacture)"

3 Joto Area Accounts for Slightly Over 40 Percent of Number of Establishments, and Tama Area Accounts for Slightly Less Than 60 Percent of Shipment Value

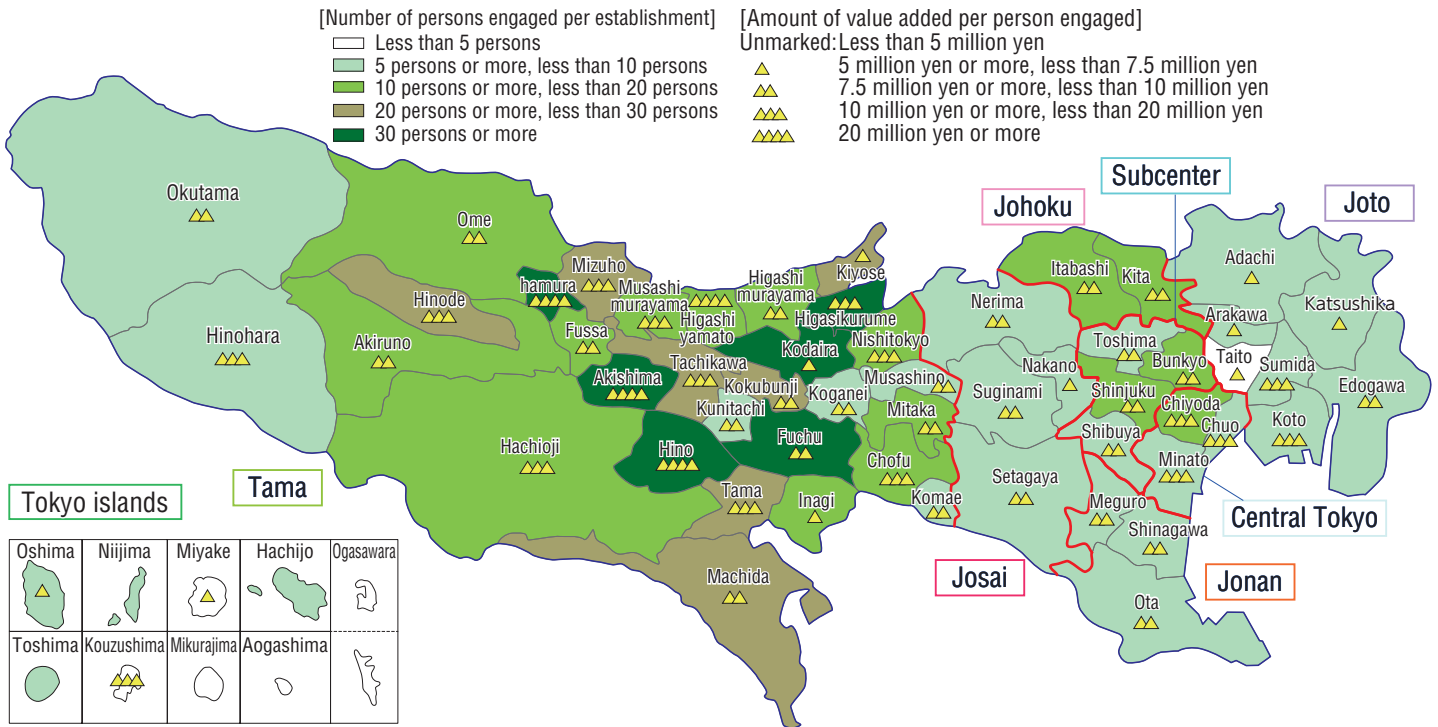
Number of establishments, number of persons engaged and shipment value by municipality (Tokyo, 2015)



Note: Top 10 municipalities are listed. The shipment values do not include the surveys by questionnaire on self-employed workers.
Source: TMG "Manufacturing in Tokyo (Census of Manufacture)"

4 In Tama Area, Establishments Tend to Have More Number of Persons Engaged Per Establishment

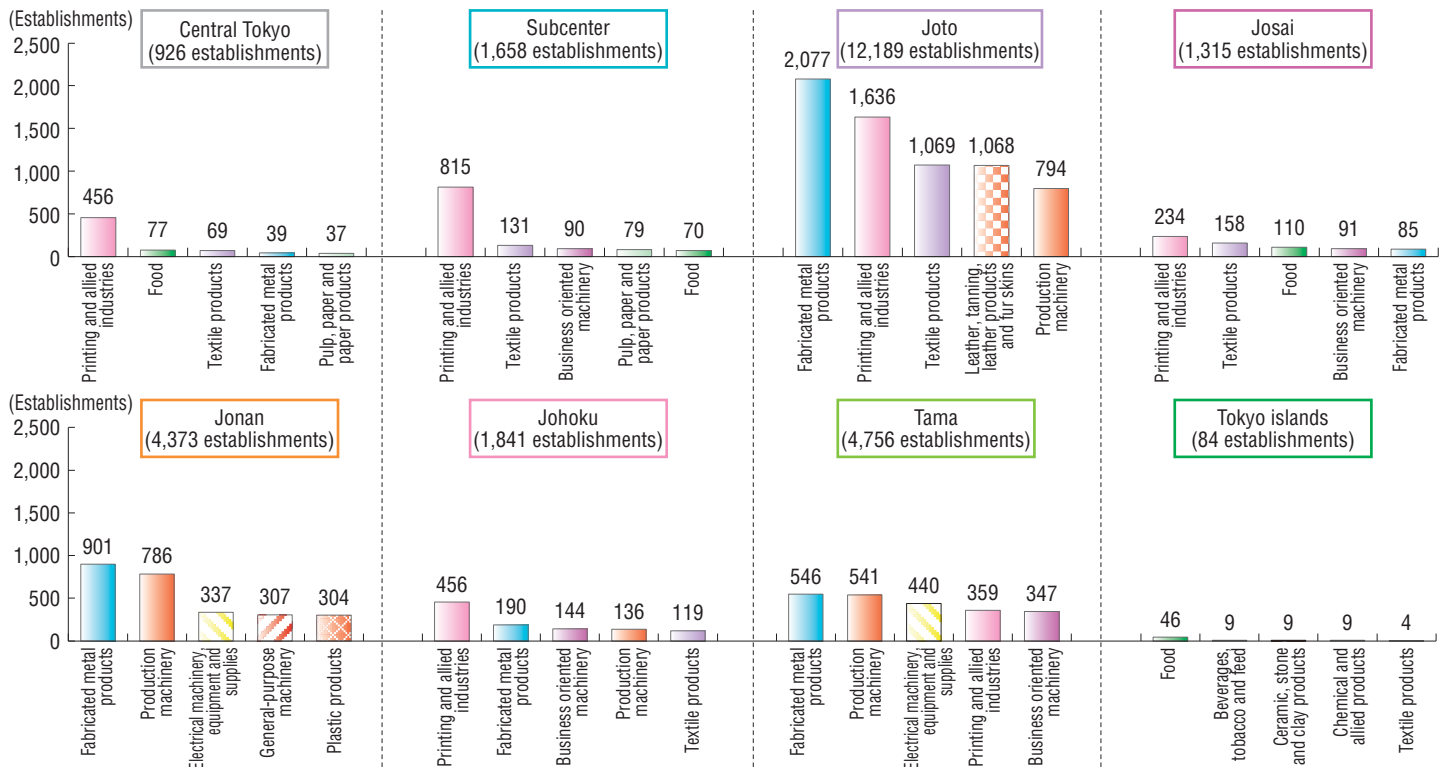
Numbers of persons engaged per establishment and amount of value added per employee by municipality (Tokyo, 2015)



Note: Numbers of establishments and numbers of persons engaged are calculated using the figures that include the surveys by questionnaire on self-employed workers, and amount of value added is calculated using the figures that do not include the surveys by questionnaire on self-employed workers. The amounts of value added for Toshima and Aogashima are concealed.
Source: TMG "Manufacturing in Tokyo (Census of Manufacture)"

5 Number of Establishments of "Printing and Allied Industries" is the Largest in the Central Tokyo, Subcenter, Josai and Johoku, and Number of Establishments of "Fabricated Metal Product" is the Largest in Joto, Jonan and Tama

Numbers of establishments by region and by industry major groups (Tokyo, 2015)

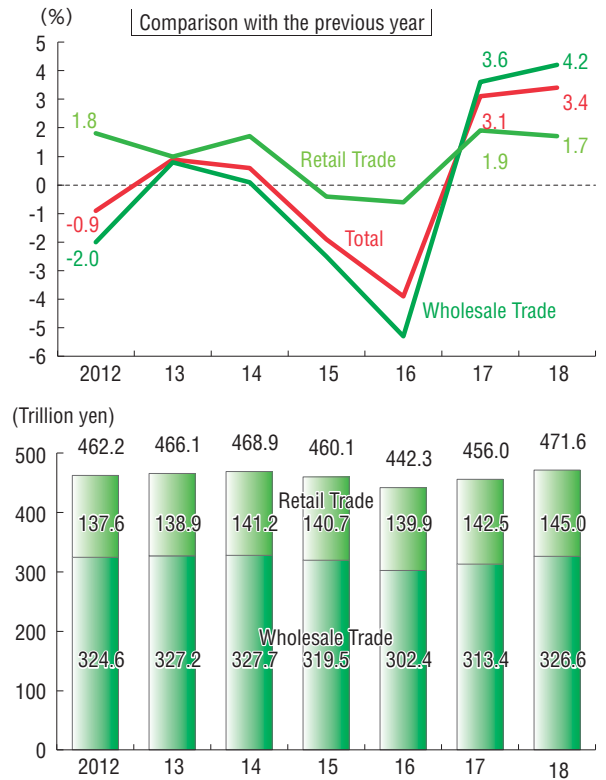
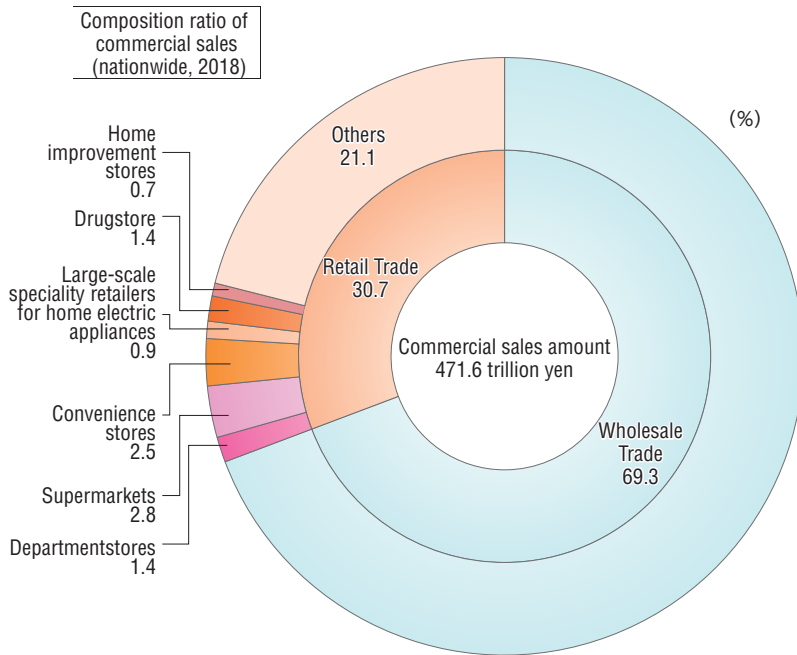


Note: Top 5 categories except miscellaneous manufacturing industries are listed. Figures in parentheses show the numbers of establishments in each region.
Source: TMG "Manufacturing in Tokyo (Census of Manufacture)"

Wholesale and Retail Trade

1 Amount of Commercial Sales in the Whole Country is on the Rise

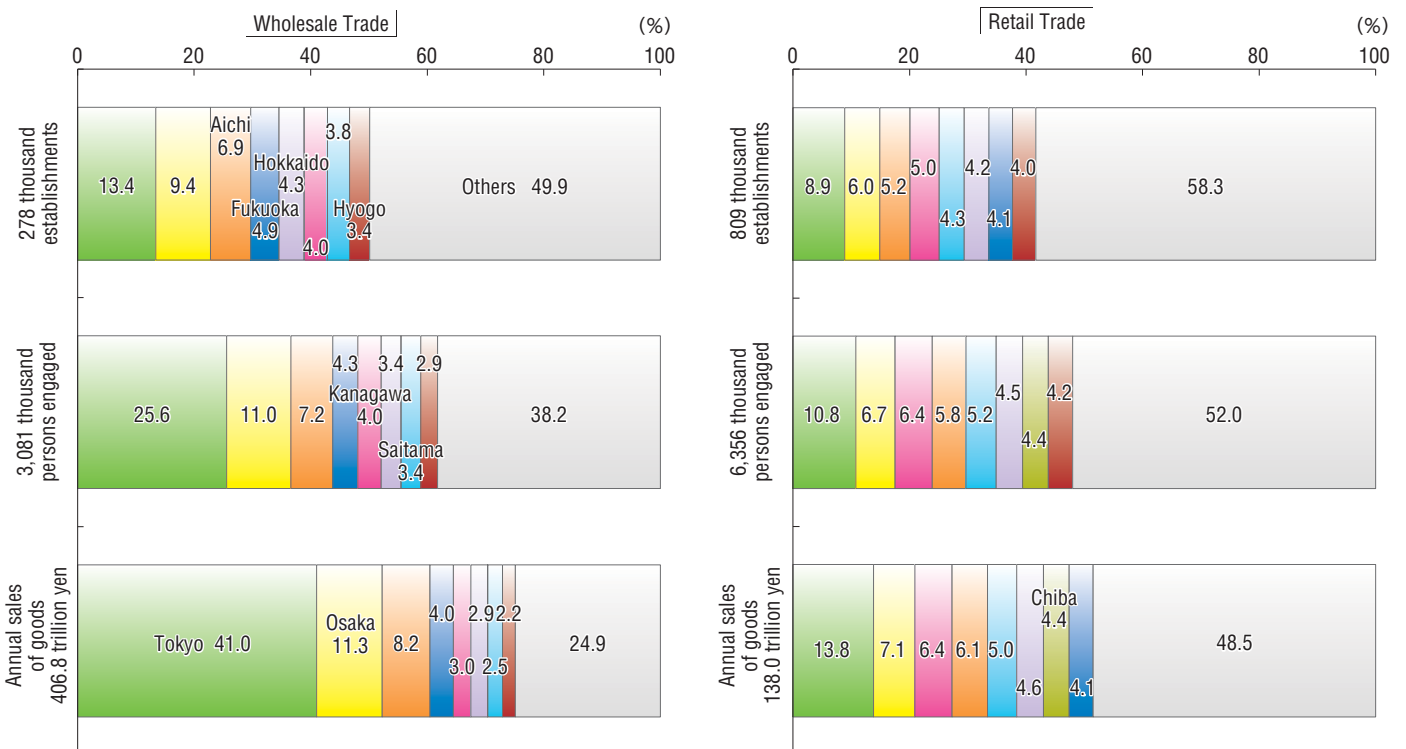
Changes in commercial sales (nationwide)



Note: Published values in February 2019.
Source: Prepared by TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs based on METI's "Current Survey of Commerce"

2 Number of Establishments, Number of Persons Engaged and Annual Sales of Goods in Both "Wholesale" and "Retail Trade" in Tokyo are the Largest in the Whole Country

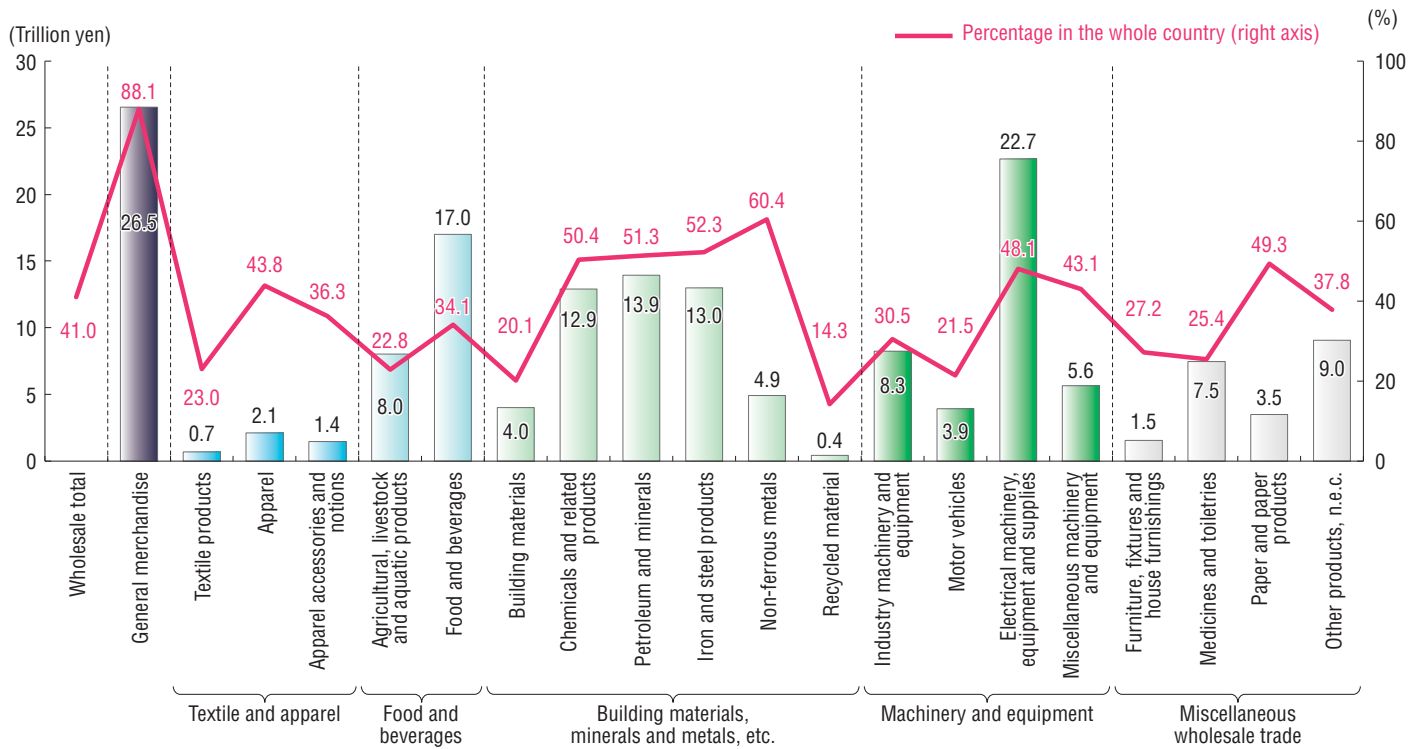
Composition ratio of numbers of establishments and persons engaged, and annual sales of goods by prefecture (nationwide, 2016)



Note: Top 8 prefectures are listed. Establishments engaged only in administrative or ancillary economic activities, establishments unable to classify in the industrial subclassification and establishments either without wholesale goods sales (excluding brokerage) or without retail goods sales and brokerage are excluded. Temporary workers are excluded.
Source: MIC / METI "2016 Economic Census for Business Activity, Tabulation for individual industries (Wholesale and retail trade)"

3 Tokyo Accounts for About 90% of Annual Wholesale Sales of Goods of General Merchandise in the Whole Country

Annual wholesale sales of goods and percentage in the whole country by industry groups (Tokyo, 2016)

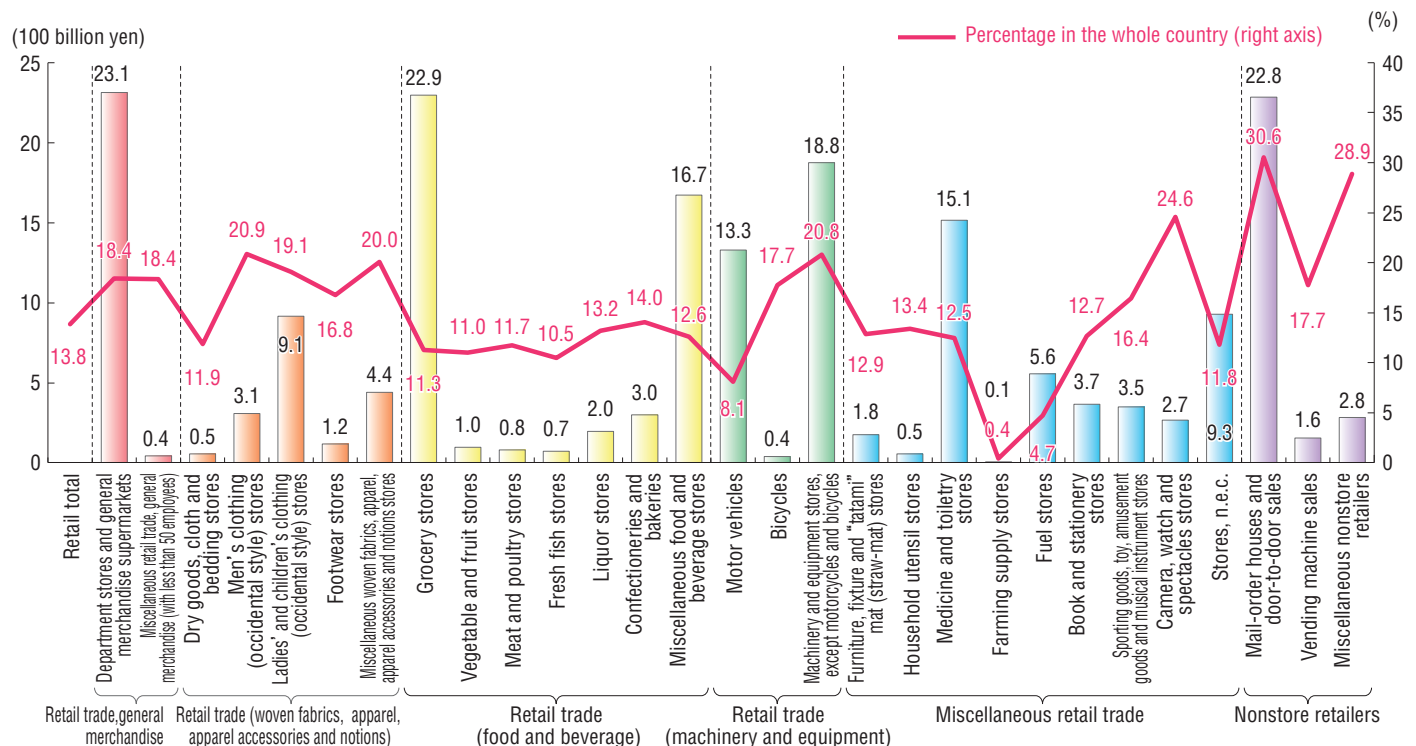


Note: Establishments engaged only in administrative or ancillary economic activities and establishments unable to classify in the industrial subclassification are excluded. Establishments without wholesale goods sales (excluding brokerage) are not included.

Source: MIC / METI "2016 Economic Census for Business Activity, Tabulation for individual industries (Wholesale and retail trade)"

4 In Retail Trade, Department Stores and General Merchandise Supermarkets, Grocery Stores, Mail-order Houses and Door-to-door Sales Have Large Sales in Tokyo

Annual retail sales of goods and percentage in the whole country by industry groups (Tokyo, 2016)



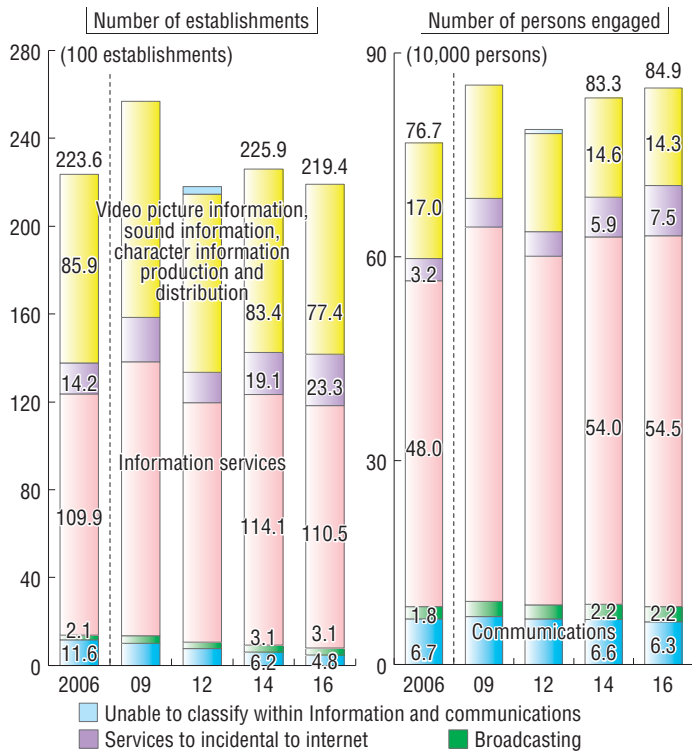
Note: Establishments engaged only in administrative or ancillary economic activities, establishments unable to classify in the industrial subclassification and establishments without either retail goods sales or brokerage are not included.

Source: MIC / METI "2016 Economic Census for Business Activity, Tabulation for individual industries (Wholesale and retail trade)"

Information and Communications

1 "Information Services" Has a Large Number of Establishments and Persons Engaged

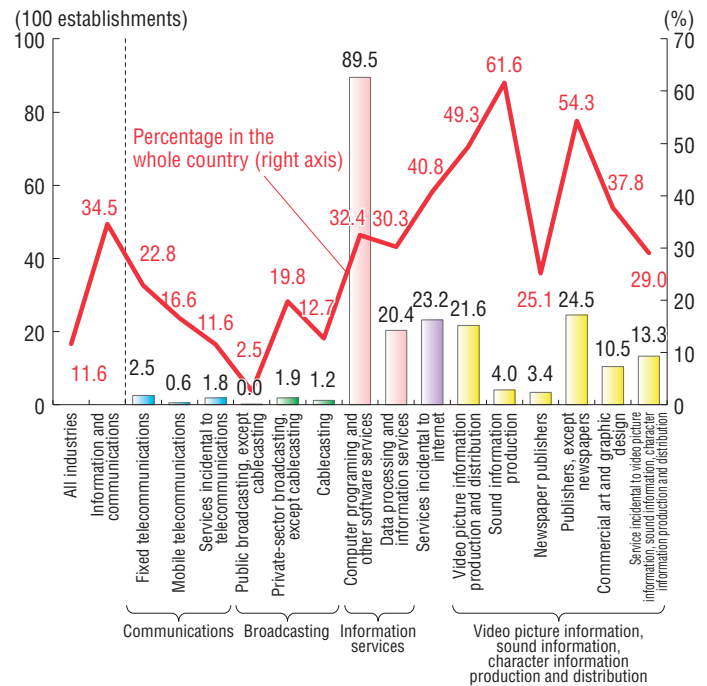
Numbers of establishments and persons engaged by industry major groups (Tokyo)



Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census", "Economic Census for Business Frame", MIC / METI "Economic Census for Business Activity"

2 Number of Establishments of "Sound Information Production" in Tokyo Accounts for Around 60% of Whole Country

Number of establishments and percentage in the whole country by industry groups (Tokyo, 2016)

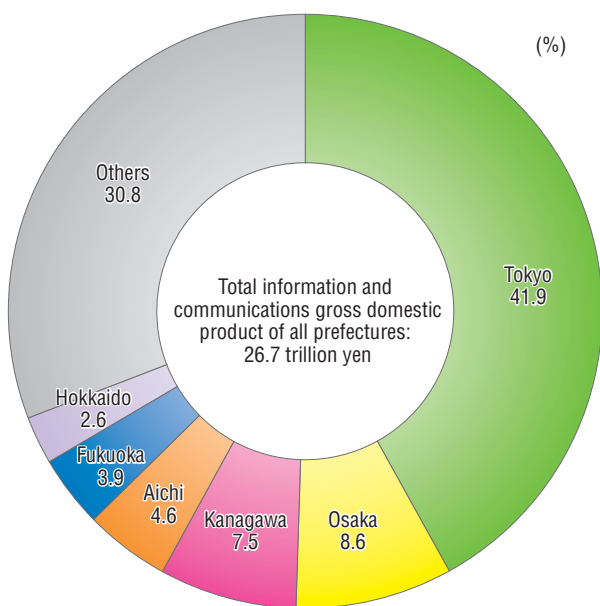


Note: Establishments engaged in administrative or ancillary economic activities are excluded. For all industries and information and communications, only percentages in the whole country are provided.

Source: MIC / METI "2016 Economic Census for Business Activity"

3 Gross Prefectural Domestic Product in Tokyo Accounts for Around 40% of Whole Country

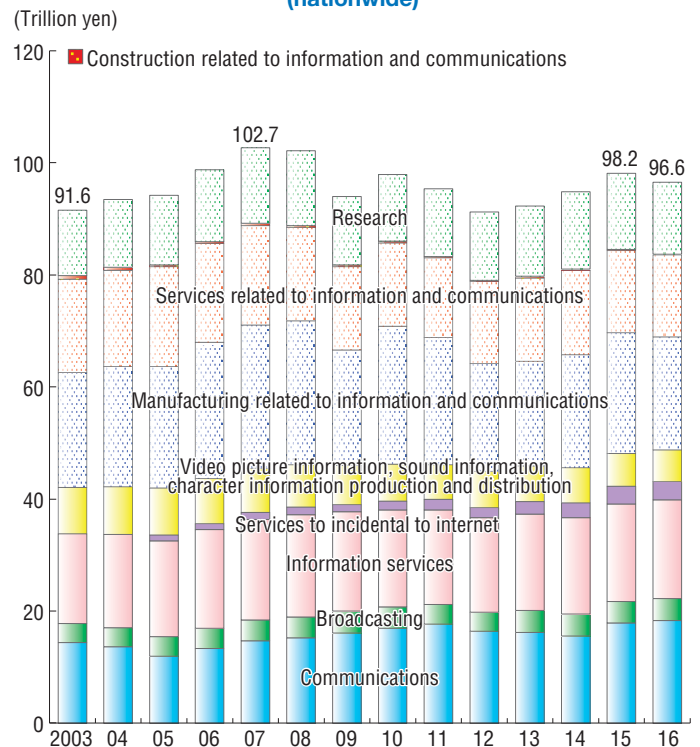
Composition ratio of gross domestic product by prefecture (nationwide, FY2015)



Note: Nominal values. Top 6 prefectures are listed.
Source: CAO "Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts"

4 "Information and Communications" Has Broad Related Industries

Real domestic production of information and communications (nationwide)

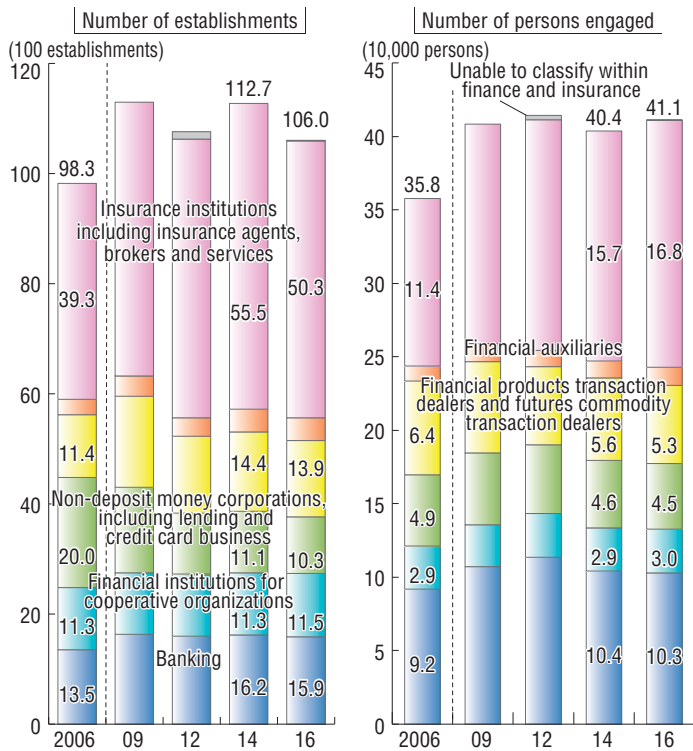


Note: Price evaluation based on the year of 2011. Services incidental to internet have been classified in 2005 and later.
Source: MIC "Study on Economic Analysis of ICT"

Finance and Insurance

1 "Insurance Institutions" Has Large Number of Establishments and Persons Engaged

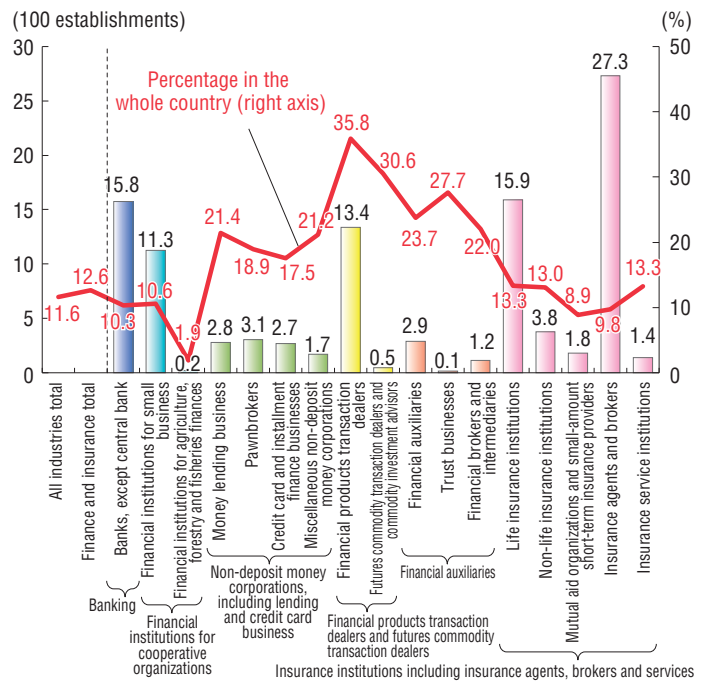
Numbers of establishments and persons engaged by industry major groups (Tokyo)



Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census", "Economic Census for Business Frame", MIC / METI "Economic Census for Business Activity"

2 Number of Establishments of "Financial Products Transaction Dealers" in Tokyo Accounts for Over 30% of Whole Country

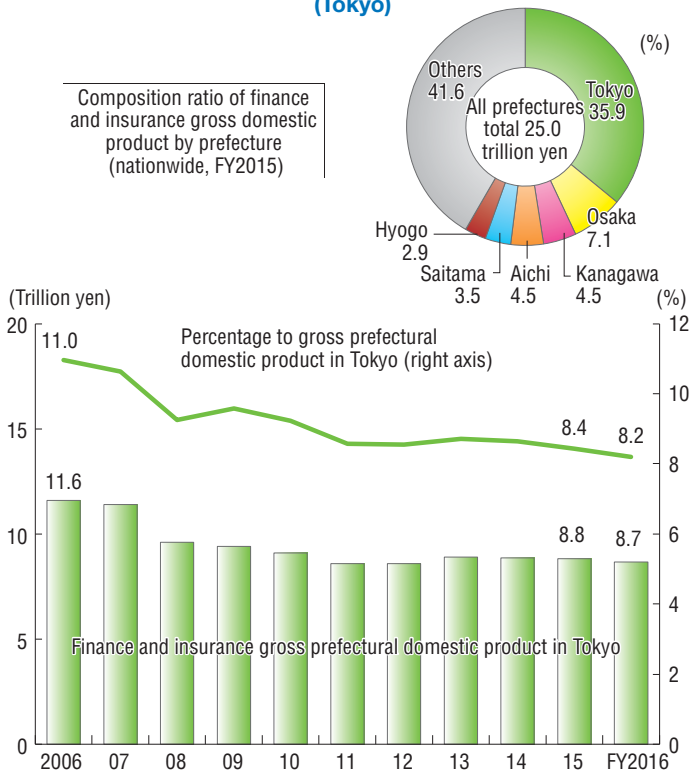
Number of establishments and percentage in the whole country by industry groups (Tokyo, 2016)



Note: The central bank and establishments engaged in administrative or ancillary economic activities are excluded. Only percentages in the whole country are listed for all industries total and finance and insurance total.
Source: MIC / METI "2016 Economic Census for Business Activity"

3 Gross Prefectural Domestic Product in Tokyo Has Declined for Three Consecutive Years

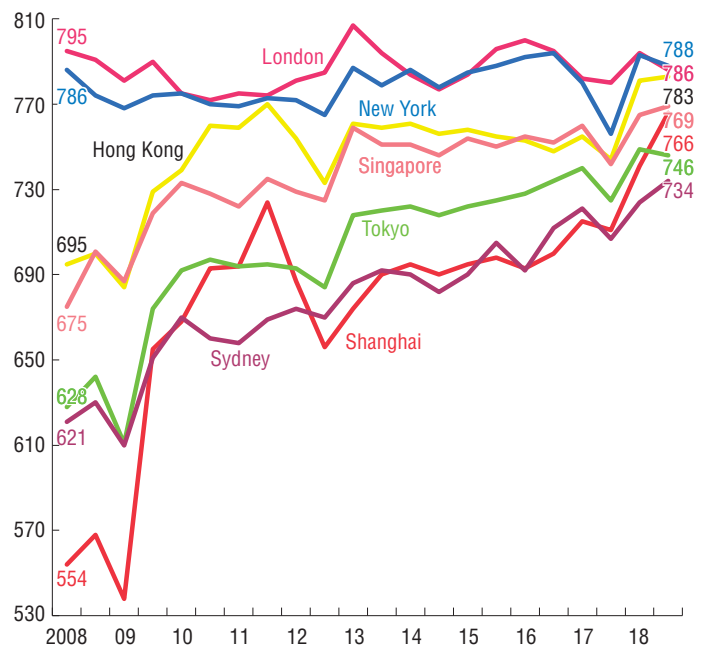
Finance and insurance gross prefectural domestic product (Tokyo)



Note: Nominal values. Top 6 prefectures are listed.
Source: CAO "Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts"

4 Tokyo is No. 6 in World Rankings as International Financial Center

Global financial centres index (worldwide)



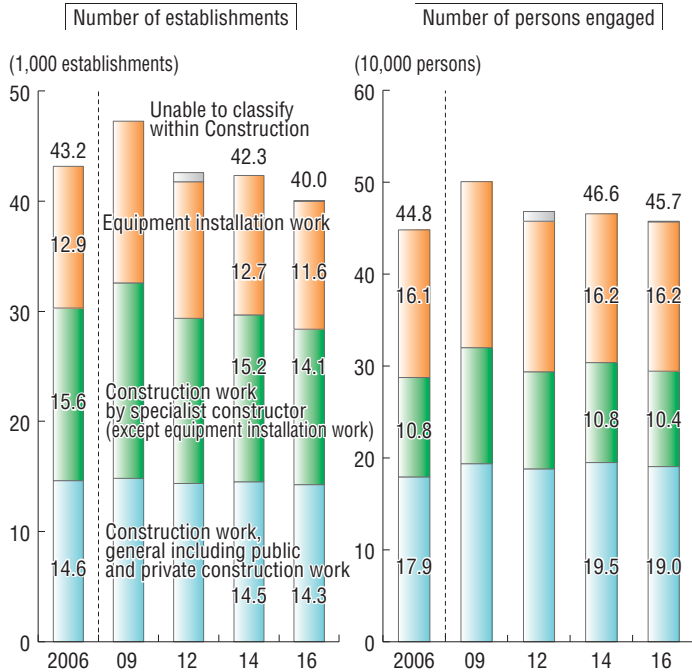
Note: Values for March and September every year. Top 7 centres as of September 2018 are listed. Regarding the 5 areas of competitiveness: "business environment", "human capital", "infrastructure", "financial sector development", and "reputation", these areas are based on instrumental factors and financial centre assessments from online questionnaire.
Source: Z/Yen Group and the China Development Institute "The Global Financial Centres Index"

Construction / Real Estate and Goods Rental and Leasing

Construction

1 "Construction Work, General Including Public and Private Construction Work" Has Large Number of Establishments and Persons Engaged

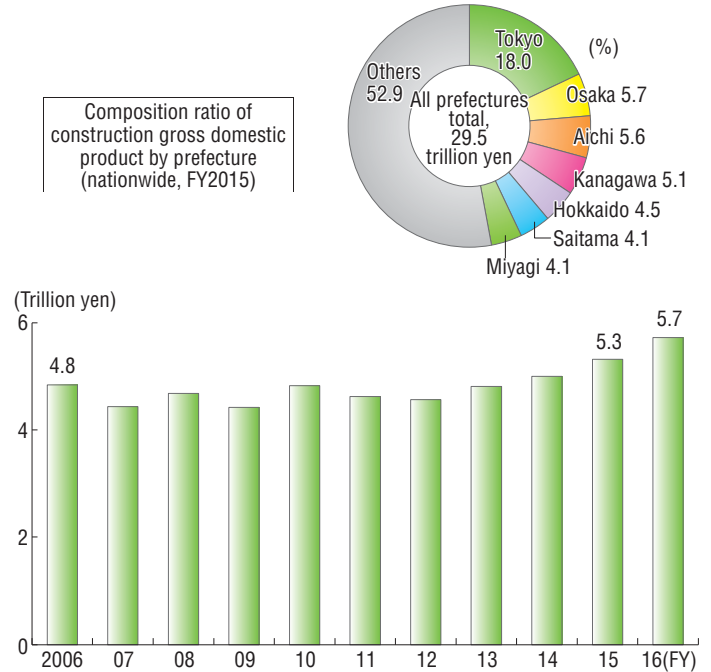
Numbers of establishments and persons engaged by industry major groups (Tokyo)



Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census", "Economic Census for Business Frame", MIC / METI "Economic Census for Business Activity"

2 Construction Gross Prefectural Domestic Product in Tokyo Has Been Increasing for Four Consecutive Years

Construction gross prefectural domestic product (Tokyo)

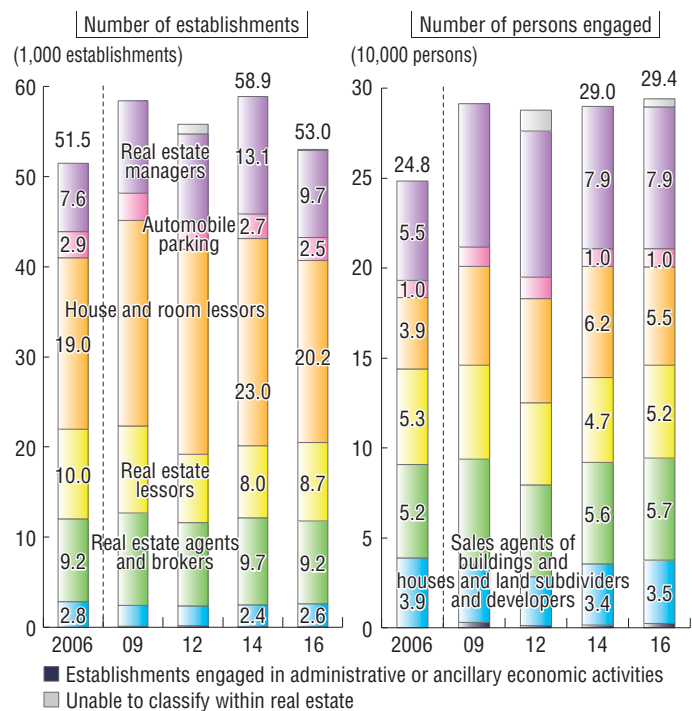


Note: Nominal values. Regarding composition ratio, Top 7 prefectures are listed. Source: CAO "Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts", TMG "Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts in Tokyo"

Real Estate and Goods Rental and Leasing

1 Number of establishments Declined and Number of Persons Engaged Remained Flat in "Real Estate"

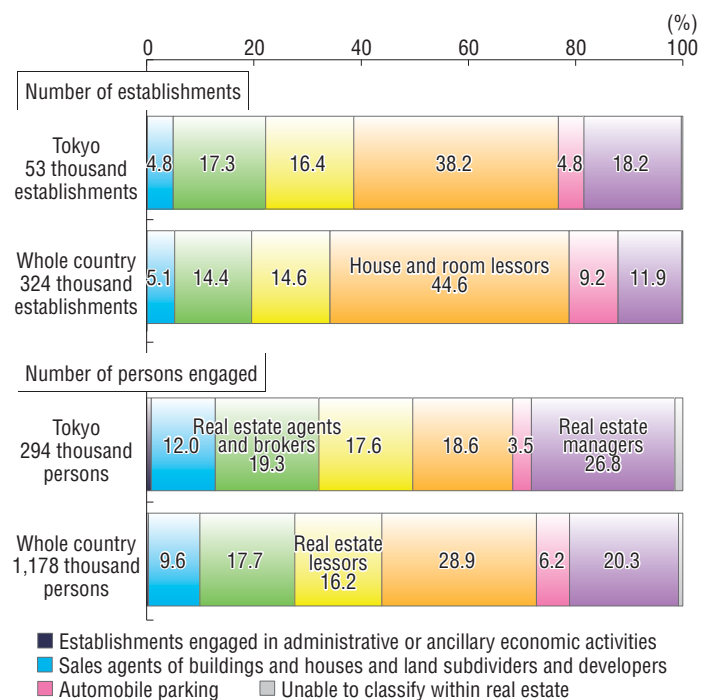
Numbers of establishments and persons engaged by industry groups (Tokyo)



Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census", "Economic Census for Business Frame", MIC / METI "Economic Census for Business Activity"

2 Large Number of "Real Estate Managers" and "Real Estate Agents and Brokers" in Tokyo Compared with Whole Country

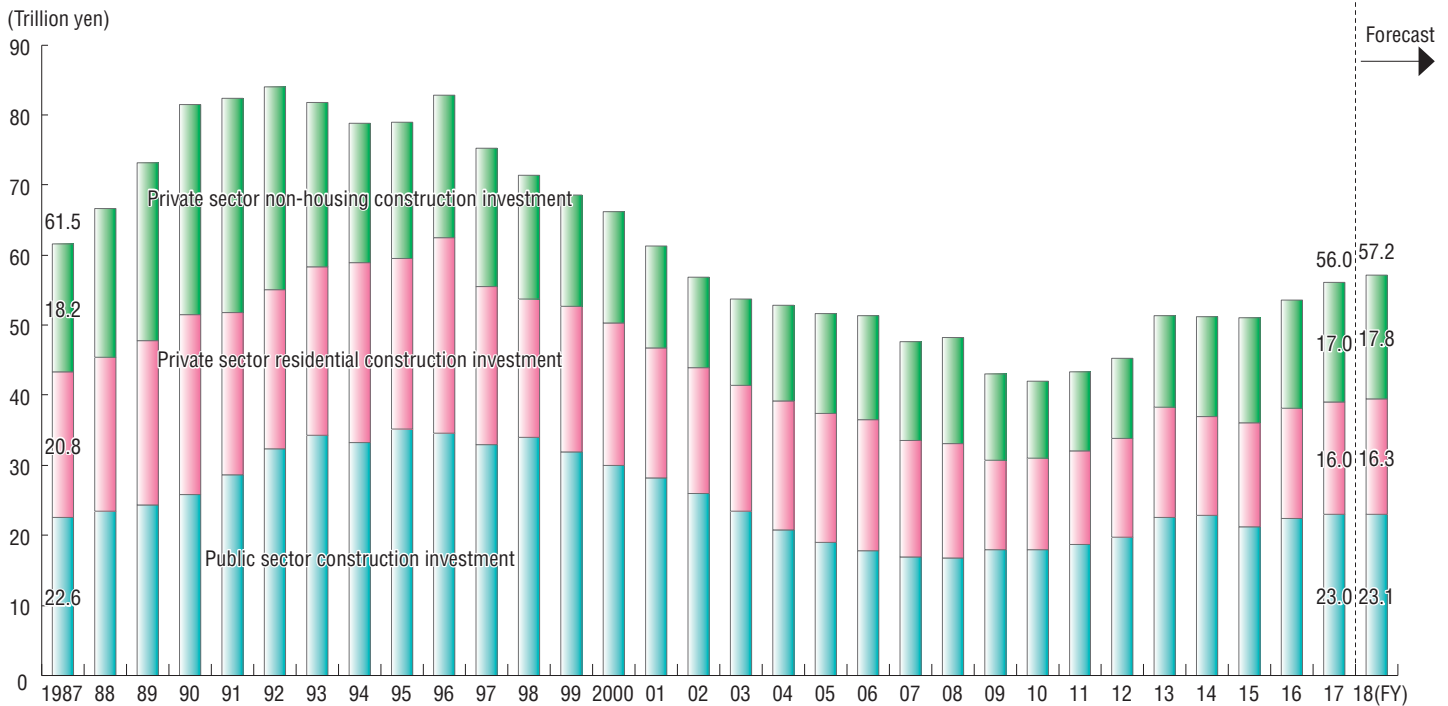
Composition ratios of numbers of establishments and persons engaged by industry groups (Tokyo / nationwide, 2016)



Source: MIC / METI "2016 Economic Census for Business Activity"

3 Construction Investment in Fiscal Year 2018 is Expected to Exceed the Previous Fiscal Year

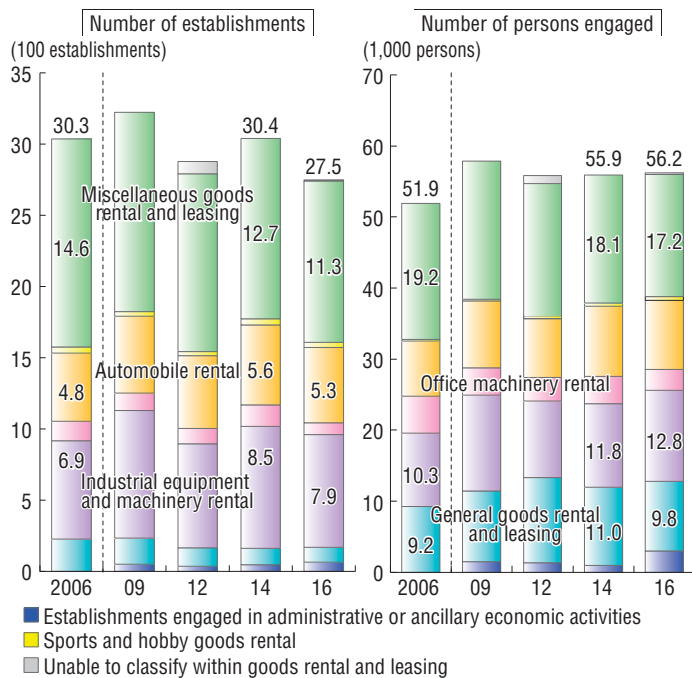
Construction investment (nominal) (nationwide)



Note: Values for FY2016 and FY2017 are estimates. Values for FY2018 are forecasts.
Source: MLIT "Estimate of Construction Investment"

3 Number of Establishments Declined, But Number of Persons Engaged Slightly Increased in "Goods Rental and Leasing"

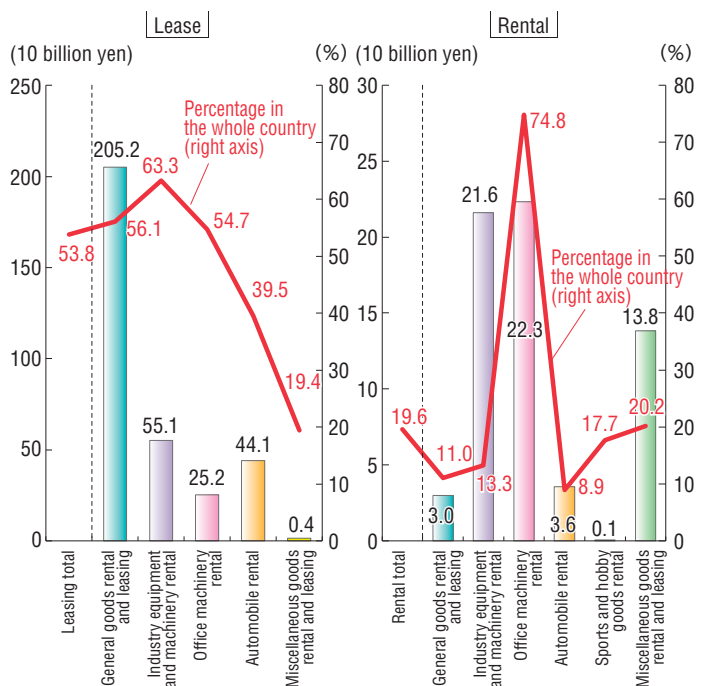
Numbers of establishments and persons engaged by industry groups (Tokyo)



Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census", "Economic Census for Business Frame", MIC / METI "Economic Census for Business Activity"

4 Tokyo Accounts for About 50% of Lease Sales in Whole Country

Annual lease and rental sales and percentage in the whole country by business category (Tokyo, 2017)

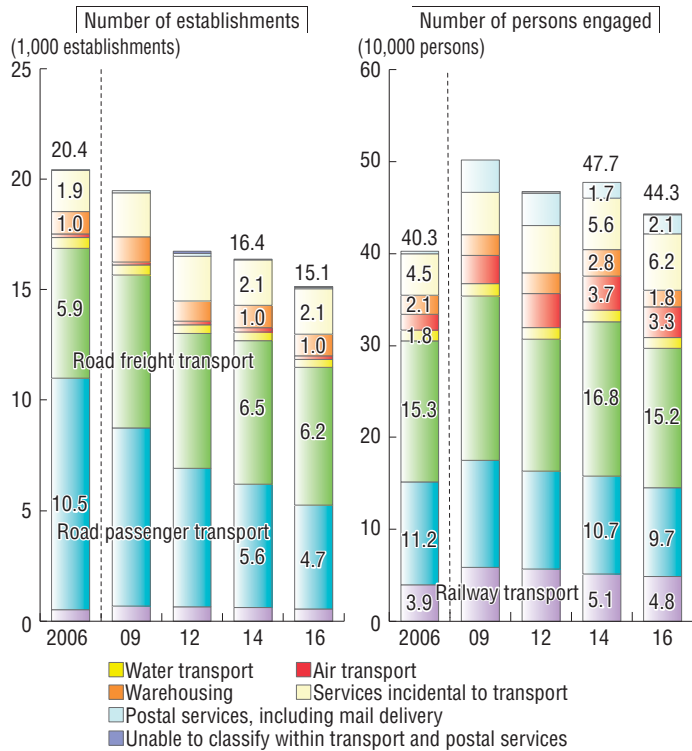


Note: Figures are annual sales for main businesses. The totals are only percentages in the whole country.
Source: METI "Survey of Selected Service Industries"

Transport and Postal Services

1 Both Number of Establishments and Number of Persons Engaged Decrease

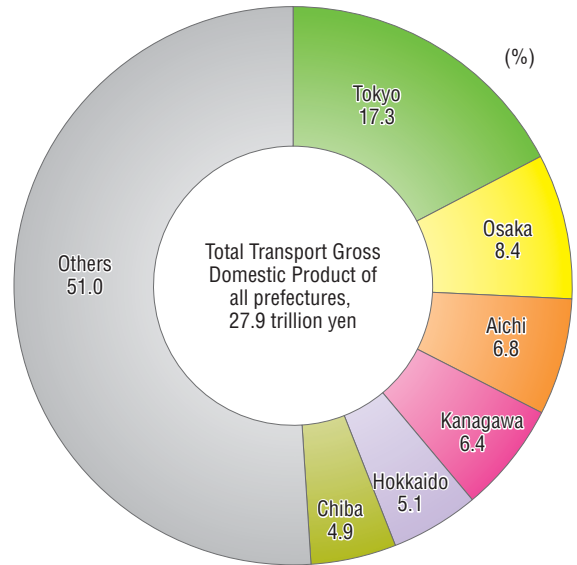
Numbers of establishments and persons engaged by industry major groups (Tokyo)



Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census", "Economic Census for Business Frame", MIC / METI "Economic Census for Business Activity"

2 Gross Prefectural Domestic Product in Tokyo Accounts for Around 17% of Whole Country

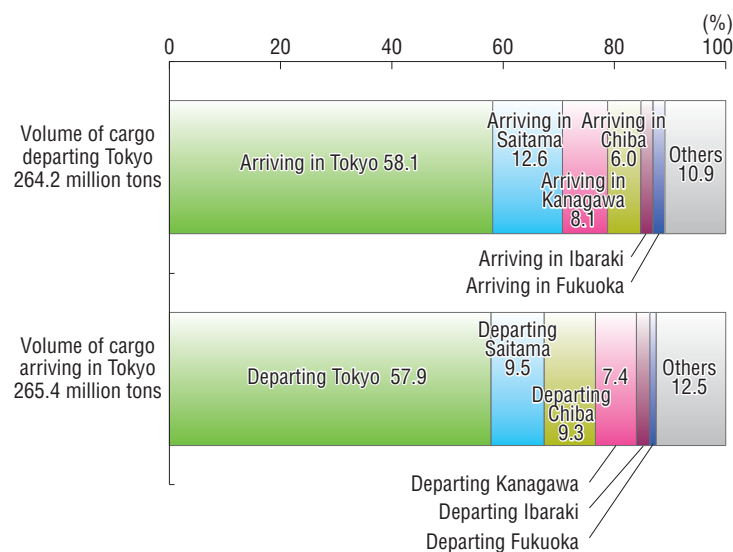
Composition ratio of gross domestic product by prefecture (nationwide, FY2015)



Note: Nominal values. Top 6 prefectures are listed. Source: CAO "Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts"

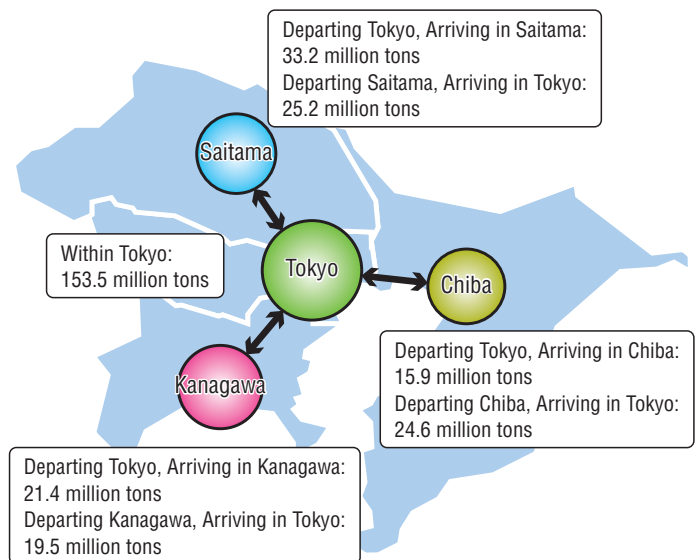
3 Slightly More Than 80% of Volume of Cargo Departing from and Arriving in Tokyo is within Tokyo or Goes to and Comes from Neighboring Prefectures

Composition ratio of volume of cargo by departing and arriving prefecture (FY2016)



Note: As for composition ratio of volume of cargo by departing and arriving prefecture, top 6 prefectures are listed. Source: MLIT materials

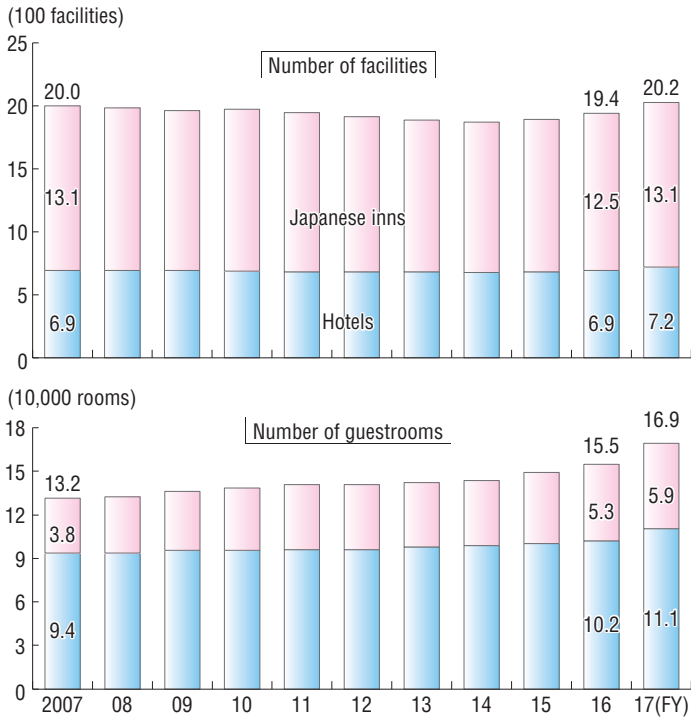
Cargo Flow (Tokyo, FY2016)



Accommodations, Eating and Drinking Services

1 Numbers of Facilities and Guestrooms of Hotels and Japanese Inns are on the Rise

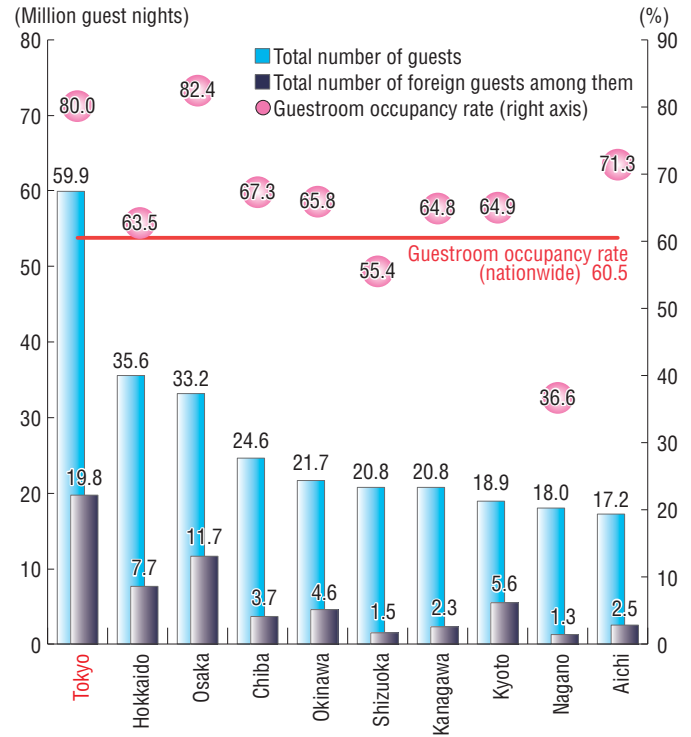
Numbers of facilities and guestrooms of hotels / Japanese inns (Tokyo)



Note: Values at the end of fiscal year.
Source: MHLW "Report on Public Health Administration and Services"

2 Tokyo Ranks at the Top in Japan in terms of Total Numbers of Both Guests and Foreign Guests

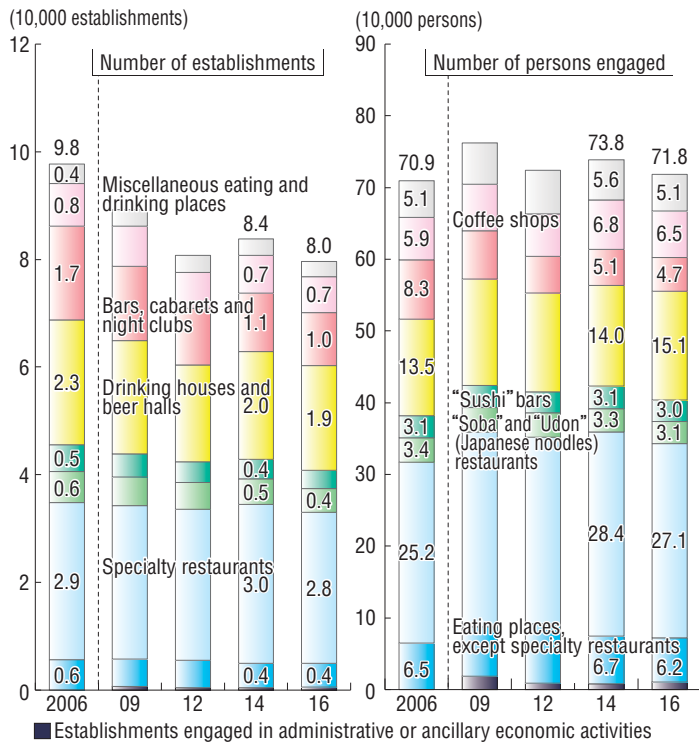
Total number of guests and guestroom occupancy rate by prefecture (nationwide, 2017)



Note: Top 10 prefectures by total number of guests are listed.
Source: Japan Tourism Agency materials

3 Numbers of Both Establishments and Persons Engaged of Eating and Drinking Places Declined

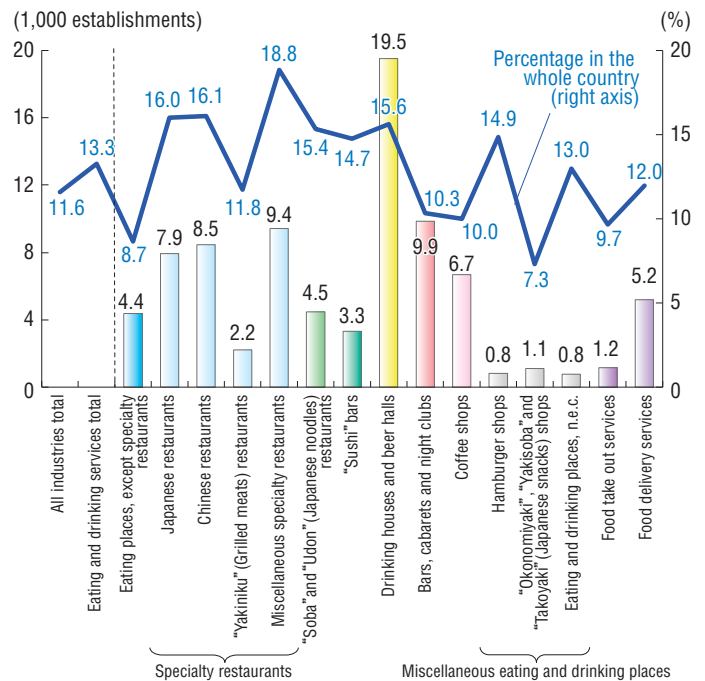
Numbers of establishments and persons engaged of eating drinking places by industry groups (Tokyo)



Note: Establishments engaged in administrative or ancillary economic activities are excluded.
Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census", "Economic Census for Business Frame", MIC / METI "Economic Census for Business Activity"

4 Wide Range of Business Categories of "Eating and Drinking Services" are Accumulated

Number of establishments of eating and drinking services by industry groups, percentage in the whole country (Tokyo, 2016)

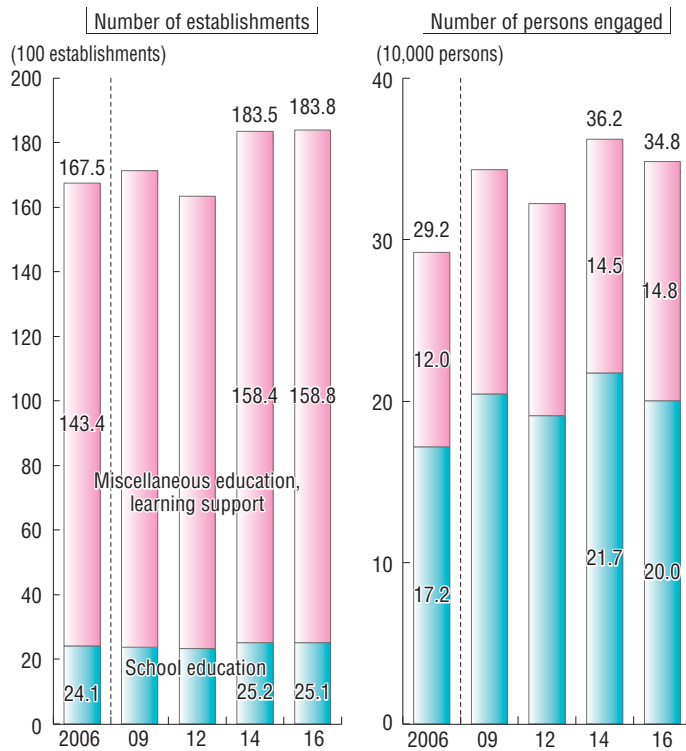


Note: Figure of eating and drinking services is the total of "Eating and drinking places" and "Food take out and delivery services". Establishments engaged in administrative or ancillary economic activities and establishments unable to classify within categories are excluded.
Source: MIC / METI "2016 Economic Census for Business Activity"

Education, Learning Support

1 While Number of Establishments Slightly Increased, Number of Persons Engaged Declined

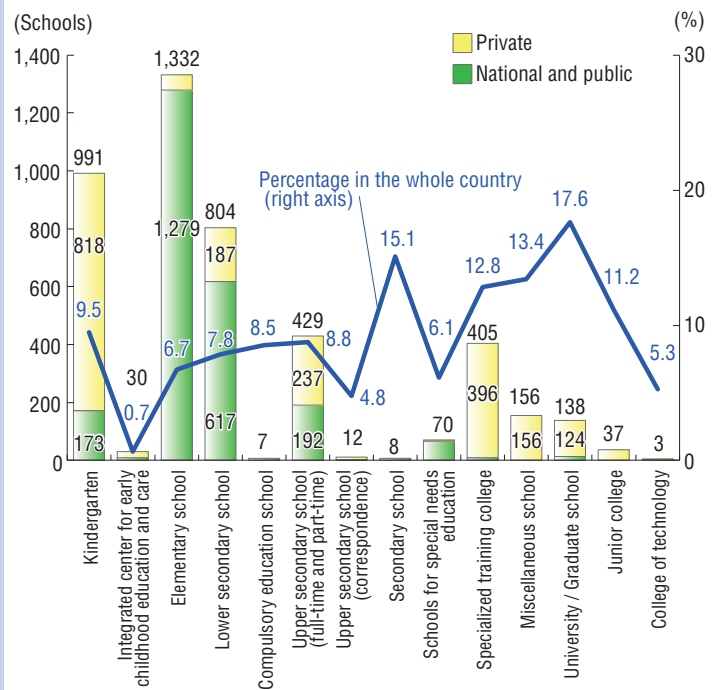
Numbers of private establishments and persons engaged by industry major groups (Tokyo)



Source: MIC "Establishments and Enterprise Census", "Economic Census for Business Frame", MIC / METI "Economic Census for Business Activity"

2 Significant accumulation of universities and graduate schools

Number of schools by type of school and management body, percentage in the whole country (Tokyo, FY2018)

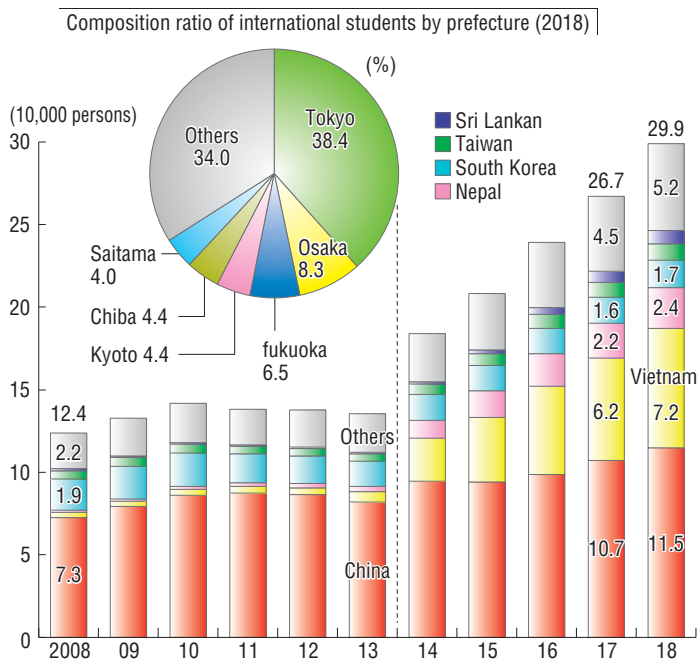


Note: Compulsory education school means a school where compulsory education from elementary school to lower secondary school is conducted integrally. Secondary school means a school where combined lower / upper secondary school education is conducted as a single school.

Source: MEXT "School Basic Survey"

3 About 40% of International Students in Japan are gathering in Tokyo

Number of international students in institutions of higher education by country and region (nationwide)

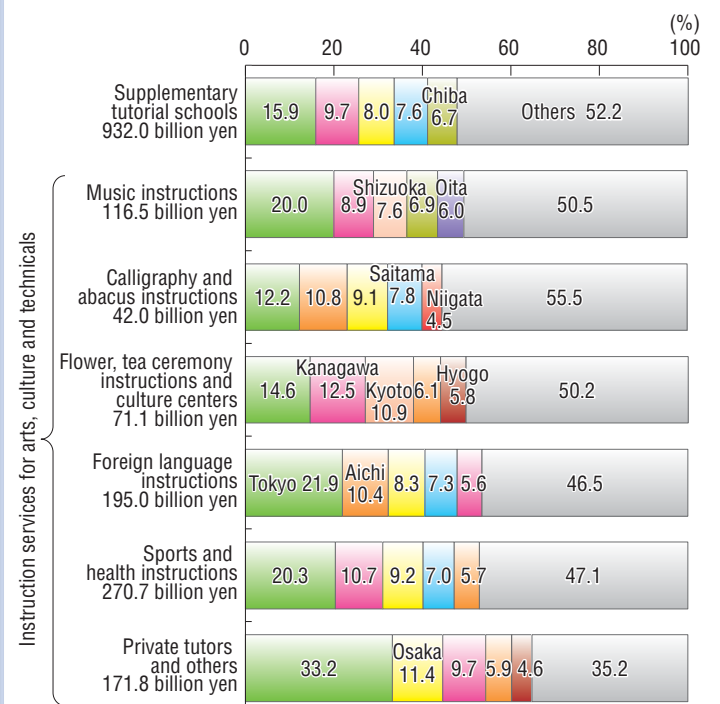


Note: Figures are as of May 1st of each year. Figures until 2013 are the enrollments of educational institutions other than Japanese language institutions. Figures from 2014 are the total enrollments of Japanese language institutions and educational institutions other than Japanese language institutions. Top 6 countries and prefectures in 2018 are listed.

Source: JASSO "International Students in Japan"

4 Annual Sales of "Instruction Services for Arts, Culture and Technicals" in Tokyo are No. 1 in Whole Country

Composition ratio of annual sales by type of business and prefecture (nationwide, 2017)



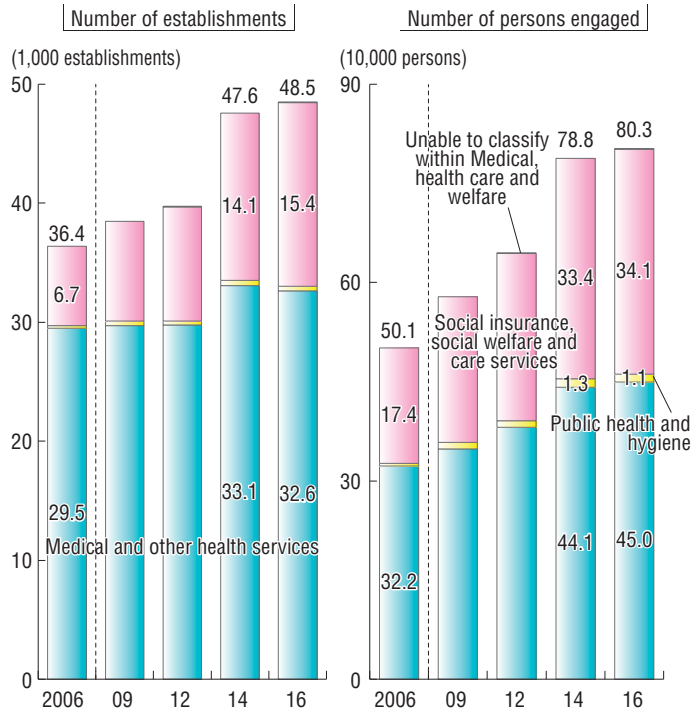
Note: Figures are annual sales for main businesses. Top 5 prefectures are listed.

Source: METI "2017 Survey of Selected Service Industries"

Medical, Health Care and Welfare

1 Numbers of Both Establishments and Persons Engaged in "Medical, Health Care and Welfare" Continue to Increase

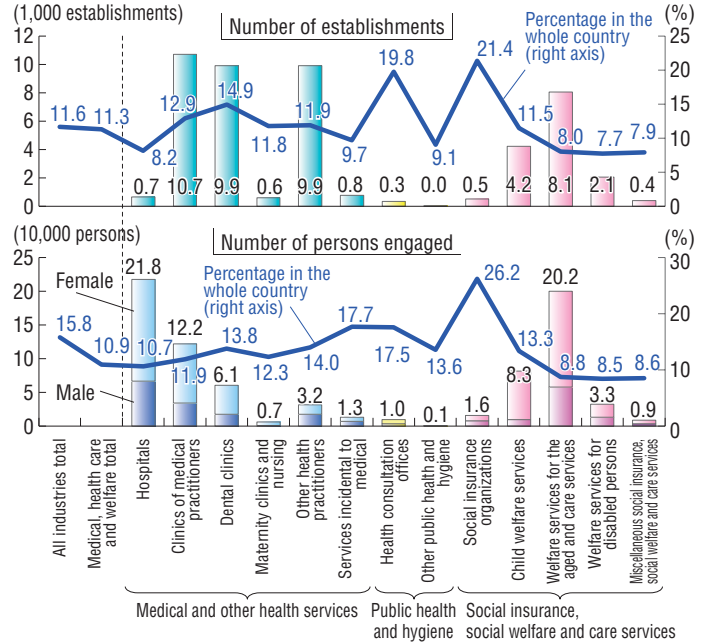
Numbers of establishments and persons engaged by industry major groups (Tokyo)



Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census", "Economic Census for Business Frame", MIC / METI "Economic Census for Business Activity"

2 While "Clinics of Medical Practitioners" Has a Large Number of Establishments, "Hospitals" and "Welfare Services for the Aged and Care Services" Have a Large Number of Persons Engaged

Numbers of establishments by industry groups, persons engaged by industry groups and gender, percentage in the whole country (Tokyo, 2016)

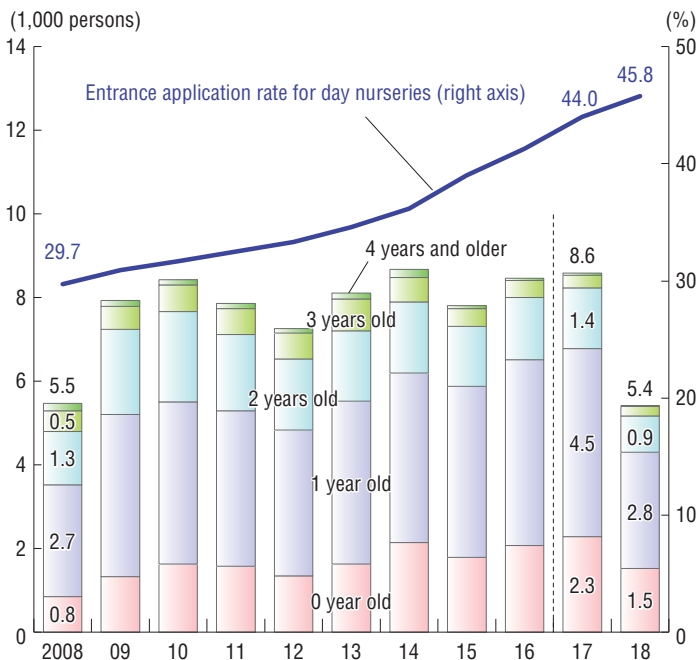


Note: Figures of all industries total and medical, health care and welfare total are only for percentage in the whole country. Establishments engaged in administrative or ancillary economic activities only are excluded.

Source: MIC / METI "2016 Economic Census for Business Activity"

3 Entrance Application Rate for Day Nurseries is Rising Every Year

Number of children on the waiting list and entrance application rate for day nurseries (Tokyo)

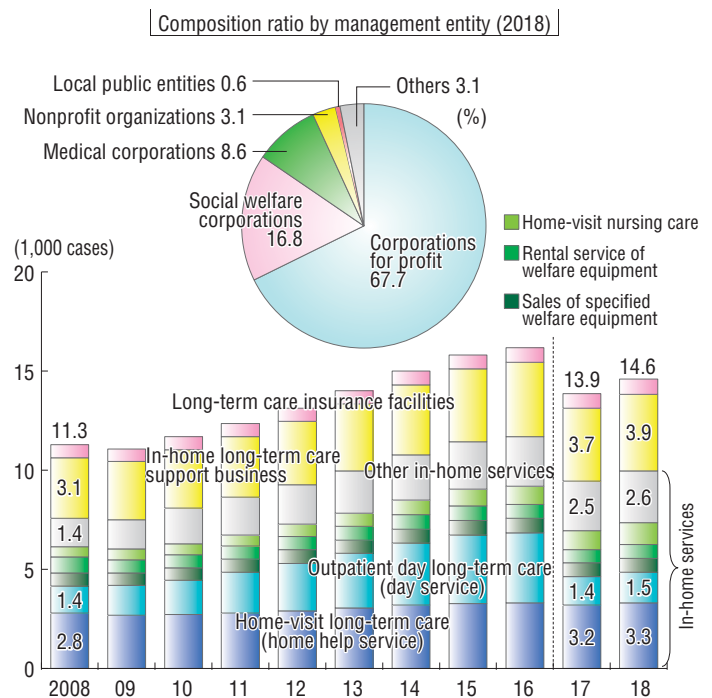


Note: Number of children on the waiting list are as of April in each year. Entrance application rates for day nurseries represent the percentage of day nursery applicants in the preschool child population (as of January in each year). Due to a change in definition of children on waiting lists from the survey in 2017, please be cautioned when comparing with the values in and before 2016.

Source: TMG materials

4 About 70% of Designated Long-term Care Providers are In-Home Service Providers

Number of designated long-term care providers by long-term care service type (Tokyo)



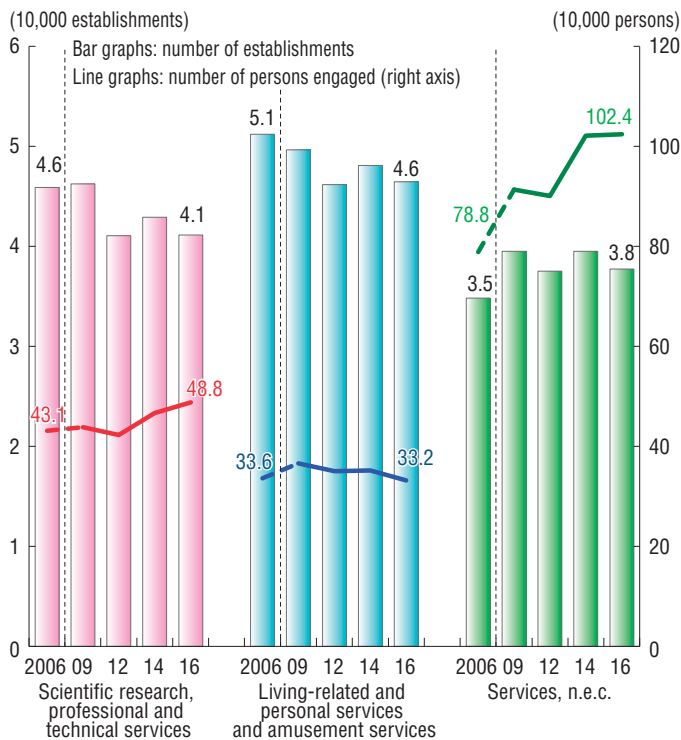
Note: Figures are as of March 1st in each year. Small-scale outpatient day long-term care providers have not been designated by prefectural governor since April 2016, therefore, please be cautioned when comparing with the values in and before 2016.

Source: TMG materials

Miscellaneous Services

1 Number of Establishments Has Remained Flat in Recent Years

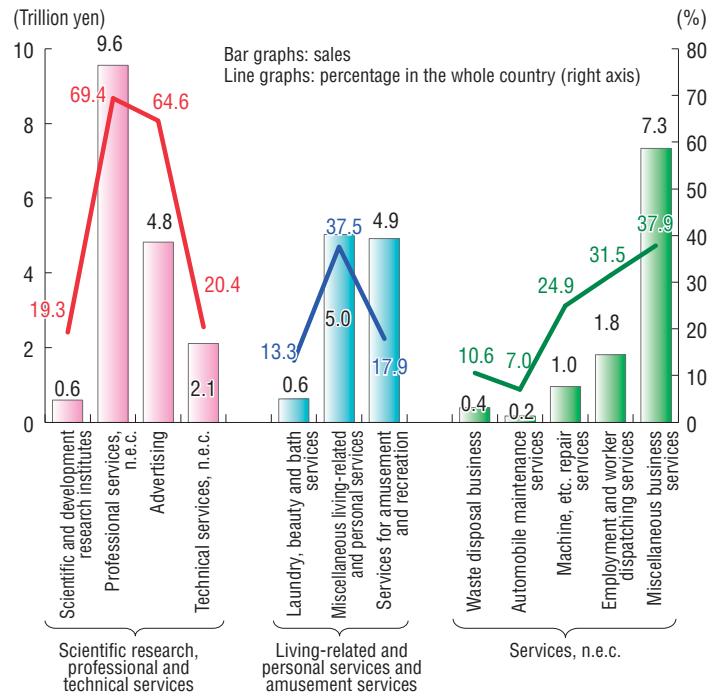
Numbers of establishments and persons engaged by industry divisions (Tokyo)



Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census", "Economic Census for Business Frame", MIC / METI "Economic Census for Business Activity"

2 Tokyo Accounts for More Than 60% of Sales for "Advertising" and "Professional Services" in Japan

Sales (income) and percentage in the whole country by industry major groups (Tokyo, 2016)

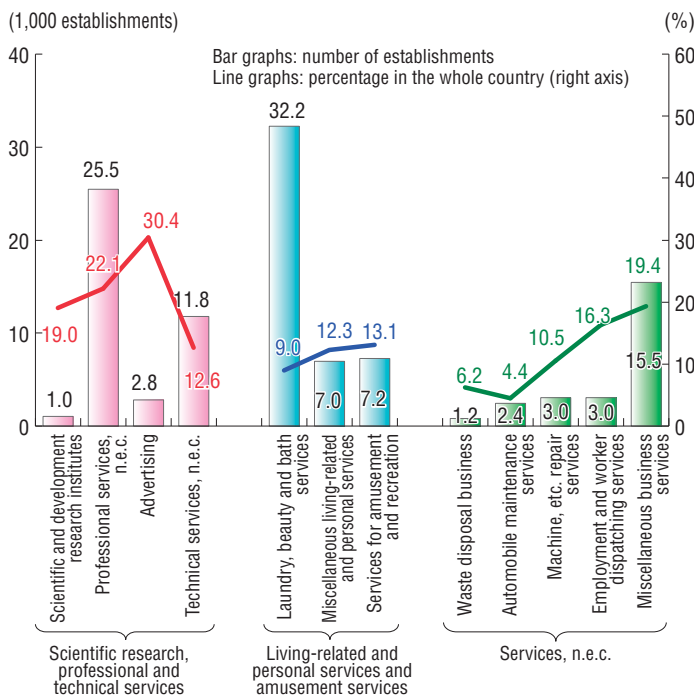


Note: Figures were calculated using only the data of the establishments where the figures of the necessary items were obtained. Political, business and cultural organizations, religion and miscellaneous services are excluded.

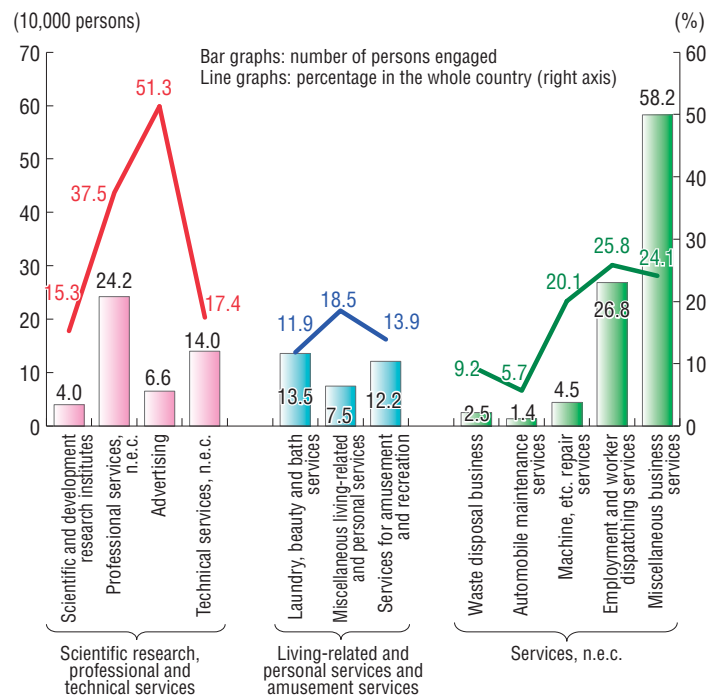
Source: MIC / METI "2016 Economic Census for Business Activity Tabulation of Individual Industries (Service industries B)"

3 "Advertising" in Tokyo Accounts for Over 30% of Whole Country in Number of Establishments and Over 50% of Whole Country in Number of Persons Engaged

Number of establishments and percentage in the whole country by industry major groups (Tokyo, 2016)



Number of persons engaged and percentage in the whole country by industry major groups (Tokyo, 2016)

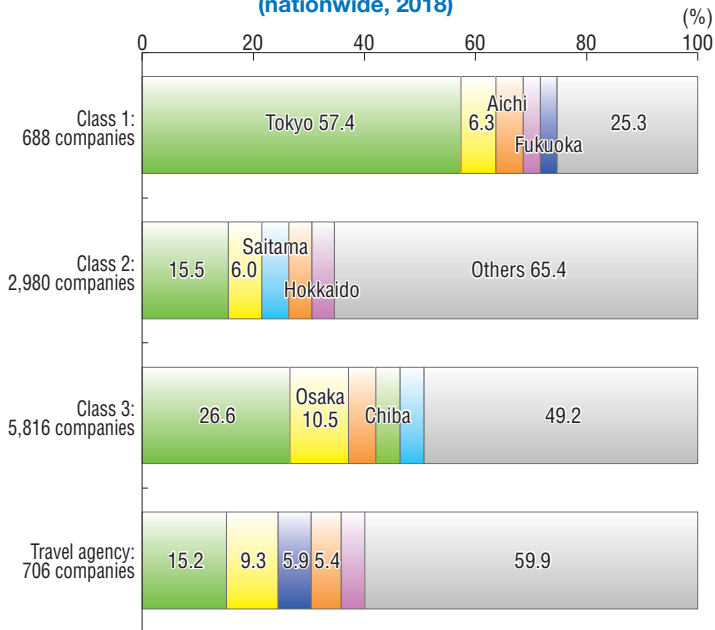


Note: Political, business and cultural organizations, religion and miscellaneous services are excluded.
Source: MIC / METI "2016 Economic Census for Business Activity"

Living-related and Personal Services and Amusement Services

4 Majority of Class 1 Travel Agents Gather in Tokyo

Composition ratio of number of travel agencies (main business office) by prefecture and class of travel agency (nationwide, 2018)

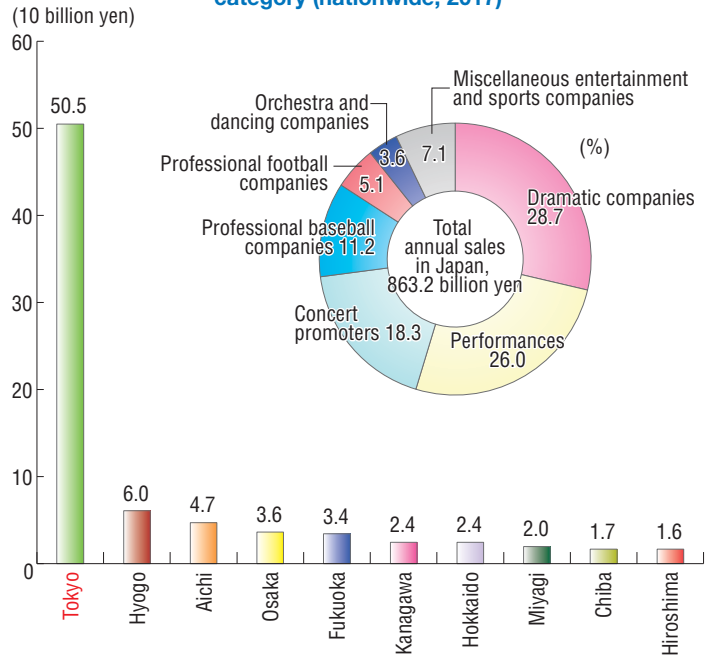


Note: As of May 1. Top 5 prefectures are listed. Class 1 travel operator: planning all travel services, Class 2 travel operator: planning travel services except ready-made (package) overseas tours, Class 3 travel operator: planning travel services except ready-made (package) tours, Travel agency: handling business subcontracted from travel operators.

Source: JTA materials

5 Annual Sales of "Performances, Theatrical Companies" in Tokyo Accounts for About 60% in the Country

Annual sales of performances, theatrical companies by prefecture, and composition ratio of annual sales by business category (nationwide, 2017)



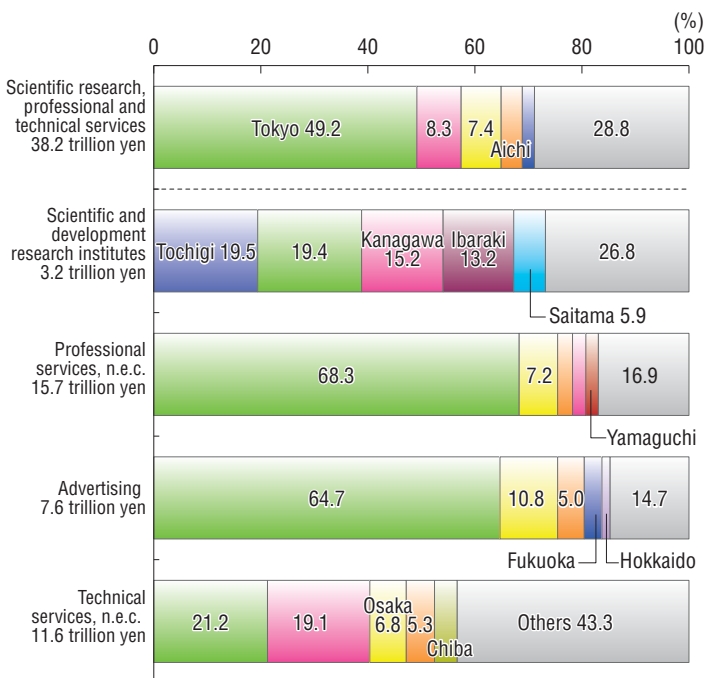
Note: Annual sales of main businesses (businesses of performances, theatrical companies). Top 10 prefectures are listed.

Source: METI "Survey of Selected Services Industries"

Scientific Research, Professional and Technical Services

6 Tokyo Accounts for Nearly 70% of "Professional Services, N.E.C." and "Advertising" Sales

Composition ratio of sales (income) by industry major groups and prefecture (nationwide, 2016)



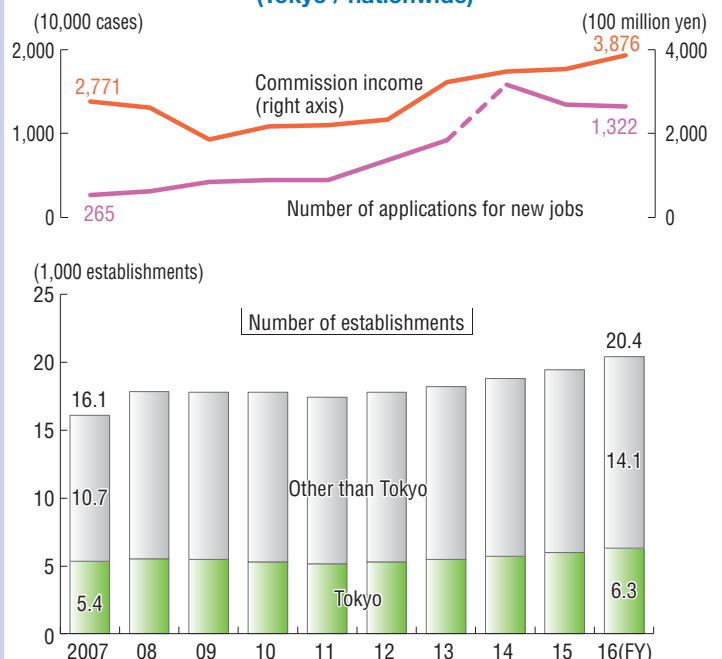
Note: Top 5 prefectures are listed. Subject establishments are the ones from which necessary data were obtained

Source: MIC / METI "2016 Economic Census for Business Activity"

Services, N.E.C.

7 Number of Establishments and Commission Income of Employment Services are Increasing

Number of establishments, number of applications for new jobs and commission income of employment services (Tokyo / nationwide)

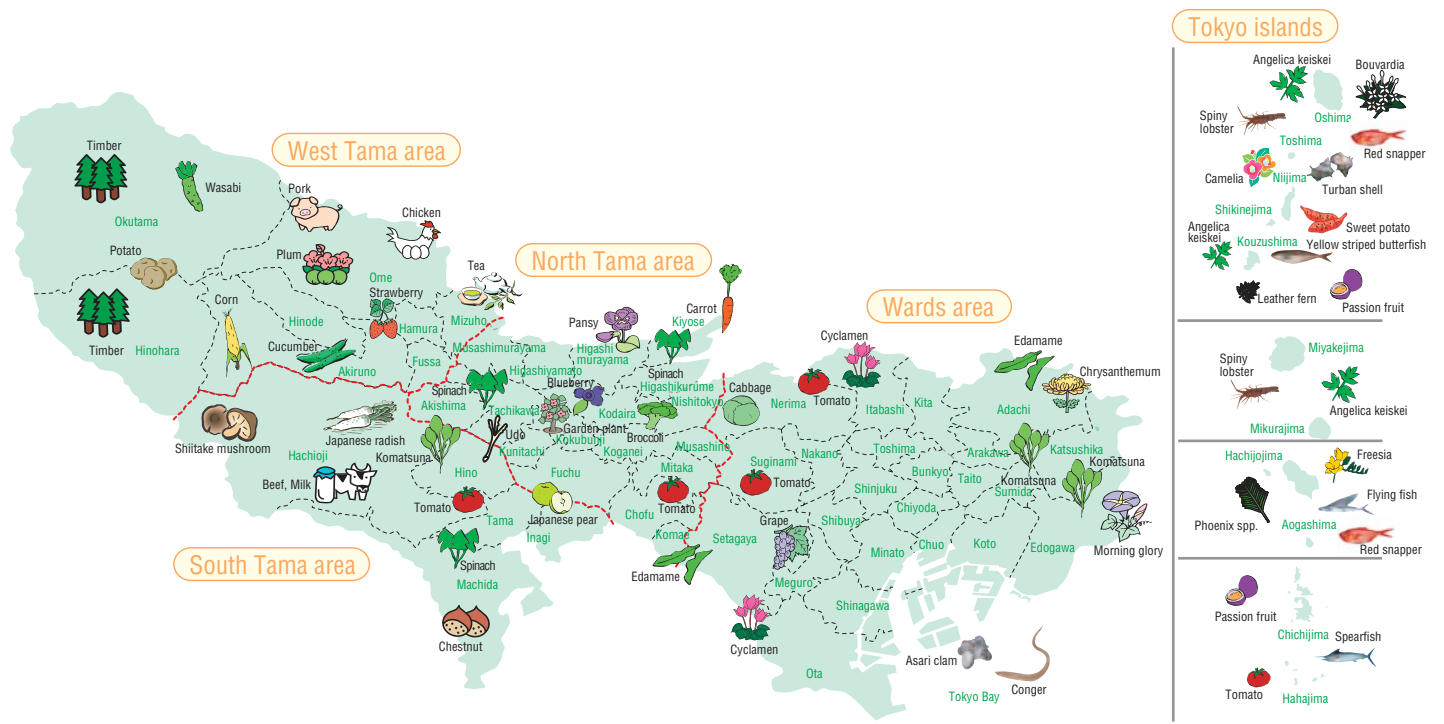


Note: Figures of private companies. Numbers of establishments are as of the end of each fiscal year. Provided that the base of calculation for number of applications for new jobs has been changed since FY2014.

Source: MHLW materials

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

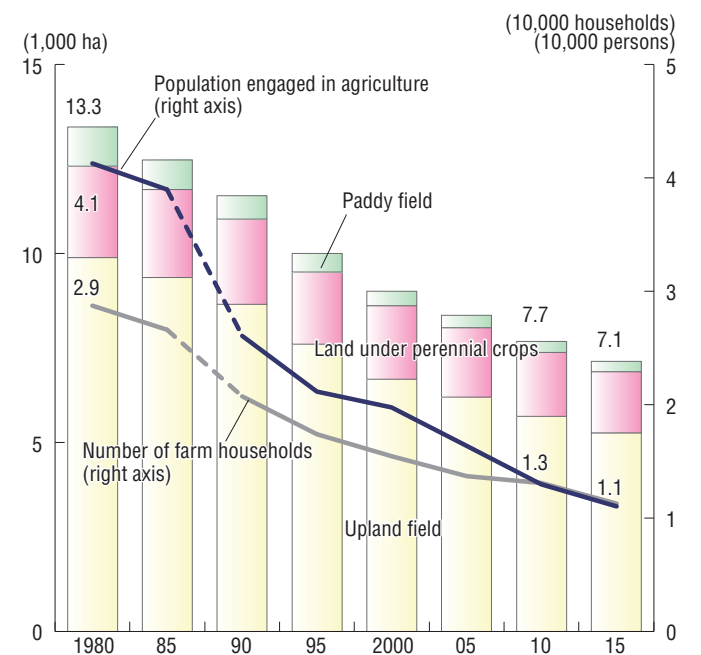
1 Wide Variety of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries Products in Tokyo



Note: Agricultural, forestry, and fisheries products indicated here are the ones that are unique to each area, and may not be the ones that are produced the most in terms of the volume.
 Source: TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs materials

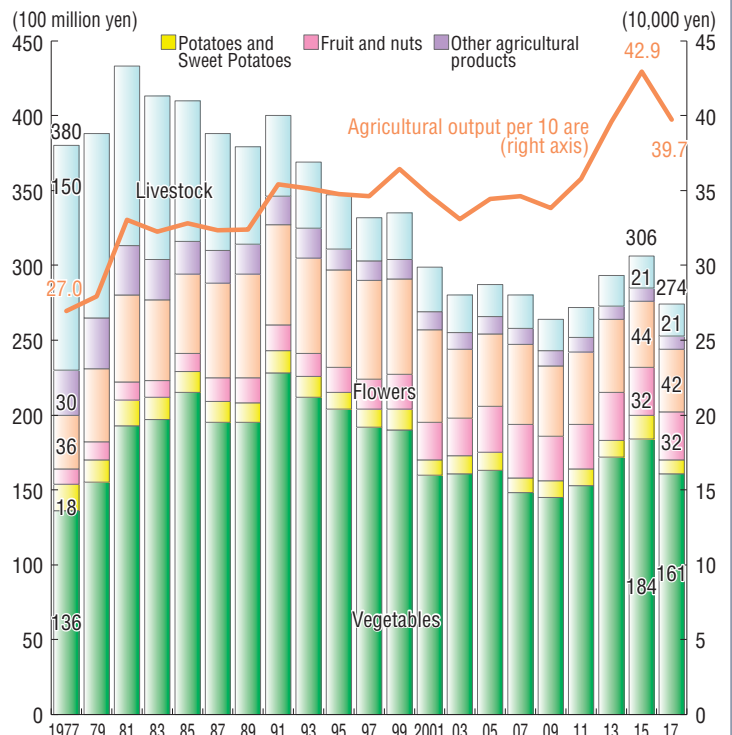
2 Vegetables Account for 60% of Production of Agricultural Products

Cultivated land area, number of farm households and population engaged in agriculture (Tokyo)



Note: Values of upland field are the total of "Ordinary upland field" and "Short time meadow". Population engaged in agriculture has been calculated using only commercial farm households since 1990. Number of farm households continues to be the total number of farm households including noncommercial farm households as well as commercial farm households even after 1990. Provided that the definition of farm household has been changed since 1990.
 Source: MAFF "Census of Agriculture and Forestry", "Survey on Cultivated Land Area"

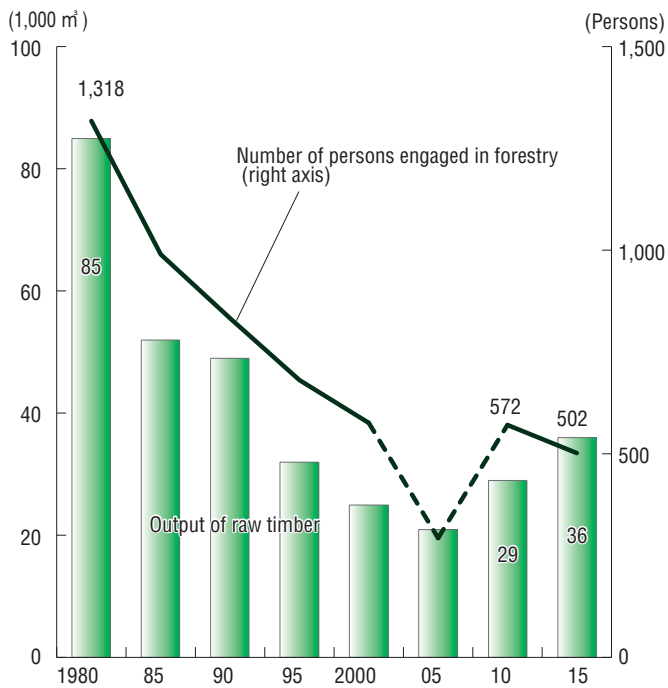
Agricultural output by category (Tokyo)



Note: Published every two years. Figures for 2017 are preliminary.
 Source: MAFF "Statistics on Agricultural Income Produced", "Statistics on Cultivated Land and Planted Area"

3 Production of Forest Products is Centered on Raw Timber and Mushrooms

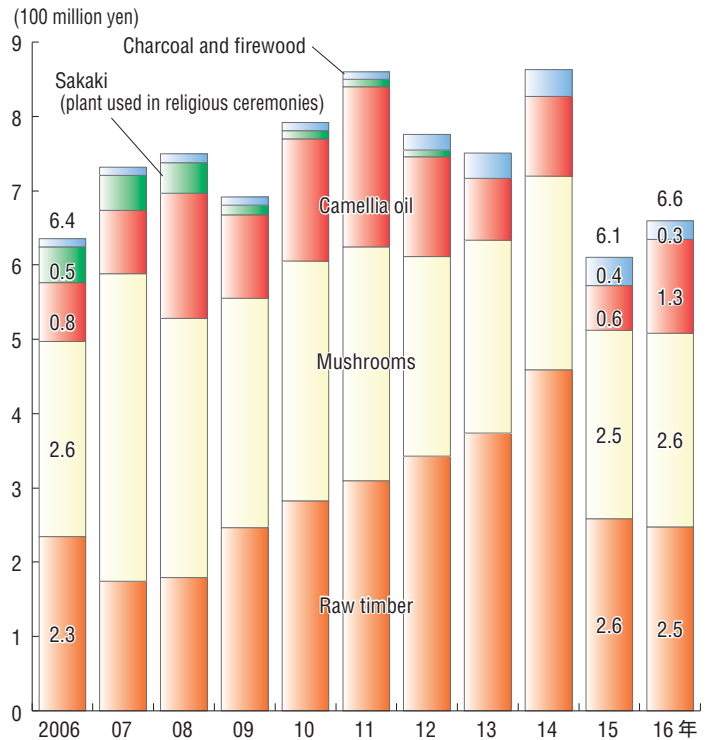
Output of raw timber and number of persons engaged in forestry (Tokyo)



Note: Raw timber is unsawn logs for lumbering, plywood and wood chip. The dotted line part of the number of persons engaged in forestry shows discontinuity due to revision of the industry classification.

Source: MAFF "Report on Supply and Demand of Timber", TMG "Forest and Forestry in Tokyo"

Forestry output by category (Tokyo)

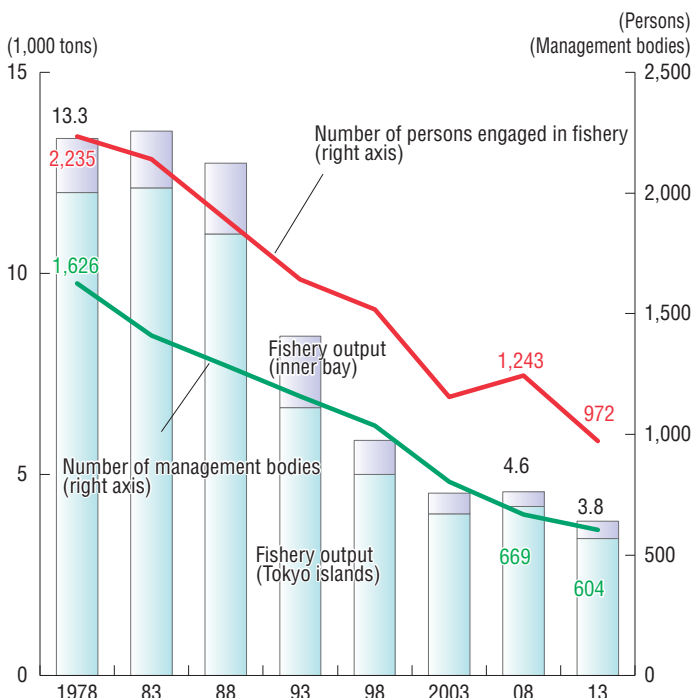


Note: Raw timber is unsawn logs for lumbering, plywood and woodchip. Sakaki has been treated as an agricultural product since 2013.

Source: TMG "Forest and Forestry in Tokyo"

4 Oshima Sea Area and Hachijo Sea Area Account for About 70% of Fishery Output

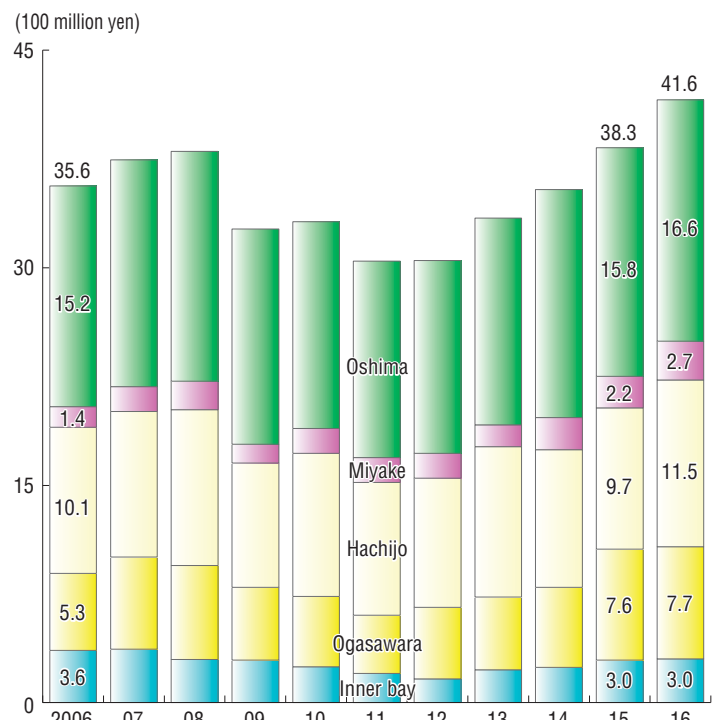
Fishery output, numbers of management bodies and persons engaged (Tokyo)



Note: Fishery is excluding inland waters fishery. Miyake is not included in the survey in 2003 because full evacuation from the island continued in 2003 due to the eruption of Oyama Volcano in Miyakejima.

Source: MAFF "Census of Fisheries", TMG "Fisheries in Tokyo"

Fishery output by sea area (Tokyo)

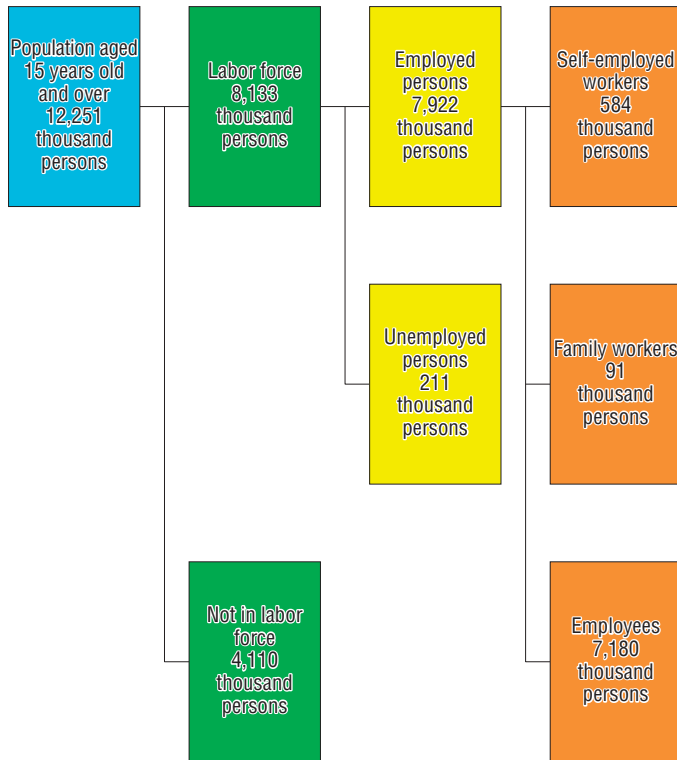


Note: Oshima sea area includes Oshima, Toshima, Nijima and Kozushima. Miyake sea area includes Miyakejima and Mikurajima. Hachijo sea area includes Hachiojima and Aogashima.

Source: TMG "Fisheries in Tokyo"

1 About 66% of Population Aged 15 Years Old and Over is Labor Force

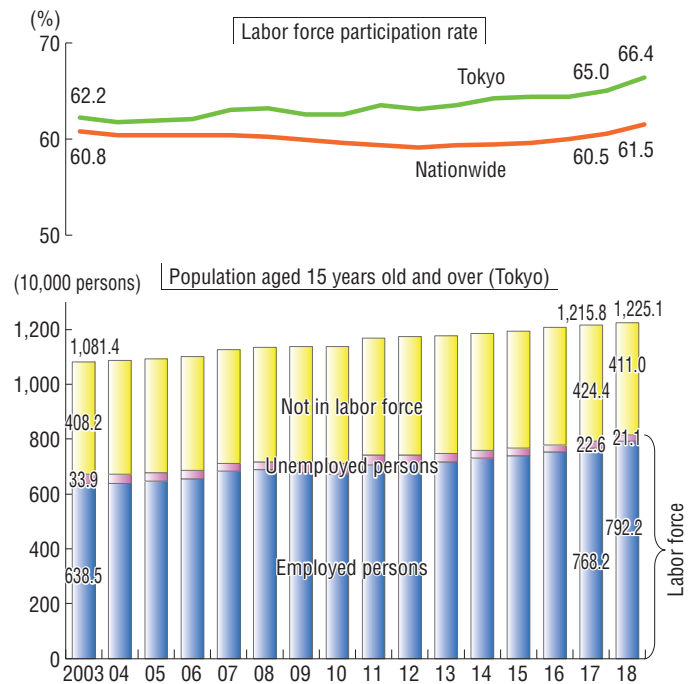
Labor force status (Tokyo, 2018)



Note: Population aged 15 years old and over and employed persons include persons with unknown labor force status.
Source: TMG "Labour Force Survey"

2 Labor Force Participation Rate in Tokyo Has Been Tending to Increase in Recent Years

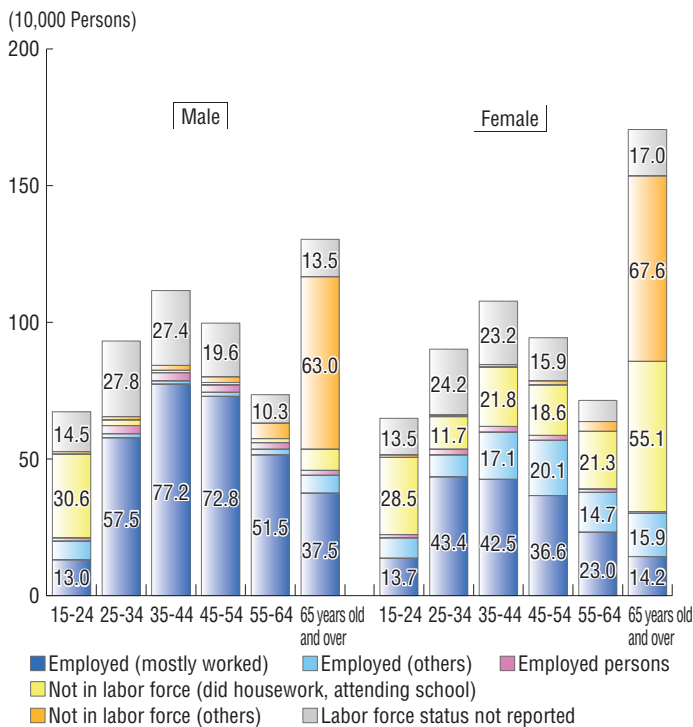
Population aged 15 years old and over by labor force status and labor force participation rate



Note: Nationwide figures for 2011 are supplementary-estimated figures. Figures of Tokyo for 2011 and 2016 are retroactively calculated by MIC Statistics Bureau considering the variations associated with the revision of the benchmark population.
Source: TMG / MIC "Labour Force Survey"

3 Male Employed (Mostly Worked) Accounts for a Higher Proportion

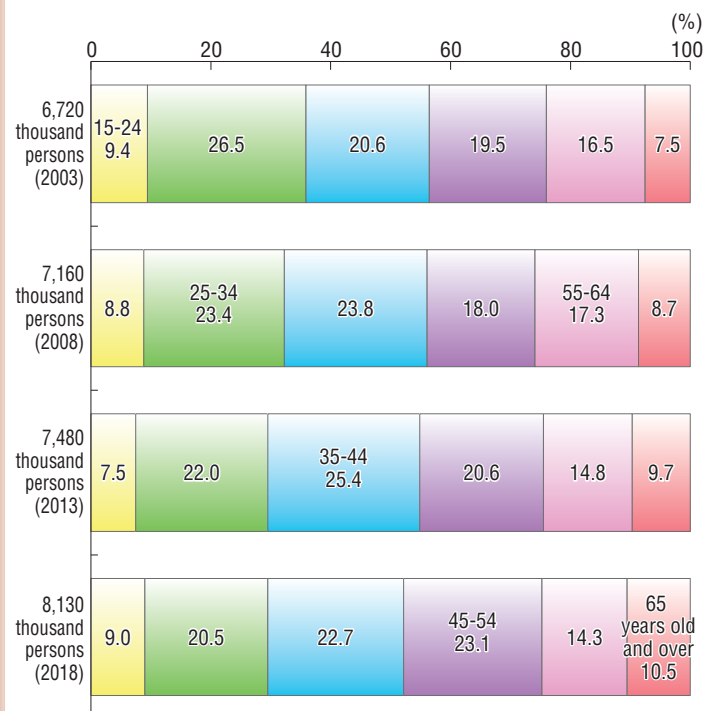
Population aged 15 years old and over by sex, age and labor force status (Tokyo, 2015)



Note: "Employed (others)" is the total of "worked besides doing housework", "worked besides attending school" and "absent from work".
Source: MIC "2015 Population Census"

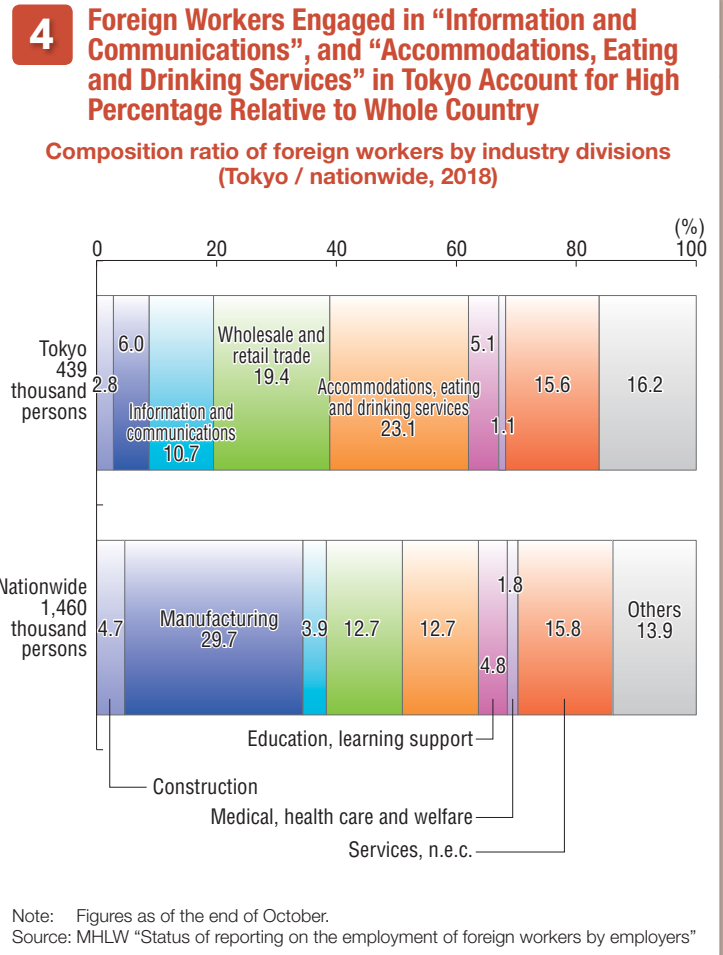
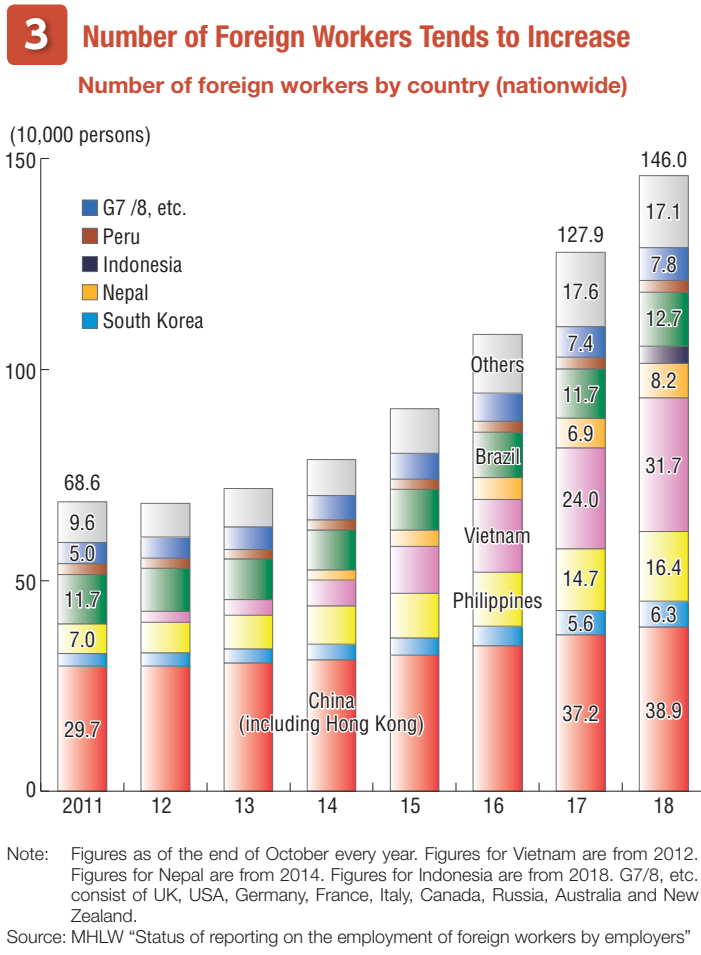
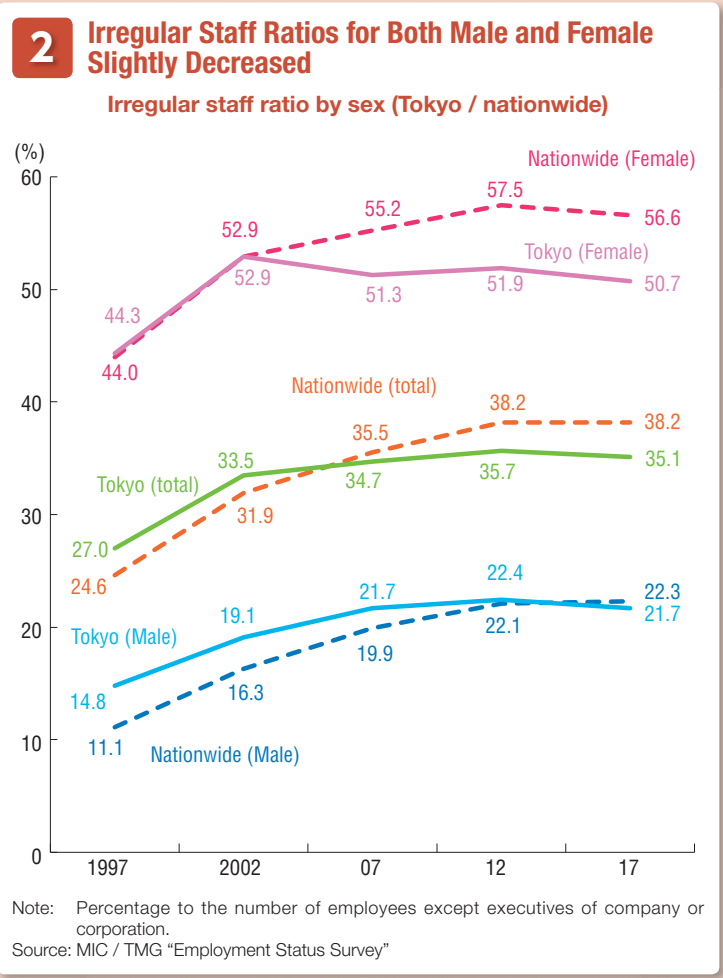
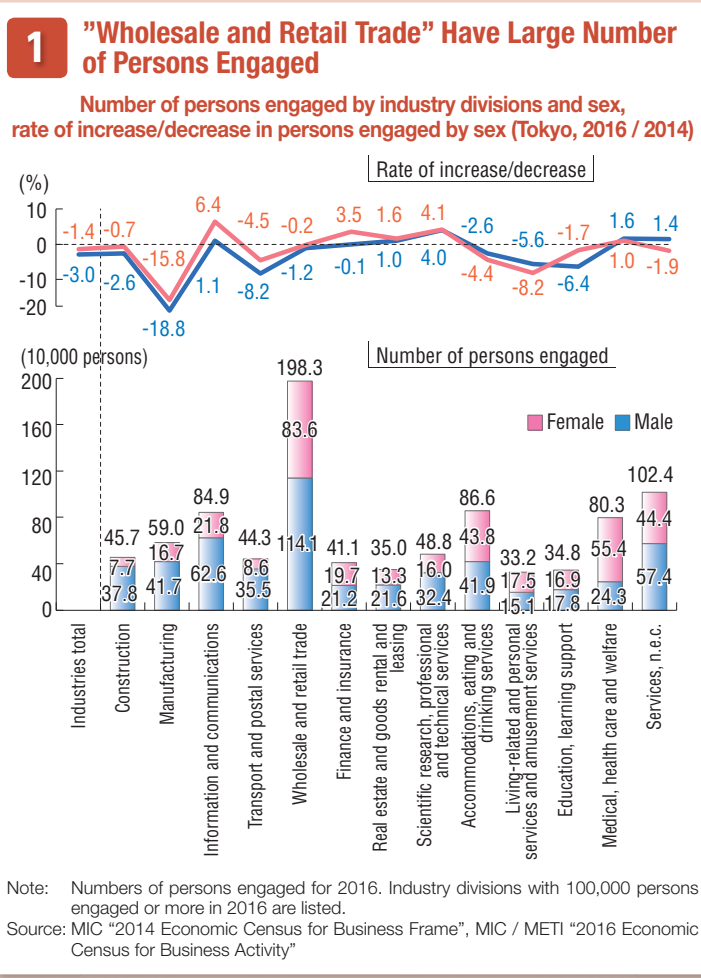
4 Percentage of Labor Force Aged 34 or under in Total Labor Force Has Been Decreasing in Recent Years

Composition ratio of labor force by age (Tokyo)



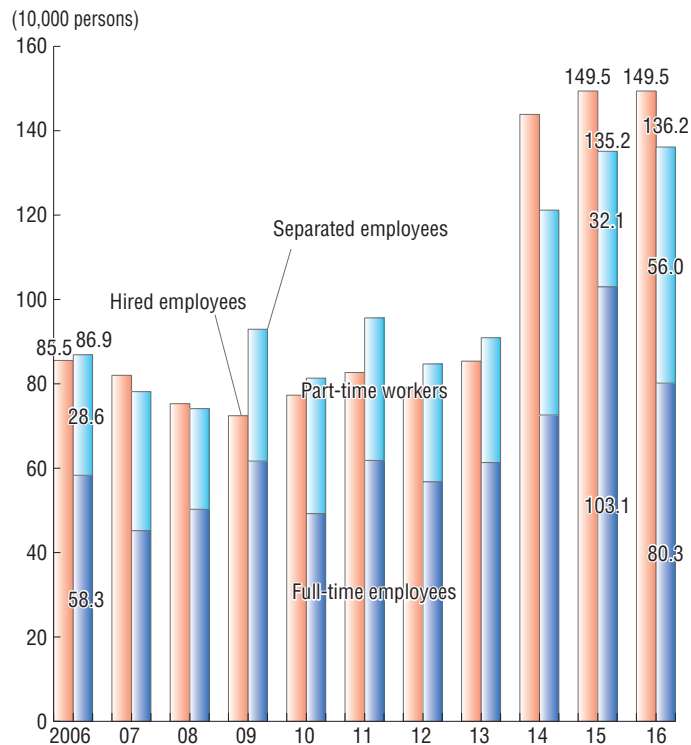
Source: TMG "Labour Force Survey"

Employment Structure



1 Number of Hired Employees Has Been Exceeding Number of Separated Employees for 3 Consecutive Years

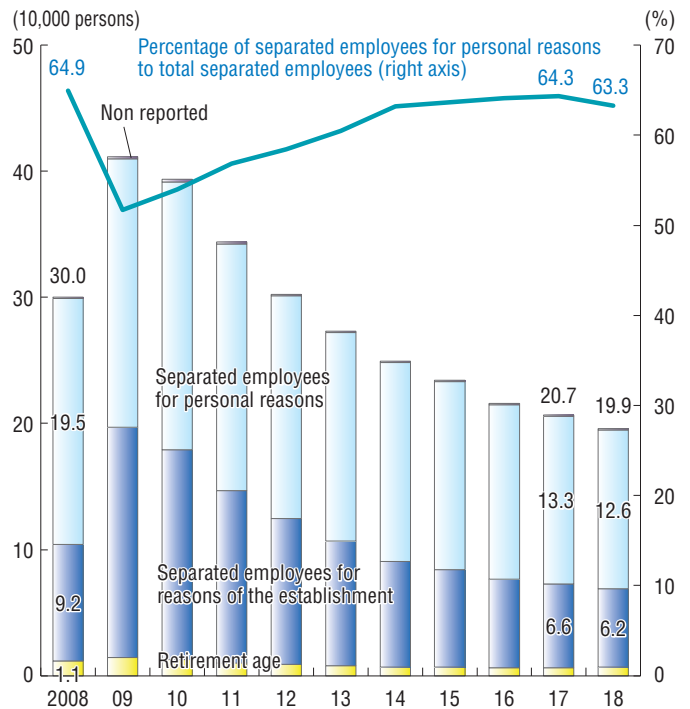
Numbers of hired employees and separated employees (Tokyo)



Note: Establishments with 5 or more regular employees.
Source: MHLW "Survey on Employment Trends"

2 Number of Separated Employees for Reasons of the Establishment Continues to Decline

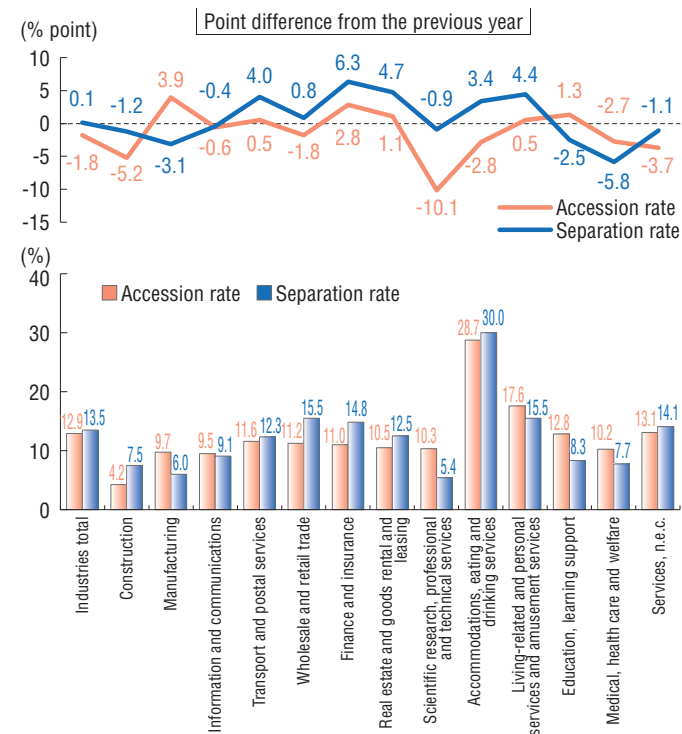
Number of separated employees by reason for separation and percentage of separated employees for personal reasons to total separated employees (Tokyo)



Note: Separated employees who were employed at their previous jobs among new job seekers.
Source: Tokyo Labor Bureau statistics

3 Rates of Both Accession and Separation are High in "Accommodations, Eating and Drinking Services"

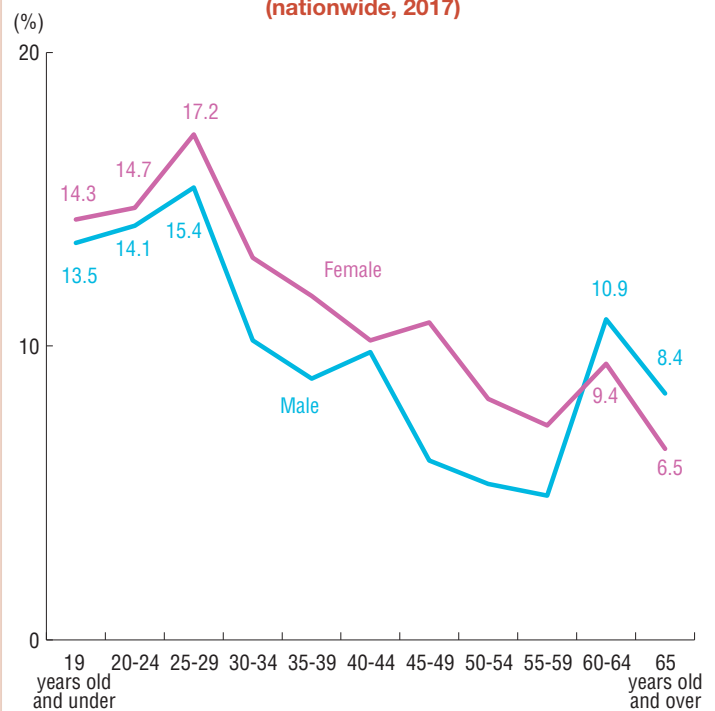
Rates of accession and separation by industry divisions (Tokyo, 2017)



Note: Establishments with 5 or more regular employees. Accession (separation) rate = number of hired (leaving) employees / number of regular employees as of January 1 x 100(%).
Source: MHLW "Survey on Employment Trends"

4 Rates of Hired Career-changing Employees for Both Male and Female are High in Young Generation

Rates of hired career-changing employees by sex and age (nationwide, 2017)

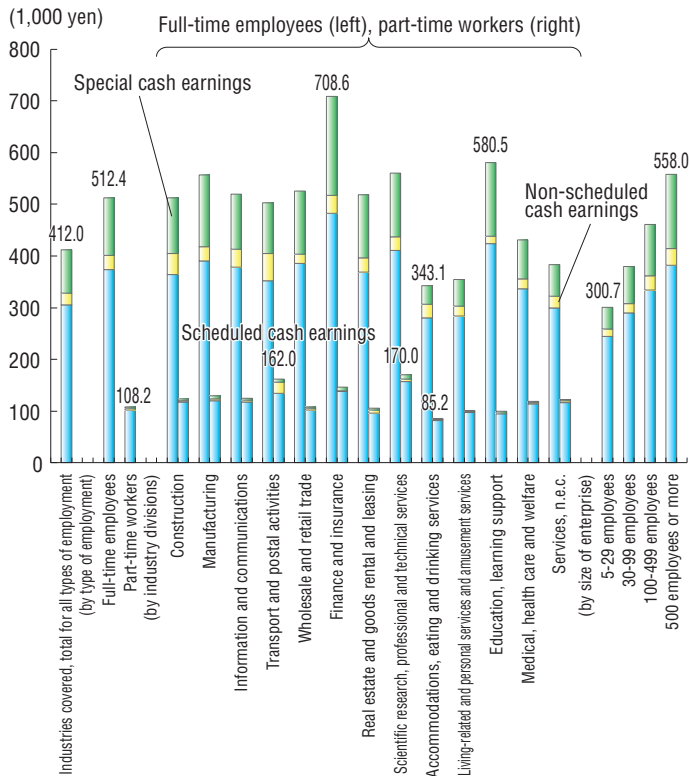


Note: Establishments with 5 regular employees or more. Accession rate of hired career-changing employees = number of hired career-changing employees / number of regular employees as of January 1 (numbers by age group are as of end of June) x 100(%).
Source: MHLW "Survey on Employment Trends"

Wages and Working Hours

1 Total Cash Earnings of Full-time Employees are High in "Finance and Insurance"

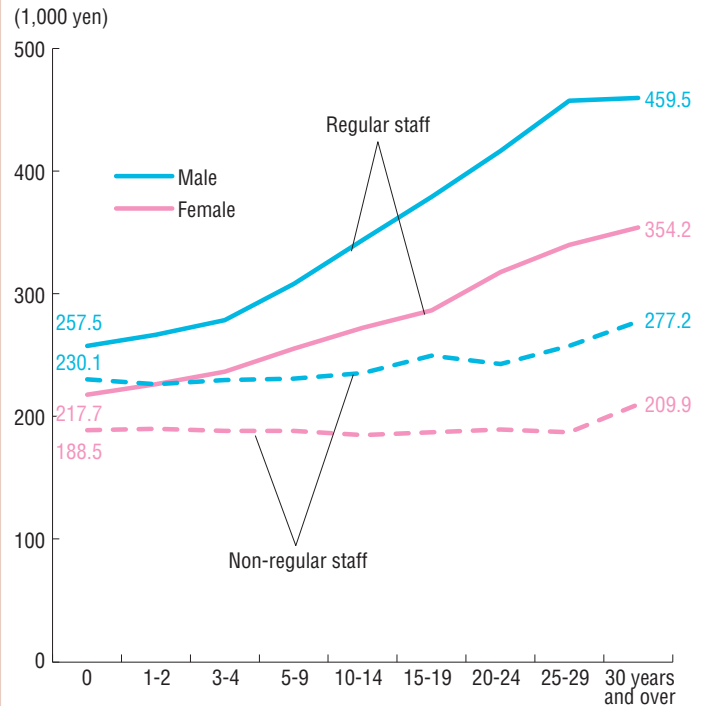
Monthly total cash earnings (Tokyo, 2017)



Note: Establishments with 5 or more employees
Source: TMG "Monthly Labour Survey"

2 Wage Gaps between Male and Female, and between Types of Employment Become Wider with Years of Continuous Service

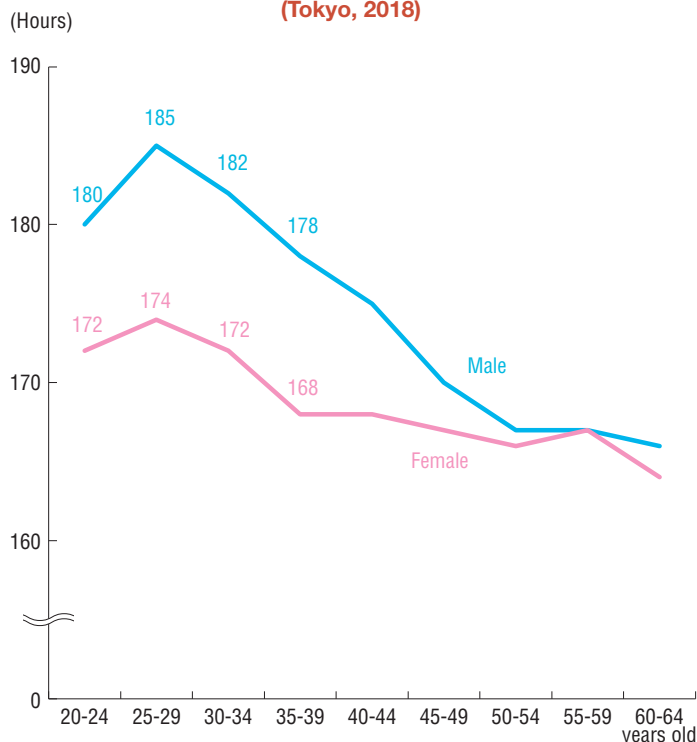
Monthly scheduled cash earnings by sex, length of service and type of employment (nationwide, 2018)



Note: Establishments with 10 or more employees. Based on scheduled cash earnings of full-time employees.
Source: MHLW "Basic Survey on Wage Structure"

3 Both Male and Female Workers in Their 20's and 30's have Long Hours Worked

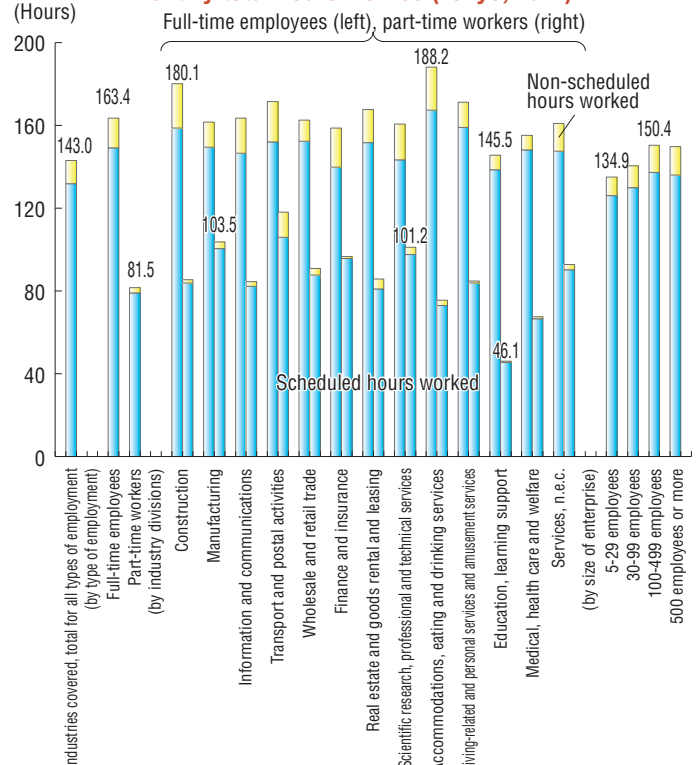
Monthly actual number of hours worked by age and sex (Tokyo, 2018)



Note: Establishments with 10 or more employees. Figures above are the total of the actual number of scheduled hours worked and actual overtime worked of full-time employees.
Source: MHLW "Basic Survey on Wage Structure"

4 Hours Worked of Full-time Employees are Long in "Accommodations, Eating and Drinking Services", and "Construction"

Monthly total hours worked (Tokyo, 2017)

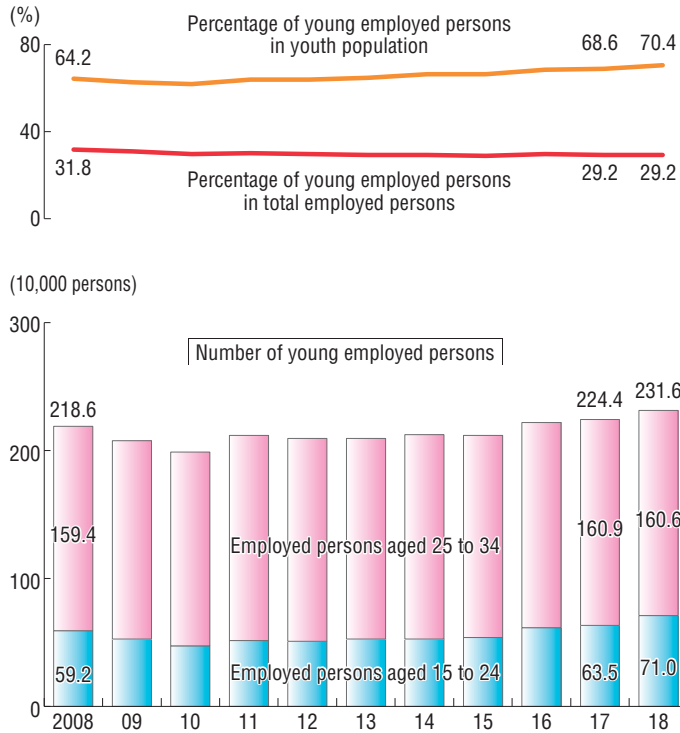


Note: Establishments with 5 or more employees
Source: TMG "Monthly Labour Survey"

Employment of Young People

1 Percentage of Employed Persons in Youth Population Tends to Increase

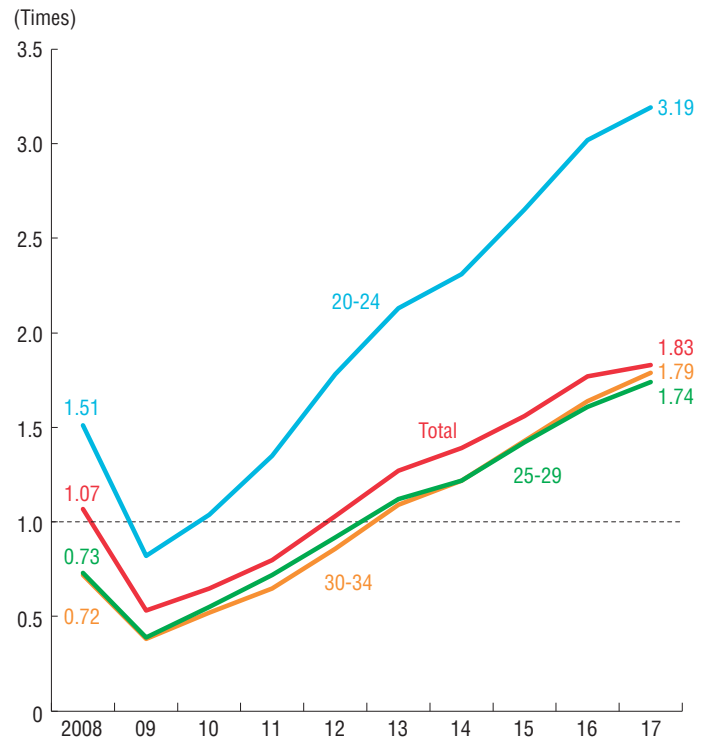
Number of young employed persons by age group (Tokyo)



Note: Young persons were defined as those aged 15 to 34. Figures for 2011 and 2016 are retroactively calculated by the MIC Statistics Bureau considering the variations associated with the revision of the benchmark population.
Source: TMG "Labour Force Survey"

2 Active Job Openings-to-applicants Ratio of Young Persons Continues to Rise

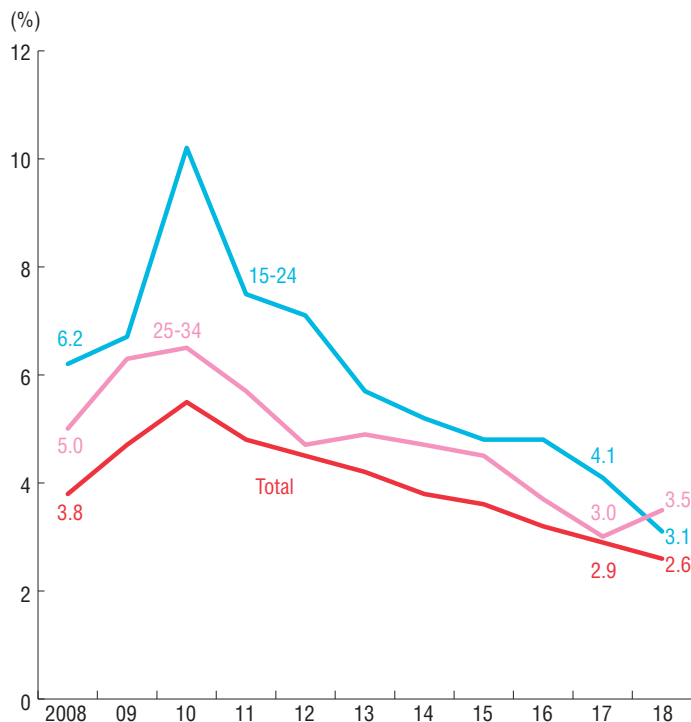
Active job-openings-to-applicants ratio for young persons by age group (Tokyo)



Note: Figures as of October in each year. Young persons were defined as those aged 20 to 34. Entire ages are the total of all aged groups with 15 years old and over.
Source: Tokyo Labor Bureau materials

3 Youth Unemployment Rate Remains Higher than Total Unemployment Rate

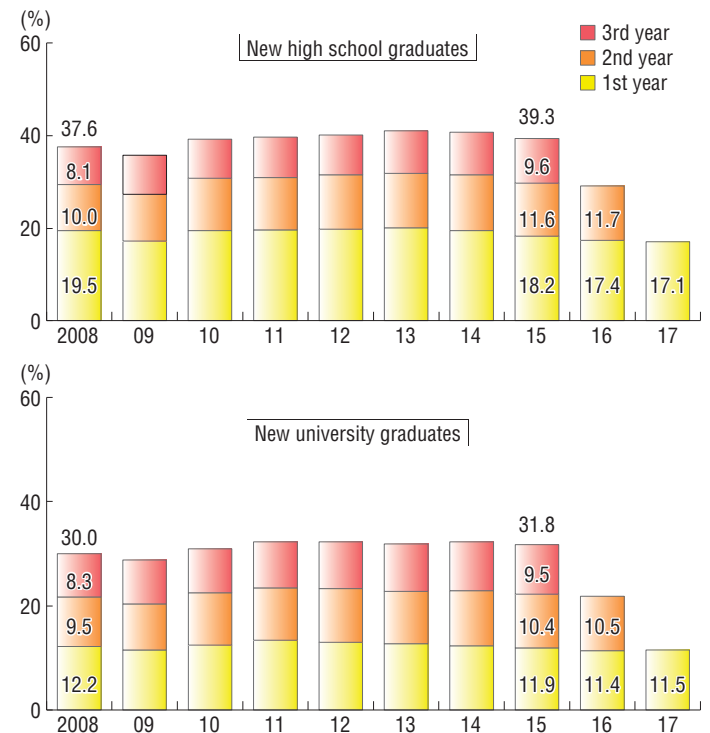
Youth unemployment rate by age group (Tokyo)



Note: Young persons were defined as those aged 15 to 34. Entire ages are the total of all aged groups with 15 years old and over. Figures for 2011 and 2016 are retroactively calculated by the MIC Statistics Bureau considering the variations associated with the revision of the benchmark population.
Source: TMG "Labour Force Survey"

4 30 to 40% of New Graduates Left Their Jobs within Three Years

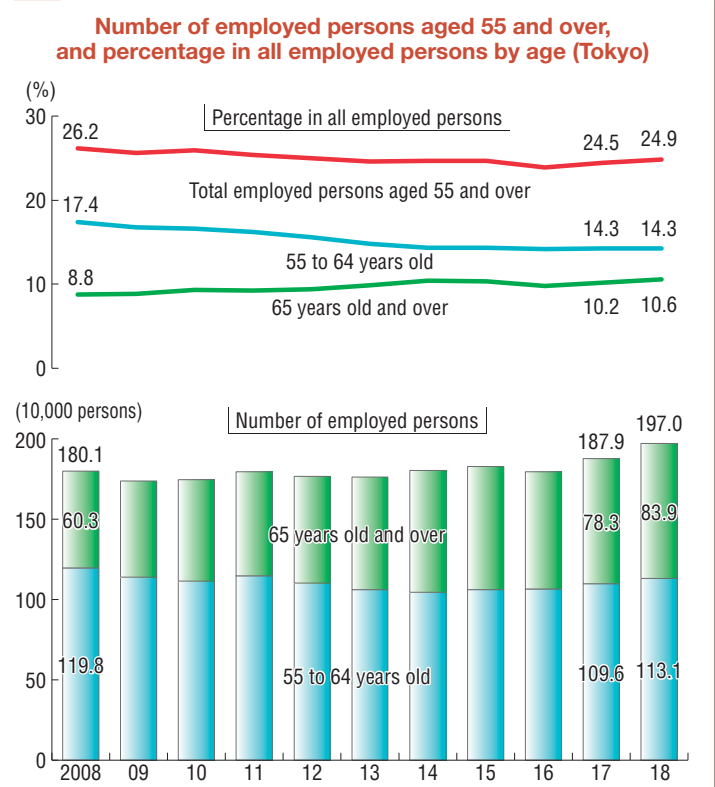
Ratio of separated employees to employed new graduates by tenure (nationwide)



Note: Percentage of separated employees within three years to employed new graduates in March of each year.
Source: MHLW "Status of Job Separation for New Graduates"

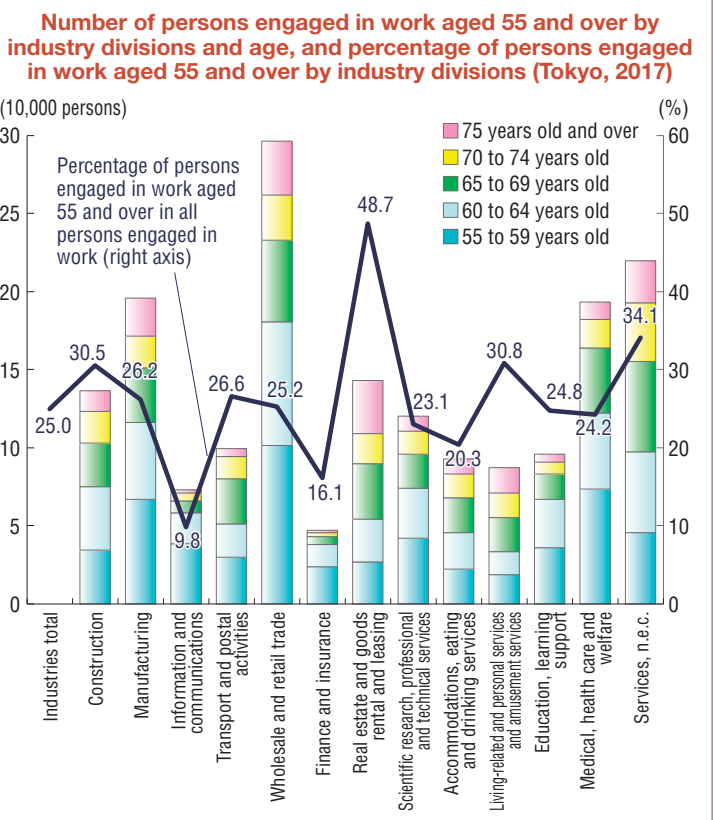
Employment of Senior Citizens

1 A Quarter of Employed Persons are 55 Years Old and Over



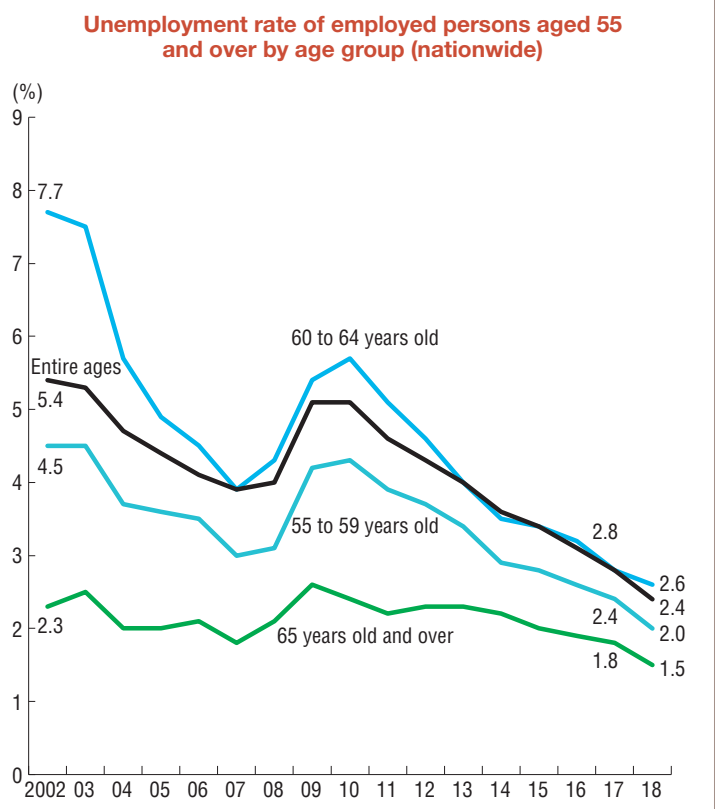
Note: Figures for 2011 and 2016 are retroactively calculated by the MIC Statistics Bureau considering the variations associated with the revision of the benchmark population.
Source: TMG / MIC "Labour Force Survey"

2 Persons Engaged in Work Aged 55 and Over Account for About 50% in "Real Estate" and "Goods Rental and Leasing"



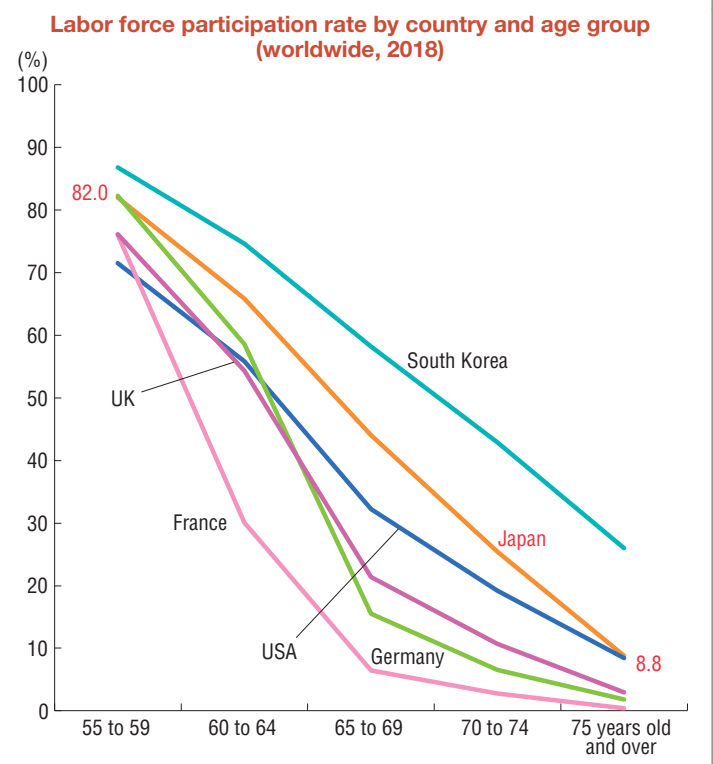
Source: MIC "2017 Employment Status Survey"

3 Unemployment Rate of Persons Aged 60 to 64 is Significantly on the Decline in the Long Term



Note: "Entire ages" is the unemployment rate of total number of unemployed persons aged 15 and over. Figures for 2011 are the complementary-estimated figure.
Source: MIC "Labour Force Survey"

4 Labor Force Participation Rate of Senior Citizens in Japan is Higher Compared with Western Countries

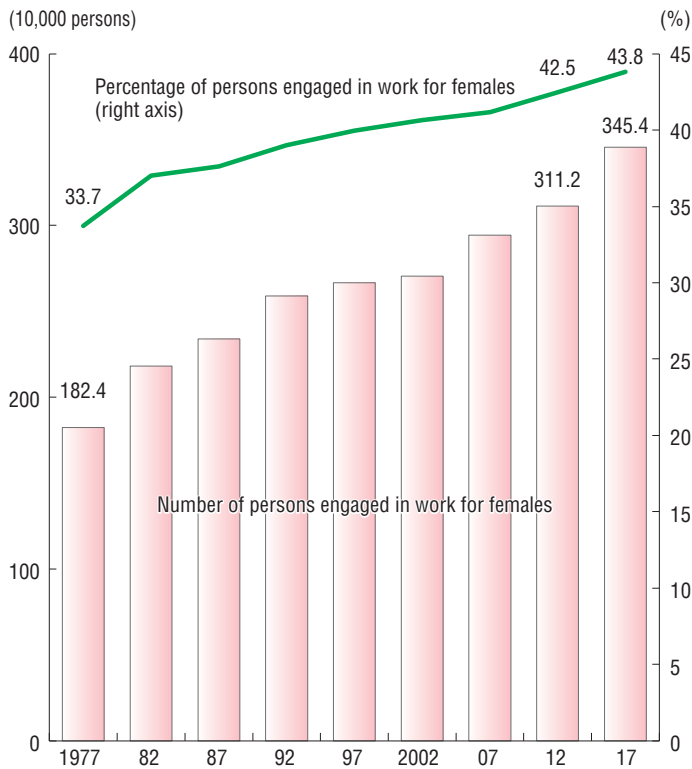


Note: There are some cases where the figures cannot be directly compared with each other because statistical definitions and research methods differ from country to country.
Source: Japan Institute for Labour Policy and Training "2018 Databook of International Labour Statistics"

Employment of Women

1 Number of Persons Engaged in Work for Females Tends to Increase

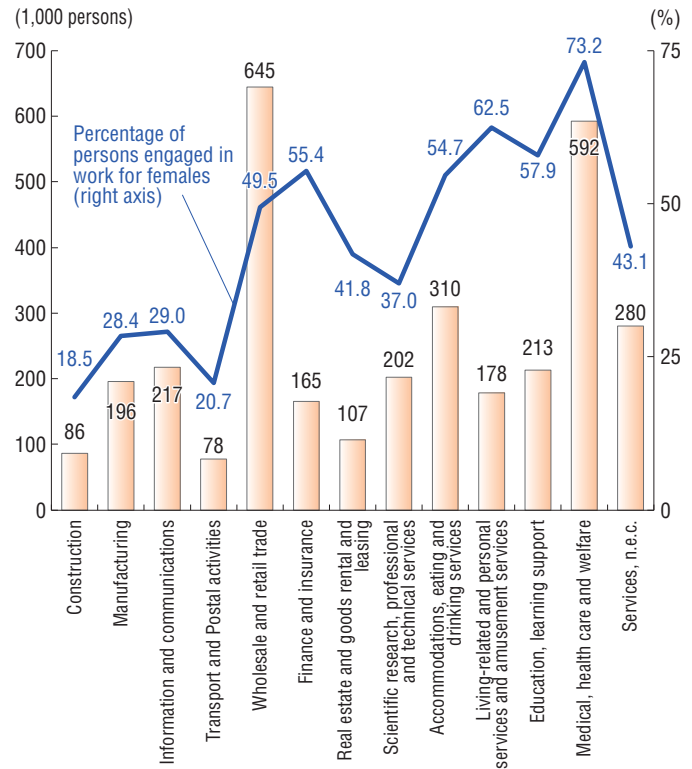
Number and percentage of persons engaged in work for females (Tokyo)



Source: MIC "2017 Employment Status Survey"

2 Female Employed Account for High Percentage in "Medical, Health Care and Welfare"

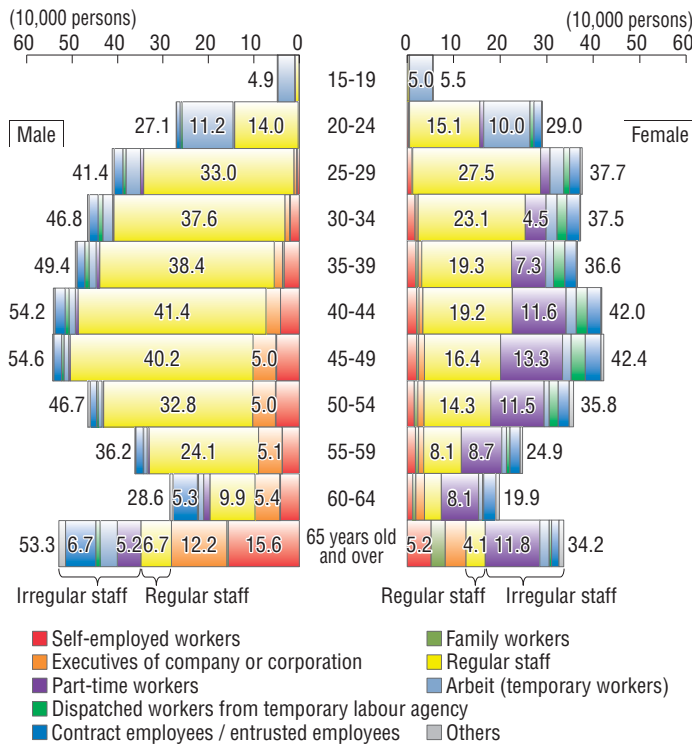
Number and percentage of female employed by industry divisions (Tokyo, 2018)



Source: TMG "Labour Force Survey"

3 As for Type of Employment of Female, Number of Irregular Staff Exceeds Number of Regular Staff for Women in Their 40's and Over

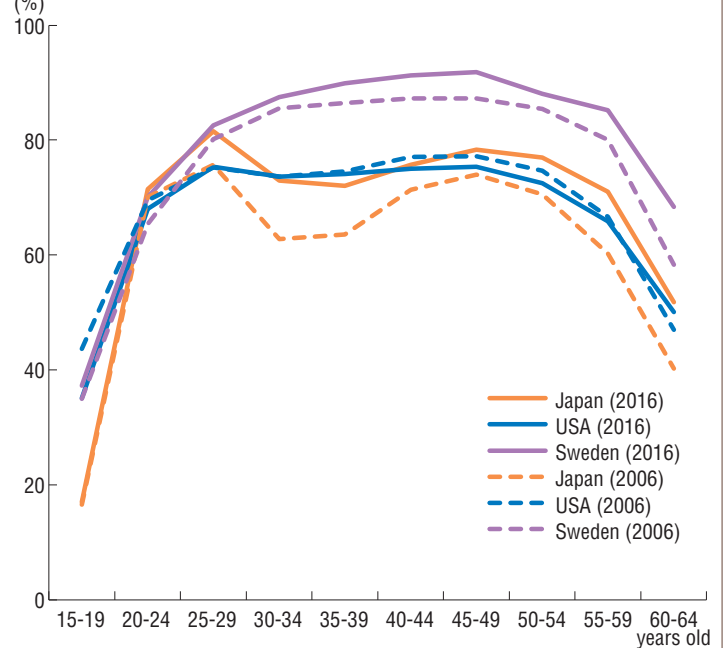
Number of persons engaged in work by age and status in employment (Tokyo, 2017)



Source: MIC "2017 Employment Status Survey"

4 Although Labor Force Participation Rates for Female Tends to Improve in Japan, It Still Declines in Their 30's

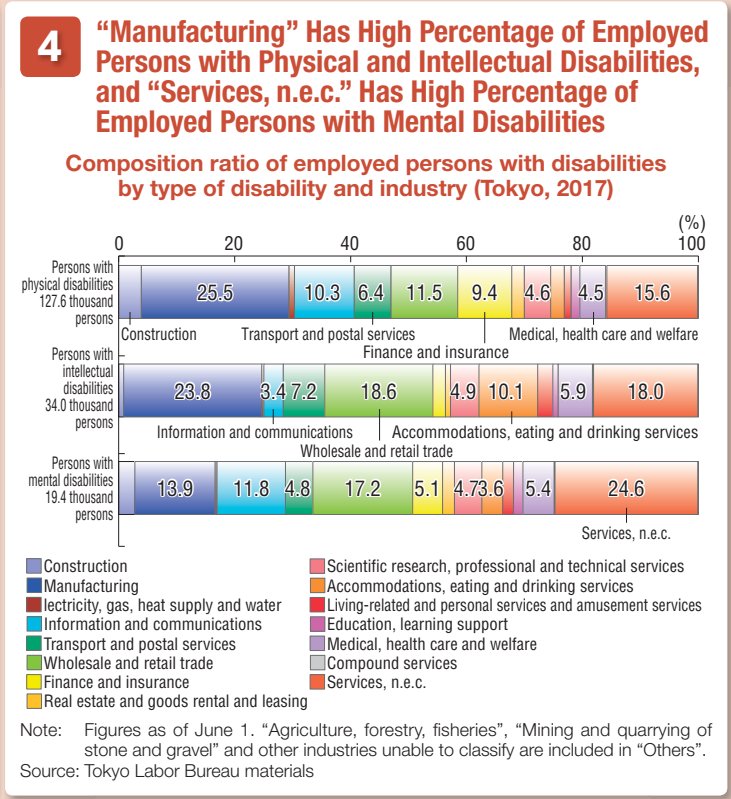
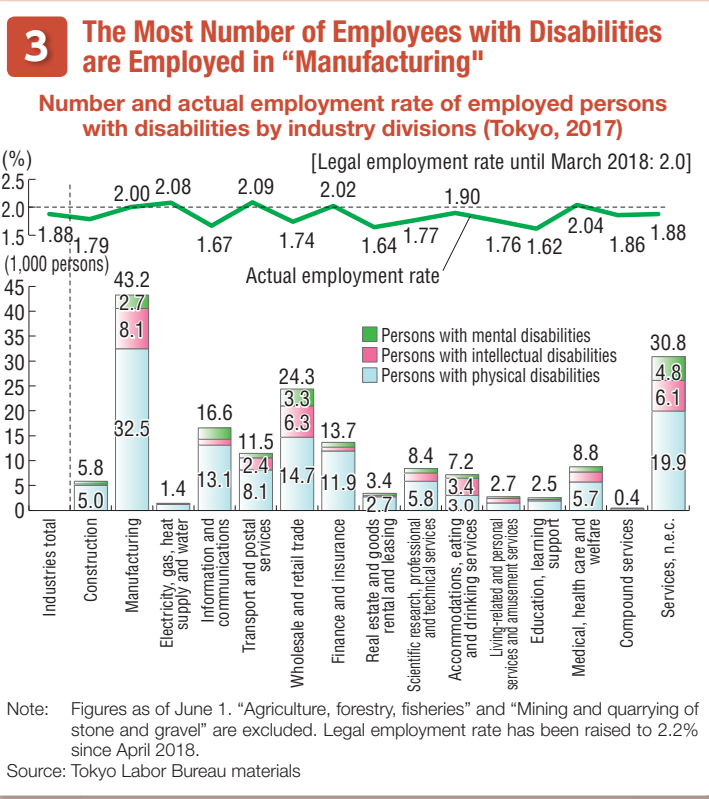
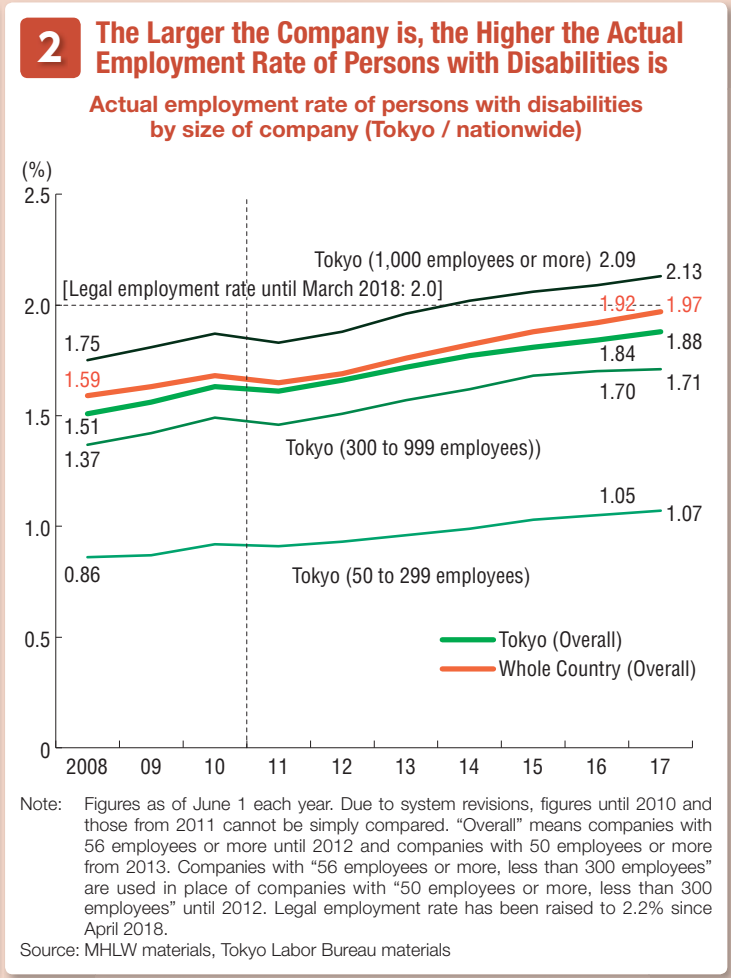
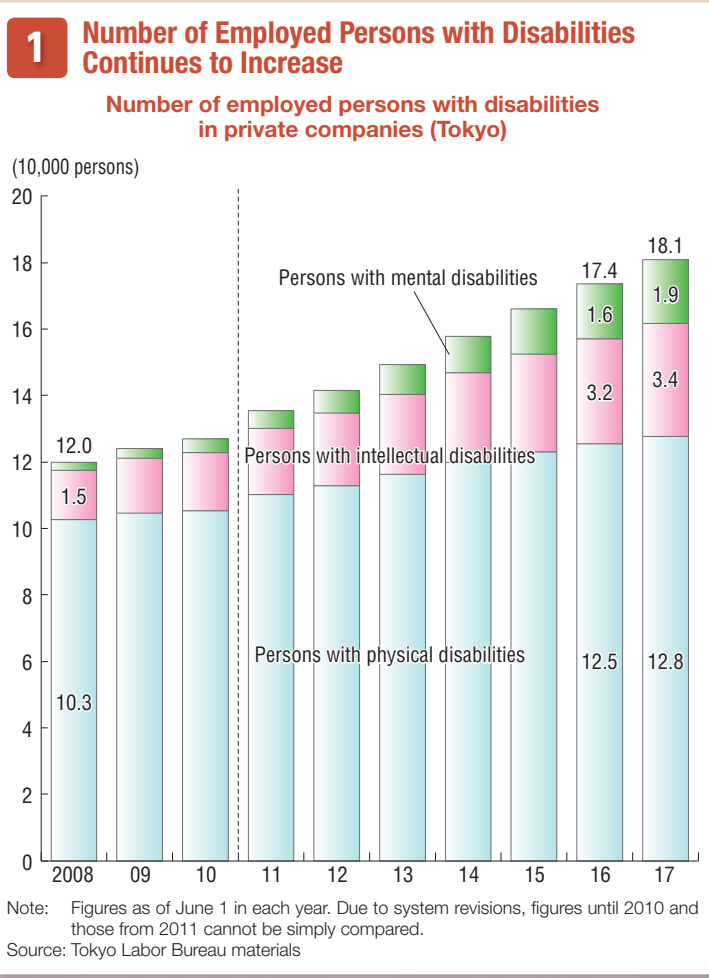
Labor force participation rates for female by country and age group (worldwide, 2006 / 2016)



Note: There are some cases where the figures cannot be directly compared with each other because statistical definitions and research methods differ from country to country. Figures for USA and figures of Sweden for 2006 are for persons 16 years old and over.

Source: Japan Institute for Labour Policy and Training "Databook of International Labour Statistics"

Employment of Persons with Disabilities

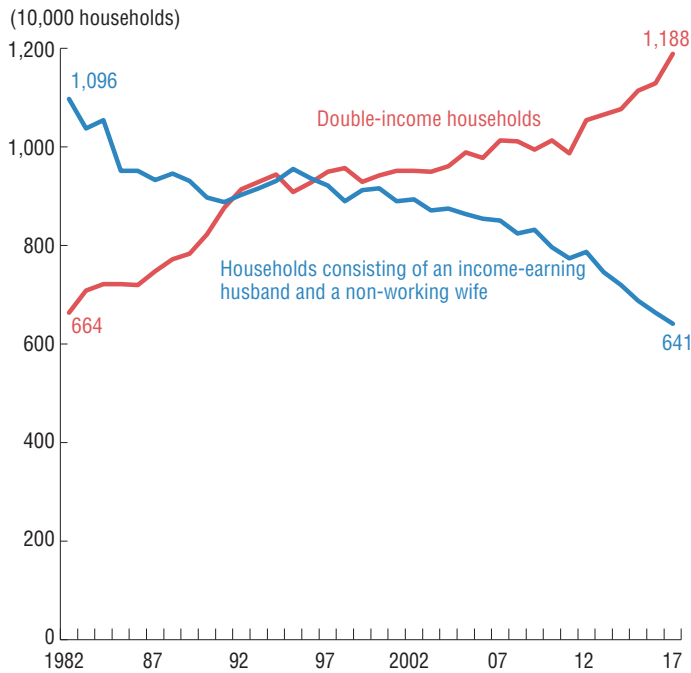


Note: As for actual employment rate and number of employed persons with disabilities, in case that an establishment employs a person with severe physical disability or severe intellectual disability, such establishment is deemed to employ two persons with physical disabilities or persons with intellectual disabilities. A part-time worker (a worker whose scheduled working hours are for 20 hours or more and less than 30 hours for a week) shall be counted as 0.5 persons. (from July 2010, in addition to persons with mental disabilities, this has been applied to persons with physical disabilities and persons with intellectual disabilities.) And since April 1, 2018, the calculation method of employment rate for part-time workers who are persons with mental disabilities has been changed from 0.5 persons to 1 person depending on the conditions. Such conditions are, ① the person with mental disabilities was employed or received a mental disability certificate within three years, and ② the person with mental disabilities is employed before March 31, 2023 and has a mental disability certificate.

Realization of Diverse Work Styles

1 Number of Double-income Households is on an Upward Trend

Number of double-income households (nationwide)

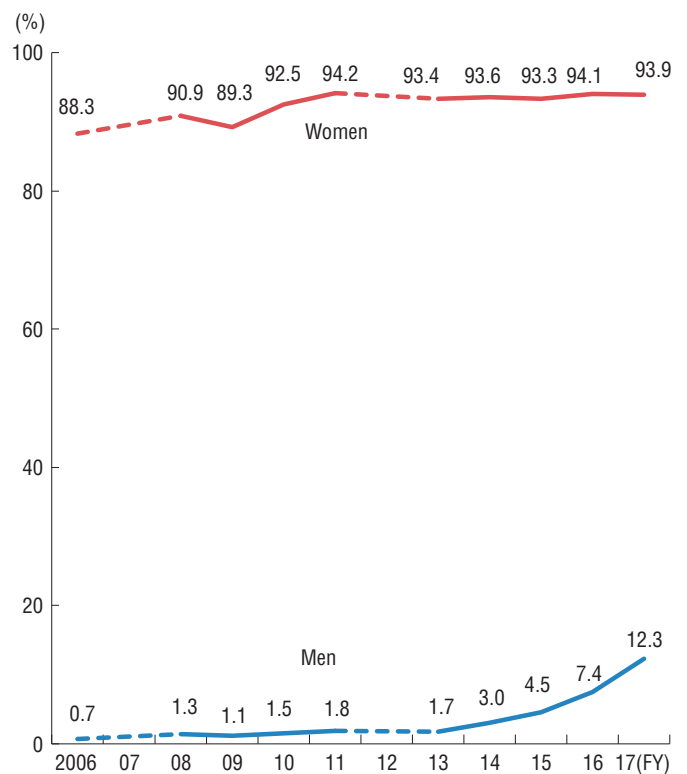


Note: A "household consisting of an income-earning husband and a non-working wife" means a household consisting of a husband who is an employee engaged in business other than agriculture and forestry, and a wife who is not employed (not-in-labor force population and the unemployed). A "double-income household" means a household consisting of a husband and a wife who are both employees engaged in business other than agriculture and forestry.

Source: CAO "White Paper on Gender Equality"

2 There is Large Difference between Men and Women on Rate of Taking Child-care Leave

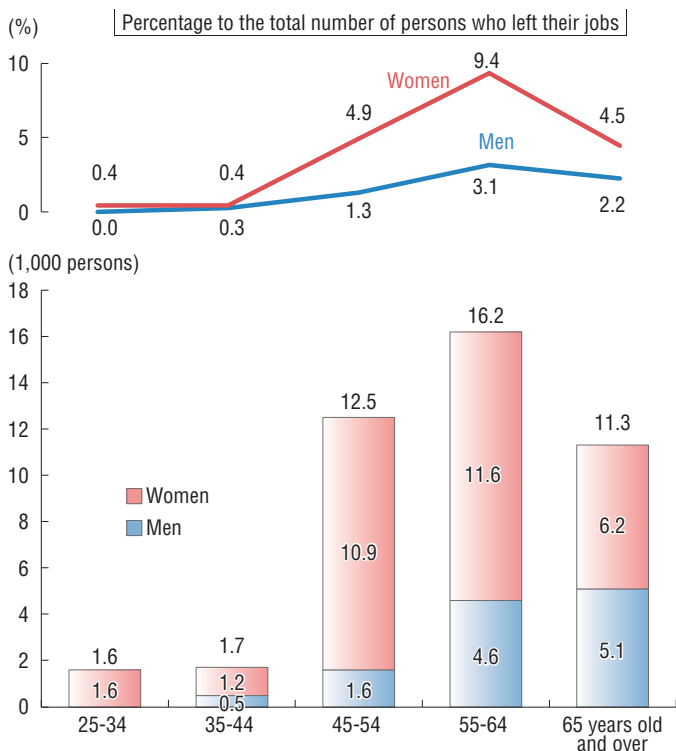
Child-care leave-taking rate by gender (Tokyo)



Note: No data for FY 2007 and 2012. Establishment survey.
Source: TMG materials

3 Many Women of All Generations Leave Previous Job for Aged/Sick Family Member's

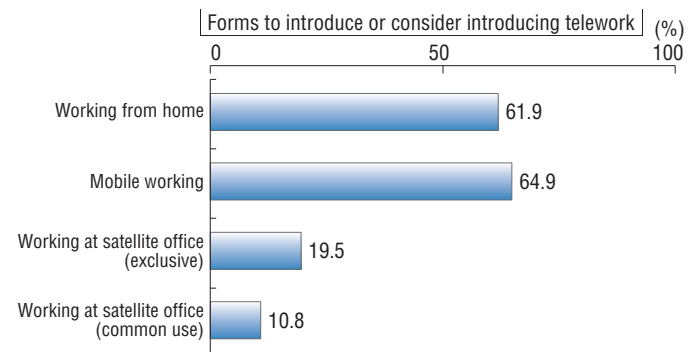
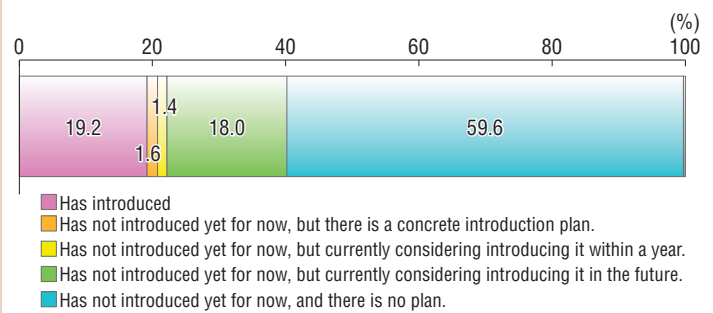
Number and percentage of persons who left their jobs due to care and nursing by age (Tokyo, 2017)



Note: Figures are the total from October 2012 to September 2017.
Source: MIC "2017 Employment Status Survey"

4 19.2% of Companies Have Introduced Telework

Status of introducing telework (Tokyo, 2019)



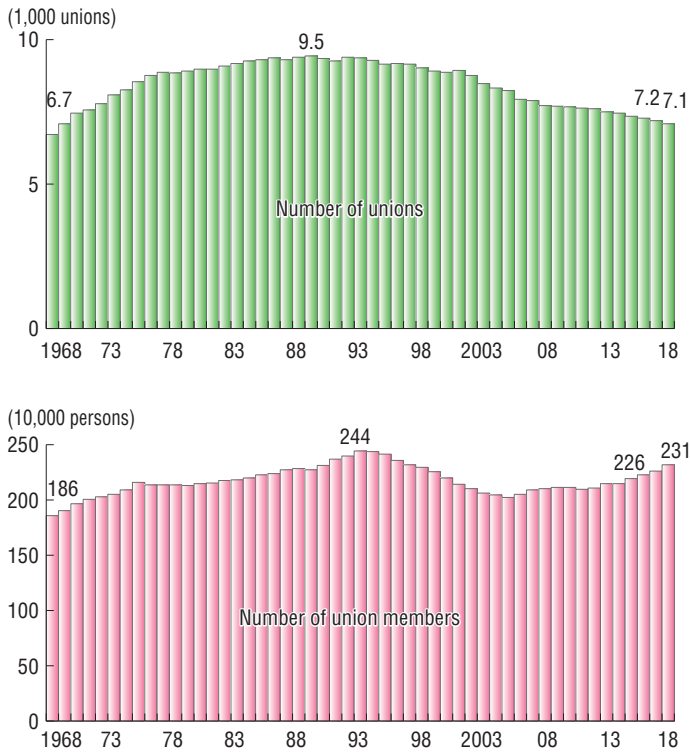
Note: Survey conducted on 10,000 companies randomly selected from companies with 30 or more full-time employees located in Tokyo. Percentage of each form to introduce or consider introducing telework is the one to the total number of companies who "has introduced", "has not introduced yet for now, but there is a concrete introduction plan" and "has not introduced yet for now, but currently considering introducing it within a year".

Source: TMG materials

Labor-Management Relations

1 While Number of Unions is on the Decline, Number of Union Members Has Slightly Recovered

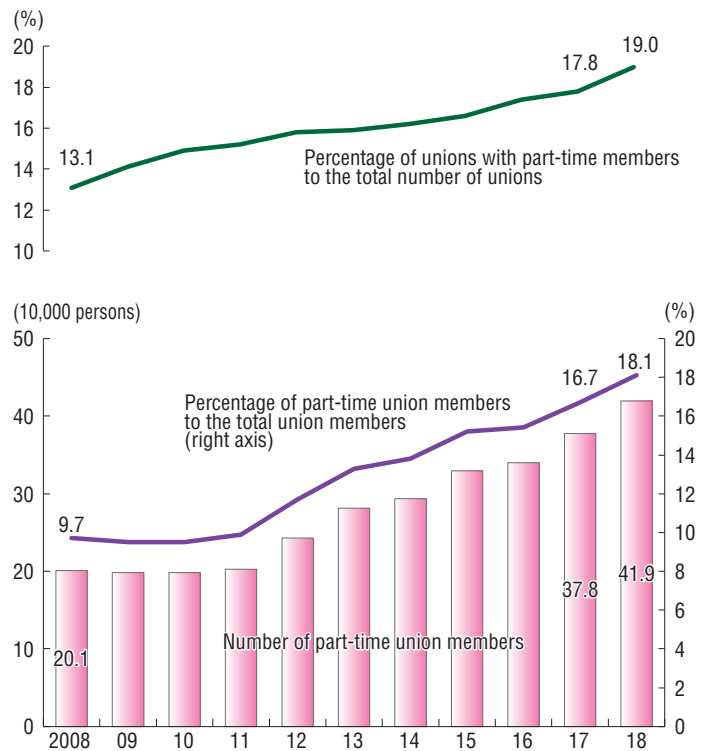
Numbers of unions and union members (Tokyo)



Note: Figures as of June 30 in each year. Unit labour unions were surveyed.
Source: MHLW "Basic Survey on Labour Unions"

2 Number of Labor Union Members of Part-time Employees Tends to Increase

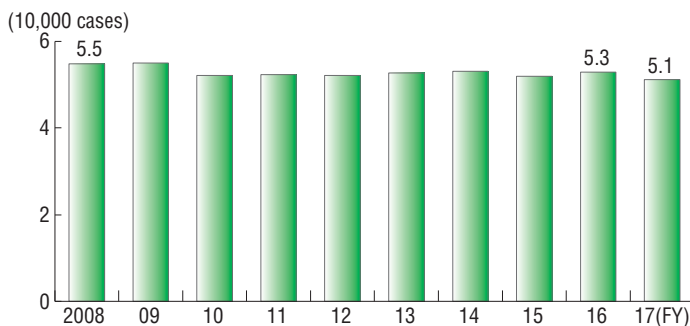
Percentage of unions with part-time union members, number of part-time union members and percentage of part-time union members (Tokyo)



Note: Figures as of June 30 in each year.
Source: TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs materials

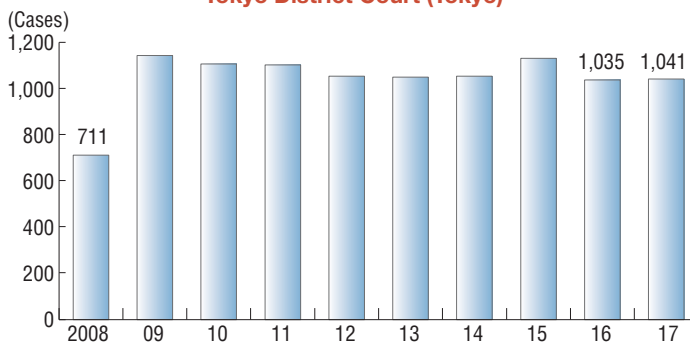
3 Number of Labor Consultations Remains Over 50,000 Cases

Number of labor consultations at Tokyo Labor Consultation Center of the TMG (Tokyo)



Source: TMG materials

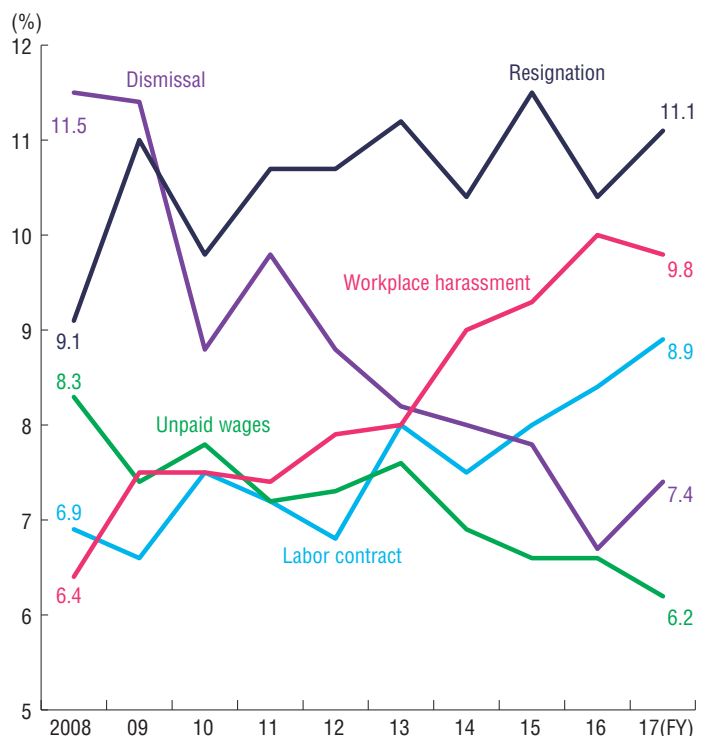
Number of petitions for labor tribunal proceedings at Tokyo District Court (Tokyo)



Source: Court materials

4 Percentage of Workplace Harassment in Labor Consultations Tends to Increase

Composition ratio of labor consultations by subject (Tokyo)



Note: Consultations at Tokyo Labor Consultation Center of the TMG. If multiple items are included in one consultation, each item is counted. Top 5 items in FY2017 are listed.

Source: TMG materials

Traditional Crafts of Tokyo



Edo Sashimono
(Wood Joinery)



Tokyo Some-Komon
(Tokyo Fine-Patterned Dyeing)



Tokyo Uchihamono
(Hand-Forged Blades)



Edo Sudare
(Slatted Blinds)



Tokyo Tegaki Yuzen
(Hand-Painted Kimono)



Tokyo Yogasa
(Tokyo Umbrella)



Tokyo Koto
(Japanese Harp)



Edo Hyogu
(Scroll Mountings)

"Traditional Crafts of Tokyo" have been cultivated over many years within the city's cultural climate and history, such arts and crafts are created using time-honored technologies and techniques that have been polished and refined through the ages. Currently, 41 art and craft items are designated as "Traditional Crafts of Tokyo".
[Tokyo Traditional Crafts website] <https://dento-tokyo.jp/>

TOKYO Brand Agricultural and livestock Products



Tokyo Gold
(Kiwifruit)



TOKYO X



Tokyo Komachi
(Wakenegi, Tillingering Type of Welsh Onion)

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