

Industry and Employment in Tokyo

A Graphic Overview

2020



Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs
Tokyo Metropolitan Government



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Data

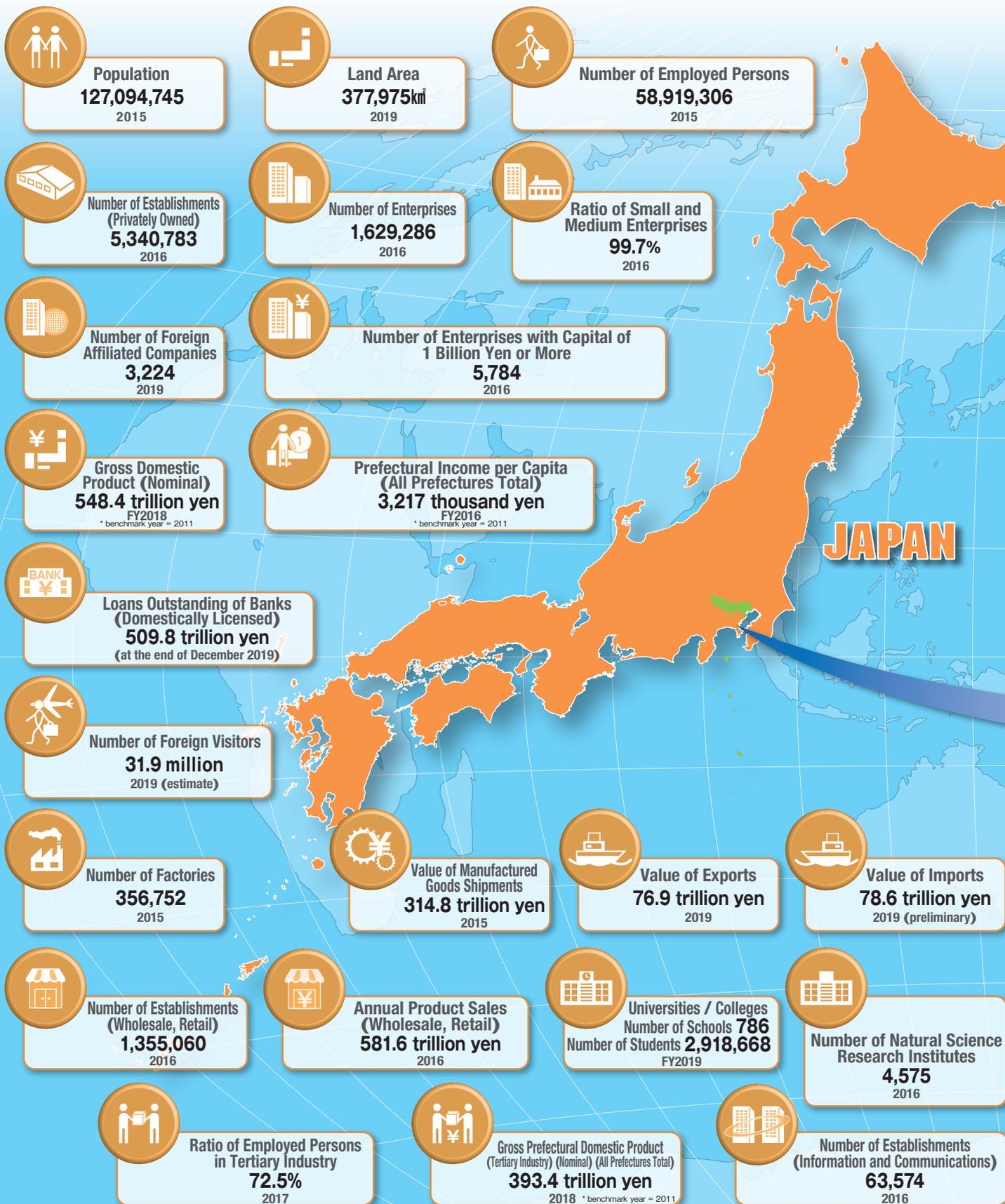
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- Notes for Using This Booklet -

- 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 the "Establishment and Enterprise Census" (conducted until 2006) and the "Economic Census" (conducted since 2009). Although the subject of the survey in "Economic Census" is the same as the one in "Establishment and Enterprise of Census", the "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 the "Economic Census" with the "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", unless otherwise noted, the values and the definitions of the terms of "Basic Tabulation" are used in principle. Please note that in some cases they differ from the values and the definitions of the terms of "Detailed Tabulation". Also 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, "Small and Medium Enterprises" and "Small-sized Enterprises" are according to the definitions of the Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Basic Act in principle.
- In this booklet, the data as of the end of February 2020 is mainly used.



Tokyo is the Hub of Japan's Economic Activity



[Source] • MIC "Population Census"
 • GSI "Statistical reports on the land area by prefectures and municipalities in Japan"
 • MIC / METI "2016 Economic Census for Business Activity"
 • SME Agency "White Paper on Small and Medium Enterprises in Japan"
 • Prepared by TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs based on MIC's "2014 Economic Census for Business Frame"
 • Toyo Keizai Inc. "Foreign Affiliated Companies in Japan: A Comprehensive Directory"

• CAO "SNA(National Accounts of Japan)"
 • TMG "Annual Report on Tokyo Metropolitan Accounts"
 • CAO "Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts"
 • BOJ "Deposits and Loans Market"
 • JNTO materials
 • TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs research

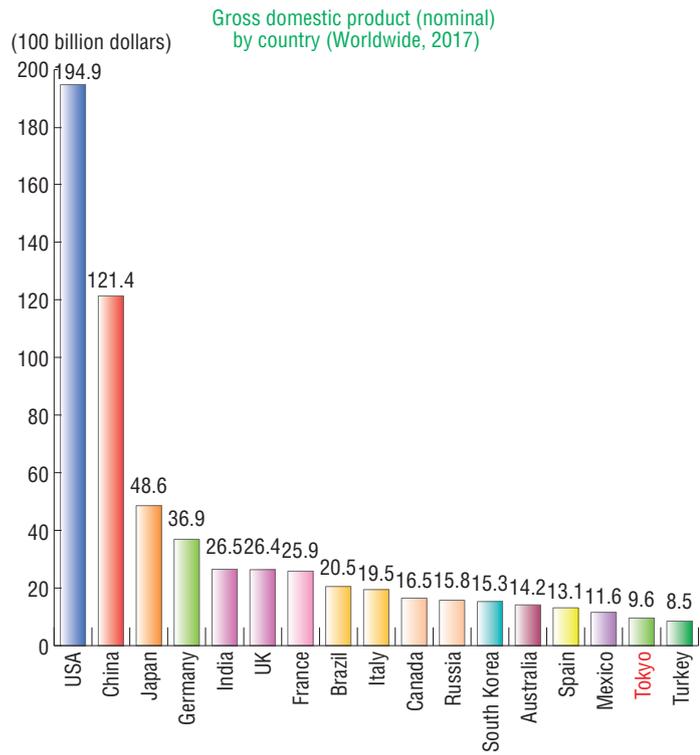


Note: Percentage in parentheses represents the proportion to the national total. Number of factories means the number of establishments in manufacturing industry where manufacturing activities are actually conducted. Gross Domestic Product / Gross Prefectural Domestic Product in Tokyo, Prefectural Income per Capita / Prefectural Income per Capita for Tokyo, and Gross Prefectural Domestic Product (Tertiary Industry) are based on published values as of February 1, 2020.

[Source] • 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 "2017 Employment Status Survey"
 • MIC / METI "Economic Census for Business Activity: Tabulation of individual industries (Wholesale and Retail Trade Industry)"
 • MEXT "School Basic Survey"

Overview of Tokyo's Economy

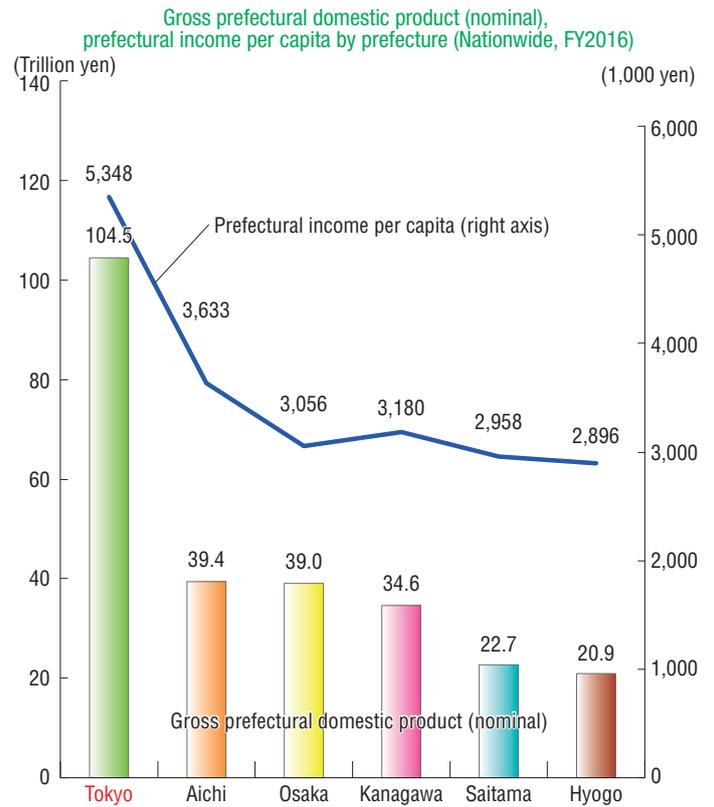
1 Tokyo's Economy is Comparable to a Country's Economy



Note The above comparison is made for 2017 (calendar year), except Tokyo (from April 1st, 2017 to March 31st, 2018) and Australia (from July 1st, 2017 to June 30th, 2018). The gross prefectural domestic product in Tokyo is converted to US dollars by using the exchange rate (1 US dollar = 110.81 yen) calculated from the "Annual Report on National Accounts for FY2017" (CAO ESRI).

Source TMG "Annual Report on Tokyo Metropolitan Accounts"

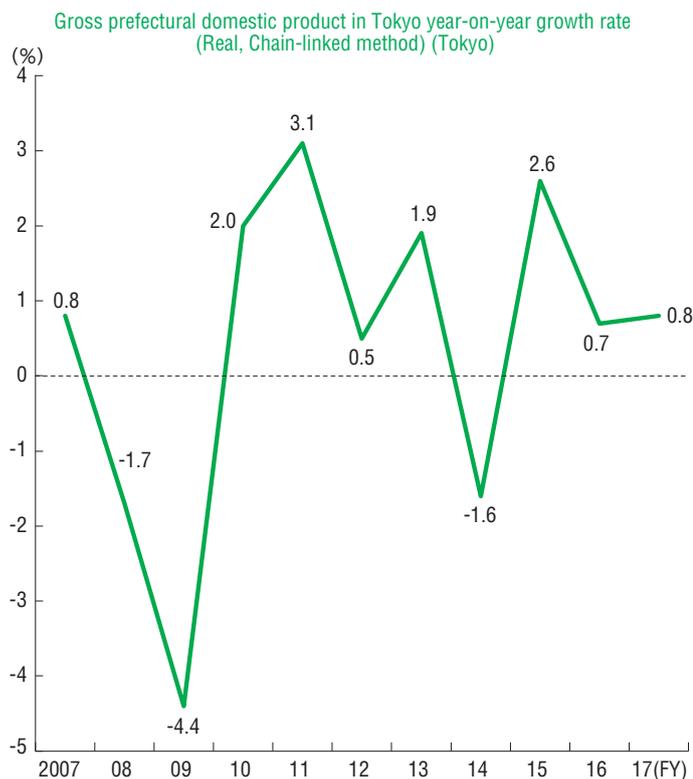
2 Gross Prefectural Domestic Product in Tokyo is Largest in All Prefectures



Note Top 6 prefectures by gross prefectural domestic product.

Source CAO "Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts"

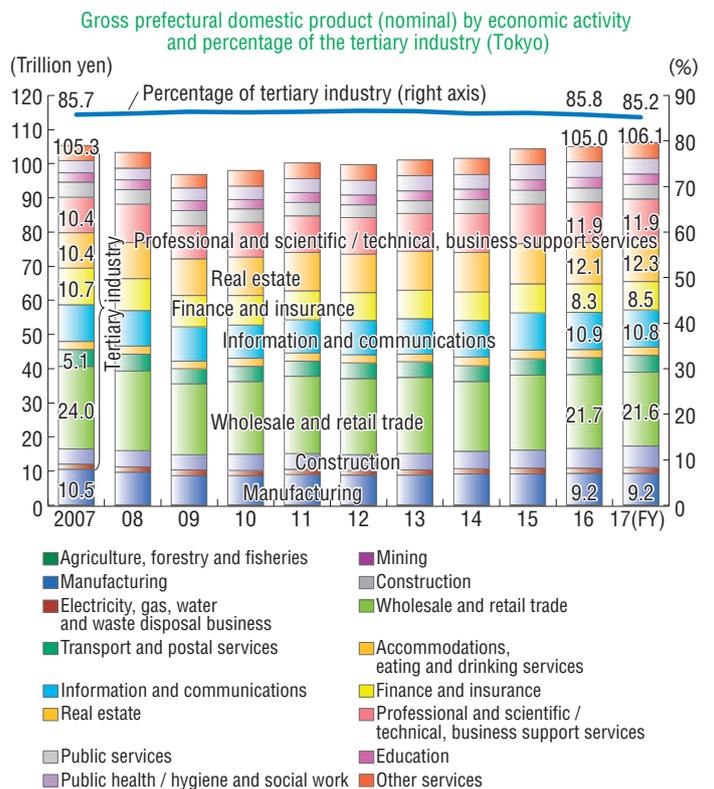
3 Gross Prefectural Domestic Product in Tokyo Has Maintained Positive Growth for Three Consecutive Years



Note Base year = calendar year 2011. Chained at prices in calendar year 2011.

Source TMG "Annual Report on Tokyo Metropolitan Accounts"

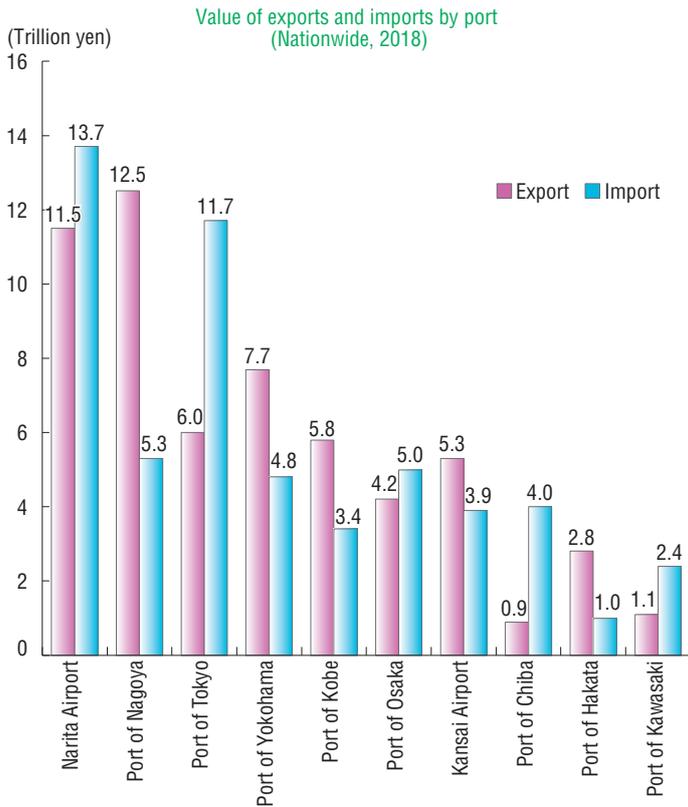
4 Tertiary Industry Accounts for About 90% of Gross Prefectural Domestic Product in Tokyo



Note Taxes and duties on imports, and deduction of consumption taxes for gross capital formation are excluded.

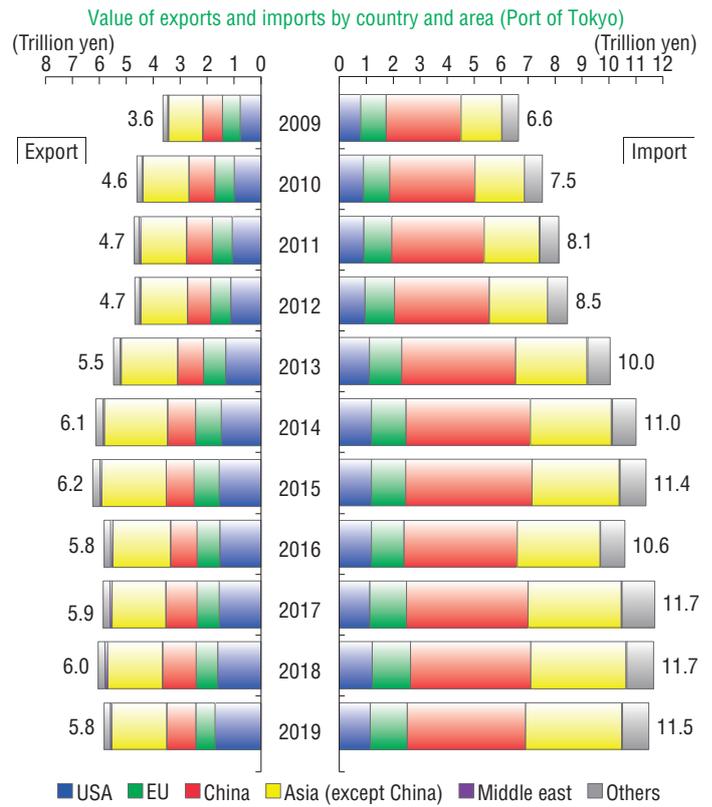
Source TMG "Annual Report on Tokyo Metropolitan Accounts"

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



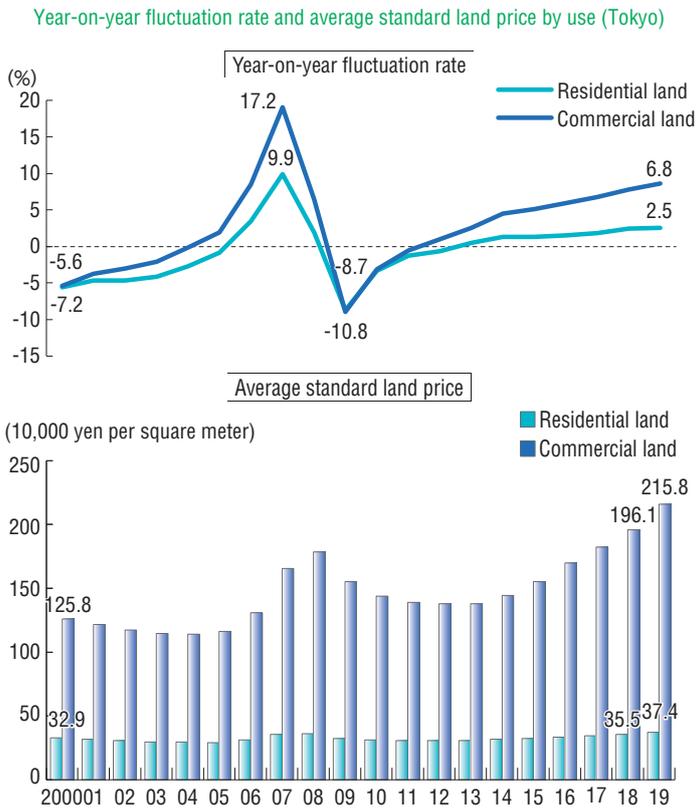
Note Top 10 ports by total value of exports and imports are listed.
Source: MOF "Trade Statistics of Japan"

6 Value of Exports at Port of Tokyo Declined for the First Time in Two Years



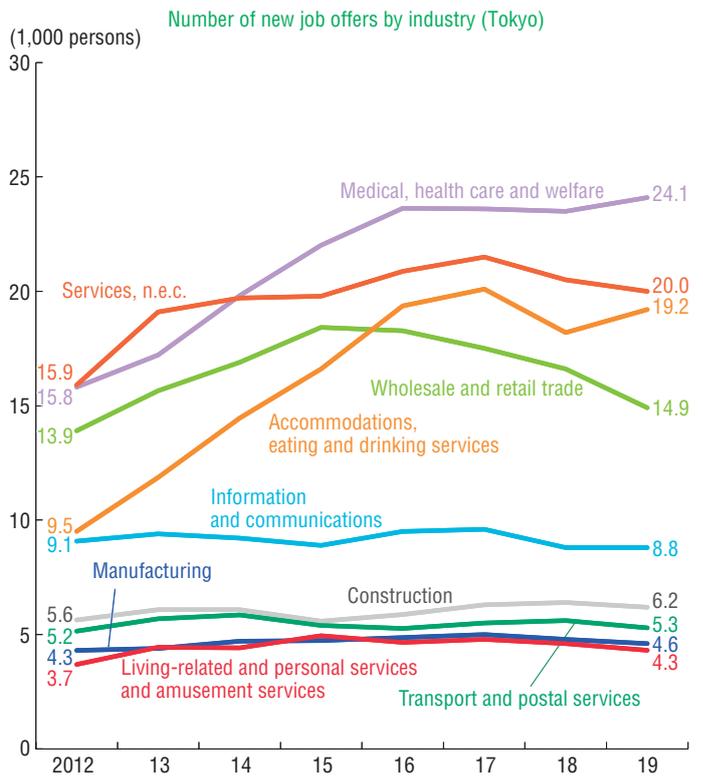
Note Figures for 2019 are preliminary. Hong Kong and Macao are not included in China.
Source: MOF "Trade Statistics of Japan"

7 Land Prices Have Increased for Seven Consecutive Years



Note As of July 1 every year
Source: TMG materials

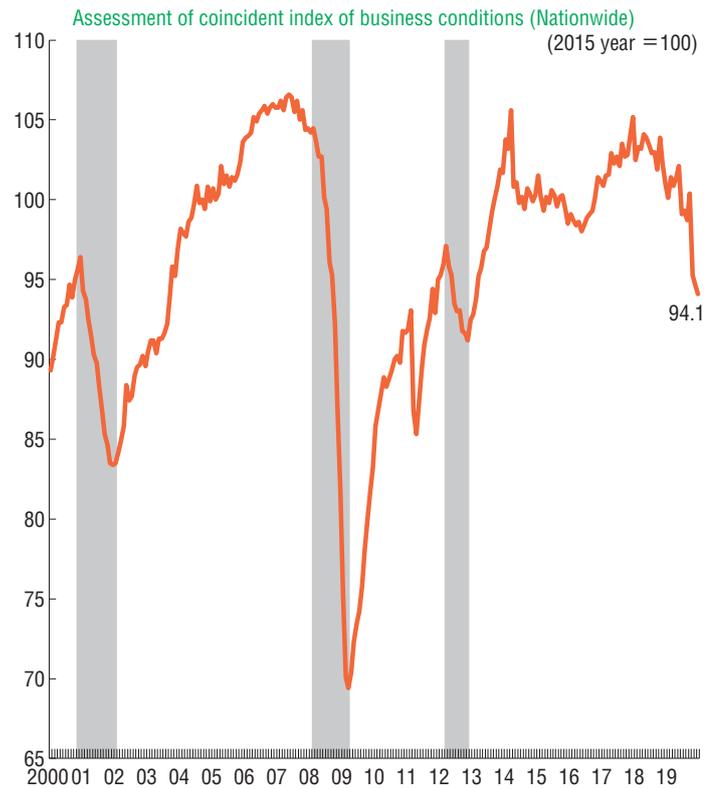
8 Number of New Job Offers in "Medical, Health Care and Welfare" and "Accommodations, Eating, and Drinking Services" Tends to Increase



Note New graduates are excluded, but part-timers are included.
Source: Tokyo Labor Bureau materials

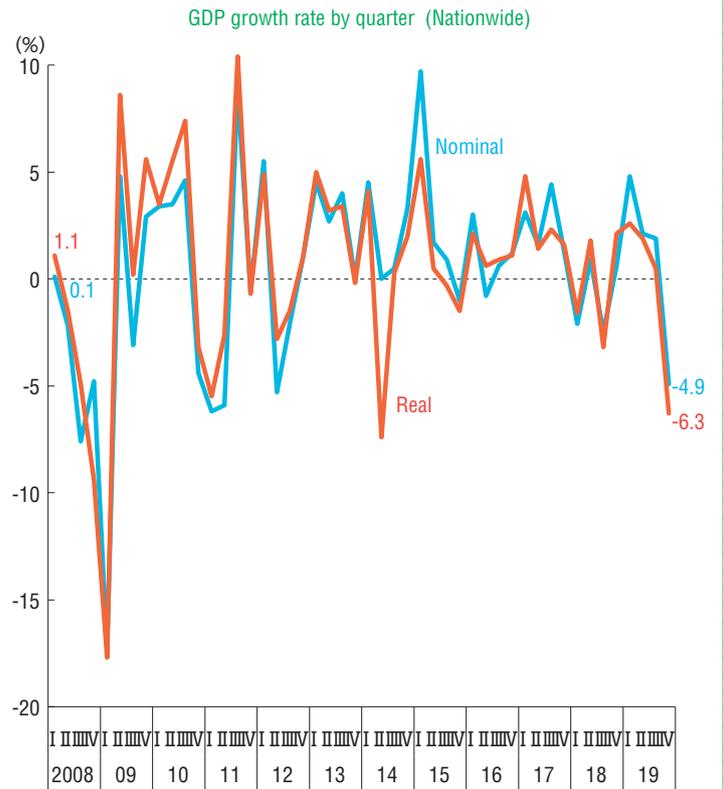
Economy of Japan and Tokyo as Seen Through Data

1 Assessment of Coincident Index of Business Conditions Has Been Weakening Since August 2019



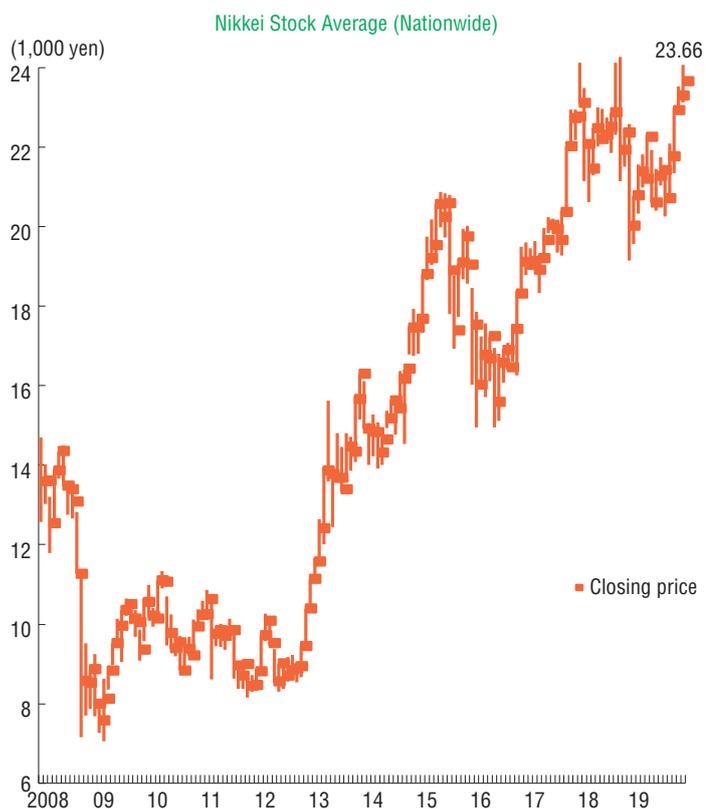
Note CI, Coincident index. The shadow areas indicate recessions. Figures were December 2019 revision of the preliminary release.
Source CAO "Indexes of Business Conditions"

2 Real GDP Growth Rate Declined for the First Time in Five Quarters



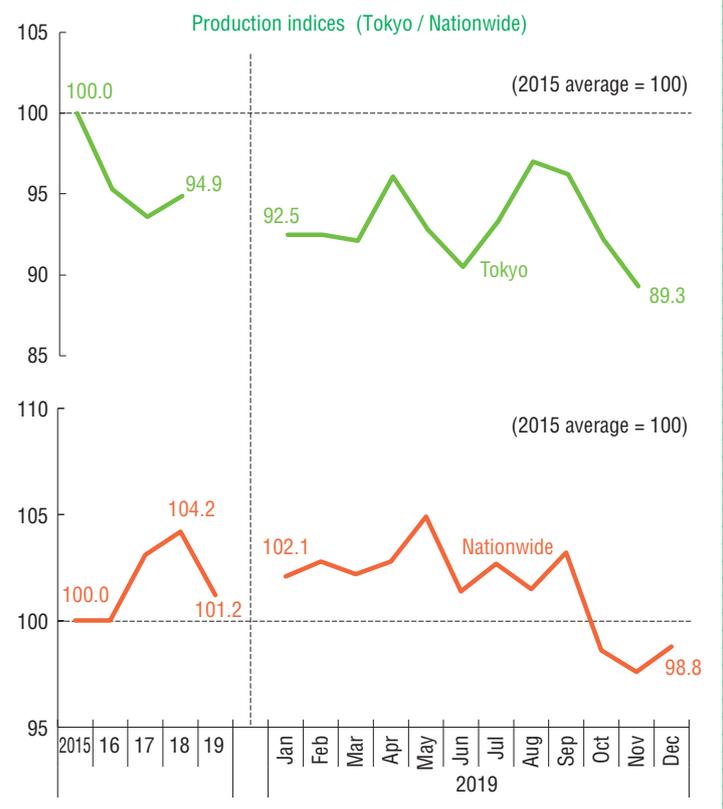
Note Figures for Oct. - Dec. 2019 (the 1st preliminary). Figures are seasonally adjusted annual rates. Changes from the previous quarter.
Source CAO "SNA (National Accounts of Japan)"

3 Nikkei Stock Average Closed at 23,000 Yen Level at the End of Year



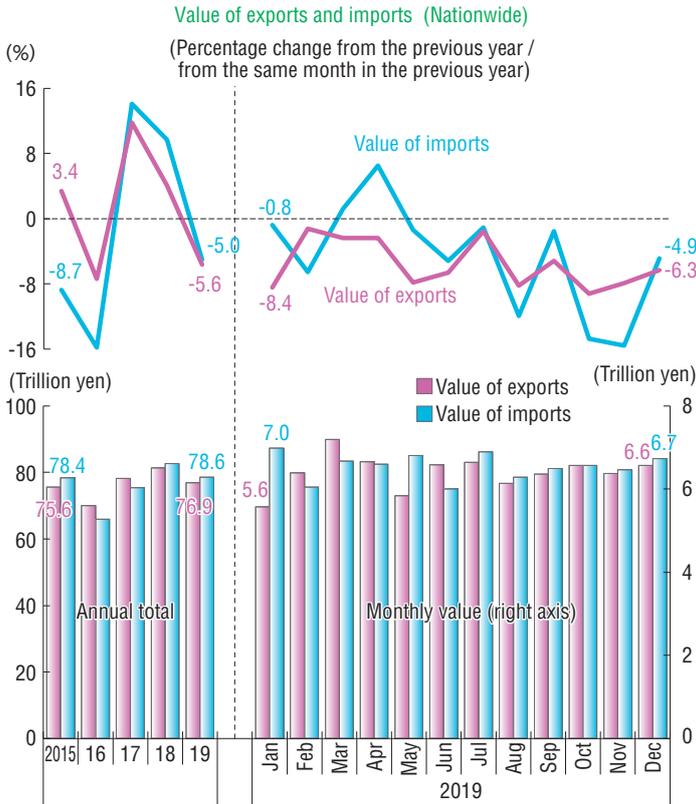
Note Figures from Jan. 2008 to Dec. 2019 are listed. Daily closing price basis.
Source Nikkei Stock Average © Nikkei, Inc.

4 Production Indices Has Been Recently Weak

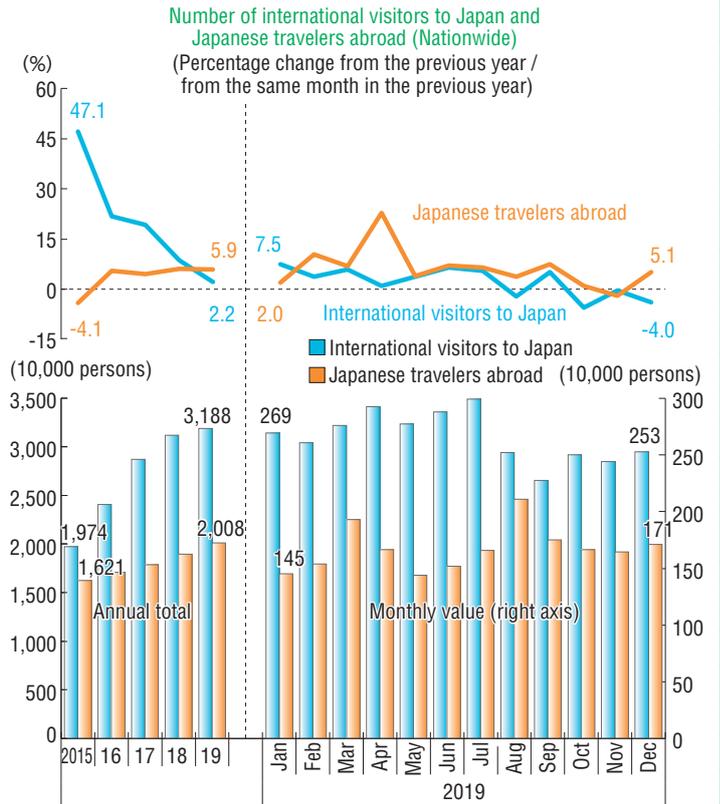


Note Monthly figures are seasonally adjusted. Figures for the most recent month are preliminary. Base year = calendar year 2015.
Source TMG "Indices of Industrial Production", METI "Indices of Industrial Production"

5 Trade Deficit Has Continued for Two Consecutive Years



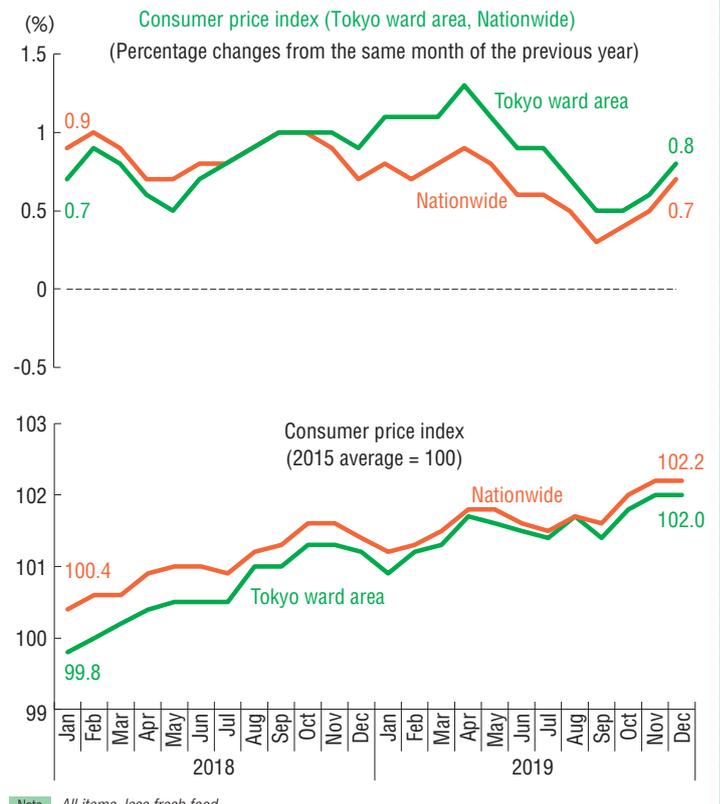
6 Number of International Visitors to Japan Exceeded 30 Million



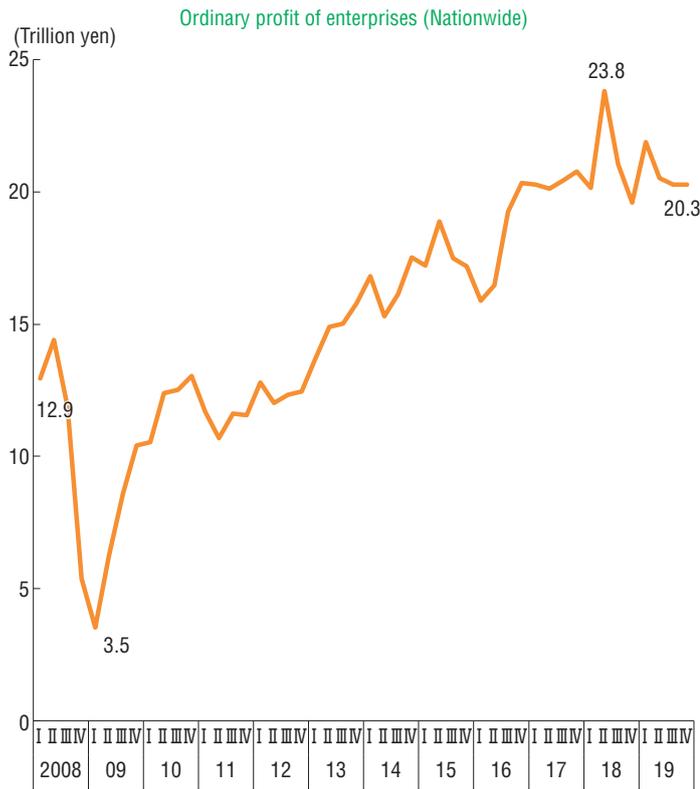
7 Both Corporate Goods Price Index and Services Producer Price Index are on the Rise



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



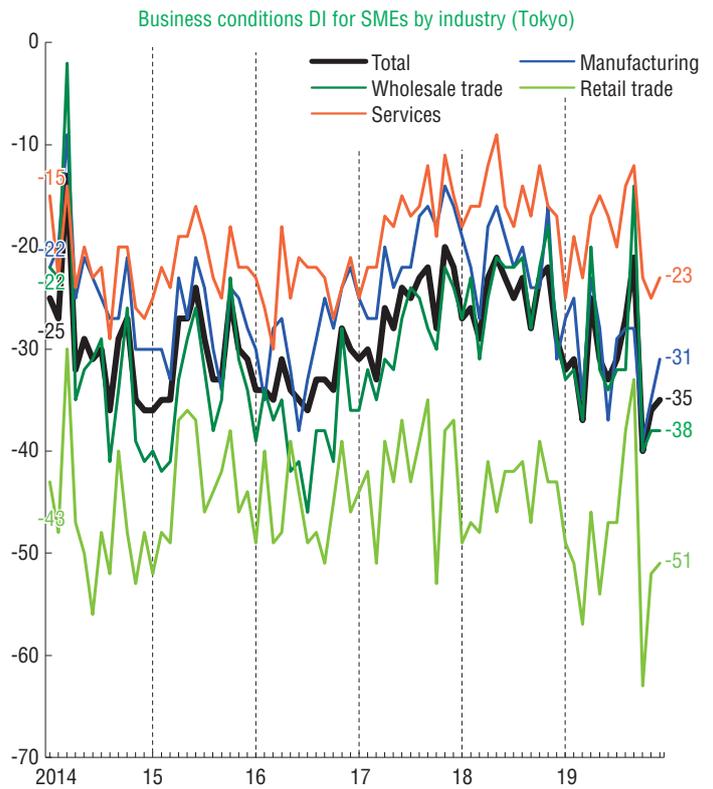
9 Ordinary Profit of Enterprises Slightly Declined



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"

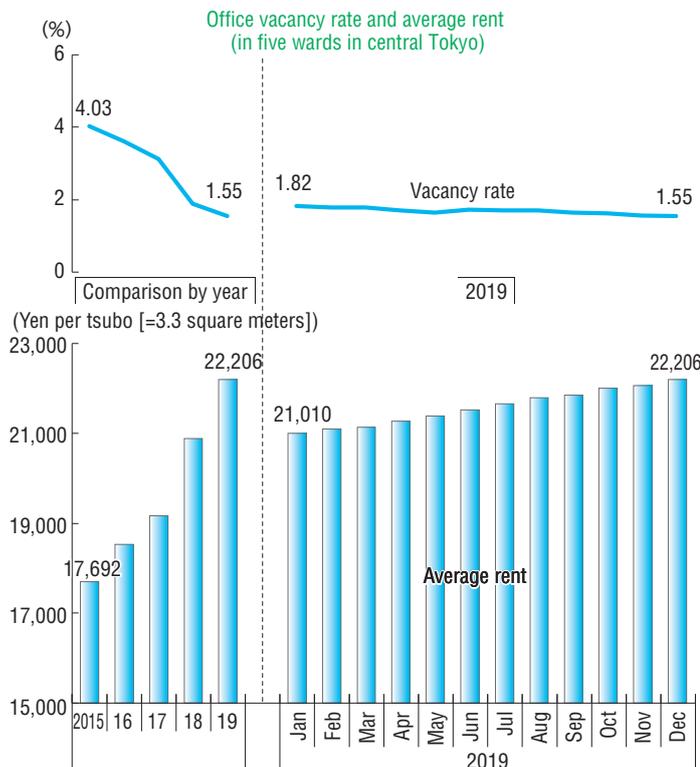
10 Business Conditions Among SMEs were Largely Fluctuated in the Second Half of 2019



Note DI = (Percentage of companies who answered "favorable") - (Percentage of companies who answered "unfavorable"). "Total" means the total of four industries.

Source TMG "Business Conditions of Small and Medium Enterprises in Tokyo"

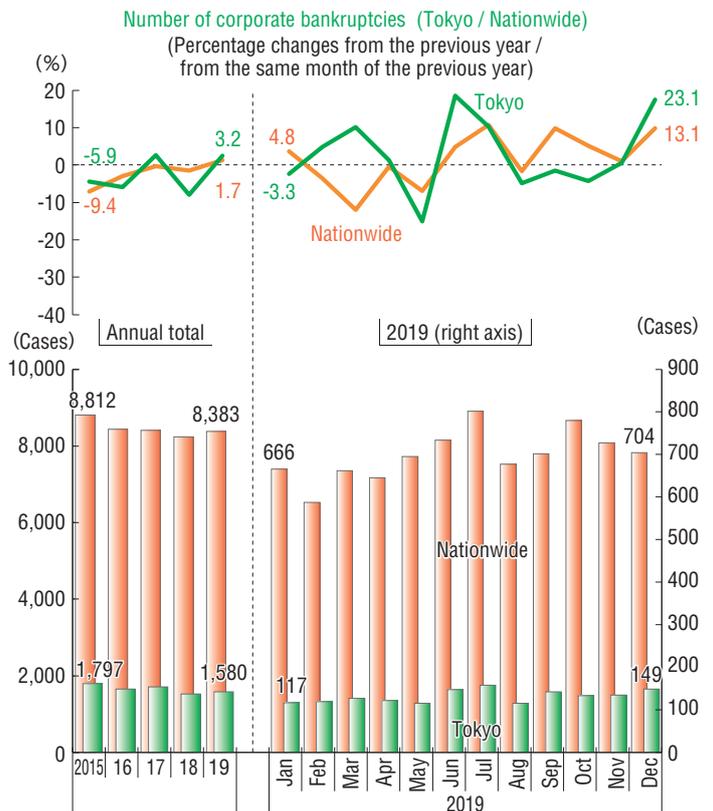
11 While Office Vacancy Rate Declines, Average Rent Increases



Note Five wards in central Tokyo consist of the wards of Chiyoda, Chuo, Minato, Shinjuku and Shibuya. This survey targeted office buildings with a standard floor area of more than 100 tsubo (about 330 square meters). Values for December each year are used for comparison by year.

Source Miki Shoji Co., Ltd. materials

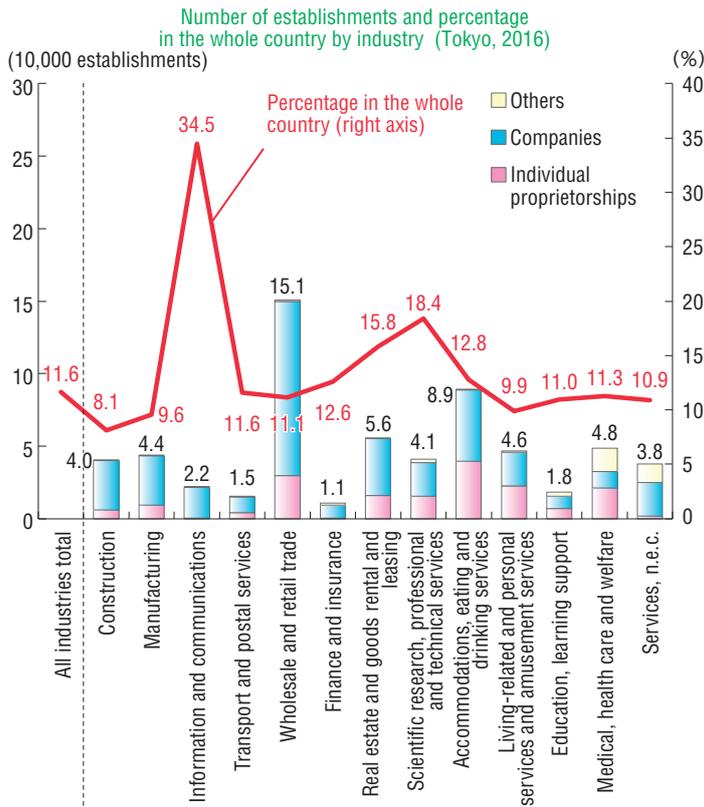
12 Number of Corporate Bankruptcies Exceeded Previous Year for the First Time in Two Years



Note Bankrupt companies with liabilities of 10 million yen or more.

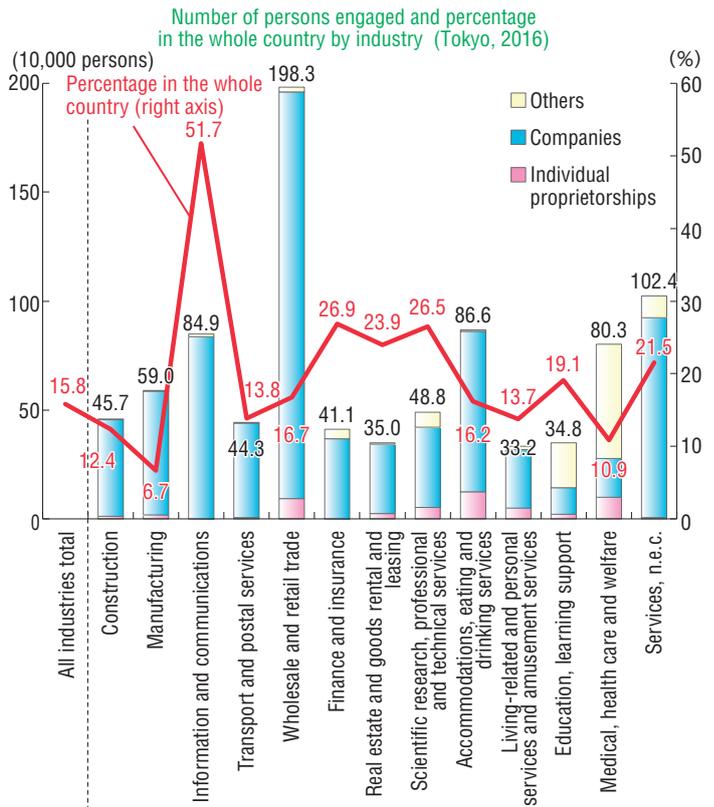
Source TMG / Tokyo Shoko Research, Ltd. materials

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



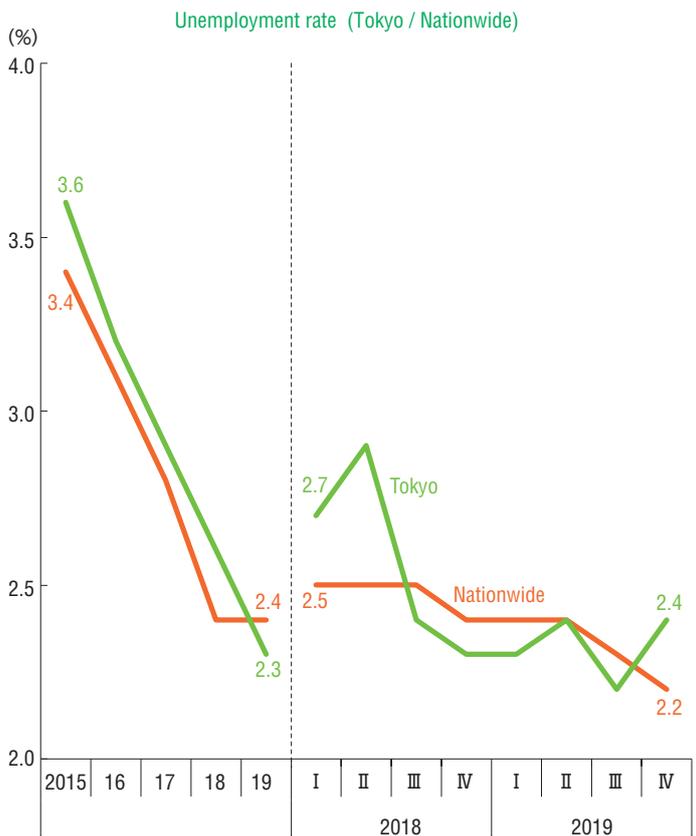
Note: Industrial divisions with establishments of 10,000 or more are listed.
Source: MIC / METI "2016 Economic Census for Business Activity"

14 Wholesale and Retail Trade Has Most Number of Persons Engaged



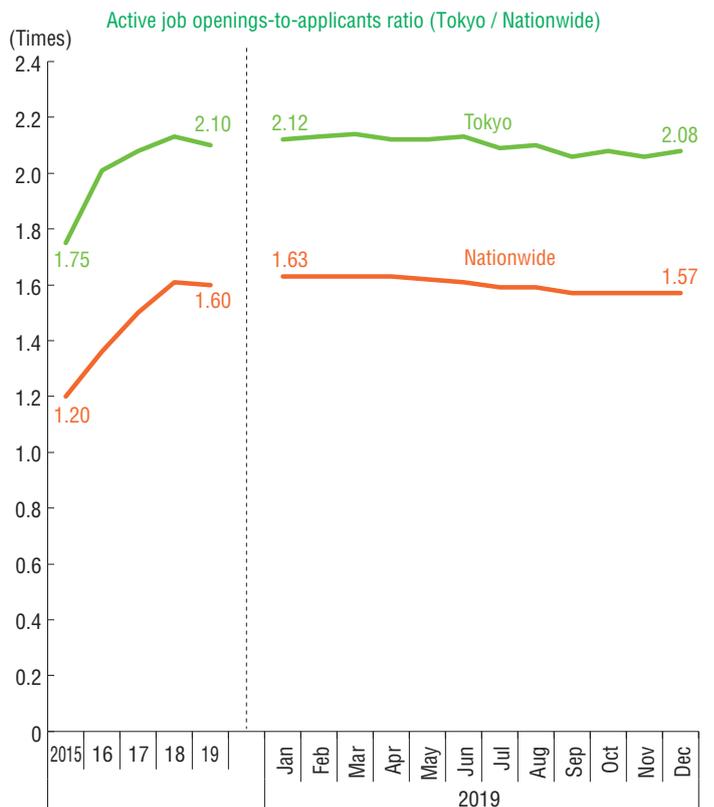
Note: Industrial divisions with persons engaged of 100,000 or more are listed.
Source: MIC / METI "2016 Economic Census for Business Activity"

15 Unemployment Rate Continues to Decline



Source: TMG / MIC "Labour Force Survey"

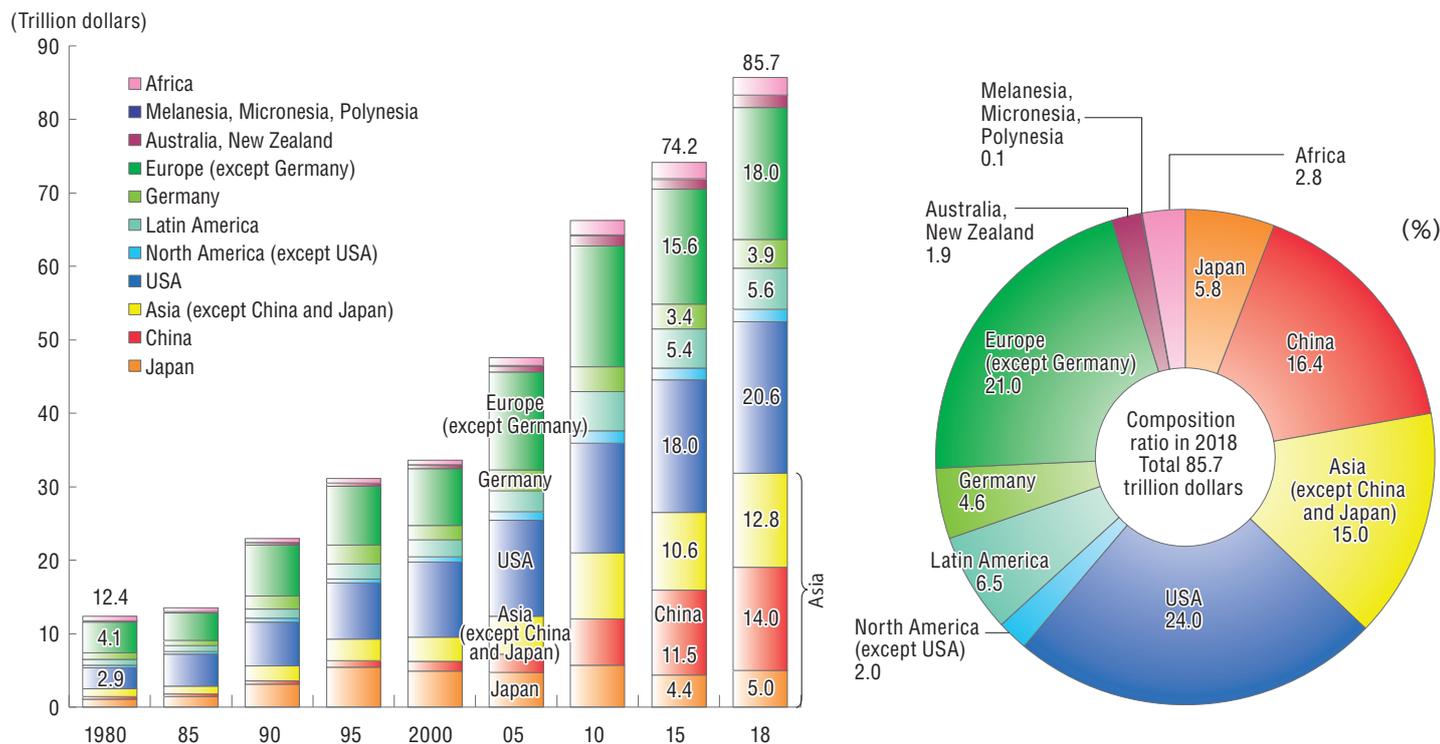
16 Active Job Openings-to-Applicants Ratio Remains More Than Double



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

1 Nominal GDP Increases Significantly in Asia

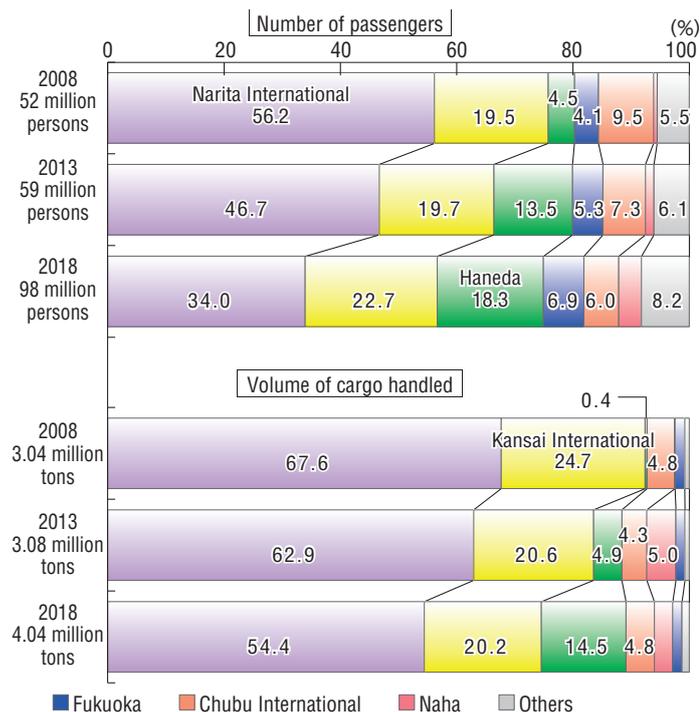
GDP by country and region (Worldwide)



Note: Estimated nominal GDP figures. US dollar basis.
Source: UN "National Accounts"

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

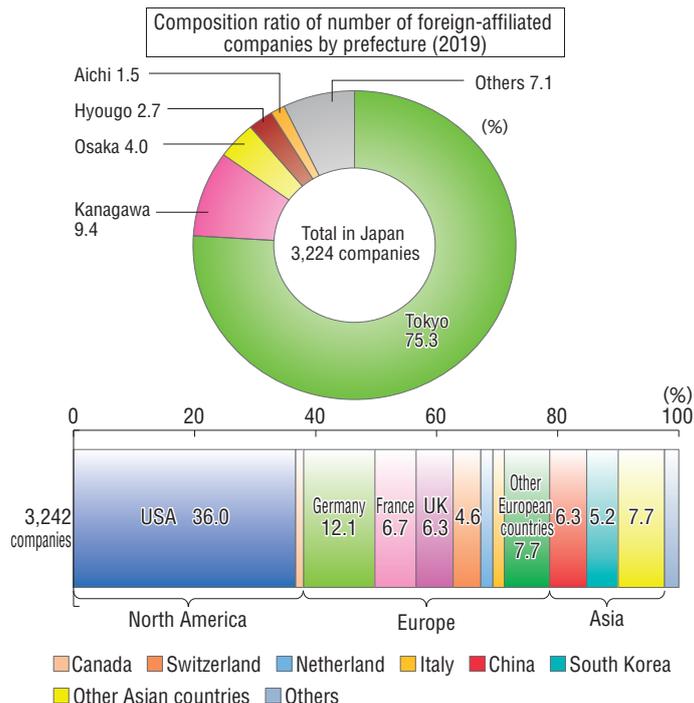
Composition ratios of number of passengers and volume of cargo handled by airport (Nationwide)



Note: Top 6 airports in 2018 are listed.
Source: MLIT materials

3 Tokyo Attracts Many Foreign-Affiliated Companies

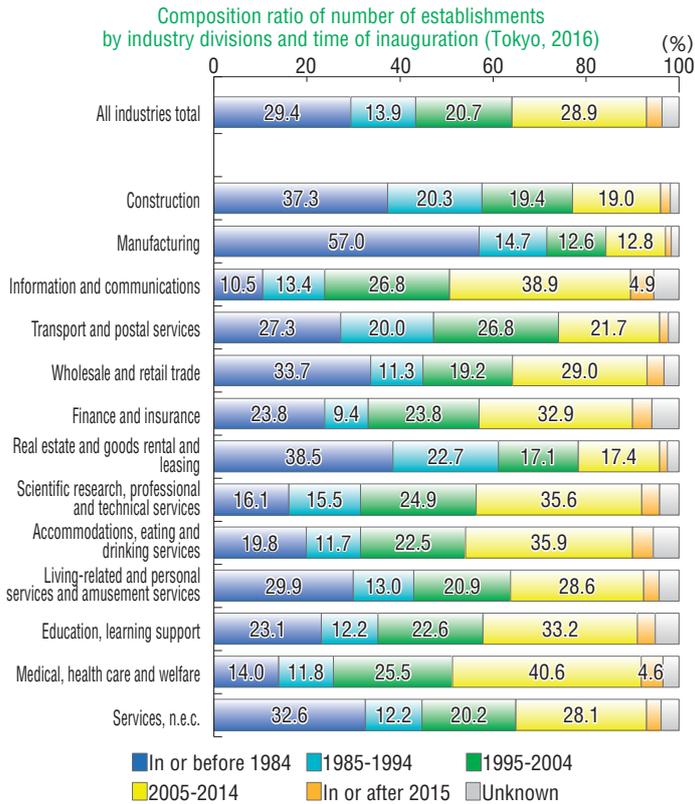
Composition ratio of number of foreign-affiliated companies by nationality of its parent company (Nationwide, 2019)



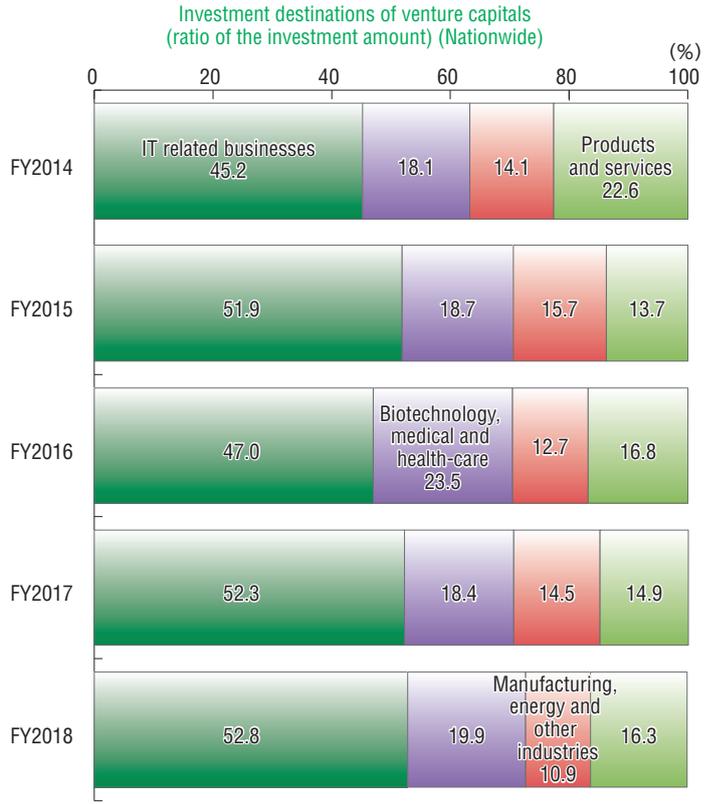
Note: Figures as of March. As for number of foreign-affiliated companies by prefecture, top 5 prefectures are listed. As for number of foreign-affiliated companies by nationality of its parent company, in case a company has multiple parent companies, they are counted in duplicate.
Source: Toyo Keizai Inc. "Foreign affiliated companies in Japan, a comprehensive directory"

Foundation/Venture, Capital Investment

1 Time of Inauguration of Establishments Differs Depending on Type of Business



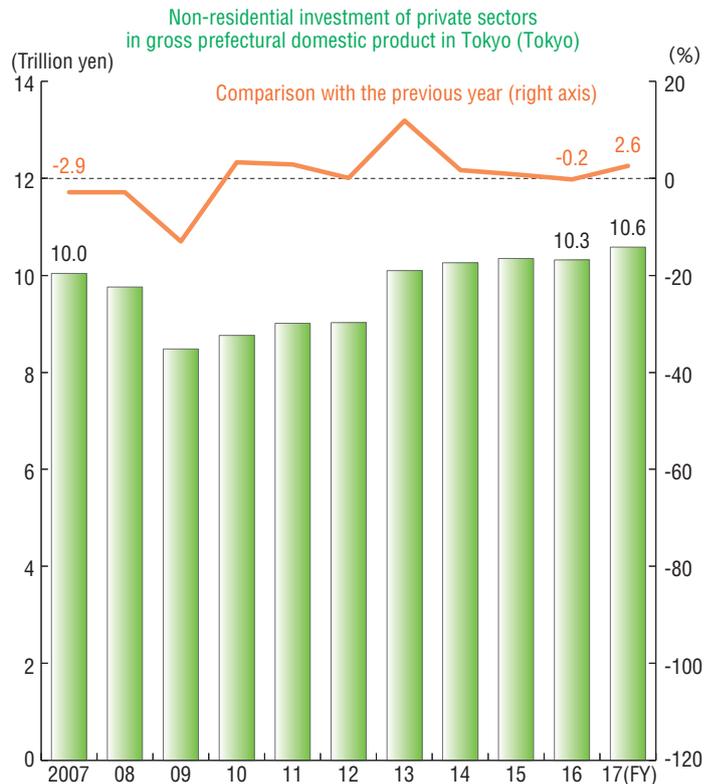
2 IT Related Businesses Account for About 50% of Investment Destinations of Venture Capitals



3 Value of Capital Investment Slightly Declined in 4th Quarter of 2019

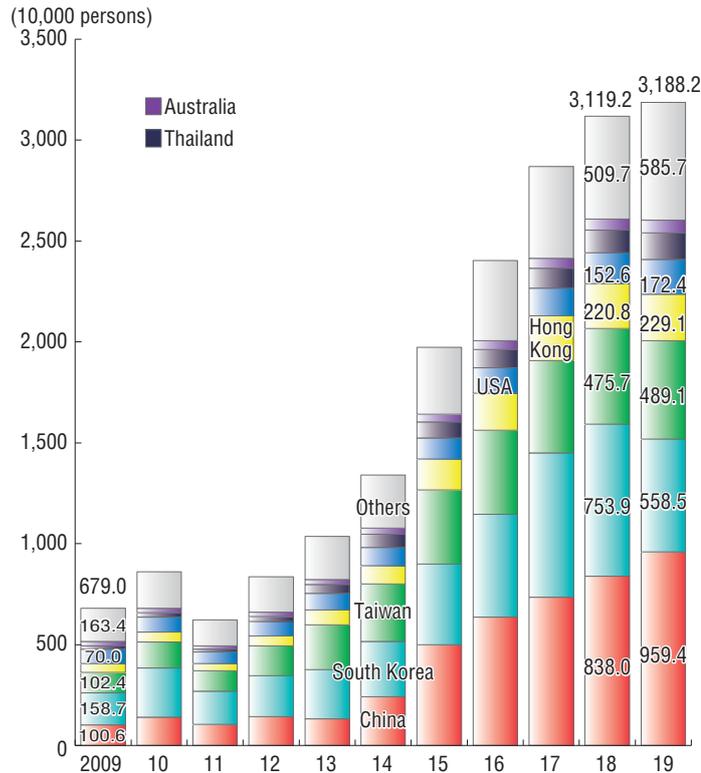


4 Non-residential Investment of Private Sectors in Tokyo Gradually Increased



1 Number of Foreign Visitors to Japan Has been Recently Drastically Increasing from Asian Countries

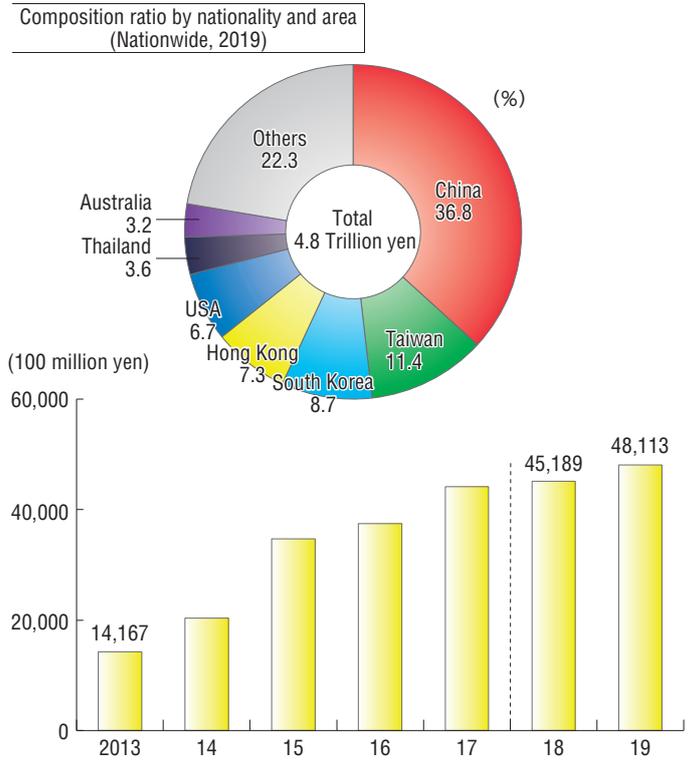
Number of foreign visitors to Japan by nationality and area (Nationwide)



Note Top 7 nationalities and areas in 2019 are listed. Figures for 2019 are estimates.
Source JNTO materials

2 Amount of Consumption by Foreign Travelers in Japan Increased from the Previous Year

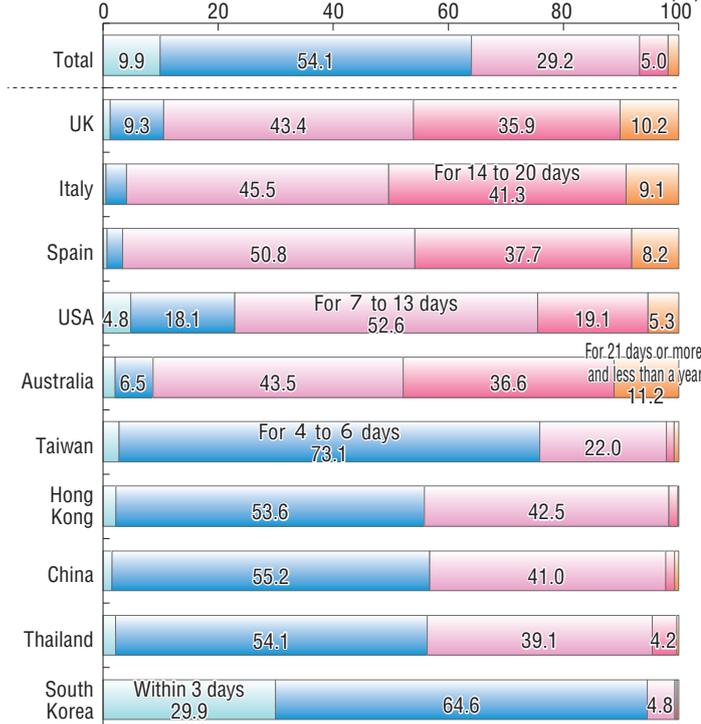
Travel expenditure by foreign travelers in Japan (Nationwide)



Note Cruise passengers have been included from 2018. Values in 2019 are preliminary.
Source JNTO "Consumption Trend Survey for Foreigners Visiting Japan"

3 Length of Stay Differs Depending on Nationality and Area

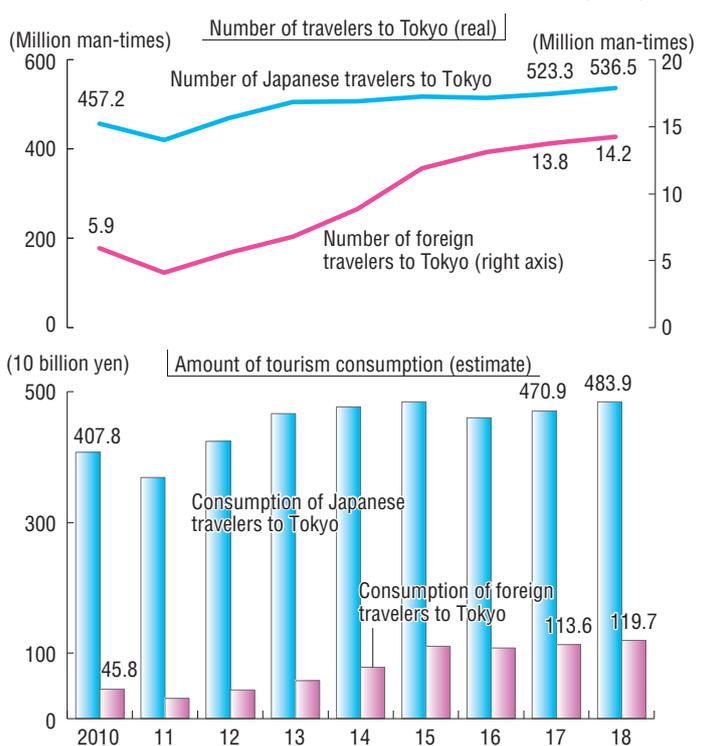
Length of stay of foreign visitors to Japan with the aim of tourism or leisure by nationality and area (Nationwide, 2018)



Note Countries and areas with a large number of foreign travelers to Japan and large travel expenditure per capita in 2018 are listed.
Source JNTO "Consumption Trend Survey for Foreigners Visiting Japan"

4 Number of Foreign Travelers to Tokyo Has Been Increasing

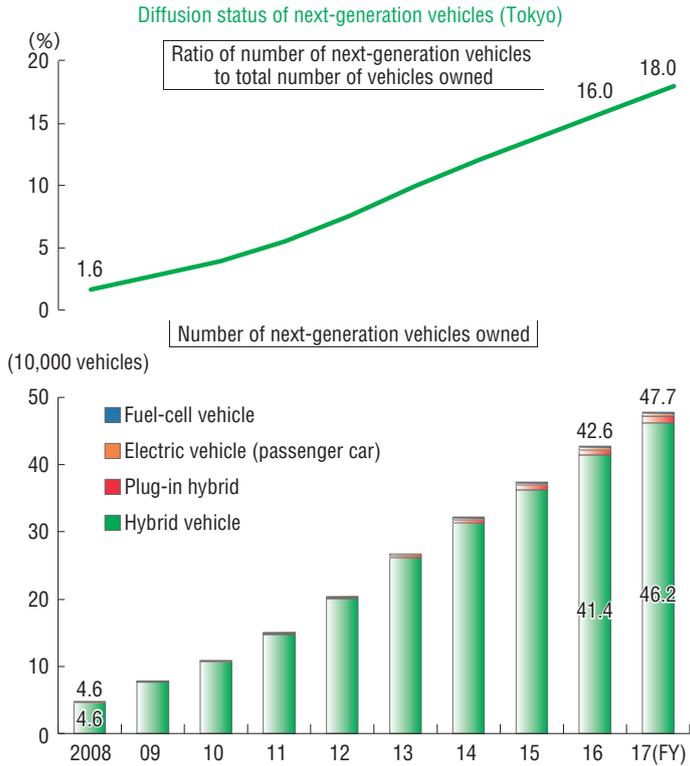
Number of foreign travelers to Tokyo and tourism consumption (Tokyo)



Note Amount of tourism consumption means the total consumption by travelers to Tokyo in Tokyo (The aim of business and the aim of tourism are included).
Source TMG materials

Resources / Energy / Environment, Population / Demographic Aging

1 Diffusion of Next-generation Vehicles Progresses

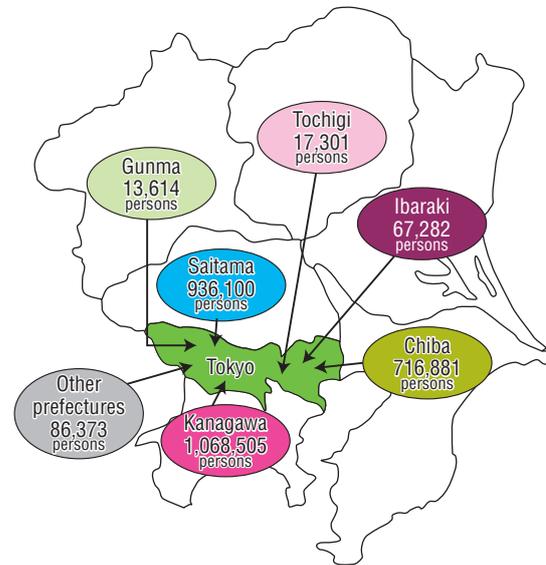


Note: Figures as of end of March every year. Passenger cars only. The next-generation vehicle means fuel-cell vehicle, electric vehicle, hybrid vehicle or plug-in hybrid vehicle. Plug-in hybrid vehicles have been included since FY2009 and fuel-cell vehicles have been included since FY2014.

Source: TMG "White Paper on Environment"

2 Tokyo is Receiving Large Number of Commuters from Neighboring Prefectures

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

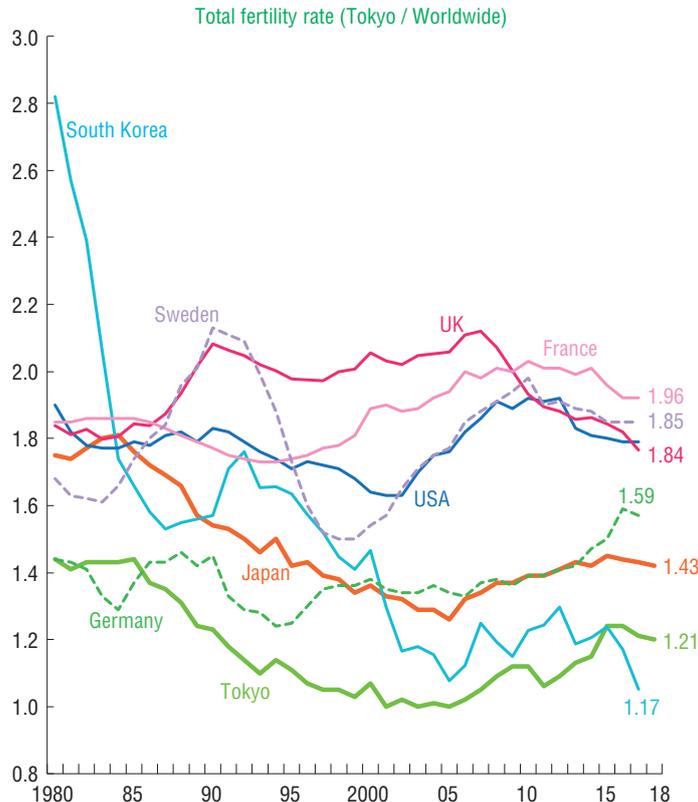


Daytime population of Tokyo	15.9 million persons
Permanent population of Tokyo	13.5 million persons
Daytime population ratio of Tokyo	117.8
Inflow population to Tokyo	2.9 million persons
Outflow population from Tokyo	0.5 million persons

Note: Daytime population ratio = "daytime population" / "permanent population" × 100

Source: TMG "Daytime Population of Tokyo"

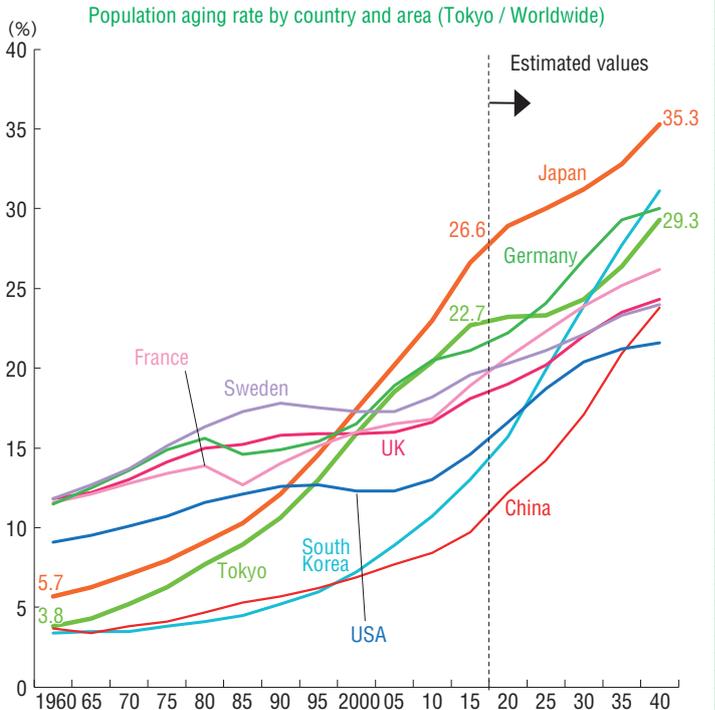
3 Total Fertility Rate Is Lower Than Figures for Nationwide



Note: Figures for Tokyo and Japan until 2018 and figures for other countries until 2017 are shown.

Source: TMG, MHLW "Vital Statistics", World Bank "World Development Indicators"

4 Compared with Other Countries in World, Population Aging Rate Is High

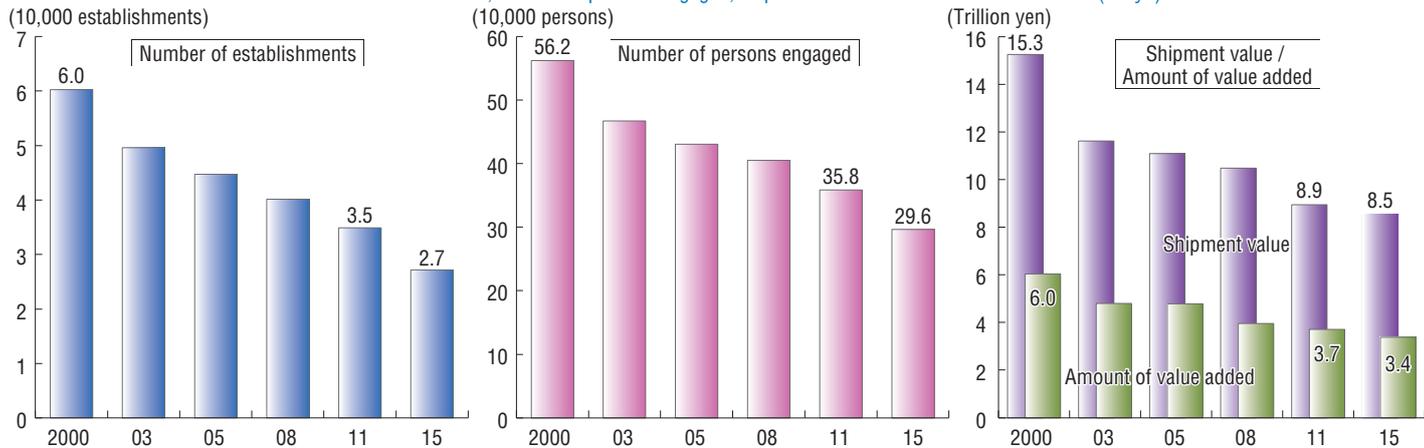


Note: Population aging rate is the percentage of the population aged 65 and over in the total population. Figures for Japan and Tokyo in 2015 and before are actual values based on the "Population Census". Figures for Tokyo in 2020 and after are estimates by the TMG Office of the Governor for Policy Planning. Figures for Japan 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"

1 Number 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)

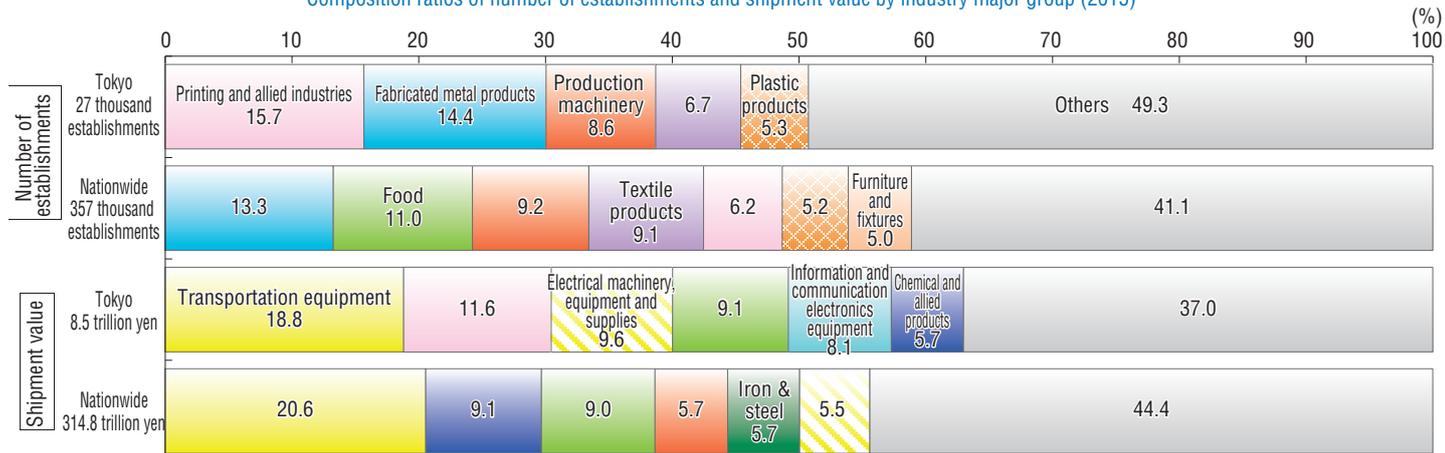


Note The figures in 2011 and 2015 are calculated based on "Economic Census for Business Activity". The shipment value and amount of value added in 2015 do not include the surveys by questionnaire on self-employed workers. There are some differences between the figures in 2008, 2011 and 2015 due to difference in handling of consumption tax or time of survey. Therefore, please be careful for comparison.

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 the Whole Country

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

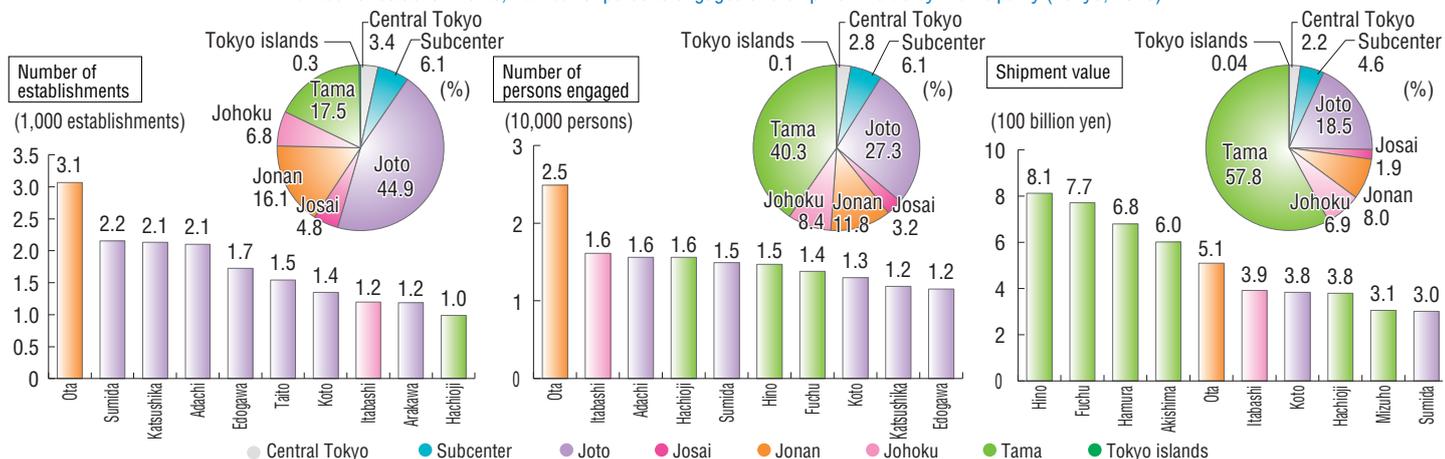


Note The classifications of industries with a composition ratio of 5% or more are listed. The shipment values do not include the surveys by questionnaire on self-employed workers.

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)



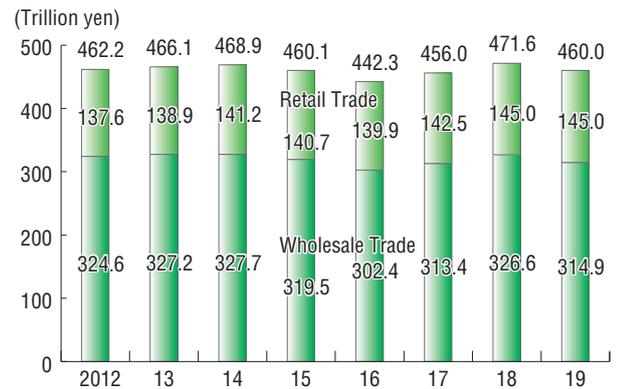
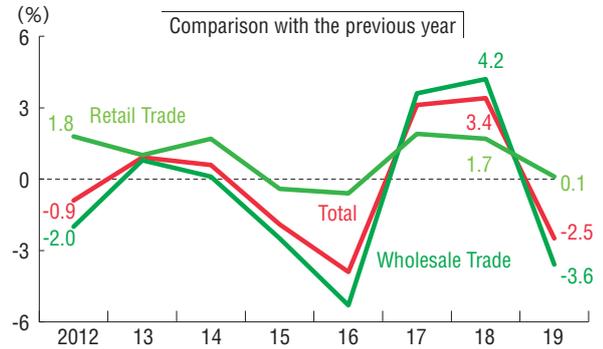
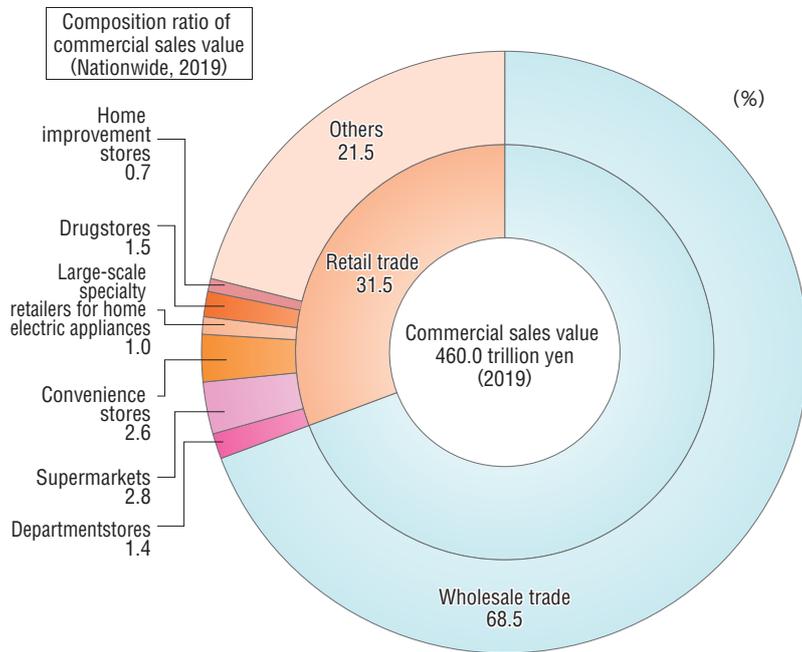
Note Top 10 municipalities are listed. The shipment values do not include the surveys by questionnaire on self-employed workers.

Source TMG "Manufacturing in Tokyo (Census of Manufacture)"

Wholesale and Retail Trade

1 Commercial Sales Value in the Whole Country Declined for the First Time in Three Years

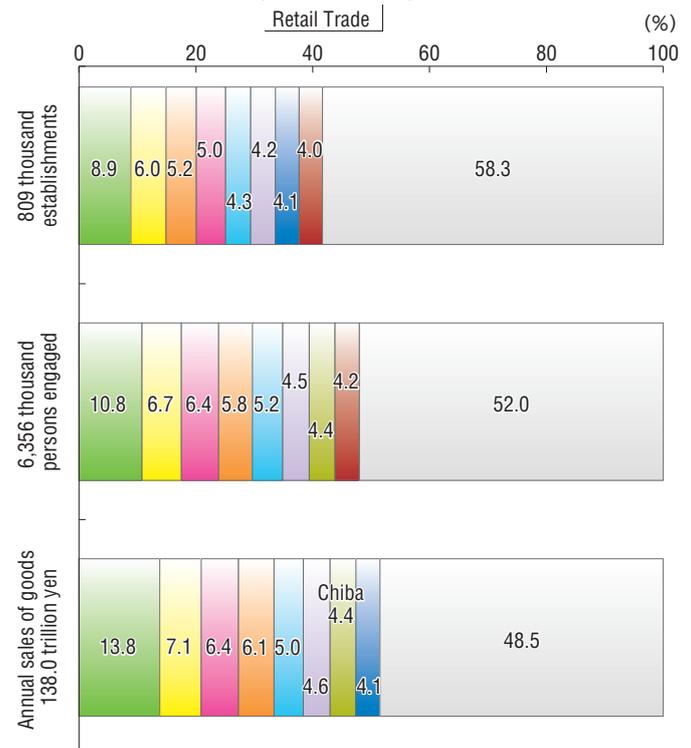
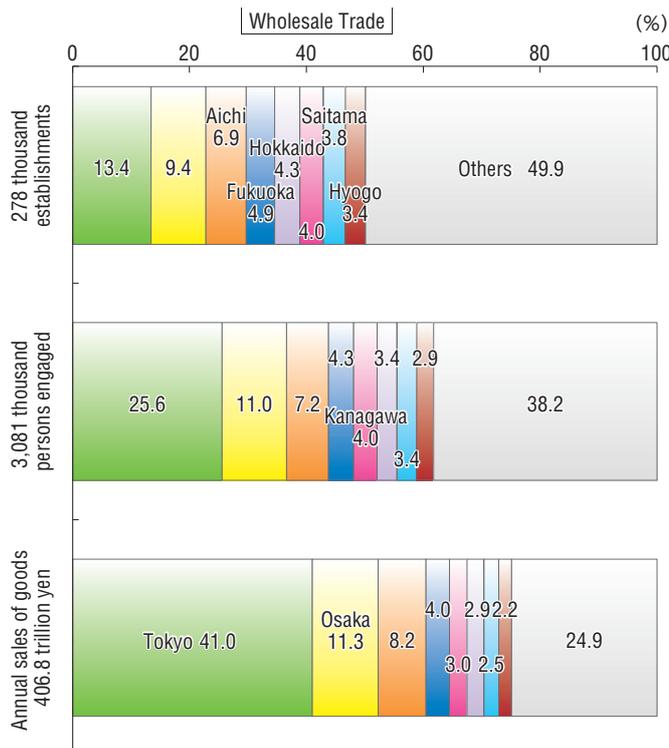
Changes in commercial sales (Nationwide)



Note: Published values in February 2020.
Source: METI "Current Survey of Commerce"

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

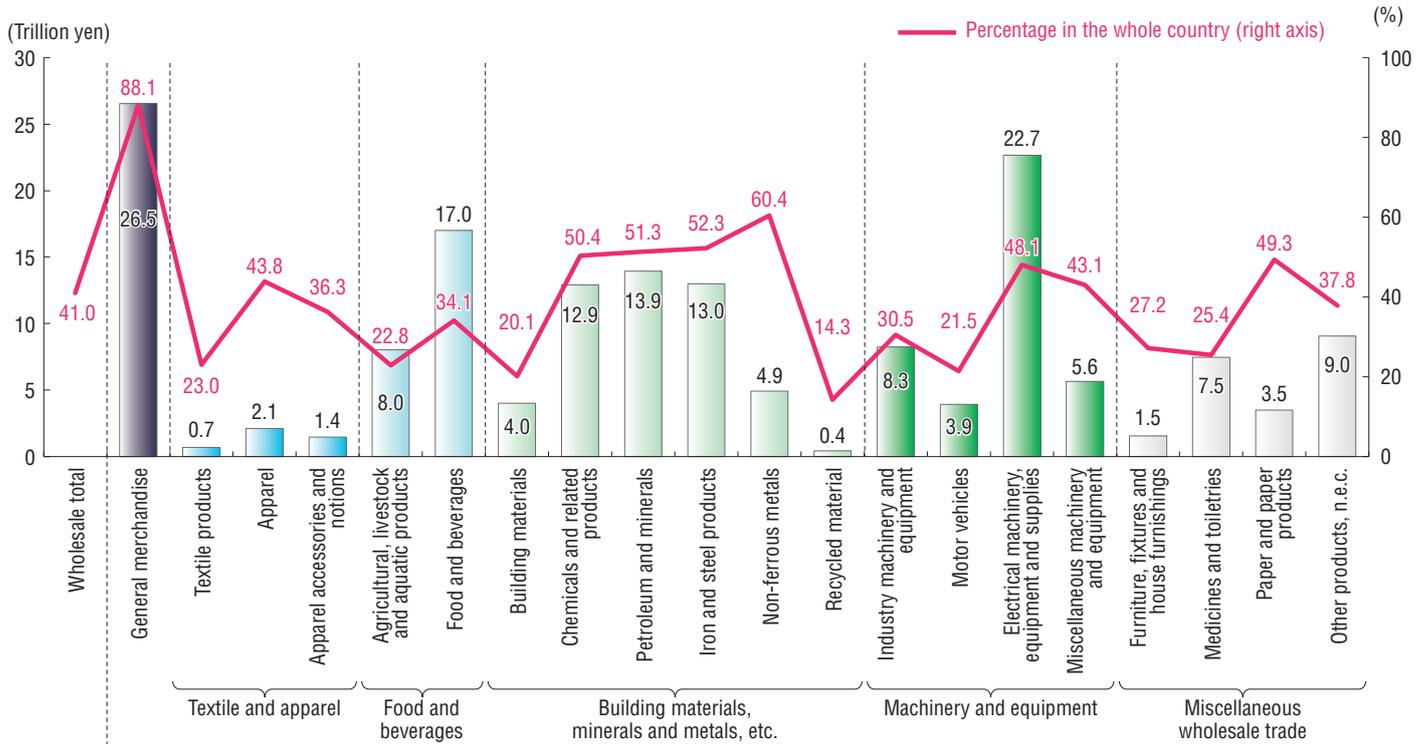
Number of establishments and persons engaged, and annual sales of goods by prefecture (Nationwide, 2016)



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

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

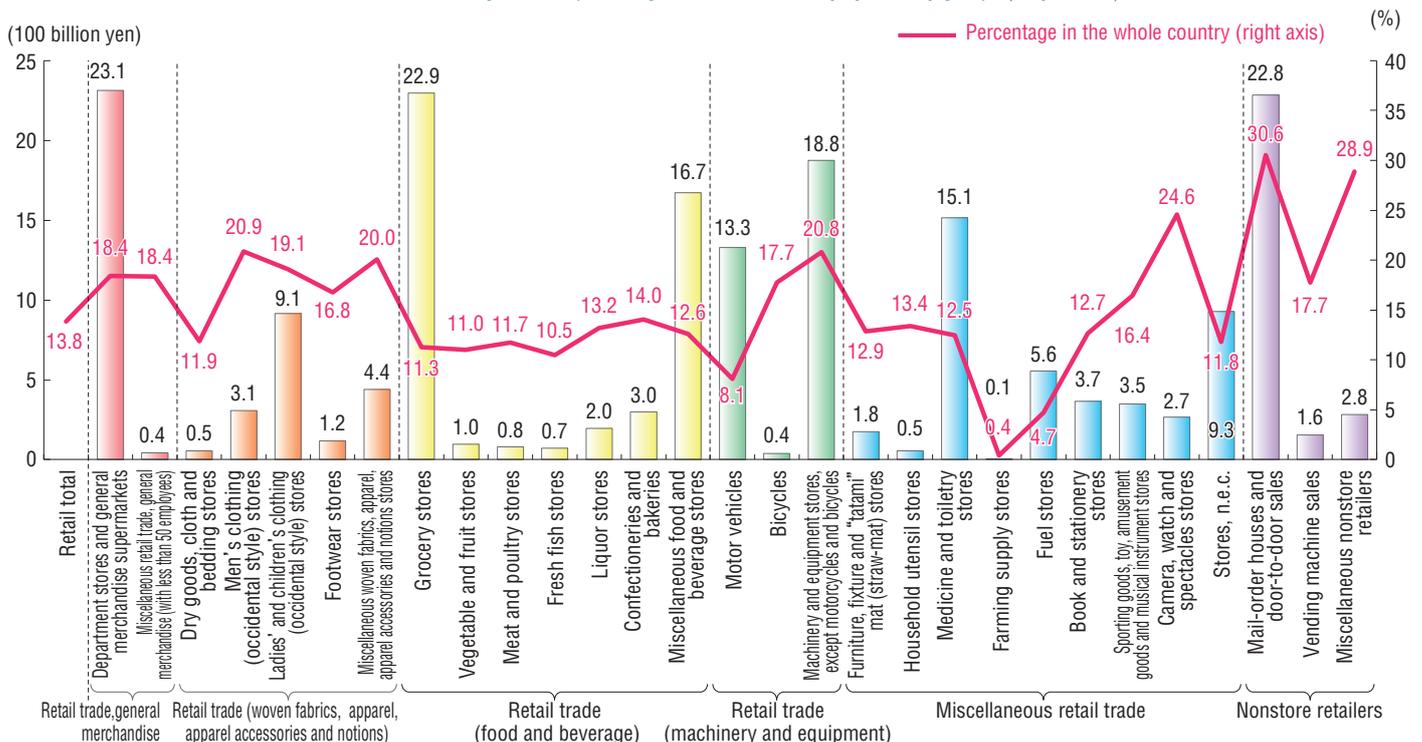


Note: Establishments engaged only in administrative or ancillary economic activities and establishments unable to classify in the industrial subclassification are excluded. Establishments without wholesale goods sales (excluding brokerage) are not included.

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.

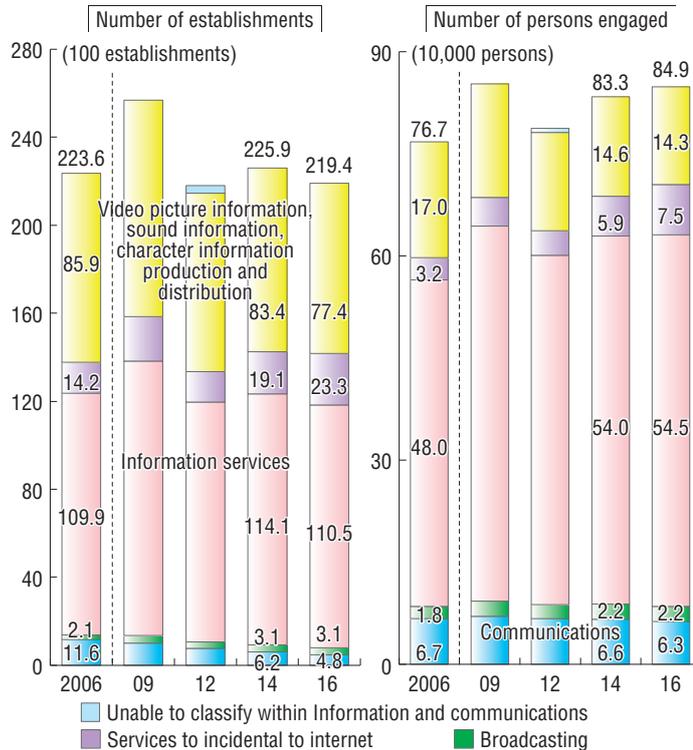
Source: MIC / METI "2016 Economic Census for Business Activity, Tabulation for individual industries (Wholesale and retail trade)"

Industry in Tokyo

Information and Communications

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

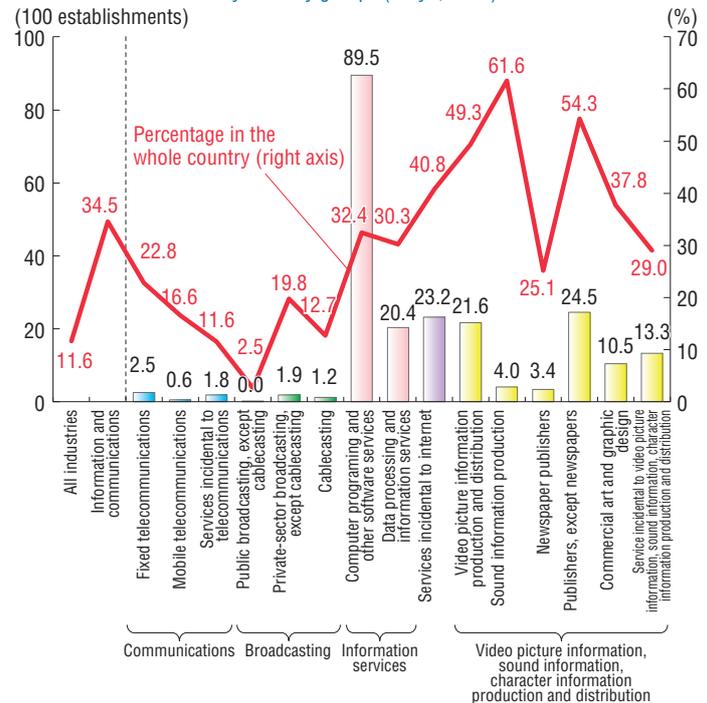
Number of establishments and persons engaged by industry major groups (Tokyo)



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 the Whole Country

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

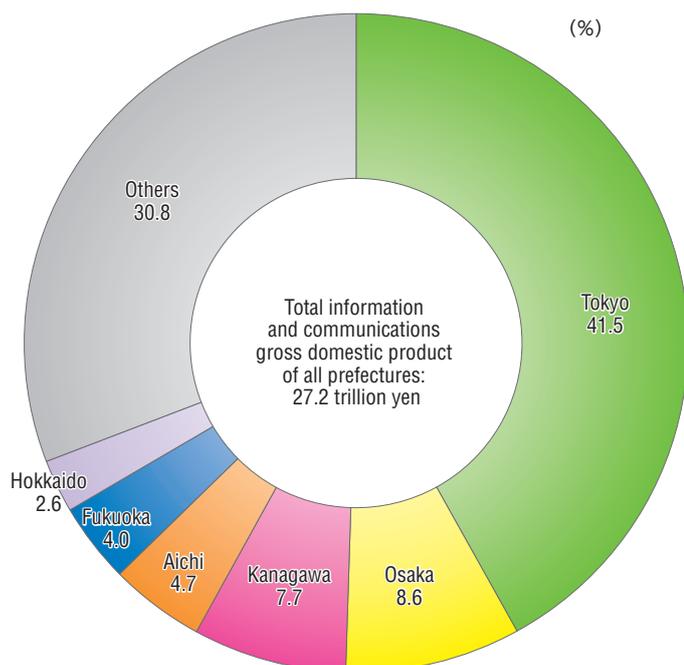


Note: Establishments engaged in administrative or ancillary economic activities are excluded. For all industries and information and communications, only percentages in the whole country are provided.

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

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

Composition ratio of gross domestic product by prefecture (Nationwide, FY2016)

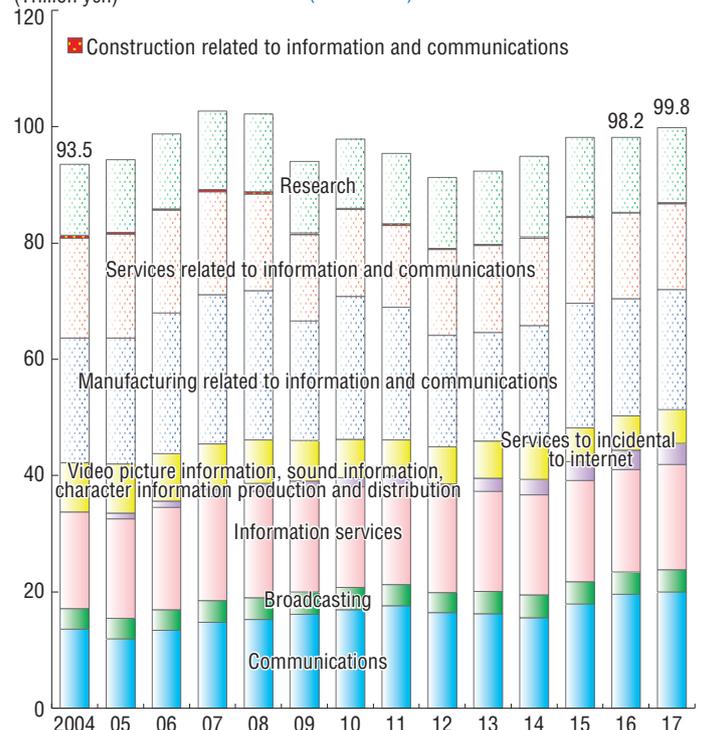


Note: Nominal values. Top 6 prefectures are listed.

Source: CAO "Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts"

4 "Information and Communications" Has Broad Related Industries

Real domestic production of information and communications (Nationwide)



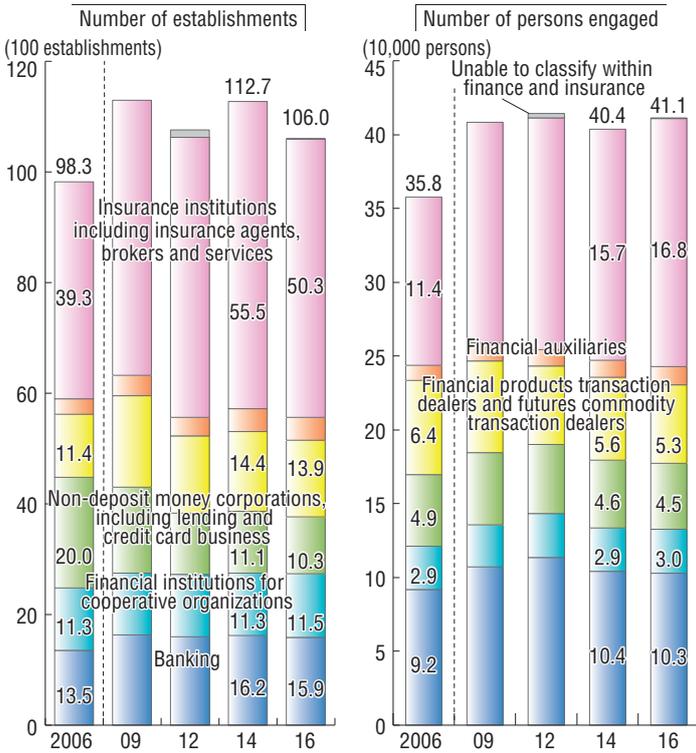
Note: Price evaluation based on the year of 2011. Services incidental to internet have been classified in 2005 and later.

Source: MIC "Study on Economic Analysis of ICT"

Finance and Insurance

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

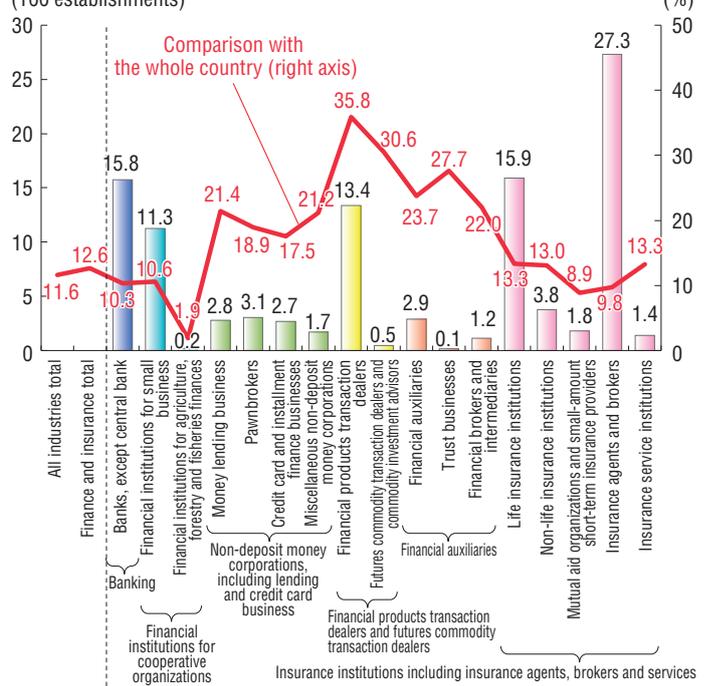
Number of establishments and persons engaged by industry major groups (Tokyo)



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 the Whole Country

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

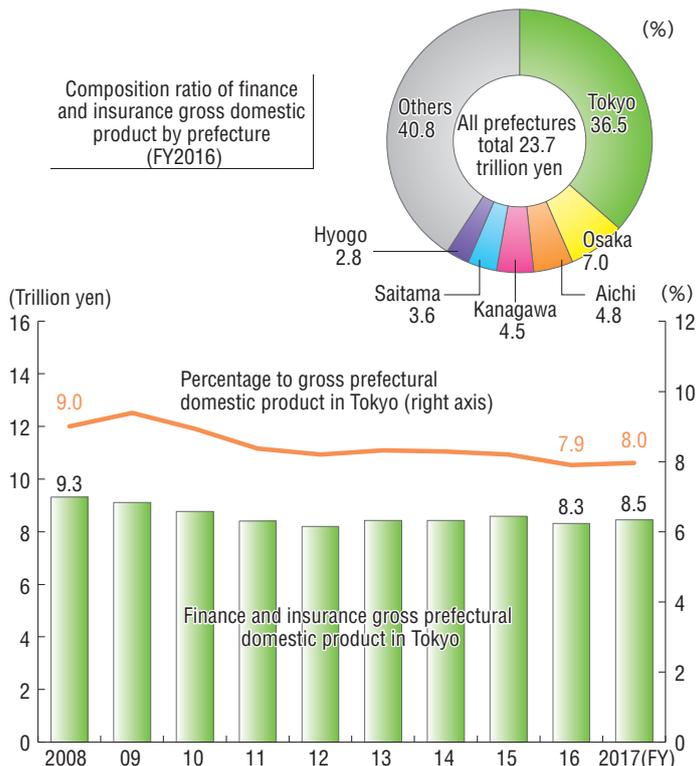


Note: The central bank and establishments engaged in administrative or ancillary economic activities are excluded. Only percentages in the whole country are listed for all industries total and finance and insurance total.

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

3 Gross Prefectural Domestic Product in Tokyo Increased for the First Time in Two Years

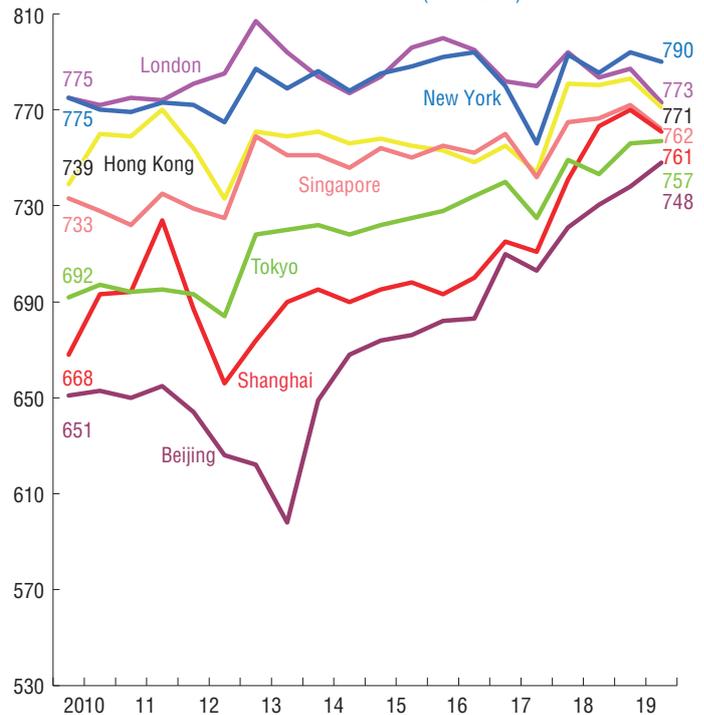
Finance and insurance gross prefectural domestic product (Tokyo)



Note: Nominal values. Regarding composition ratio, top 6 prefectures are listed.
Source: TMG "Annual Report on Tokyo Metropolitan Accounts", 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 2019 are listed. Regarding the 5 areas of competitiveness: "business environment", "financial sector development", "infrastructure", "human capital" and "reputation", this index was created based on instrumental factors and financial centre assessments from online questionnaire.

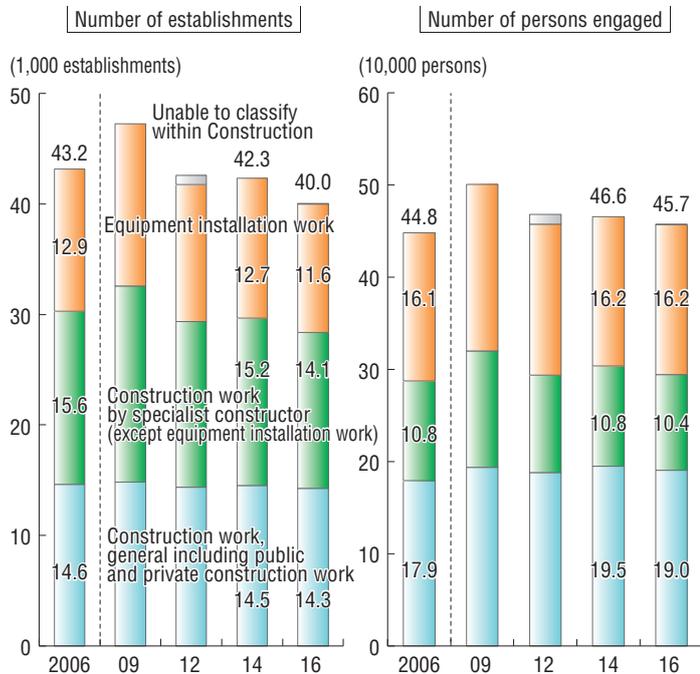
Source: Z/Yen Group and the China Development Institute [The Global Financial Centres Index]

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

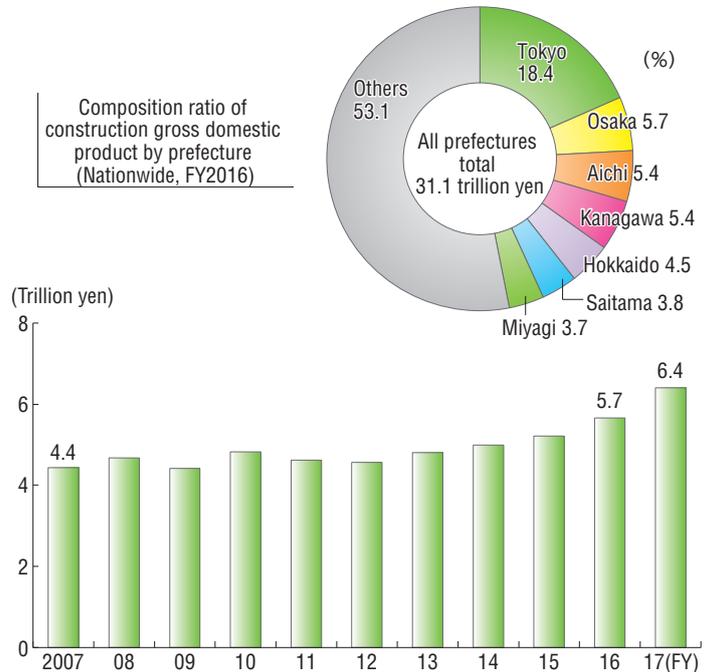
Number of establishments and persons engaged by industry major groups (Tokyo)



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 Five Consecutive Years

Construction gross prefectural domestic product (Tokyo)

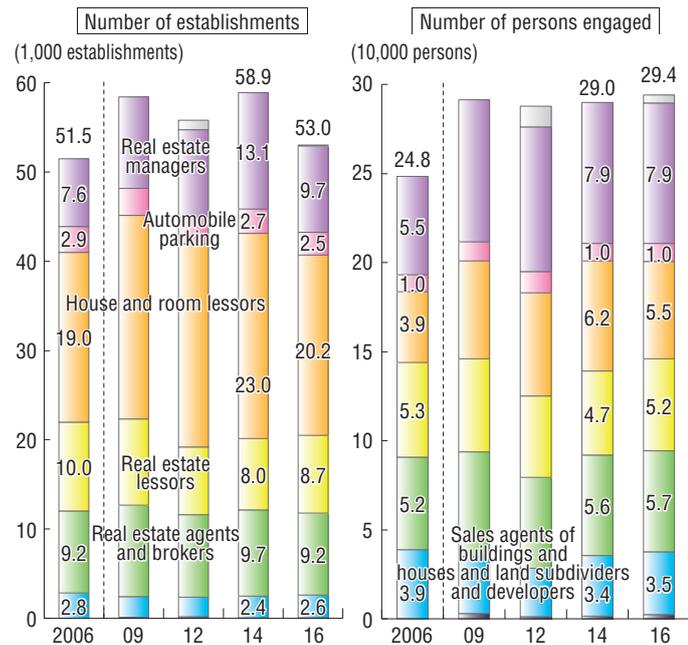


Note: Nominal values. Regarding composition ratio, Top 7 prefectures are listed.
Source: CAO "Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts", TMG "Annual Report on Tokyo Metropolitan Accounts"

Real Estate and Goods Rental and Leasing

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

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

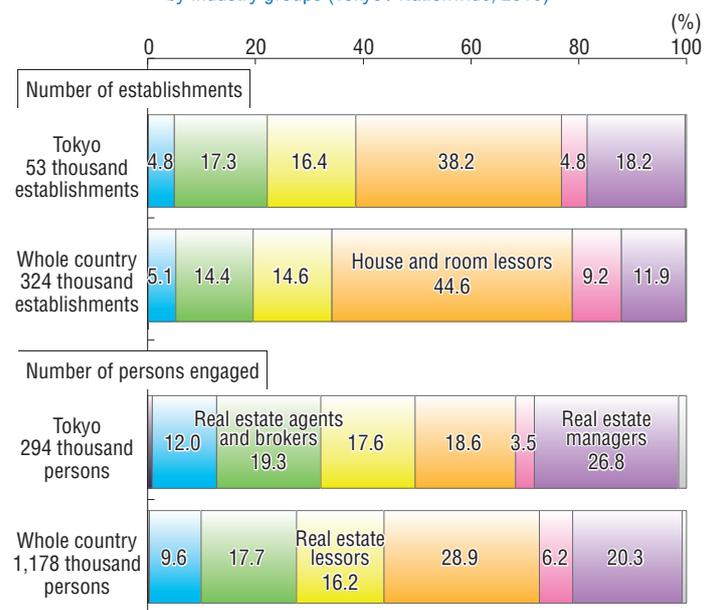


■ Establishments engaged in administrative or ancillary economic activities
■ Sales agents of buildings and houses and land subdividers and developers
■ Automobile parking
■ Unable to classify within real estate

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 the Whole Country

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



■ Establishments engaged in administrative or ancillary economic activities
■ Sales agents of buildings and houses and land subdividers and developers
■ Automobile parking
■ Unable to classify within real estate

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

3 Construction Investment in Fiscal Year 2019 is Expected to Exceed the Previous Fiscal Year

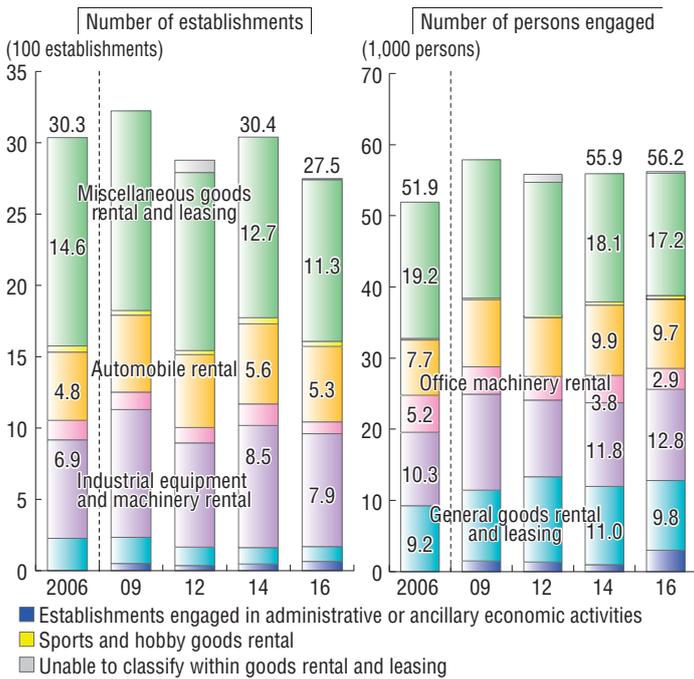
Construction investment (nominal) (Nationwide)



Note: Values for FY2017 and FY2018 are estimates. Values for FY2019 are forecasts. "Private sector building renovation investment" is counted in FY2015 and later.
Source: MLIT "Estimate of Construction Investment"

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

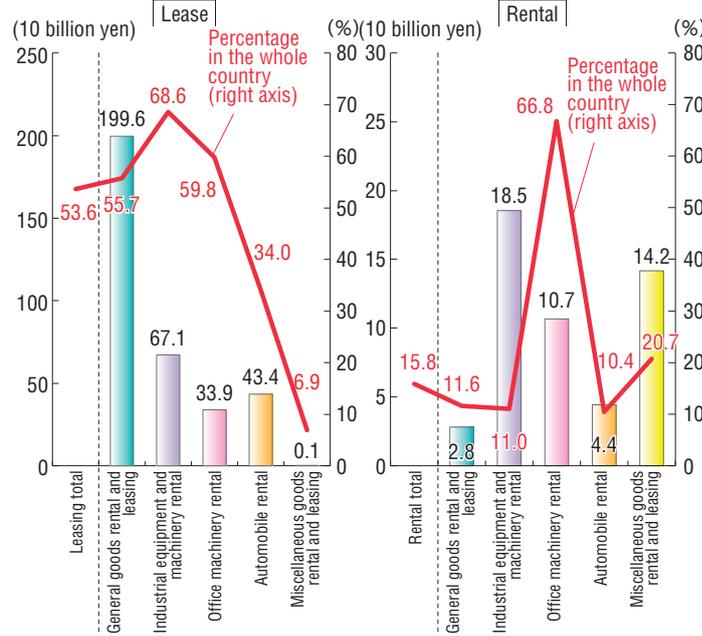
Number of establishments and persons engaged by industry groups (Tokyo)



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

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

Annual lease and rental sales and percentage in the whole country by business category (Tokyo, 2018)

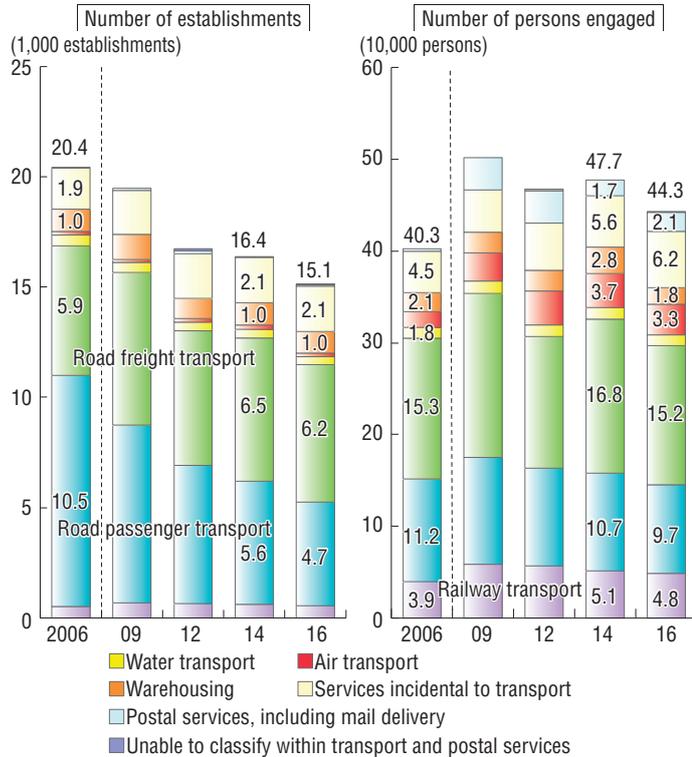


Note: The totals are only percentages in the whole country. Figures are annual sales for main businesses. Lease means a lease contract where the period of use is a year or longer and cancellation may not be allowed during its contract period. Rental means a rental contract where the period of use is less than a year or cancellation may be allowed during its contract period. Sports and hobby goods rental is excluded.
Source: METI "Survey of Selected Service Industries"

Transport and Postal Services

1 Both Number of Establishments and Number of Persons Engaged Decrease

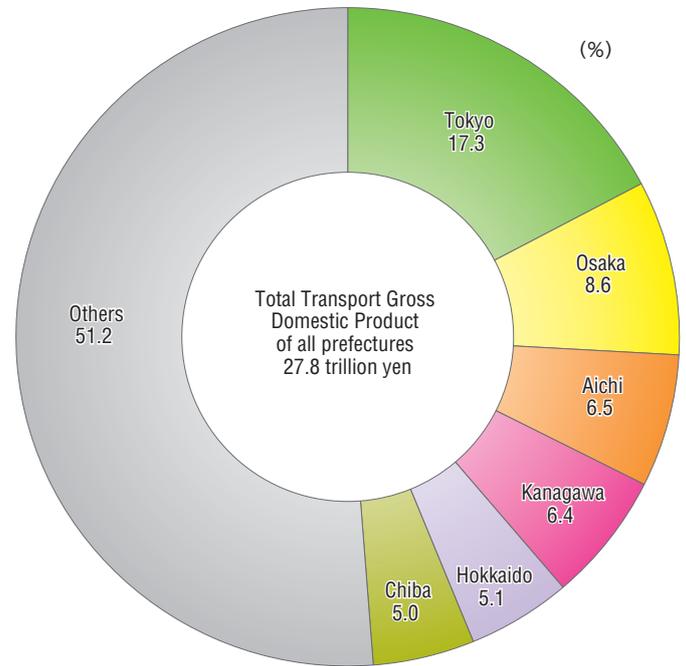
Number of establishments and persons engaged by industry major groups (Tokyo)



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 the Whole Country

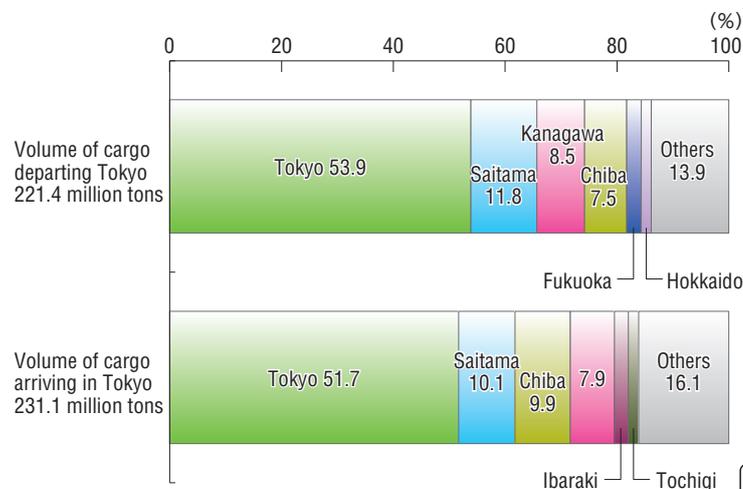
Composition ratio of gross domestic product by prefecture (Nationwide, FY2016)



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

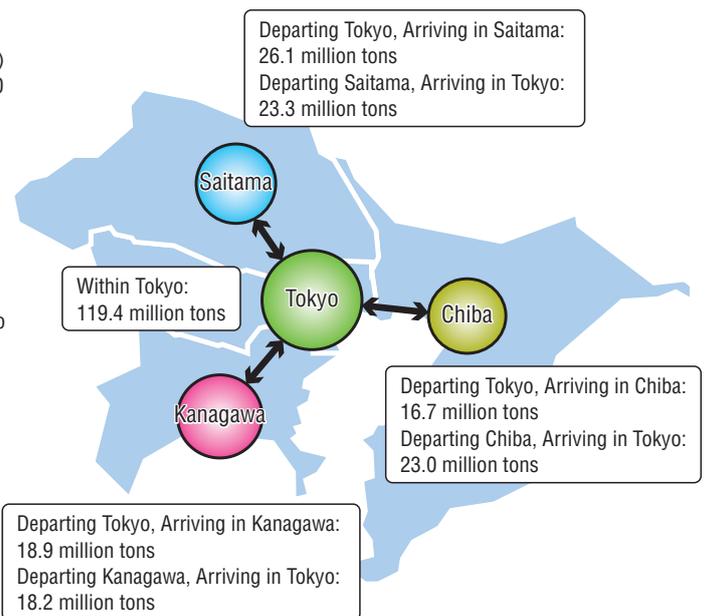
3 Slightly More Than 80% of Volume of Cargo Departing and Arriving in Tokyo is within Tokyo or Goes to and Comes from Neighboring Prefectures

Composition ratio of volume of cargo by departing and arriving prefecture (FY2017)



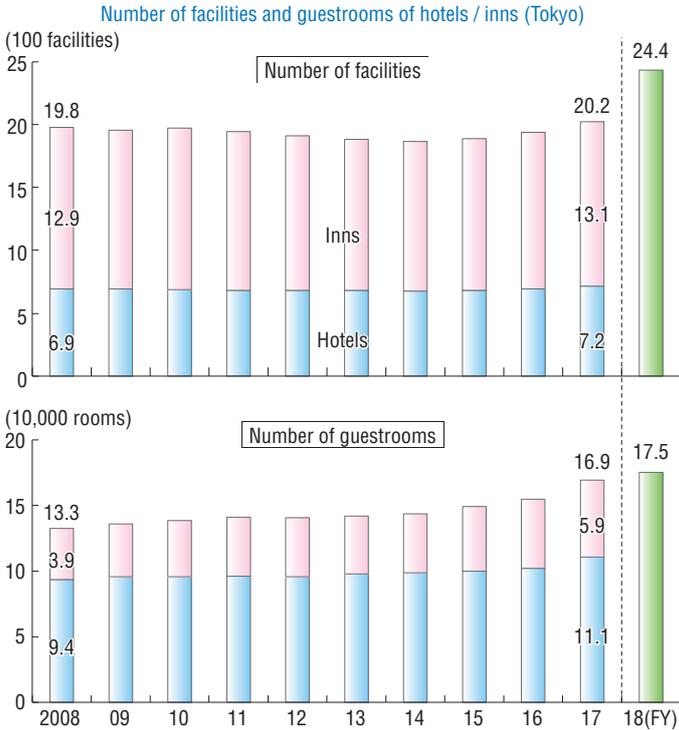
Note: Regarding composition ratio of volume of cargo by departing and arriving prefecture, top 6 prefectures are listed.
Source: MLIT materials

Cargo Flow (Tokyo, FY2017)



Accommodations, Eating and Drinking Services

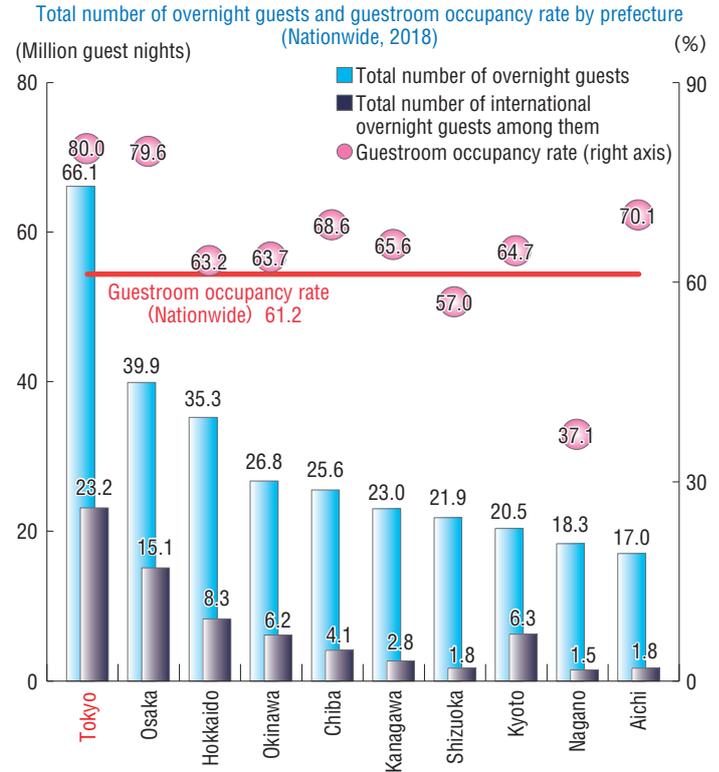
1 Number of Facilities of Hotels & Inns is 2435, Number of Guestrooms is 175 Thousand



Note Values at the end of every fiscal year. In FY2018, the operation types on "hotel operations" and "inn operations" were unified due to partial amendments of the Hotel Business Act. Also, the values in FY2018 cannot be simply compared with the ones in FY2017 or before due to standard changes.

Source: MHLW "Report on Public Health Administration and Services"

2 Tokyo Ranks at the Top in Japan in terms of Total Number of Both Overnight Guests and International Overnight Guests

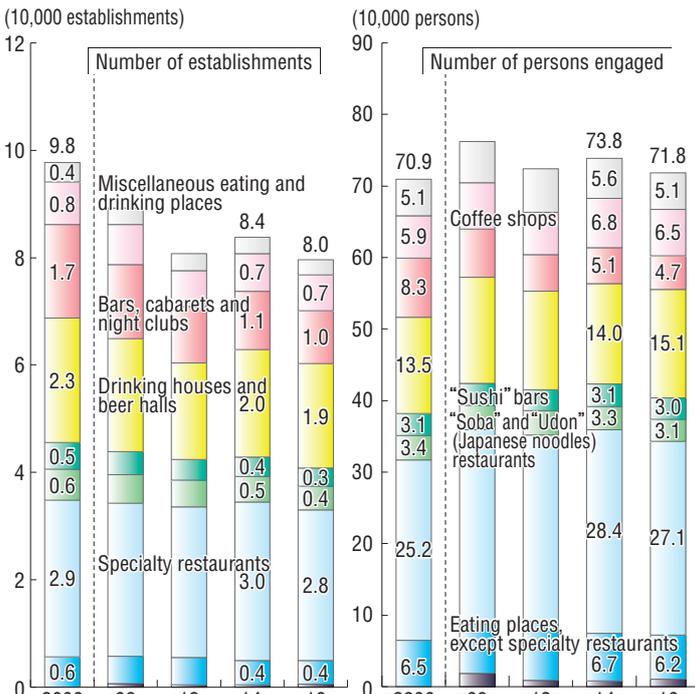


Note Top 10 prefectures by total number of overnight guests are listed.

Source: Japan Tourism Agency materials

3 Number of Both Establishments and Persons Engaged in "Eating and Drinking Places" Declined

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

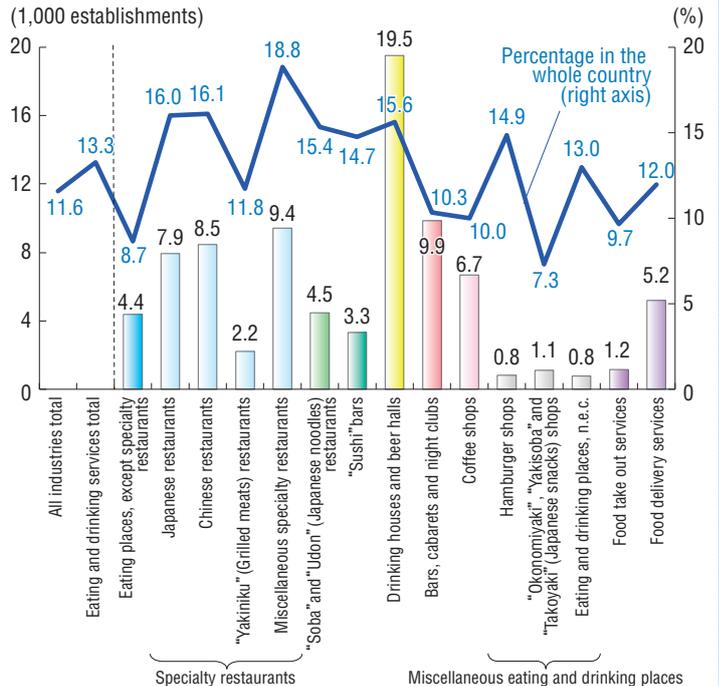


Establishments engaged in administrative or ancillary economic activities

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)

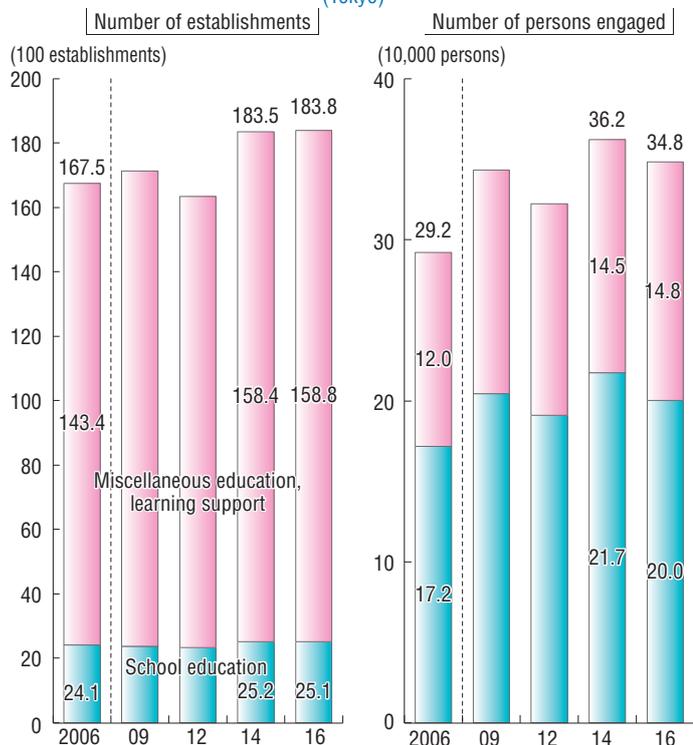


Note Figure of eating and drinking services is the total of "Eating and drinking places" and "Food take out and delivery services". Establishments engaged in administrative or ancillary economic activities and establishments unable to classify within categories are excluded.

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

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

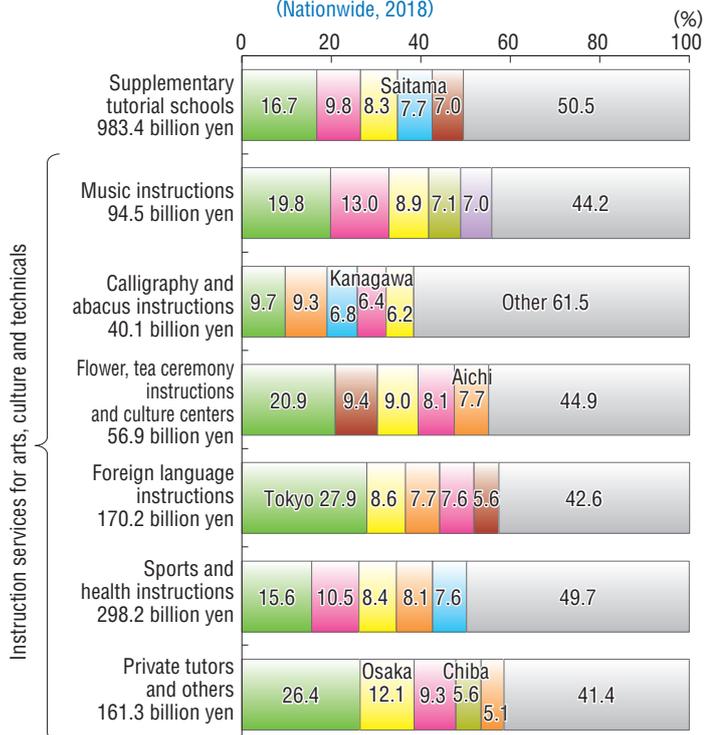
Number of private establishments and persons engaged by industry major groups (Tokyo)



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

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

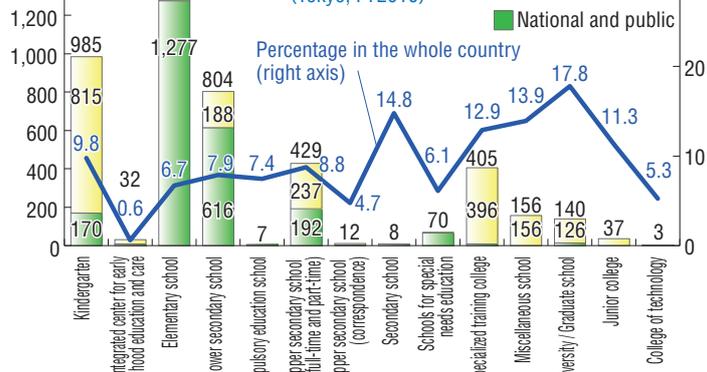
Composition ratio of annual sales by type of business and prefecture (Nationwide, 2018)



Note: Figures are annual sales for main businesses. Top 5 prefectures are listed.
Source: METI "Survey of Selected Service Industries"

2 Universities and Graduate Schools are Accumulated in Tokyo

(Schools) Number of schools by type of school and management body, percentage in the whole country (Tokyo, FY2019)

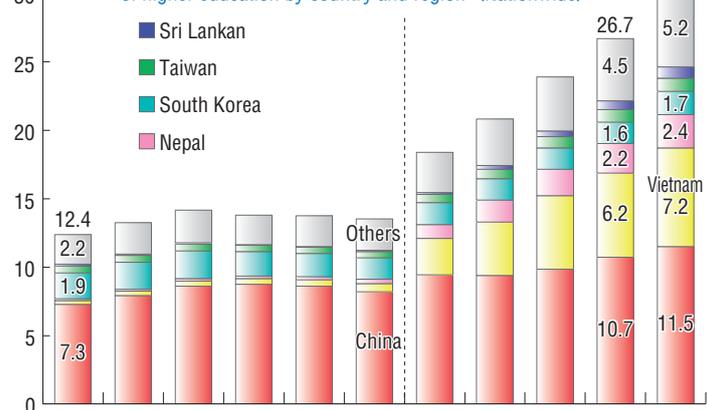


Note: Compulsory education school means a school where compulsory education from elementary school to lower secondary school is conducted integrally. Secondary school means a school where combined lower / upper secondary school education is conducted as a single school.

Source: MEXT "School Basic Survey"

4 Increase of International Students from Vietnam and Nepal is Considerable

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

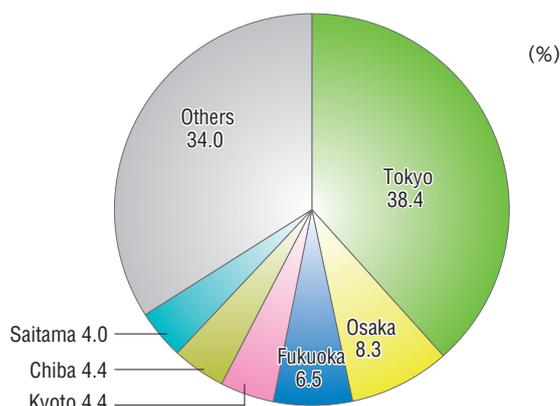


Note: Figures are as of May 1st of each year. Figures until 2013 are the enrollments of educational institutions other than Japanese language institutions. Figures from 2014 are the total enrollments of Japanese language institutions and educational institutions other than Japanese language institutions.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

Source: JASSO "International Students in Japan"

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

Composition ratio of international students by prefecture (2018)



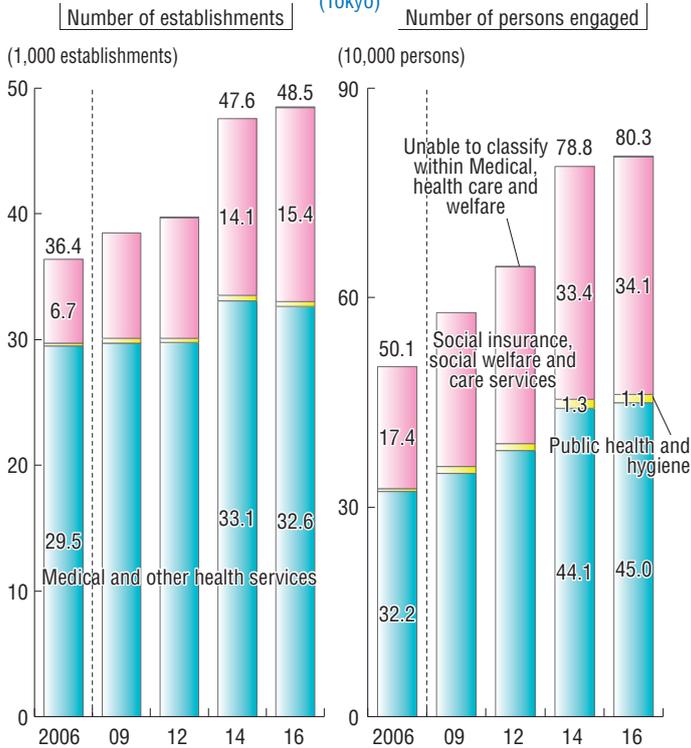
Note: As of May 1

Source: JASSO "International Students in Japan"

Medical, Health Care and Welfare

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

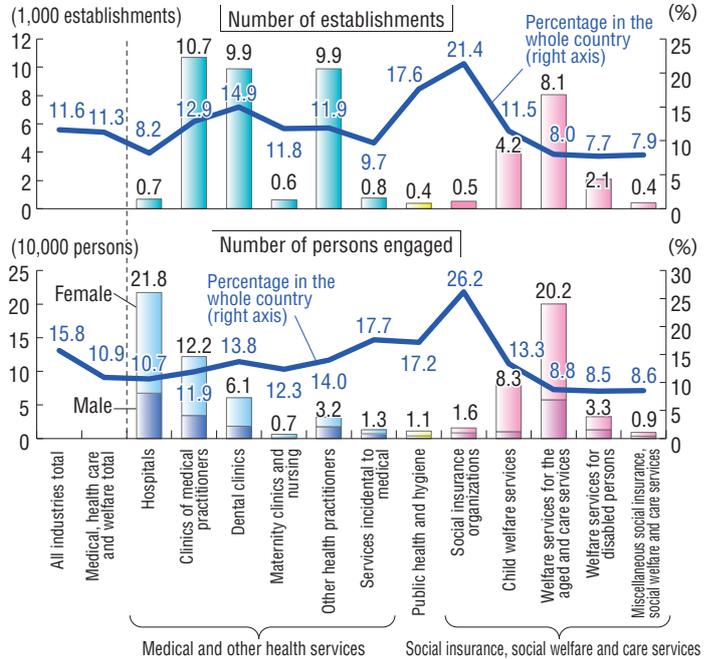
Number of establishments and persons engaged by industry major groups (Tokyo)



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 Large Number of Persons Engaged

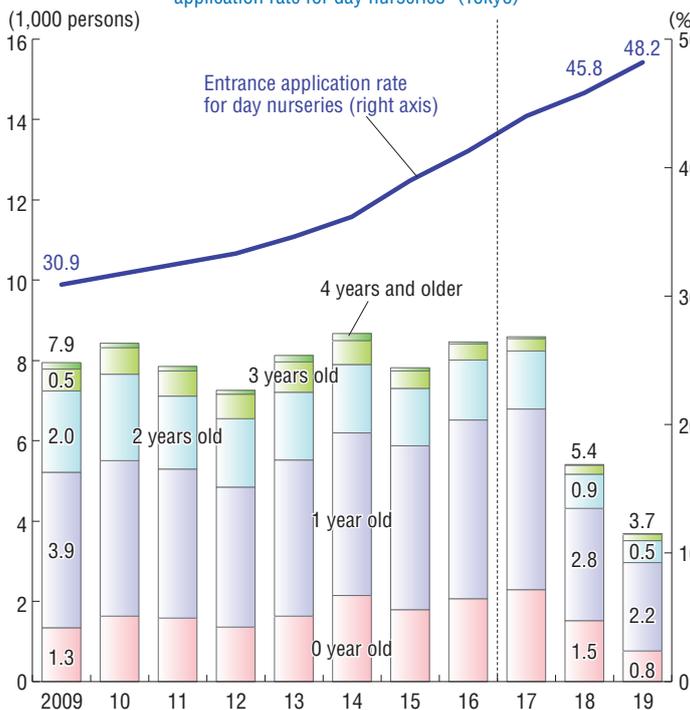
Number of establishments by industry groups, number of persons engaged by industry groups and gender, percentage in the whole country (Tokyo, 2016)



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

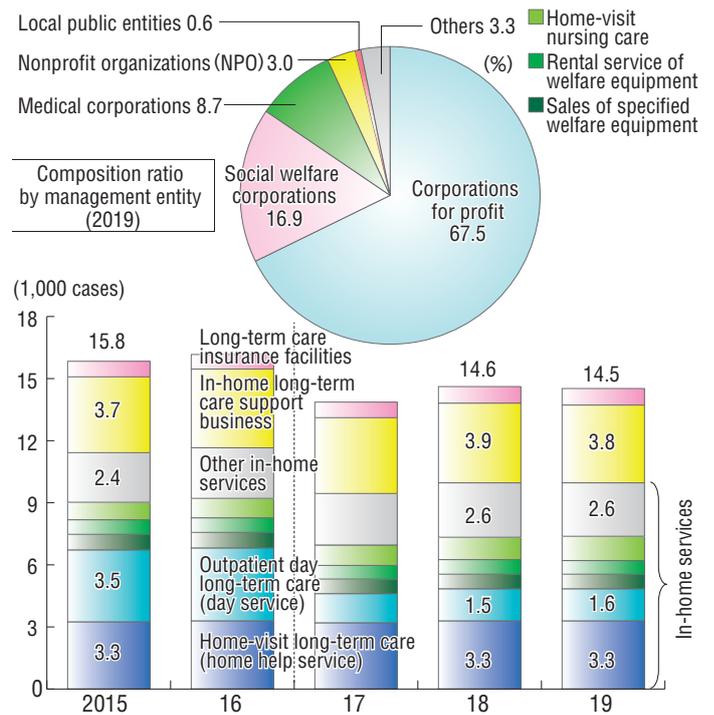
Number of children on the waiting list and entrance application rate for day nurseries (Tokyo)



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 in 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

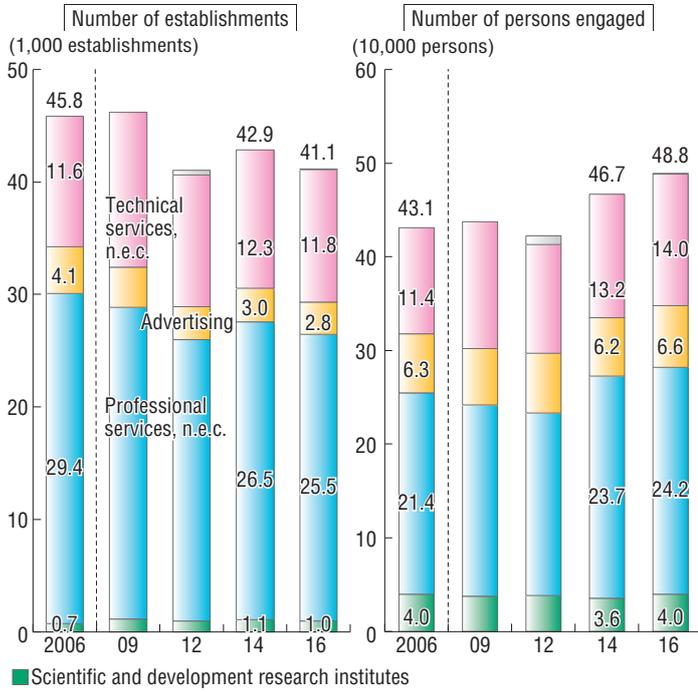
Industry in Tokyo

Miscellaneous Services

Scientific Research, Professional and Technical Services

1 Number of Persons Engaged Increased in All Industry Types

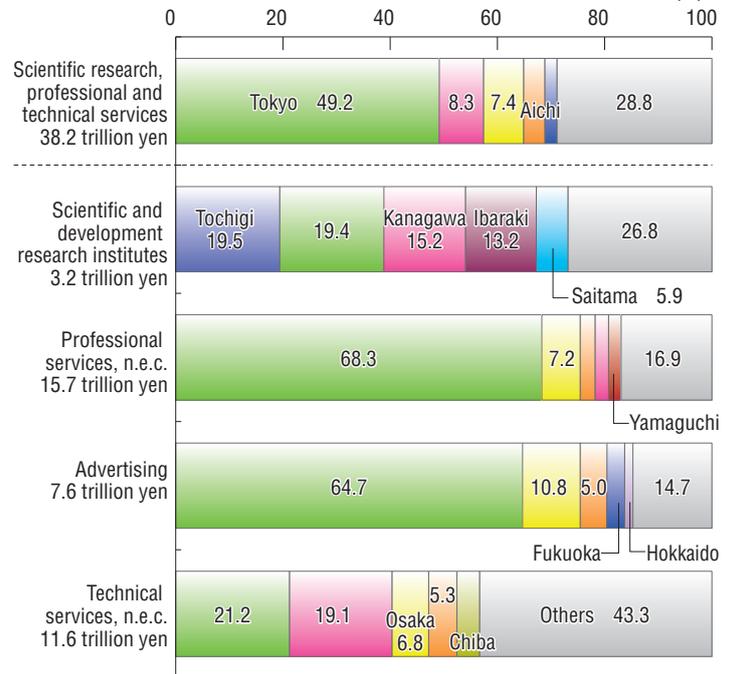
Number of establishments and persons engaged by industry major groups (Tokyo)



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

2 Tokyo Accounts for more than 60% of "Professional Services, N.E.C." and "Advertising" Sales

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

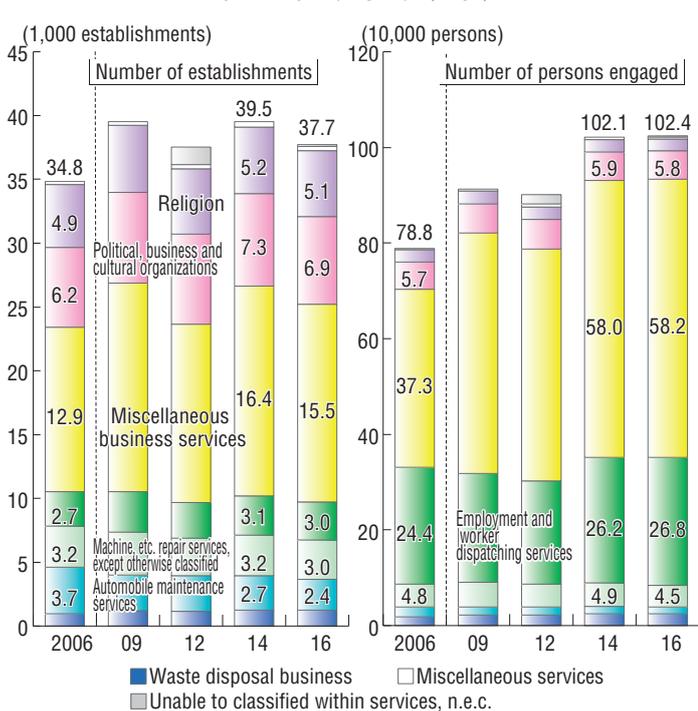


Note: Top 5 prefectures are listed. Subject establishments are the ones from which necessary data were obtained.
Source: MIC / METI "2016 Economic Census for Business Activity"

Services, N.E.C.

1 Number of Persons Engaged Has Tended to Increase

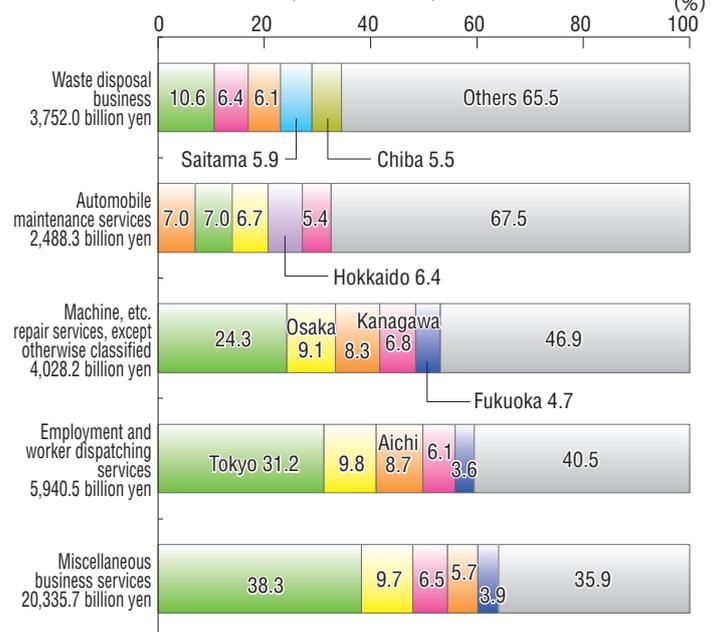
Number of establishments and persons engaged by industry major groups (Tokyo)



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

2 Percentage of Sales Amount of "Miscellaneous Business Services", etc. in Tokyo is High Compared with the Whole Country

Composition ratio of sales (revenue) amount by industry major groups and by prefecture (Nationwide, 2016)

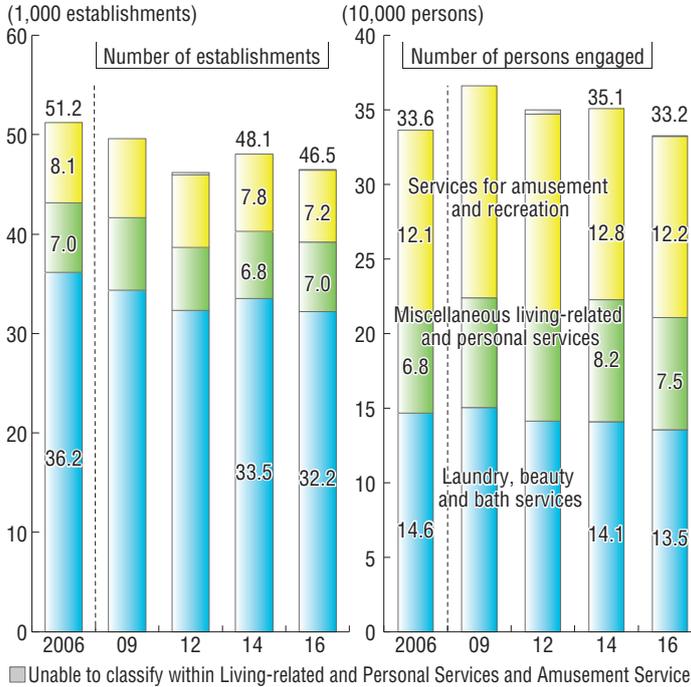


Note: Political, business and cultural organizations, religion and miscellaneous services are excluded. Top 5 prefectures in each classification are listed. Subject establishments are the ones from which necessary data were obtained.
Source: MIC / METI "2016 Economic Census for Business Activity"

Living-related and Personal Services and Amusement Services

1 Number of Persons Engaged in Services for Amusement and Recreation Accounts for About 40% of Miscellaneous Services in Tokyo

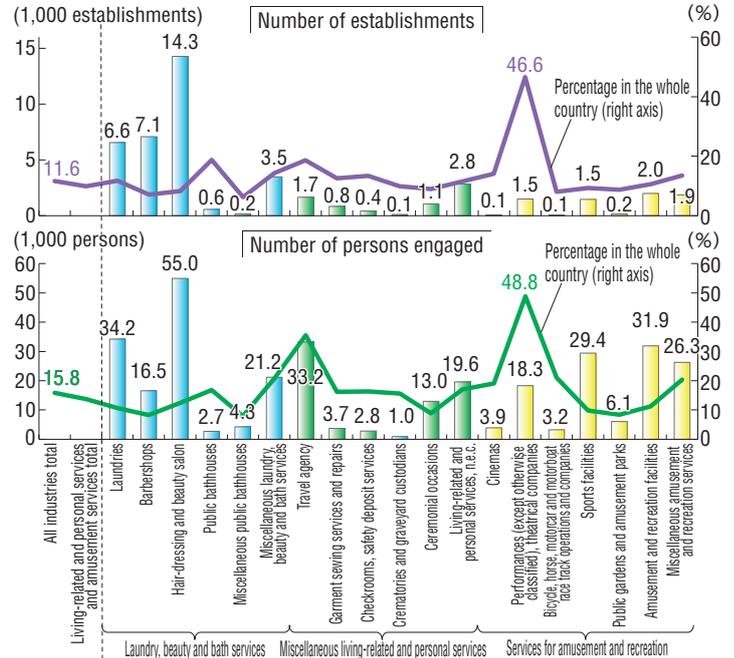
Number of establishments and persons engaged by industry major groups (Tokyo)



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

2 "Hair-Dressing and Beauty Salon", "Barbershops" and "Laundries" Have a Large Number of Establishments

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

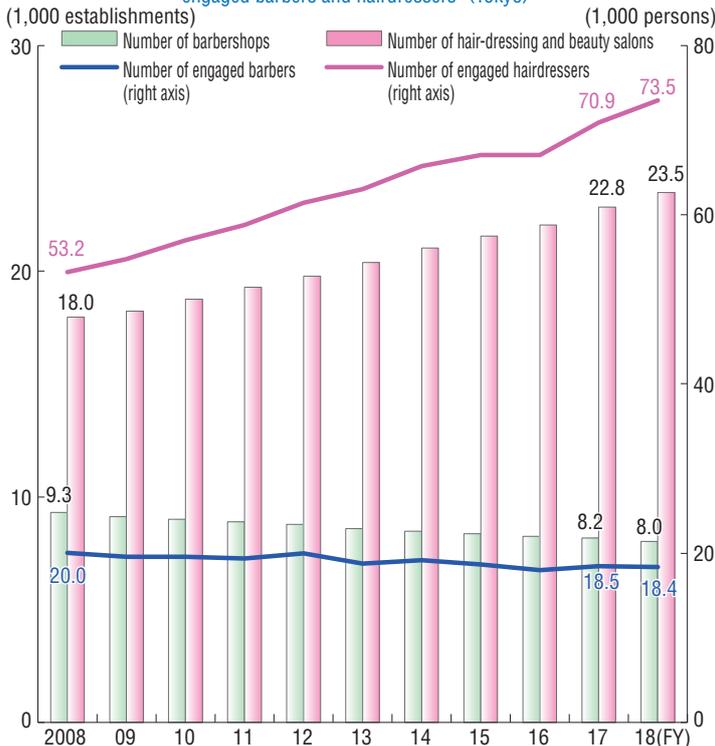


Note: Establishments engaged only in administrative or ancillary economic activities are excluded. For all industries total and living-related and personal services and amusement services total, only percentages in the whole country are provided. Otherwise classified items in Performances are Movie theaters, Horse race track operations and Public baseball stadiums.

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

3 Number of "Hair-dressing and Beauty Salon" and Hairdressers Has Tended to Increase, While Number of "Barbershops" and Barbers Has Tended to Decline

Number of barbershops and hair-dressing and beauty salons, number of engaged barbers and hairdressers (Tokyo)

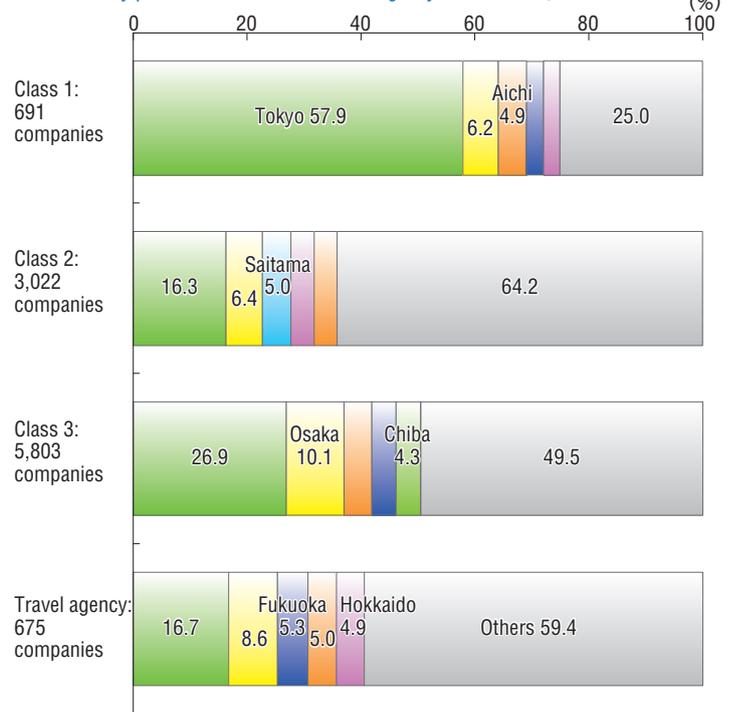


Note: As of fiscal year-end each year.

Source: MHLW "Report on Public Health Administration and 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, 2019)



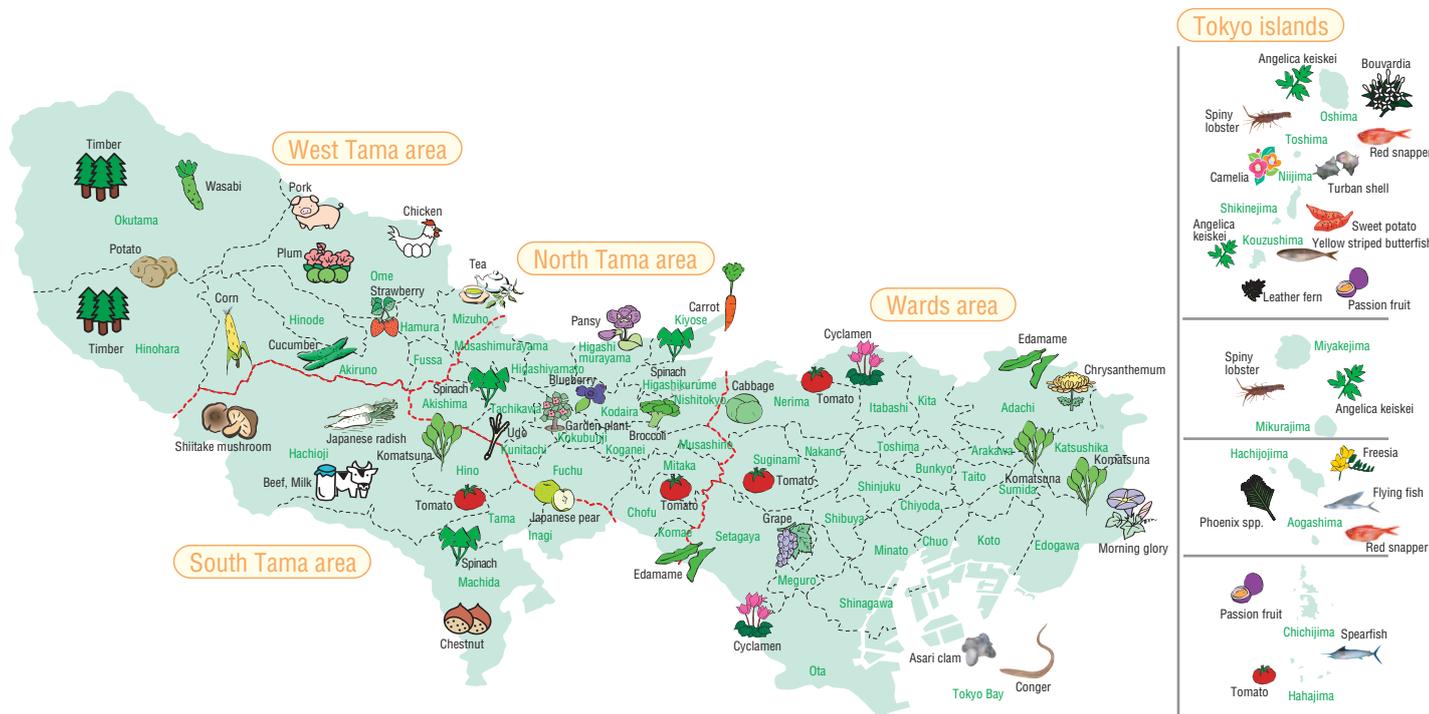
Note: As of May 1. Top 5 prefectures are listed. Class 1 travel operator: planning all travel services, Class 2 travel operator: planning travel services except ready-made (package) overseas tours, Class 3 travel operator: planning travel services except ready-made (package) tours, Travel agency: handling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

Source: JTA materials

Industry in Tokyo

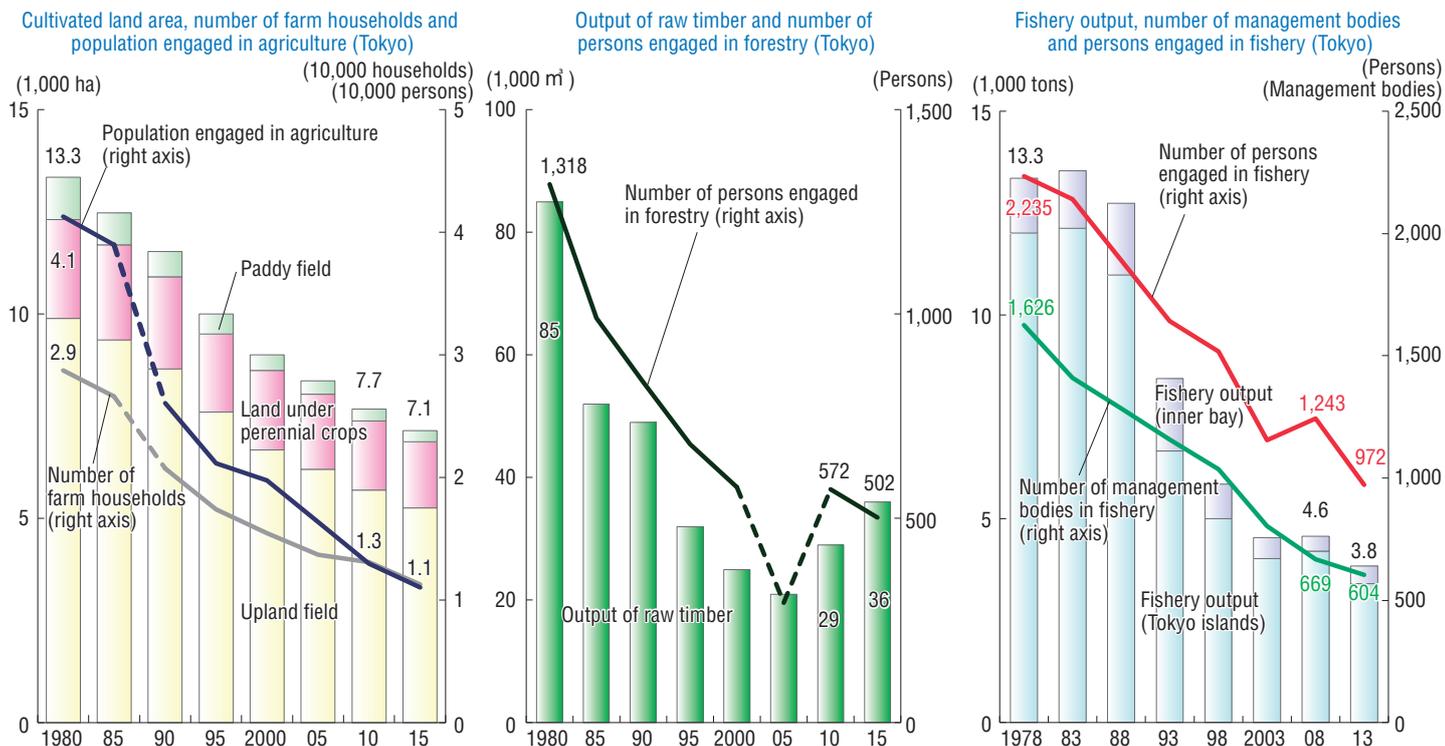
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

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

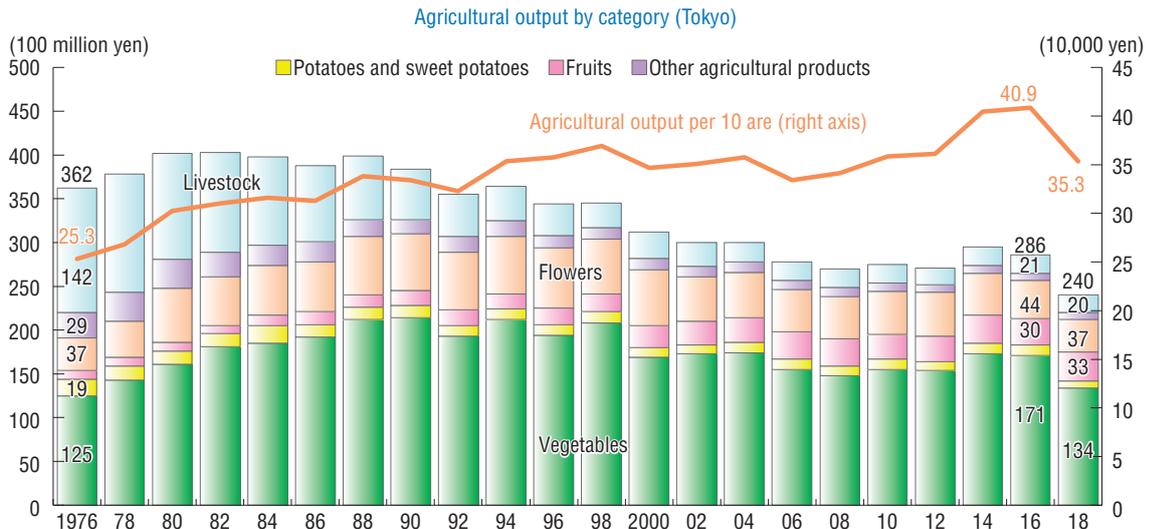
2 Number of Farm Households and Number of Fishery Management Bodies Have Declined Year After Year



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. Note that the definition of farm household has been changed since 1990. 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. 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.

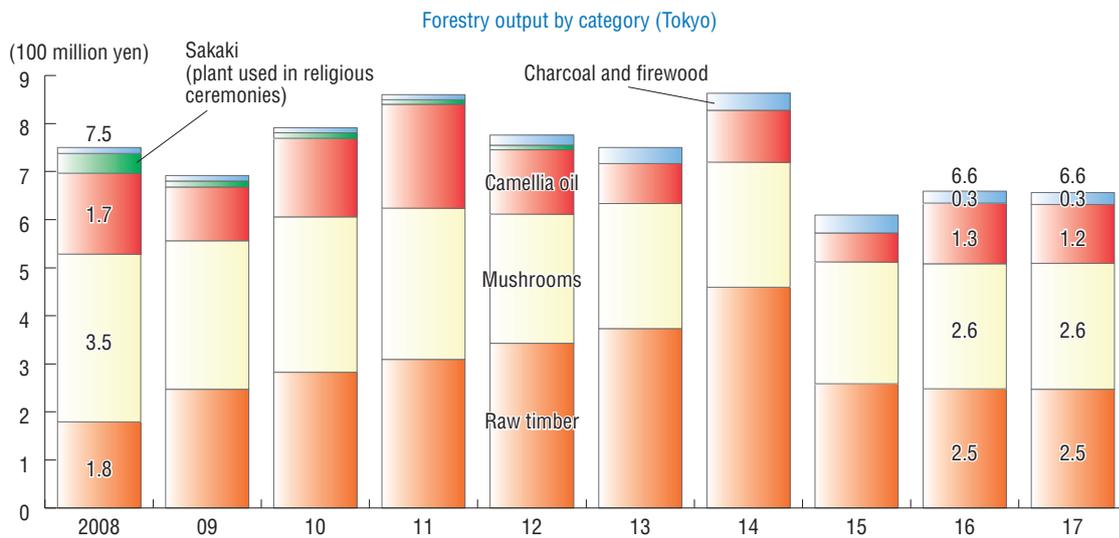
Source: MAFF "Census of Agriculture and Forestry", "Survey on Cultivated Land Area", "Report on Supply and Demand of Timber", MIC "Population Census", "Census of Fisheries", TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs materials

3 Outputs of Vegetables in Agriculture, Raw Timber and Mushrooms in Forestry and Red Snapper in Fishery are Large



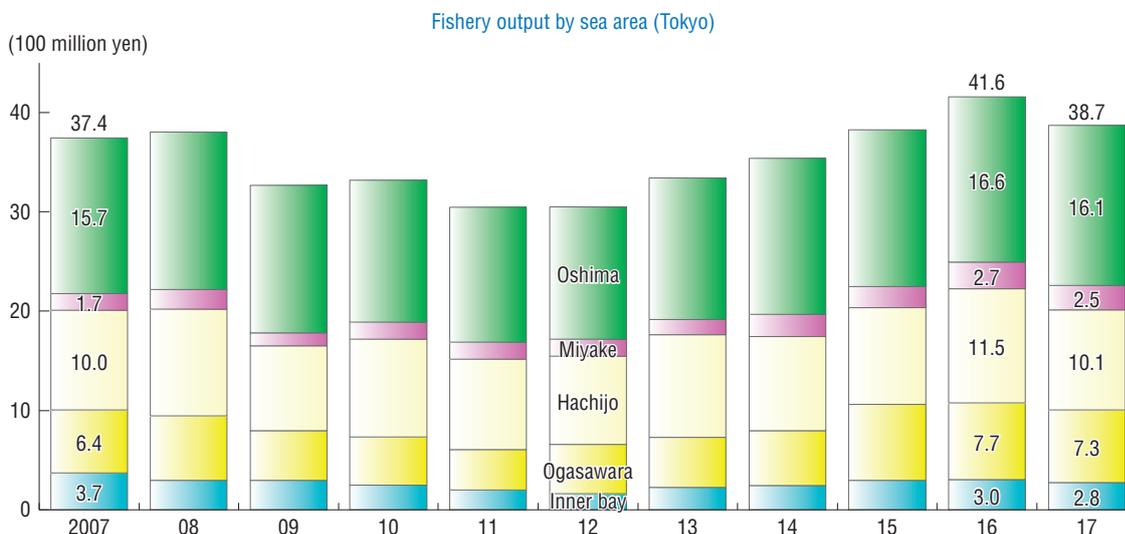
Note: Published every two years. Figures for 2018 are preliminary.

Source: MAFF "Statistics on Agricultural Income Produced", "Survey on Cultivated Land Area", "Statistics on Cultivated Land and Planted Area"



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"

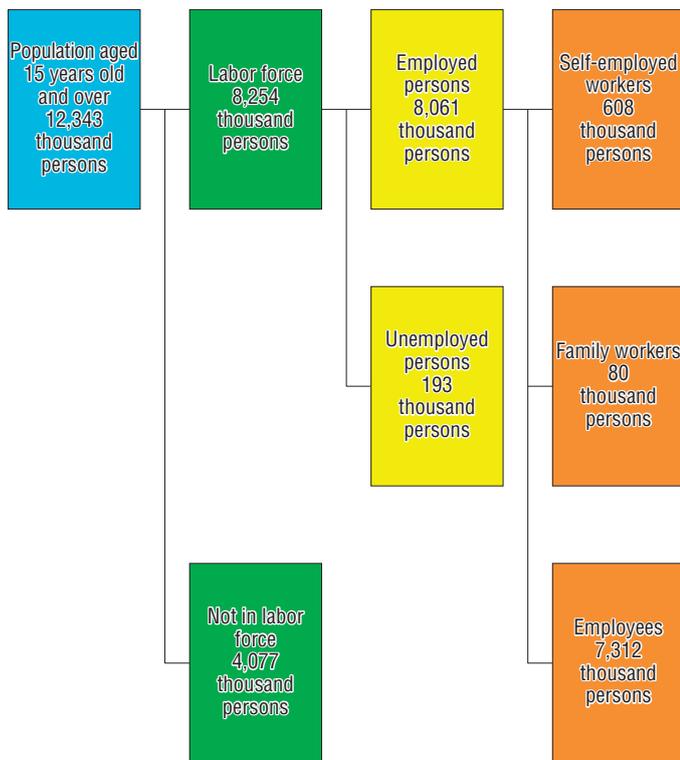


Note: Oshima sea area includes Oshima, Toshima, Nijima and Kozushima. Miyake sea area includes Miyakejima and Mikurajima. Hachijo sea area includes Hachijojima and Aogashima.

Source: TMG "Fisheries in Tokyo"

1 About 67% of Population Aged 15 Years Old and Over is Labor Force

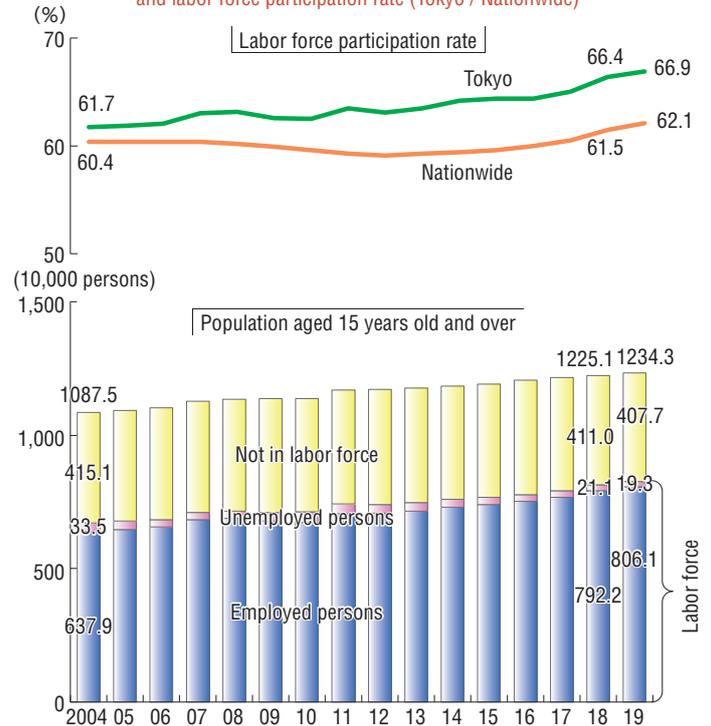
Labor force status (Tokyo, 2019)



Source: TMG "Labour Force Survey"

2 Number of Employed Persons Increased

Population aged 15 years old and over by labor force status (Tokyo) and labor force participation rate (Tokyo / Nationwide)

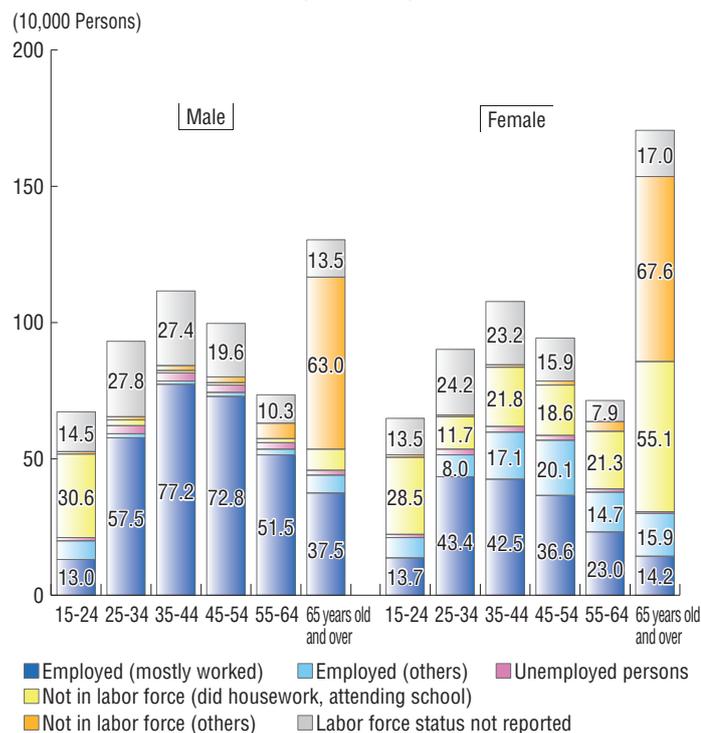


Note: Nationwide figures for 2011 are supplementary-estimated figures. Figures of Tokyo for 2011 and 2016 are retroactively revised by MIC Statistics Bureau considering the variations associated with the revision of the benchmark population.

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)

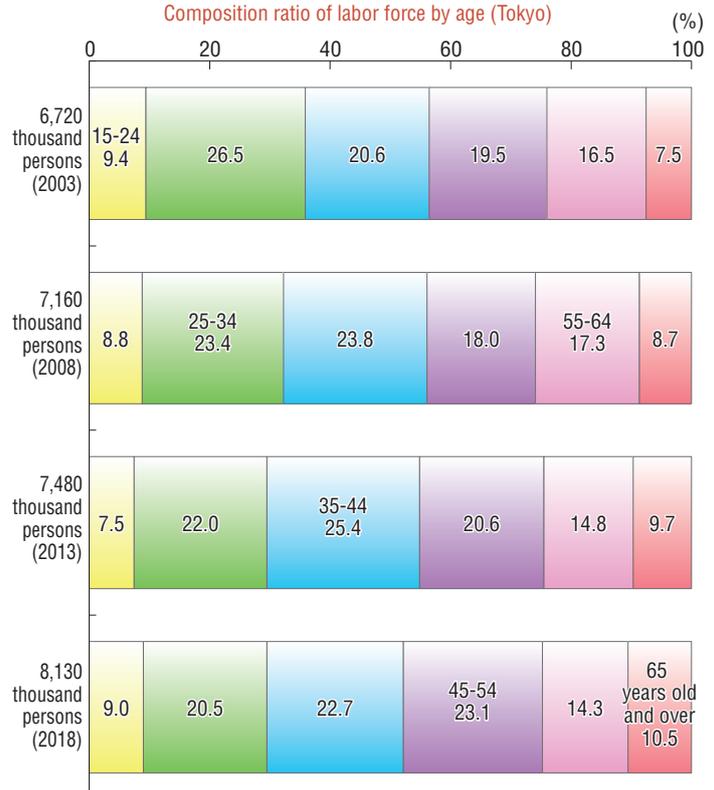


Note: "Employed (others)" is the total of "worked besides doing housework", "worked besides attending school" and "absent from work".

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)

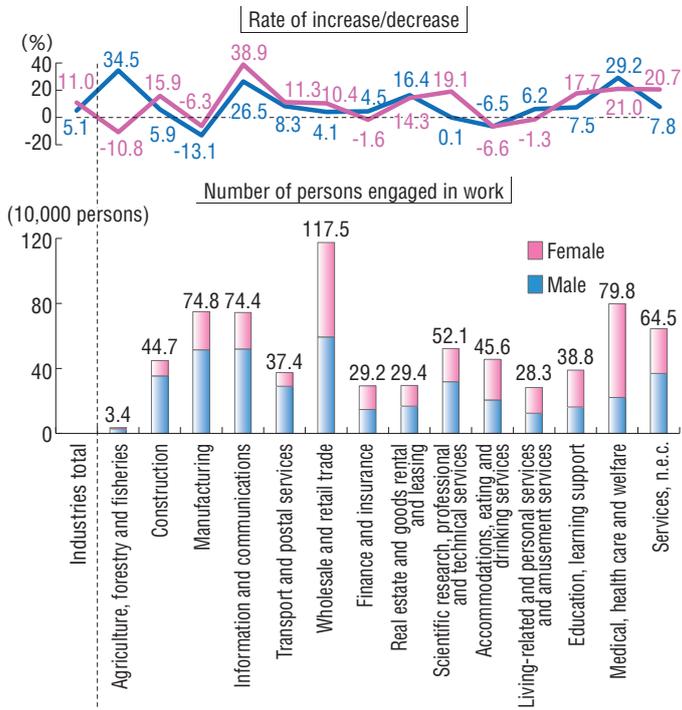


Source: TMG "Labour Force Survey"

Employment Structure

1 "Wholesale and Retail Trade" Has Large Number of Persons Engaged in Work

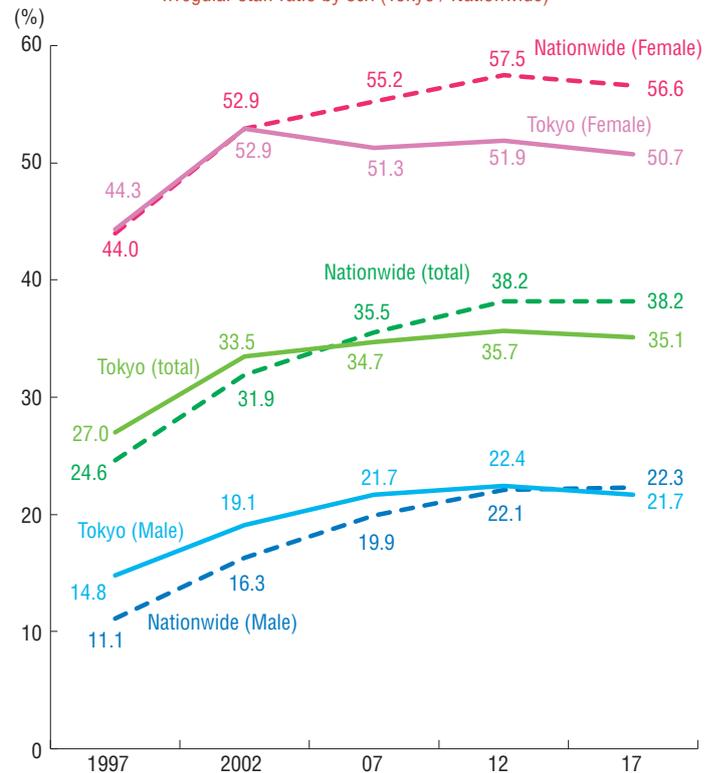
Number of persons engaged in work by industry divisions and sex, rate of increase/decrease in persons engaged in work by sex (Tokyo, 2017/2012)



Note: Number of persons engaged for 2017. Industry divisions with 100,000 persons engaged or more in 2017 except agriculture, forestry and fisheries are listed.
Source: MIC "Employment Status Survey"

2 Irregular Staff Ratios for Both Male and Female Slightly Decreased

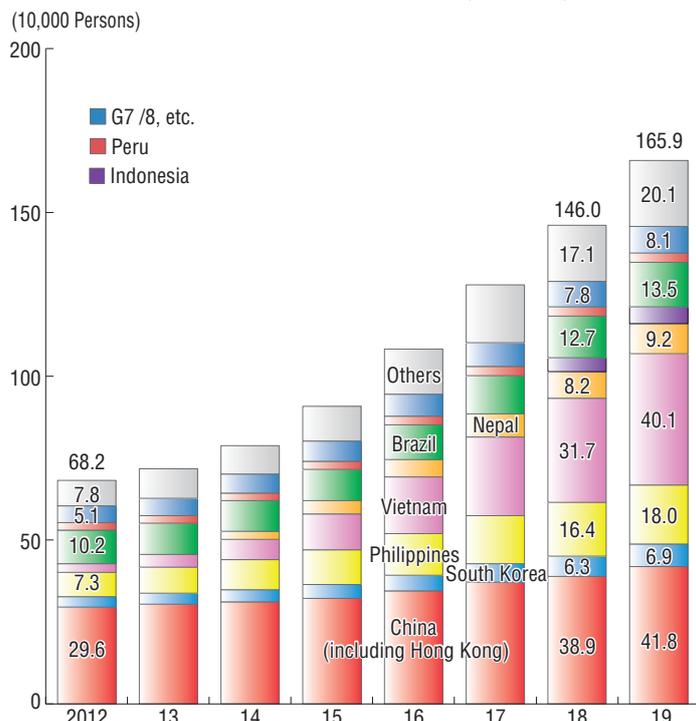
Irregular staff ratio by sex (Tokyo / Nationwide)



Note: Percentage to the number of employees except executives of company or corporation.
Source: MIC / TMG "Employment Status Survey"

3 Number of Foreign Workers Tends to Increase

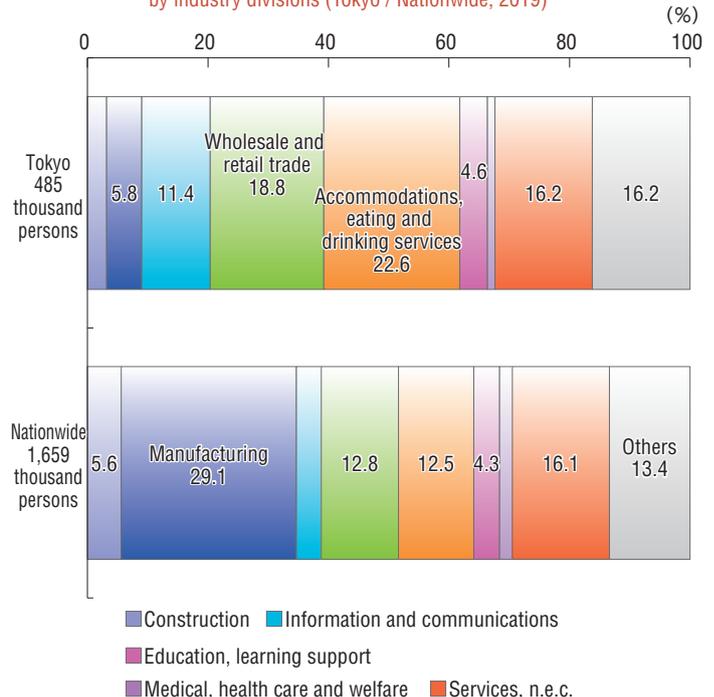
Number of foreign workers by nationality (Nationwide)



Note: Figures as of the end of October every year. Figures for Nepal are from 2014 and figures for Indonesia are from 2018. G7/8, etc. consist of UK, USA, Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Russia, Australia and New Zealand.
Source: MHLW "Status of reporting on the employment of foreign workers by employers"

4 Foreign Workers Engaged in "Information and Communications", and "Accommodations, Eating and Drinking Services" in Tokyo Account for High Percentage Relative to the Whole Country

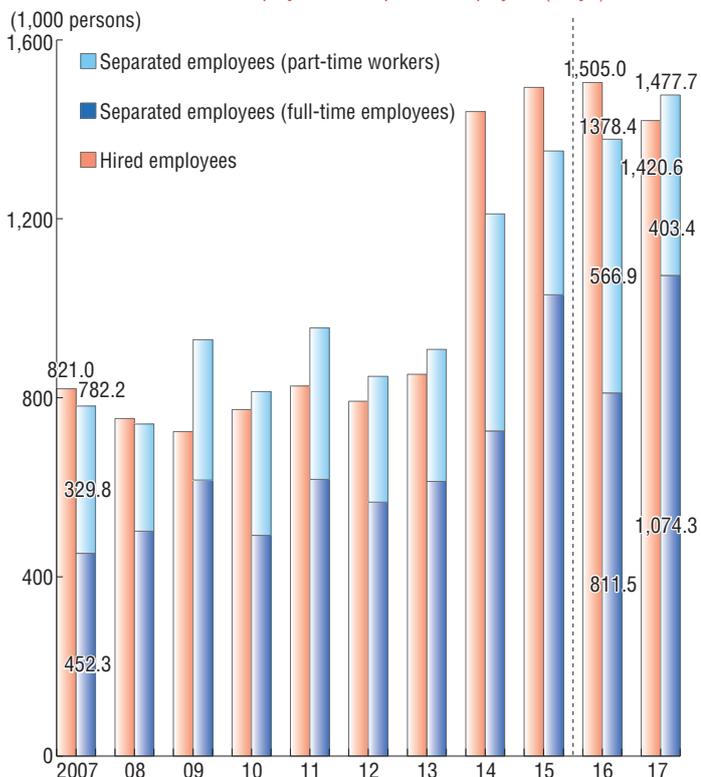
Composition ratio of foreign workers by industry divisions (Tokyo / Nationwide, 2019)



Note: Figures as of the end of October.
Source: MHLW "Status of reporting on the employment of foreign workers by employers"

1 Number of Separated Employees Exceeds Number of Hired Employees

Number of hired employees and separated employees (Tokyo)

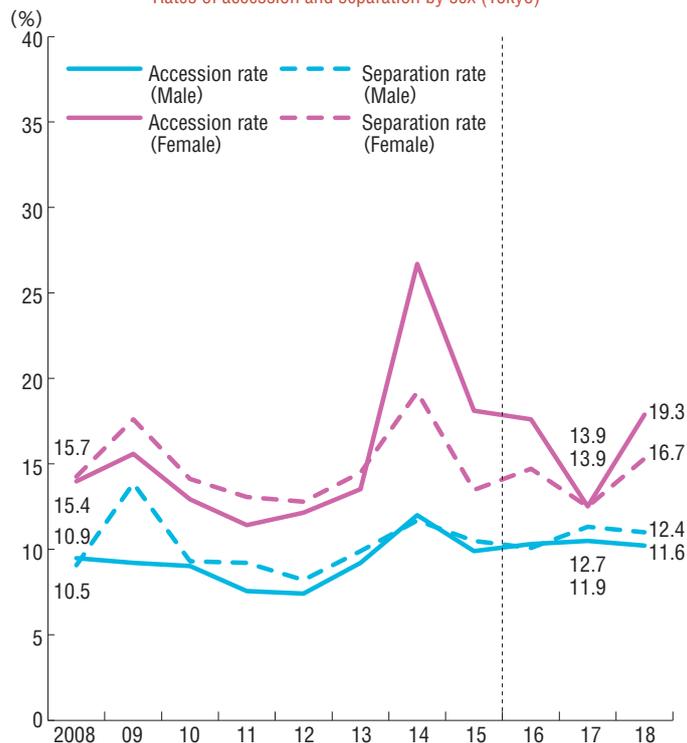


Note Establishments with 5 or more regular employees. Figures in 2016 and 2017 are recount figures.

Source MHLW "Survey on Employment Trends"

2 Rates of Both Accession and Separation for Female are High

Rates of accession and separation by sex (Tokyo)

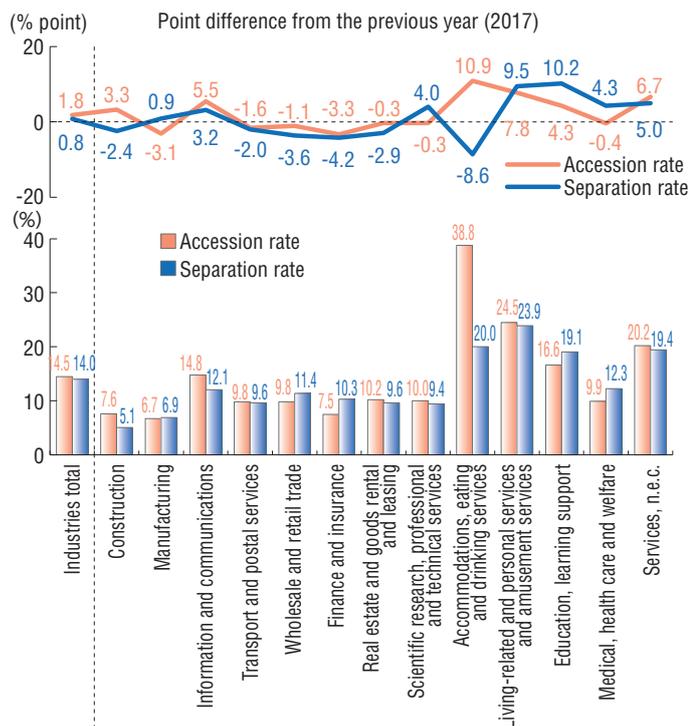


Note Establishments with 5 or more regular employees. Accession (separation) rate = number of hired (separated) employees / number of regular employees as of January 1 x 100(%). Figures in 2016 and 2017 are recount figures.

Source MHLW "Survey on Employment Trends"

3 Accession Rate is High in "Accommodations, Eating and Drinking Services" Relative to Other Industries

Rates of accession and separation by industry divisions (Tokyo, 2018)

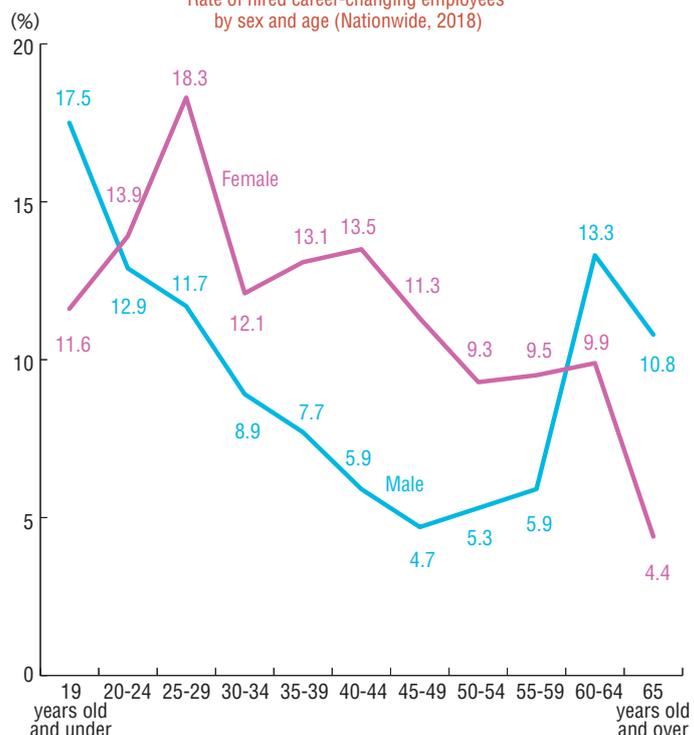


Note Establishments with 5 or more regular employees. Accession (separation) rate = number of hired (separated) employees / number of regular employees as of January 1 x 100(%).

Source MHLW "Survey on Employment Trends"

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

Rate of hired career-changing employees by sex and age (Nationwide, 2018)



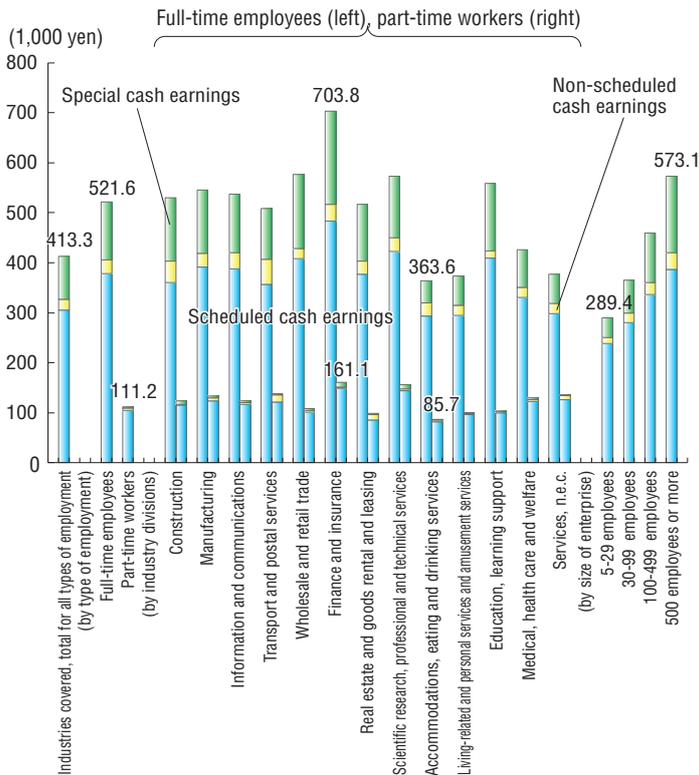
Note Establishments with 5 regular employees or more. Accession rate of hired career-changing employees = number of hired career-changing employees / number of regular employees as of January 1 (numbers by age group are as of end of June) x 100(%).

Source MHLW "Survey on Employment Trends"

Wages and Working Hours

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

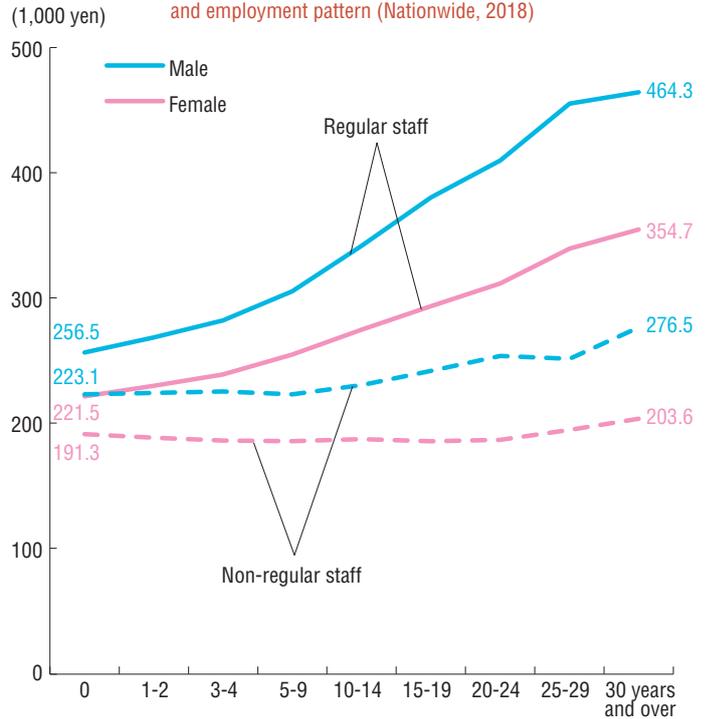
Average monthly total cash earnings per capita (Tokyo, 2018)



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

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

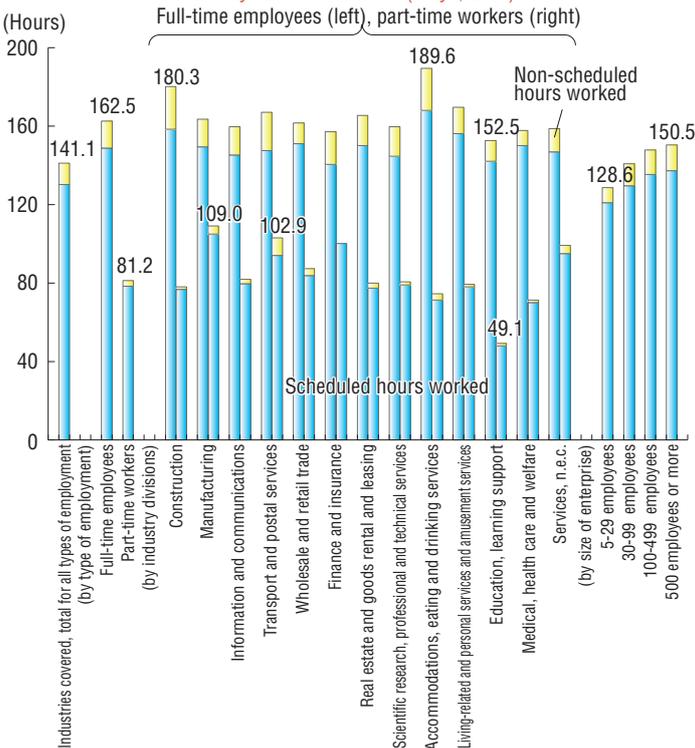
Monthly scheduled cash earnings by sex, length of service and employment pattern (Nationwide, 2018)



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

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

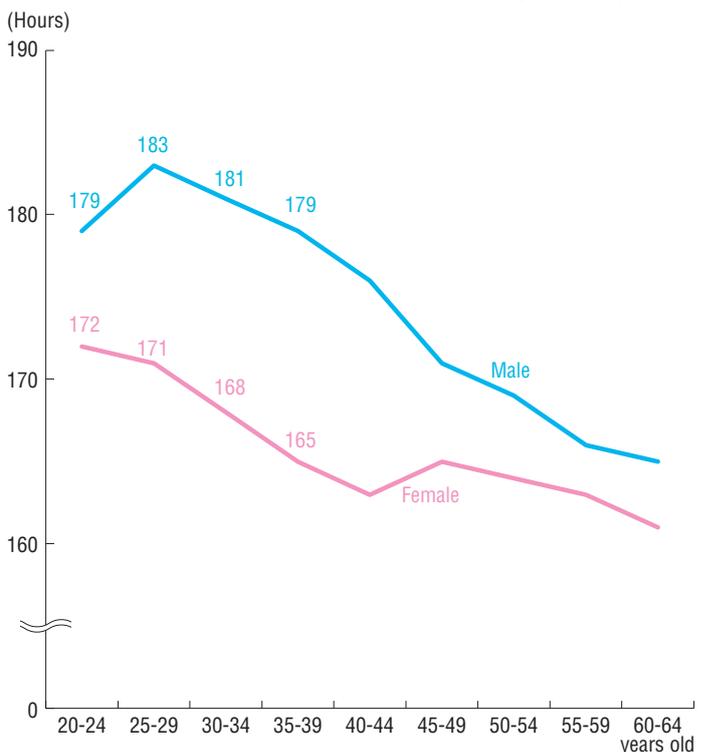
Monthly total hours worked (Tokyo, 2018)



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

4 Both Male and Female Workers in Their 20's and 30's have Longest Hours Worked

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

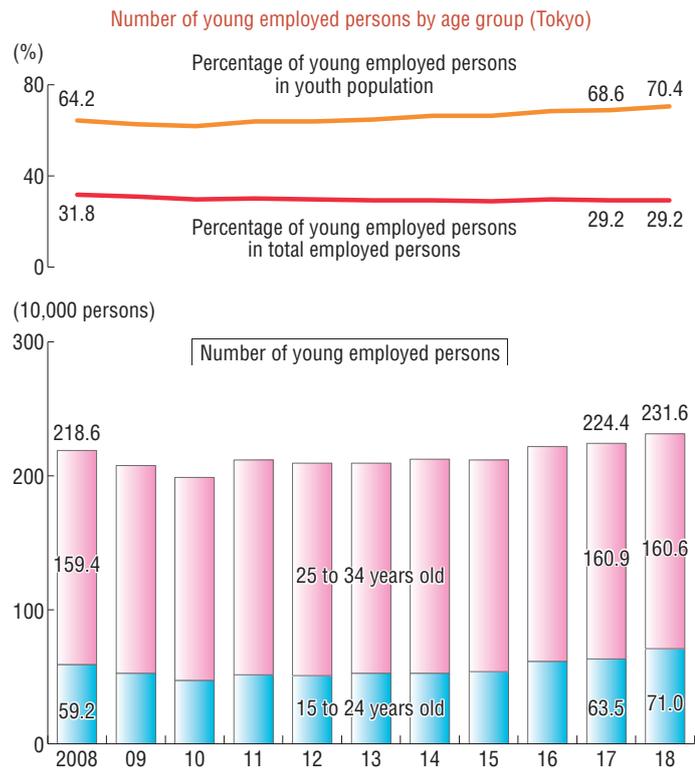


Note: Establishments with 10 or more employees. Figures above are the total of the actual number of scheduled hours worked and actual overtime worked of full-time employees.
Source: MHLW "Basic Survey on Wage Structure"

Employment in Tokyo

Employment of Young People

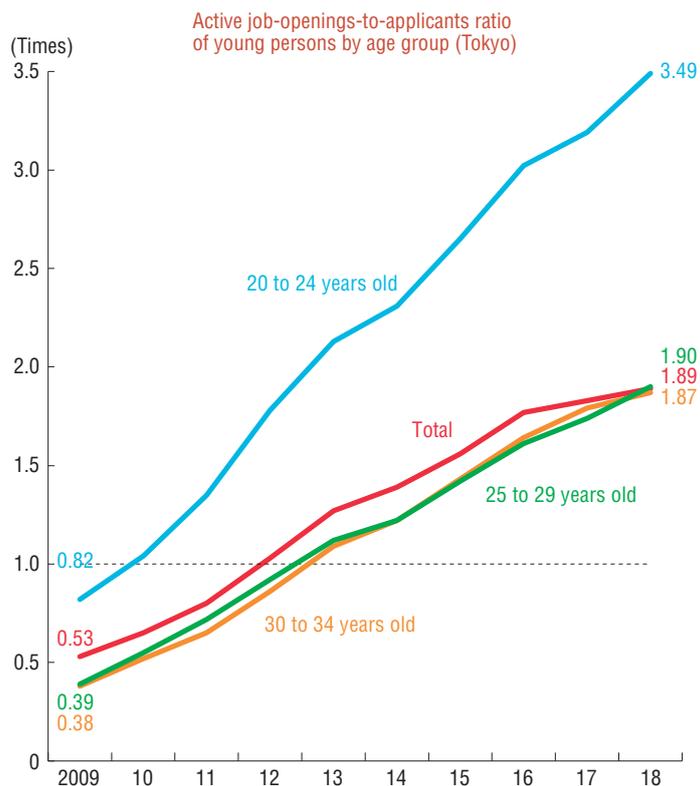
1 Percentage of Employed Persons in Youth Population Tends to Increase



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

Source: TMG "Labour Force Survey"

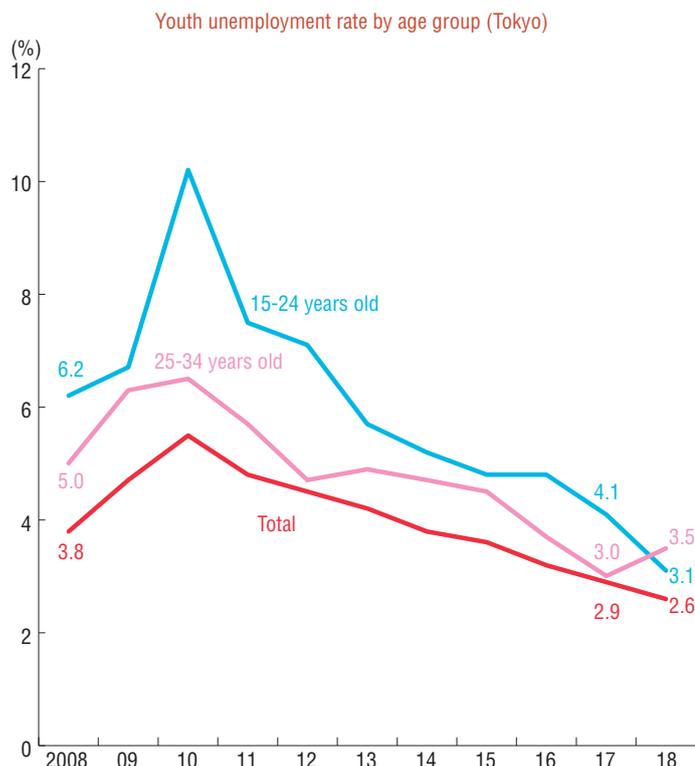
2 Active Job-openings-to-applicants Ratio of Young Persons Continues to Rise



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

Source: Tokyo Labor Bureau materials

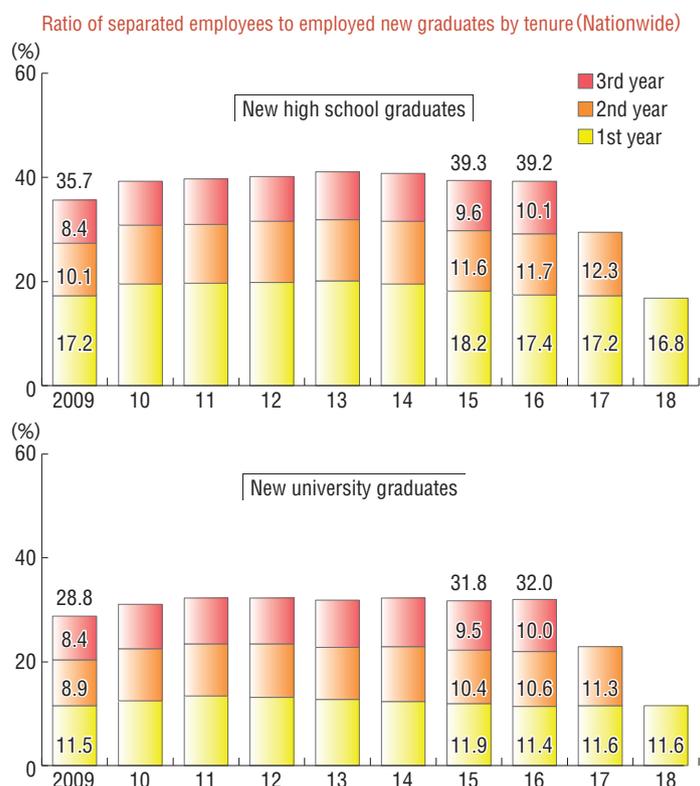
3 Youth Unemployment Rate Remains Higher than Total Unemployment Rate



Note: Young persons were defined as those aged 15 to 34. Figures of entire ages are the total of all aged groups with 15 years old and over. Figures for 2011 and 2016 are retroactively revised 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



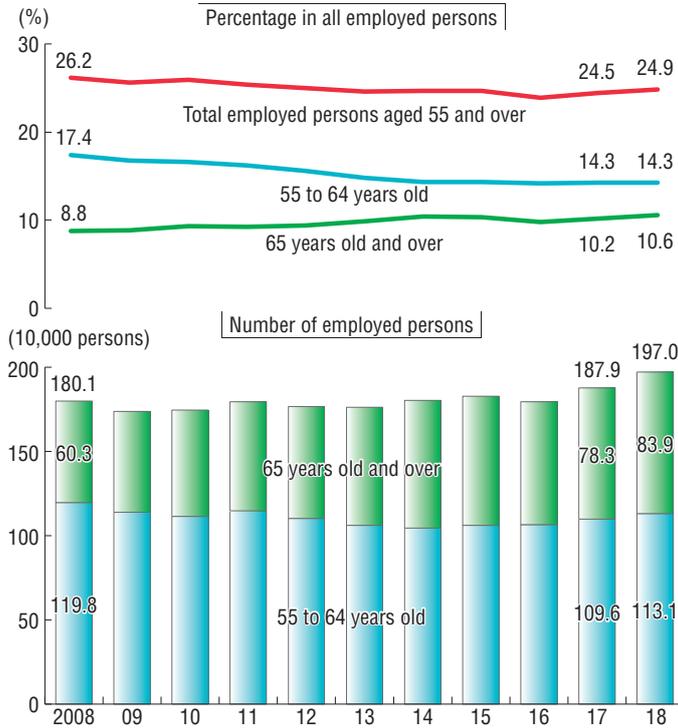
Note: Percentage of separated employees within three years to employed new graduates in March of each year.

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

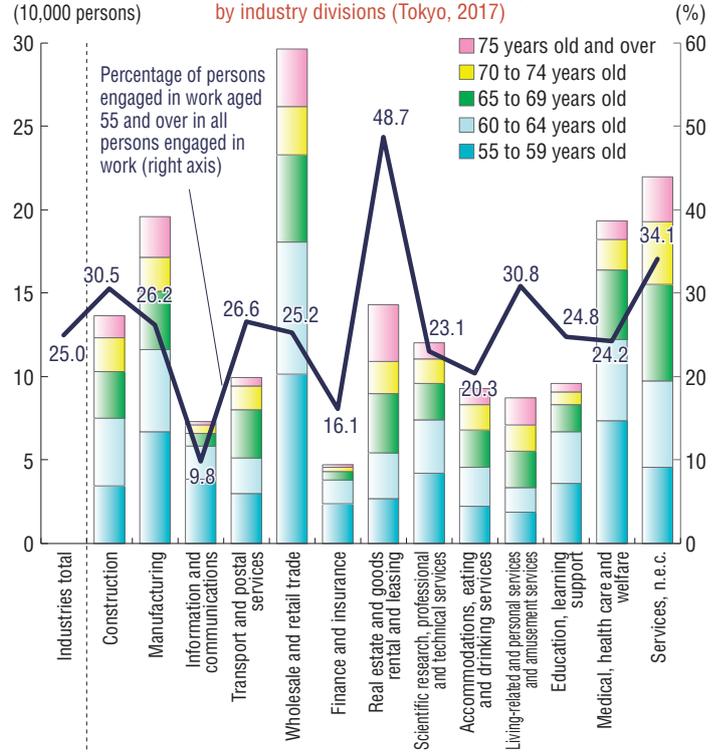
Number of employed persons aged 55 and over, and percentage in all employed persons by age (Tokyo)



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

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

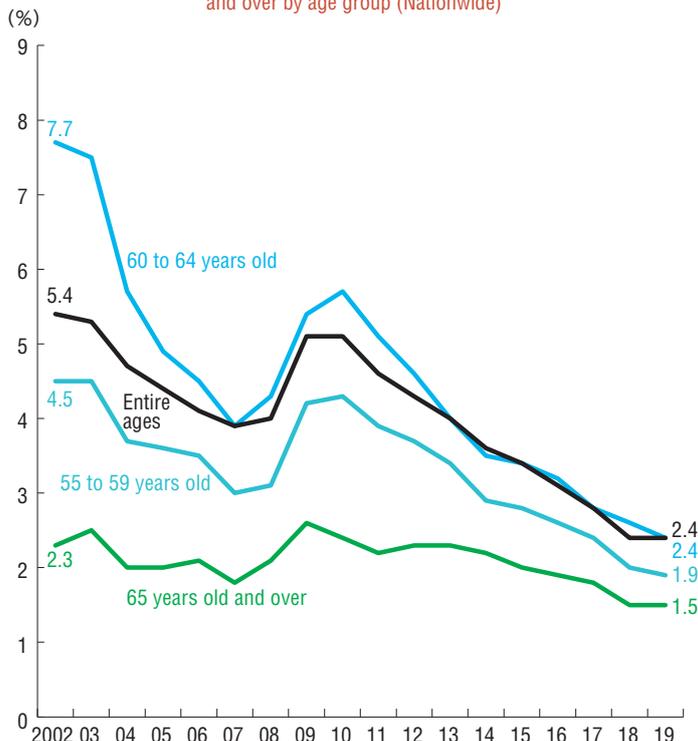
Number of persons engaged in work aged 55 and over by industry divisions and age, and percentage of persons engaged in work aged 55 and over by industry divisions (Tokyo, 2017)



Source: MIC "2017 Employment Status Survey"

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

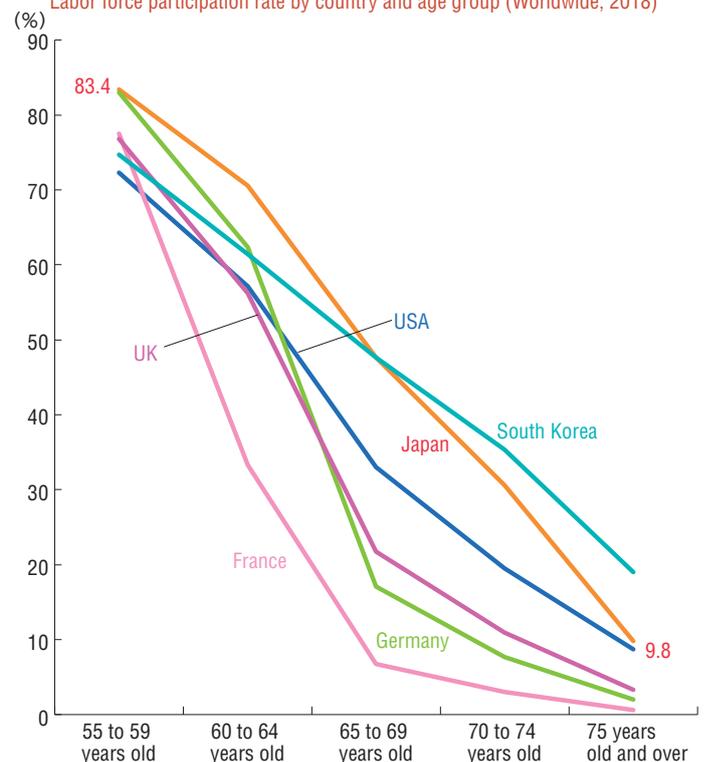
Unemployment rate of employed persons aged 55 and over by age group (Nationwide)



Note: Figures of entire ages are 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

Labor force participation rate by country and age group (Worldwide, 2018)

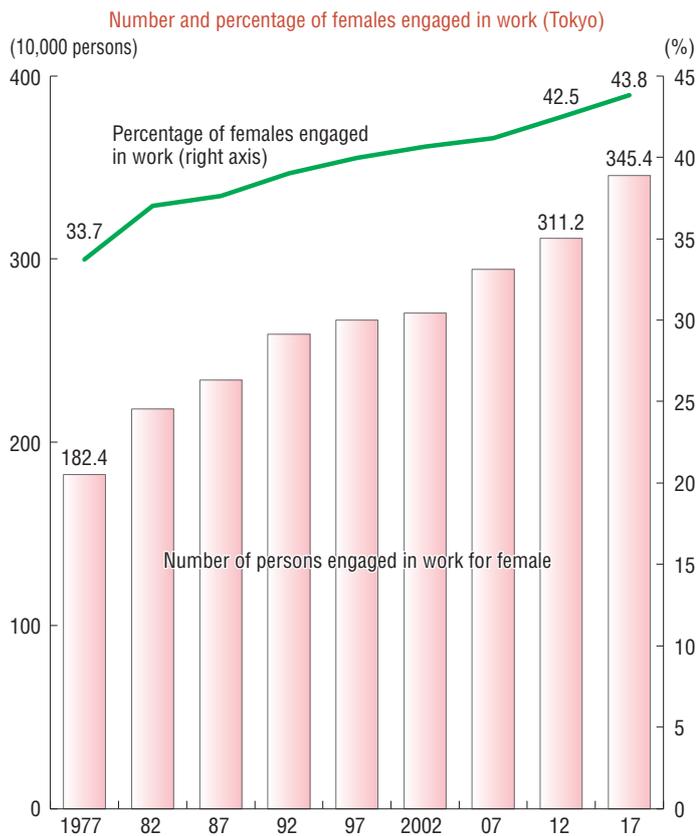


Note: There are some cases where the figures cannot be directly compared with each other because statistical definitions and research methods differ from country to country.
Source: Japan Institute for Labour Policy and Training "Databook of International Labour Statistics"

Employment in Tokyo

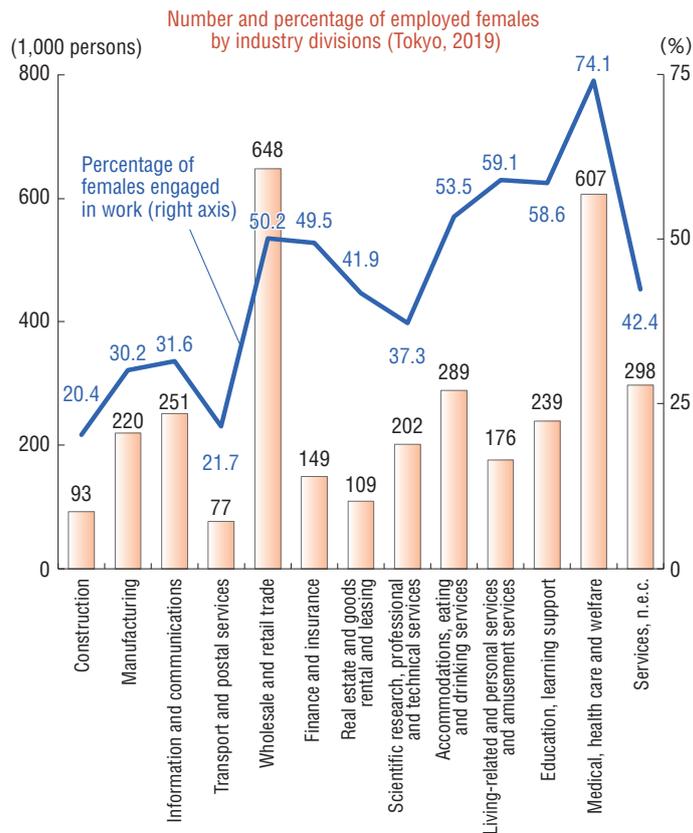
Employment of Women

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



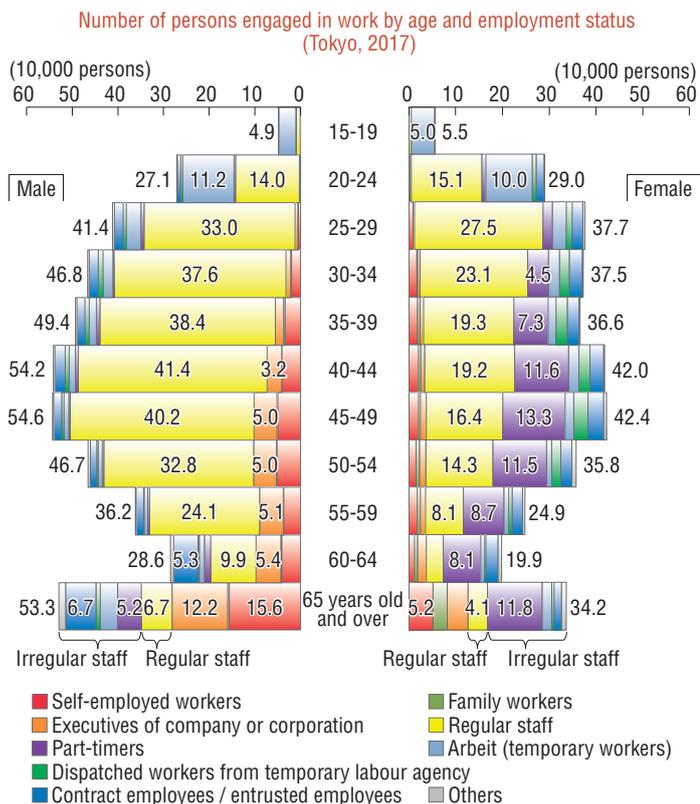
Source: MIC "2017 Employment Status Survey"

2 Employment Rate of Females Account for High Percentage in "Medical, Health Care and Welfare"



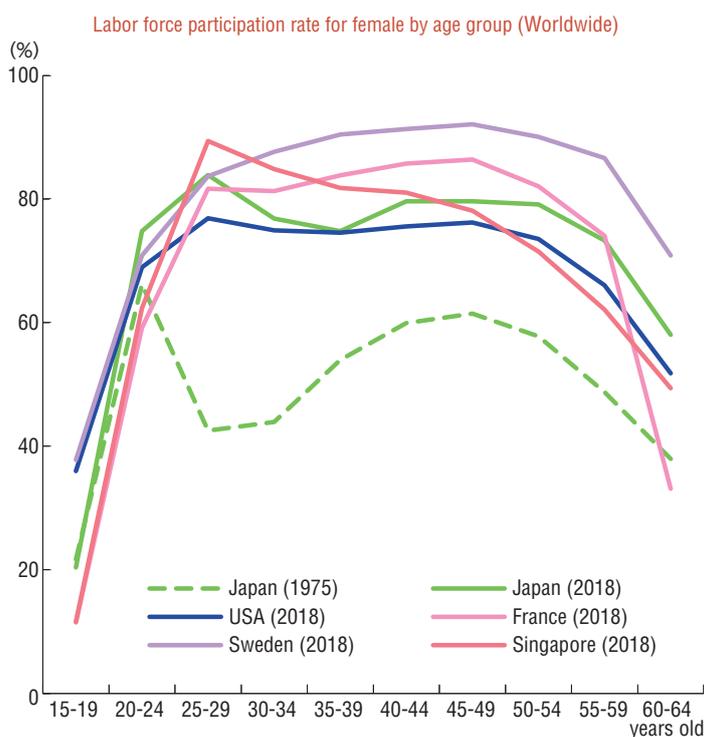
Source: TMG "Labour Force Survey"

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



Source: MIC "2017 Employment Status Survey"

4 Overall Labor Force Participation Rate for Female in Japan Tends to Improve for 2018 Compared with 1975

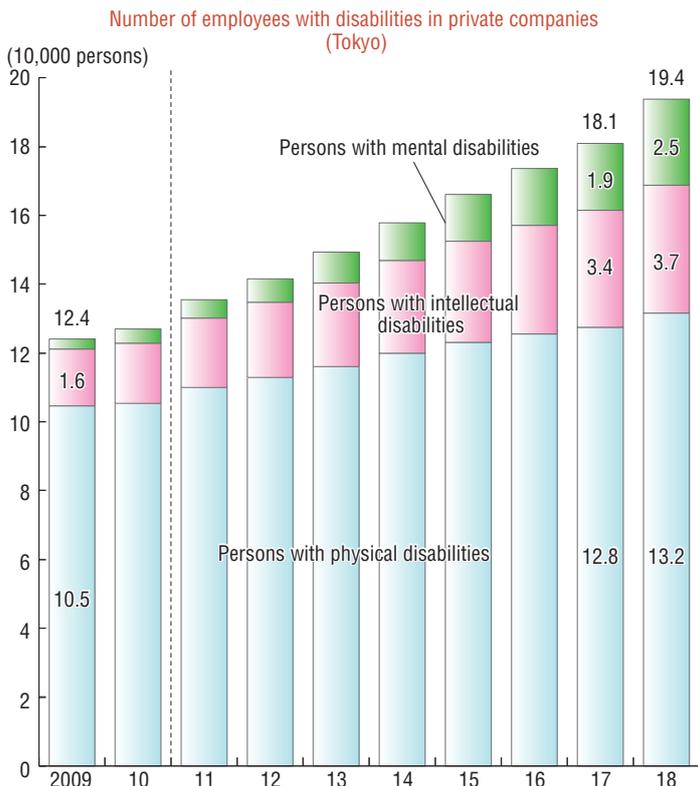


Note: There are some cases where the figures cannot be directly compared with each other because statistical definitions and research methods differ from country to country. Figures for USA are for persons 16 years old and over.

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

Employment of Persons with Disabilities

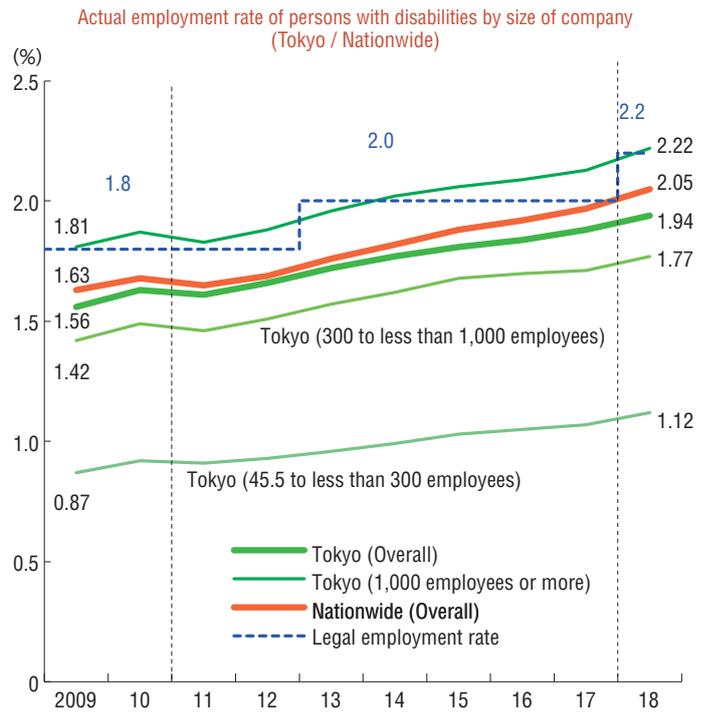
1 Number of Employees with Disabilities Continues to Increase



Note: Figures as of June 1 in each year. Due to system revisions, figures until 2010 and those from 2011 cannot be simply compared.

Source: Tokyo Labor Bureau materials

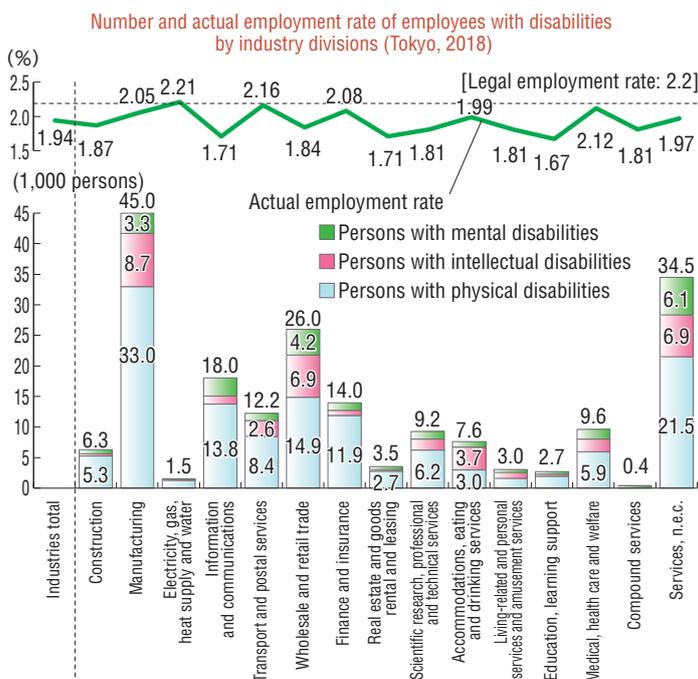
2 The Larger the Company is, the Higher the Actual Employment Rate of Persons with Disabilities is



Note: Figures as of June 1 each year. Due to system revisions, figures until 2010 and those from 2011, and also figures until 2017 and those from 2018 cannot be simply compared. "Overall" means companies with 56 employees or more until 2012 and companies with 50 employees or more from 2013. Companies with "45.5 employees or more, less than 300 employees" are used in place of companies with "56 employees or more, less than 300 employees" until 2012, and also companies with "50 employees or more, less than 300 employees" from 2013 to 2017.

Source: MHLW materials, Tokyo Labor Bureau materials

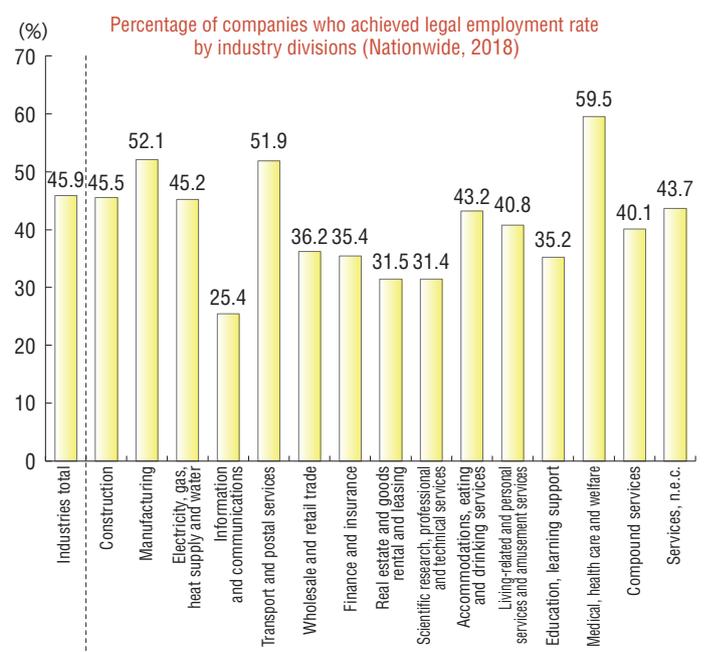
3 The Most Number of Employees with Disabilities are Employed in "Manufacturing"



Note: Figures as of June 1. "Agriculture, forestry, fisheries" and "Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel" are excluded.

Source: Tokyo Labor Bureau materials

4 Percentage of Companies Who Achieved Legal Employment Rate is Highest in "Medical, health Care and Welfare"



Note: Figures as of June 1. "Agriculture, forestry, fisheries" and "mining and quarrying of stone and gravel" are excluded. The legal employment rate is 2.2%.

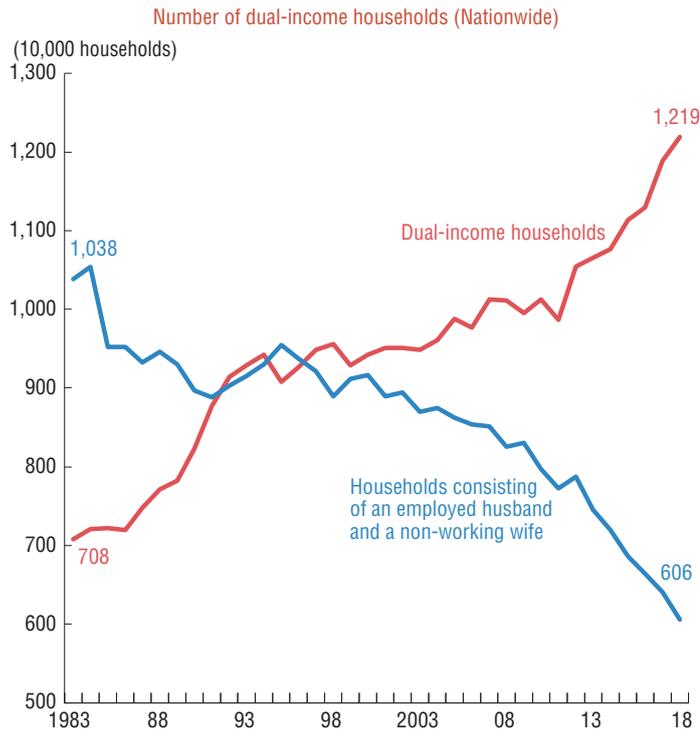
Source: MHLW materials

Note: As for actual employment rate and number of employees 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.

Employment in Tokyo

Diverse Work Styles

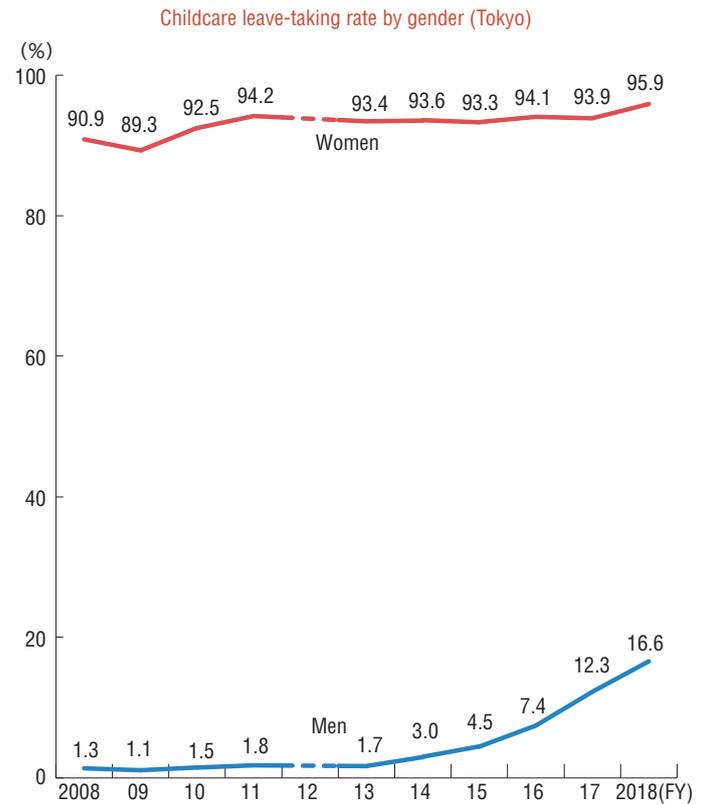
1 Number of Dual-income Households is on the Upward Trend



Note "Households consisting of an employed husband and a non-working wife" refers to households in which the husband is employed in a non-agriculture and forestry sector and the wife is not employed. "Dual-income households" refers to households in which both the husband and the wife are employees in non-agriculture and forestry sectors. Actual numbers in brackets for 2011 is national wide results that exclude Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima Prefectures.

Source CAO "White Paper on Gender Equality"

2 There is Large Difference between Men and Women on Rate of Taking Childcare Leave

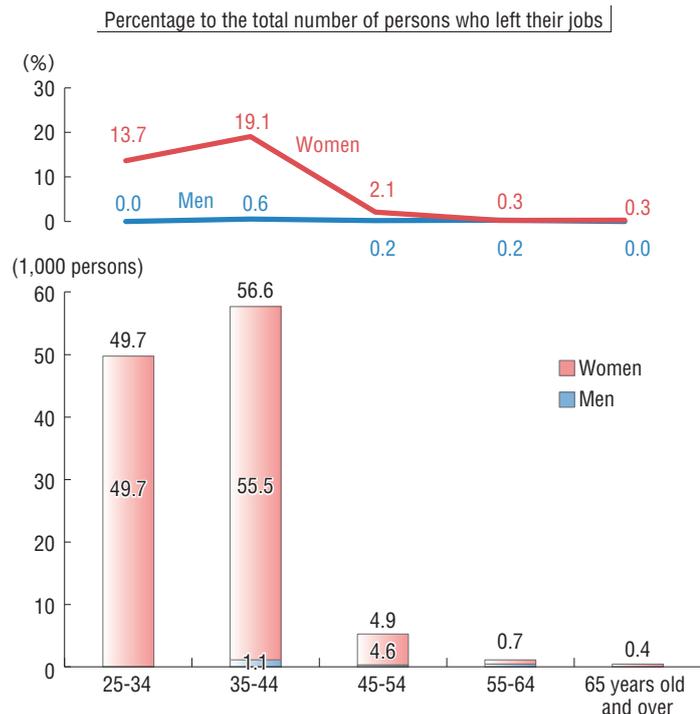


Note No data for FY 2012. Establishment survey.

Source TMG materials

3 Many Women in "Age 25 – 34" and "Age 35 – 44" Have Left Previous Job due to Childbearing / Childcare

Number and percentage of persons who left their jobs due to childbearing / childcare by age (Tokyo, 2017)

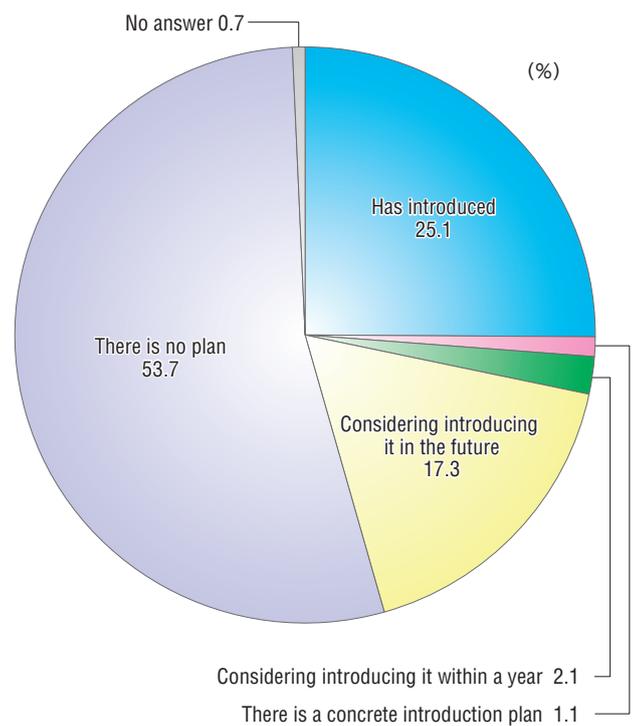


Note Figures are the total from October 2012 to September 2017.

Source MIC "2017 Employment Status Survey"

4 25.1% of Companies Have Introduced Telework

Status of introducing telework (Tokyo, 2019)



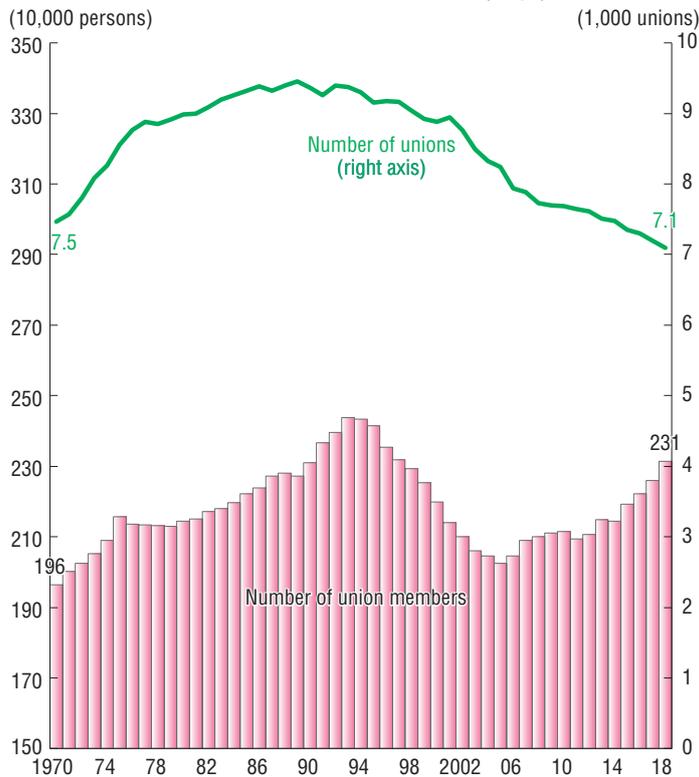
Note Preliminary figures. Survey conducted on 10,000 companies with 30 or more full-time employees located in Tokyo.

Source TMG materials

Labor-Management Relations

1 While Number of Unions is on the Decline, Number of Union Members is on the Rise

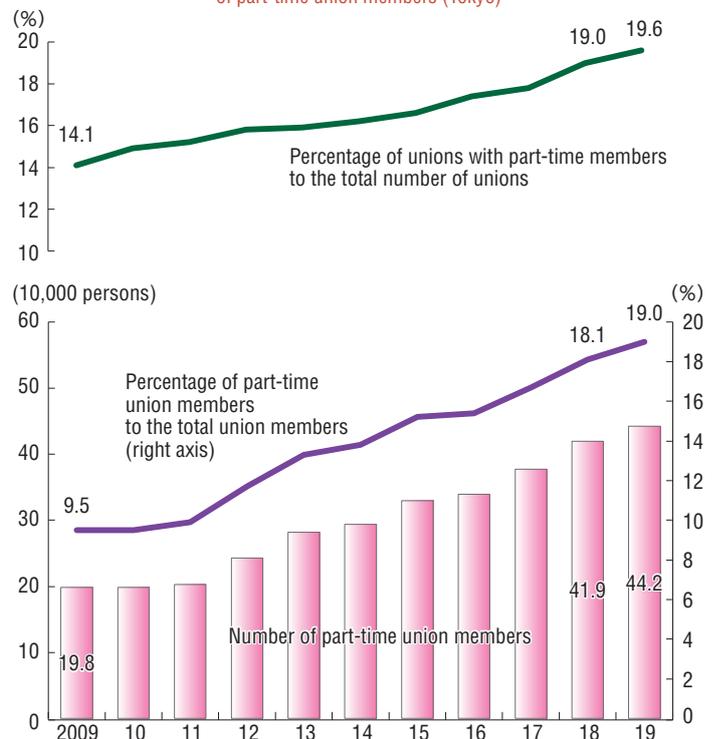
Number of unions and union members (Tokyo)



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

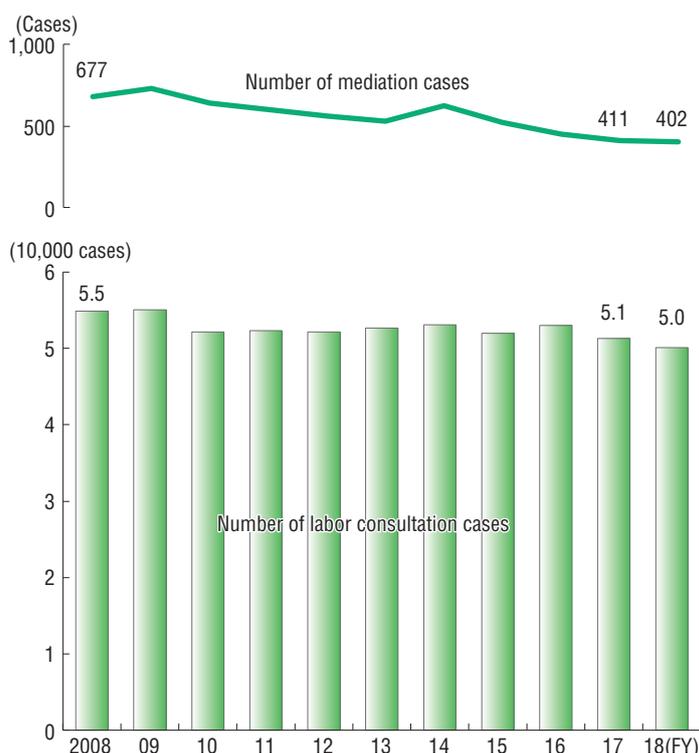
Percentage of unions with part-time union members, number of part-time union members and percentage of part-time union members (Tokyo)



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

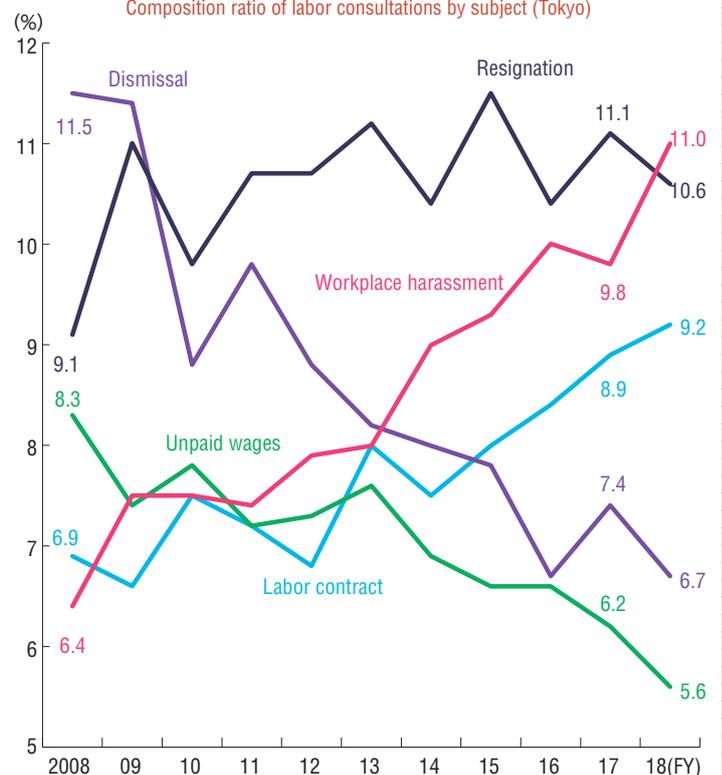
Number of labor consultation and mediation cases (Tokyo)



Note: Number of cases handled at Tokyo Labor Consultation Center of the TMG.
Source: TMG materials

4 Percentage of Workplace Harassment and Labor Contract in Labor Consultations Increased

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 FY2018 are listed.
Source: TMG materials

Traditional Crafts of Tokyo



Honba Kihachijo
(Hachijojima Silk Fabric)



Edo Zoge
(Ivory Carvings)



Edo Kiriko
(Cut Glassware)



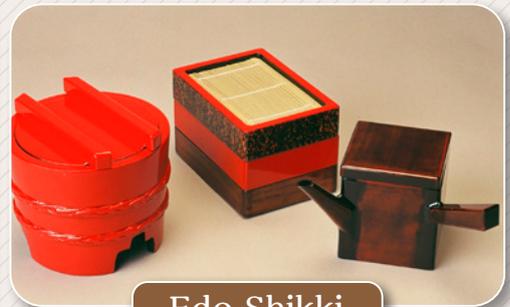
Tokyo TeueBrush
(Handmade Brushes)



Edo Katchu
(Warrior Armor)



Tokyo Mujizome
(Plain Dyeing)



Edo Shikki
(Lacquerware)



Tokyo Tokogei
(Rattan Craft)

"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 X



Tokyo Ohisama Berry
(Strawberry)



Okutama Yamame
(Landlocked Salmon)

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TOKYO 2020

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