1. Number of Establishments and Employees are on the Decrease

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

- Number of establishments (10,000 establishments)
  - 2000: 6.0
  - 2004: 4.0
  - 2008: 3.5
  - 2011: 3.0

- Number of persons engaged (10,000 persons)
  - 2000: 66.2
  - 2004: 40.5
  - 2008: 35.8
  - 2011: 31.5

- Shipment value (Trillion yen)
  - 2000: 15.3
  - 2004: 10.5
  - 2008: 8.9
  - 2011: 6.0

- Amount of value added (Trillion yen)
  - 2000: 4.0
  - 2004: 3.7
  - 2008: 3.3
  - 2011: 3.1

Note: The figures in 2011 are calculated based on the “2012 Economic Census for Business Activity”. While the survey for the “Census of Manufactures” is as of Dec. 31st, the one for the “2012 Economic Census for Business Activity” is as of Feb. 1st, 2012. Therefore, there are some differences between the two surveys, and some figures in 2011 don’t link to the figures before 2008.

Source: TMG “Census of Manufacture”

2. Printing in Tokyo Account 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 (2011)

- Number of establishments
  - Printing: 17.1
  - Fabricated metal: 14.1
  - Production machinery: 8.6
  - Plastic: 7.1
  - Others: 48.0

- Shipment value
  - Transportation equipment: 15.2
  - Information equipment: 13.8
  - Electrical machinery: 8.6
  - Chemical: 7.9
  - Petroleum & coal: 5.0

Note: The classifications of industries with a composition ratio of 5% or more are listed.

Source: MIC / METI “Economic Census for Business Activity: Tabulations for individual industries (Manufacturing Industry)”, TMG “Census of Manufacture”

3. Joto Area Accounts for Slightly Less Than 50 Percent of Number of Establishments, and Tama Area Accounts for Slightly Over 50 Percent of Shipment Value

Number of establishments, number of employees and shipment value by municipality (Tokyo, 2011)

- Number of establishments
  - Tokyo islands: 3.8
  - Central Tokyo: 3.8
  - Tama: 3.8
  - Subcenter: 3.8

- Number of persons engaged
  - Tokyo islands: 3.0
  - Central Tokyo: 3.0
  - Tama: 3.0
  - Subcenter: 3.0

- Shipment value
  - Tokyo islands: 8.2
  - Central Tokyo: 8.2
  - Tama: 8.2

Note: Top 10 municipalities are listed.

Source: TMG “Census of Manufacture”
4. **Tama Area Features More Establishments with Large Number of Persons Engaged Per Establishment Compared with Wards Area**

Number of persons engaged per establishment and amount of value added per employee by municipality (Tokyo, 2011)

Source: TMG “Census of Manufacture”

5. **Printing are the most present in the Central Tokyo, Subcenter, Josai and Johoku, Fabricated metal are the most present in Joto, Jonan and Tama, and Food is the most present in Tokyo Islands**

Number of establishments by region and by industry major groups (Tokyo, 2011)

Note: The top 5 categories excepting others are listed. Figures in parentheses indicate the number of establishments in each region.

Source: TMG “Census of Manufacture”
1. Wholesale and Retail Trade Industries of Tokyo is the Largest in the Whole Country in All of Number of Establishments, Number of Persons Engaged and Annual Goods Sales

Composition ratio of number of establishments and persons engaged, and annual goods sales by prefecture (nationwide, 2014)

Wholesale Trade

- Tokyo: 138 thousand establishments, 9.1% of the total.
- Osaka: 68.2 thousand establishments, 7.8% of the total.
- Chiba: 6.8 thousand establishments, 0.8% of the total.
- Others: 50.3 thousand establishments, 5.5% of the total.

Retail Trade

- Tokyo: 39 thousand establishments, 11.3% of the total.
- Osaka: 13 thousand establishments, 9.1% of the total.
- Chiba: 9.1 thousand establishments, 6.1% of the total.
- Others: 58.7 thousand establishments, 47.8% of the total.

Annual sales of goods:
- Wholesale Trade: 356.7 trillion yen.
- Retail Trade: 122.2 trillion yen.

Note: Top 8 prefectures are listed. Establishments that engage only in administrative or ancillary economic activities and establishments that cannot be classified in the industrial subclassification are excluded.

Source: METI "Census of Commerce"

2. In Terms of Number of Establishments and Persons Engaged by Industry, Wholesale Trade (Machinery and Equipment), and Retail (Food and Beverage) Account For a High Percentage of Number of Establishments and Persons Engaged

Composition ratio of number of establishments and persons engaged by industry major groups (Tokyo, 2014)

Wholesale Trade

- Wholesale trade (textile and apparel): 21.3 thousand establishments, 23.7% of the total.
- Wholesale trade (general merchandise): 19.4 thousand establishments, 20.7% of the total.
- Wholesale trade (building materials, minerals and metals, etc.): 17.7 thousand establishments, 19.2% of the total.

Retail Trade

- Retail trade, (food and beverages): 12.0 thousand establishments, 15.6% of the total.
- Nonstore retailers: 12.0 thousand establishments, 15.6% of the total.

Note: Establishments that engage only in administrative or ancillary economic activities and establishments that cannot be classified in the industrial subclassification are excluded.

Source: METI "Census of Commerce"
3. **Annual Sales per Establishment Have a Tendency to Increase**

Annual sales of goods per establishment (Tokyo)

- Wholesale trade: 3,696 Million yen in 2002, 4,164 Million yen in 2014
- Retail trade: 215 Million yen in 2002, 227 Million yen in 2014

Note: Figures from “Economic Census” were used for years other than 2012. General merchandise wholesale includes general trading companies and trade companies.

Source: METI “Census of Commerce”, MIC/METI “Economic Census for Business Activity, Tabulation for individual industries (Wholesale and retail trade)”

4. **E-commerce Continues to Expand**

Percentage of e-commerce (EC ratio, nationwide)

- Wholesale (B to B-EC in a wide sense): 24.6% in 2010, 25.4% in 2014
- Wholesale (B to B-EC in a narrow sense): 16.3% in 2010, 16.7% in 2014

Note: The EC ratio refers to the ratio of the e-commerce market scale in the total amount of the overall commercial transactions. Wholesale (business transactions between companies) is divided into two categories: business transactions conducted via computer network (B to B-EC in a wide sense) and business transactions conducted on the Internet (B to B-EC in a narrow sense). The EC ratio in B to C is the percentage in the fields of product sales.

Source: METI “E-Commerce Market Survey”

5. **Tokyo Accounts for 90% of Annual Wholesale Sales of Goods of General Merchandise Nationwide**

Annual wholesale sales of goods and percentage in the whole country by industry groups (Tokyo, 2014)

- Wholesale sales of goods per establishment (Tokyo)
- Percentage in the whole country (right axis)

Note: Establishments that engage only in administrative or ancillary economic activities and establishments that cannot be classified in the industrial subclassification are excluded. General merchandise wholesale includes general trading companies and trade companies.

Source: METI “Census of Commerce”

6. **Merchandise Sales in Departmentstores and Non-store Retailing in Tokyo Accounts for About 20% of Retail Sales in the whole Country**

Annual retail sales of goods and percentage in the whole country by type of store (Tokyo, 2014)

- Department stores: 26.9% in 2010, 30.5% in 2014
- Drug stores: 22.5% in 2010, 23.1% in 2014

Note: Establishments that engage only in administrative or ancillary economic activities and establishments that cannot be classified in the industrial subclassification are excluded.

Source: METI “Census of Commerce”
Industry in Tokyo: Information and Communications

1. Information Services Have a Large Number of Establishments and Persons Engaged

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


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

   Number of establishments and percentage in the whole country by industry groups (Tokyo, 2014)

   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.

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

   Composition ratio of gross domestic product by prefecture (nationwide, FY2013)

   Note: Real: Chain-Linked (Chained (2005) yen), 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 2005. Services incidental to internet have been classified in 2005 and later.

   Source: MIC “Study on Economic Analysis of ICT”
1. Insurance Institutions Have Large Number of Establishments and Persons Engaged

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of establishments</th>
<th>Number of persons engaged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(100 establishments)</td>
<td>Unable to classify within</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>98.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>38.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(10,000 persons)</th>
<th>120</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>62.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>50.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>38.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, 2014)

Source: MIC “Economic Census for Business Frame”

3. Gross Prefectural Domestic Product of Finance and Insurance in Tokyo Accounts for Around 40% of Whole Country

Composition ratio of gross domestic product by prefecture (nationwide, FY2013)

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 and Finance and insurance industries.

Source: MIC “Economic Census for Business Frame”

4. Trading Value of Tokyo Stock Exchange Turns to Decrease

Trading value of domestic stocks (Tokyo Stock Exchange)

Note: The spot market of the former Osaka Securities Exchange was integrated into the Tokyo Stock Exchange in July 2013.

Source: Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. materials
### Construction Work by Specialist Constructor Has Large Number of Establishments, While Real Estate Managers Have Large Number of Employees

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Major Group</th>
<th>Number of Establishments</th>
<th>Number of Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction Work by specialist contractor</td>
<td>(1,000 establishments)</td>
<td>(10,000 persons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction work, general including public and private construction work</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>46.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment installation work</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction work by specialist contractor</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unable to classify</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### There are More Aged Office Buildings in Central Part of Tokyo Compared with Other Areas

#### Total floor area and number of office buildings by area and age (Tokyo wards area, 2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Buildings with total floor area 3,000m² or more as of January 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Otemachi, Marunouchi</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yurakucho</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akasaka, Aoyama, Roppongi</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otemachi, Marunouchi</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roppongi</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Skilled Construction Workers are Running Short

#### Excess and shortage ratio of skilled construction workers (nationwide)

Note: Seasonally-adjusted figures. Figures above represent a total of the following 8 occupational categories: form builder (civil engineering work), form builder (construction), plasterer, scaffold worker, steel worker (civil engineering work), steel worker (construction), electrician, plumber. Figures are from Jan. 2001 to Dec. 2016.

Source: MLIT “Survey on Supply and Demand of Construction labor”
Real Estate and Goods Rental and Leasing

1. House and Room Lessors in Real Estate Have Large number of Establishments

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


2. Land Price Has Risen for 4 Consecutive Years

Average of benchmark land price by application economic activities (Tokyo)

Source: TMG materials

3. The Number of Establishments in the Goods Rental and Leasing Has been Increasing in Recent Years

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


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

Annual lease and rental sales and percentage in the whole country by business category (Tokyo, 2015)

Note: Figures are annual sales for main businesses. The totals are only percentages in the whole country.

Source: METI “Survey of Selected Service Industries”

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1 While Number of Establishments Decreases, Number of Persons Engaged Turns 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 Gross Prefectural Domestic Product in Tokyo Accounts for Around 15% of Whole Country

Composition ratio of gross domestic product by prefecture (nationwide, FY2013)

Note: Real: Chain-Linked (Chained (2005) yen). Top 6 prefectures are listed.
Source: CAO “Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts”

3 Around 80% of Volume of Cargo Departing from and Arriving in Tokyo Go to and Come from Tokyo Area or Neighboring Prefectures

Composition ratio of volume of cargo by departing and arriving prefecture (Tokyo, FY2014)

Note: As for composition ratio of volume of cargo by departing and arriving prefecture, top 6 are listed.
Source: MLIT materials
1. Number of Guestrooms of Hotels and Japanese Inns Tends to Increase

![Chart showing the number of facilities and guestrooms for hotels and Japanese inns in Tokyo.](chart1)

Note: Figures are as of the end of each fiscal year. Hotels mainly have facilities in western style and Japanese inns mainly have facilities in Japanese style in terms of structures and equipment. The requirement is to have 10 guestrooms or more for hotels and to have 5 guestrooms or more for Japanese inns.

Source: MHLW “Report on Public Health Administration and Services”

2. Tokyo Ranks at the Top in Japan in terms of Total Number of Guests and Number of Foreign Guests

![Chart showing the total number of guests and foreign guests by prefecture in 2015.](chart2)

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

Source: Japan Tourism Agency materials

3. Numbers of Both Establishments and Persons Engaged in Eating and Drinking Places Have Increased in Recent Years

![Chart showing the numbers of establishments and persons engaged in eating and drinking places by industry group in Tokyo.](chart3)


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

![Chart showing the number of establishments and persons engaged in eating and drinking services by industry group in Tokyo, compared with the whole country in 2014.](chart4)

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 are excluded.

Source: MIC “Economic Census for Business Frame”
1 Numbers of Both Establishments and Persons Engaged Have Been Increasing in Recent Years

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


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

Source: JASSO “International Students in Japan”

Note: Figures are as of May 1st of each year. Figures until 2013 are the total enrollments of institutions of higher education and Japanese language institutions. Top 6 countries as of 2015 are listed.

Source: TMG, MEXT “School Basic Survey”

2 Universities and Graduate Schools are Accumulated

Number of schools by type of school and management body, percentage in the whole country (Tokyo, FY2016)

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: METI “Survey of Selected Service Industries”

3 About 40% of International Students are Gathering in Tokyo

Number of international students, Composition ratio by prefecture (nationwide)

Composition ratio of annual sales by type of business and prefecture (nationwide, 2015)

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

Source: METI “Survey of Selected Service Industries”

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, 2015)
1. Numbers of Both Establishments and Persons Engaged in Medical Health Care and Welfare Industries Continue to Increase

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Major Group</th>
<th>Number of Establishments</th>
<th>Number of Persons Engaged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical and other health services</td>
<td>27.4 (1,000 establishments)</td>
<td>78.8 (10,000 persons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social insurance and social welfare and care services</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>64.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public health and hygiene</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Note: Figures are as of March 1st of each year. Figures until 2007 do not include establishment numbers and personnel of industries classified as “ Miscellaneous health services ”. Figures are based on provisional data. Figures of all industries total, and medical, health care and welfare industry groups are excluded. Figures of all industries total and medical, health care and welfare total are only for percentages in the whole country and of females engaged.

Source: MIC “Economic Census for Business Frame”

2. Females Engaged Account for About 70% in Medical Health Care and Welfare Industries

Number of persons engaged, percentage in the whole country by industry groups and gender, percentage of females engaged by industry groups (Tokyo, 2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Major Group</th>
<th>Percentage of Females Engaged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social insurance and social welfare and care services</td>
<td>62.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public health and hygiene</td>
<td>60.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and other health services</td>
<td>59.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Source: MIC “Economic Census for Business Frame”

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Entrance Application Rate for Day Nurseries (right axis)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>29.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>39.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>41.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Numbers of children on the waiting list are as of April of each year. Entrance application rates for day nurseries represent the percentage of day nursery applicants in the preschool child population (as of January of each year).

Source: TMG materials

4. Number of Designated Long-Term Care Providers in Tokyo is on the Rise

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Type</th>
<th>Composition of Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home-visitation nursing care</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental service of welfare equipment</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of specified welfare equipment</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures are as of March 1st of each year. Figures until 2007 do not include number of designated providers for sale of specified welfare equipment.

Source: TMG materials
1. Number of Establishments Has Been Increasing in Recent Years

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

Source: MIC “Establishment and Enterprise Census”, “Economic Census for Business Frame”

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

Sales and percentage in the whole country by industry major groups (Tokyo, 2014)

Note: The amount of sales is counted among establishments from which figures for the required items were available. Political, business and cultural organizations, religion and miscellaneous services are excluded.

Source: MIC “Economic Census for Business Frame”

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, 2014)

Number of persons engaged and percentage in the whole country by industry major groups (Tokyo, 2014)

Note: Political, business and cultural organizations, religion and miscellaneous services are excluded.

Source: MIC “Economic Census for Business Frame”

Industry and Employment in Tokyo - A Graphic Overview 2017
Living-Related and Personal Services and Amusement Services

Majority of Class 1 Travel Agencies Gather in Tokyo

Composition ratio of numbers of travel agencies by prefecture and class of travel agency (nationwide, 2016)

- Class 1: 708 companies
- Class 2: 2,927 companies
- Class 3: 5,668 companies
- Travel sub-agency: 779 companies

Establishments are Accumulated in Central Part of Tokyo

Composition ratio of number of establishments by municipality and industry major groups (Tokyo, 2014)

Scientific Research, Professional and Technical Services

Establishments are Accumulated in Central Part of Tokyo

Composition ratio of number of establishments by municipality and industry major groups (Tokyo, 2014)

Services, n.e.c.

Number of Establishments and Annual Sales in Worker Dispatching Services in Tokyo Have Been Flat in Recent Years

Number of establishments and annual sales for worker dispatching services (Tokyo)

- General worker dispatching services
- Specified worker dispatching services

Note: Figures are annual sales for main businesses. Top 10 prefectures are listed.

Source: MIC “Economic Census for Business Frame”

Note: Figures are as of April 1st. Top 5 prefectures are listed. Class 1 Travel agency: all kinds of travel businesses. Class 2 Travel agency: travel businesses except overseas packaged tours. Class 3 Travel agency: travel businesses except packaged tours (except certain types of packaged tours). Travel sub-agency: businesses commissioned by contracted travel agencies.

Source: JTA Tourism Industry Division materials

Note: Figures are annual sales for main businesses. Top 10 prefectures are listed.

Source: METI “Survey of Selected Service Industries”

Note: Regarding numbers of establishments, figures from FY2008 are as of end of March each fiscal year, and figures until FY2007 are recorded as of March 1st each fiscal year. Annual sales are the total of general and specified worker dispatching services. Figures in FY2015 are only number of establishments.

Source: Tokyo Labor Bureau materials, MHLW materials, Japan Staffing Services Association materials
1 A Wide Variety of Agricultural, Forestry, and Fisheries Products in Tokyo

A Wide Variety of Agricultural, Forestry, and Fisheries Products in Tokyo

Vegetables Account for nearly 60% of Agricultural Production

Note: Agricultural, forestry, and fisheries products indicated here are the ones that are unique to each area, and may not be the one that is produced the most in terms of the volume.

Source: TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs materials

Note: Upland fields are total of “Ordinary upland field” and “Short time meadow”. Populations engaged in farm work are the figures calculating only commercial farm households since 1990. Number of farm households continues to be total of farm households including subsistence farmers as well as commercial farm households after 1990. Furthermore, the definition of farm household has been changed since 1990.

Source: MAFF “Census of Agriculture and Forestry”, “Survey on Cultivated Land”

2 Vegetables Account for nearly 60% of Agricultural Production

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

Value of agricultural production by type (Tokyo)

Note: Figures for 2015 are preliminary.

Source: MAFF “Statistics on Agricultural Income Produced”

Source: MAFF “Census of Agriculture and Forestry”, “Survey on Cultivated Land”

Industry and Employment in Tokyo - A Graphic Overview 2017
3 Logs and Mushrooms Constitute Main Products of Forestry Industries

Logs and mushrooms constitute main products of forestry industries. Logs include unsawn timbers for lumber, plywood, wood chips and so on. Dot line portion may not be connected due to revision of industrial classification.

Source: MAFF materials, MIC “Population Census”

Note: Sakaki has been treated as agricultural products since 2013.

Source: TMG materials

4 Sea Areas of Oshima and Hachijo Account for over 70% of Fishery Production

Sea areas of Oshima and Hachijo account for over 70% of fishery production.

Note: Inland fisheries are excluded. Since Miyake-mura continued to be under full evacuation from the island due to the volcanic eruption of Mt. Oyama of the island of Miyakejima, Miyake-mura was excluded from the survey in 2003.

Source: MAFF “Census of Fisheries”, TMG materials

Source: TMG materials