1. Numbers of Establishments and Employees are on the Decrease

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

Note: The figures in 2011 and 2015 are calculated based on “Economic Census for Business Activity”. There are some differences between the figures in 2008, 2011 and 2015 due to difference in time of survey, etc. Therefore, some figures do not link to each other. The shipment value and amount of value added in 2015 do not include the surveys by questionnaire on individual proprietorship.

Source: TMG “Manufacturing Industry in Tokyo (Census of Manufacture)”

2. “Printing” in Tokyo Accounts for High Percentage of Number of Establishments and Shipment Value, Compared with Whole Country

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

Note: The classifications of industries with a composition ratio of 5% or more are listed. The shipment values do not include the surveys by questionnaire on individual proprietorship.

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

Source: TMG “Manufacturing Industry in Tokyo (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, 2015)

Note: Number of establishments and number of persons engaged are calculated using the figures that include the surveys by questionnaire on individual proprietorship, and amount of value added is calculated using the figures that do not include the surveys by questionnaire on self-employed workers. The amounts of value added for Toshima-mura and Aogashima-mura are concealed.

Source: Figures are calculated from MIC / METI “Economic Census for Business Activity: Tabulations for individual industries (Manufacturing Industry)” by TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs.

5 Printing is the most present in the Central Tokyo, Subcenter, Josai and Johoku, and Fabricated metal is the most present in Joto, Jonan and Tama

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

Note: Top 5 categories except miscellaneous manufacturing industries are listed. Figures in parentheses show the number of establishments in each region. Source: TMG “Manufacturing Industry in Tokyo (Census of Manufacture)"
1. Number of Establishments, Number of Persons Engaged and Annual Sales of Goods of Both "Wholesale" and "Retail Trade" in Tokyo are the Largest in the Whole Country

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

**Wholesale Trade**
- Total establishments: 264 thousand
- Total persons engaged: 2,759 thousand
- Annual sales of goods: 356.7 trillion yen

**Retail Trade**
- Total establishments: 775 thousand
- Total persons engaged: 5,811 thousand
- Annual sales of goods: 122.2 trillion yen

Note: Top 8 prefectures are listed. Establishments conducting administrative or ancillary economic activities only and establishments unclassifiable by industry are excluded.

Source: METI "Census of Commerce"

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

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

**Wholesale Trade**
- Total establishments: 37 thousand
- Total persons engaged: 607 thousand

**Retail Trade**
- Total establishments: 10 thousand
- Total persons engaged: 613 thousand

Note: Establishments conducting administrative or ancillary economic activities only and establishments unclassifiable by industry are excluded.

Source: METI "Census of Commerce"

3. Annual Sales of Goods per Establishment Have a Tendency to Increase

Annual sales of goods per establishment (Tokyo)

Note: Figures for 2012 are from "Economic Census". Figures for years other than 2012 are from "Census of Commerce". Establishments conducting administrative or ancillary economic activities only and establishments unclassifiable by industry are excluded.

Source: METI "Census of Commerce", M/C / METI "Economic Census for Business Activity, Tabulation of individual industries (Wholesale and retail trade)"
Tokyo Accounts for 90% of Annual Wholesale Sales of Goods of "General Merchandise" in the Whole Country

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

Note: Establishments conducting administrative or ancillary economic activities only, and establishments unclassifiable by industry are excluded. General merchandise wholesale includes general trading companies and trade companies.
Source: METI "Census of Commerce"

Annual Sales of Goods in "Department stores" and "Non-store Retailing" in Tokyo Account for Over 20% of Retail Sales in the Whole Country

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

Note: Establishments conducting administrative or ancillary economic activities only, establishments without sales of goods and establishments unclassifiable by industry are excluded.
Source: METI "Census of Commerce"

E-commerce is Expanding Year by Year

E-commerce ratio (EC ratio, nationwide)

Note: The EC ratio in this graph is the ratio of the e-commerce market scale to the total amount of overall commercial transactions. In wholesale trade, commercial transactions on the network through computers (in a broad sense) and commercial transactions on the internet (in a narrow sense) are distinguished. The EC ratio of B to C is the figure in the field of sales of goods.
Source: METI "E-commerce Market Survey"
"Information Services" Have Large Number of Establishments and Persons Engaged

Number of Establishments of "Sound Information Production" and "Publishers, Except Newspapers" in Tokyo Accounts for Around 60% of Whole Country

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

Information and Communications Has Broad Related Industries

Real domestic production of information and communications (nationally)

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

Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census", Economic Census for Business Frame, MIC / METI "Economic Census for Business Activity"
1. "Insurance" Institutions Have Large Number of Establishments and Persons Engaged

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Number of Establishments</th>
<th>Number of Persons Engaged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Banking</td>
<td>107.6</td>
<td>41.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial institutions, including insurance agents, brokers and services</td>
<td>112.7</td>
<td>40.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-deposit money corporations, including lending and credit card business</td>
<td>50.6</td>
<td>15.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial institutions for cooperative organizations</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>41.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unable to classify within finance and insurance: 10.0 (2014)

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Establishments</th>
<th>Percentage in the whole country (right axis)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Banking</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial institutions, including insurance agents, brokers and services</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial institutions for cooperative organizations</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial products transaction dealers and future commodity transaction dealers</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>21.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>37.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The central bank and establishments conducting administrative or ancillary economic activities only are excluded. Only percentages in the whole country are listed for “Industries total” and “Finance and insurance”.

Source: MIC “Economic Census for Business Frame”

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

Composition ratio of gross domestic product by prefecture (nationwide, FY2014)

- Total finance and insurance gross domestic product of all prefectures: 23.4 trillion yen
- Tokyo: 38.5%
- Shizuoka: 6.8%
- Osaka: 6.8%
- Aichi: 4.2%
- Kanagawa: 4.3%
- Saitama: 3.1%
- Others: 40.1%

Note: Nominal Values. Top 6 prefectures are listed.

Source: CAO “Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts”

4. Loan-deposit Ratio of Domestic Banks Tends to Decrease

Loan-deposit ratio by financial institution

- Domestic bank (Tokyo): 117.2
- Domestic bank (Nationwide): 80.0
- Credit association (Tokyo): 78.1
- Shinkin bank (Tokyo): 53.0

Note: Figures as of the end of March in each year. Loan-deposit ratio = (loan amt. / (deposit amt. + negotiable deposit amt.)) x 100, provided that loan-deposit ratio = (loan amt. / deposit amt.) x 100 for shinkin banks in 2013 or later and credit associations.

Source: BOJ “Statistics of the Deposits and Loans Market”, the Shinkin Central Bank Research Institute materials, the Association of Tokyo Shinyou Kumiai materials
"Construction Work by Specialist Constructor" Has Large Number of Establishments, While "Construction Work, General Including Public and Private Construction Work" Has Large Number of Persons Engaged

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

- Construction work by specialist constructor (42.6% of establishments, 14.5% of persons)
- Construction work, general including public and private construction work (44.7% of establishments, 18.8% of persons)

Floor area of building construction started has increased for two consecutive years.

Source: MLIT "Building Starts"

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

Construction gross prefectural domestic product in Tokyo has been increasing for three consecutive years.

Construction gross prefectural domestic product (Tokyo)

- Tokyo: 5.3 trillion yen
- Aichi: 5.1 trillion yen
- Osaka: 5.0 trillion yen
- Chiba: 4.4 trillion yen

Excess and shortage ratio of skilled construction workers.

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. 2002 to Dec. 2017.

Source: MLIT "Survey on Supply and Demand of Construction Labor"
1. **House and Room Lessors have Large Number of Establishments in “Real Estate”**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of establishments (1,000)</th>
<th>Number of persons engaged (10,000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


2. **Land Price Has Risen for 5 Consecutive Years**

   Average benchmark land price by use (Tokyo)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Residential area (10,000 yen/m²)</th>
<th>Commercial area (10,000 yen/m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>125.8</td>
<td>333.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>131.7</td>
<td>343.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>131.7</td>
<td>353.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>131.7</td>
<td>363.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>131.7</td>
<td>373.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Source: METI “Survey of Selected Service Industries”

3. **Number of Establishments in “Goods Rental and Leasing” Has been Increasing in Recent Years**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of establishments (100)</th>
<th>Number of persons engaged (100)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


4. **Tokyo Accounts for About 50% of Lease Sales in whole country**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Lease</th>
<th>Rental</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General goods rental and leasing</td>
<td>55.4</td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial goods rental and leasing</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>21.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office machinery rental</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>21.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous goods rental and leasing</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports and hobby goods rental</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office machinery and equipment rental</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Source: METI “Survey of Selected Service Industries”

Note: Figures are annual sales for main businesses. The totals are only percentages in the whole country.
While Number of Establishments Decreases, Number of Persons Engaged Turns to Increase

- Gross Prefectural Domestic Product in Tokyo Accounts for Around 16% of Whole Country

Around 80% of Volume of Cargo Departing from and Arriving in Tokyo is within Tokyo or Goes to and Comes from Neighboring Prefectures
Accommodations, Eating and Drinking Services

1. While Number of Facilities of Hotels and Japanese Inns Remains Unchanged, Number of Guestrooms is on the Rise

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of facilities</th>
<th>Number of guestrooms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figure as of the end of fiscal year
Source: MHLW "Report on Public Health Administration and Services"

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

Total number of guests and guestroom occupancy rate by prefecture (nationwide, 2016)

Source: Japan Tourism Agency materials

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of establishments</th>
<th>Number of persons engaged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Numbers of establishments of eating and drinking services by industry groups, percentage in the whole country (Tokyo, 2014)

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

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

- Number of establishments
- Number of persons engaged


2 Universities and Graduate Schools are Accumulated

Number of schools by type of school and management body, percentage in the whole country (Tokyo, FY2017)

- Private
- National and local public

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

Source: MEXT “School Basic Survey”

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

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

Composition ratio of international students by prefecture (2017)

- Tokyo 38.7%
- Others 34.2%

Note: Figures as of May 1 in each year. Figures until 2013 are the enrollments of educational institutions other than Japanese language institutions. Figures from 2014 are the total enrollments of Japanese language institutions and educational institutions other than Japanese language institutions. Top 6 countries and prefectures in 2017 are listed.

Source: JASSO “International Students in Japan”

4 Annual Sales of “Instruction Services for Arts, Culture and Technicals” in Tokyo are No. 1 in whole country

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

- Supplementary tutorial schools 928.2 billion yen
- Music instructions, 113.7 billion yen
- Calligraphy and abacus instructions, 42.6 billion yen
- Flower, tea ceremony instructors and culture centers, 68.2 billion yen
- Foreign language instructions, 170 billion yen
- Sports and health instructions, 288.7 billion yen
- Private tutors and others, 186.5 billion yen

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

Source: METI “Survey of Selected Service Industries”
1 Numbers of Both Establishments and Persons Engaged in “Medical, Health Care and Welfare” Continue to Increase

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of establishments</th>
<th>Number of persons engaged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>29.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>33.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>41.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>53.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>64.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>78.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


2 Females Engaged Account for About 70% in “Medical, Health Care and Welfare”

Percentage of females engaged (Tokyo, 2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of females engaged</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In the whole country (right axis)</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>40.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical, health care and welfare</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social insurance, social welfare and care services</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

3 Entrance Application Rate for Day Nurseries is Rising Every Year

Entrance application rate for day nurseries (Tokyo)

Note: Number of children on the waiting list is 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).

Source: TMG materials

4 Number of Designated Long-Term Care Providers in Tokyo is Decreasing

Composition ratio by management entity (2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Composition ratio by management entity (2017)</th>
<th>(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local public entities</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonprofit organization</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical corporations</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social welfare corporations</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporations for profit</td>
<td>67.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other in-home services</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other in-home long-term care support business</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-home long-term care support business</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other in-home long-term care support business</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-home long-term care support business</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home-visiting long-term care (home care service)</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home-visiting long-term care (home care service)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Source: TMG material
1. **Numbers of Establishments Has Been Increasing in Recent Years**

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

- **Numbers (10,000 establishments)**
  - Scientific research, professional and technical services: 4.3
  - Living-related and personal services and amusement services: 4.8
  - Services, n.e.c.: 36.1

- **Persons (10,000 persons)**
  - Scientific research, professional and technical services: 4.3
  - Living-related and personal services and amusement services: 36.1
  - Services, n.e.c.: 4.8


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

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)

- **Sales (Trillion yen)**
  - Scientific research, professional and technical services: 6.9
  - Advertising: 66.1
  - Technical and professional services: 4.6
  - Scientific and professional and technical services: 4.5
  - Living-related and personal services and amusement services: 10.3
  - Services, n.e.c.: 25.8

- **Percentage (%)**
  - Scientific research, professional and technical services: 15.4
  - Advertising: 66.1
  - Technical and professional services: 13.0
  - Scientific and professional and technical services: 22.2
  - Living-related and personal services and amusement services: 18.2
  - Services, n.e.c.: 39.1

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

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)

- **Establishments (1,000) (Tokyo, 2014)**
  - Scientific research, professional and technical services: 26.5
  - Advertising: 33.5
  - Technical and professional services: 22.4
  - Scientific and professional and technical services: 19.9
  - Living-related and personal services and amusement services: 12.3
  - Services, n.e.c.: 12.3

- **Persons (10,000) (Tokyo, 2014)**
  - Scientific research, professional and technical services: 37.0
  - Advertising: 50.1
  - Technical and professional services: 23.7
  - Scientific and professional and technical services: 13.8
  - Living-related and personal services and amusement services: 14.3
  - Services, n.e.c.: 26.2

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

Source: MIC “Economic Census for Business Frame”
Annual Sales of Performances, Theatrical Companies in Tokyo Stand Out in the Country

Majority of Class 1 Travel Agents Gather in Tokyo

Tokyo Accounts for Nearly 70% of Professional Services and Advertising Sales

Number of Establishments, Commission income and Number of Applications of Employment Services are Increasing

Scientific research, professional and technical services

Services, N.E.C.
1 Wide Variety of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries Products in Tokyo

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

2 Vegetables Account for nearly 60% of Agricultural Production

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

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

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

*Source: MAFF "Report on Supply and Demand of Timber", TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs materials*

### Forestry output by category (Tokyo)

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

*Source: TMG "Forest and Forestry in Tokyo"*

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

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

*Note: Fishery is excluding inland waters fishery. Miyake-mura 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 Miyake-jima.*

*Source: MAFF “Fishery Census”, TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs materials*

### Fishery output by sea area (Tokyo)

*Source: TMG "Fisheries in Tokyo"*