Industry and Employment in Tokyo
A Graphic Overview
2010

Bureau of indusural and Labor Affairs
Tokyo Metropolitan Government

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– Using This Booklet –

1 In principle, industrial categories in this booklet follow the categories of the Japan Standard Industry Classification (JSIC) (12th edition), excluding those industries otherwise noted. Those industries classified in accordance with the 11th revision are denoted with "former industrial classification."

2 As a general rule, data taken from statistical surveys on business establishments and corporations has been provided by private business establishments unless denoted otherwise.

3 The organization names noted as sources for data in this booklet are the names of the organizations at the time of the date release.

4 Unless otherwise noted, all figures in the graph apply to Tokyo.

5 Japan's Fiscal Year begins on April 1 and concludes on March 31 of the following year.

Tokyo Is the Hub of Japan's Economic Activity

Japan

Population
127,767,994
2005

Land Area
377,947㎢
2009

Number of Employed Persons
61,505,973
2005

Number of Establishments
5,722,559
2006

Number of Enterprises
1,515,835
2006

Ratio of Small and Medium Enterprises
99.7%
2006

Number of Foreign-affiliated Firms
3,162
2009

Number of Enterprises Capitalized at 1 Billion Yen or More
5,945
2006

Gross Domestic Product (Nominal)
520.2915 trillion yen
FY2007

National Income Per Person
3,059,000 yen
FY2007

Loans Outstanding of Banks (Domestically Licensed)
416.6167 trillion yen
end of December 2009

Number of Foreign Travelers to Japan
8.35 million
2008

Number of Factories
442,562
2008

Value of Manufactured Goods Shipments
337.8640 trillion yen
2008

Export Value
54.1824 trillion yen
2009

Import Value
51.3776 trillion yen
2009 (preliminary)

Number of Stores (Wholesale, Retail)
1,472,658
2007

Annual Sales of Goods (Wholesale, Retail)
548.2371 trillion yen
2007

Number of Universities
773
FY2009

Ratio of Tertiary Industry Persons Engaged in Work
68.8%
2007

Services Production Value
119.91 trillion yen
FY2007

Number of Establishments of the Information and Communications Industry
61,252
2006

[Sources]
Geographical Survey Institute, MLIT "Land Survey of Prefectures, Shi, Ku, Machi and Mura"
MIC "Population Census", "Establishment and Enterprise Census" and "Employment Status Survey"
Japan National Tourism Organization "Visitor Arrivals and Japanese Overseas Travelers"
Small and Medium Enterprise Agency "White Paper on Small and Medium Enterprises in Japan"
Toyo Keizai, Inc. "Foreign Affiliated Companies in Japan – A Comprehensive Directory"
CAO "Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts"
BOJ materials
METI "Census of Manufactures" and "Census of Commerce"
MOF "Trade Statistics of Japan"
MEXT "Basic Survey of Schools"

Tokyo

Population
12,576,601 9.8%
2005

Land Area
2,188㎢ 0.6%
2009

Number of Employed Persons
(based on workplace)
8,205,300 13.3%
2005

Daytime Population
14,977,580
2005

Number of Establishments
678,769 11.9%
2006

Number of Enterprises
255,400 16.8%
2006

Ratio of Small and Medium Enterprises
99.0%
2006

Number of Foreign-affiliated Firms
2,356 74.5%
2009

Number of Enterprises Capitalized at 1 Billion Yen or More
2,895 48.7%
2006

Gross Prefectural Domestic Product of Tokyo (Nominal)
92.3005 trillion yen 17.7%
FY2007

Prefectural Income Per Person
4,540,000 yen 148.4%
FY2007

Loans Outstanding of Banks (Domestically Licensed)
171.7187 trillion yen 41.2%
end of December 2009

Number of Foreign Travelers to Tokyo
5.34 million
2008

Number of Factories
40,137 9.1%
2008

Value of Manufactured Goods Shipments
10.4819 trillion yen 3.1%
2008

(Tokyo Port, Haneda Airport, and Narita Airport) Export Value
12.0438 trillion yen 22.2%
2009 (preliminary)

(Tokyo Port, Haneda Airport, and Narita Airport) Import Value
15.2205 trillion yen 29.6%
2009 (preliminary)

Number of Stores (Wholesale, Retail)
149,965 10.2%
2007

Annual Sales of Goods (Wholesale, Retail)
182.2113 trillion yen 33.2%
2007

Number of Universities
136 17.6%
FY2009

Ratio of Tertiary Industry Persons Engaged in Work
80.7%
2007

Services Production Value
27.1168 trillion yen 22.8%
FY2007

Number of Establishments of the Information and Communications Industry
22,361 36.5%
2006

Note: Percentage represent the proportion to the national total
[Sources]
Geographical Survey Institute, MLIT "Land Survey of Prefectures, Shi, Ku, Machi and Mura"
MIC "Population Census", "Establishment and Enterprise Census" and "Employment Status Survey"
TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs "Survey on the Tourism in Tokyo – Number of tourists and other data"
TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs research
Toyo Keizai, Inc. "Foreign Affiliated Companies in Japan – A Comprehensive Directory"
CAO "Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts"
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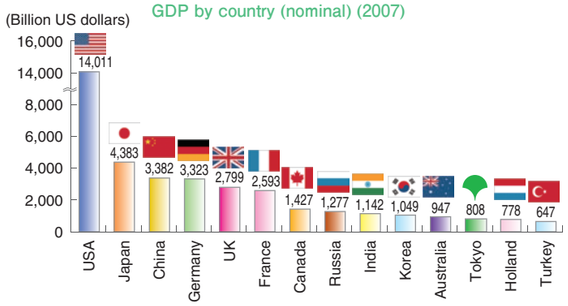
BOJ materials
METI "Census of Commerce"
Tokyo Customs "Trade Statistics"
MEXT "Basic Survey of Schools"

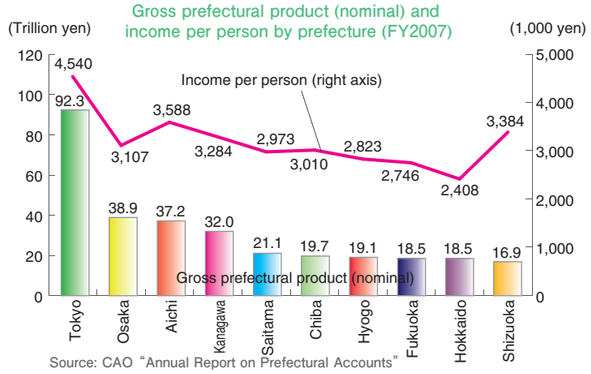
Although Tokyo's Economic Activity Is Brisk, the Birthrate Is Declining and the Population Is Graying

1 Tokyo's Massive Economic Scale Corresponds to Certain Nations

GDP by country (nominal) (2007)



Gross prefectural product (nominal) and income per person by prefecture (FY2007)



Note: Figures for Tokyo and Australia on fiscal year basis.
Source: CAO "Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts"

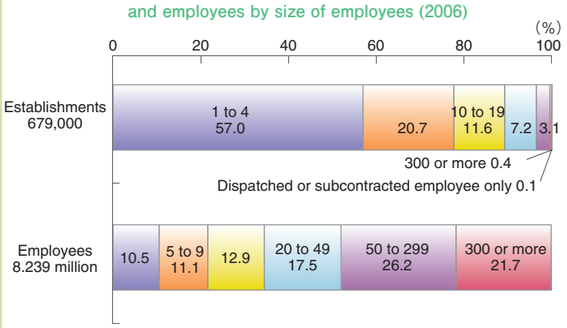
Source: CAO "Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts"

2 Tokyo's Enormous Daytime Population

Note: Tokyo population figures are total population minus those whose age is unknown.
Source: MIC "Population Census"

3 Majority of Tokyo Business Establishments Small in Scale

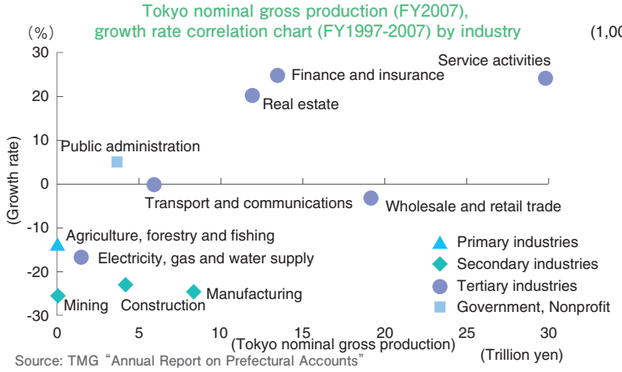
Breakdown of the number of establishments and employees by size of employees (2006)



Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census"

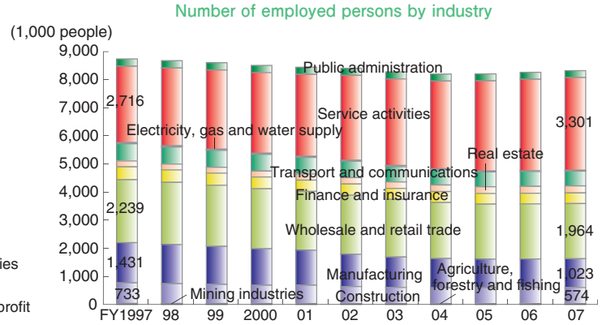
4 Trend toward Service Economy in Tokyo

Tokyo nominal gross production (FY2007), growth rate correlation chart (FY1997-2007) by industry



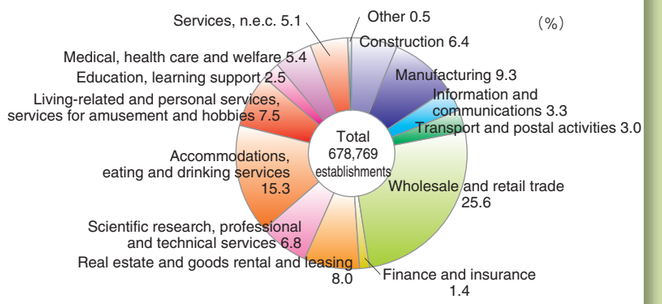
Source: TMG "Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts"

Number of employed persons by industry



Note: Computed on working region base
Source: TMG "Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts"

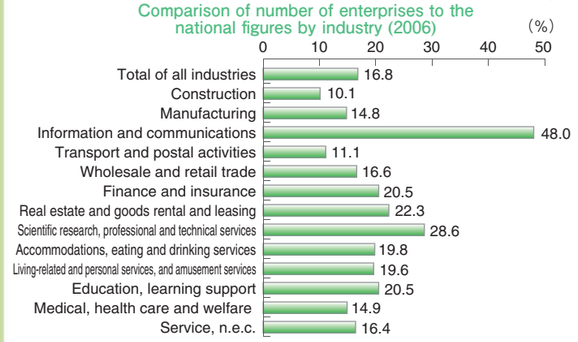
Breakdown of number of establishments by industry (2006)



Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census"

5 High Concentration of Information and Communications Industry Companies in Tokyo

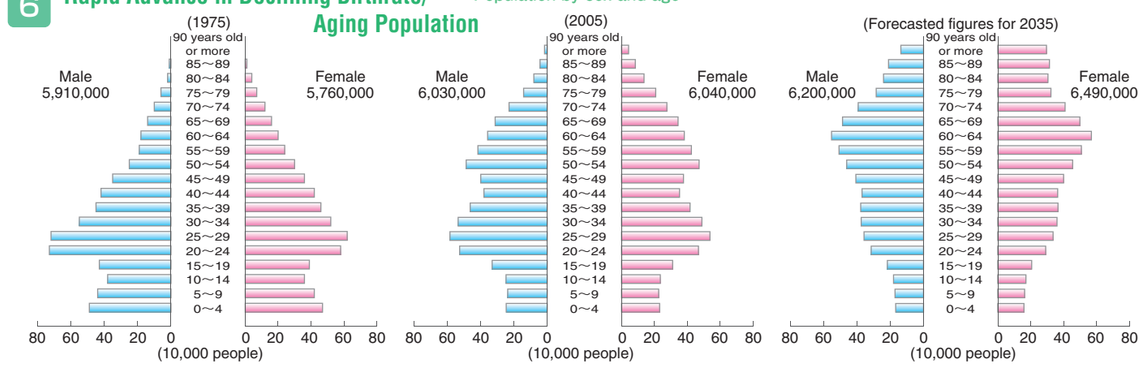
Comparison of number of enterprises to the national figures by industry (2006)



Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census"

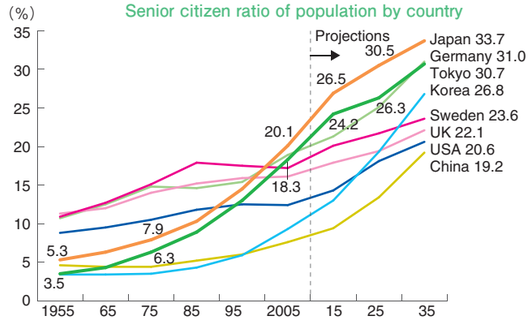
6 Rapid Advance in Declining Birthrate/ Aging Population

Population by sex and age



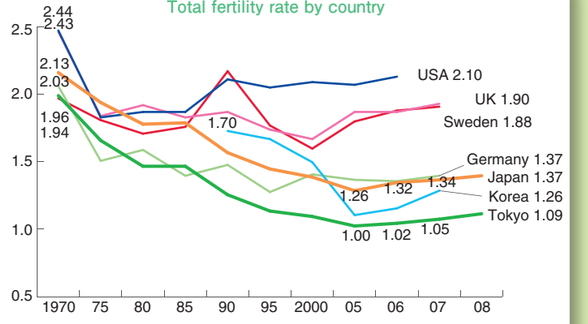
Source: MIC "Population Census"; National Institute of Population and Social Security Research "Household Projection for Japan Prefectures" (Estimated in May, 2007)

Senior citizen ratio of population by country



Note: Values from 2015 are projections
Source: MIC "Population Census"; National Institute of Population and Social Security Research "Household Projection for Japan Prefectures" (Estimated in May, 2007) "Household Projection for Japan" (Estimated in Dec, 2006); United Nations "World Population Prospects, the 2008 Revision"

Total fertility rate by country



Source: TMG, MHLW "Vital Statistics"; National Institute of Population and Social Security Research "Demographic Statistics Information Packet"; United Nations "Demographic Yearbook"

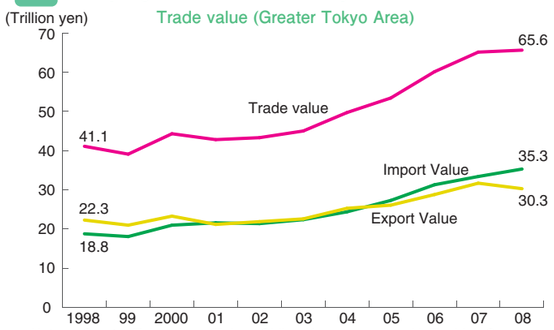
Tokyo's gross production output corresponds to the scale of certain entire countries. Per-capita income is also extremely high compared to other prefectures. Because large numbers of companies, schools and other entities are concentrated in Tokyo, the district experiences a major influx of work and school commuters from other prefectures. This swells the daytime population to some 15 million persons. Although over half of the business establishments in Tokyo are small-scale operations with 4 or less employees, measured by the number of employees, large-scale establishments with 300 or more employees comprise 20% of the total.

Recent years have seen a decrease in Tokyo's construction, manufacturing and other secondary industries in terms of both output and number of employees, while tertiary industries (especially the service sector) are recording growth. By number of business establishments, the largest groups are the wholesale and retail trade industry, followed by the Accommodations, eating and drinking services. Information and communications industry is also heavily concentrated in Tokyo, with about half of all of the nation's business companies in these sectors located in Tokyo. By demographics, there is a rapid decline in the birthrate and an advance in the aging of the population underway, with the percentage of senior citizens in Tokyo growing high by global standards as well. The total fertility rate in Tokyo has been in a recovery trend after bottoming out in 2005, although continuing to lag far behind the nationwide average.

Tokyo: A Global Stage Where People, Products and Finance Mingle

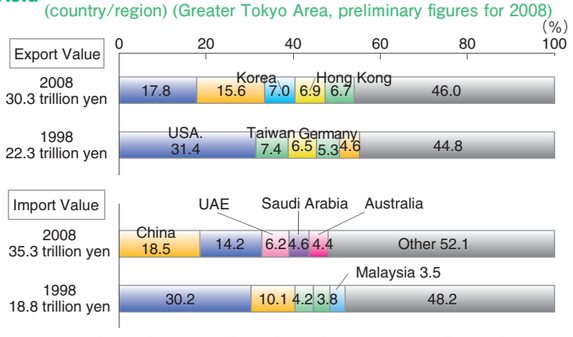
1 Deeping Level of Commodity Distribution to Rest of Asia

Trade value (Greater Tokyo Area)



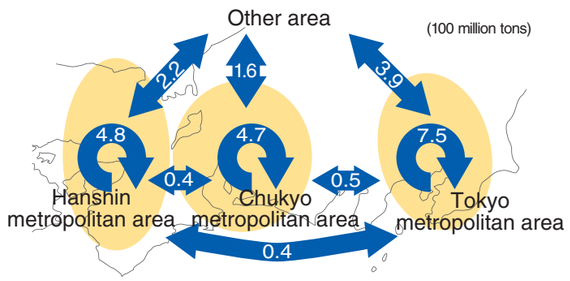
Note: Greater Tokyo Area (Tokyo, Chiba, Kanagawa, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Yamanashi)
Source: Tokyo Customs "Trade Trends in the Greater Tokyo Area"

Breakdown of import export value by trading partner (country/region) (Greater Tokyo Area, preliminary figures for 2008)



Note: Greater Tokyo Area (Tokyo, Chiba, Kanagawa, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Yamanashi)
Source: Tokyo Customs "Trade Trends in the Greater Tokyo Area"

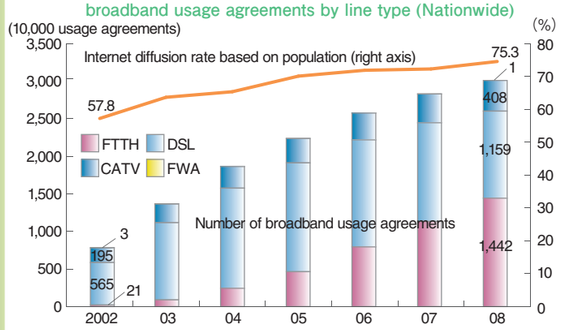
Transported cargo volume within and outside the three major metropolitan areas (FY2007)



Note: Tokyo metropolitan area (Tokyo, Saitama, Chiba, Kanagawa), Chukyo metropolitan area (Aichi, Mie, Gifu), Hanshin metropolitan area (Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara)
Source: MLIT "Survey on Regional Cargo and Passenger Flow"

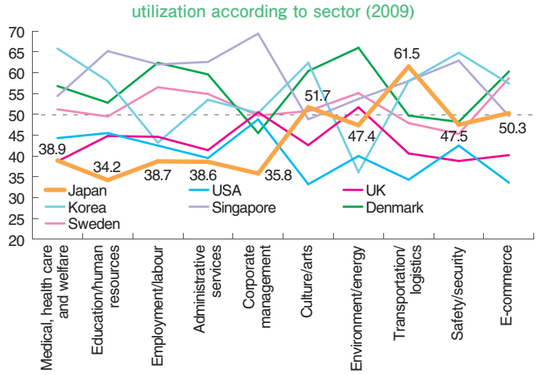
5 Informatization Has Rapidly Progressed and Expanded

Internet diffusion rate based on population and number of broadband usage agreements by line type (Nationwide)



Note: Figures for internet diffusion rate based on population are those as of the end of each year
FTTH: Optic fiber cable DSL: Digital subscriber line
CATV: Cable television FWA: Fixed wireless access system
Source: MIC "White Paper: Information and Communications in Japan", "Communications Usage Trend Survey"

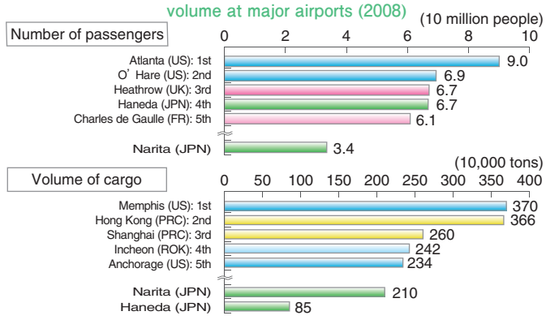
Deviation of information and communications utilization according to sector (2009)



Note: Deviation values calculated based on the utilization rate of information and communications system services in each sector
Source: MIC "White Paper: Information and Communications in Japan"

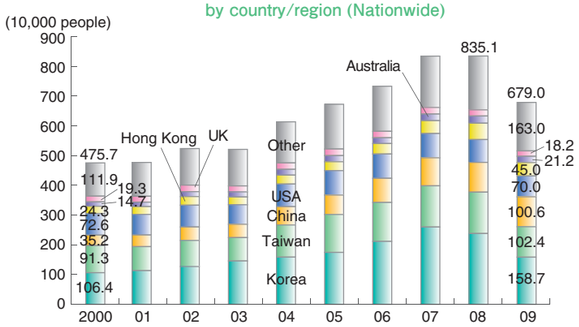
2 Tokyo Is a Center of International Exchange

Number of passengers and cargo volume at major airports (2008)



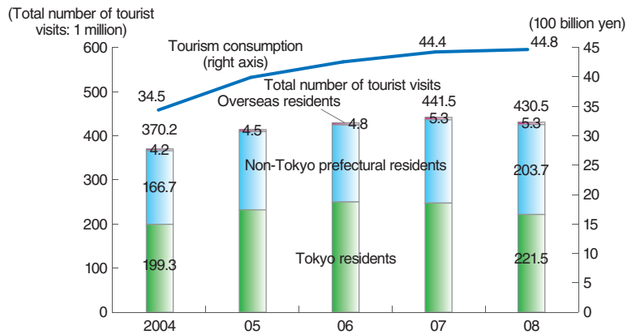
Source: Airports Council International "Annual Traffic Date", Narita International Airport Corporation "Monthly Traffic Statistics"

Number of foreign travelers to Japan by country/region (Nationwide)



Note: 2009 figures are estimates
Source: Japan National Tourism Organization "Statistics – Foreign Visitors to Japan", "JNTO International Tourism Statistics for Japan"

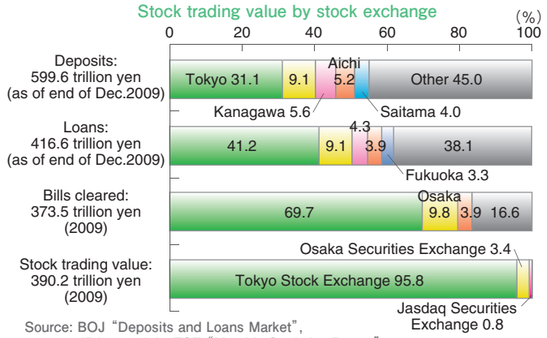
Total number of tourist visits and value of tourism consumption by region of residence



Source: TMG "Survey on Tourism in Tokyo - the Number of tourists and other data"

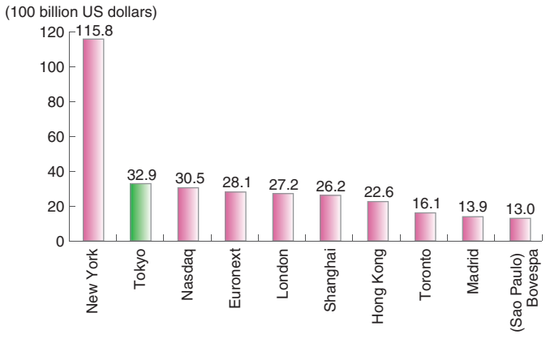
3 The Global Role Played by Tokyo's Financial Functions

Breakdown of deposits, loans and bills cleared by prefecture; Stock trading value by stock exchange



Source: BOJ "Deposits and Loans Market", JBA materials, TSE "Monthly Statistics Report"

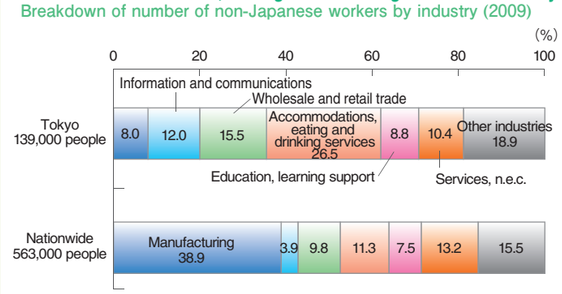
Market value of world's securities exchanges (top 10 exchanges; as of November 2009)



Source: WFE "Focus"

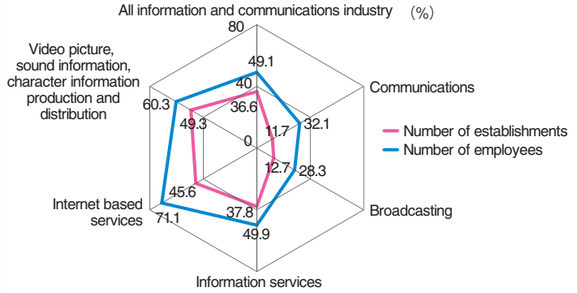
4 Non-Japanese Workers Particularly Present in Accommodations, Eating and Drinking Services Industry

Breakdown of number of non-Japanese workers by industry (2009)



Note: As of October 31, 2009
Services, n.e.c. include the construction design and designing industries and legal offices.
Source: MHLW "Report on Foreign Employment"

Nationwide comparison of number of establishments and number of persons engaged by medium groups of information and communications industry (2006)



Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census"

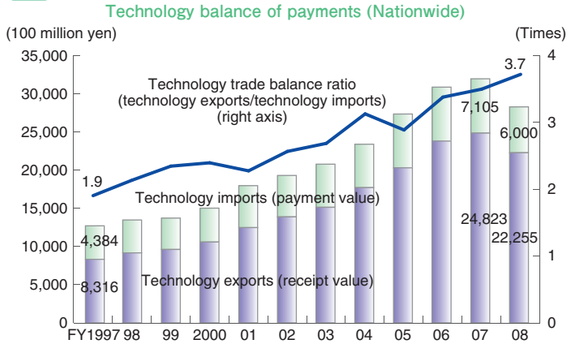
The value of trade in the greater Tokyo area had continued to increase, but leveled off in 2008 due to the worldwide economic slump. Among trade partners, the proportion represented by Asia, particularly China, continues to increase in recent years. Commodity distribution within domestic borders is also active, with transported cargo volume within the Tokyo metropolitan area exceeding that in the Chukyo and Hanshin metropolitan areas. Haneda Airport boasts the 4th highest level of number of passengers in the world, where Narita Airport conversely has a high level of freight volume. The number of foreign travelers to Japan, primarily those from Asia, has been increasing, but entered a decline in 2009 under the impact of the global recession, appreciation of the yen, the H1N1 virus pandemic and other factors. Despite the number of tourists visiting Tokyo decreasing slightly in 2008, the value of tourism consumption continued to increase.

A number of key financial functions are concentrated in Tokyo, with the Tokyo Stock Exchange boasting one of the largest market values of any securities exchange in the world. Out of total non-Japanese workers nationwide, 1/4 are based in Tokyo, and are spread across numerous sectors. The transmission and receiving of vast amounts of information using the Internet has become possible in recent years, resulting in progress made in the exchange of people, products and finance and solidifying the place of informatization as a source of new industry creation and high value-added. Looking at the utilization of information by sector, Japan exhibits high levels relative to the rest of the world in the transportation and logistics sectors, but also a significant delay in certain sectors that include education, human resources and corporate management. Japan's contents and other information and communications-based industries are concentrated in Tokyo, which is the cornerstone of the nation's informatization-based networks.

Tokyo Using Advanced Technology to Create New Value

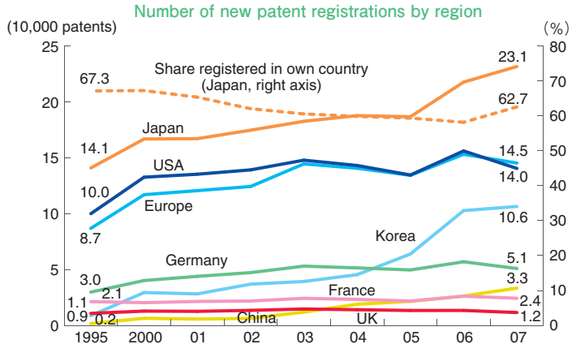
1 Tokyo Spearheads National Commitment to Technology

Technology balance of payments (Nationwide)



Source: MIC "Survey of Research and Development"

Number of new patent registrations by region



Source: METI "Trends in Research & Development Activities Pertaining to Industrial Technology in Japan"

Expenditures or R&D by selected objective (Nationwide)

Source: MIC "Survey of Research and Development"

Breakdown of registrations by prefecture (2008)

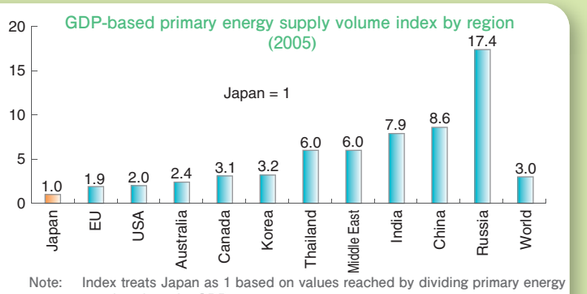
Note: Registrations by Japanese nationals
Source: Japan Patent Office "Patent Administrative Annual Report"

2 Japan's Stellar Energy Conservation Technology, Expanding Eco-business

Number of ISO14001 (environmental management system standard) certified organizations

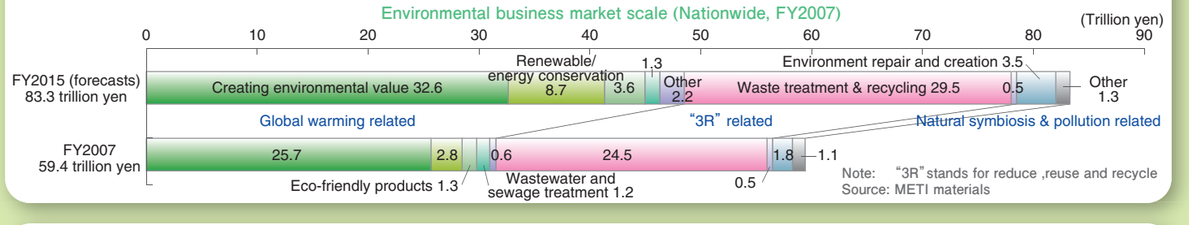
Source: Japan Accreditation Board for Conformity Assessment materials

GDP-based primary energy supply volume index by region (2005)



Note: Index treats Japan as 1 based on values reached by dividing primary energy supply volume by GDP.
Source: METI materials

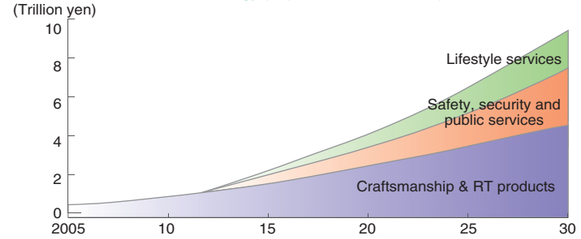
Environmental business market scale (Nationwide, FY2007)



Note: "3R" stands for reduce ,reuse and recycle
Source: METI materials

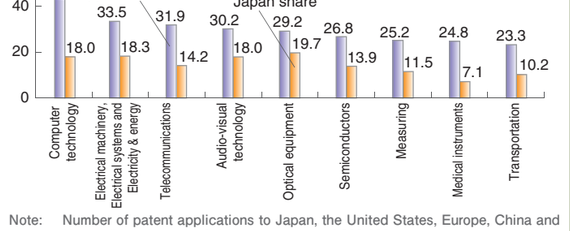
3 Information Technologies and Craftsmanship Support Society with Fewer Children and More Senior Citizens

Estimates of robot technology (RT) future market scale (Nationwide, FY2007)



Source: Japan Robot Association "Survey Concerning Robot Technology Ramifications and Market Analysis"

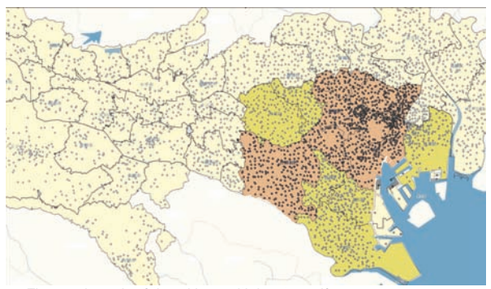
Number of patent applications to major countries (Cumulative total for 2001-2005)



Note: Number of patent applications to Japan, the United States, Europe, China and Korea. (Listed are the fields with number of 200,000 cases or more only)
Source: Japan Patent Office "Survey on Trends of Patent Applications"

4 High Concentration of Creative Industries in Tokyo

State of establishments belong to creative industry (2009)

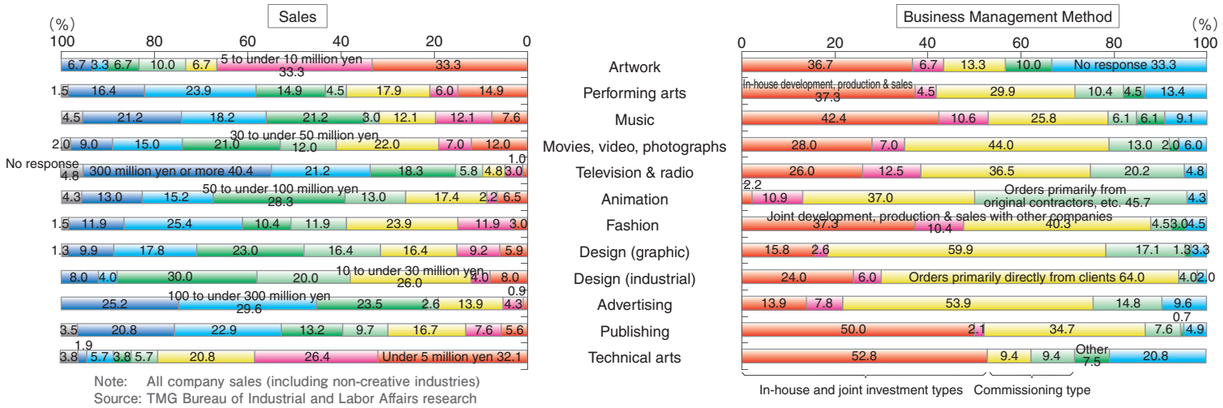


Note: The map is made of the address with in a town. If establishments are placed in a same town, they are indicated in one "●" on the map.
Source: TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs research

State of concentration of creative industries by fields (2009)

Note: Listed are the regions where the rate of establishments by fields placed in areas is top 20%
Source: TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs research

Breakdown of number of companies by sales scale, business management method and creative industry(2009)



Note: All company sales (including non-creative industries)
Source: TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs research

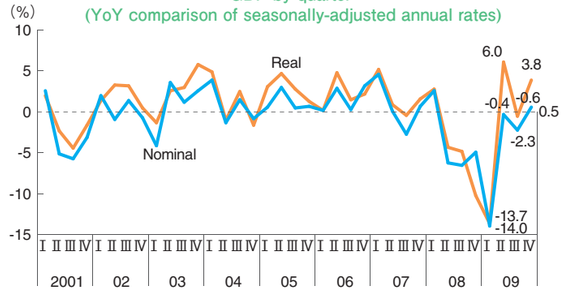
Japan has expanded overseas on the strength of the trust placed in its outstanding technology, with the ratio of its technology trade balance for patents, technology supply and other areas having reached 3.5-fold. The number of Japanese patents has climbed to top world levels, with that volume displaying redoubled growth in recent years. Examining the status of research by companies, universities and other entities, it is clear that these efforts are truly advancing in the fields of information technology and life sciences, with research expenditures in both those sectors having roughly doubled from 10 years ago. Tokyo, which hosts large numbers of corporate headquarters, universities and research institutes, accounts for a majority of all patents registered nationwide and comprises the key hub for technology development. In recent years, hand in hand with the heightened sense of crisis over global warming, keen attention is also coming to focus on environmental and energy conservation technologies.

With eco-business endeavors spreading to vast range of industries, this has become a promising market for the future. Japan uses less energy for production activities than other countries, and also boasts outstanding energy-conservation technology. New demand is being generated to effectively address the needs of a society characterized by fewer children and more senior citizens. Robot technology is no longer limited to industrial use, with development efforts steadily expanding into health care, welfare, disaster prevention, lifestyle services and numerous other fields. Japan is also the world leader in patents for domains that support robot technology. Tokyo, meanwhile, features a heavy concentration of creative industries that produce animation, fashion and other intellectual properties, and is a key focus of high added value and vitality.

Weak Recovery of Tokyo's Economy

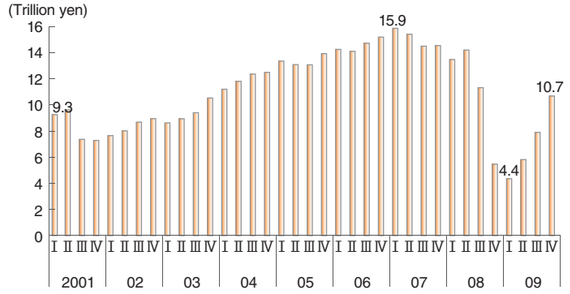
1 Deterioration of Japanese Economy Hits Bottom

GDP by quarter (YoY comparison of seasonally-adjusted annual rates)



Note: Figures represent initial preliminary estimates for quarter between October and December 2009
Source: CAO "Annual Report on National Accounts"

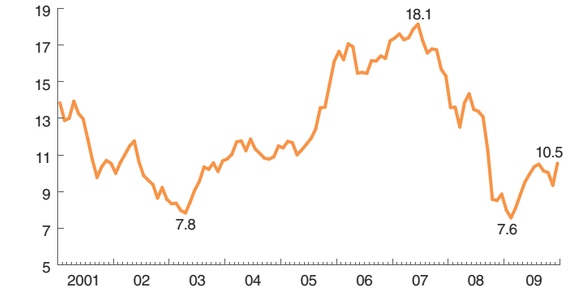
Ordinary income of corporate enterprises (Nationwide)



Note: Values are seasonally-adjusted, and exclude finance and insurance industry.
Source: MOF "Financial Statements Statistics of Corporations by Industry"

2 Sluggishness Continues in Stock Market; Yen Exchange Ratio Rising

Nikkei 225 stock average



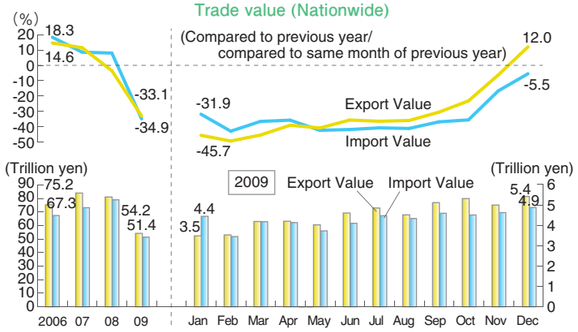
Note: Represents month-end values
Souse: ©Nikkei Inc. materials

Yen exchange rate in the foreign exchange market

Note: Tokyo market; Dollar vs. yen spot: 17:00 monthly average
Source: BOJ materials

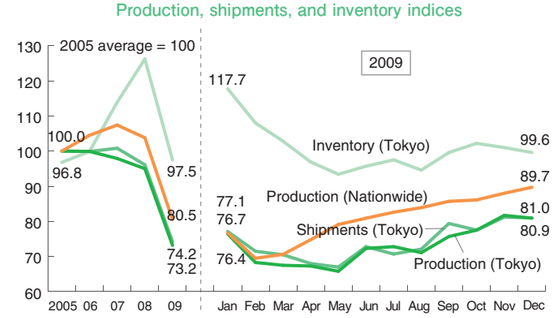
3 Weak Corporate Activity despite Moderate Improvement in Production

Trade value (Nationwide)



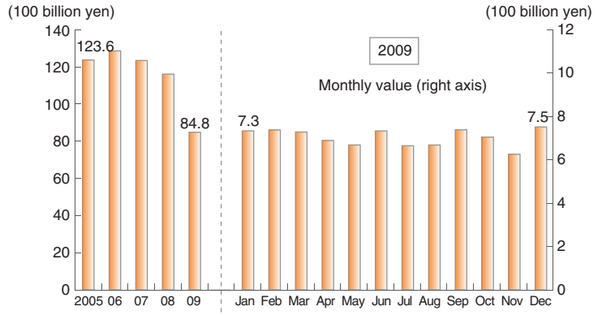
Note: Value of imports figures of Tokyo for 2009 and December are preliminary
Source: MOF "Trade Statistics of Japan"

Production, shipments, and inventory indices



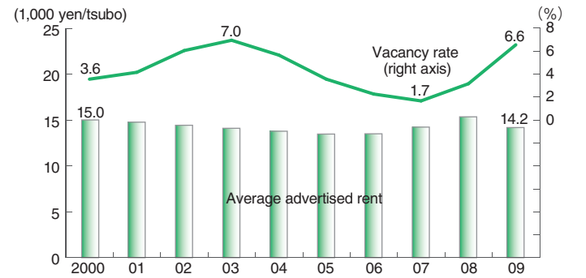
Note: 2009 and December figures are preliminary. Values for years are original, and values for months are seasonally-adjusted.
Source: TMG "Industrial Indices" METI "Indices of Industrial Production"

Value of machinery orders (Nationwide)



Note: Private-sector machinery orders, excluding volatile ones for ships and those from electric power companies
Source: CAO "Orders Received for Machinery"

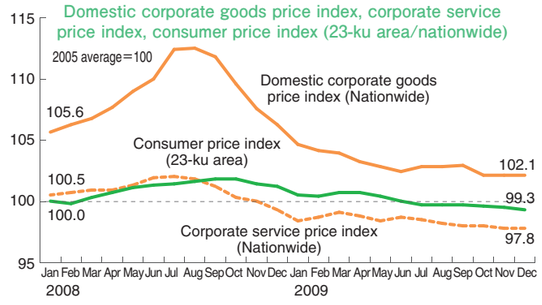
Office vacancy rate and average advertised rent (5 major wards)



Note: 5 major words are Chiyoda-ku, Chuo-ku, Minato-ku, Shinjuku-ku and Shibuya-ku. Average advertised rent for 2008 and 2009 are Oct-Dec averages. Vacancy rates are as of December of every year.
Source: CB Richard Ellis K.K. "Office Market Report"

4 Insufficient Demand Perpetuating Depression in Prices

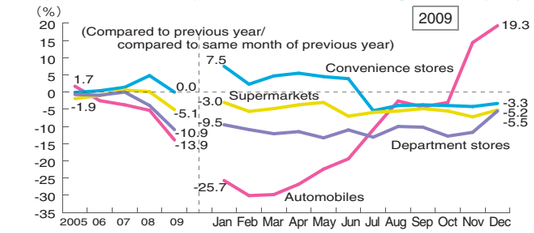
Domestic corporate goods price index, corporate service price index, consumer price index (23-ku area/nationwide)



Note: Consumer price index is the total excluding fresh foods.
Source: BOJ "Domestic Corporate Goods Price Index", "Corporate Service Price Index" and MIC "Consumer Price Index"

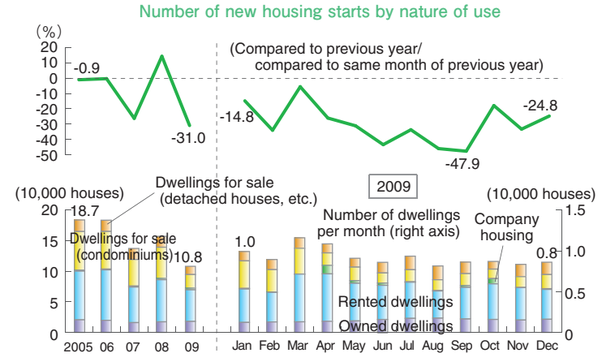
5 Downturn in Consumption

Retail sales at large retail stores (23-ku area) and convenience stores (Greater Kanto area), number of automobile registrations (Tokyo)



Note: Same-store sales for department stores and supermarkets, all-store sales for convenience stores. Greater Kanto area consists of one metropolis (Tokyo) and ten prefectures (Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Kanagawa, Niigata, Yamanashi, Nagano and Shizuoka).
Total sales of standard-sized cars, compact cars, and minivans for automobiles.
Source: METI "Monthly Report on the Current Survey of Commerce"
Kanto Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry materials

Number of new housing starts by nature of use



Note: Company housing refers to buildings constructed by companies, etc. to house their employees, etc.
Source: MLIT "Statistics on Construction Undertaken"

Number of condominiums on sale, contract ratio by area

Note: Contract ratio is contract ratio for month of sale.
Source: Real Estate Economic Institute Co., Ltd. "Condominium Market Trends in the Greater Tokyo Area"

While the Japanese economy has deteriorated rapidly since the fall of 2008, this deterioration exhibited a bottoming out during the 1st quarter of 2009. However, economic recovery has been slow. The ordinary income of corporate enterprises halts at approximately 2/3 the peak experienced during the 1st quarter of 2007. The stock market, while ceasing to decline, is also moving at a low level. Despite falling in the months following February, the yen exchange ratio is rebounding upwards, placing considerable pressure on the business performance of export industries. Trade continues to exhibit moderate improvement. Production swung upwards in March 2009 nationally and in June 2009 in Tokyo, and tends to pick up moderately.

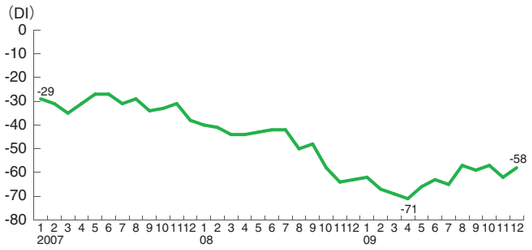
On one end, the investment volition exhibited by enterprises continues to be sluggish, with weak trends visible in machinery orders and a rising office vacancy rate. Given the weakness in corporate activity, corporate prices and corporate service prices continue to decline with sluggish personal consumption having resulted in a remarkable drop in Tokyo's consumer price index during the latter half of 2009. Concern surrounding prolonged deflation, therefore, prevails. Despite sales of automobiles increasing as a result of government policy, retail sales at large retail stores, which have continued to stagnate for some time, exhibited a wider rate of decrease. Additionally, retail sales at convenience stores fell into negative territory starting July 2009. The number of new houses and sales of condominiums dropped precipitously during the year.

Severe Business Environment Surrounding Small and Medium Enterprises

Continues to Persevere; Employment Situation Assumes Serious Proportions

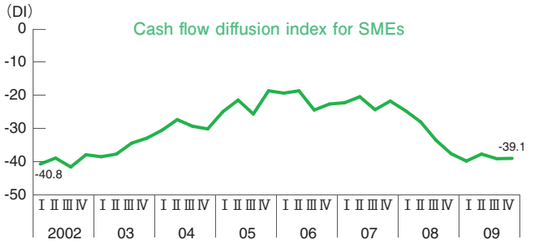
1 Business of Small and Medium Enterprises Characterized by Ongoing Severity

Business conditions diffusion index for SMEs



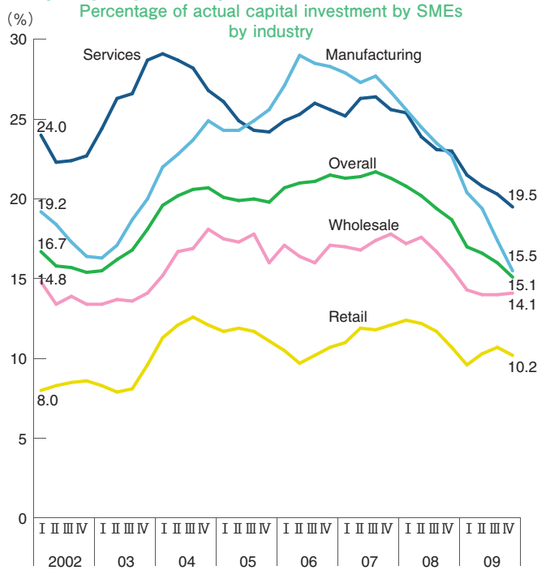
Note: DI=% of "favorable" enterprises − % of "unfavorable" enterprises
Source: TMG "Business Conditions of Small and Medium Enterprises in Tokyo"

Cash flow diffusion index for SMEs



Note: DI=% of "comfortable" enterprises − % of "struggling" enterprises
Source: TMG "Status of Capital Investment, Cash Flow etc. of Small and Medium Enterprises in Tokyo"

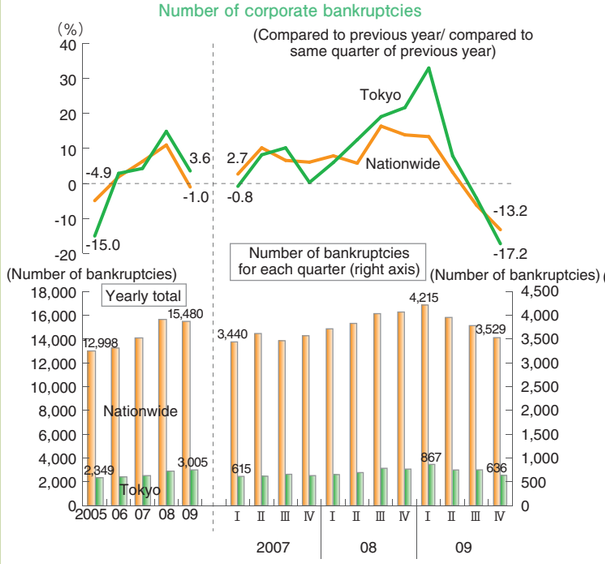
Percentage of actual capital investment by SMEs by industry



Note: Figures to the right indicate moving average for 4th Quarter
Source: TMG "Status of Capital Investment, Cash Flow etc. of Small and Medium Enterprises in Tokyo"

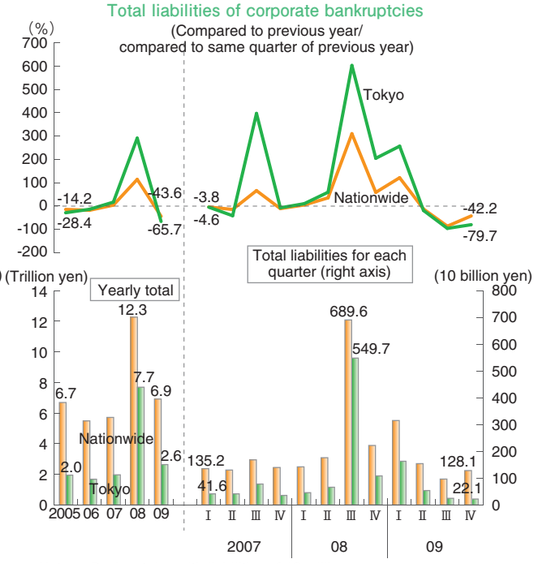
2 Number of Bankruptcies in Tokyo Exceeded 3,000 for The Year

Number of corporate bankruptcies



Note: Bankruptcies with liabilities of 10 million yen or more
Source: TMG "Enterprise Bankruptcies in Tokyo" (Tokyo Shoko Research, Ltd. Statistics)

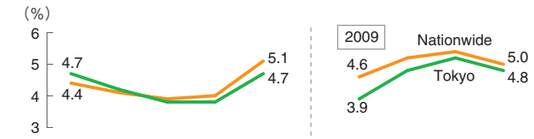
Total liabilities of corporate bankruptcies



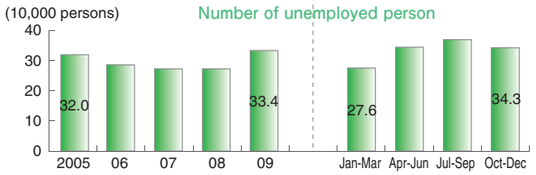
Note: Bankruptcies with liabilities of 10 million yen or more
Source: TMG "Enterprise Bankruptcies in Tokyo" (Tokyo Shoko Research, Ltd. Statistics)

3 Worsening Employment

Unemployment rate

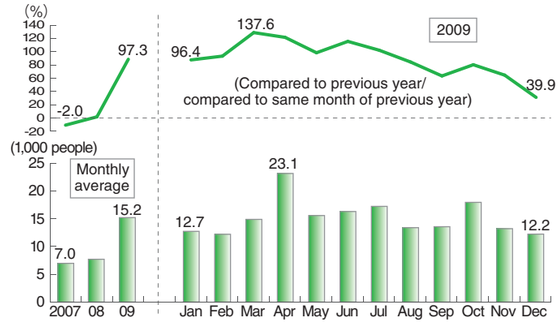


Number of unemployed person



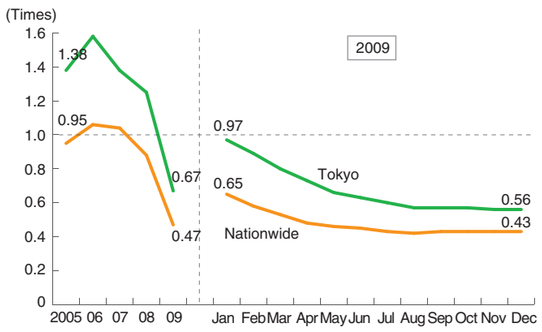
Source: TMG, MIC "Labour Force Survey"

Number of workers displaced at the discretion of management



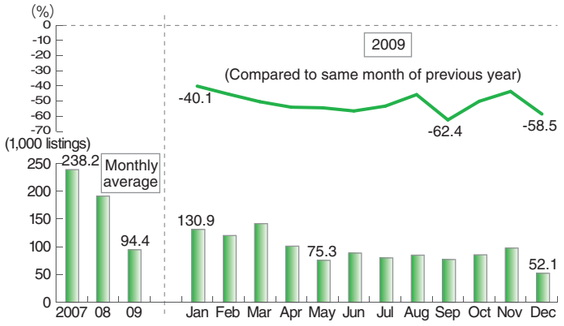
Note: Represents the number of new job seekers who were previously employed and subsequently displaced at the discretion of management
Source: Tokyo Labor Bureau "Report on Employment Service"

Ratio of active job openings to applicants



Source: Tokyo Labor Bureau, MHLW "Report on Employment Service"

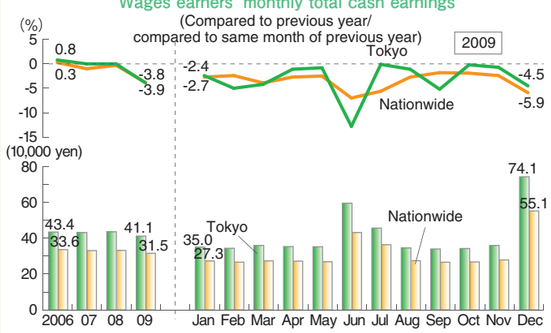
Number of job classified listings (Kanto-Koshinetsu region)



Note: Total listings in pay magazines containing information on job classifieds information, free papers and job classified inserts
Source: Association of Job Information of Japan materials

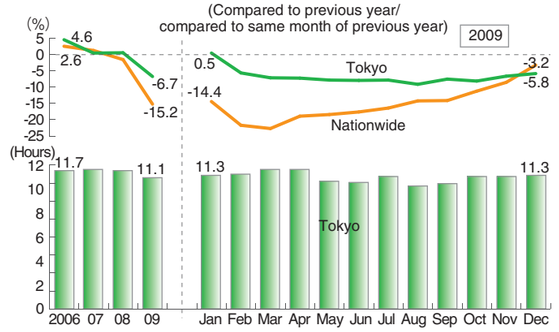
4 Reduced Wages; Drop in Overtime Work Hours

Wages earners' monthly total cash earnings



Note: Establishment with 5 or more employees
Source: TMG, MHLW "Monthly Labour Survey"

Monthly non-scheduled hours worked



Note: Establishment with 5 or more employees
Source: TMG, MHLW "Monthly Labour Survey"

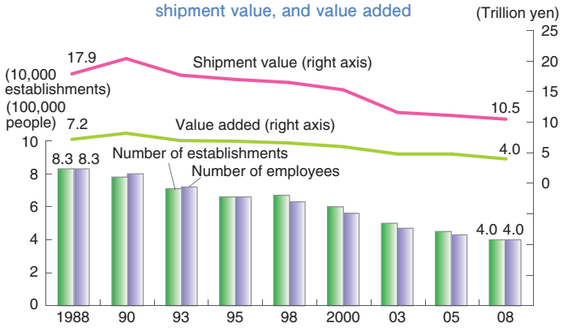
The business conditions DI for small and medium enterprises, which worsened rapidly from fall 2008 onwards, gradually recovered after bottoming out in March 2009. However, the index continues to remain at a severe level. Cash position has also failed to improve, with capital investment also becoming progressively weaker. The number of corporate bankruptcies nationwide fell slightly under that demonstrated in 2008, substantiated by initial signs upon entering latter half of the year that this figure was slowing down. Tokyo, on the other hand, experienced a higher number of bankruptcies relative to the previous year. Due to the fallout from large-scale bankruptcies that occurred last year, total liabilities decreased substantially.

Despite a previous trend of improvement, the unemployment rate in Tokyo took an upward turn, with unemployed persons increasing. Among total job seekers, the number of those who were displaced from their previous position at the discretion of management nearly doubled from 2008. Additionally, the ratio of active job openings to applicants, which had exhibited a significant ongoing decrease since the beginning of the year, continues to remain at an extremely low level despite a marginal narrowing of the rate of decrease during the second half of the year. The number of job classified listings also dropped sharply from 2008 by one-half. The general deterioration in corporate earnings resulted in total cash earnings to decline relative to 2008, with non-scheduled hours worked also experiencing a significant decrease.

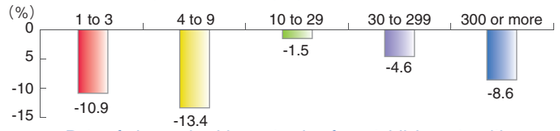
Tokyo Houses a Concentration of Diverse Manufacturing Industries

1 Number of Small-size Establishments Substantially Decreased

Number of establishments and employees, shipment value, and value added



Rate of change in number of establishments by number of employees (2008/2005)



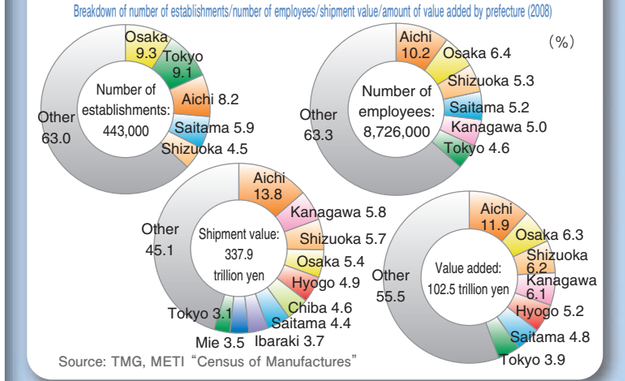
Rate of change in shipment value for establishments with 4 or more employees by middle categories (2008/2007)

Note: Rates of change in the shipment value for the transportation equipment and fabricated metal products industries have been omitted due to secrecy.

Source: TMG "Census of Manufactures"

2 Number of Establishments in Tokyo in Upper Rank Nationwide

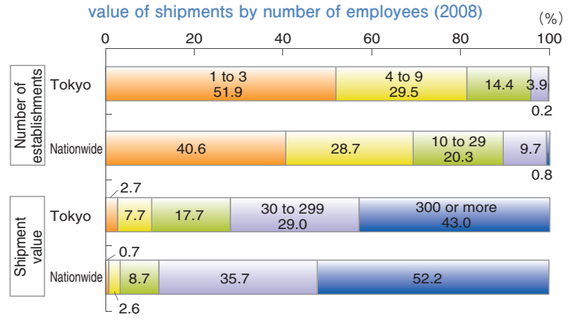
Breakdown of number of establishments/number of employees/shipment value/amount of value added by prefecture (2008)



Source: TMG, METI "Census of Manufactures"

3 Establishments with 3 Employees or Less Account for More than Half of the Total

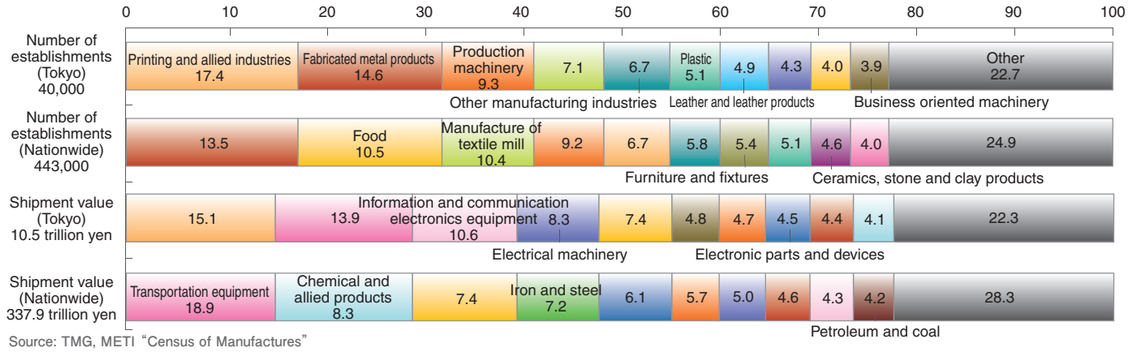
Breakdown of number of establishments/ value of shipments by number of employees (2008)



Source: TMG, METI "Census of Manufactures"

4 Printing and Allied Industries in Tokyo Constitute a High Percentage of Both Total Business Establishments and Shipment Value

Breakdown of number of establishments and shipment value by middle categories (2008)

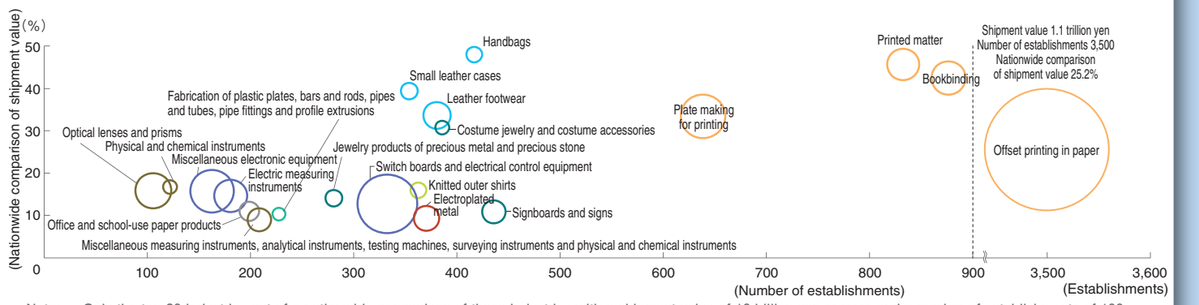


Source: TMG, METI "Census of Manufactures"

Note 1: Value of manufactured goods shipments is inscribed as "Shipment Value" Note 2: Abbreviated names of middle industry categories are based on "Census of Manufactures" (TMG)

5 Tokyo Is Home to a Concentration of a Variety of Manufacturing Industries That Include Printing, Electrical Machinery, and Fashion-associated Industries

Number of establishments by detailed categories, shipment value and nationwide comparison of shipment value (2008)

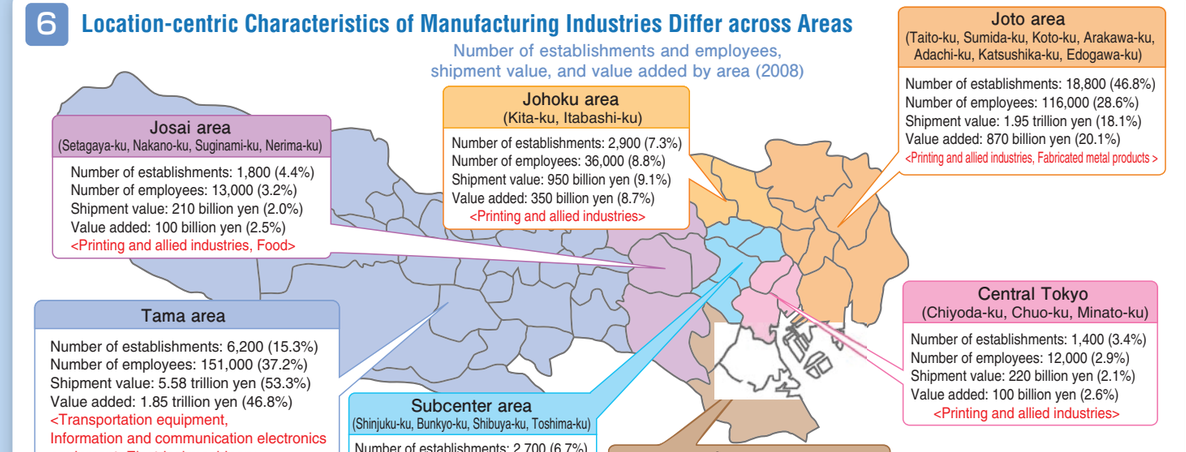


Note: Only the top 20 industries out of a nationwide comparison of those industries with a shipment value of 10 billion yen or more and a number of establishments of 100 or more are included above. The size of the bubbles indicates the shipment value for that industry.

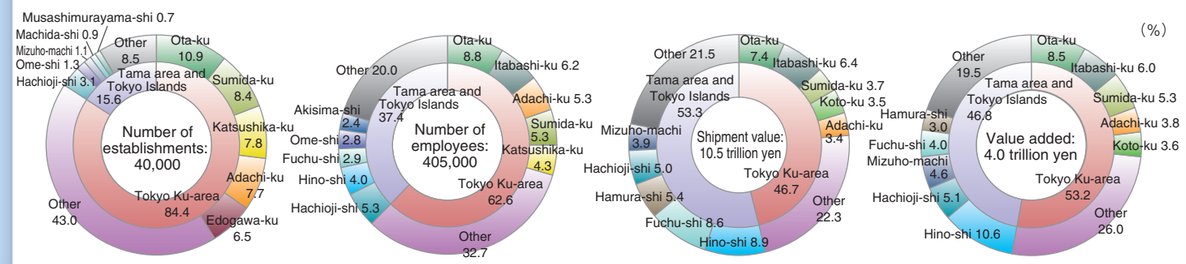
Source: TMG, METI "Census of Manufactures"

6 Location-centric Characteristics of Manufacturing Industries Differ across Areas

Number of establishments and employees, shipment value, and value added by area (2008)



Note: Detail on each area are shown in the boxes around the map. Figures in parentheses ( ) indicate percentage in Tokyo's total. Types of business that made up a large composition of the shipment value in 2008 are enclosed in < >



Source: TMG "Census of Manufactures"

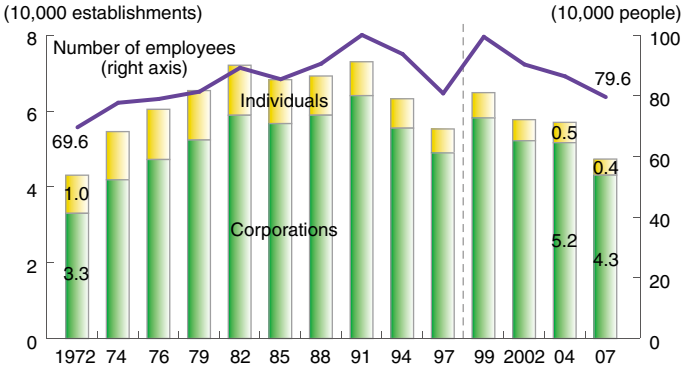
The number of establishments, number of employees, shipment value and amount of value added all decreased for manufacturing industries in Tokyo. Standing out in particular is the drop in the number of establishments that have 9 employees or less. This is partially a reflection of the rapid decline in exports since the latter half of 2008, which has resulted in a decline in the shipment value in numerous industries, the most affected of which are electronic parts and devices industries. In terms of nationwide share, Tokyo is second in the number of establishments and sixth in the number of employees. Small-size businesses with one to three employees represent more than half of all manufacturing establishments in Tokyo, with small- to medium-size establishments with less than 300 employees constituting the majority of the total shipment value. This indicates that small scale is a characteristic representative of manufacturing industries in Tokyo as a whole. Among industries in Tokyo, printing and allied industries made up the highest percentage of the city's total establishments and shipment value.

Out of industries with a large market scale (detailed categories), an examination of those with a high shipment value following a nationwide comparison reveals that a wide range of said industries, including printing, electrical machinery and fashion goods, are concentrated in Tokyo. Additionally, a look at industries on a per-area basis shows that manufacturing industries exhibit different location-centric characteristics depending on the area at hand. For example, in terms of the shipment value, that for the center and subcenter of Tokyo and in the Joto, Josai and Johoku areas is high in the printing and allied industries; that for the Jonan area is high in production machinery industries; that for the Tama area is in for the likes of transportation and information and communication electronics equipment industries; and that for the Tokyo Islands is high in food product industries. When split between the wards of Tokyo and the Tama area/Tokyo Islands, the former constitutes slightly over 80% of the total number of business establishments and slightly over 60% of the total number of employees. Conversely, the Tama area and the Tokyo islands represent over half of the total shipment value.

The Tokyo Wholesale Trade — Positioned Upstream in the Japanese Distribution Industry, Handling a Vast Range of Commodities

1 Declining Numbers of Establishments and Employees

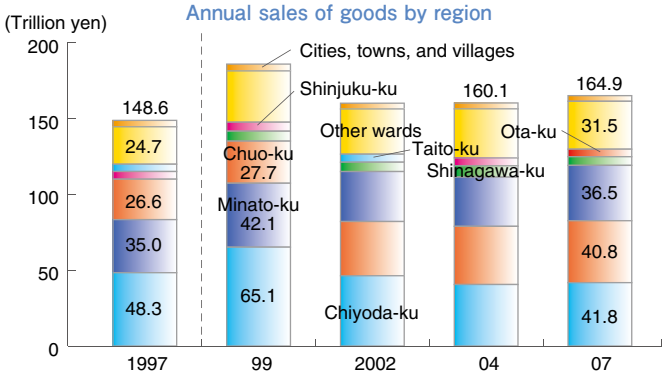
Number of establishments and employees by business entity



Note: With an expanded number of establishments covered from 1999, there is no continuity with the figures previous to that year.
Source: METI "Census of Commerce"

2 Annual Sales of Goods Concentrated in Tokyo's Three Central Wards

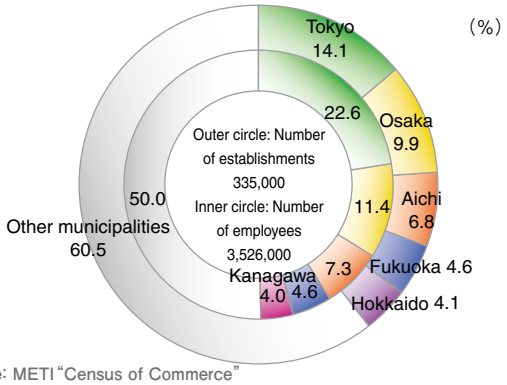
Annual sales of goods by region



Note: With an expanded number of establishments covered from 1999, there is no continuity with the figures previous to that year.
Source: TMG "Census of Commerce"

3 Tokyo Wholesale Trade Employees Comprise Over 20% of the National Total

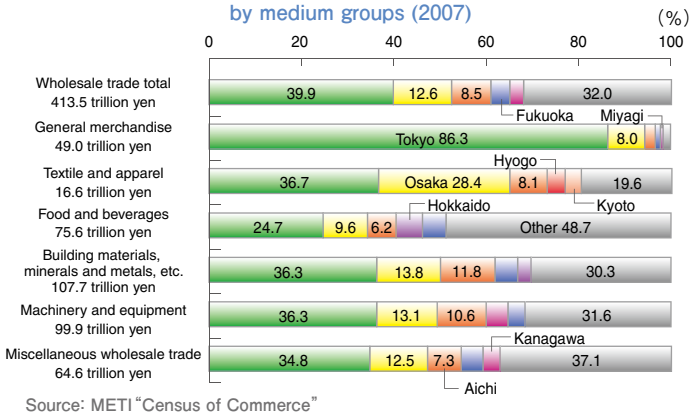
Prefectural breakdown of number of establishments and employees (2007)



Source: METI "Census of Commerce"

4 Tokyo Dominates General Merchandise Wholesaler Annual Sales of Goods

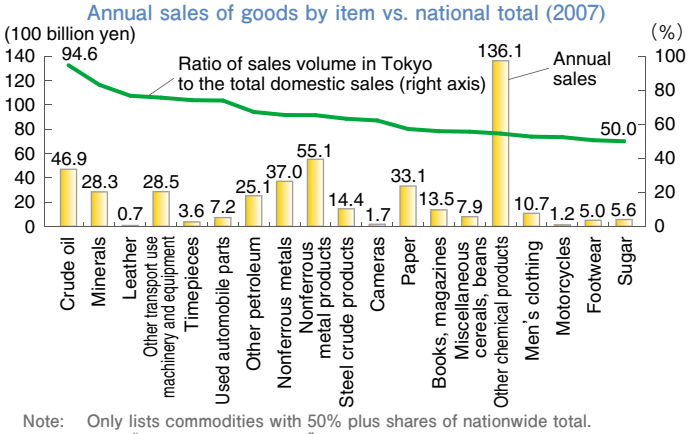
Prefectural breakdown of annual sales of goods by medium groups (2007)



Source: METI "Census of Commerce"

5 Tokyo Handles Wide Range of Industrial Materials

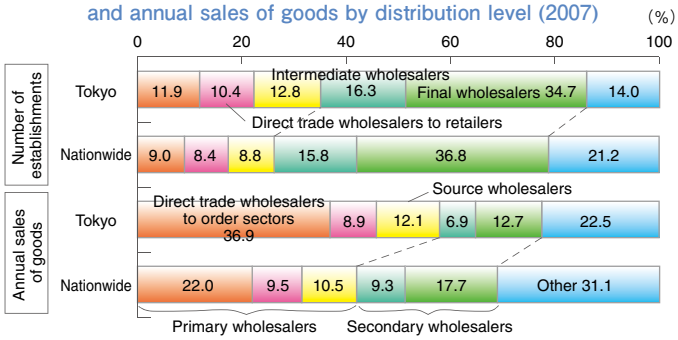
Annual sales of goods by item vs. national total (2007)



Note: Only lists commodities with 50% plus shares of nationwide total.
Source: METI "Census of Commerce"

6 Tokyo Positioned in Upstream Distribution Sector, Containing High Percentage of Primary Wholesalers

Breakdown of number of corporate business establishments and annual sales of goods by distribution level (2007)



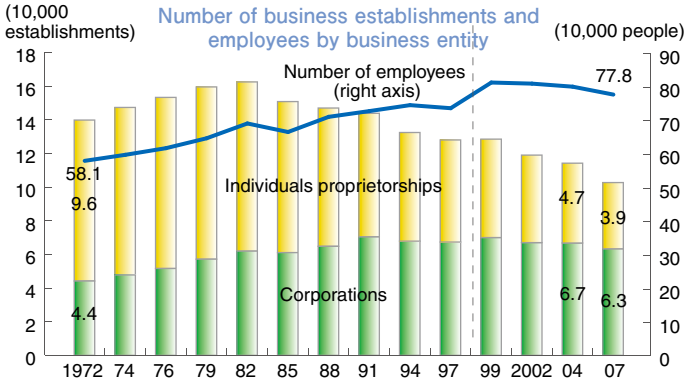
Note: Corporate establishments (excluding businesses based solely on agent commissions and generating no annual sales of goods).
Source: METI "Census of Commerce"

While the number of wholesale trade establishments and employees in Tokyo are both in decline, the annual sales of goods generated in Tokyo have charted small increases in recent years. Some 70% of Tokyo's annual sales of goods is generated in the three central wards of Chiyoda, Chuo and Minato, reflecting a heavy concentration of such business activity at the heart of the metropolis. Although the number of establishments in Tokyo represents 14% of the national total, the number of employees is over 20% of the national figure and the annual sales of goods holds around a 40% share. A particular standout is the annual sales for general merchandise, which is 86% of the national total. The majority of wholesale commodities for which the annual sales in Tokyo represents 50% or more of the national total are industrial materials – a clear indication of the brisk handling of such industrial materials in Tokyo. With Tokyo positioned at the upstream of the distribution flow, and the presence in Tokyo of a large number of companies developing their business nationwide also a key factor, the share of primary wholesalers in the capital is notably high.

Advances in Moves toward Incorporation and Larger Size in Retail Trade

1 Independently Owned Businesses Decline, Number of Employees Remains Stable

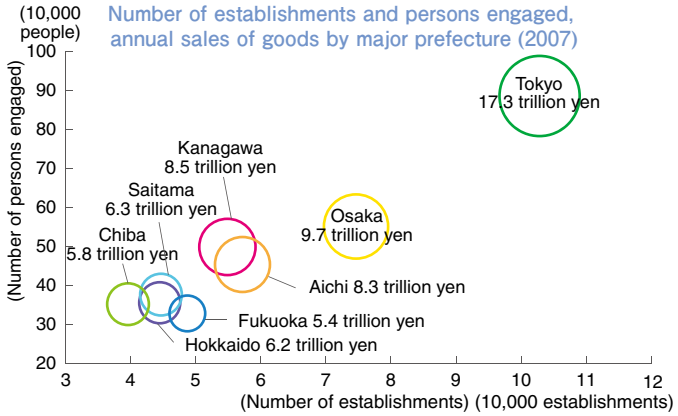
Number of business establishments and employees by business entity



Note: With an expanded number of establishments covered from 1999, there is no continuity with the figures previous to that year.
Source: METI "Census of Commerce"

2 Tokyo Boasts Japan's Largest Retail Market

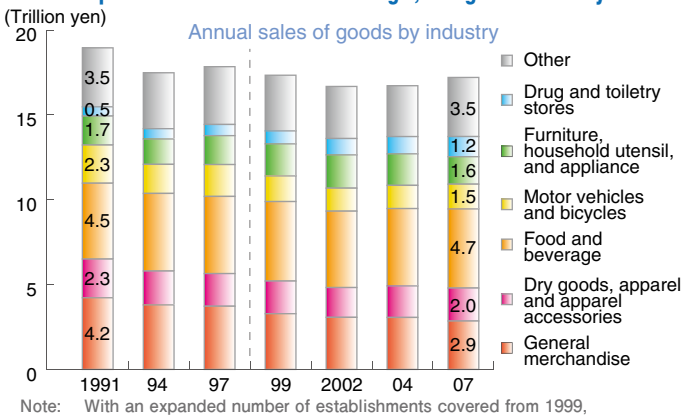
Number of establishments and persons engaged, annual sales of goods by major prefecture (2007)



Note: Circle sizes indicate annual sales of goods
Source: METI "Census of Commerce"

3 Contraction Trend in Retail Trade General Merchandise, Expansion in Food and Beverage, Drug and Toiletry Stores

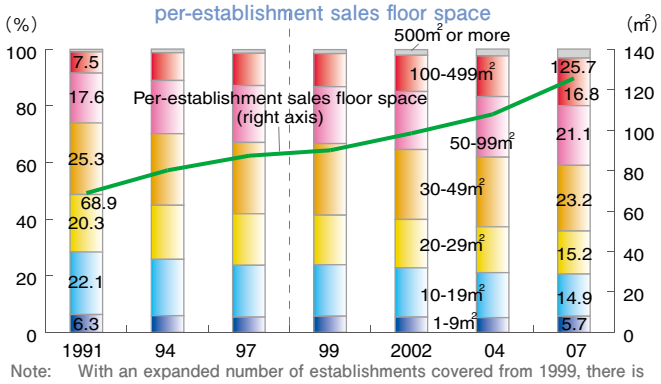
Annual sales of goods by industry



Note: With an expanded number of establishments covered from 1999, there is no continuity with the figures previous to that year.
Source: TMG "Census of Commerce"

4 Moves toward Greater Size in Sales Floor Space

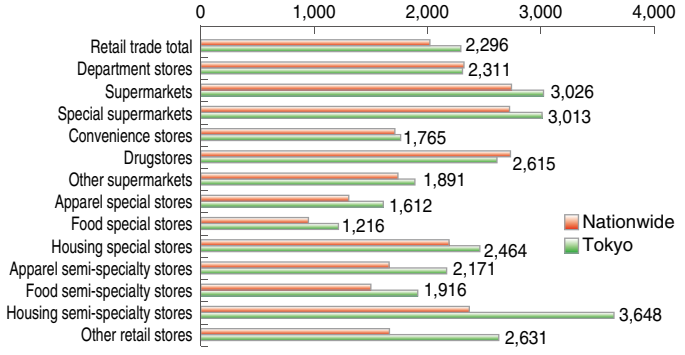
Breakdown of number of establishments by sales floor space, per-establishment sales floor space



Note: With an expanded number of establishments covered from 1999, there is no continuity with the figures previous to that year. Computations exclude establishments without floor area or for which the area is unclear.
Source: TMG "Census of Commerce"

5 Annual Sales of Goods Per Persons Engaged Especially High for Home Merchandise-focused Stores in Tokyo

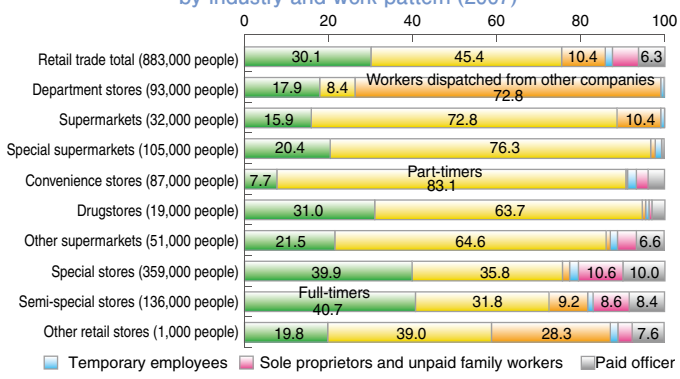
Annual sales of goods per person engaged by sales form classification (2007)



Note: Of persons engaged, part-timers converted by 8-hour units.
Source: METI "Census of Commerce"

6 Department Stores Hire Large Numbers of Workers Dispatched from Other Companies, Supermarket and Convenience Store Mainstream Is Part-timers

Breakdown of number of persons engaged by industry and work pattern (2007)



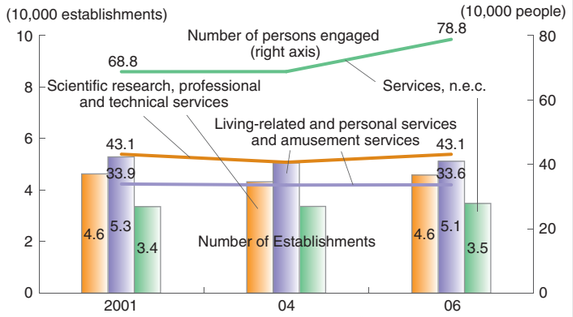
Source: METI "Census of Commerce"

The number of retail trade establishments is decline, with the decrease especially acute among independently owned businesses. With a massive consumer market in the background, the numbers of establishments, numbers of employees and the annual sales of goods in Tokyo have all reached scales large in comparison to the same categories in other prefectures. Tokyo's annual sales of goods is charting minor increases, with retailers in the food and beverage, drug and toiletry stores and other fields posting particularly strong growth. In contrast, department stores, supermarkets and other general merchandise retailers are experiencing decreases in their sales value. Per-establishment sales floor space is expanding, while a trend continues for stores themselves to grow larger in size. Annual sales of goods per person engaged have reached a high level (particularly among housing semi-specialty stores). Examining the patterns of employment for workers, meanwhile, the majority of workers fall into categories other than full-timers. And the main focus shifts to part-timers.

Services Targeting Establishments Is Concentrated in Tokyo

1 Number of Persons Engaged Increasing despite Number of Establishments Remaining Unchanged

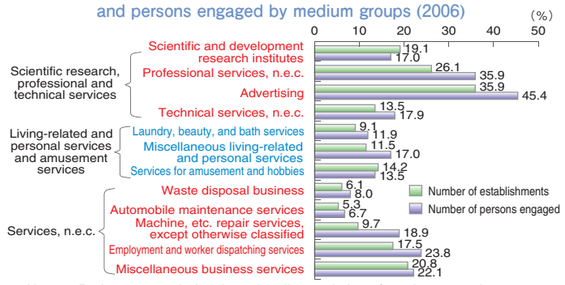
Number of establishments and persons engaged by major groups



Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census"

2 High Amount of Services Targeting Establishments in Tokyo versus National Totals

National comparison of number of establishments and persons engaged by medium groups (2006)

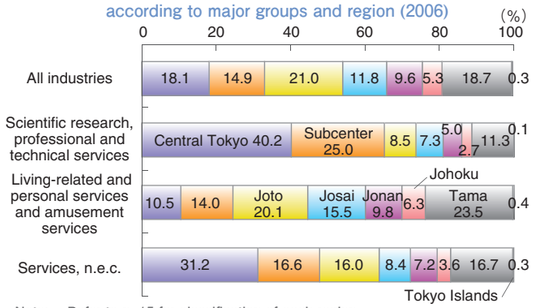


Note: Red represents industries primarily consisting of services targeting establishments; blue represents industries primarily consisting of businesses targeting individuals

Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census"

3 Scientific Research, Professional and Technical Services Increasingly Concentrated in Center and Subcenter of Tokyo

Breakdown of number of establishments according to major groups and region (2006)

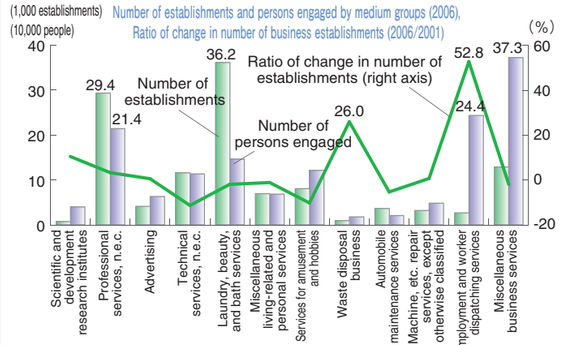


Note: Refer to p. 15 for classification of each region

Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census"

4 Number of Establishments Conducing Employment and Worker Dispatching Services Increased Significantly

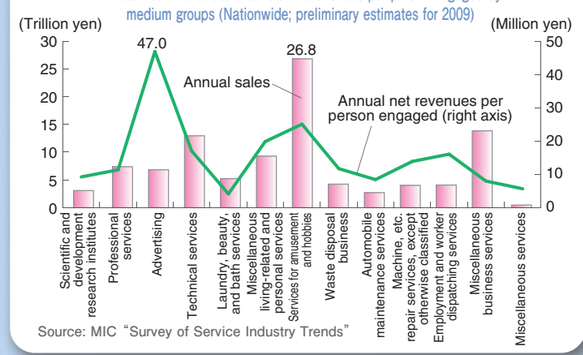
Number of establishments and persons engaged by medium groups (2006), Ratio of change in number of business establishments (2006/2001)



Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census"

5 Services for Amusement and Hobbies Demonstrate Exceptionally High Net Revenues; Advertising Exhibit High Net Revenues per Person Engaged

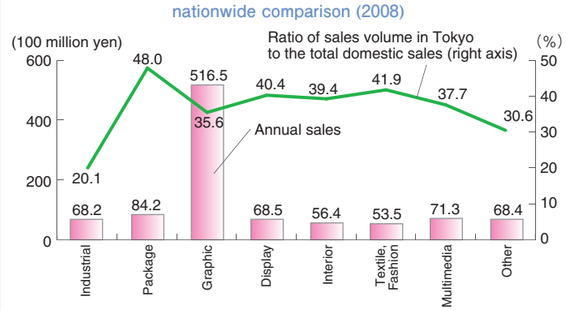
Annual net revenues and annual net revenues per person engaged by medium groups (Nationwide; preliminary estimates for 2009)



Source: MIC "Survey of Service Industry Trends"

6 Concentration of Design Industries That Create High Value-added

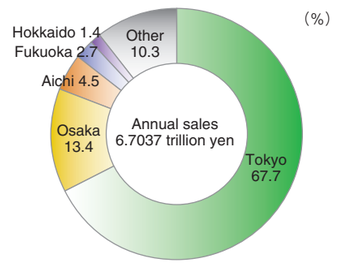
Annual net revenues by type of design services; nationwide comparison (2008)



Source: METI "Current Survey of Selected Service Industries"

7 Tokyo Represents 2/3 of Net Revenues Generated by Advertising Agency Services Nationwide

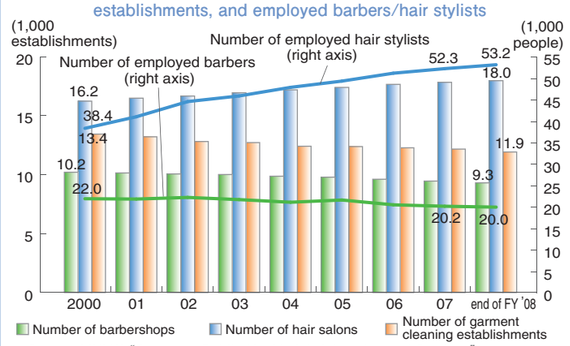
Breakdown of annual net revenues of ad agencies by prefecture (2008)



Source: METI "Survey on Selected Service Industries"

8 Decrease in Barbers; Increase in Hair Stylists

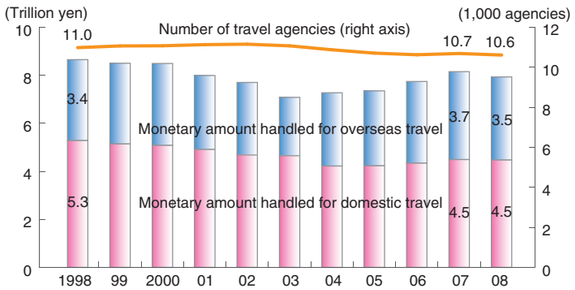
Number of barbershops/hair salons, garment cleaning establishments, and employed barbers/hair stylists



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

9 Overseas Travel Accounts for Over 40% of Monetary Amounts Handled by Travel Agencies

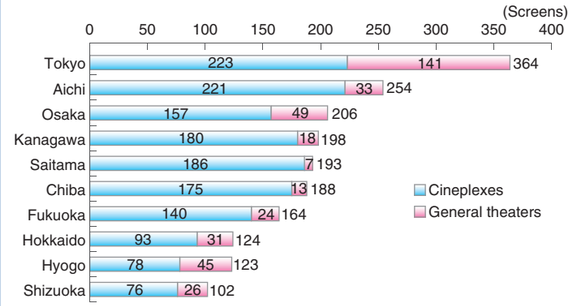
Number of travel agencies and monetary amounts handled by travel agencies by category (Nationwide)



Source: Japan Travel Bureau Foundation "Annual Survey of Tourism Trends", Japan Association of Travel Agents materials

10 Number of Movie Screens Found in Tokyo, Which Contains the Highest Number of General Theaters

Number of movie screens by prefecture (2009)

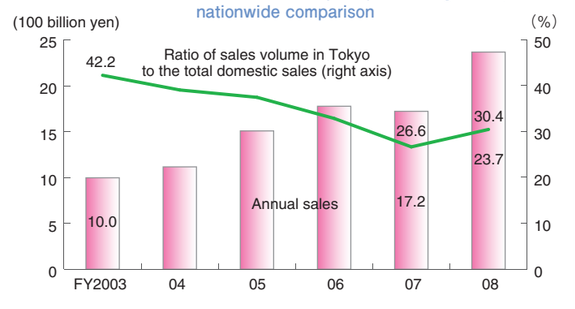


Note: As of December 31. Data provided for top 10 ranking prefectures.

Source: Motion Picture Producers Association of Japan, Inc materials

11 Significant Increase in Net Revenues Posted by Temporary Labour Agencies

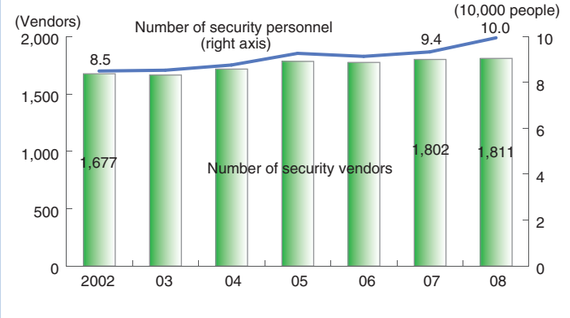
Net revenues associated with temporary labour agencies; nationwide comparison



Source: Tokyo Labour Bureau, the Japan Staffing Services Association materials

12 Ongoing Increase in Number of Security Personnel

Number of security vendors; number of security personnel



Source: Metropolitan Police Department "Metropolitan Police Department Statistics"

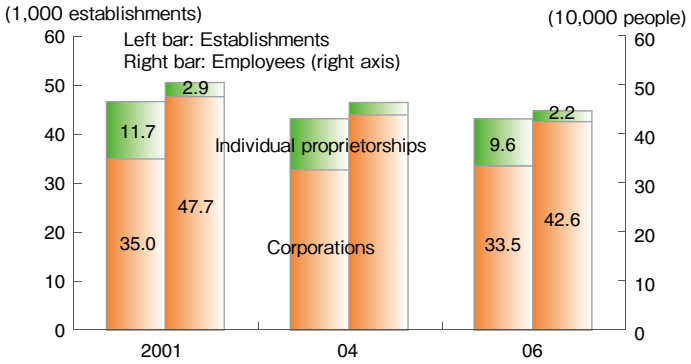
Service industries can be broadly divided into three industries. The number of establishments in each of these three major groups has remained stagnant in recent years. Out of these groups, scientific research, professional and technical services, which includes professional services, n.e.c. industry such as law firms as well as advertising industries, exhibited a strong presence in Tokyo relative to the rest of Japan, with said industries concentrated in the center and subcenter of Tokyo in particular. Looking at the number of establishments and engaged persons by medium groups, establishments in the industry of laundry, beauty and bath services increased the most, where engaged persons in miscellaneous business services, which include the likes of building maintenance service and guard services, increased the most. Additionally, employment and worker dispatching service industry grew significantly in number during the five-year period up to 2006. In terms of net revenues, services for amusement and hobbies such as movie theaters and Pachinko parlors exhibited overwhelmingly high revenues. Conversely, advertising industry demonstrated the highest net revenues per business employee.

Design, advertising and other services that magnify the value-added of products concentrate in Tokyo. Simultaneously, changes in lifestyles are bringing with them a shift in the makeup of service industries rooted in everyday life. Although laundry, beauty and bath service industries are showing a drop in the number of barbers, the number of hair stylists is increasing. In travel industries, the monetary amount handled for domestic travel is trending downwards relative to the same figure ten years ago. A look at movie theaters reveals that Tokyo contains more screens than any other prefecture in the nation, with this interestingly standing true not only for cineplexes, but also for general theaters. Despite net revenues posted by worker dispatching services declining in FY2007, this figure shifted upwards once again. Furthermore, in security industries, the rise in awareness regarding community safety led to an increase in the number of both related vendors and security personnel.

Severe Business Environment Surrounding the Construction Field

1 Numbers of Establishments and Employees in Decline

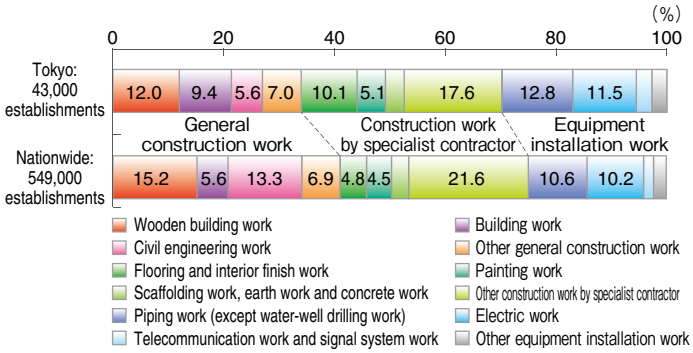
Number of establishments and employees by type of legal organization



Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census"

2 Tokyo's Share of Equipment Installation Work High Compared to Nationwide

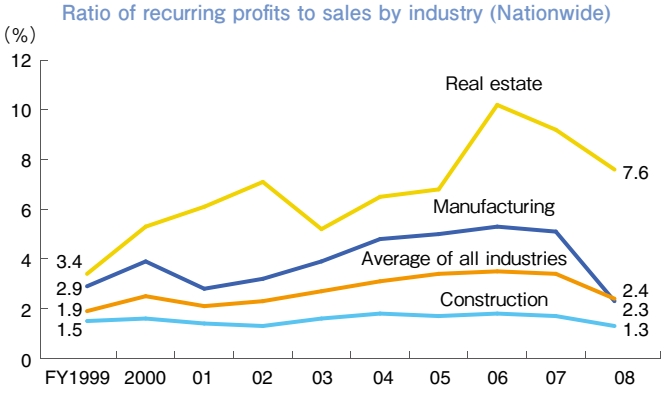
Breakdown of number of establishments by minor groups (2006)



Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census"

3 Construction Industry Low in Profitability

Ratio of recurring profits to sales by industry (Nationwide)

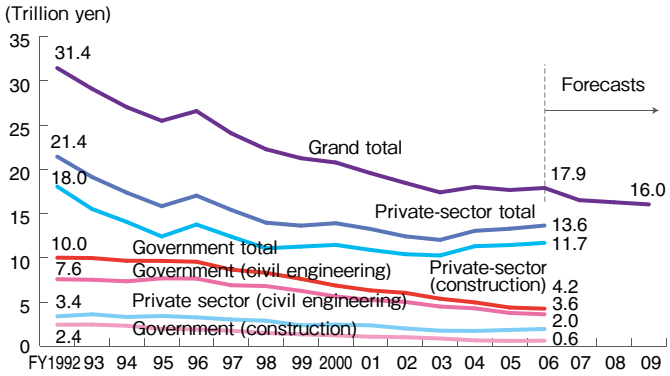


Note: Financial and insurance industry, as well as 5 postal services companies, not included in "All industries"

Source: MOF "Financial Statements Statistics of Corporations by Industry"

4 Construction Investment Continues to Slump

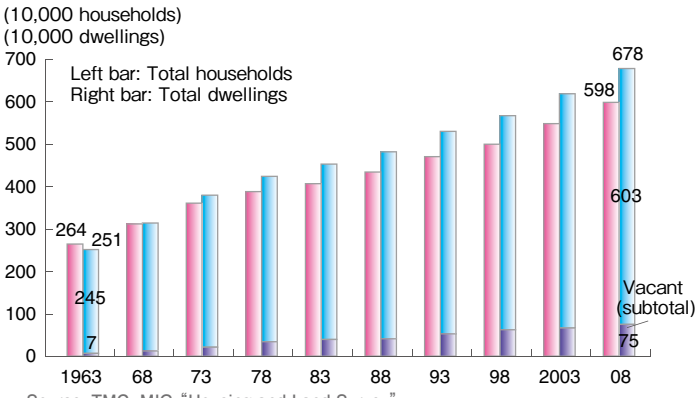
Construction investment (nominal values in Kanto region)



Source: MLIT "Estimate of Construction Investment"

5 Number of Dwellings Rises above Number of Households

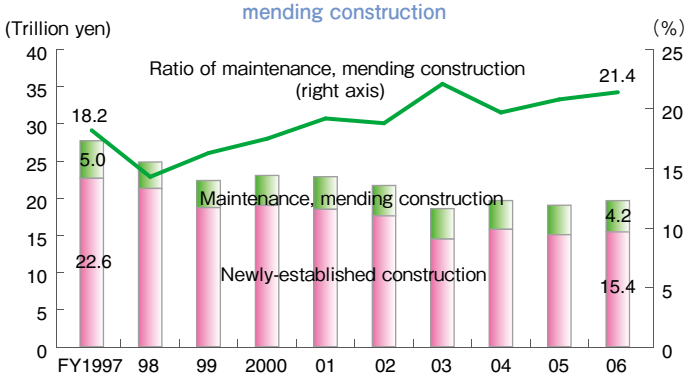
Total number of households and dwellings



Source: TMG, MIC "Housing and Land Survey"

6 Increase Trend for Ratio of Maintenance, Mending Construction

Value of original contracts and ratio of maintenance, mending construction



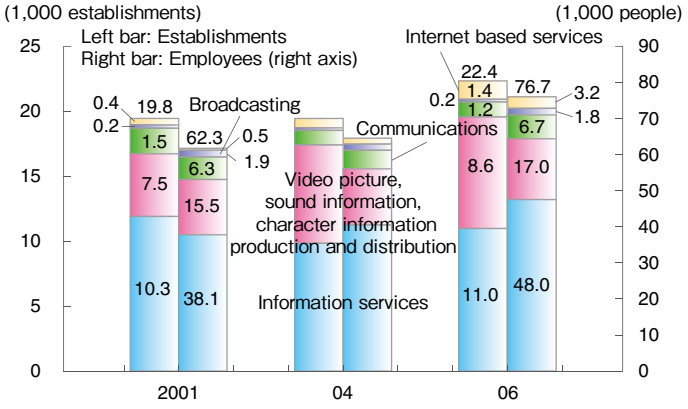
Source: TMG "Tokyo Statistical Yearbook"

Both the numbers of establishments and employees in construction continue to decline. Compared to nationwide levels, the percentage of general construction work including wooden building work is low, while the share of equipment installation work including piping work runs high. The business environment remains severe, with construction industry profitability lower than the all-industry average, construction investment value down and continuing to lag at a low level and other flat conditions prevailing. The number of dwellings in Tokyo has increased above the number of households, making it difficult to foresee any major expansion in demand in the immediate future. While the value of newly-established construction completed by original contractors is in steady decline, maintenance, mending construction are holding at a set value, with the share of that business in an increase trend.

Tokyo Is the Engine Driving Japan's Information and Communications Industry

1 Expanding Number of Establishments and Employees

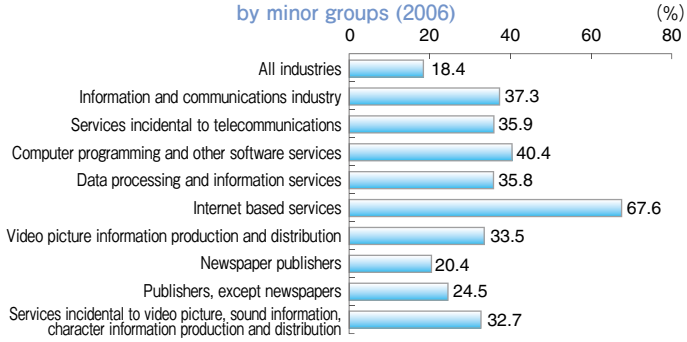
Number of establishments, number of employees by medium groups



Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census"

2 Tokyo Information and Communications Industry Characterized by High Ratio of New Business Launches

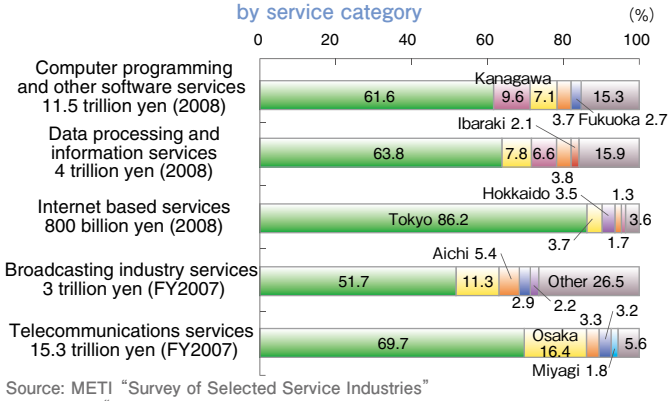
Share of Newly opened business establishments by minor groups (2006)



Note: With former industrial classification, listed for 300 or more establishments.
Share of newly opened business establishments = Number of new establishments from 2004 / Total number of establishments at time of 2006 survey.
Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census"

3 Tokyo Sales Volume Stands Out Nationwide

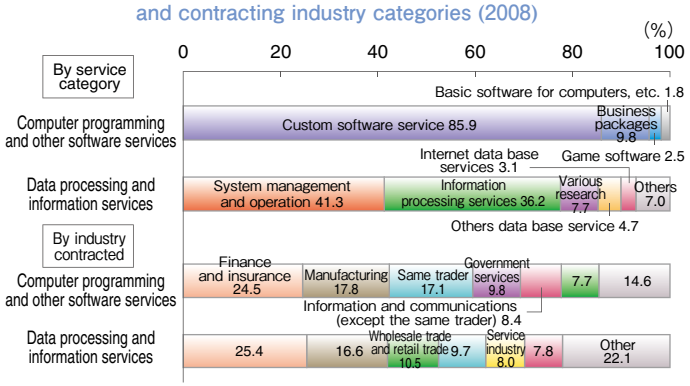
Prefectural breakdown of annual sales shares by service category



Source: METI "Survey of Selected Service Industries"
MIC " Basic Survey on Telecommunications and Information Broadcasting Industries"

4 Top Contract Clients for Computer Programming and Other Software Services and Data Processing and Information Services are Financial and Insurance Industry

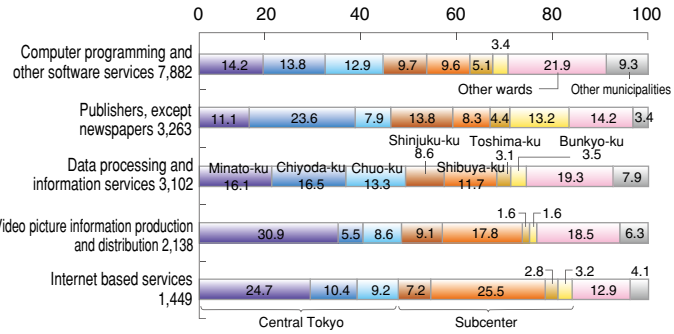
Annual sales breakdown by service business sector and contracting industry categories (2008)



Source: METI "Survey of Selected Service Industries"

5 Tokyo's Three Central Wards Contain over 40% of Establishments

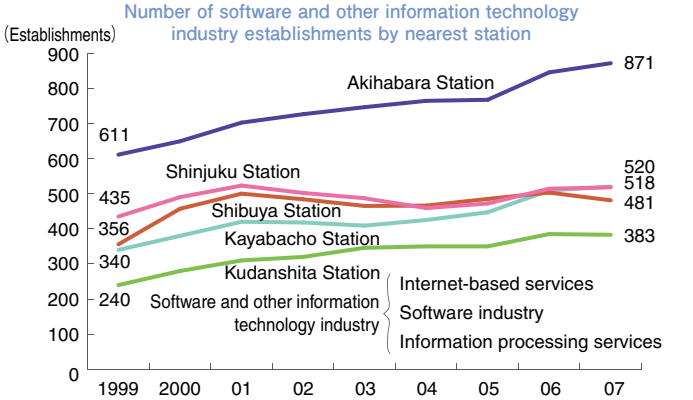
Ward/Municipality-based breakdown of establishments by minor groups selected (2006)



Note: Former industrial classification including establishments owned by national and local governments; top 5 industries by number of establishments.
Source: TMG "Establishment and Enterprise Census"

6 Software and Other Information Technology Industry Concentrated in Akihabara District

Number of software and other information technology industry establishments by nearest station



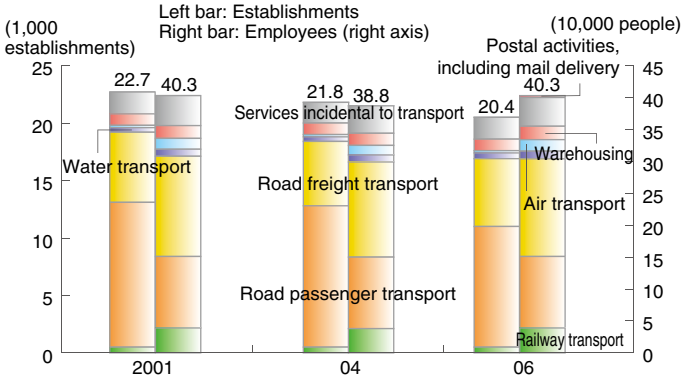
Note: Top 5 ranked stations, within 1km radius of stations, as of September each year.
Source: MLIT "Fact-Finding Survey on Software and Other Information Technology Industry"

In the information and communications industry, both the number of business establishments and the number of employees are increasing. There is a vigorous trend to launch new businesses in this field, with the ratio of new establishments in most of the sectors far surpassing the level for all industries. The ratio of sales also comprises a large share of the nationwide totals – over 60% for software services and similar fields, and more than 80% for Internet based services. Contracting client businesses span a wide range, headed up by financial and insurance companies that are primarily headquartered in Tokyo (a factor contributing to improved productivity for industries in general). There is a high ratio of establishments located in the 23 wards of Tokyo, particularly in Tokyo's three central wards. Including the four wards of urban subcenter districts in this group, some 70 to 80% of the businesses are concentrated in seven wards. Among the various businesses, the software and other information technology industry are characterized by particularly high concentrations in the Akihabara, Shinjuku and Shibuya districts of Tokyo.

Railroads Strongly Support Tokyo's Transport Industry – the Focus on Passenger Transit

1 Number of Establishments Is Falling

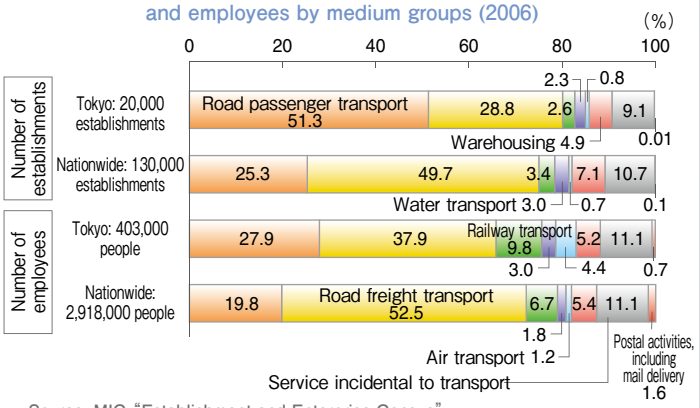
Number of establishments and employees by medium groups



Note: Figures for 2001 exclude postal activities, including mail delivery
Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census"

2 Road Passenger Transport Comprises over 50% of Establishments

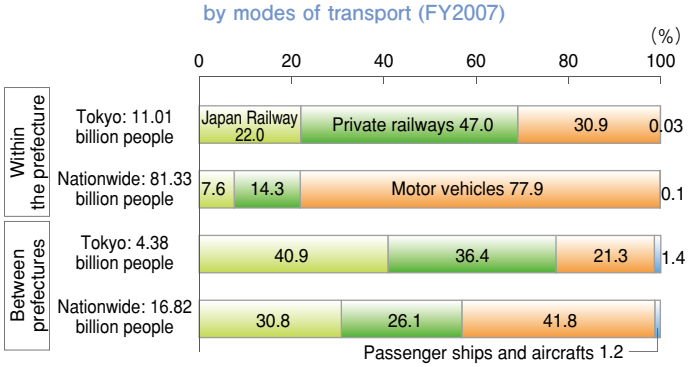
Breakdown of numbers of establishments and employees by medium groups (2006)



Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census"

3 Heavy Use of Railroads as Means of Transport

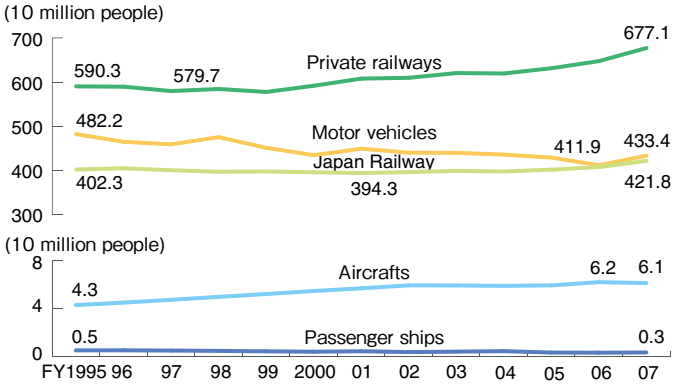
Breakdown of passenger transit volume by modes of transport (FY2007)



Source: MLIT "Survey on Regional Cargo and Passenger Flow"

4 Railroad and Aviation Passenger Transport Showing Increase Trend

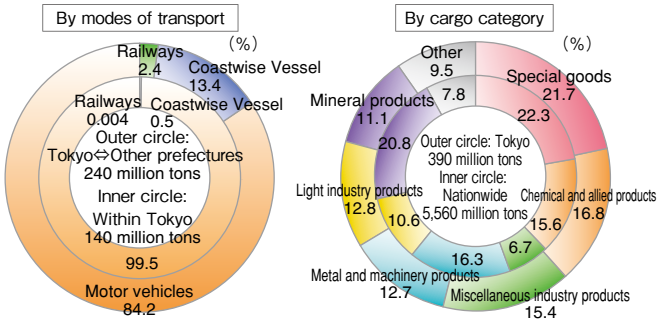
Number of passenger transport by mean of transportation



Source: MLIT "Survey on Regional Cargo and Passenger Flow"

5 Motor Vehicles Account for Majority of Freight Transport

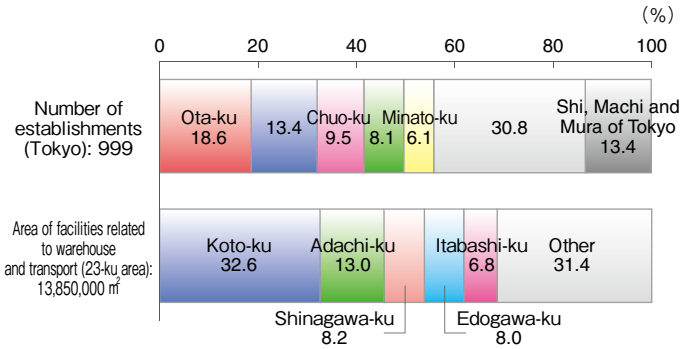
Breakdown of freight transport volume by modes of transport and cargo category (FY2007)



Note: Special goods refer to various goods such as mail, as well as scrap metal, animal and plant feed and fertilizer, waste, packaging, containers used for transport, etc.
Source: MLIT "Survey on Regional Cargo and Passenger Flow"

6 Warehousing Concentrated in Waterfront Areas

Breakdown of number of warehousing establishments and area of facilities related to warehouse and transport by district (2006)



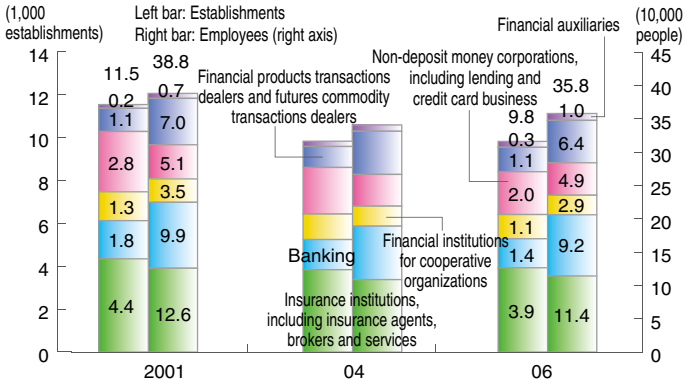
Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census", TMG "Land Use Survey"

Although the number of transport and postal activities establishments are in decline, the number of employees in these sectors is holding steady. Viewing the number of establishments by medium groups, while in Tokyo about half of the establishments are in the road passenger transport sector, nationwide about half belong to the road freight transport sector. Of passenger transit within Tokyo, railroads hold a 70% share, while playing a key role even in short-distance transit compared to the conditions nationwide. Passenger transit, in fact, is increasing on the strength of railroads. With freight transport, in contrast, motor vehicle account for the majority of the volume. Viewing freight volume by cargo category, in Tokyo, the share of daily necessities and other miscellaneous industry products is high, while the level of mineral products runs low. The majority of warehousing establishments and facilities related to warehouse and transport are concentrated in Tokyo's waterfront areas.

Sense of Slowdown for Finance and Insurance Sectors

1 Number of Establishments in Decline

Numbers of establishments and employees by medium groups



Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census"

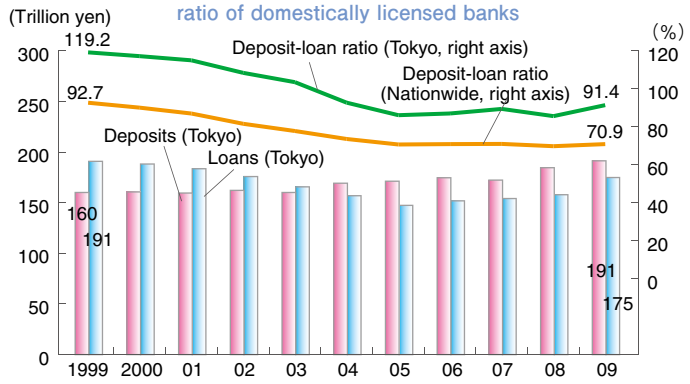
2 High Concentration of Financial Functions in Tokyo

Nationwide share of number of establishments and employees by medium groups (2006)

Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census"

3 Tokyo Deposit-loan Ratio High by Nationwide Level

Deposits/loans outstanding, deposit-loan ratio of domestically licensed banks

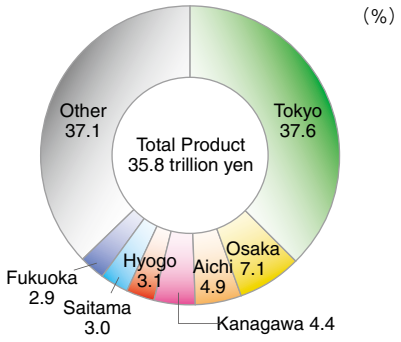


Note: Deposits include negotiable certificates of deposit. Figures are from March of each year. Deposit-loan ratio is the ratio of loans to deposits.

Source: BOJ materials

4 Tokyo Generates One-third of Nationwide Finance and Insurance Product

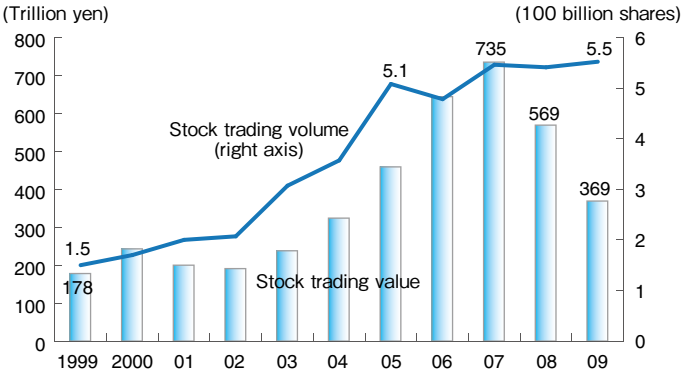
Prefectural breakdown of finance and insurance industry Product (FY2007)



Source: CAO "Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts"

5 Decrease in Stock Trading Value

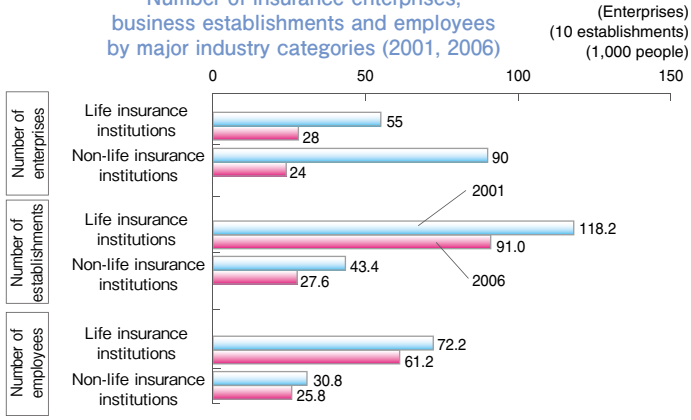
Stock trading volume and value (TSE 1st section)



Source: Tokyo Stock Exchange materials

6 Restructuring Advancing in Insurance Industry

Number of insurance enterprises, business establishments and employees by major industry categories (2001, 2006)



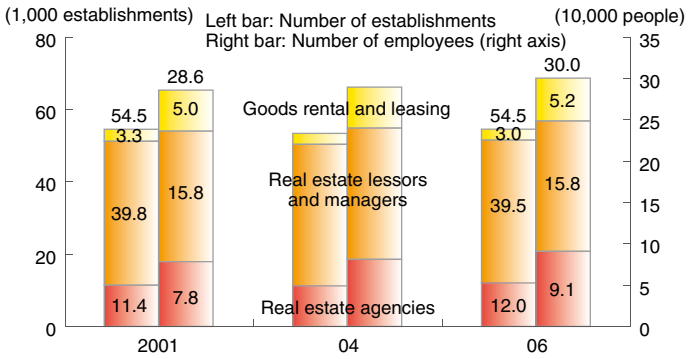
Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census"

Although the number of establishments in the finance and insurance industry in Tokyo continues to decline, the volume of employees has increased slightly from 2004. Because of the large number of head offices and other large-scale establishments in Tokyo, the number of establishments is about 10% of the national total. For the number of employees, however, about 25% are in Tokyo. Under financial products transaction dealers and futures commodity teas action dealers, Tokyo exceeds some one-third of the nation's establishments and over half of the employees. There is abundant demand for capital in Tokyo, with the deposit-loan ratio far above the nationwide total and product holding a one-third share nationally. With financial markets slumping, the stock trading value on the Tokyo Stock Exchange is in decline. Insurance industry sales are also experiencing sluggish growth, pulled down by the declining birthrate, aging population and economic slump, with corporate restructuring being advanced in this sector.

Real Estate and Goods Rental and Leasing Support Corporate Activity and Lifestyle Convenience

1 The Growing Real Estate Agencies

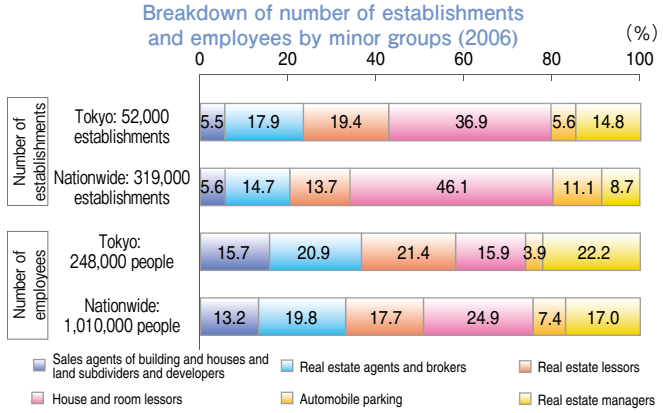
Number of establishments, number of employees



Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census"

2 Shares of Real Estate Lessors and Real Estate Managers in Tokyo High Compared to Nationwide Levels

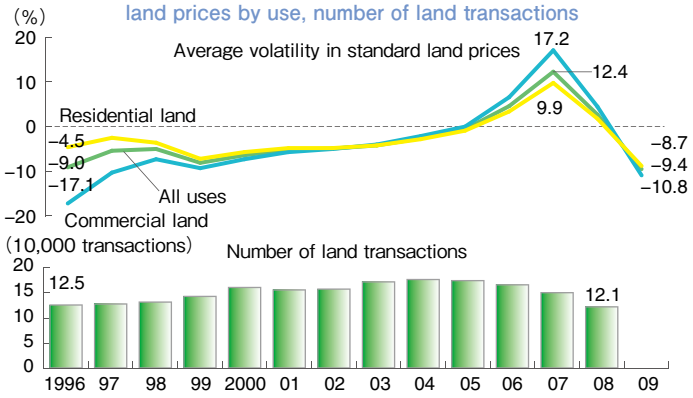
Breakdown of number of establishments and employees by minor groups (2006)



Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census"

3 Downward Turn in Land Prices

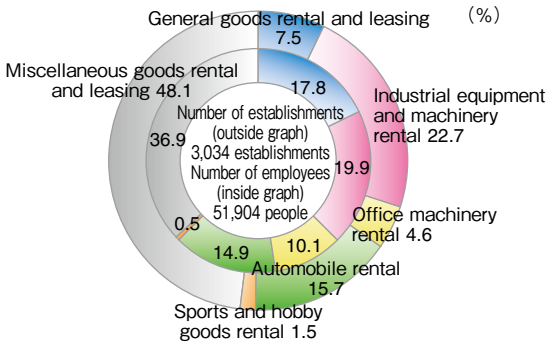
Year-on-year average volatility in standard land prices by use, number of land transactions



Note: Only average volatility in standard land prices is shown in 2009
Source: TMG "Land in Tokyo" "Tokyo Standard Land Prices"

4 Tokyo Goods Rental and Leasing Services Wide Ranging in Response to Demand

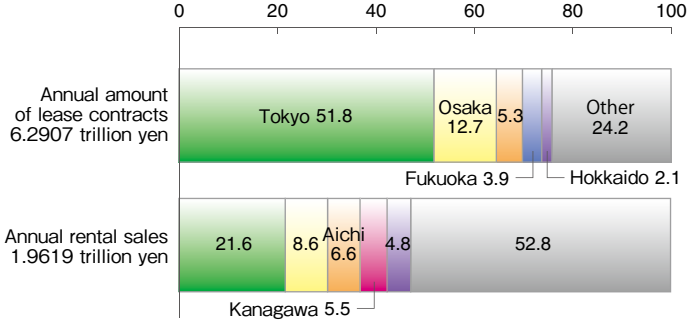
Breakdown of number of goods rental and leasing business establishments and employees by minor groups (2006)



Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census"

5 Tokyo Goods Rental and Leasing Industry Holds Large Market Share

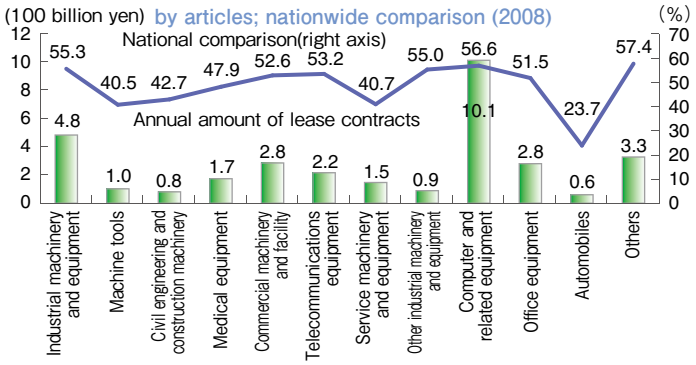
Prefectural breakdown of annual amount of lease contracts and annual rental sales value (2008)



Note: Totals for general goods rental and leasing, industrial equipment and machinery rental and office machinery rental industries.
Source: METI "Survey of Selected Service Industries"

6 Lease Contracts Focused on Computer and Related Equipment

Annual amount of lease contracts by articles; nationwide comparison (2008)



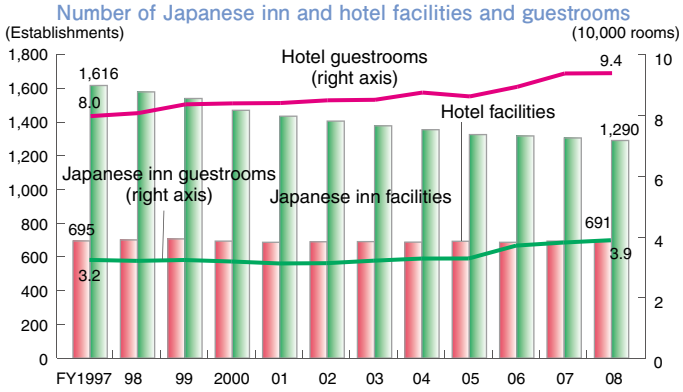
Note: Totals for general goods rental and leasing, industrial equipment and machinery rental and office machinery rental industries.
Source: METI "Survey of Selected Service Industries"

Both the numbers of establishments and employees in real estate and goods rental and leasing industry are increasing in real estate agencies sector. Because there is a high concentration of office buildings, apartment complexes and other properties in Tokyo, the share of the real estate lessors and the real estate managers in Tokyo is high compared to the nationwide level. The standard land price increased from 2006 in terms of the year-on-year average volatility, but has now turned downward. For the Goods rental and leasing industry, the rental video sector and miscellaneous goods rental and leasing in Tokyo account for about half of the establishments and one-third of the employees. Tokyo's nationwide share of this sector is also large, and with regard to leases in particular accounts for more than 50% of annual amount of lease contracts. By leased articles, the annual amount of lease contracts for computer and related equipment runs high in Tokyo.

Hotels Hold a Majority in Accommodations, Eating and Drinking Services Showing Declining Trend

1 Number of Japanese Inn Facilities in Decline, Hotel Guestrooms Increasing

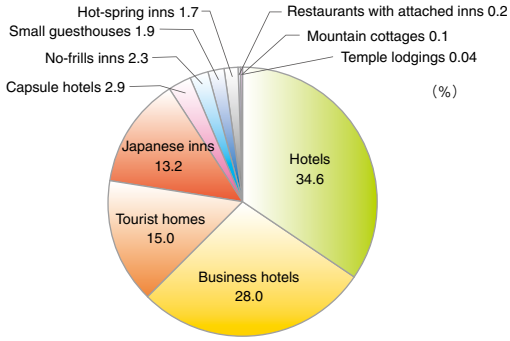
Number of Japanese inn and hotel facilities and guestrooms



Note: Figures show as of the end of each fiscal year.
Source: MHLW "Report on Public Health Administration and Services"

2 Hotels Account for Over 60% of Tokyo Lodging Facilities

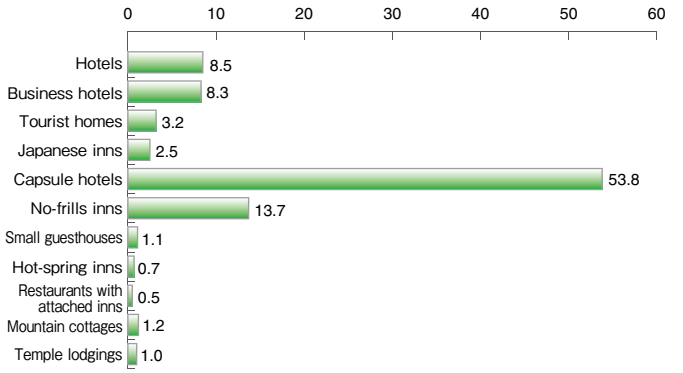
Breakdown of number of items by NTT phone directory data categories (2008)



Note: As of April 1, 2008. Figures are computed on listed items in the phone book.
Source: Japan Consultant Center for Living-related Business materials.

3 Majority of Nation's Capsule Hotels Located in Tokyo

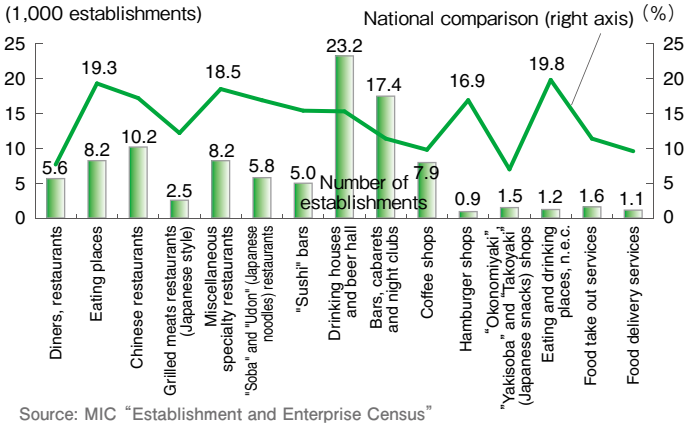
Nationwide breakdown of number of items by NTT phone director data categories (2008)



Note: As of April 1, 2008. Figures are computed on listed items in the phone book.
Source: Japan Consultant Center for Living-related Business materials.

4 Large Number of Entertainment-Dining Establishments, High National Share of Japanese Restaurants

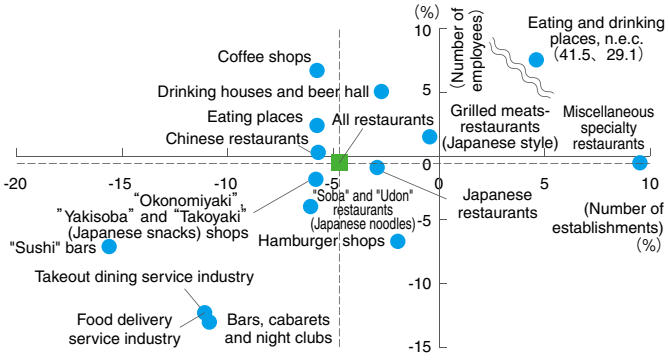
Nationwide share of establishments by minor groups (2006)



Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census"

5 Restaurants Declining in Large Number of Business Categories

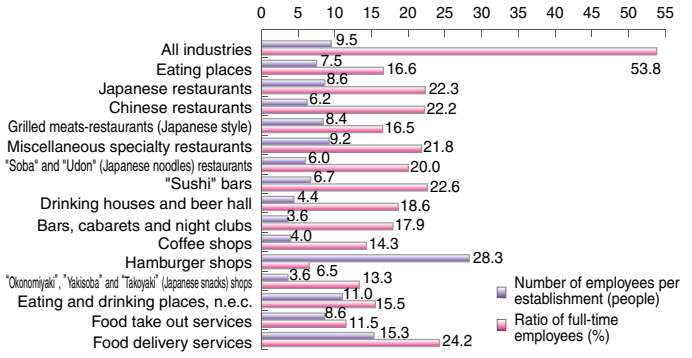
Fluctuation rates in numbers of establishments and employees by minor groups (2006/2001)



Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census"

6 Food-Service Industry Characterized by Small Ratio of Full-time Employees

Number of employees per-establishment, ratio of full-time employees by minor groups (Nationwide, 2006)



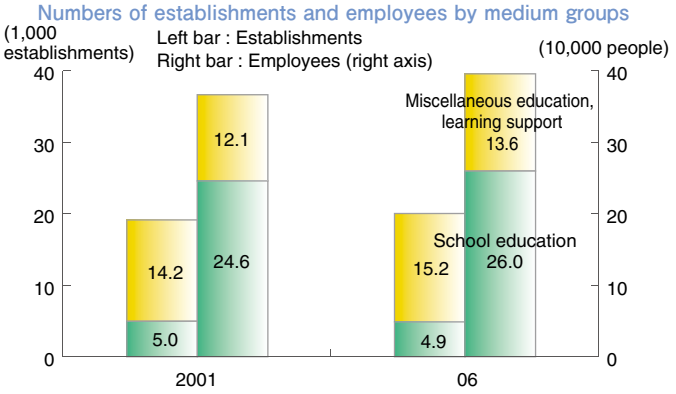
Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census"

Accommodation facilities in Tokyo, for Japanese inns, while the number of guestrooms is increasing slightly, the number of actual facilities is in decline. For hotels, although the number of establishments has leveled off, the volume of guestrooms is growing. In Tokyo, 60% of Accommodation facilities are hotels or business hotels, with the rate of both Japanese inns and tourist homes accounting for no more than a little over 10% of the total. For capsule hotels, although the actual number of facilities is low, the majority of these facilities nationwide are located in Tokyo. Restaurants in Tokyo are characterized by large numbers of drinking houses and beer hall and other entertainment-dining establishments, while compared to the nationwide level Tokyo also contains a high ratio of Japanese restaurants and other specialized restaurants. For the food service industry in general, both the numbers of establishments and employees are in decline, while the majority of people working in the dining industry are hired in categories other than full-time employees or staffers.

Changes in Education, Learning Support Caused by the Trend toward Fewer Children

1 Increases in Numbers of Establishments and Employees of Miscellaneous Education, Learning Support

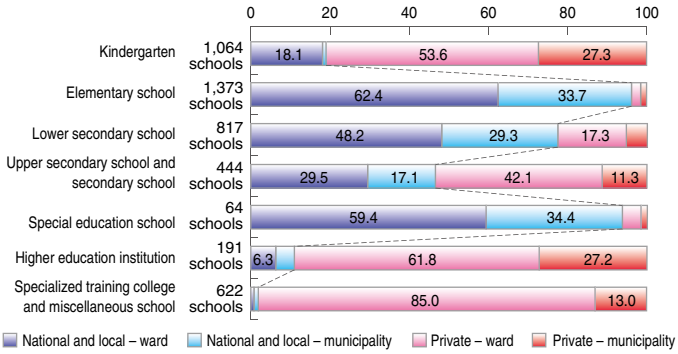
Numbers of establishments and employees by medium groups



Note: Includes establishments owned by national and local governments
Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census"

2 High Percentage of Private Kindergartens, Specialized Training Colleges and Miscellaneous Schools

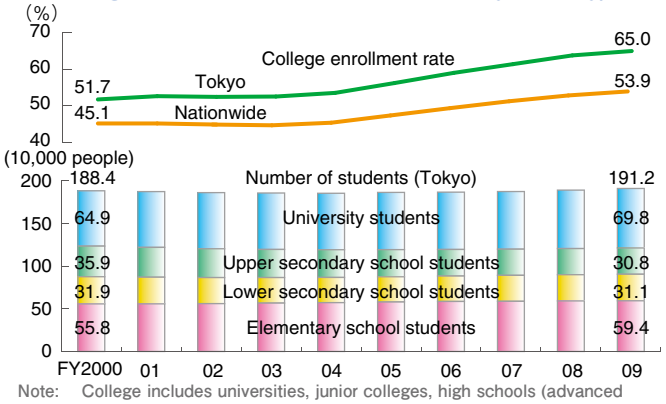
Breakdown of number of schools by school type, establisher and region (FY2009)



Note: Higher education institution includes universities, junior colleges, college of technology
Source: TMG "Basic Survey of Schools"

3 College Enrollment Rate Reaches New Record High

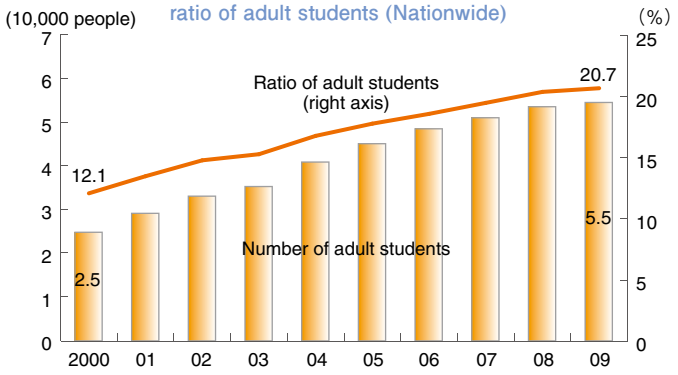
College enrollment rate, number of students by school type



Note: College includes universities, junior colleges, high schools (advanced courses), special education school (advanced courses)
Source: TMG, MEXT "Basic Survey of Schools"

4 Increasing Ratio of Adult Students Attending Graduate School

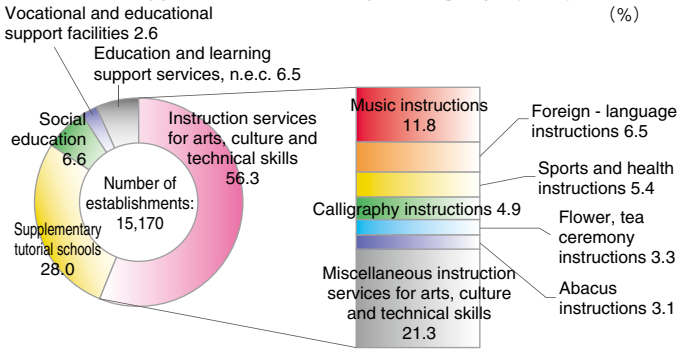
Number of graduate school adult students, ratio of adult students (Nationwide)



Source: MEXT "Basic Survey of Schools"

5 Instruction Services for Arts, Culture and Technical Skills Comprise Half of Miscellaneous Education, Learning Support

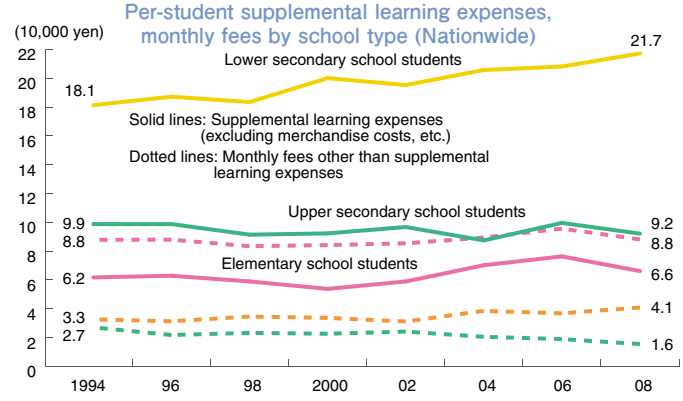
Numbers of miscellaneous education, learning support establishments by minor groups (2006)



Note: Includes establishments owned by national and local governments
Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census"

6 Lower Secondary School Student Supplemental Learning Expenses on the Rise

Per-student supplemental learning expenses, monthly fees by school type (Nationwide)



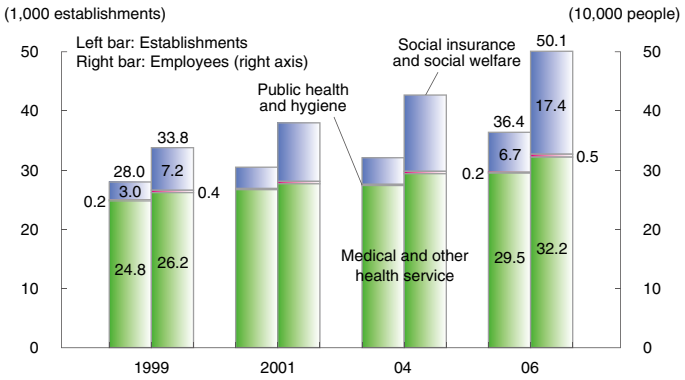
Note: Excludes private schools.
Source: MEXT "Survey of Children's Learning Expenses"

Both the numbers of establishments and employees in education, learning support are increasing. For the number of schools, the share of private institutions has become high for kindergartens, higher education institutions, specialized training colleges and miscellaneous schools. The college enrollment rate continues to increase, reaching a record high in 2009. With forecasts for a decline in the population of 18-year-olds, universities and graduate schools are making vigorous efforts to accept enrollment by working adults, the ratio of adult students attending graduate school is rising yearly. For learning outside of the sphere of school education, instruction services for arts, culture and technical skills comprise over half of the total, while supplementary tutorial schools account for more than one-fourth. Cram school fees and other supplemental learning expenses are showing an increase trend for lower secondary school students. For elementary school students, monthly fees other than supplemental learning expense comprise the more costly spending category.

Within the Shifting Social and Economic Environments, Medical, Health Care and Welfare Industries Are Growing

1 Increasing Numbers of Establishments and Employees

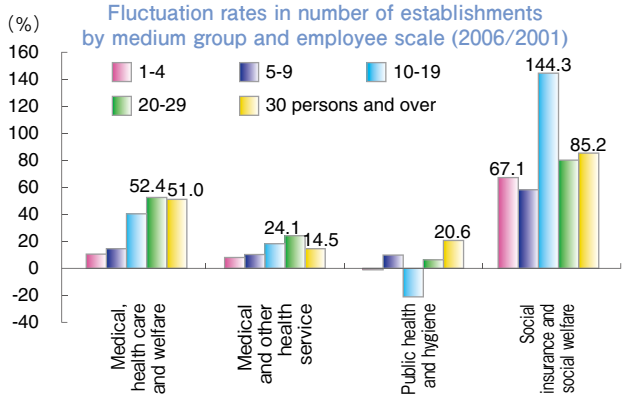
Number of establishments and employees by medium group



Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census"

2 Major Increases in Social Insurance and Social Welfare Service Establishments

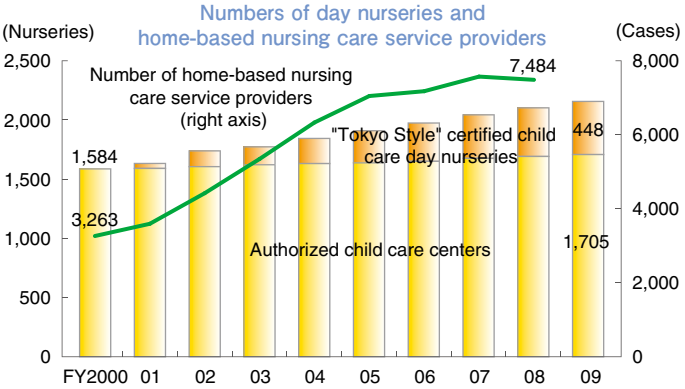
Fluctuation rates in number of establishments by medium group and employee scale (2006/2001)



Note: Excludes establishments hiring only dispatched/subcontracted employees.
Source: MIC "Establishment and Enterprise Census"

3 More Service Providers Entering Day Nurseries and Home-based Nursing Care

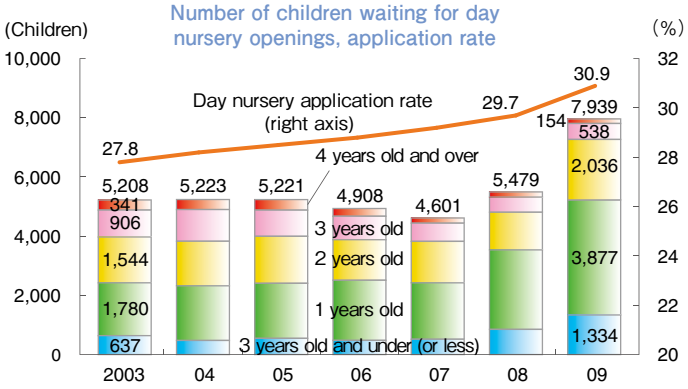
Numbers of day nurseries and home-based nursing care service providers



Note: Authorized and certified day nurseries as of April 1 each year. Home-based nursing care service providers as of March 1 each year.
Source: TMG "Statistical Yearbook on Welfare and Public Health", TMG materials.

4 Rapid Increase in Day Nursery Opening Waiting List

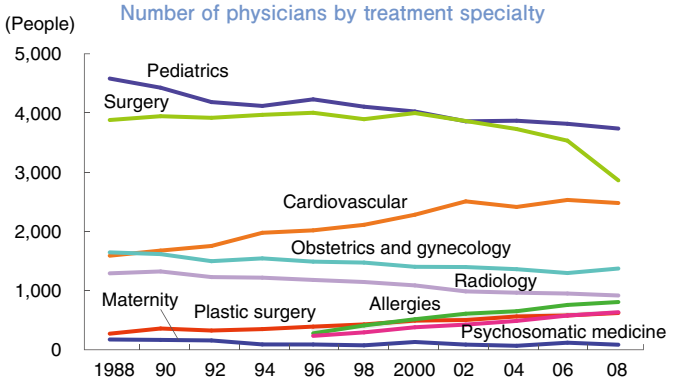
Number of children waiting for day nursery openings, application rate



Note: Day nursery application rate represents ratio of all preschool age children for whom applications are made to day nurseries.
Source: TMG materials.

5 Gaps in Fluctuations in Numbers of Physicians by Treatment Specialty

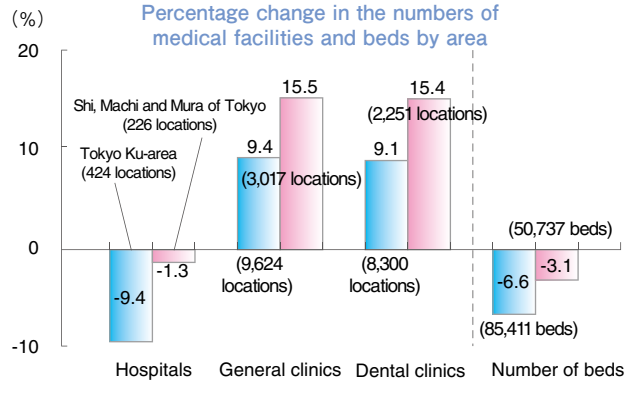
Number of physicians by treatment specialty



Note: Physicians engaged in the and over hinds of clinics are counted in each clinic.
Source: TMG, MHLW "Survey of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists"

6 Declining Numbers of Hospitals and Beds

Percentage change in the numbers of medical facilities and beds by area



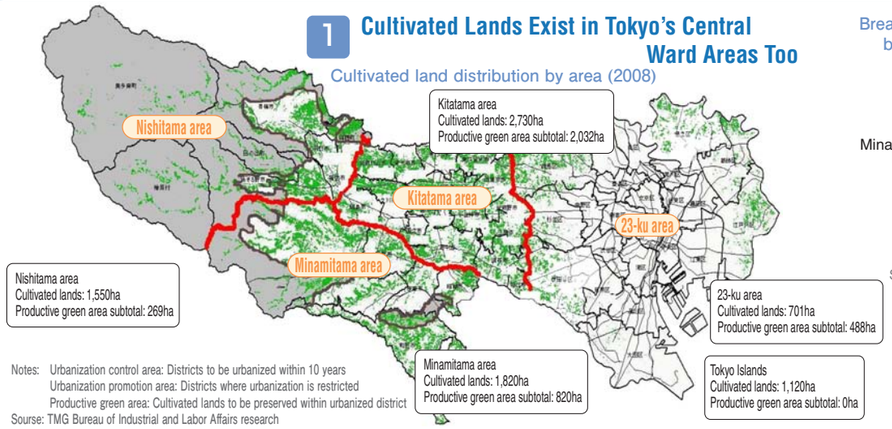
Note: Real Numbers in parentheses are for 2007.
The Number of beds is the total of the number of beds in hospitals and in general clinics.
Source: TMG "Medical Facilities in Tokyo"

In the fields of Medical, health care and welfare in Tokyo, the numbers of establishments and employees both continue to increase. This is particularly true of social insurance and social welfare service establishments, all of which have recorded major increases in each scale of their employees. The number of day nurseries, as well as the number of businesses participating in home-based nursing care services, including home-visit nursing care and day nursing care facilities, are on the rise. On the other hand, as a result of increased population of preschool children, worsened economic conditions and other factors, there has been a broad increase in the number of children waiting for day nursery openings. With regard to the number of physicians, gaps exist in the fluctuations in numbers by their treatment specialties. Examining the numbers of medical facilities, meanwhile, although there have been increases in general treatment and dental clinics, the number of hospitals is in decline. The reduced number of hospitals has been accompanied by a decrease in the number of hospital beds.

Tokyo's Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Industries

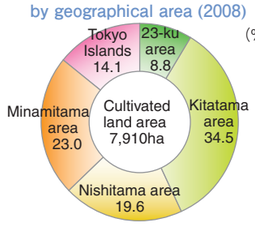
1 Cultivated Lands Exist in Tokyo's Central Ward Areas Too

Cultivated land distribution by area (2008)



Notes: Urbanization control area: Districts to be urbanized within 10 years
Urbanization promotion area: Districts where urbanization is restricted
Productive green area: Cultivated lands to be preserved within urbanized district
Sourse: TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs research

Breakdown of cultivated land area by geographical area (2008)

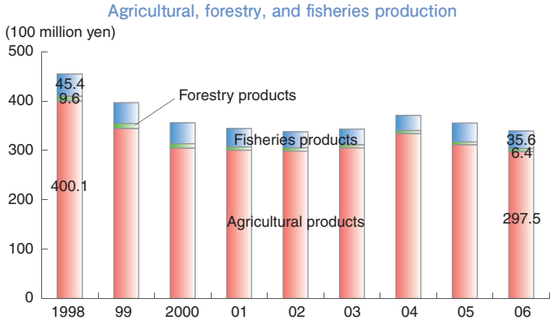


Source: Kanto Regional Agricultural Administration Office "Annual Report of Statistics on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in Tokyo"

Urbanization control area
Urbanization promotion area
Cultivated land

2 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Production Remains at Approximately the Same Level in Recent Years

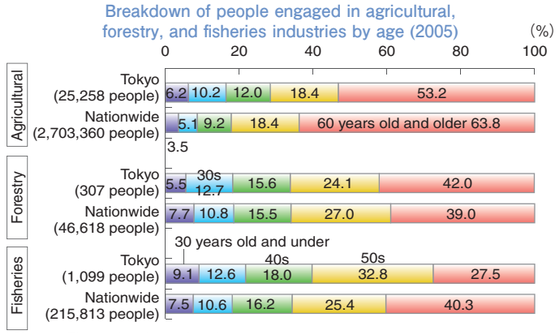
Agricultural, forestry, and fisheries production



Source: TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs research

3 Advancing Age of Persons Supporting Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sectors

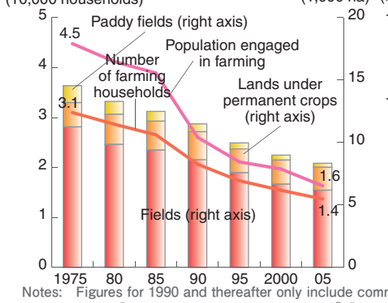
Breakdown of people engaged in agricultural, forestry, and fisheries industries by age (2005)



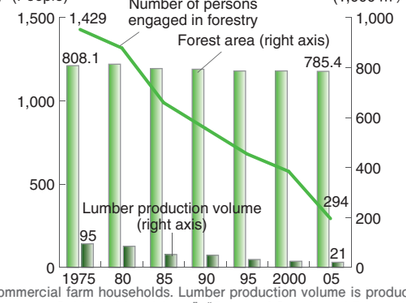
Note: Figures by place of work
Source: MIC "Population Census"

4 Slump Continues for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Industry

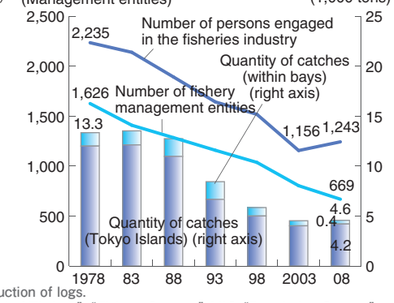
Number of farming households, population engaged in farming, and cultivated land area



Number of persons engaged in forestry, forest area, and lumber production volume



Number of fishery management entities, number of persons engaged in fisheries industry, and quantity of catches

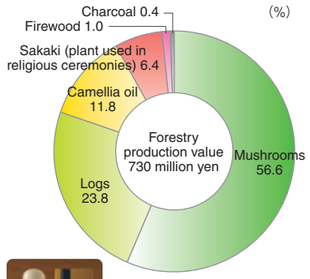


Notes: Figures for 1990 and thereafter only include commercial farm households. Lumber production volume is production of logs.
Source: MAFF "Census of Agriculture & Forestry," "Survey on Cultivated Land Area," "Report of Supply and Demand of Timber," "Fishery Census," MIC "Population Census" and TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs research

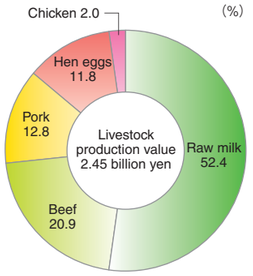
Support Affluent and Healthy Food and Lifestyles

5 Rich Varieties of Tokyo Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Products

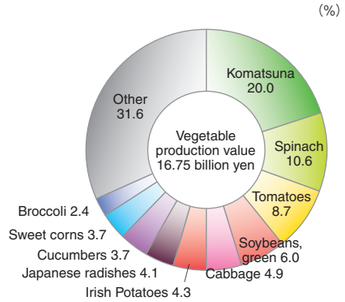
Breakdown of forestry production value by type (2007)



Breakdown of livestock production value by type (2007)



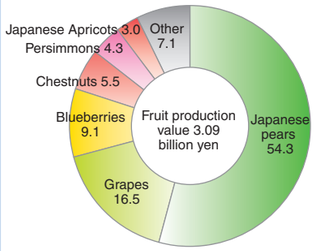
Breakdown of vegetable production value by type (2006)



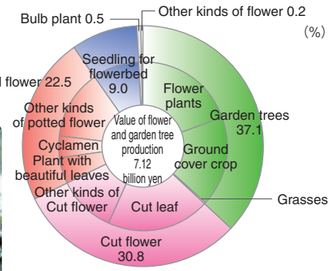
Major agricultural, forestry, and fisheries products

Note: The agricultural, forestry, and fisheries products introduced here are the ones that are particular to area. The particular product listed may not be the one that is produced most in terms of the volume.
Source: TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs research

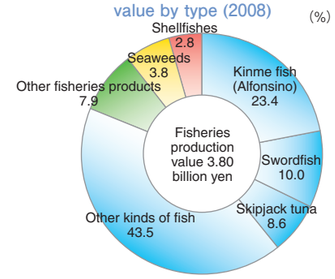
Breakdown of fruit production value by type (2006)



Breakdown of the value of flower and garden tree production by type (2006)



Breakdown of fisheries production value by type (2008)



Source: TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs research

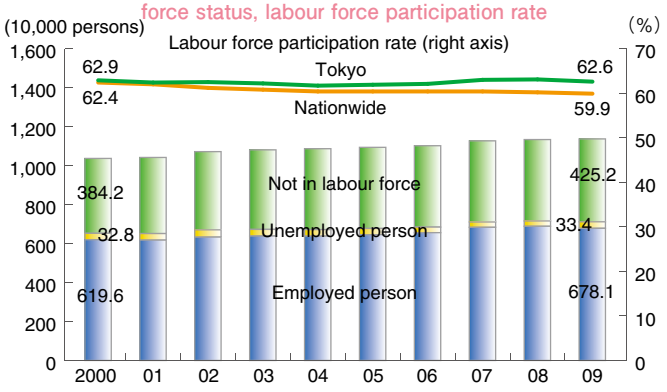
Cultivated land in Tokyo is distributed over a wide sphere ranging from the central ward districts to the Tama and island regions, and supplies produce that is fresh, safe and trustworthy. The output of Tokyo's agriculture, forestry and fisheries industries remains stable at the same general level. The percentage of workers age 60 or over has become high, with the aging of this segment advancing. The ranks of persons supporting Tokyo's agriculture, forestry and fisheries industries have declined, in contrast to growth in the numbers of those involved in fishing. In forestry, recent years have generated demands for forest management capable of raising carbon dioxide absorption and the other diversified functions of forests. In fisheries, the waters in the vicinity of the Izu Islands and Ogasawara Islands offer some of the most fertile fishing grounds in Japan, supplying fresh fish and shellfish all year-round.

Tokyo's Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Industries mobilize the outstanding geographical conditions of lying adjacent to such a large consumer area, with specialties rich in variety produced with the focus on the Tama district. Grown within the Tokyo Metropolitan area are the *komatsuna* species of mustard plant, spinach and other vegetables, Japanese pears, grapes and many other kinds of fruits, for which direct sales and picking off the branch for purchase are also available. In the island regions, *ashitaba* parsley species unique to the Izu Islands, as well as cut leaves and other crops that thrive in the warm climate there are cultivated, while Kinme fish (Alfonsino), Skipjack tuna and various other fisheries products are harvested. Tokyo is also known for its own outstanding quality brands of fruits and vegetables, livestock, fisheries and other products.

Labour Force Slips into Decline

1 Declining Labour Force

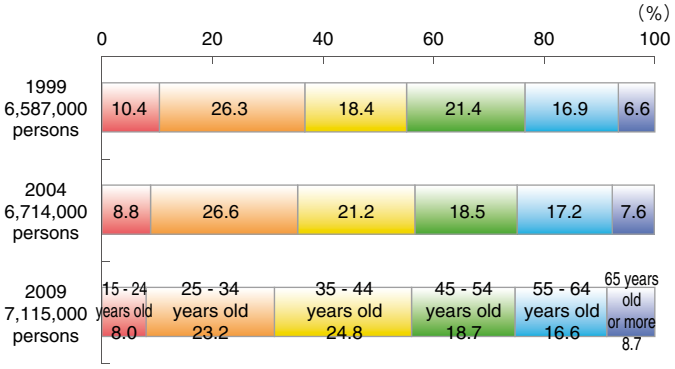
Population of 15 years old or more by labour force status, labour force participation rate



Source: TMG,MIC "Labour Force Survey"

2 Labour Force Graying Advances

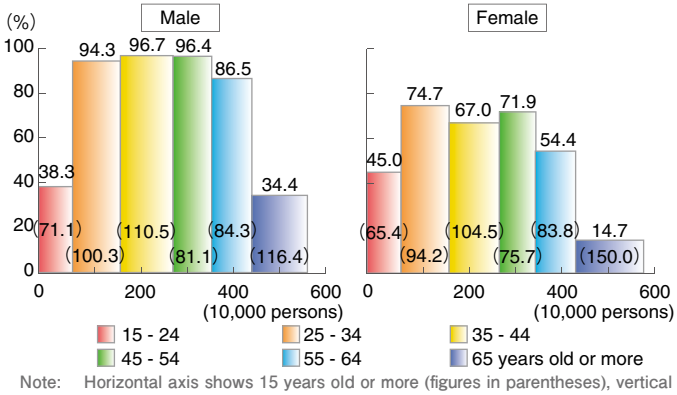
Breakdown of labour force by age



Source: TMG "Labour Force Survey"

3 Wide Differences in Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex

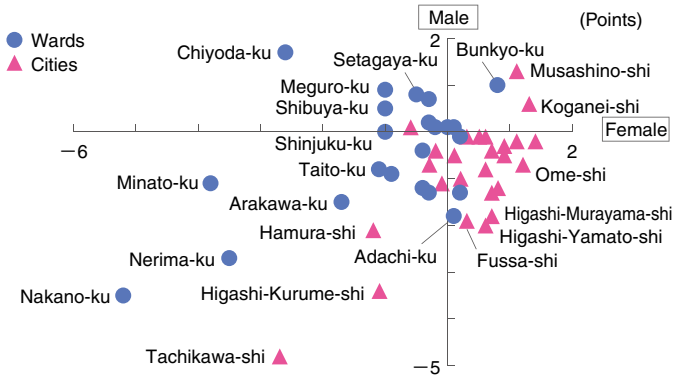
15 years old or more and labour force participation rate by sex and age(2009)



Note: Horizontal axis shows 15 years old or more (figures in parentheses), vertical axis indicates labour force participation rate.
Source: TMG "Labour Force Survey"

4 Female Labour Force Participation Rate Declining in Ward Area, Rising in Outlying Cities

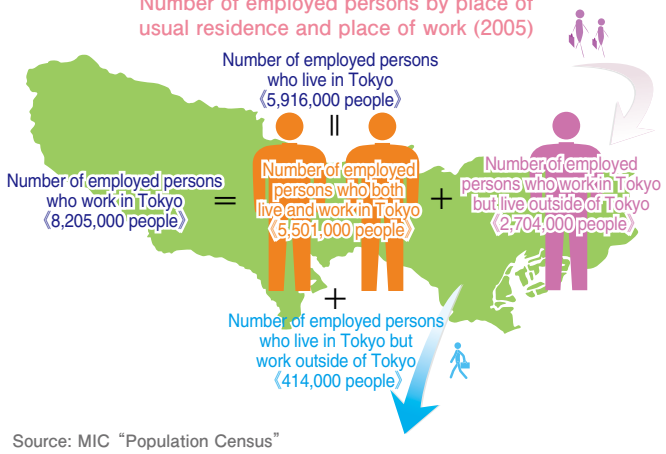
Changes in labour force participation rate figures by sex and region (2005/2000)



Source: MIC "Population Census"

5 One out of Three Workers in Tokyo Live Outside of Tokyo

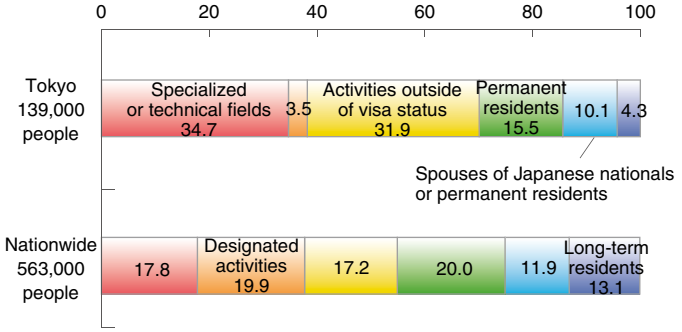
Number of employed persons by place of usual residence and place of work (2005)



Source: MIC "Population Census"

6 Large Number of Foreign Workers with Resident Status in Specialized or Technical Fields, Engaged in Activities Outside of Visa Status

Breakdown of number of foreign workers by resident status (2009)



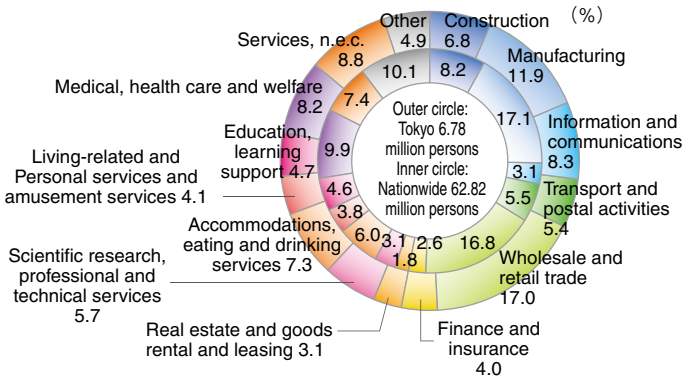
Note: As of end of October 2009
Source: MHLW: "Report on Foreign Employment"

Although Tokyo's labour force had been increasing since 2005, it slipped into decline in 2009. A breakdown shows a decrease in employed person and a rise in unemployed person. The labour force is graying, with about one-fourth of those employed now age 55 and above. The labour force participation rate is high among men age 25 to 64. For women, that rate is declining in Tokyo's central ward districts while rising in the outlying cities. Tokyo draws a large number of employed persons from surrounding prefectures, with about one-third of persons employed in Tokyo commuting in from outside of Tokyo Metropolis proper. Tokyo accounts for approximately one-fourth of all foreign workers in Japan, many of who work in specialized or technical fields or have permission to perform activities outside of college student, pre-college student or other normal resident (visa) status.

Non-regular Staff Affected by Market Conditions

1 Large Number of Employed Persons in Wholesale and Retail Trade Industry

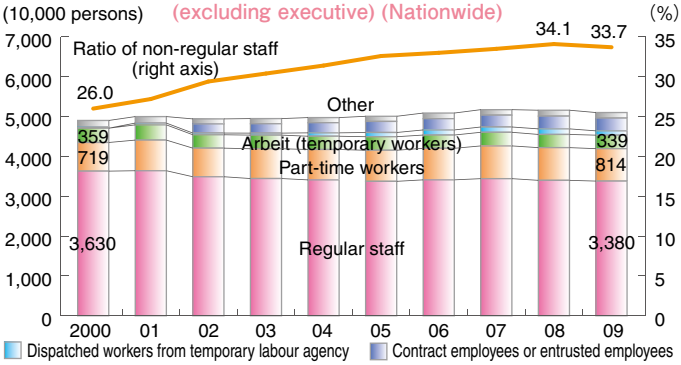
Breakdown of employed person by industry (2009)



Source: TMG, MIC "Labour Force Survey"

2 One out of Every Three Employees Is Non-regular Staff

Number of employees by type of employment (excluding executive) (Nationwide)

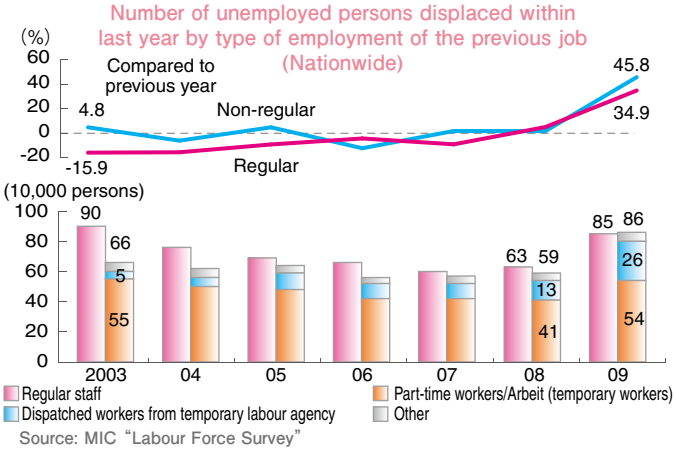


Note: Up to 2001 figures as of February, each year. From 2002, figures are yearly average. The rate of non-regular staff represents the rate out of the total number of employed persons excluding executive

Source: MIC "Labour Force Survey"

3 Non-regular Staff Exceeded Regular Staff out of Displaced Workers

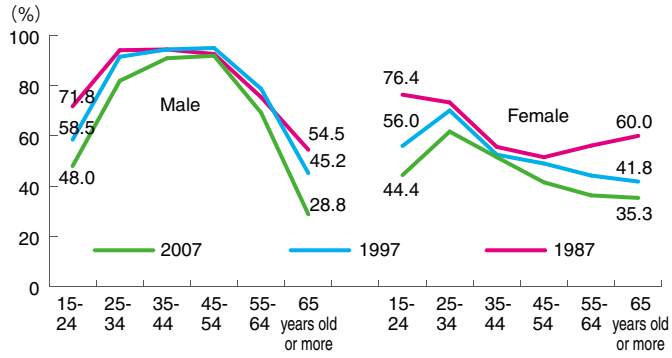
Number of unemployed persons displaced within last year by type of employment of the previous job (Nationwide)



Source: MIC "Labour Force Survey"

4 Low Regular Staff Ratio among Women

Ratio of regular staff by sex and age

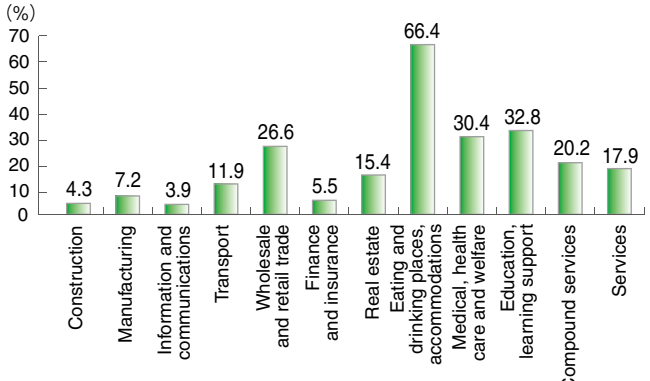


Note: Excluding executive

Source: MIC "Employment Status Survey"

5 2/3 of All Employees in Eating and Drinking Places, Accommodations Industry Are Non-regular Staff

Ratio of part-time employees by industry (2009)

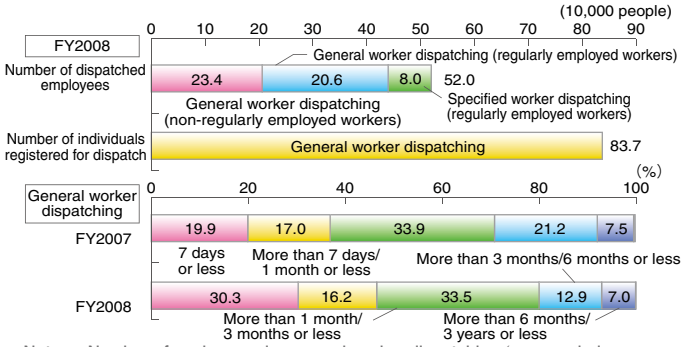


Note: Former industrial classifications featured

Source: TMG "Monthly Labour Survey"

6 Percentage of Short-term Contracts Rising Amount General Worker Dispatching

Number of dispatched employees by type, number of individuals registered for dispatch and breakdown of number of dispatched employees by period



Note: Number of workers under general worker dispatching (non-regularly employed workers) converted for comparison with regular worker data

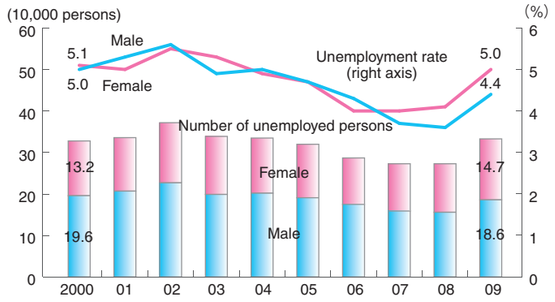
Source: MHLW "Report on Worker Dispatching Services"

The wholesale and retail trade industry exhibited the highest number of employed persons in 2009. Although one out of every three employees nationwide was non-regular staff, the ratio of non-regular staff entered a decline after having continuously increased over time. Both the number of displaced non-regular and regular staff increased in 2009; however, the number of non-regular displaced workers exceeded that of regular, with displaced dispatched workers increasing significantly over the previous year by twice the amount. The ratio of regular staff continues to decrease on an annual basis, and is lower for women than men up until the age of 64. The ratio of part-time employees for the eating and drinking places, accommodations industry is the highest at approximately 2/3. The total number of dispatched workers during FY2008 was 520,000. Furthermore, in general worker dispatching, percentage of short-term contracts is rising.

Rapid Deterioration in Employment Conditions

1 Ratio of Unemployed in Labour Force Grew Significantly for Both Men and Women

Number of unemployed persons and unemployment rate by sex



Source: TMG "Labour Force Survey"

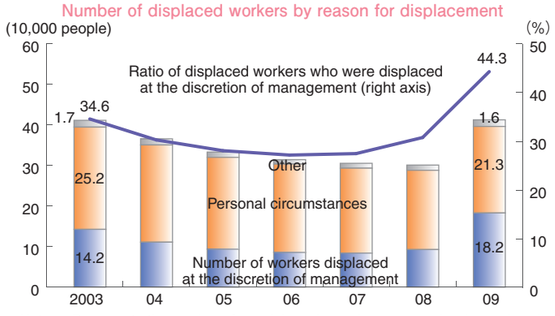
2 Prolongment at Duration of Unemployment a Source of Concern

Number of unemployed persons by duration of unemployment (Nationwide)

Source: MIC "Labour Force Survey"

3 Rising Number of Workers Displaced at the Discretion of Management

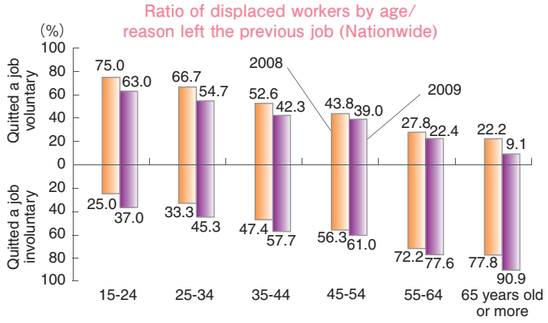
Number of displaced workers by reason for displacement



Note: Represents the number of new job seekers who were previously employed and subsequently displaced
Source: Tokyo Labour Bureau statistics

4 Ratio of Quitted a Job Involuntary Rising in Proportion to Age

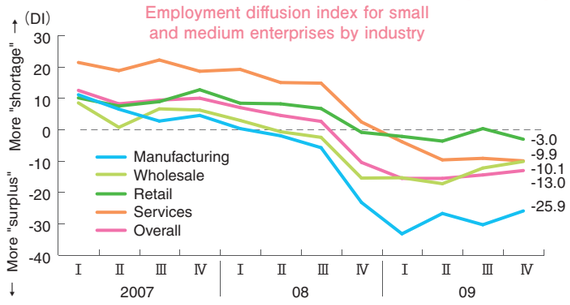
Ratio of displaced workers by age/reason left the previous job (Nationwide)



Source: MIC "Labour Force Survey"

5 Sentiments of Over-employment High in Small and Medium Enterprises in Manufacturing Industry

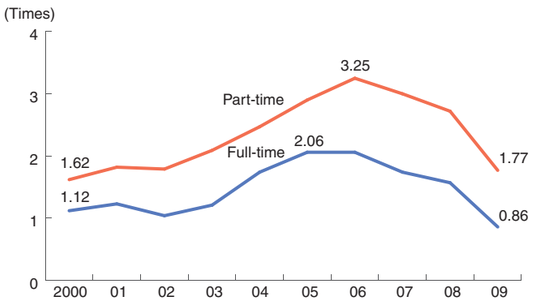
Employment diffusion index for small and medium enterprises by industry



Note: The diffusion index is the ratio of companies experiencing excess demand minus the ratio of companies experiencing excess supply.
Source: TMG "Business Conditions of Small and Medium Enterprises in Tokyo"

6 Accelerated Drop in New Job-opening Rate

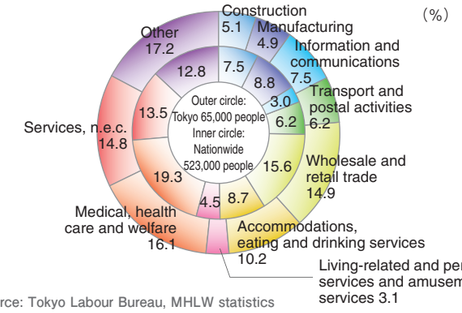
New job opening rate by type of employment



Source: Tokyo Labour Bureau statistics

7 Higher Ratio of Number of New Job Openings for Information and Communications Industry Compared to the Nation's Average

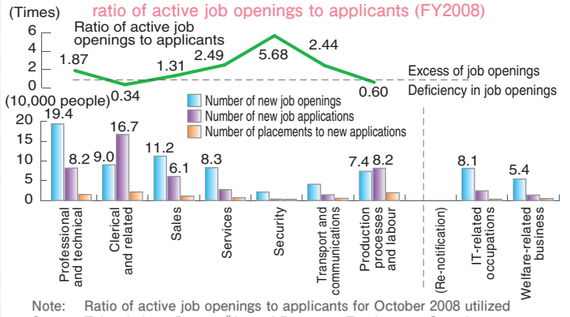
Breakdown of new job openings by industry (2009)



Source: Tokyo Labour Bureau, MHLW statistics

8 Mismatch between Job Openings and Job Applications by Type of Job

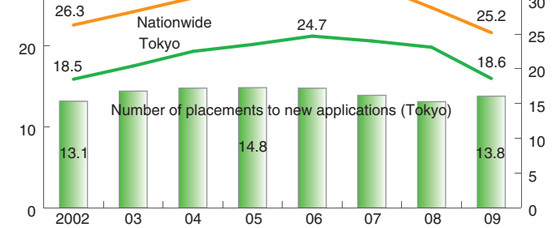
New job opening and job seekers by occupation, ratio of active job openings to applicants (FY2008)



Note: Ratio of active job openings to applicants for October 2008 utilized
Source: Tokyo Labour Bureau "Annual Report on Employment Security Administration", Tokyo Labour Bureau statistics

9 Significant Drop in Ratio of Placements to New Applications

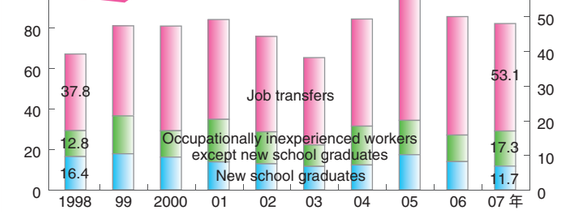
Number of placements to new applications and the ratio of placements to new applications



Source: Tokyo Labour Bureau, MHLW statistics

10 Job Changers Make Up Approximately 2/3 of Incoming Workers

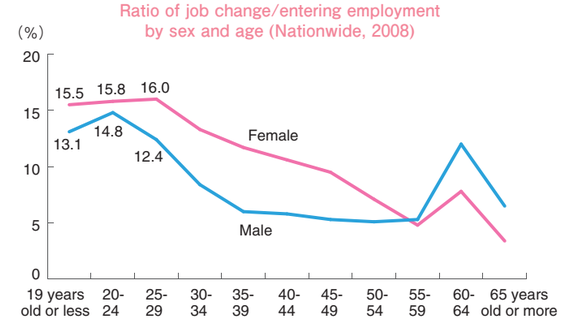
Number of workers entering employment by length of work experience, ratio of job transfers



Source: MHLW "Survey of Employment Trends"

11 Ratio of Job Change/Entering Employment High Within Youth Bracket

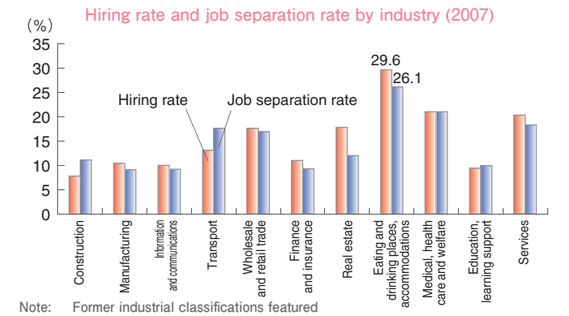
Ratio of job change/entering employment by sex and age (Nationwide, 2008)



Source: MHLW "Survey of Employment Trends"

12 Active Labour Movement in Eating and Drinking Places, Accommodations

Hiring rate and job separation rate by industry (2007)



Note: Former industrial classifications featured
Hiring (job separation) rate = number of incoming (displaced) workers ÷ number of regular workers at the beginning of the year × 100
Source: MHLW "Survey of Employment Trends"

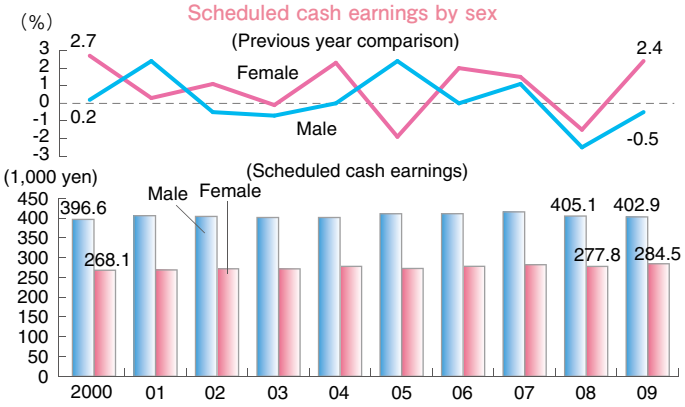
In 2009, the ratio of unemployed in the labour force grew significantly for both men and women, with the unemployment rate for women progressing at a higher level than that of men in recent years. The number of unemployed persons nationwide also increased considerably, with a total of 1.55 million individuals recorded as having been unemployed for a period of six or more months. The number of workers displaced at the discretion of management grew during 2009; furthermore, the ratio of quitted a job involuntary also rose during the year in proportion with age bracket. A look at employment conditions for small and medium enterprises indicates that industries characterized by ongoing sentiments of over-employment were plentiful. In particular, such sentiments are intensifying in manufacturing industry. The new job-opening rates for both full-time and part-time employment exhibited an accelerated drop, and with said rate for full-time employment falling under 1.00, employment conditions continue to deteriorate at a rapid pace.

Examining the number of new job openings in Tokyo shows that the ratio of those in information and communications industry was comparatively higher than the national ratio, whereas the ratio for manufacturing industry demonstrated a decline. Mismatches were apparent in professional and technical fields, IT-related occupations, welfare-related business and certain other fields, where the number of job openings exceeded that of job applications, and in fields such as office works, where the opposite phenomenon occurred. Despite the number of placements to new applications increasing, due to the increase in the number of new applications being even greater, the ratio of placements to new applications ended up decreasing. Approximately 2/3 of incoming workers consisted of job changers, with the rate of job change/entering employment among the youth bracket becoming higher. The eating and drinking places, accommodations industry exhibited both the highest hiring and job separation rates, indicating active levels of labour turnover.

Wages/Work Hours Differ Depending on Type of Industry, Business Establishment Size, Etc.

1 Scheduled Cash Earnings Decreased for Men but Increased for Women

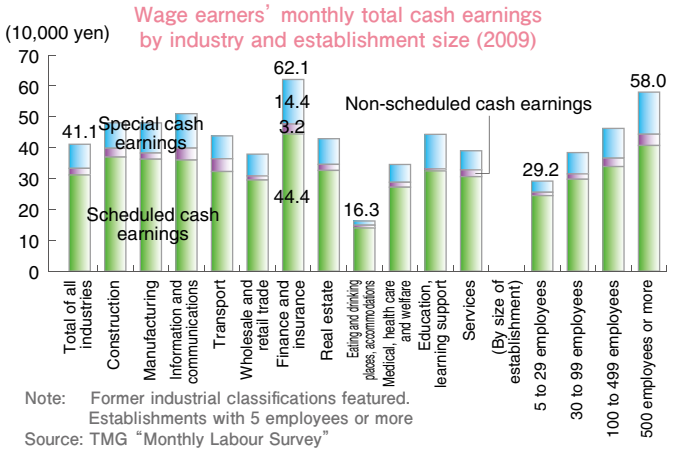
Scheduled cash earnings by sex



Source: MHLW "Basic Survey on Wage Structure"

2 Wages and Salaries High in Finance and Insurance Industry; Low in Eating and Drinking Places, Accommodation Industry

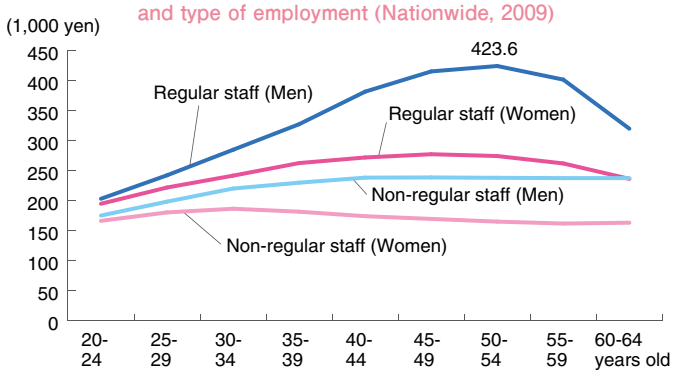
Wage earners' monthly total cash earnings by industry and establishment size (2009)



Note: Former industrial classifications featured. Establishments with 5 employees or more
Source: TMG "Monthly Labour Survey"

3 Gap in Wage Increase Between Regular and Non-regular Staff

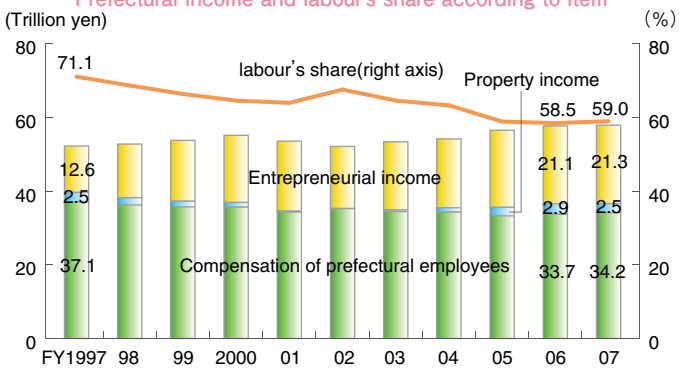
Scheduled cash earnings by age, sex, and type of employment (Nationwide, 2009)



Source: MHLW "Basic Survey on Wage Structure"

4 Decline in Labour's Share Hit Bottom

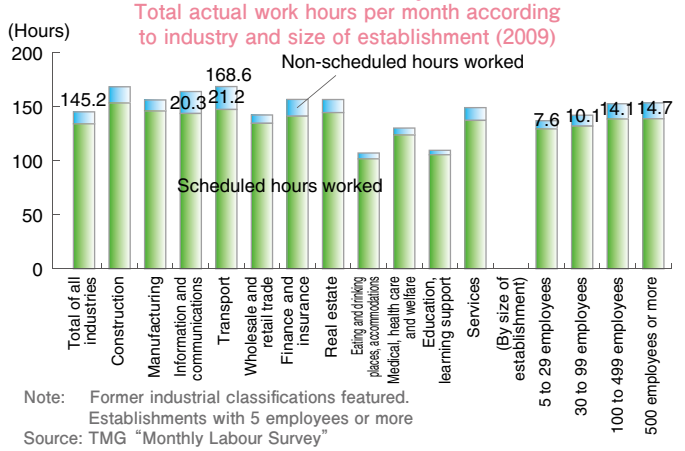
Prefectural income and labour's share according to item



Note: Labour's share = compensation of prefectural employees ÷ (entrepreneurial income + property income + compensation of prefectural employees)
Source: TMG "Prefectural Accounts"

5 Industries Such as the Transport and Information and Communications Industries Exhibit Long Non-scheduled Labour Hours

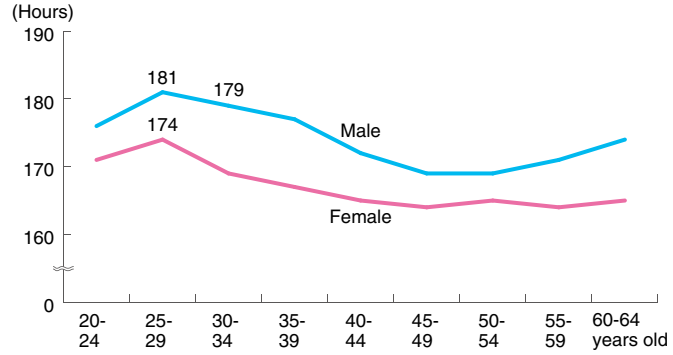
Total actual work hours per month according to industry and size of establishment (2009)



Note: Former industrial classifications featured. Establishments with 5 employees or more
Source: TMG "Monthly Labour Survey"

6 Significantly Long Work Hours for Men in Their 20s and 30s

Actual total work hours by age and sex (2009)



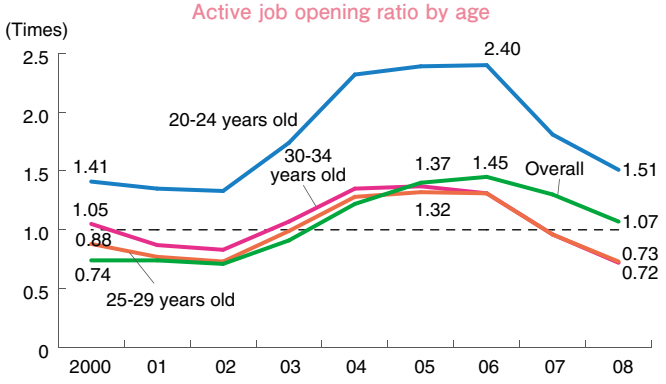
Note: Total of scheduled work hours and non-scheduled work hours per month
Source: MHLW "Basic Survey on Wage Structure"

While scheduled cash earnings decreased for men, this figure increased for women. On a per-industry basis, scheduled cash earnings were high for finance and insurance industry and low for eating and drinking places, accommodations, the latter of which employ a high number of part-time and similar workers. A disparity in scheduled cash earnings is also discernable in comparisons according to establishment size. A look at wages for regular staff shows that for men, said figure becomes significant higher in proportion with age into their 50's; however, this increase is moderate in the case of women. Conversely, for non-regular staff, wages remain at a low level regardless of sex and age. While labour's share has been trending downwards in recent years, a slight increase in this indicator was registered during FY2007. Looking at work hours, overtime work was long in the transport, information and communications and certain other industries, with the long hours worked by men between their 20's and 30's becoming conspicuous.

Job Uncertainty Escalates for Young People

1 Conspicuous Drop in Active Job Opening Ratio for Younger Workers

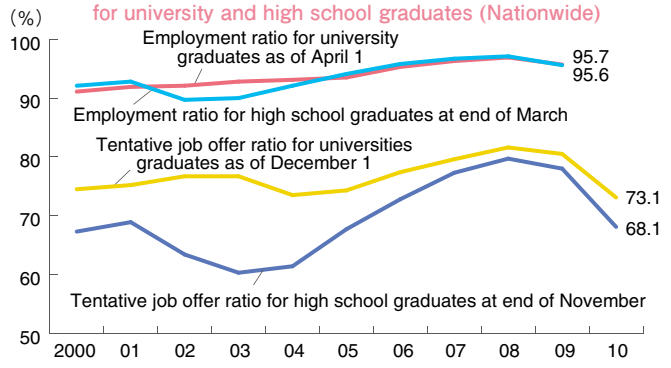
Active job opening ratio by age



Note: Figures as of October each year
Source: Tokyo Labour Bureau "Annual Report on Employment Security Administration"

2 Plunge in Tentative Job Offer Ratio for New Graduates

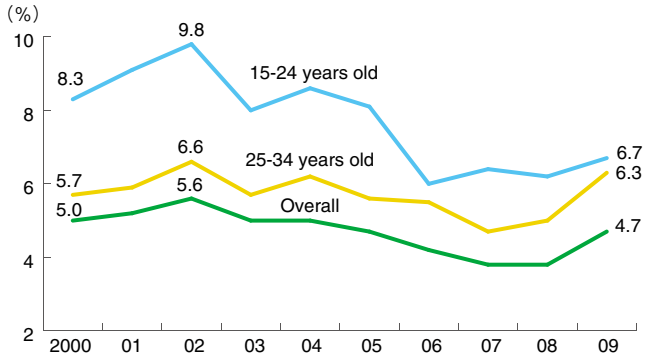
Tentative job offer and employment ratios for university and high school graduates (Nationwide)



Note: Compiled for students scheduled to graduate in March each year.
Source: MHLW "High School and Middle School Graduate Tentative Job Offer Status", "Survey of Tentative Job Offer Status for Scheduled University Graduates"

3 Unemployment Rate Worsens Among Young People

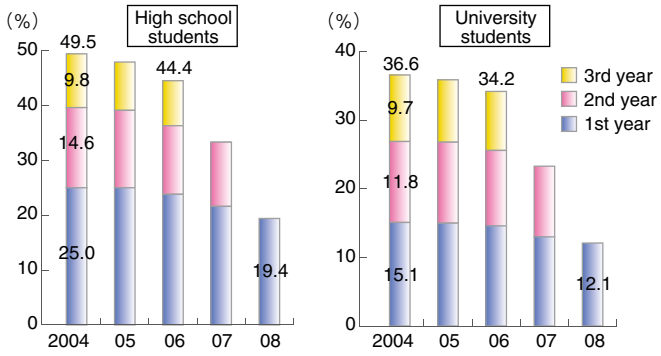
Unemployment rate by age



Source: TMG "Labour Force Survey"

4 High First-year Job Separation Rate among Young People

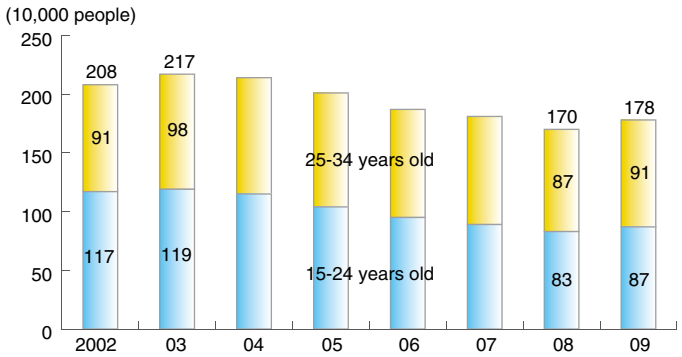
Job separation rate of new graduate employees by time on job (Nationwide)



Source: MHLW "Survey of New Graduate Employee Job Separation"

5 Increase in Number of "Freeter" Permanent Part-timers

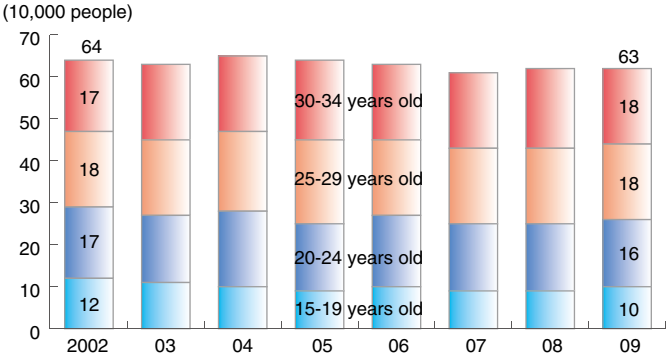
Number of freeters by age (Nationwide)



Source: MIC "Labour Force Survey"

6 High Number of NEETs among 25-34 Age Group

Number of NEETs by age (Nationwide)



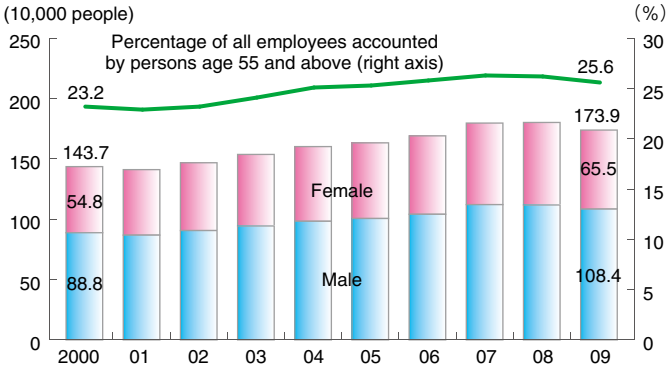
Note: "NEETs" is used to refer to those not in the labour force in the 15-34 age group and not engaged in housekeeping or attending school.
Source: MIC "Labour Force Survey"

The job opening ratio for young people in Tokyo has declined for two consecutive years. Growing numbers of companies have postponed hiring plans due to the impact of worsened corporate performance linked to the global recession and other factors, prompting a swift drop in the ratio of tentative job offers extended to young people. The unemployment rate, which had shown an improvement trend, has also rapidly worsened against this backdrop. New school graduates entering the workforce show a high ratio of job separation during the first year of employment, with a trend for that rate to be higher for high school graduates than university graduates. In recent years, however, there has been a gentle decline in the rate of first-year job separation for both university and high school graduates. Nationwide, the number of freeters had been in steady decline, although that rate posted an increase in 2009. The number of NEETs, meanwhile, has continued to remain generally stable.

Senior Citizens Exhibiting Avid Work Volition

1 Increase in Employed Persons Age 55 and above

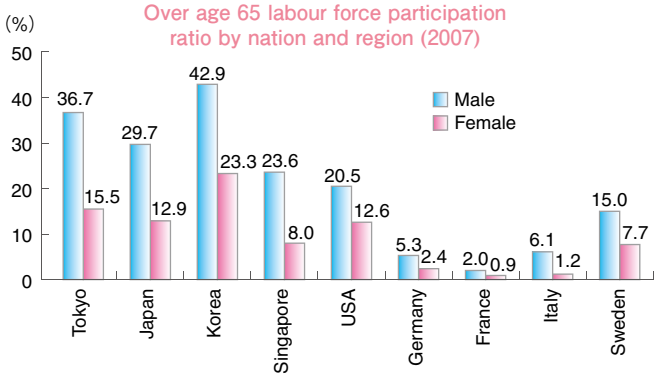
Number of employed persons age 55 and above by sex



Source: TMG "Labour Force Survey"

2 Tokyo Labour Force Participation Ratio of Senior Citizens at High Level Internationally

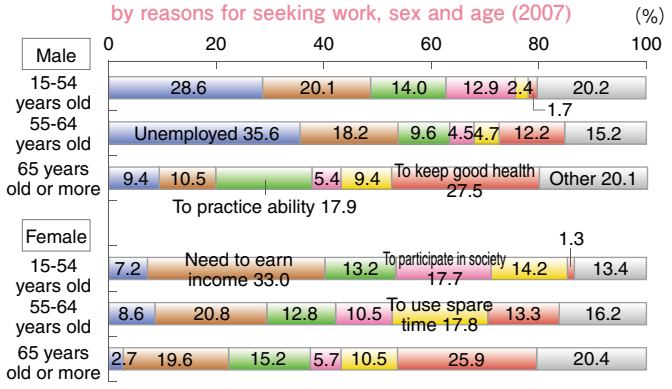
Over age 65 labour force participation ratio by nation and region (2007)



Source: JILPT "Databook of International Labour Statistics", TMG "Labour Force Survey"

3 Large Number of Senior Citizens Over Age 65 Also Desire Work for Non-economic Reasons

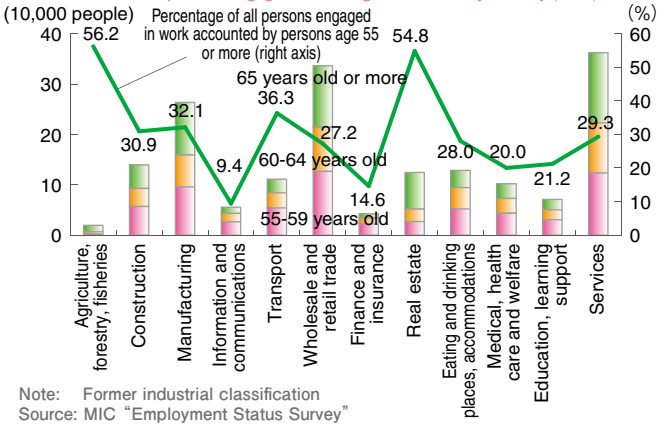
Breakdown of number of jobseekers by reasons for seeking work, sex and age (2007)



Source: MIC "Employment Status Survey"

4 Senior Citizens Account for Majority of Persons Engaged in Work in Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Real Estate Industries

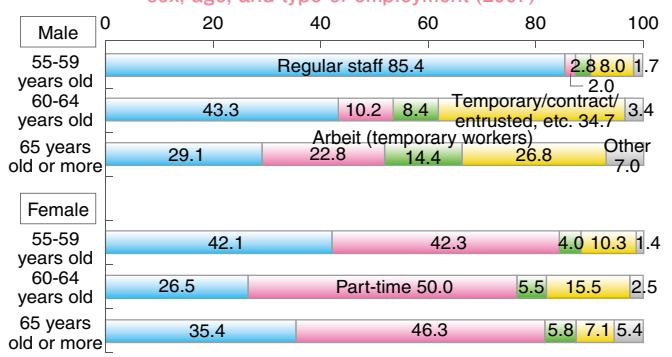
Number of persons engaged in work age 55 or more by industry (2007)



Note: Former industrial classification
Source: MIC "Employment Status Survey"

5 Shift in Age 60 or More Male Employees from Regular to Non-Regular Status

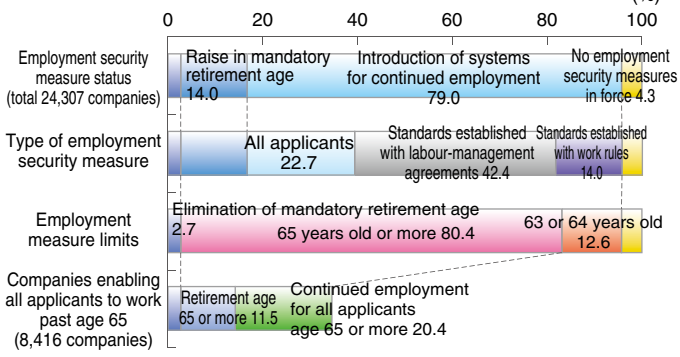
Breakdown of employees by sex, age, and type of employment (2007)



Note: Executives of company or corporation excluded
Source: MIC "Employment Status Survey"

6 One-third of Companies Enable All Applicants to Work Past Age 65

Status of employment security measures in force (2009)



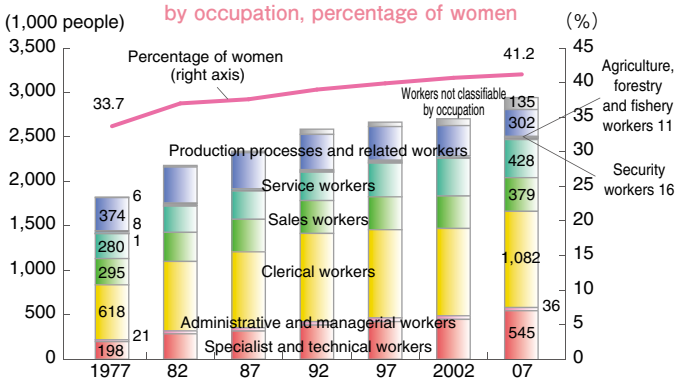
Note: Companies hiring 31 employees or more on a regular basis
Source: Tokyo Labour Bureau materials

The number of employed persons in Tokyo age 55 or above decreased slightly in 2009, although accounting for one-fourth of the total. The labour force participation rate in Tokyo is higher than that in Europe and North America, with this particularly true for men (one-third either employed or looking for work). Among the reasons for wishing to work, while economic factors account for the half of men through age 64, from age 65 and above the leading reason for both men and women is to maintain good health. Gaps exist in the ratio of senior citizen persons engaged in work by industry, with persons in that group accounting for over half of the workforce in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and real estate. By employment pattern, the percentage of men age 60 and over hired on a regular basis is in decline. A large number of companies adopt employment security measures, although only one-third of firms enable all applicants to work from age 65 and above.

Increase in Working Women, with Demands for Support of Work-home Balance

1 Large Growth in Female Office Workers and as Professional and Technical Specialists

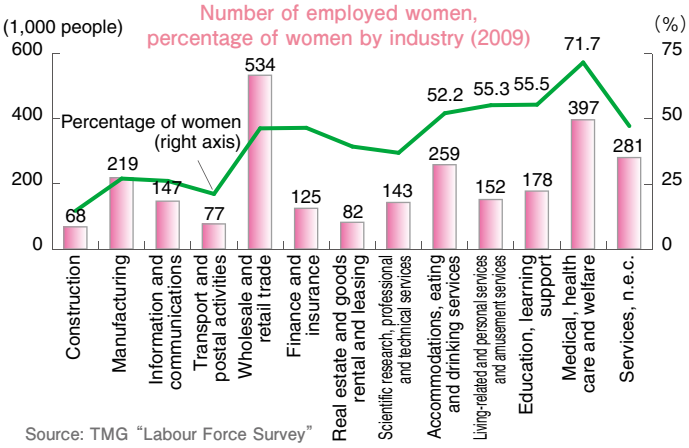
Number of women engaged in work by occupation, percentage of women



Source: MIC "Employment Status Survey"

2 Women Account for Over 70% of Medical, Health Care and Welfare Employees

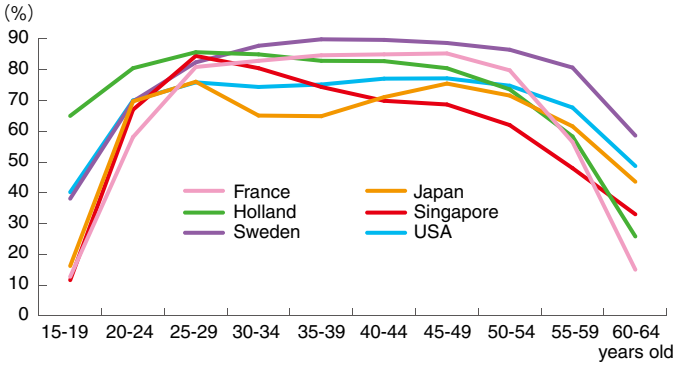
Number of employed women, percentage of women by industry (2009)



Source: TMG "Labour Force Survey"

3 Japan's Female Labour Force Participation Ratio Declines in 30s

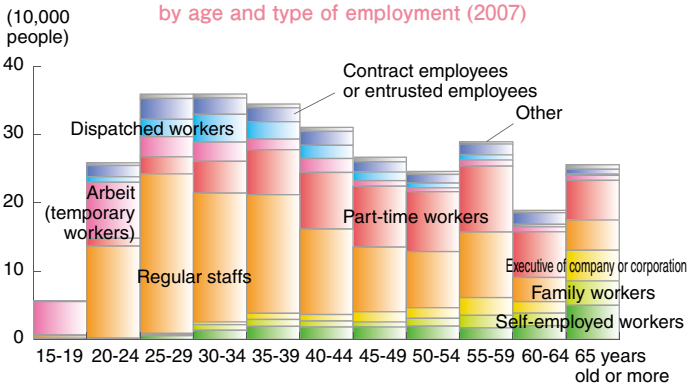
Female labour force participation ratio by nation and age (2008)



Note: Lowest age group for the United States is 16-19
Source: ILO "LABORSTA Internet"

4 Many of Younger Workers Are Regular Staffs, Many of Middle-aged Workers Are Part-time Workers

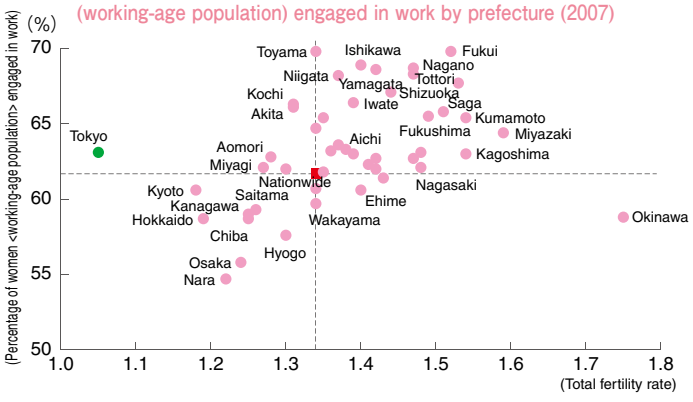
Number of women engaged in work by age and type of employment (2007)



Source: MIC "Employment Status Survey"

5 Correlation Between Birthrate and Percentage of Women Engaged in Work

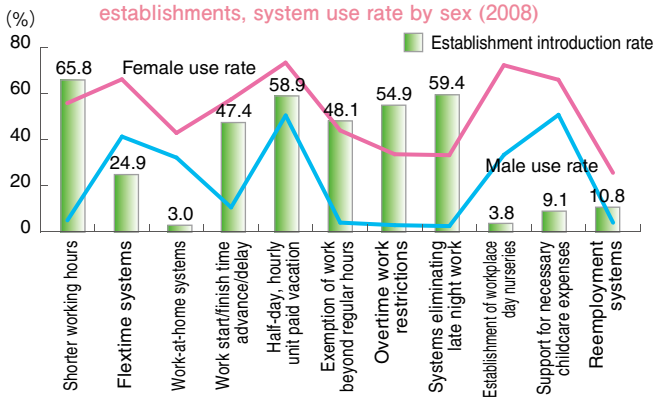
Correlation map between total fertility rate and percentage of women (working-age population) engaged in work by prefecture (2007)



Source: MIC "Employment Status Survey", MHLW "Specified Report of Vital Statistics"

6 Low Use Rate of Childcare-support Systems by Men

Childcare-support system introduction rate at business establishments, system use rate by sex (2008)



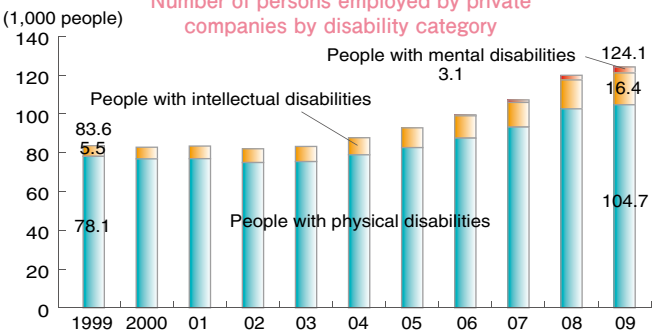
Note: Use rate computed only for businesses with systems (over most recent 1 year period)
Source: TMG "Survey on Gender Equality and Participation in Employment"

Women, who account for 40% of all employees, primarily work in office jobs. Workingwomen have the highest presence in the wholesale and retail trade industry, although the ratio of female employees is particularly high in health care and welfare (over 70%). Compared to selected nations, the female labour force participation rate in Japan tentatively declines when women are in their 30s, while from their 40s exhibits a shift in the focal employment pattern from regular to non-regular employee status. Viewed by prefecture, a correlation exists in which the birthrate rises in proportion to the percentage of women engaged in work. In Tokyo, however, while the percentage of women engaged in work is above the nationwide average, the birthrate is extremely low. Although the majority of companies are institutionalizing systems to support balances between work and home in selected shapes, use of the systems by men has failed to advance to a significant degree.

Job Opportunities Expanding for the Disabled

1 Steady Advances in Employment of the Disabled

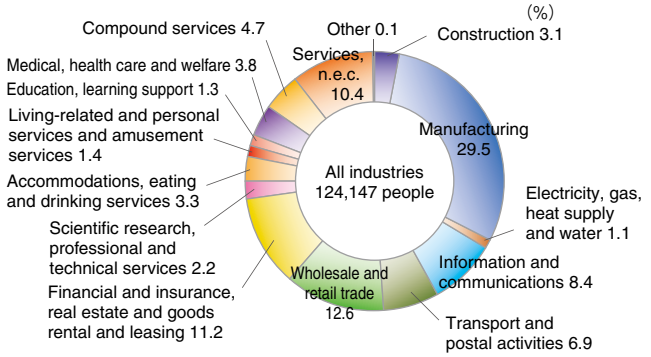
Number of persons employed by private companies by disability category



Note: A person with severe physical disabilities or severe intellectual disabilities as defined by law is counted as two people, and a person with mental disabilities who is employed to work short hours is counted as 0.5
Targets private sector companies with 56 or more full-time employees.
Figures as of June 1 each year.
Source: Tokyo Labour Bureau materials

2 Manufacturing Industry Jobs Account for 30% of Total

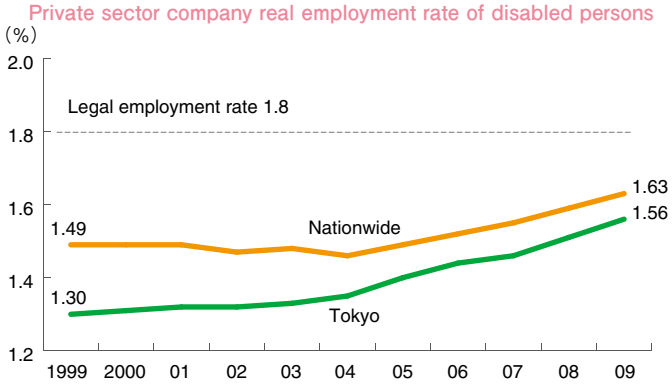
Breakdown of number of employed disabled persons by industry (2009)



Note: Figures as of June 1
Source: Tokyo Labour Bureau materials

3 Real Employment Rate in Tokyo Rising, but Below Nationwide Level

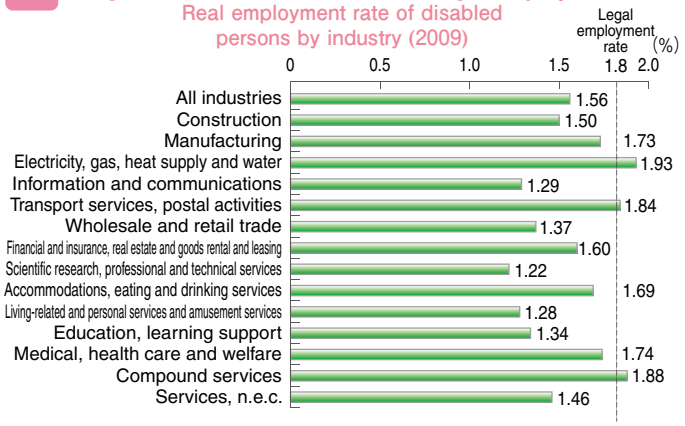
Private sector company real employment rate of disabled persons



Note: Figures as of June 1 each year
Source: Tokyo Labour Bureau, MHLW materials.

4 Large Number of Industries Below Legal Employment Rate

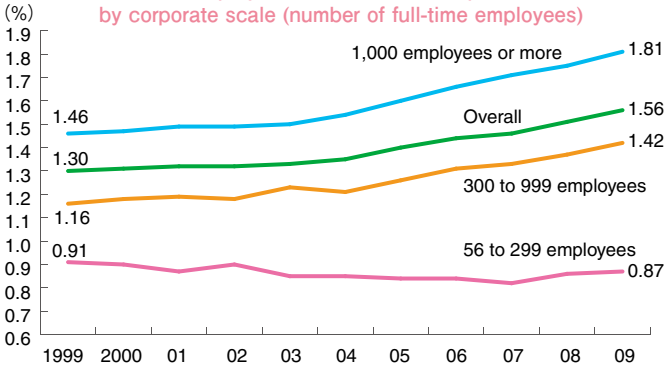
Real employment rate of disabled persons by industry (2009)



Note: Figures as of June 1
Source: Tokyo Labour Bureau materials

5 Real Employment Rate Rises in Proportion to Corporate Scale

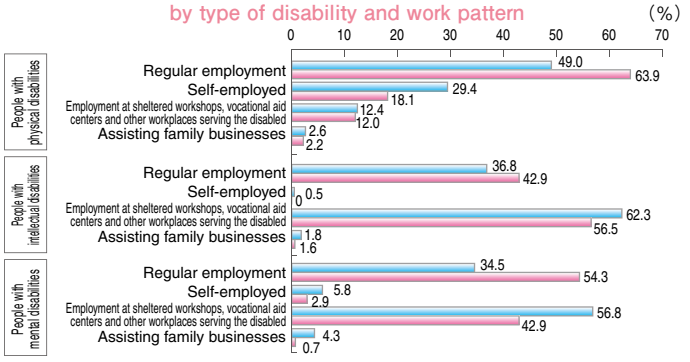
Real employment rate of disabled persons by corporate scale (number of full-time employees)



Note: Figures as of June 1 each year
Source: Tokyo Labour Bureau materials

6 Working Patterns of Disabled Persons Moving to Regular Employment

Breakdown of employed persons by type of disability and work pattern



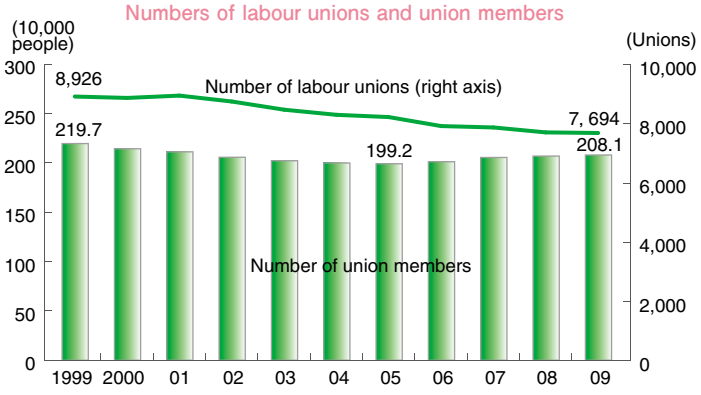
Note: Multiple replies, only major categories listed. Regular employment refers to official staffers and employees, officers of companies, etc., part-timers, temporary workers, day laborers, etc.
Source: TMG "Tokyo Metropolis Welfare and Health Basic Survey Report"

Private sector companies are hiring greater numbers of persons with disabilities, with 30% of those individuals employed in the manufacturing industry. While the real employment rate of the disabled in Tokyo is increasing, it remains below the nationwide level. Examining the real employment rate of the disabled by industry, the highest level has been achieved in the electricity, gas, heat supply and water industry at 1.93%. In the majority of industries, however, the legal employment rate for the disabled has not been attained. By corporate scale, the real employment rate of the disabled at companies with 300 or more full-time employees is rising, with the rates increasing in proportion to the size of the firm. By working pattern, the ratio of disabled persons engaged in regular employment is increasing, indicative of the expanding job opportunities above and beyond sheltered workshops and other welfare-related places of employment.

Labour-management Relations Transforming in Tandem with the Surrounding Environment

1 Number of Unions in Decline, Union Members Showing Increase Trend

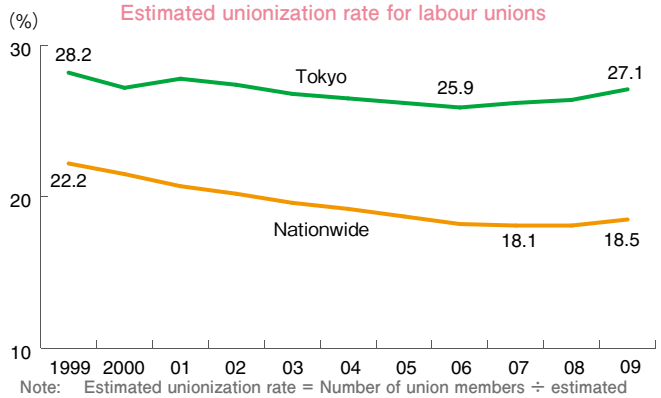
Numbers of labour unions and union members



Note: Figures as of June 30 each year, targeting unit labour unions.
Source: TMG "Basic Survey on Labour Unions"

2 Tokyo's Estimated Unionization Rate above National Level

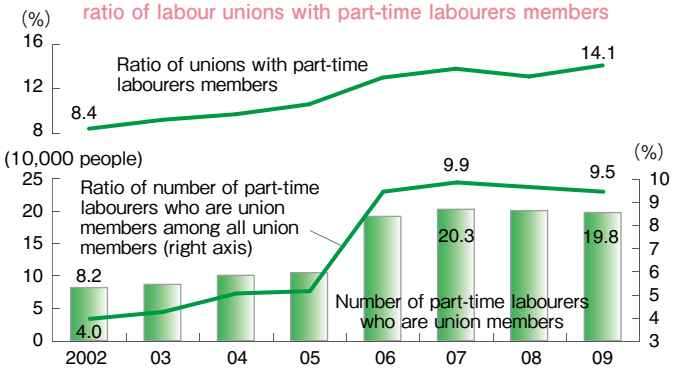
Estimated unionization rate for labour unions



Note: Estimated unionization rate = Number of union members ÷ estimated number of employed persons × 100 (%)
Figures as of June 30 each year
Source: TMG "Basic Survey on Labour Unions"

3 Advance in Part-time Labourers Joining Labour Unions

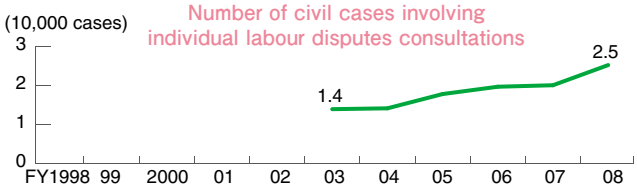
Number of part-time labourers who are union members, ratio of number of part-time labourers who are union members, ratio of labour unions with part-time labourers members



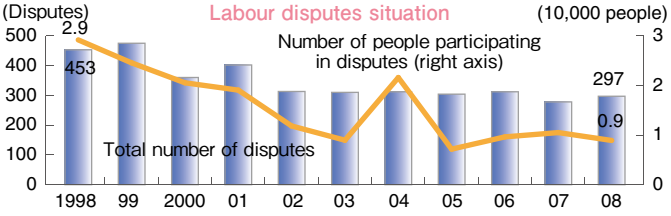
Note: Figures as of June 30 each year
Source: TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs research

4 Increase in Individual Disputes, Number of Labour Disputes Remains Steady

Number of civil cases involving individual labour disputes consultations



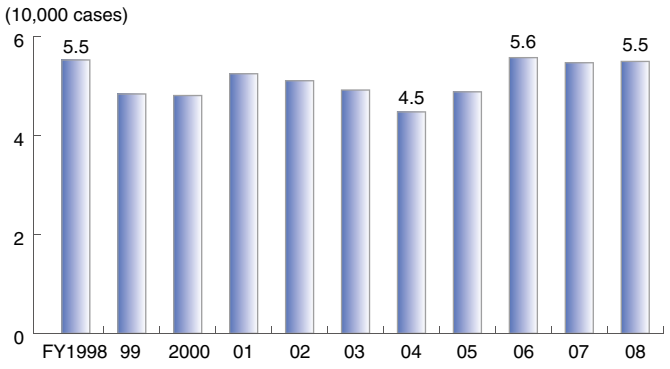
Labour disputes situation



Source: Tokyo Labour Bureau materials, TMG "Tokyo Labour Report"

5 High Level in the Number of Labuor Consultations

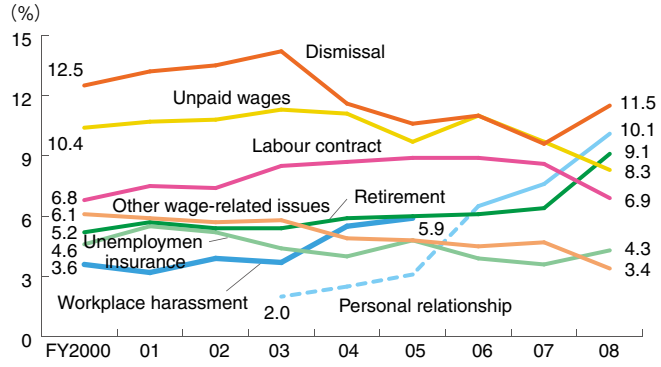
Number of labour consultations



Source: TMG "Outline on Labour Consultation and Placement"

6 Increase in Personal Relationship Consultations

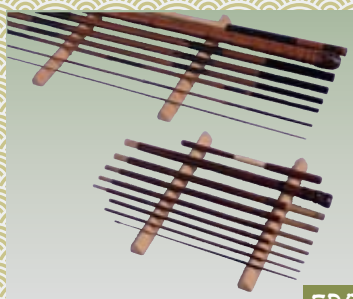
Breakdown of labour consultations by category



Note: Workplace harassment issues were included under personal relationship issues beginning in FY2006
Source: TMG "Outline on Labour Consultation and Placement"

Although the number of labour unions in Tokyo continues to steadily decline, the number of union members has been growing since tentatively bottoming out in 2005. The estimated unionization rate in Tokyo is rising slightly and remains above the nationwide level. Mirroring the increase in the hiring of non-regular employees, the number of part-time labourers joining labour unions is on the rise. Labour disputes involving labour unions have held at a steady level since 2002, although the number of consultations channeled through the civil individual labour dispute resolution system continues to increase. Labour consultations have reached a high level of approximately 55,000 cases annually over the past three years. Ranking first among consultation matters is dismissal, while recent years have recorded increasing cases of consultation concerning workplace harassment, sexual harassment and other matters pertaining to personal relationship.

Tradishonal Handicrafts of Tokyo



EDO WAZAO
JAPANESE FISHING RODS

TOKYO TEGAKI YUZEN
HAND-PAINTED KIMONO

TOKYO GAKUBUCHI
PICTURE FRAMES

EDO SARASA
PRINTED SILK CALICO

EDO SASHIMONO
WOOD JOINERY

EDO SUDARE
REED BLINDS

TAMA ORI
TAMA WEAVE

TOKYO BUTSUDAN
BUDDHIST ALTARS

MURAYAMA-OSHIMA TSUMUGI
TEXTURED SILK PONGEE

TOKYO HONZOME YUKATA
INDIGO DYED SUMMER KIMONO

EDO-BAKE
PAINT BRUSHES

Over many years, traditional handicrafts of Tokyo have been nurtured by the local natural environment and history. They are the products of traditional techniques and methods that have lasted through generations. At present, 41 separate items have earned designation as traditional handicrafts of Tokyo.

Tokyo Traditional Handicrafts website (Japanese only)
http://www.sangyo-rodo.metro.tokyo.jp/shoko/dentokogei/japanese/index.html

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