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- Notes For Using This Booklet -

1 As for the sources used in this booklet, the names of organizations at the time of release of the sources are indicated.

2 In principle, industrial categories in this booklet are according to the Japan Standard Industrial Classification (Rev. 13, October 2013). “Industry major groups” and “Industry groups”, etc. indicate the classifications based on this Industrial Classification. Furthermore, individual graphic charts are based on the classifications of the sources.

3 The data utilizing “Establishment and Enterprise Census” and “Economic Census” is basically for privately owned establishments unless otherwise noted. In case establishments owned by national and local governments are included, a note to that effect is added.

4 Mainly in “Industry in Tokyo”, number of establishments and persons engaged and their changes by industry are indicated by utilizing “Establishment and Enterprise Census” (conducted until 2006) and “Economic Census” (conducted since 2009). “Economic Census” employs survey techniques that differ from those used in the previously conducted “Establishment and Enterprise Census”. Therefore, some considerations would be required, when comparing “Economic Census” with “Establishment and Enterprise of Census”.

- The use of administrative records such as commercial registration, etc.

- In head offices, etc. of establishments such as companies (excluding foreign companies), corporations other than companies and individual proprietorships, a method in which a business owner of the head office, etc. reports the data of all other branch offices relating to the head office, has been introduced.

5 Depending on the source, in some cases the numerical breakdown and the total may not be consistent due to the factors such as fraction processing.
Tokyo is the Hub of Japan’s Economic Activity

Population 13,515,271 (10.6%) 2015
Daytime Population 15,920,405 2015
Land Area 2,194㎢ (0.6%) 2017
Number of Employed Persons (based on workplace) 8,006,399 (13.6%) 2015

Sources
・TMG “Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts, preliminary and estimated”
・CAO “Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts”
・BOJ “Deposits and Loans Market”
・TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs materials
・MIC / METI “Economic Census for Business Activity: Tabulation of individual industries (Manufacturing Industry)”
・Tokyo Customs materials
・METI “Census of Commerce”
・MEXT “School Basic Survey”
・MIC “Employment Status Survey”
・Geographical Survey Institute, MLIT “Land Survey of Prefectures, Shi, Ku, Machi and Mura”
・MIC “Economic Census for Business Frame”

13,515,271
10.6%
2015

2,194㎢
0.6%
2017

8,006,399
13.6%
2015

Tokyo

Industry and Employment in Tokyo – A Graphic Overview 2018

Percentage in parentheses represents the proportion to the national total. Number of factories means the number of establishments in manufacturing industry where manufacturing activities are actually conducted.

- MIC “Population Census”
- Geographical Survey Institute, MLIT “Land Survey of Prefectures, Shi, Ku, Machi and Mura”
- MIC “Economic Census for Business Frame”
- MIC / METI “Economic Census for Business Activity”
- TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs research
- TMG “Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts, preliminary and estimated”
- CAO “Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts”
- BOJ “Deposits and Loans Market”
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- MIC / METI “Economic Census for Business Activity: Tabulation of individual industries (Manufacturing Industry)”
- Tokyo Customs materials
- METI “Census of Commerce”
- MEXT “School Basic Survey”
- MIC “Employment Status Survey”
Overview of Tokyo’s Economy
While Forming Huge Economic Base, Tokyo Faces Acceleration of Demographic Aging

Tokyo’s Economy is Comparable to a Country’s Economy

Establishments of Information and Communications are Concentrated in Tokyo

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

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

Source: MIC “Economic Census for Business Frame” reorganized by TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs
Tokyo’s Economic Base and Characteristics

Acceleration of Demographic Aging

2. Growth of Gross Prefectural Domestic Product in Tokyo is Expected to be Negative for Three Consecutive Years

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

![Graph showing year-on-year growth rate of gross prefectural domestic product in Tokyo](image)

Note: Figures for FY2015 are preliminary and figures for FY 2016 are estimates. Source: TMG “Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts of Tokyo”, “Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts of Tokyo, preliminary and estimated”

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

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

![Graph showing percentage of tertiary industry](image)

Note: Taxes and duties on imports, and deduction of consumption taxes for gross capital formation are excluded. Source: TMG “Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts of Tokyo”

6. Acceleration of Declining Birth Rate/Aging Population Advances and Demographic Structure Drastically Changes

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

![Graph showing population and estimated future population](image)


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

Population aging rate by country and area (worldwide)

![Graph showing population aging rate](image)

Note: Population aging rate is the percentage of the population aged 65 and over in the total population. Figures for Japan and Tokyo in 2015 and before are actual values based on the “Population Census”. Figures for Tokyo in 2020 and after are estimates by the TMG Office of the Governor for Policy Planning. Figures for Japan in 2020 and after are estimates by using the results of “Population Census 2010” as the standard population and do not link to the figures in 2015. All figures of the other countries are estimated. Source: MIC “Population Census”, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research "Estimated Future Population in Japan”, TMG “Action Plan for 2020”, UN “World Population Prospects”
Both People and Products Come and Go, and Globalization is Expanding in Tokyo

Overview of Tokyo’s Economy

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Passengers (Million)</th>
<th>Volume of Cargo Handled (10,000 tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>66.8</td>
<td>65.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>70.4</td>
<td>70.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>75.3</td>
<td>76.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>80.1</td>
<td>81.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>81.2</td>
<td>82.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>81.9</td>
<td>83.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>82.6</td>
<td>83.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>83.3</td>
<td>84.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>84.0</td>
<td>84.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>84.7</td>
<td>85.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: As for composition ratio, top 6 airports are listed.
Source: MLIT “Airport management Report”

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

Exports and imports value by port (nationwide, 2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Export (Trillion yen)</th>
<th>Import (Trillion yen)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Narita</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port of Tokyo</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port of Nagoya</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port of Yokohama</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port of Kobe</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port of Osaka</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port of Chiba</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port of Miyake</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port of Kawasaki</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

3. Exports and Imports Value at Port of Tokyo Turns to Increase

Exports and imports values by country and region (Port of Tokyo)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Export (Trillion yen)</th>
<th>Import (Trillion yen)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures for 2017 are preliminary. Hong Kong and Macao are not included in China.
Source: MOF “Trade Statistics of Japan”
Globalization is Expanding in Tokyo

4 In Recent Years, Number of Foreign Visitors to Japan is Drastically Increasing

Number of foreign visitors to Japan by country and region (nationally)

- Number of visitors in 2017: 2,869,1 (10,000 persons)
- Top 5 countries: USA, Thailand, Hong Kong, China, South Korea

Note: Top 7 countries and regions in 2017 are listed. Figures for 2017 are estimates. Source: JNTO materials

5 Tokyo Attracts Many Foreign-Affiliated Companies

Number of foreign-affiliated companies by nationality of its parent company (nationally, 2017)

- Source: Toyo Keizai Inc. “Foreign affiliated companies in Japan, a comprehensive directory”

6 Companies in Tokyo are Actively Expanding Overseas

Number of overseas affiliates by location region (nationally)

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

7 Tokyo Hosted 6th Highest Number of International Meetings in the World

Number of international meetings by city (worldwide)

- Source: JNTO materials
Deposits and Loans are Accumulated in Tokyo

Composition ratio of deposit and loan by prefecture (nationwide, 2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefecture</th>
<th>Deposits (trillion yen)</th>
<th>Loans (trillion yen)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>42.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osaka</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>7.939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saitama</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>38.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanagawa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fukuoka</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aichi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures for deposits and loans are as of end of March. Offshore accounts are not included. Amount of negotiable certificates of deposit of Top 5 prefectures are listed.

Source: BOJ "Deposits and Loans Market"

Universities and Research Institutes are Accumulated in Tokyo

Composition ratio of number of institutes related to research and intellectual property by prefecture (nationwide)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefecture</th>
<th>Number of universities and graduate schools (780 schools)</th>
<th>Number of scientific and development research institutes (6,633 institutes)</th>
<th>Number of patent attorneys (11,089 persons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>54.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osaka</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyogo</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aichi</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyogo</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>59.1</td>
<td>59.8</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Number of universities and graduate schools as of May 1, 2017. Number of scientific and development research institutes is as of 2014 (including establishments owned by national and local governments). Number of patent attorneys is as of end of 2016.


Number of joint researches between universities and private companies is increasing every year

As Finance and R&D Functions are Accumulated, Tokyo can be Expected to Collaborate with Growing Sectors

Source:
- BOJ "Deposits and Loans Market"
- Z/Yen Group "Global Financial Centres Index"
Small and Medium-sized Manufacturers (SMM) are Expected to Expand Their Businesses to Fields of Medical Care, Welfare and Nursing Care, Environment and Energy

Japan is Ranked No.2 in the World in Terms of Number of International Patent Applications by Residents

- Number of PCT international patent applications by applicants’ country of residence (worldwide)
- Source: WIPO “Patent Cooperation Treaty Yearly Review”

R&D Expenditures of Japan is No.3 in the World

- Gross domestic spending on R&D and ratio to GDP (worldwide, 2015)
- Source: OECD “Gross domestic spending on R&D”

Small and Medium-sized Manufacturers (SMM) are Expected to Expand Their Businesses to Fields of Medical Care, Welfare and Nursing Care, Environment and Energy

- Business fields where SMMs desire to enhance or expand their businesses (Tokyo, 2015)
- Source: TMG “Current Status of SMEs in Tokyo (Manufacturing Industry Edition)”

Market Size of Robot Industry Continues to Expand

- Prediction of the market size of robot industry by field (nationwide)
- Source: METI materials
1. Indexes of Business Conditions Has Been Improving Since October 2016

Indexes of business conditions (nationwide)

Note: CI: Coincident index. The shadow areas indicate recessions. December 2017 revised release.
Source: CAO "Indexes of Business Conditions"

2. Real GDP Growth Rate Has been Showing Positive

GDP growth rate by quarter (nationwide)

Source: CAO "SNA (National Accounts of Japan)"

3. Closing Price of Nikkei Stock Average at End of Year Reached the Highest in the Last 26 Years

Nikkei stock average (nationwide)

Note: Figures from Jan. 2007 to Dec. 2017 are listed. Daily closing price basis.
Source: © Nikkei Inc.
Economic Trends of Tokyo in 2017

**Production Indices Turned Upward for the First Time in Three Years**

![Graph showing production indices](image)

*Note: Monthly figures are seasonally adjusted. Figures for Tokyo in December and 2017 are preliminary.
Source: TMG "Indices of Industrial Production", METI "Indices of Industrial Production"

**Trade Balance Recorded Surplus for Two Consecutive Years**

![Graph showing trade balance](image)

*Note: Values of imports for 2017 and December are preliminary.
Source: MOF "Trade Statistics of Japan"

**Number of Visitor Arrivals Exceeded 28 Million**

![Graph showing visitor arrivals](image)

*Note: Figures of visitor arrivals for 2017 and December are estimates.
Source: JNTO "Visitor Arrivals & Japanese Overseas Travelers"

**Sales of Departmentstores Turned to Upward Trend**

![Graph showing sales of departmentstores](image)

*Note: Figures for departmentstores and supermarkets are sales value of existing establishments, figures for convenience stores are of all establishments. The greater Kanto area consists of Tokyo and such prefectures as Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Kanagawa, Niigata, Yamanashi, Nagano and Shizuoka. Number of new vehicles sold is the total number of passenger cars, compact cars, medium-duty trucks, small trucks and buses sold, and do not include special vehicles, trailers and others unable to classify.
1. Both Cooperate Goods Price Index and Services Producer Price Index are on the Rise

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

- Cooperate goods price index (2015 average = 100)
  - 2016: 97.2
  - 2017: 100.0

- Services Producer Price Index (2010 average = 100)
  - 2016: 102.5
  - 2017: 104.3

Source: BOJ “Cooperate goods Price Index”, “Services Producer Price Index”

2. Consumer Price Index Turned to Increase Compared with the Same Month of the Previous Year

Consumer Price Index

- (Percentage changes from the same month of the previous year)
  - Nationwide: 0.9%
  - Tokyo wards area: 0.8%
  - 2017: 100.7%
  - 2016: 100.3%

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

3. Business Conditions Among SMEs Have Been Alternating between Growth and Decline

Business conditions DI for SMEs by industry (Tokyo)

- Manufacturing
- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade
- Services
- Total

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

4. Number of Corporate Bankruptcies Exceeded Previous Year for the First Time in 8 Years

Number of corporate bankruptcies

- (Percentage changes from the previous year / from the same month of the previous year)
  - Nationwide: 3.5%
  - Tokyo wards area: -1.9%
  - 2017 (right axis): 696
  - 2016: 605

Note: Bankrupt companies with liabilities of 10 million yen or more.
Source: TMG “Enterprise Bankruptcies in Tokyo” (researched by Tokyo Shoko Research, Ltd.)
1. **Unemployment Rate Continues to Improve**

   ![Unemployment Rate Chart]

   Source: MIC, TMG “Labour Force Survey”

2. **Active Job Openings-to-Applicants Ratio Continues to Rise**

   ![Active Job Openings-to-Applicants Ratio Chart]


3. **Total Cash Earnings Tend to Move Mostly Positive from Previous Year**

   ![Total Cash Earnings Chart]

   Source: MHLW, TMG “Monthly Labour Survey”

4. **Total of Non-scheduled Hours Worked are Changing Mostly within Negative Scale from Previous Year**

   ![Total Non-scheduled Hours Worked Chart]

   Source: MHLW, TMG “Monthly Labour Survey”
1 Numbers of Establishments and Employees are on the Decrease

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: Top 10 municipalities are listed. The shipment values do not include the surveys by questionnaire on individual proprietorship.

Source: TMG “Manufacturing Industry in Tokyo (Census of Manufacture)”
4 Tama Area Features More Establishments with Large Number of Persons Engaged Per Establishment Compared with Wards Area

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

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

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

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

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

Note: Top 5 categories except miscellaneous manufacturing industries are listed. Figures in parentheses show the number of establishments in each region.

Source: TMG “Manufacturing Industry in Tokyo (Census of Manufacture)"
1. **Number of Establishments, Number of Persons Engaged and Annual Sales of Goods of Both “Wholesale” and “Retail Trade” in Tokyo are the Largest in the Whole Country**

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

**Wholesale Trade**
- 264 thousand establishments
  - Tokyo: 13.8
  - Osaka: 9.1
  - Aichi: 6.8
  - Hyogo: 3.5
  - Others: 50.3
  - Saitama: 4.4
  - Kanagawa: 3.7
- 2,759 thousand persons engaged
  - Tokyo: 24.9
  - Osaka: 10.7
  - Aichi: 7.4
  - Hyogo: 3.9
  - Others: 3.4
  - Chiba: 2.9
  - Miyagi: 3.3
- Annual sales of goods
  - Tokyo: 356.7 trillion yen
  - Chiba: 38.2 trillion yen
  - Miyagi: 30.2 trillion yen
  - others: 24.7 trillion yen

**Retail Trade**
- 775 thousand establishments
  - Tokyo: 9.0
  - Hyogo: 5.9
  - Aichi: 4.9
  - Chiba: 4.2
  - Others: 4.1
  - Chiba: 4.0
  - Chiba: 58.7
- 5,811 thousand persons engaged
  - Tokyo: 10.6
  - Chiba: 6.4
  - Chiba: 5.6
  - Chiba: 5.4
  - Chiba: 4.6
  - Chiba: 4.3
  - Chiba: 52.8
- Annual sales of goods
  - Tokyo: 122.2 trillion yen
  - Chiba: 13.0 trillion yen
  - Chiba: 6.9 trillion yen
  - Chiba: 6.0 trillion yen
  - Chiba: 5.0 trillion yen
  - Chiba: 4.8 trillion yen
  - Chiba: 4.1 trillion yen

Note: Top 8 prefectures are listed. Establishments conducting administrative or ancillary economic activities only and establishments unclassifiable by industry are excluded.
Source: METI “Census of Commerce”

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

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

**Wholesale Trade**
- 37 thousand establishments
  - Food and beverages: 11.3
  - Textile and apparel: 17.5
  - General merchandise: 21.3
  - Building materials, minerals and metals, etc.: 24.4
  - Miscellaneous wholesale trade: 25.2
- 677 thousand persons engaged
  - Food and beverages: 9.8
  - Textile and apparel: 15.2
  - General merchandise: 19.4
  - Building materials, minerals and metals, etc.: 30.7
  - Machinery and equipment: 22.2

**Retail Trade**
- 70 thousand establishments
  - Food and beverage: 17.4
  - Woven fabrics, apparel, apparel accessories and notions: 31.9
  - Miscellaneous retail trade: 9.1
  - Miscellaneous retail trade: 4.2
  - Miscellaneous retail trade: 37.0
- 613 thousand persons engaged
  - Food and beverage: 12.0
  - General merchandise: 39.6
  - Machinery and equipment: 8.5
  - Non-store retailers: 27.4
  - Non-store retailers: 6.1

Note: Establishments conducting administrative or ancillary economic activities only and establishments unclassifiable by industry are excluded.
Source: METI “Census of Commerce”

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

Annual sales of goods per establishment (Tokyo)

Note: Figures for 2012 are from “Economic Census”. Figures for years other than 2012 are from “Census of Commerce”. Establishments conducting administrative or ancillary economic activities only and establishments unclassifiable by industry are excluded.
Source: METI “Census of Commerce”, M/C / METI “Economic Census for Business Activity, Tabulation of individual industries (Wholesale and retail trade)”
Tokyo Accounts for 90% of Annual Wholesale Sales of Goods of “General Merchandise” in the Whole Country

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

Note: Establishments conducting administrative or ancillary economic activities only and establishments unclassifiable by industry are excluded. General merchandise wholesale includes general trading companies and trade companies.

Source: METI "Census of Commerce"

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

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

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

Source: METI “Census of Commerce”

E-commerce is Expanding Year by Year

E-commerce ratio (EC ratio, nationwide)

Note: The EC ratio in this graph is the ratio of the e-commerce market scale to the total amount of overall commercial transactions. In wholesale trade, commercial transactions on the network through computers (in a broad sense) and commercial transactions on the internet (in a narrow sense) are distinguished. The EC ratio of B to C is the figure in the field of sales of goods.

Source: METI “E-commerce Market Survey”
1. "Information Services" Have Large Number of Establishments and Persons Engaged

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

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

4. Information and Communications Has Broad Related Industries
"Insurance" Institutions Have Large Number of Establishments and Persons Engaged

Number of Establishments and Persons Engaged by Industry Major Groups (Tokyo)

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

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

Loan-deposit Ratio of Domestic Banks Tends to Decrease

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

Source: BOJ “Statistics of the Deposits and Loans Market”, the Shinkin Central Bank Research Institute materials, the Association of Tokyo Shinyou Kumiai materials

Industry and Employment in Tokyo – A Graphic Overview 2018
1. “Construction Work by Specialist Constructor” Has Large Number of Establishments, While “Construction Work, General Including Public and Private Construction Work” Has Large Number of Persons Engaged

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Major Group</th>
<th>Number of Establishments</th>
<th>Number of Persons Engaged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction work by specialist constructor</td>
<td>42.8 (1,000 establishments)</td>
<td>46.5 (10,000 persons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction work, general including public and private</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction work, general including public and private</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unable to classify within construction</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment installation work</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment installation work</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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

### Construction gross prefectural domestic product (Tokyo)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Prefecture</th>
<th>Value (Trillion yen)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


3. Floor Area of Building Construction Started Has Increased for Two Consecutive Years

### Floor area of building construction started by use (Tokyo)

- Stores: 14.8 (km²)
- Factories: 8.9
- Warehouses: 15.2
- Schools: 15.6
- Hospitals: 8.6
- Others: 8.9
- Dwelling: 15.2
- Combined use for dwelling and business: 1.4
- Office: 1.3
- Building for business: 1.3

Source: MLIT “Building Starts”

4. Skilled Construction Workers are Running Short

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

- Excess: 3.4
- Short: 1.4

Note: Seasonally-adjusted figures. Figures above represent a total of the following 8 occupational categories: form builder (civil engineering work), form builder (construction), plasterer, scaffold worker, steel worker (civil engineering work), steel worker (construction), electrician, plumber. Figures are from Jan. 2002 to Dec. 2017.

Source: MLIT “Survey on Supply and Demand of Construction Labor”

Note: Nominal Values. Top 7 prefectures are listed.
Number of Establishments in “Goods Rental and Leasing” Has been Increasing in Recent Years
Tokyo Accounts for About 50% of Lease Sales in whole country

House and Room Lessors have Large Number of Establishments in “Real Estate”

Land Price Has Risen for 5 Consecutive Years

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

Tokyo Accounts for About 50% of Lease Sales in whole country
1 While Number of Establishments Decreases, Number of Persons Engaged Turns to Increase

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1,000 establishments)</th>
<th>Number of persons engaged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-20</td>
<td>0-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-40</td>
<td>21-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-60</td>
<td>41-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-80</td>
<td>61-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81-100</td>
<td>81-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101-200</td>
<td>101-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201-300</td>
<td>201-300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301-400</td>
<td>301-400</td>
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<tr>
<td>401-500</td>
<td>401-500</td>
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<tr>
<td>501-600</td>
<td>501-600</td>
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<tr>
<td>601-700</td>
<td>601-700</td>
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<tr>
<td>701-800</td>
<td>701-800</td>
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<tr>
<td>801-900</td>
<td>801-900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>901-1000</td>
<td>901-1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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

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

- Tokyo: 16.1%
- Osaka: 8.0%
- Aichi: 7.2%
- Kanagawa: 6.6%
- Chiba: 5.0%
- Hokkaido: 5.2%
- Others: 52.0%

Total transport gross domestic product of all prefectures: 24.5 trillion yen

Note: Nominal Values. Top 6 prefectures are listed.

Source: CAO “Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts”

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

Composition ratio of volume of cargo by departing and arriving prefecture (Tokyo, FY2015)

- Volume of cargo departing Tokyo: 227.3 million tons
- Volume of cargo arriving in Tokyo: 241.2 million tons

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

Source: MLIT materials
While Number of Facilities of Hotels and Japanese Inns Remains Unchanged, Number of Guestrooms is on the Rise

Numbers of both establishments and persons engaged of eating and drinking places have increased in recent years. Tokyo ranks at the top in Japan in terms of total number of both guests and foreign guests. A wide range of business categories of “Eating and Drinking Services” are accumulated.
1. Numbers of Both Establishments and Persons Engaged Have Been Increasing in Recent Years

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

2. Universities and Graduate Schools are Accumulated

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

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

- Composition ratio of international students by prefecture (2017)

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

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

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

Source: JASSO “International Students in Japan”
**Medical, Health Care and Welfare**

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Major Groups</th>
<th>Number of Establishments (1,000)</th>
<th>Number of Persons Engaged (10,000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical and other health services</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social insurance, social welfare, and care services</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public health and hygiene</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>97.2</td>
<td>24.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Major Groups</th>
<th>Total (10,000 persons)</th>
<th>Female (10,000 persons)</th>
<th>Percentage of females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical and other health services</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>63.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social insurance, social welfare, and care services</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>42.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public health and hygiene</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>97.2</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>41.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### 3 Entrance Application Rate for Day Nurseries is Rising Every Year

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Children on Waiting List (1,000)</th>
<th>Entrance Application Rate for Day Nurseries (right axis)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Entrance application rates for day nurseries represent the percentage of day nursery applicants in the preschool child population (as of January in each year).

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

**Composition ratio by management entity (2017)**

- Local public entities: 0.8%
- Nonprofit organization: 3.3%
- Medical corporations: 8.8%
- Social welfare corporations: 16.8%
- Corporations for profit: 67.2%
- Others: 2.9%

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Type</th>
<th>Cases (10,000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-home long-term care for profit</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical corporation</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonprofit organization</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local public entity</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other in-home services</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outpatient day long-term care</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home-visits long-term care</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Bar graphs: numbers of establishments
Line graphs: numbers of persons engaged (right axis)


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

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

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

Source: MIC “Economic Census for Business Frame”

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

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

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

Source: MIC “Economic Census for Business Frame”
Industry in Tokyo - Service Industries

4 Annual Sales of Performances, Theatrical Companies in Tokyo Stand Out in the Country

Annual sales of performances, theatrical companies by prefecture, and composition ratio of annual sales by business type (nationwide, 2015)

Note: Annual sales of main businesses. Top 10 prefectures are listed. Figures were calculated using only the data of the establishments where the figures of the necessary items were obtained. Source: METI "Current Survey of Selected Services Industries"

5 Majority of Class 1 Travel Agents Gather in Tokyo

Composition ratio of number of travel agencies by prefecture and class of travel agency (nationwide, 2017)

Note: Figures as of April 1. Top 5 prefectures are listed. Class 1 travel agency: handling all travel services, Class 2 travel agency: handling travel services except agent-organized overseas tours, Class 3 travel agency: handling travel services except agent-organized tours, Travel sub-agency: handling work entrusted by the travel agency to which it belongs. Source: JTA Tourism Industry Division materials

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

Composition ratio of sale amount (revenue) by industry major groups and prefecture (nationwide, 2014)

Note: Top 5 prefectures are listed. Figures were calculated using only the data of the establishments where the figures of the necessary items were obtained. Source: MIC "Economic Census for Business Frame"

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

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

Note: Figures of private companies. Numbers of establishments as of the end of each fiscal year. Provided that the base of calculation for number of applications for new jobs has been changed since FY 2014. Source: MHLW materials

Living-related and Personal Services and Amusement Services
1 Wide Variety of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries Products in Tokyo

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

Source: TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs materials

2 Vegetables Account for nearly 60% of Agricultural Production

Note: Values of upland field are the total of “Ordinary upland field” and “Short time meadow”. Population engaged in agriculture has been calculated using only commercial farm households since 1990. Number of farm households continues to be the total number of farm households including noncommercial farm households as well as commercial farm households even after 1990. Provided that the definition of farm household has been changed since 1990.

Source: MAFF “Census of Agriculture and Forestry”, “Survey on Cultivated Land Area”
3. Logs and Mushrooms Constitute Main Products of Forestry Industries

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Output (1,000 m³)</th>
<th>Persons Engaged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1,318</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of persons engaged in forestry (right axis)

Note: Raw timber is unsawn logs for lumbering, plywood and woodchip. The dotted line part of the number of persons engaged in forestry shows discontinuity due to revision of the industry classification.
Source: MAFF “Report on Supply and Demand of Timber”, TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs materials

Forestry output by category (Tokyo)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sakaki (plant used in religious ceremonies)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charcoal and firewood</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camellia oil</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mushrooms</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw timber</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Raw timber is unsawn logs for lumbering, plywood and woodchip. Sakaki has been treated as an agricultural product since 2013.
Source: TMG “Forest and Forestry in Tokyo”

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Fishery Output (1,000 tons)</th>
<th>Management Bodies</th>
<th>Persons Engaged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>2,226</td>
<td>1,626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>1,243</td>
<td>972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>1,243</td>
<td>972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>1,243</td>
<td>972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>1,243</td>
<td>972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>1,243</td>
<td>972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>1,243</td>
<td>972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>1,243</td>
<td>972</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of management bodies (right axis)

Note: Fishery is excluding inland waters fishery. Miyake-mura is not included in the survey in 2003 because full evacuation from the island continued in 2003 due to the eruption of Oyama Volcano in Miyake-jima.
Source: MAFF “Fishery Census”, TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs materials

Fishery output by sea area (Tokyo)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oshima</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miyake</td>
<td>35.4</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>15.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hachijo</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogasawara</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: TMG “Fisheries in Tokyo”
1. Labor Force Participation Rate in Tokyo Has Been Tending to Increase in Recent Years

2. Labor Force Status Varies by Sex and Age

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

4. While “Wholesale and Retail Trade” Have Large Number of Persons Engaged, Number of Females Engaged in All Industries is Increasing
Regular Employee Ratios Both in Male and Female Came Down Relative to 25 Years Ago

Number of Foreign Workers Tends to Increase

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

Note: Figures as of the end of October. Figures for Vietnam are from 2012. Figures for Nepal are from 2014. G7/8 etc. consist of UK, USA, Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Russia, Australia and New Zealand.

Source: MHLW "Situation of Notified Foreign National Employment Status"
1. Unemployment Rate Has Been Improving for 7 Consecutive Years

Number of unemployed persons and unemployment rate

- Tokyo: 5.5% (2017), 4.7% (2018)
- Nationwide: 3.2% (2017), 3.1% (2018)

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

Source: TMG / MIC “Labour Force Survey”

2. Ratio of persons who found employment is Nearly 30%

Number of persons who found employment and employment rate

- Nationwide: 28.8% (2017), 23.1% (2018)
- Tokyo: 27.9% (2017), 26.9% (2018)

Note: Ratio of persons who found employment = Number of persons who found employment / number of new applications × 100

Source: Tokyo Labor Bureau, MHLW materials

3. Job Openings-to-applicants Ratio Has Been Increasing in Recent Years

Active Job Openings-to-applicants Ratio by employment pattern (Tokyo)

- New job openings-to-applicants ratio (Full-time): 4.45
- New job openings-to-applicants ratio (Part-time): 4.45

Source: Tokyo Labor Bureau statistics

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

Numbers of hired employees and separated employees (Tokyo)

- Number of hired employees: 586.9, 583, 58, 56, 54, 52, 50, 48, 46, 44, 42, 40, 38, 36, 34, 32, 30, 28, 26
- Number of separated employees: 149.5, 149.5, 149.5, 149.5, 149.5, 149.5, 149.5, 149.5, 149.5, 149.5, 149.5, 149.5, 149.5, 149.5, 149.5, 149.5, 149.5

Note: Establishments with 5 regular employees or more
Source: MHLW “Survey on Employment Trends”
1. **Total Cash Earnings of Full-time Employees are High in “Finance and Insurance”**

   Monthly total cash earnings (Tokyo, 2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Full-time employees (left)</th>
<th>Part-time workers (right)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Special cash earnings</td>
<td>681.4</td>
<td>341.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-scheduled cash earnings</td>
<td>581.9</td>
<td>296.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled cash earnings</td>
<td>507.5</td>
<td>252.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1,000 yen)</td>
<td>408.6</td>
<td>84.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Note: Establishments with 10 employees or more. Based on scheduled cash earnings of ordinary workers.

   Source: MHLW “Basic Survey on Wage Structure”

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

   Monthly scheduled cash earnings by sex, years of continuous service and type of employment (nationwide, 2017)

   - Male: Regular staff
   - Female: Non-regular staff

   Note: Establishments with 10 employees or more. Based on scheduled cash earnings of ordinary workers.

   Source: MHLW “Basic Survey on Wage Structure”

3. **Hours Worked of General Workers are Long in “Accommodations, Eating and Drinking Services”, and “Construction”**

   Monthly total actual hours worked (Tokyo, 2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Full-time employees (left)</th>
<th>Part-time workers (right)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-scheduled hours worked</td>
<td>189.0</td>
<td>144.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled hours worked</td>
<td>163.0</td>
<td>135.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Hours)</td>
<td>143.2</td>
<td>150.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Note: Establishments with 5 employees or more.

   Source: TMG “Monthly Labour Survey”

4. **Both Male and Female Workers in Their 20’s and 30’s Have Long Hours Worked**

   Monthly actual number of hours worked by age and sex (Tokyo, 2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>179</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Note: Establishments with 10 employees or more. Figures above are the total of the actual number of scheduled hours worked and non-scheduled actual overtime worked of ordinary workers.

   Source: MHLW “Basic Survey on Wage Structure”

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**Wages and Working Hours**

**Employment in Tokyo – Wages and Working Hours**

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Industry and Employment in Tokyo – A Graphic Overview 2018  33
### Percentage of Employed Persons in Youth Population Tends to Increase

**Number of young employed persons by age group (Tokyo)**

- **Percentage of young employed persons in youth population**
  - 2007: 32.5
  - 2011: 63.6
  - 2016: 68.2

- **Percentage of young employed persons in total employed persons**
  - 2007: 29.5
  - 2011: 29.2
  - 2016: 68.6

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

- **Active job-openings-to-applicants ratio**
  - Entire ages: 1.10
  - 25-29: 1.30
  - 30-34: 1.43
  - 30-34: 1.56
  - 15-24: 2.65
  - 15-24: 3.02

**Number of young employed persons**

- **2007**: 221,700
- **2009**: 221,700
- **2010**: 221,600
- **2011**: 224,400
- **2012**: 224,400

**Employment rates of high school graduates and college/university graduates remains high**

**Note:** Young persons were defined as those aged 15 to 34. Entire ages are the total of all aged groups with 15 years old and over.

**Source:** TMG “Labour Force Survey”

---

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

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

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**Note:** Young persons were defined as those aged 15 to 34. Entire ages are the total of all aged groups with 15 years old and over.

**Source:** TMG “Labour Force Survey”

---

### Youth Unemployment Rate Remains Higher Than Total Unemployment Rate

**Youth unemployment rate by age group (Tokyo)**

- **Entire ages**
  - 2007: 3.8
  - 2008: 4.7
  - 2009: 4.7
  - 2010: 4.8
  - 2011: 4.1
  - 2012: 3.7
  - 2013: 3.2
  - 2014: 2.9

**Source:** TMG “Labour Force Survey”

---

### Employment Rates of High School Graduates and College/University Graduates Remains High

**Employment rates of high school graduates and college/university graduates**

- **Newly high school graduates (nationwide)**
  - 2007: 96.3
  - 2009: 93.9
  - 2011: 93.9
  - 2013: 98.0
  - 2015: 97.6
  - 2017: 95.8

- **Newly college/university graduates (nationwide)**
  - 2007: 96.3
  - 2009: 93.9
  - 2011: 93.9
  - 2013: 98.0
  - 2015: 97.6
  - 2017: 95.8

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  - 2009: 93.9
  - 2011: 93.9
  - 2013: 98.0
  - 2015: 97.6
  - 2017: 95.8

**Note:** Graduated in March in each year. Employment rate for newly high school graduates is as of the end of March, and the one for newly college/university graduates is as of April 1.

**Source:** MHLW, MEXT “Survey on Employment Situation of Newly College/University Graduates”, MEXT “Survey on Employment Situation of Newly High School Graduates”

---

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  - 2015: 97.6
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  - 2013: 98.0
  - 2015: 97.6
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**Source:** MHLW, MEXT “Survey on Employment Situation of Newly College/University Graduates”, MEXT “Survey on Employment Situation of Newly High School Graduates”
A Quarter of Employed Persons are 55 Years Old and Over

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

1. Total employed persons aged 55 and over: 23.9%
2. 55 to 64 years old: 14.3%
3. 65 years old and over: 9.7%

Number of employed persons (10,000 persons)

Source: MIC "Labour Force Survey"

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

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

1. Entire ages: 8.1%
2. 55 to 59 years old: 4.1%
3. 60-64 years old: 2.4%
4. 65 years old and over: 1.9%

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

Employed Persons 55 Years old and Over Account for About 50% in “Real Estate” and “Goods Rental and Leasing”

- Number of employed persons aged 55 and over by industry and age, and percentage of employed persons aged 55 and over by industry (Tokyo, 2015)

Source: MIC "Population Census"

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

- Labor force participation rate by country and age group (worldwide, 2015)

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

Number and percentage of women employed (Tokyo, 2017)

Regular employees
Part-time employees and others
Self-employed, employing others
Family workers
Unemployed

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

Number and percentage of women employed by industry (Tokyo, 2017)

As for Type of Employment of Women, Number of Non-regular Employees Exceeds Number of Regular Employees for Women in Their Late 40’s and Over

Number of employed persons by age and employment status (Tokyo, 2017)

Labor Force Participation Ratio for Women Declines in Their 30’s in Japan

Labor force participation ratio for women by country and age group (worldwide, 2006 / 2015)

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

Source: Japan Institute for Labour Policy and Training "Databook of International Labour Statistics"
Number of Employed Persons with Disabilities

1. Number of Employed Persons with Disabilities Continues to Increase

Number of employed persons with disabilities in private companies (Tokyo)

- Persons with mental disabilities: 17.4% in 2009 to 18.1% in 2017
- Persons with intellectual disabilities: 3.2% in 2009 to 3.4% in 2017
- Persons with physical disabilities: 12.5% in 2009 to 12.8% in 2017

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

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

Actual employment rate of persons with disabilities by size of company

- Tokyo (1,000 employees or more): 2.09%
- Tokyo (300 to 999 employees): 1.84%
- Tokyo (50 to 299 employees): 1.05%
- Nationwide (Overall): 0.5%

Note: Figures as of June 1 each year. Due to system revisions, figures until 2010 and those from 2011 cannot be simply compared. “Overall” means companies with 56 employees or more until 2012 and companies with 50 employees or more from 2013. Companies with “56 to 299 employees” are used in place of companies with “50 to 299 employees” until 2012.
Source: MHLW materials, Tokyo Labor Bureau materials

3. The Most Number of Employees with Disabilities are Employed in “Manufacturing”

Number and actual employment rate of employed persons with disabilities by industry divisions (Tokyo, 2017)

- (1,000 persons):
  - Construction: 43.2%
  - Manufacturing: 32.5%
  - Wholesale and retail trade: 24.3%
  - Finance and insurance: 16.3%
- (50 to 299 persons):
  - Construction: 11.5%
  - Manufacturing: 14.7%
  - Wholesale and retail trade: 3.4%
  - Finance and insurance: 1.9%

Note: Figures as of June 1. “Agriculture, forestry, fisheries”, “Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel” and other industries unable to classify are included in “Others”.
Source: Tokyo Labor Bureau materials

4. “Manufacturing” Has High Percentage of Employed Persons with Physical and Intellectual Disabilities, and “Services, n.e.c.” Has High Percentage of Employed Persons with Mental Disabilities

Composition ratio of employed persons with disabilities by type of disability and industry (Tokyo, 2017)

- Persons with physical disabilities (127.6 thousand persons):
  - Construction: 25.5%
  - Manufacturing: 23.8%
  - Wholesale and retail trade: 13.9%
- Persons with intellectual disabilities (34.0 thousand persons):
  - Construction: 8.1%
  - Manufacturing: 11.5%
  - Wholesale and retail trade: 11.8%
- Persons with mental disabilities (19.4 thousand persons):
  - Construction: 5.8%
  - Manufacturing: 6.1%
  - Wholesale and retail trade: 5.7%

Note: As for actual employment rate and number of employed persons with disabilities, a person with severe physical disability or severe intellectual disability shall be counted as 2 persons, a part-time worker (a worker whose scheduled working hours for a week are between 20 hours or more and less than 30 hours) with severe physical disability or severe intellectual disability shall be counted as 1 person, and a part-time worker with physical disability, intellectual disability or mental disability and whose disability level is not severe shall be counted as 0.5 persons. (A part-time worker with physical disability or intellectual disability and whose disability level is not severe was included from July 2010.)
Source: Tokyo Labor Bureau materials
1. While it is observed that the largest of employees prioritize "Private Life" as ideal, it is observed many employees prioritize "Work" in reality.

Reality and ideal on balance between work and private life (nationwide, 2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage to the total number of persons who left their jobs due to care and nursing by age (Tokyo, 2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20's and younger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50's and over</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Many women of all generations leave previous job for aged/sick family member's

Number and percentage of persons who left their jobs due to care and nursing by age (Tokyo, 2012)

| Age group | Ideal | Reality |
| 20's and younger | 5.7 | 15.3 |
| 30's | 5.9 | 13.9 |
| 40's | 7.0 | 8.0 |
| 50's and over | 9.2 | 7.7 |

3. There is large difference between men and women on rate of taking child-care leave

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

| Year | Men | Women |
| 2006 | 0.7 | 88.3 |
| 2007 | 1.3 | 90.9 |
| 2008 | 1.1 | 89.3 |
| 2009 | 1.5 | 92.5 |
| 2010 | 4.2 | 94.2 |
| 2011 | 3.6 | 93.4 |
| 2012 | 3.0 | 93.6 |
| 2013 | 4.5 | 93.3 |
| 2014 | 7.4 | 94.1 |

Note: Figures are the total from October 2007 to September 2012.
Source: MIC "Employment Status Survey"

Note: No data for FY 2007 and 2012. Establishment survey.
Source: TMG materials
1. While Number of Unions is on the Decline, Number of Union Members Has Slightly Recovered

Numbers of unions and union members (Tokyo)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Unions</th>
<th>Number of Union Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>5,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>9,564</td>
<td>5,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>8,645</td>
<td>6,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>7,957</td>
<td>7,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>7,426</td>
<td>7,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>6,973</td>
<td>8,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>6,532</td>
<td>8,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>6,107</td>
<td>8,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>5,682</td>
<td>9,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>5,257</td>
<td>9,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>5,832</td>
<td>9,713</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Number of Part-time Union Members</th>
<th>Percentage of Part-time Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>20,313</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>21,072</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>21,720</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>22,398</td>
<td>21.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>23,085</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>23,772</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>24,460</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>25,148</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>25,836</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td>26,524</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

3. Number of Labor Consultations Remains Over 50,000 Cases

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Consultations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>5,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>5,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>5,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>5,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>5,929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>6,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>6,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>6,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>6,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>6,884</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

4. Percentages of Resignation and Workplace Harassment in Labor Consultations are Increasing

Composition ratio of labor consultations by subject (Tokyo)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dismissal</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resignation</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workplace harassment</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpaid wages</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor contract</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
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<td>6.4%</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Consultations at Tokyo Labor Consultation Center of the TMG. If multiple items are included in one consultation, each item is counted. “Workplace harassment” has been listed since FY 2008. Top 5 items in FY 2016 are listed. Source: TMG materials
Over many years, traditional crafts of Tokyo have been nurtured by 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 crafts of Tokyo. 


## Traditional Crafts of Tokyo

- **Edo Sarasa** (Printed Silk Calico)
- **Tokyo Butsudan** (Buddhist Altars)
- **Tama Ori** (Tama Woven Fabrics)
- **Edo Moku-Hanga** (Woodblock Prints)
- **Tokyo Shippo** (Cloisonne Enamelware)
- **Edo Wazao** (Bamboo Fishing Rods)
- **Edo Hake** (Edo Brushes)
- **Tokyo Honzome Yukata** (Indigo-Dyed Summer Kimono)
- **Bouvardia**
- **Udo**
- **Tokyo X**

## Agricultural and Livestock Products of Tokyo