Industry and Employment in Tokyo A Graphic Overview

2022



Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs Tokyo Metropolitan Government







CONTENTS

Overview of Tokyo's Economy and Employment Conditions

Comparison of Social and Economic Indicators for Japan and Tokyo 2
Overview4
Population7
Consumption and Prices of Commodities8
Export and Import9
Capital Investment / Research and Development10
Financing / Architecture, Real Estate Market11
Bankruptcy 12
Employment Conditions13
Globalization15
Foundation, Venture / Resources, Energy, Environment16
Tourism17
Diverse Work Styles18
Industry in Tokyo
Establishments and Enterprises19
Manufacturing —————————————————20
Wholesale and Retail Trade22

Accommodations, Eating and Drinking Services ——26
Living-related and Personal Services and Amusement Services ——27
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries ——28

Employment in Tokyo

Labor Force Population	30
Employment Structure	31
Labor Mobility	32
Employment of Young People	33
Employment of Senior Citizens	34
Employment of Women	35
Employment of Persons with Disabilities	36
Wages / Working Hours and Leave System	37
Safety, Health / Labor-Management Relations	38

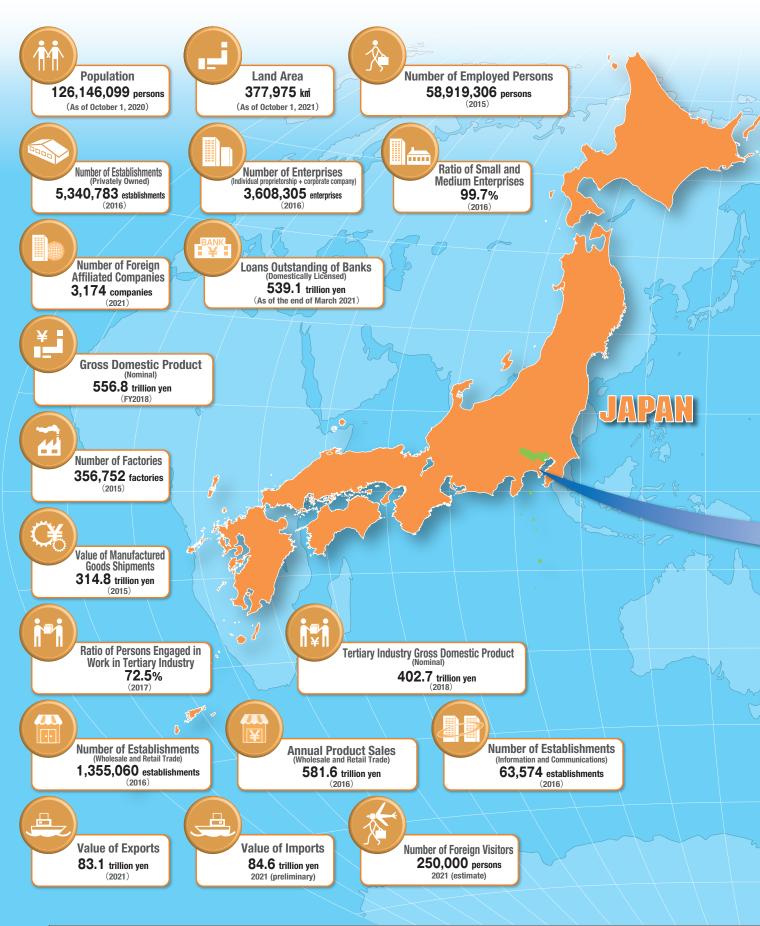
Data

Traditional Crafts of Tokyo / TOKYO Brand Fisheries Product	ts39
TOKYO Brand Agricultural, Forestry and Livestock Products	40

- Notes for Using This Booklet -
- 1 In principle, industry names in this booklet are according to the Japan Standard Industrial Classification (Rev. 13, October 2013). "Industry major groups", "Industry groups", etc. indicate the classifications based on this Industrial Classification. Furthermore, individual graphic charts are based on the classifications of the sources.
- 2 The first quarter, the second quarter, the third quarter and the fourth quarter represent the periods from January to March, from April to June, from July to September and from October to December respectively.
- 3 The data utilizing the "Economic Census" is basically for privately owned establishments unless otherwise noted.
- 4 Regarding accounting process for annual product sales amount, handling of consumption tax differs from year to year. Therefore, please be cautioned when you use them in time series.
- In the "Labour Force Survey", unless otherwise noted, the values and the definitions of the terms of "Basic Tabulation" are used in principle. And in some cases they differ from the values and the definitions of the terms of "Detailed Tabulation". Also in the "Labour Force Survey", since the population which is the basis for calculation has been changed every 5 years, there has been a fluctuation resulting from such changes. Therefore, please be cautioned when you use it in time series.
- 6 Depending on the source, in some cases the sum of the breakdown may not equal the total due to the factors such as fraction processing.
- 7 In this booklet, "Small and Medium Enterprises" and "Small-sized Enterprises" are according to the definitions of the Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Basic Act in principle.
- 8 In this booklet, the data as of the end of January 2022 is mainly used.



Comparison of Social and Economic Indicators for Japan and Tokyo

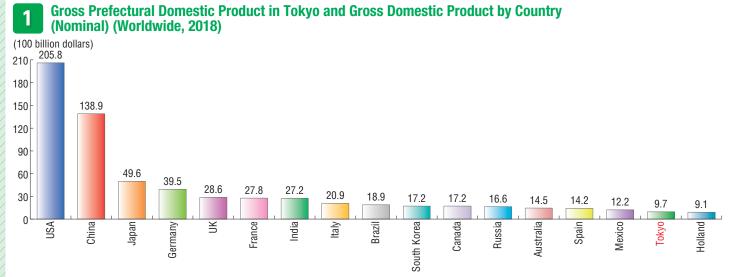


- Source] •MIC "2020 Population Census", "2015 Population Census"
 - •TMG "Changes in Population"
 - •TMG "Daytime Population of Tokyo based on the 2015 Population Census"
 - •GSI "Statistical reports on the land area by prefectures and municipalities in Japan"
 - •MIC / METI "2016 Economic Census for Business Activity"

- •SME Agency "White Paper on Small and Medium Enterprises in Japan"
- Prepared by TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs based on MIC / METI "2016 Economic Census for Business Activity"
- •Toyo Keizai Inc. "2021 Directory of Foreign Affiliated Companies in Japan"
- •BOJ "Deposits and Loans Market"

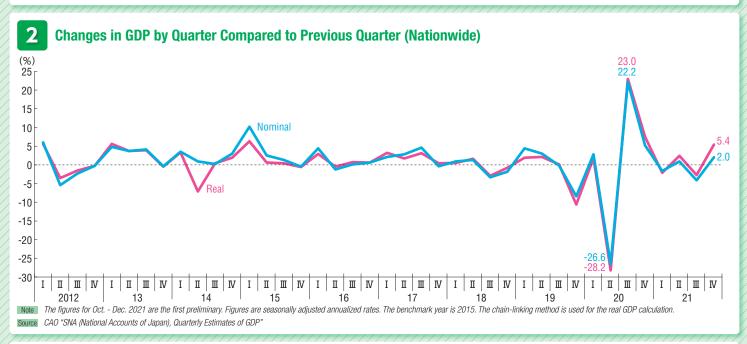


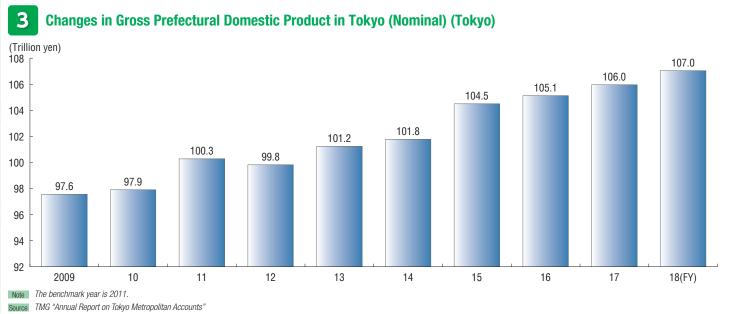
Overview



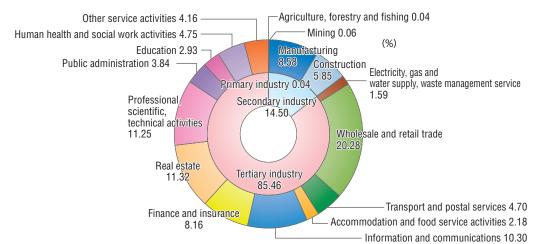
Note The above comparison is made for 2018 (calendar year), except Tokyo (from April 1st, 2018 to March 31st, 2019) and Australia (from July 1st, 2018 to June 30th, 2019). The gross prefectural domestic product in Tokyo is converted to US dollars by using the exchange rate (1 US dollar = 110.88 yen) and calculated from the "Annual Report on National Accounts for 2018" (CAO ESRI).

ource TMG "Annual Report on Tokyo Metropolitan Accounts for FY2018"



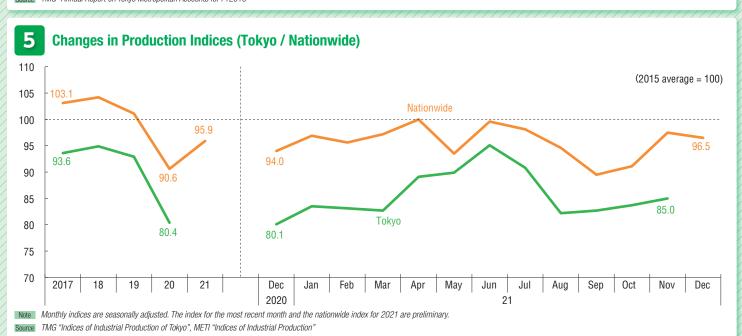


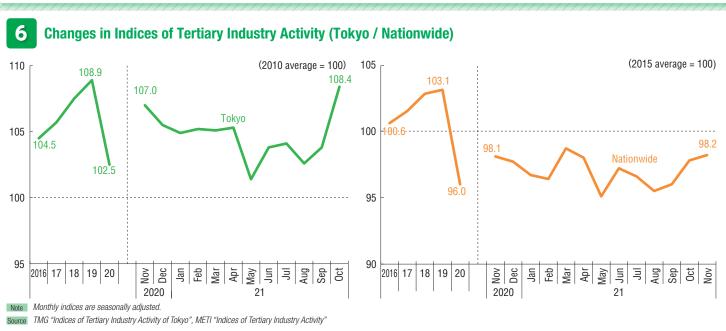
Composition Ratio of Gross Prefectural Domestic Product in Tokyo (Nominal) by Economic Activity (Tokyo, FY 2018)



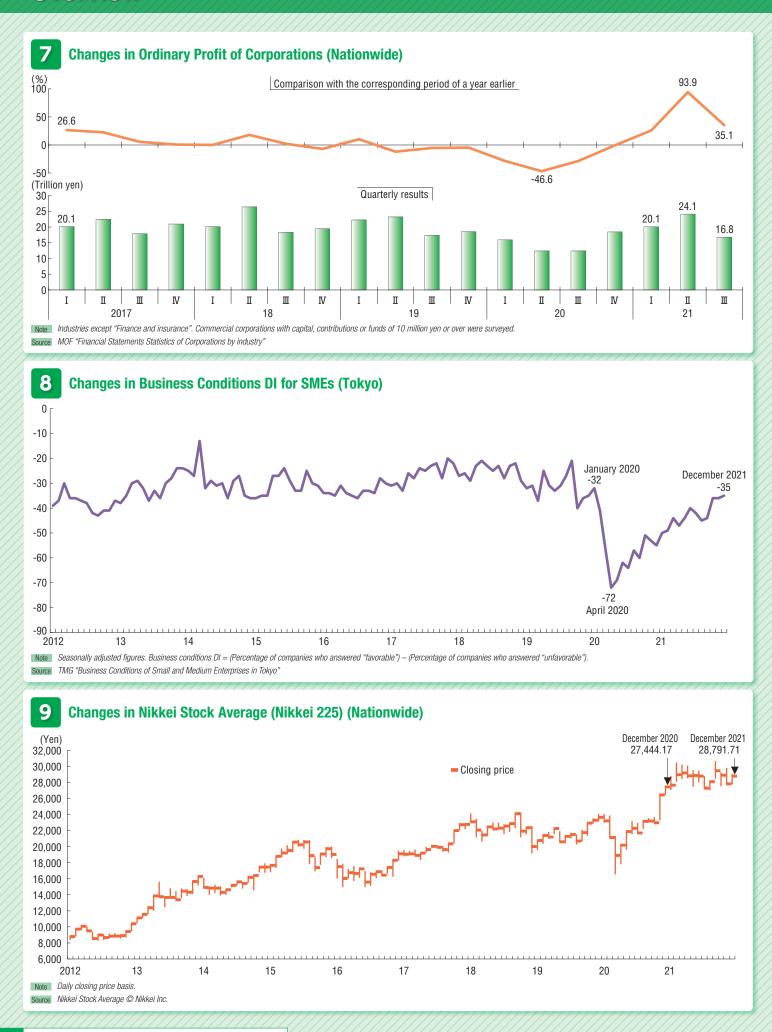
Note The benchmark year is 2011. Taxes and customs duties levied on imported goods and the exemption for consumption tax related to gross capital formation is excluded.

Source TMG "Annual Report on Tokyo Metropolitan Accounts for FY2018"

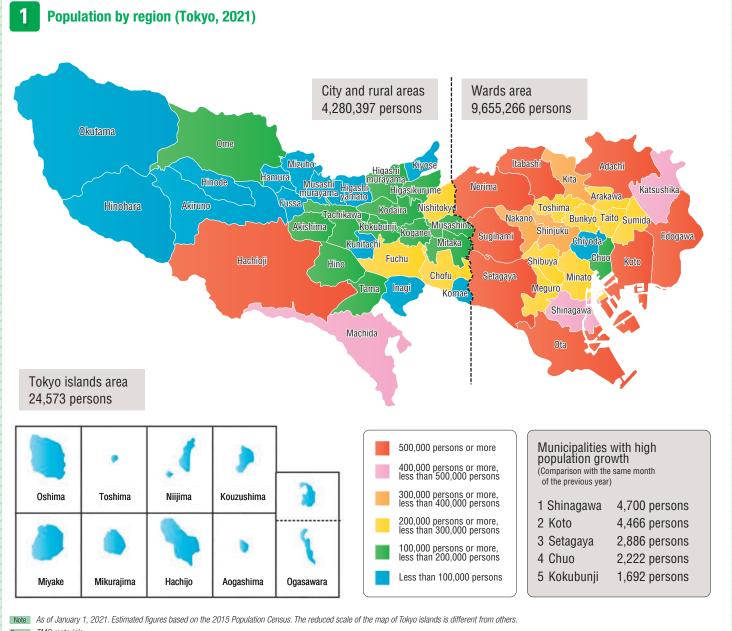




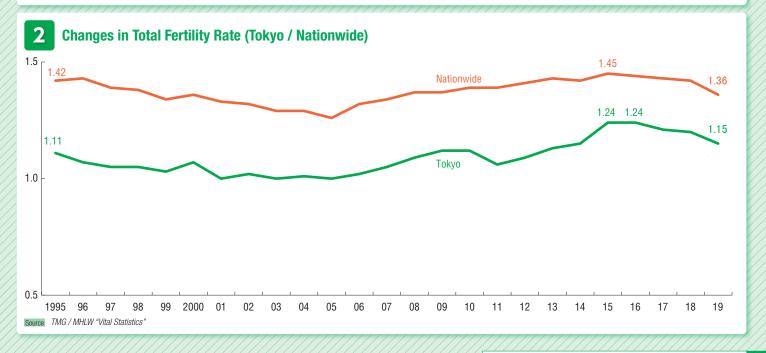
Overview



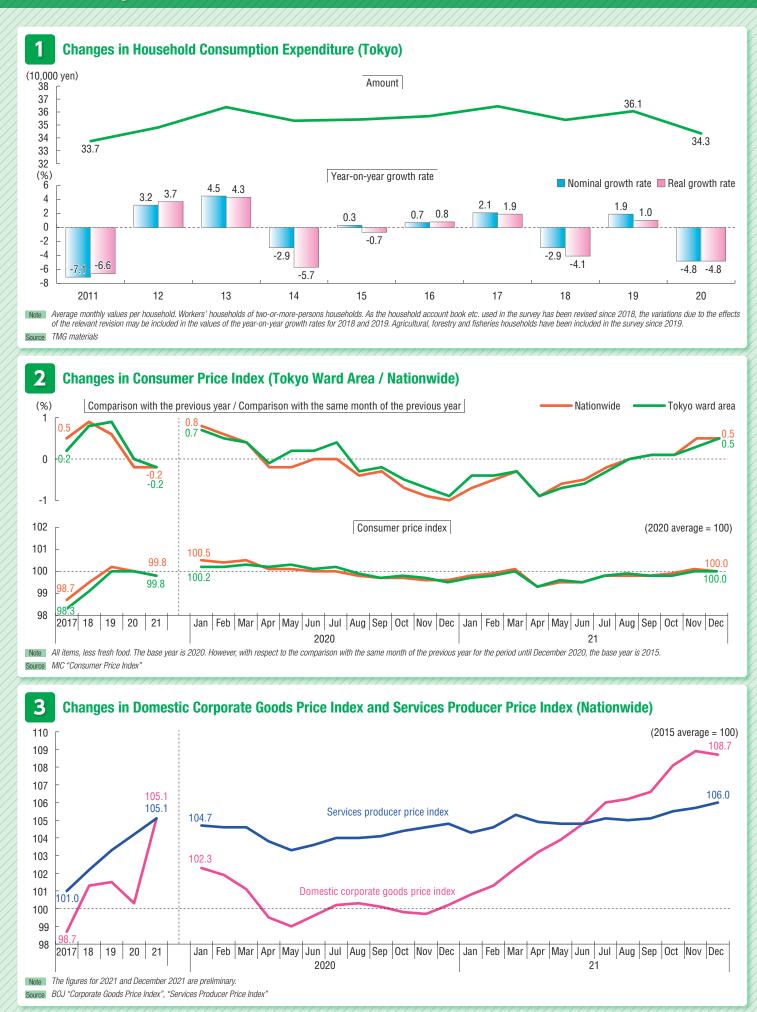
Population



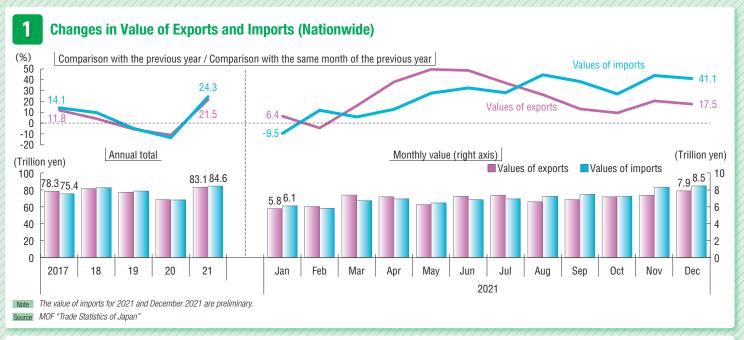
Source TMG materials

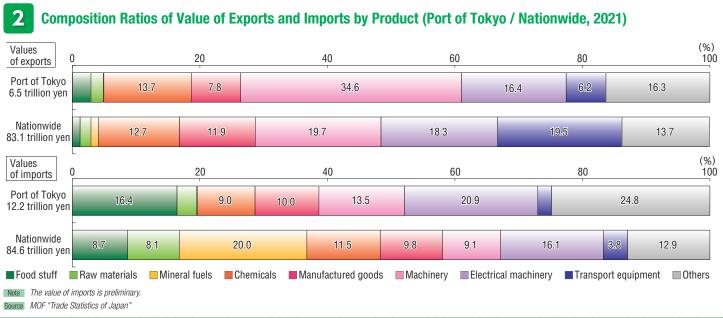


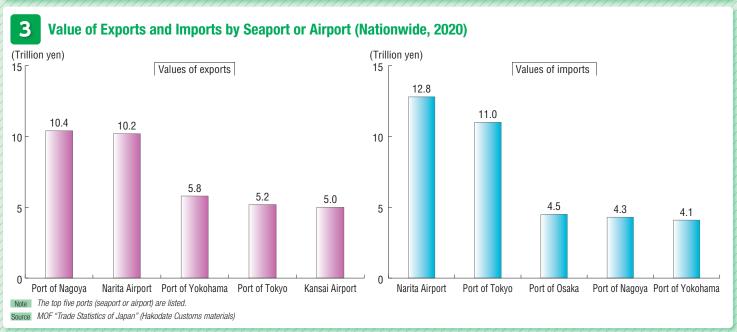
Consumption and Prices of Commodities



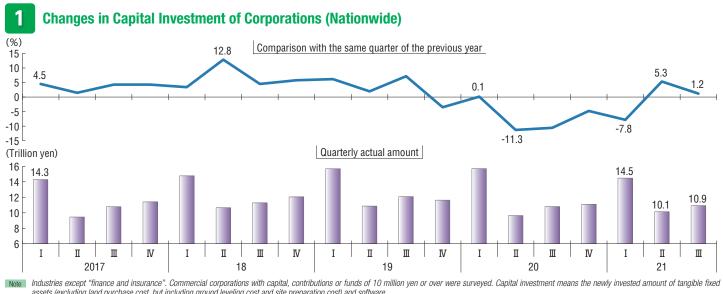
Export and Import







Capital Investment / Research and Development

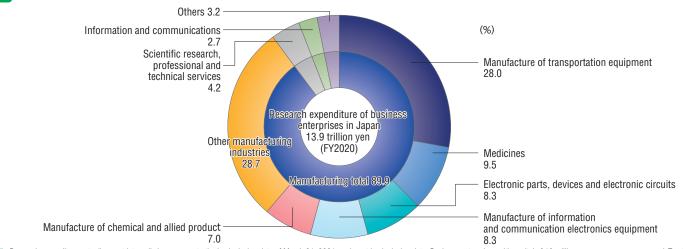


assets (excluding land purchase cost, but including ground leveling cost and site preparation cost) and software

Source MOF "Financial Statements Statistics of Corporations by industry"

2 **Changes in Implementation Rate of Capital Investment for SMEs (Tokyo)** (%) 22 21 20.7 20.5 20 19 18.7 18 16.7 16.4 16 15 II ${\rm I\hspace{-.1em}I}$ IIII ${\rm I\hspace{-.1em}I\hspace{-.1em}I}$ ${\rm I\hspace{-.1em}I}$ \blacksquare IV 2017 19 20 18 21 4 quarter backward moving average TMG "Capital Investment and Cash Flow Conditions of SMEs in Tokyo"

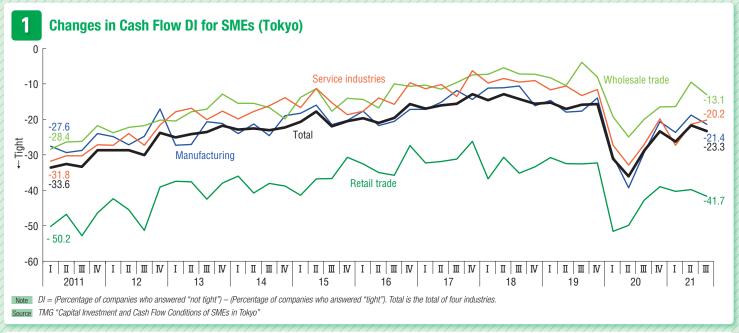


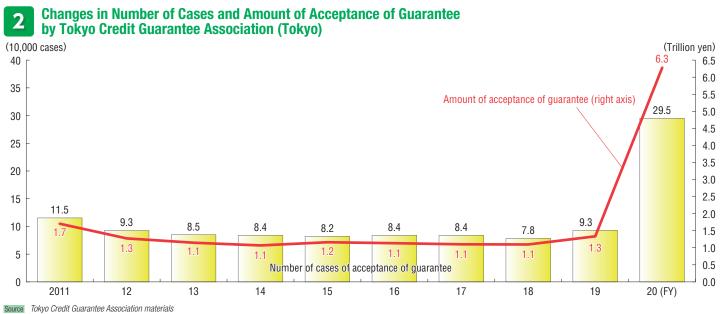


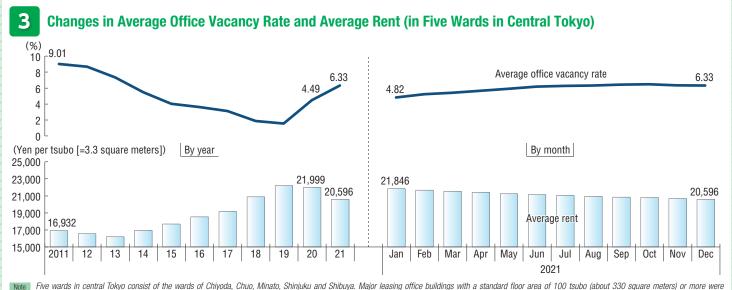
Research expenditure actually spent internally in a year up to the book closing date of March 31, 2021 or closest book closing date. Business enterprises with capital of 10 million yen or more were surveyed. Top three industries overall and top five industries within "manufacturing" are listed.

Source MIC "2021 Survey of Research and Development"

Financing / Architecture, Real Estate Market



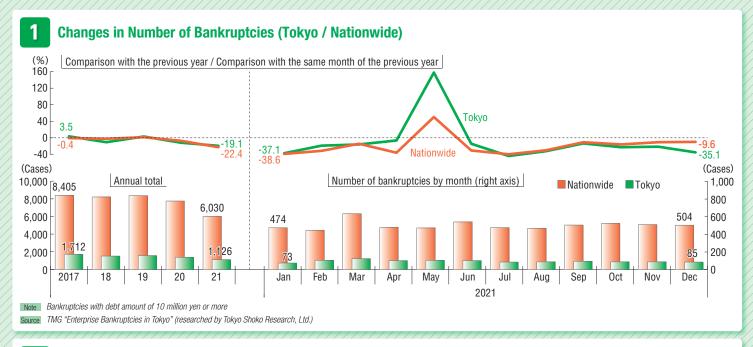


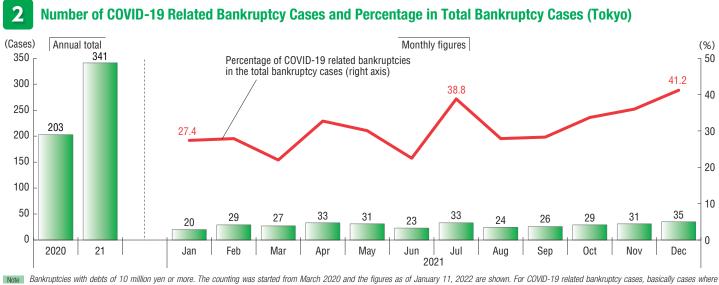


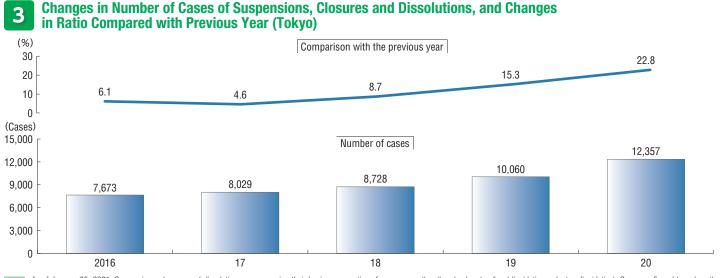
Note Five wards in central Tokyo consist of the wards of Chiyoda, Chuo, Minato, Shinjuku and Shibuya. Major leasing office buildings with a standard floor area of 100 tsubo (about 330 square meters) or more were surveyed. Values for December each year are used for comparison by year.

Source Miki Shoji Co., Ltd. materials

Bankruptcy







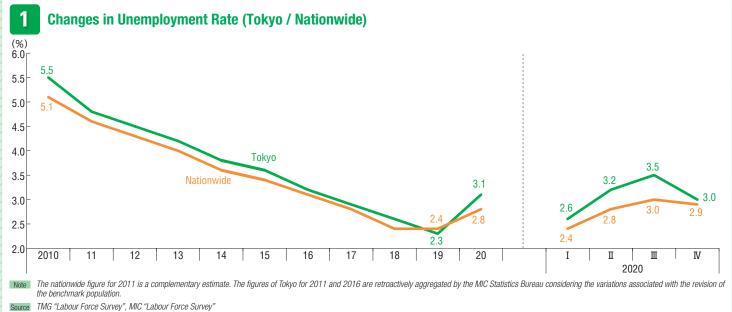
Note As of January 25, 2021. Suspensions, closures and dissolutions mean ceasing their business operations for a reason other than bankruptcy (legal liquidation, voluntary liquidation). Cases confirmed based on the hearing or cases where their dissolution was confirmed by the commercial register were counted in the corporate database own by Tokyo Shoko Research, LTD.

Source Tokyo Shoko Research, LTD. materials

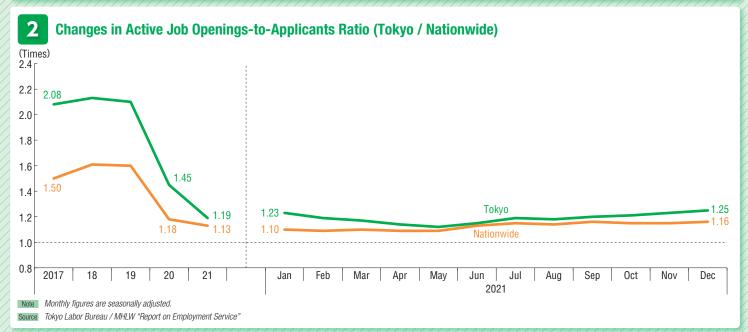
testimonies from their lawyers or persons concerned were taken were counted.

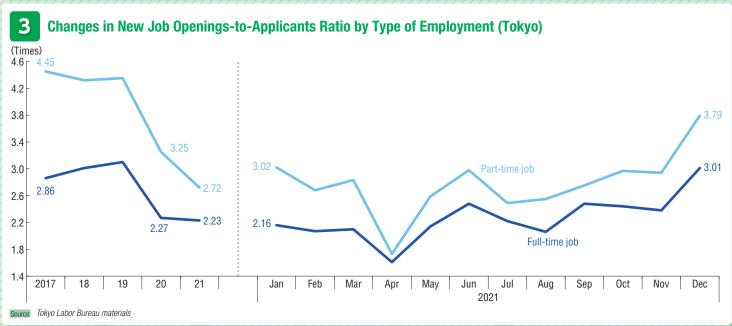
Tokyo Shoko Research, LTD. materials

Employment Conditions

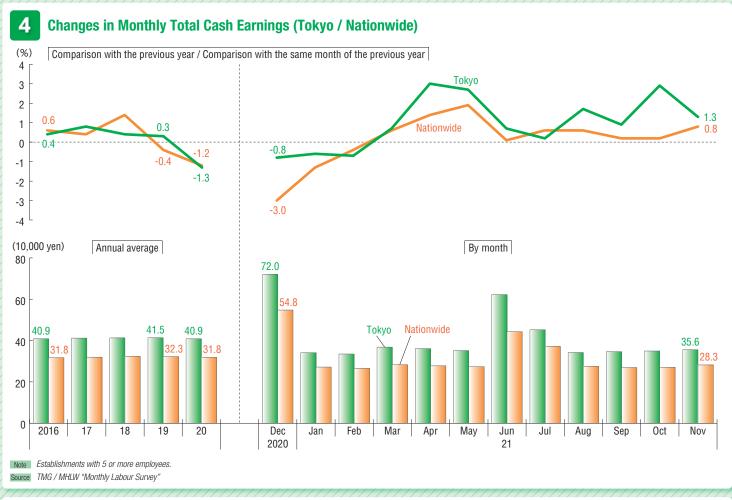


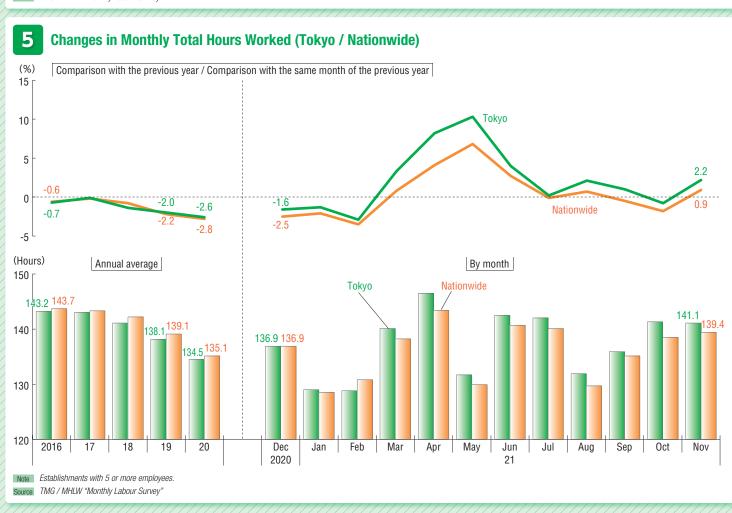




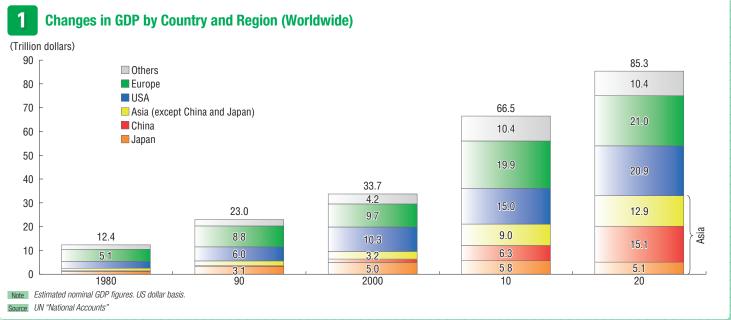


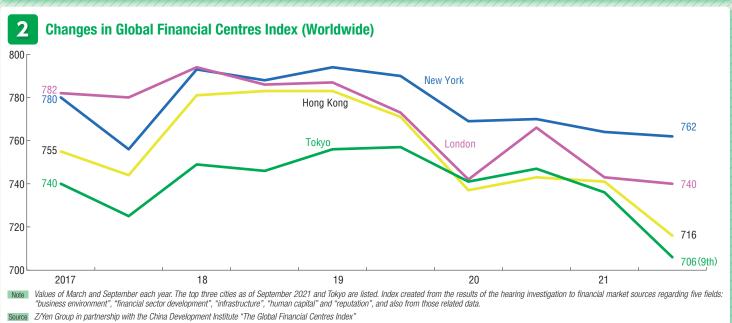
Employment Conditions

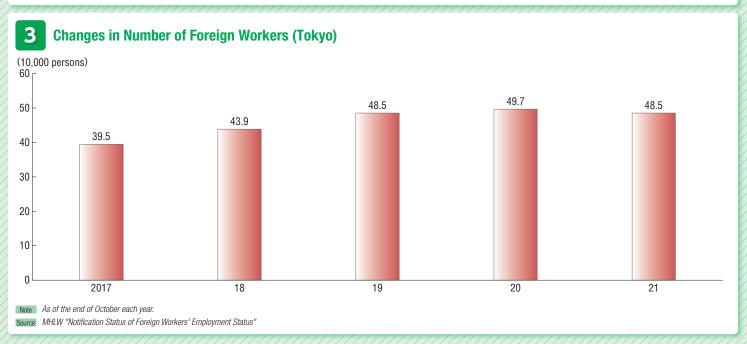




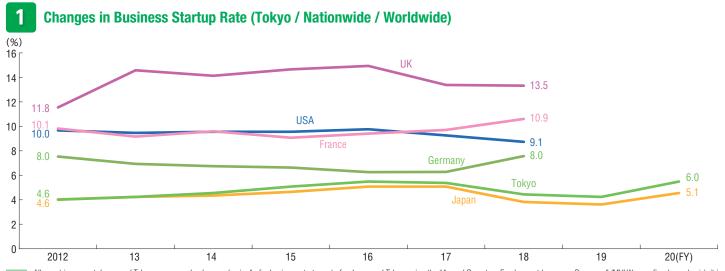
Globalization







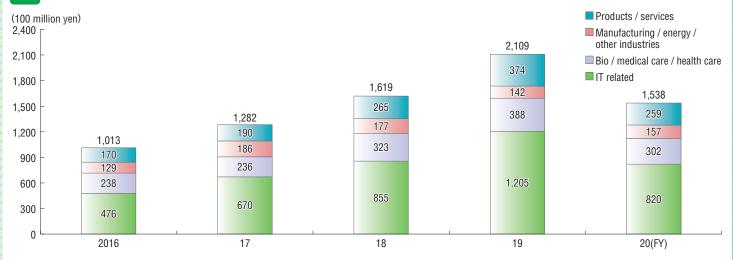
Foundation, Venture / Resources, Energy, Environment



Note All countries except Japan and Tokyo are on a calendar year basis. As for business startup rate for Japan and Tokyo, using the "Annual Report on Employment Insurance Programs" (MHLW, on a fiscal year basis), it is calculated based on establishments where the insurance relation has been established. As characteristics of each statistics vary depending on the country, you cannot make a simple comparison between them. The values for Japan in 2020 and Tokyo were calculated by the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs.

Source MHLW "Annual Report on Employment Insurance Programs", Small and Medium Enterprise Agency materials

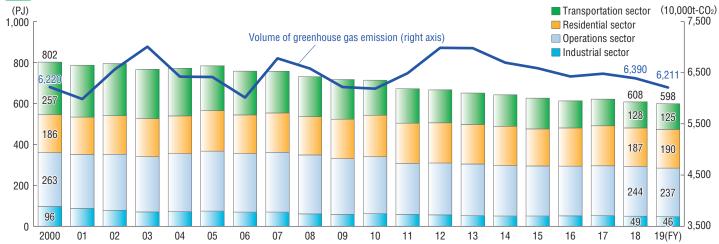
Changes in Distribution of Industry Type of Investee Companies (Investment Amount) (Nationwide)



Note Domestic investment. Venture capitals who have corporate status in Japan were surveyed.

Source Prepared by the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs based on Venture Enterprise Center "VEC YEARBOOK" (from 2017 to 2021)

3 Changes in Final Energy Consumption and Volume of Greenhouse Gas Emission by Sector (Tokyo)

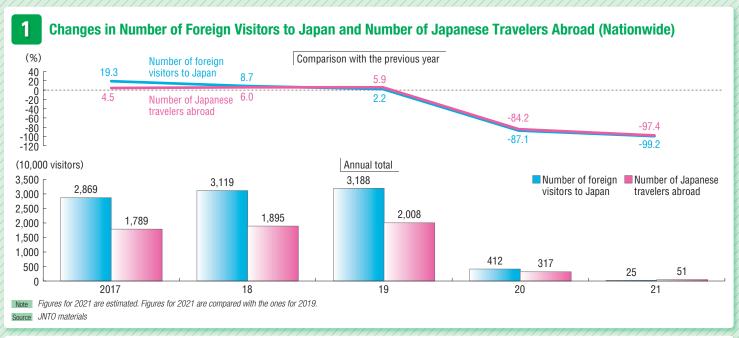


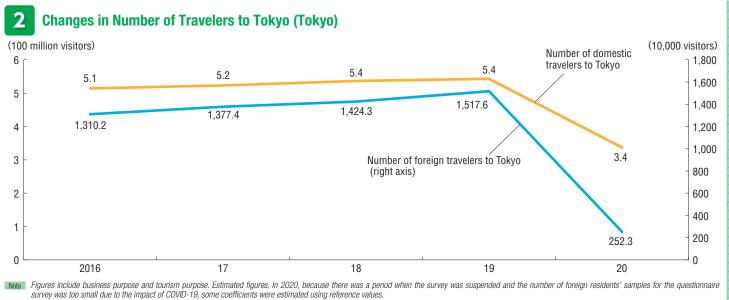
Note The values for 2019 are preliminary. J is the unit representing quantity of heat, and 1PJ= the 15th power of 10 J. Greenhouse gas consists of carbon dioxide, methane, HFCs, PFCs, SF6 and NF3. Volume of greenhouse gas emission is converted into CO2 and displayed.

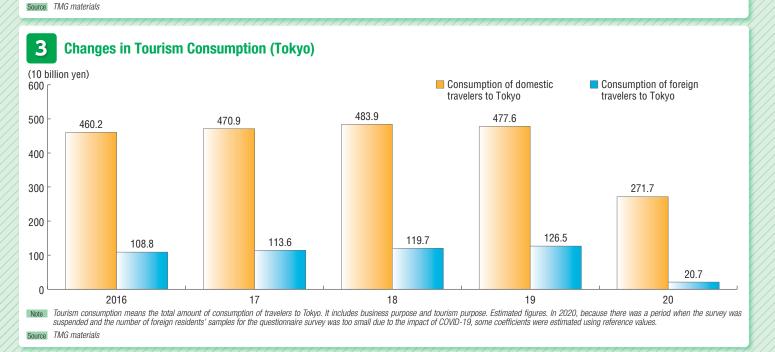
Source TMG Bureau of Environment materials

2

Tourism

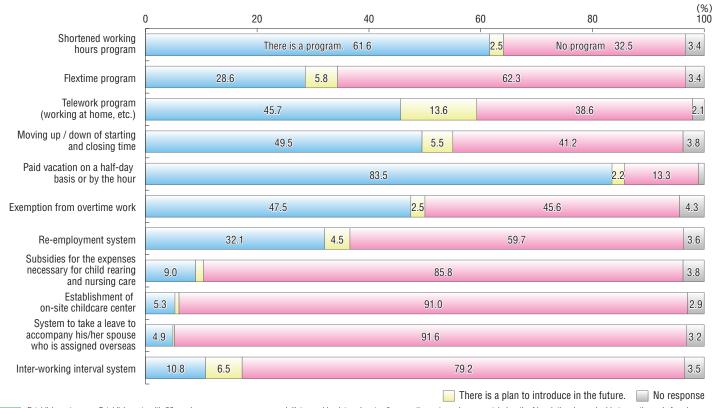






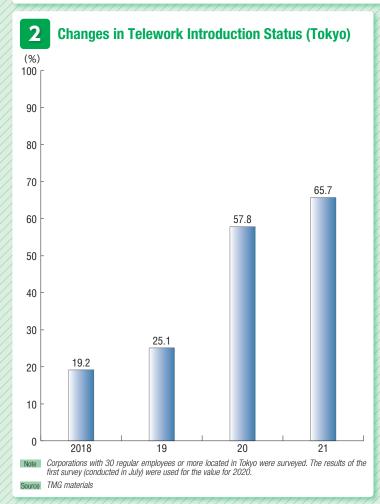
Diverse Work Styles

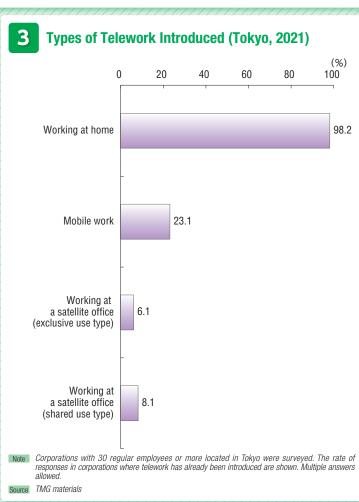




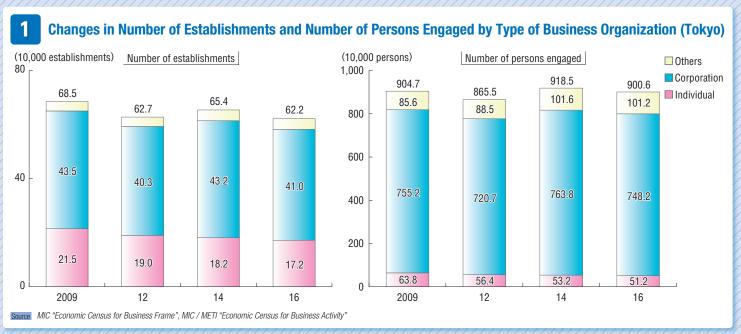
Note Establishment survey. Establishments with 30 employees or more were surveyed. "Inter-working interval system" means the system where a certain length of break time is required between the end of work and the beginning of the next shift.

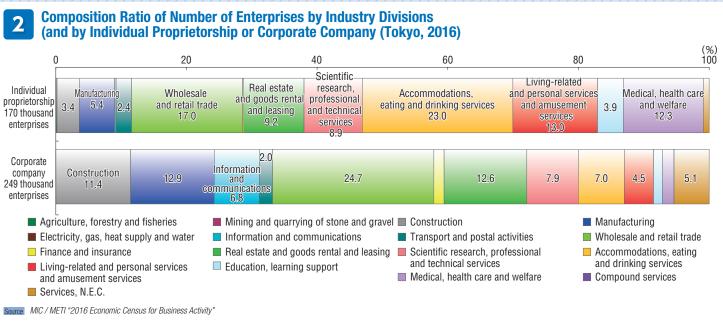
Source TMG materials

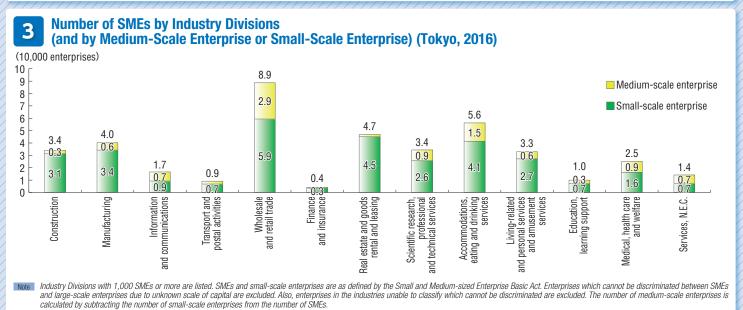




Establishments and Enterprises



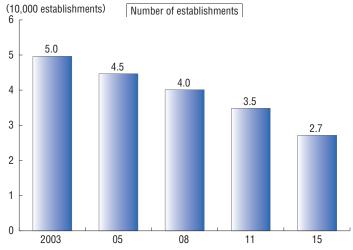


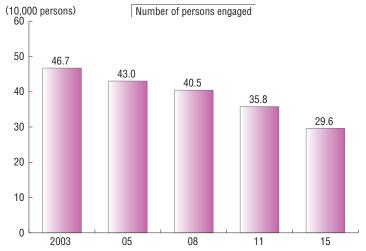


Source These data were re-edited and processed from MIC / METI "2016 Economic Census for Business Activity" by TMG Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs.

Manufacturing

1 Changes in Number of Establishments and Number of Persons Engaged (Tokyo)

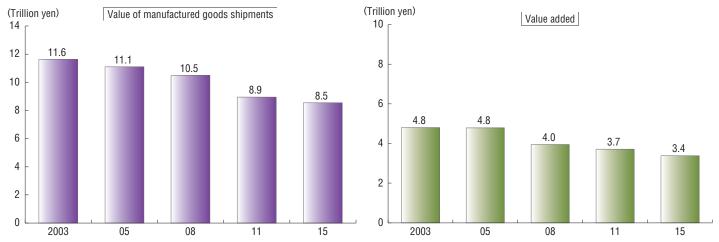




Note The figures for 2011 and 2015 are calculated based on the "Economic Census for Business Activity"

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

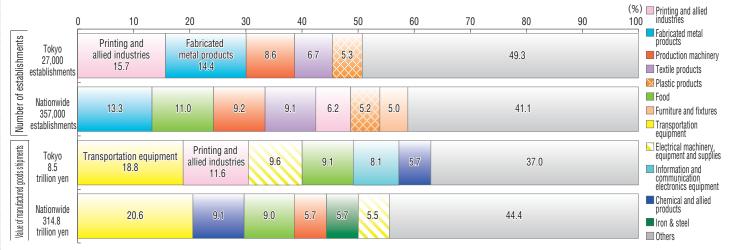
2 Changes in Value of Manufactured Goods Shipments and Value Added (Tokyo)



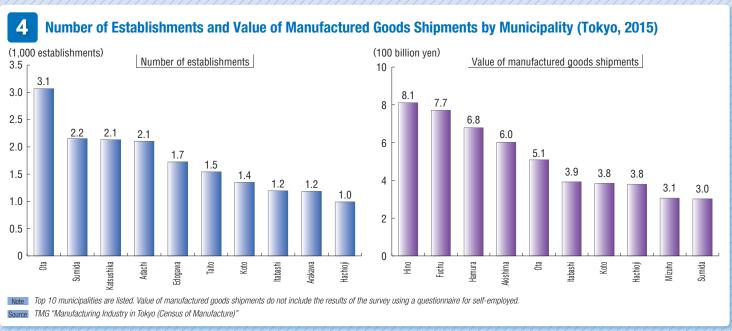
Note The figures for 2011 and 2015 are calculated based on the "Economic Census for Business Activity". Value of manufactured goods shipments and value added for 2015 do not include the results of the survey using a questionnaire for self-employed. The handling of consumption tax and the survey periods are different in 2008, 2011 and 2015. Therefore, please note that you have to be careful when comparing them.

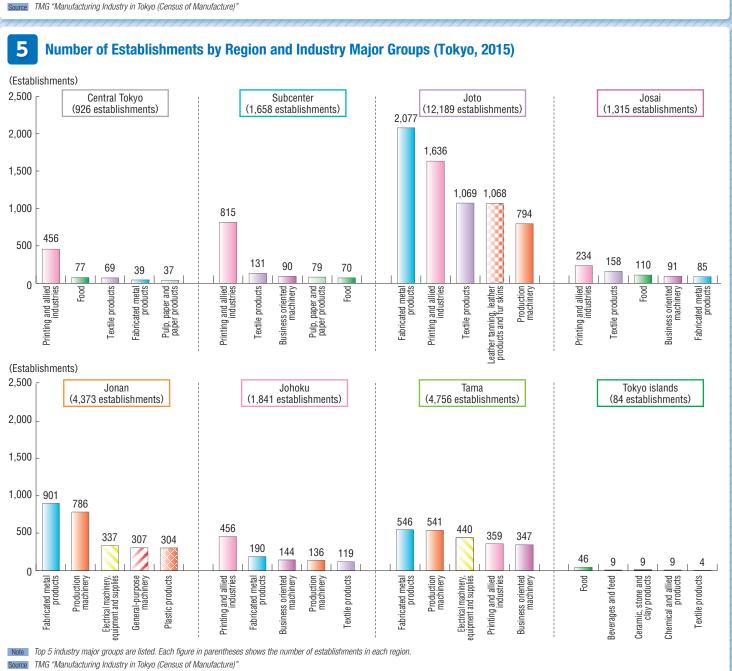
Source TMG "Manufacturing Industry in Tokyo (Census of Manufacture)"

Composition Ratios of Number of Establishments and Value of Manufactured Goods Shipments by Industry Major Groups (Tokyo / Nationwide, 2015)

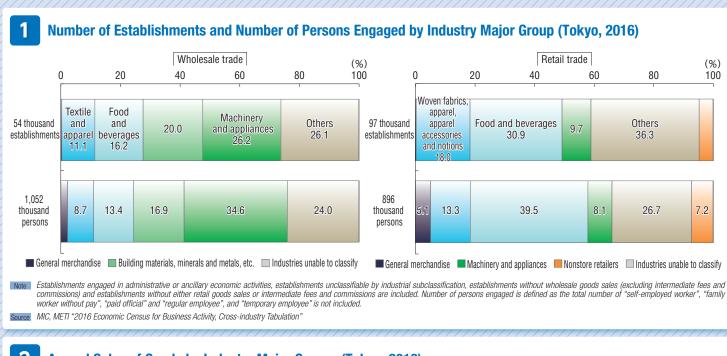


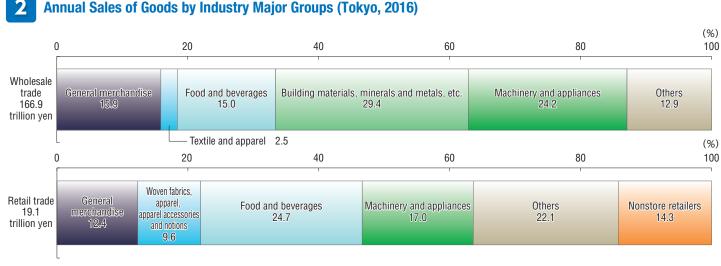
Note The classifications of industries with a composition ratio of 5% or more are listed. Value of manufactured goods shipments do not include the results of the survey using a questionnaire for self-employed Source MIC / METI "2016 Economic Census for Business Activity: Tabulations of individual industries (Manufacturing Industry)", TMG "Manufacturing Industry in Tokyo (Census of Manufacture)"





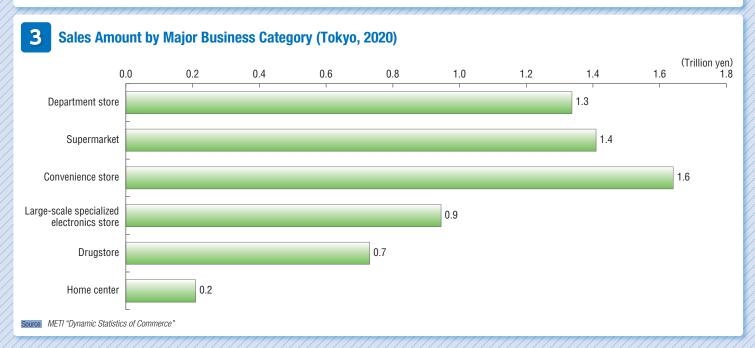
Wholesale and Retail Trade

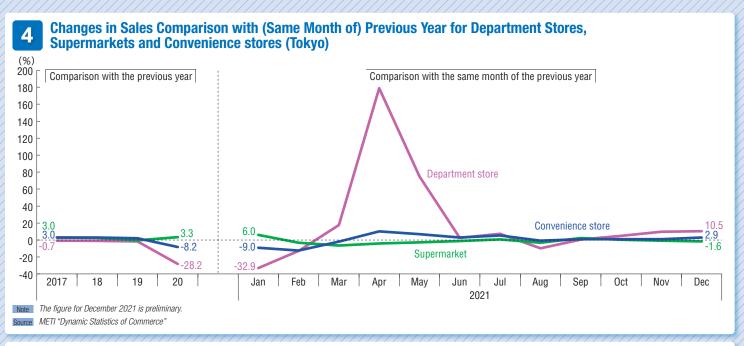


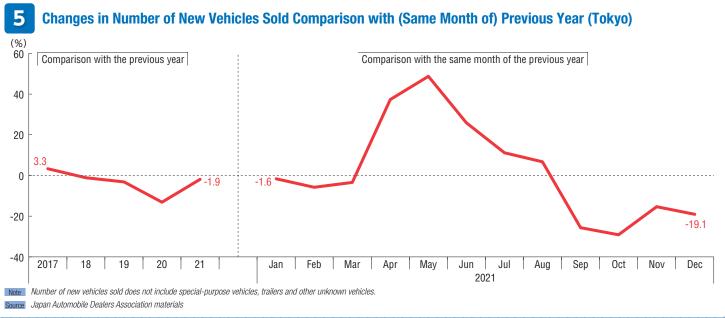


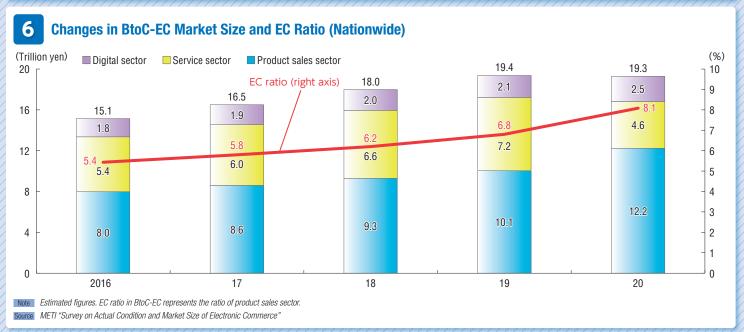
Note Establishments engaged in administrative or ancillary economic activities, establishments unclassifiable by industrial subclassification, establishments without wholesale goods sales (excluding intermediate fees and commissions) and establishments without either retail goods sales or intermediate fees and commissions are not included.

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









2009

12

Information and Communications

14

16

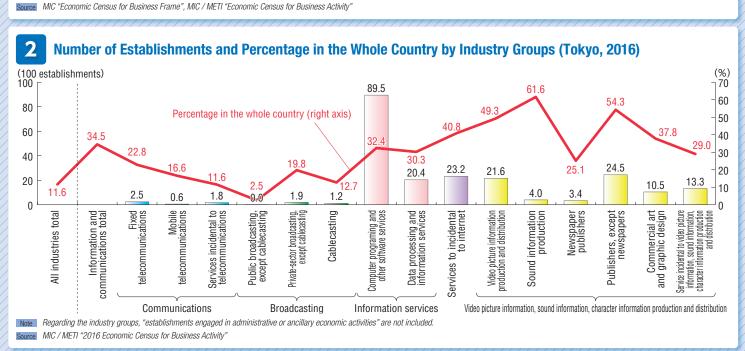
Changes in Number of Establishments and Number of Persons Engaged by Industry Major Groups (Tokyo) (100 establishments) (10,000 persons) Number of establishments Number of persons engaged within information 270 85.3 256.9 84.9 83.3 and communications 78.7 240 225.9 14.3 Video picture 16.7 217.9 219.4 14.6 75 information, sound 14.4 98.4 210 information 7.5 4.2 5.9 character information 3.5 83.4 77.4 60 180 production and 81.3 distribution 150 20.3 Services to incidental 45 19.1 23.3 13.7 to internet 120 55.1 54.0 54.5 Information services 51.3 90 30 Broadcasting 124.6 114.1 109.1 110.5 60 Communications 15 30 7.0 6.7 6.6 6.3 0

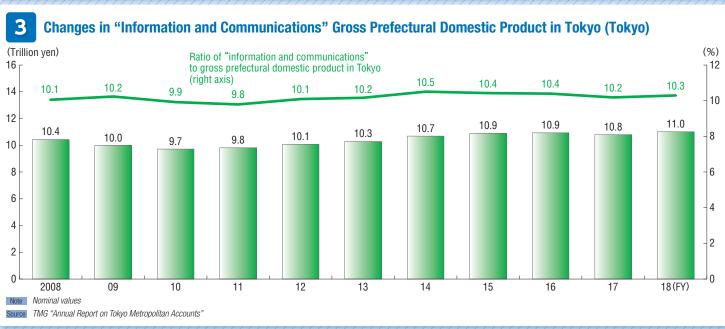
2009

12

14

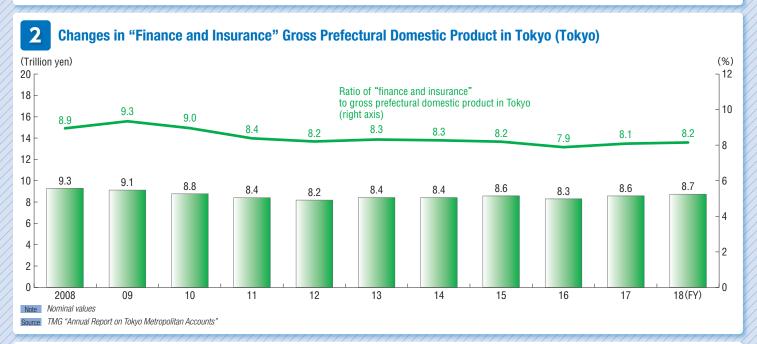
16

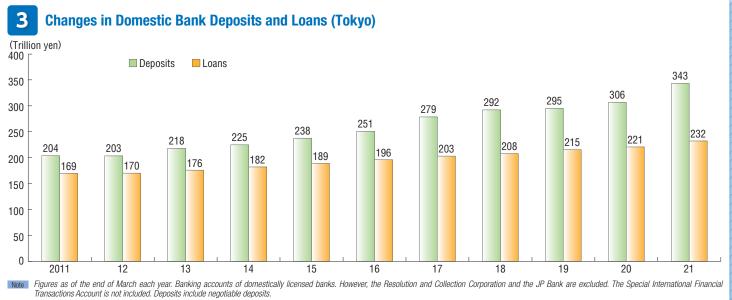




Finance and Insurance

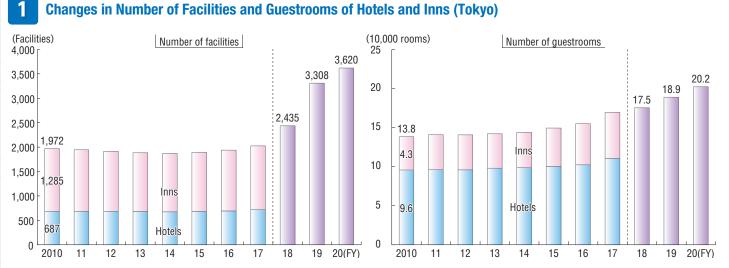
Changes in Number of Establishments and Number of Persons Engaged by Industry Major Groups (Tokyo) (100 establishments) (10,000 persons) Number of establishments Number of persons engaged finance and insurance 120 45 112.9 112.7 41.4 41.1 40.4 Insurance institutions 107.6 106.0 40 including insurance agents, 100 brokers and services 35 14.9 15.7 Financial auxiliaries 49.7 16.8 15.7 55.5 50.3 50.6 Financial products 80 30 transaction dealers and futures commodity 25 transaction dealers 60 6.2 5.3 5.6 5.3 20 Non-deposit money 16.6 corporations, including 144 13.9 4.7 4.9 4.6 4.5 lending and credit 40 15 15.5 3.0 card business 11.1 11.1 10.3 2.8 2.9 3.0 10 Financial institutions 11.1 11.3 11.5 11.3 20 for cooperative 10.7 11.4 10.4 10.3 5 organizations 16.4 16.0 16.2 15.9 Banking 0 2009 16 2009 12 14 16 12 14 Source MIC "Economic Census for Business Frame", MIC / METI "Economic Census for Business Activity





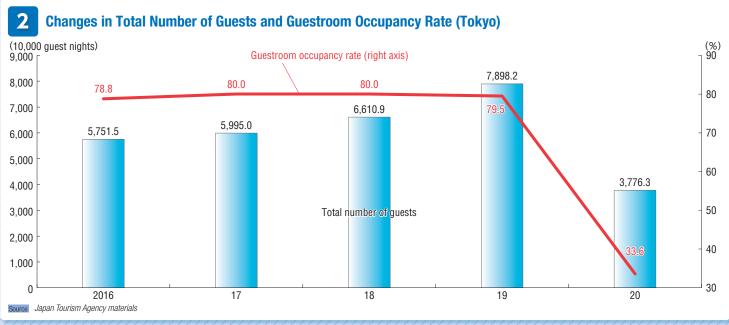
Source BOJ "Deposits and Loans Market

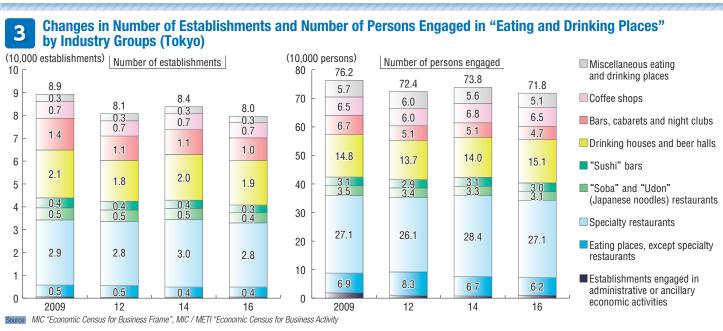
Accommodations, Eating and Drinking Services



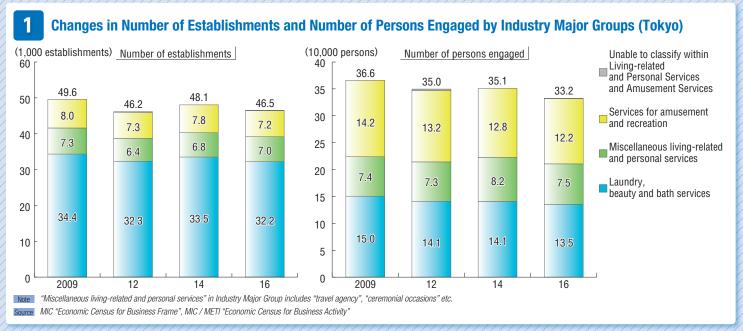
Note Values at the end of every fiscal year. The operation types on "hotel operations" and "inn operations" were unified due to the amendment of the Hotel Business Act (effective on June 15, 2018). Also, the values in FY2018 or later cannot be simply compared with the ones in FY2017 or before due to the standard changes.

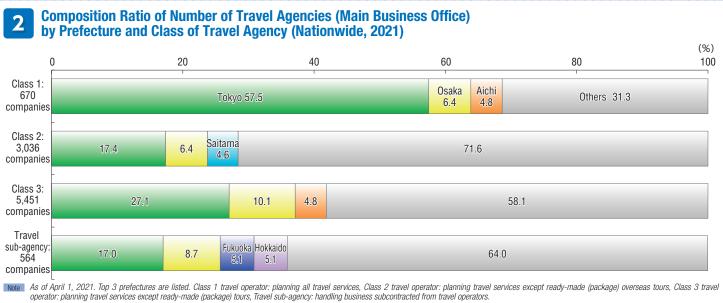
urce MHLW "Report on Public Health Administration and Services

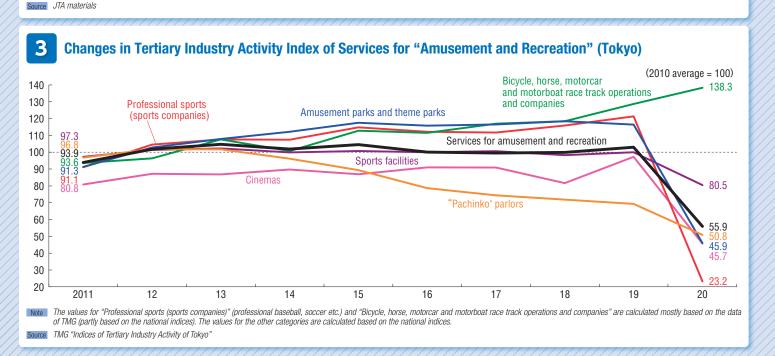




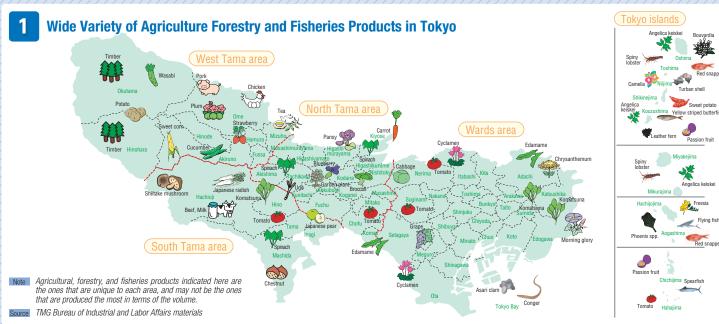
Living-related and Personal Services and Amusement Services

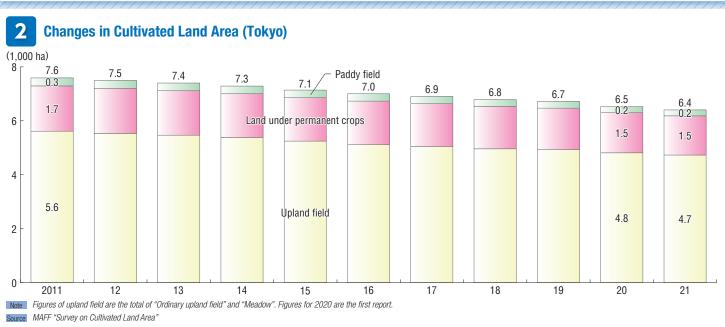


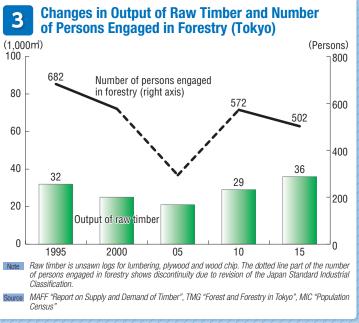


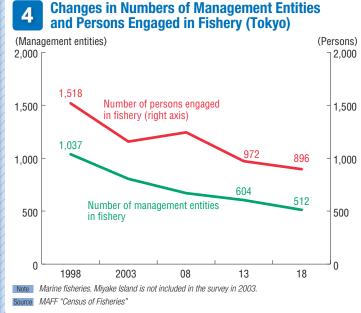


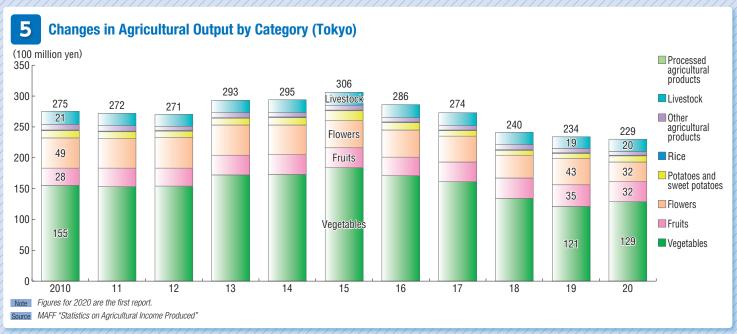
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

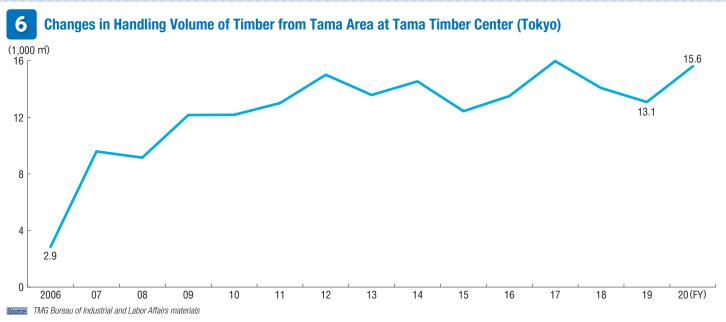


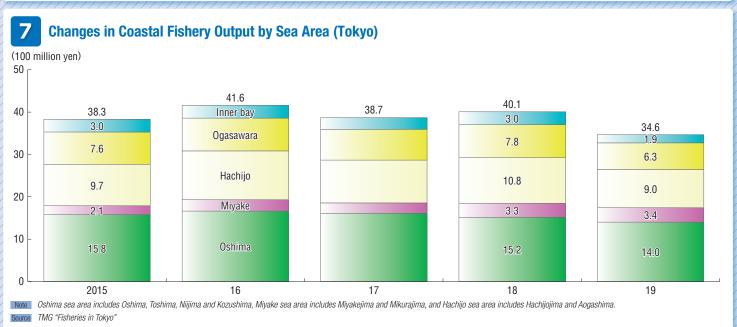




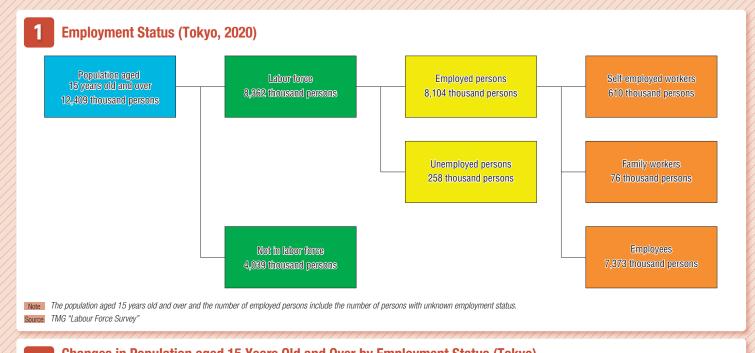


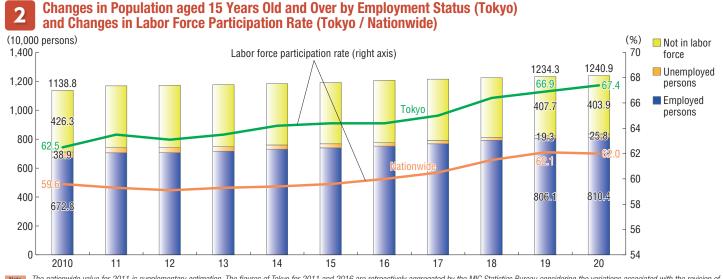






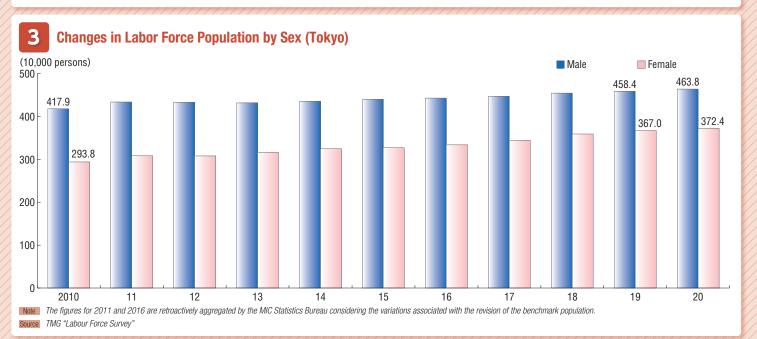
Labor Force Population



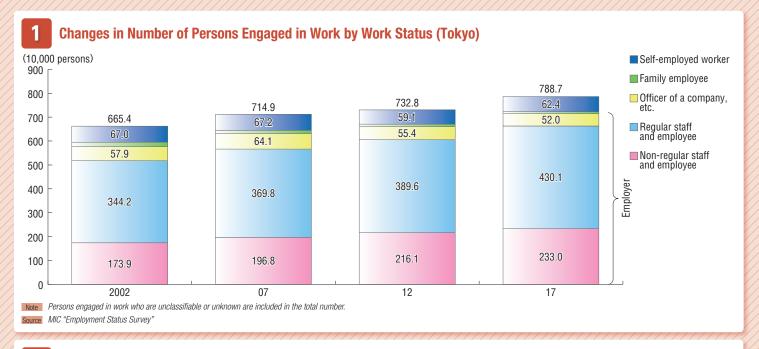


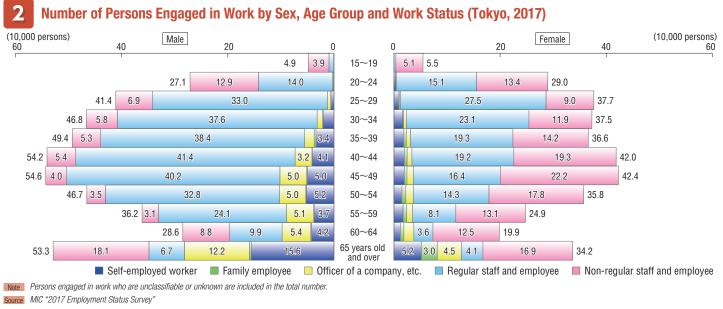
Note The nationwide value for 2011 is supplementary estimation. The figures of Tokyo for 2011 and 2016 are retroactively aggregated by the MIC Statistics Bureau considering the variations associated with the revision of the benchmark population.

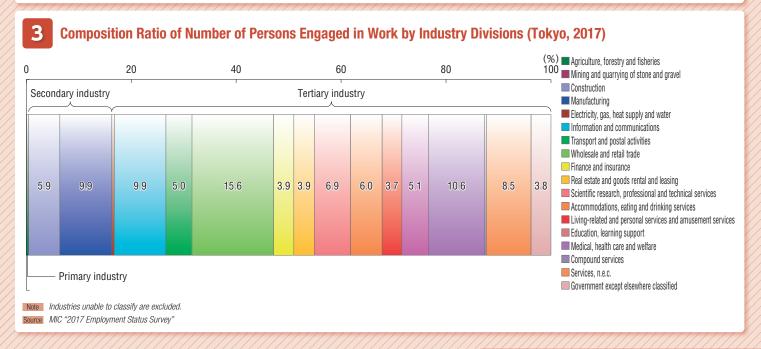
Source TMG "Labour Force Survey", MIC "Labour Force Survey"



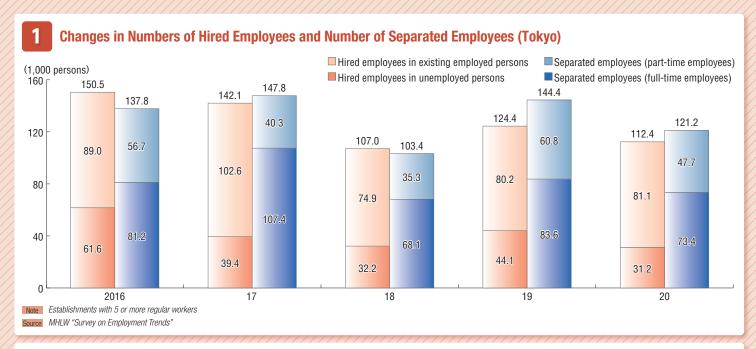
Employment Structure

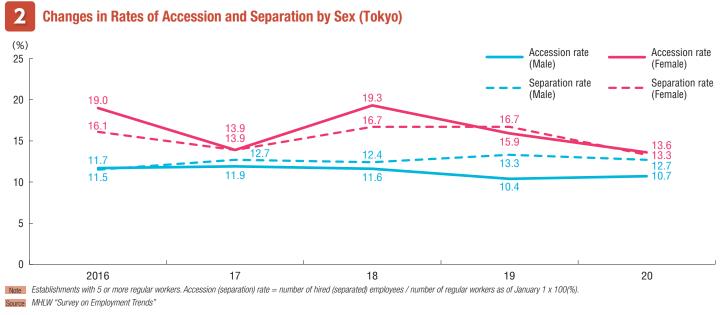


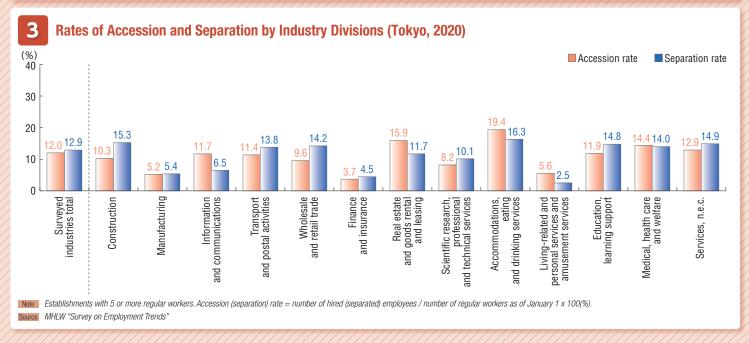




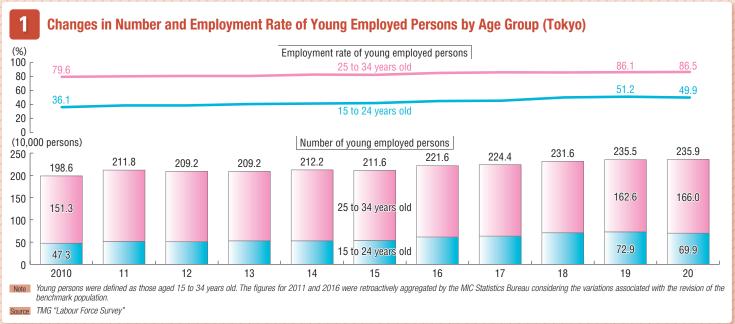
Labor Mobility

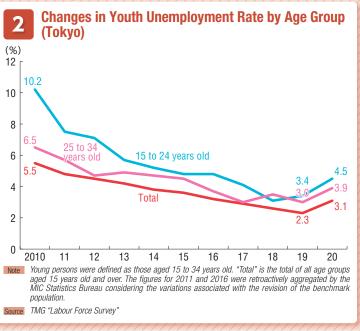


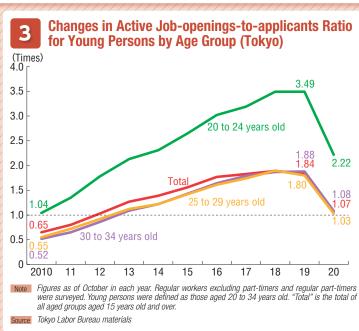


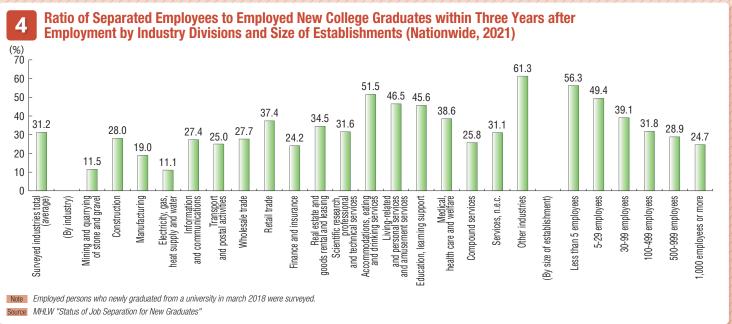


Employment of Young People

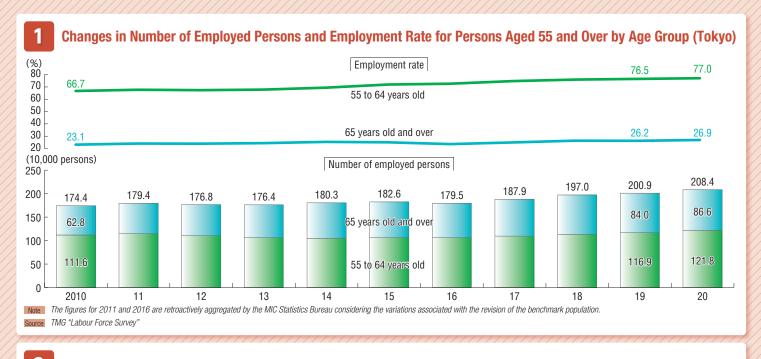


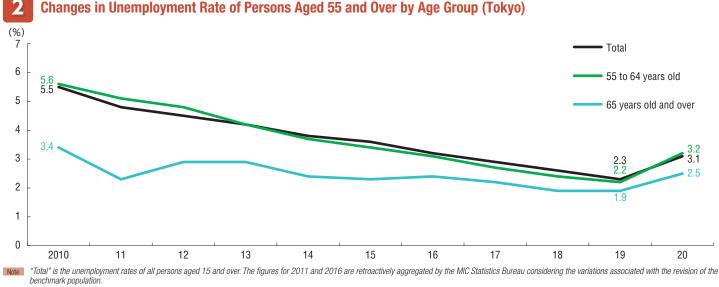


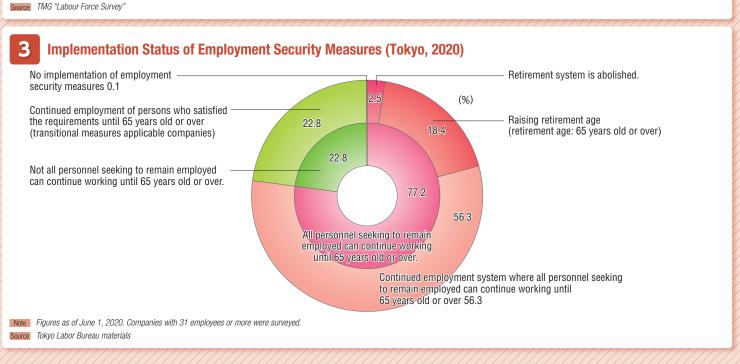




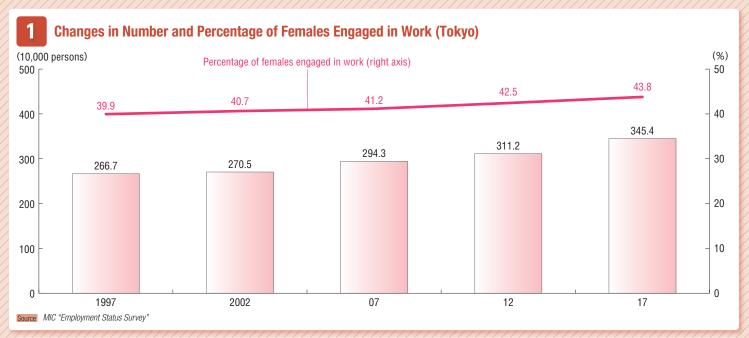
Employment of Senior Citizens

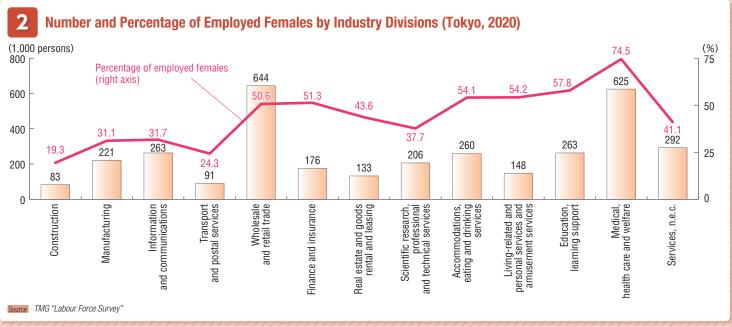


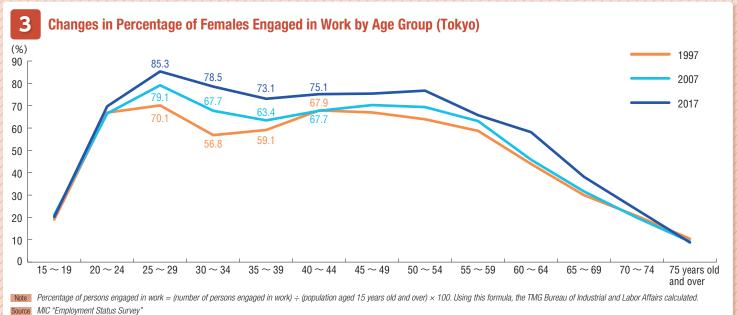




Employment of Women

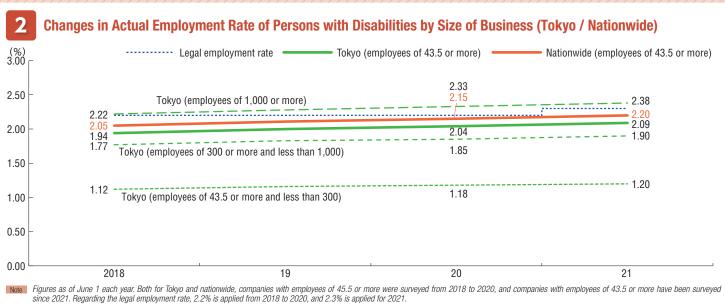


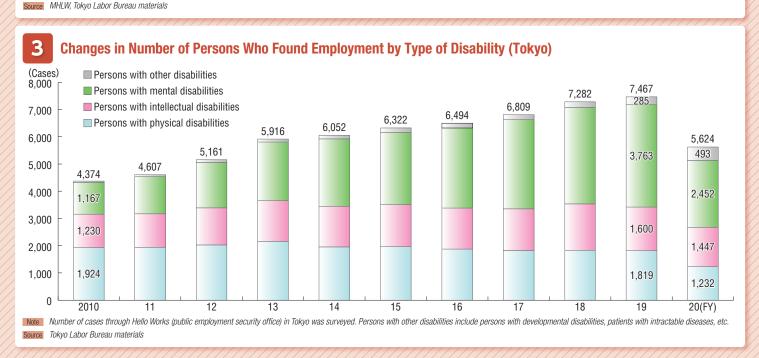




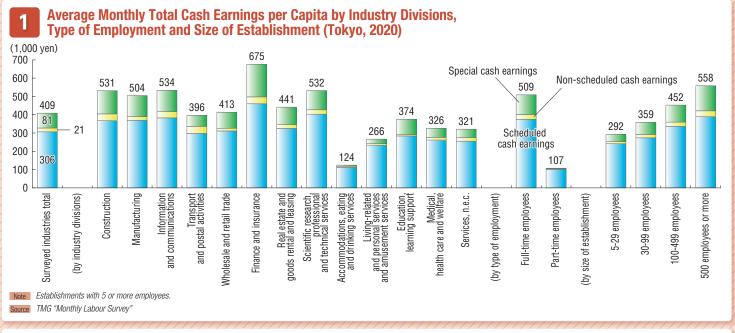
Employment of Persons with Disabilities

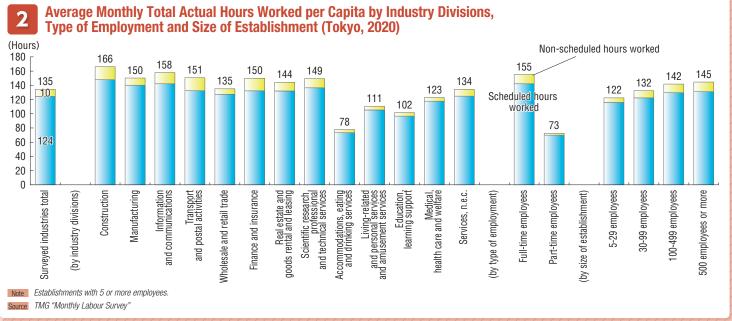


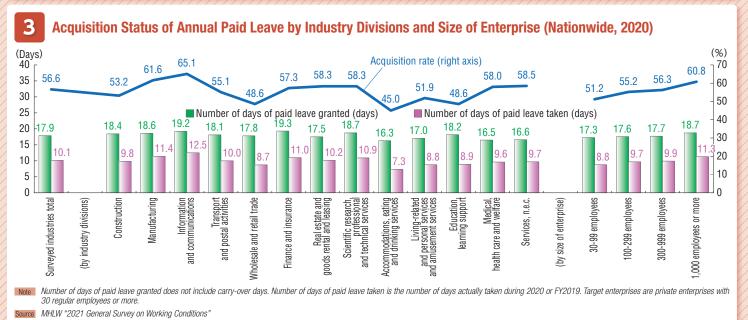




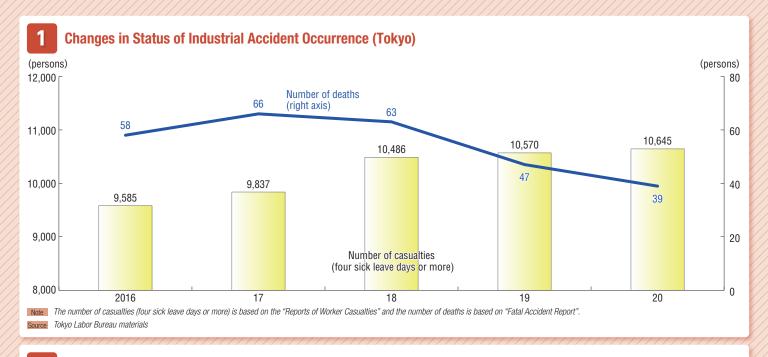
Wages / Working Hours and Leave System

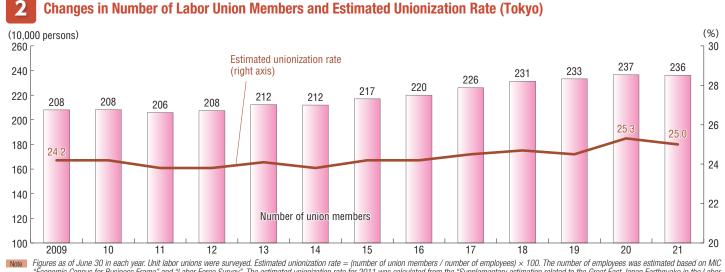


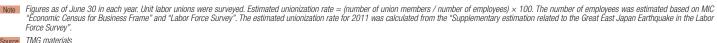


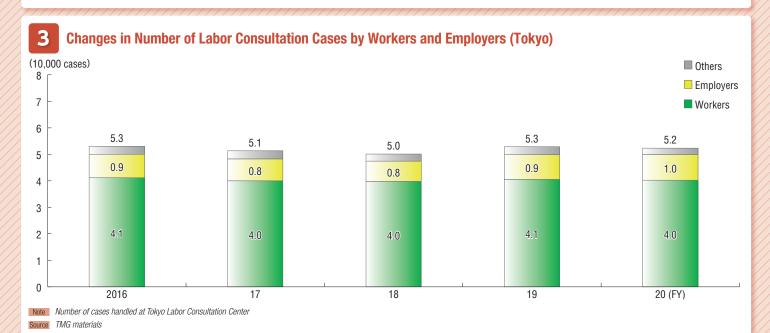


Safety, Health / Labor-Management Relations

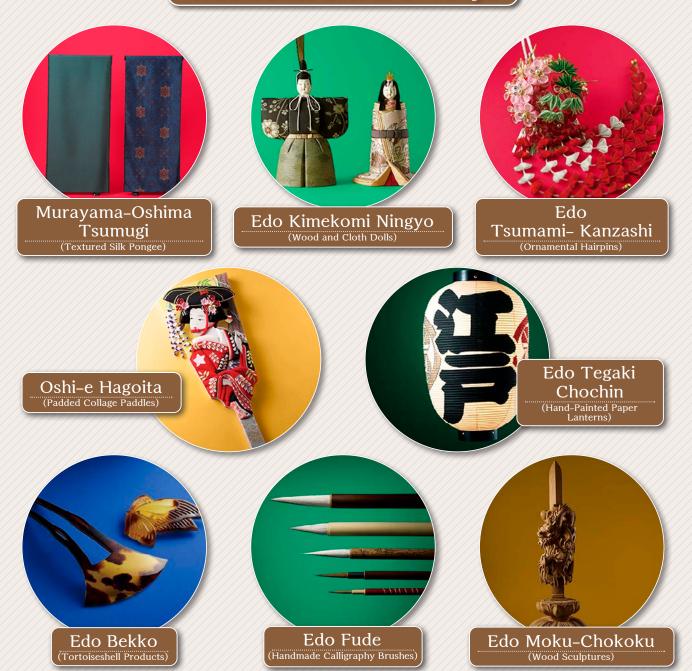








Traditional Crafts of Tokyo



TOKYO Brand Fisheries Products







TOKYO Brand Agricultural, Forestry and Livestock Products









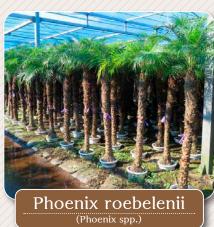
















Industry and Employment in Tokyo - A Graphic Overview 2022 -

(https://www.sangyo-rodo.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/toukei/sangyo/graphic/2022/english)

Published in August 2022

Edited and published by

General Affairs Division

Bureau of Industry and Labor Affairs Tokyo Metropolitan Government 2-8-1 Nishishinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo

Planning and Coordination Section

163-8001

Tel: 03-5320-4638

Printed by The Tokyo Ota Welfare Factory, which is operated by

Tokyo Colony, a social welfare corporation

2-22-26 Omorinishi, Ota-ku, Tokyo

143-0015

Tel: 03-3762-7611



Registered No. (4)39



