

## Directions

### I Census of Manufactures

#### 1. Purpose of the Census

The Census of Manufactures (hereafter referred to as the Census) is intended to determine current developments of manufacturing industry in Japan.

#### 2. Legal Framework

The Census represents designated statistics survey (Designated Statistics No. 10) based on the Statistics Law (Law No. 18 of 1947) and is implemented according to the Regulations for the Census of Manufactures (Ordinance No. 81 of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry of 1951).

#### 3. Date of Survey

The date of survey of the 2002 Census is December 31, 2002.

#### 4. Scope of the Census

The Census covers all establishments (excluding those belonging to the government) falling under [Division F - Manufacturing Industry] listed in the Standard Industrial Classification for Japan (2002 Announcement No. 139 of Management and Coordination Agency). The Census is conducted on all establishments in years ending with 0, 3, 5 and 8 of the Western calendar year. For other years, the Census covers establishments with 4 or more employees.

#### 5. Method of Survey

For the purpose of the Census, the Census of Manufactures Form A applies to establishments with 30 or more employees (except head offices not directly engaged in manufacturing, processing or repair of industrial products), while Form B applies to those with 29 or fewer employees (except head offices not directly engaged in manufacturing, processing or repair of industrial products). The Census is based on entries in these forms filed by managers or administrators of applicable establishments.

#### 6. Publication

The 2002 Census compiles its findings by "industry", "commodity", "city, town and village", "industrial district", "industrial site and water", and by "enterprise".

The Report by Commodity tallies up goods manufactured and processed by establishments with 4 or more employees by commodity. The Report by Industry classifies establishments with 4 or more employees by the Standard Industrial Classification for Japan according to their major activities and tallies up major items surveyed by industry. The Report by City, Town and Village tallies up findings on major items surveyed with regard to establishments with 4 or more employees by city, town and village. The Report by Industrial district tallies up findings on major items surveyed with regard to establishments with 4 or more employees by prefecture and by industrial district. The Report by Industrial Site and Water tallies up findings on survey items concerning industrial site and water, with regard to establishments with 30 or more employees, representing the status of the use of industrial site and industrial water. The Report by Enterprise tallies up findings of survey with regard to establishments with 4 or more employees by establishments after recompiling them by enterprise.

## II Report by Commodity of the 2002 Census

The industrial classification and commodity classification for the Census was revised in 2002.

### 1. Consolidation of Findings

The Report by Commodity consolidates entries in "a. Value of manufactured goods shipments by commodity", "b. Value of manufactured goods inventory by commodity", and "c. Value of processing fees received by commodity", of item 12 of the Census of Manufactures Form A, and entries in "a. Value of manufactured goods shipments by commodity", and "b. Value of processing fees received by commodity" of item 9 of the Form B.

### 2. Items of Statistical Tables

- (1) For the number of establishments by commodity in the Report by Commodity, entries in the survey forms by all establishments manufacturing the goods concerned are consolidated, irrespective of their industrial classifications.
- (2) Value of Manufactured goods Shipments

"Manufactured goods shipment" refers to the case where products manufactured by an establishment using its own raw materials (including material-supplied subcontract processing) are delivered by the establishment in 2002, including the following.

  - a. Products delivered to other establishments owned by the same enterprise,
  - b. Private consumption (consumed by the establishment as end products), and
  - c. Shipped on consigned sale (including those shipped but unsold, but excluding those returned in 2002).

"The value of manufactured goods shipments" represents ex-factory shipment price, with following exceptions.

  - a. Tax-included ex-factory shipment value in case internal tax on consumption and consumption tax are levied, and
  - b. Ex-factory shipment value, less sales discounts or allowances applicable.
- (3) "Inventories of manufactured goods" include only those owned by an establishment at the date of survey (as of December 31). In the Report by Commodity, however, inventories of manufactured goods do not include those, which belong to each account of semi-manufactured goods, work in progress, and goods for resale (goods purchased from other clients and sold without processing), as well as production scraps and wastes.
- (4) "The value of processing fees received" represents payments received and/or receivable against manufacture of end products using client-owned raw materials or against processing or treatment of products or semi-manufactured goods owned by the client, during 2002.
- (5) Relation between items and industries

In the Census, an industrial classification for establishments manufacturing two or more products is determined based on the percentage of the sizes of their value of shipments for each one of the types of product manufactured. Thus, the same types of product are manufactured not only in the same industry, but also in other industries of various types.

Statistical tables representing the rate of output of [5. Number of Establishments and Value of Manufactured goods Shipments by Industry, in Shipment of each Commodity], and the rate of shipment of [6. Number of Establishments and Value of Manufactured goods Shipments by Commodity in Shipment of each Industry] of Section 1. show the relation between types of product and industries, either one of which represents those of establishments with 10 or more employees.

[5. Number of Establishments and Value of Manufactured goods Shipments by Industry, in Shipment of each Commodity] of Section 1. represents in which industry a commodity is manufactured, in order of increasing rates of output of industries (except industries with the rate of output of less than 2%). The rate of output is calculated as follows.

Formula:

Rate of output for commodity A in industry B = (Value of manufactured goods shipment of commodity A in industry B) / (Total Value of manufactured goods shipment of commodity A) ~ 100 (%)

[6. Number of Establishments and Value of Manufactured goods Shipments by Commodity, in Shipment of each Industry] of Section 1. represents commodities shipped by each industry, in order of increasing rates of shipment (except commodities with the rate of shipment of less than 2%). The rate of shipment is calculated as follows.

Formula:

Rate of shipment for commodity B in industry A = (Value of manufactured goods shipment of commodity B in industry A) / (Total value of manufactured goods shipment in industry A) ~ 100 (%)

The number of establishments in industries of [6. Number of Establishments and Value of Manufactured goods Shipments by Commodity, in Shipment of each Industry] do not always match counterparts in the Report by Industry, since establishments specializing in subcontract production are excluded.

### 3. Representation

- (1) Statistical tables represent statistics on establishments with 4 or more employees. Statistics in [5. Number of Establishments and Value of Manufactured goods Shipments by Industry, in Shipment of each commodity], and [6. Number of Establishments and Value of Manufactured goods Shipments by Commodity, in Shipment of each Industry] of Section 1. represent those for establishments with 10 or more employees.
- (2) In [3. Value of Manufactured goods Shipments and Number of Establishments by Commodity and Prefecture] of Section 1., prefectures with one or two manufacturing establishments are represented after those with 3 or more manufacturing establishments in order of increasing prefecture numbers.

### 4. Symbols and Notes

- (1) In this statistical table, the symbol [-] is used where there is no relevant value, and the numerical symbol [0] represents fractions of a unit rounded off, and the symbol [ ], negative figures. The symbol [ ] represents figures relating to one or two establishments. Relevant figures are intentionally represented by this symbol to keep individual applicants business secrets confidential to the public. With respect to establishments of three or more, too, numerals relating to three or more establishments are represented by this symbol are treated in the same way.
- (2) Values are represented in millions of yen and fractions less than a unit were rounded off.

## III Special Instructions

1. If these statistical figures are utilized on a chronological basis, it should be noted that the number of manufacturing establishments was identified and amended through the 1998 Census.
2. In the disaster area resulting from the volcanic eruption of Miyake Island, Tokyo, there is no objective establishment.
3. Any person who intends to release these figures in other publications should state the source of information as follows:

The Census of Manufactures (2002 edition) compiled by the Research and Statistics Department, Economic and Industrial Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

4. Address your questions or inquiries on this statistics table to:

Industrial Statistics Office, Research and Statistics Department,  
Economic and Industrial Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.  
1-3-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 〒100-8902  
Phone (03) 3501-9929 or 9945 (dial-in)  
URL access for statistical information: <http://www.meti.go.jp/english/statistics/>

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