

General Information

I Census of Manufacture

1. Purpose of the Census

The Census of Manufacture (hereafter referred to as the Census) is to clarify the condition of current Japanese manufacturing.

2. Legal Framework

The Census represents a fundamental statistics under the Statistics Act (Law No. 53 of 2007) and is implemented according to the Regulations for the Census of Manufacture (Ministerial Ordinance No. 81 of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry of 1951).

3. Reference Period

The reference period of the 2009 Census is calendar year 2009 (as of December 31, 2009).

4. Scope of the Census

The Census covers all establishments located in Japan(excluding those belonging to the government) and falling under [Division E - Manufacturing Industry] listed in the Japan Standard Industrial Classification (No.618 of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications issued in 2007). 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 four or more employees.

5. Forms

The Census has been conducted by enumerators or the Minister for Economy, Trade and Industry using two kinds of questionnaires: Questionnaire A is for the establishments with 30 or more employees, and Questionnaire B is for the establishments with 29 or fewer employees, in both cases excluding head quarters not directly engaged in the manufacturing, processing or repair of industrial products.

If headquarters which has 3 or more establishments wants to be surveyed directory form the Minister, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry send the Questionnaire. The other establishments are surveyed by Enumerators. The Census is based on entries in these forms filled by managers or administrators of applicable establishments.

6. Publication

The results of the Census of manufacture 2009 are compiled by "industry," "commodity," "city, town and village," "industrial district," "**industrial site and water**," and "enterprise."

The Report by Industrial Site and Water covers establishments with 30 or more employees, showing the status of the utilization of industrial sites and industrial water.

The Report by Industry focuses establishments with 4 or more employees to provide a portrait of the manufacturing activities by industry. These establishments are classified pursuant to the Japan Standard Industrial Classification according to their principal activities so that their activities are to be tallied up by industry.

The Report by Commodity covers detailed figures on manufactured/processed goods by establishments with 4 or more employees on a commodity basis.

The Report by City, Town and Village covers establishments with 4 or more employees, showing major survey items by city, town and village.

The Report of Industrial district covers establishments with 4 or more employees, showing major survey items by prefecturalindustrial district.

The Report of Enterprise provides findings with regard to establishments with 4 or more employees after recompiling the data by the enterprise to which these establishments belong.

II Details of the Report by Industrial Site and Water of the 2009 Census

1. Data

The Report by Industrial Site and Water provides findings in the Census of Manufacture Form A of the 2009 Census of establishments with 30 or more employees.

Data items on industrial sites and water were first incorporated in the Census in 1958 as an approved form of supplemental statistics, pursuant to the Statistical Report Coordination Law (Law No. 148 of 1952). Since 1963, given the importance of the impact of the results on policy measures of both central and prefectural governments, and their close relationship with the results of the Census itself, they have become designated data items.

2. Industrial Classification for the Census

- (1) The Industrial Classification for the Census conforms in principle to the Standard Industrial Classification for Japan. The exception is as follows.

Industrial classification for the Census of Manufacture	Standard industrial classification for Japan
1421 Paper and machine-made Japanese style paper, integrating paper (1421) and machine-made Japanese style paper (1423)	1421 Paper 1423 Machine-made Japanese style paper

- (2) The following is a list of products as mentioned elsewhere in Division 18 "plastic product manufacturing industry (except for mentioned elsewhere)".

Product	Industry	Product	Industry
Furniture and fixtures	13	Pens, lead pencils, painting materials and stationery	326
Plastic plate making for printing	1521	Lacquer ware	3271
Photosensitive materials	1695	“Tatami” mats (straw-mats)	3282
Gloves and mittens	2051	Fans and lanterns (Japanese style)	3283
Refractories	215	Brooms and brushes	3284
Abrasive products	2179	Smoking accessories and supplies, except precious metals and jewelry	3285
Artificial pearls	2199	Umbrellas, parasols and parts	3289
Setsquares with scale	2739	Thermos bottles	3289
Injection cylinders	2741	Signboards and signs	3292
Artificial tooth	2744	Pallets for transportation	3293
Costume jewelry, costume accessories, buttons and related products, except precious metals and jewelry	322	Models and patterns	3294
Wigs and tresses	3229	Patterns manufactured for industrial use	3295
Watchcases	3231	Records	3296
Musical instruments	324	Ophthalmic goods	3297
Toys and sporting goods	325		

3. Criteria for Classification of Establishments

Establishments are classified by industry with the following criteria.

(1) Common method

- i With respect to establishments manufacturing a single type of products, the industry in which the establishments are classified is determined based on the upper four digits (class code) of the six-digit commodity number of the products.
- ii Concerning establishments engaged in manufacturing of several types of products, the “top-down method” is applied. Firstly, the appropriate classification division (two digits) is determined based on the largest total shipment values of products. Then, the three-digits group and the four-digit class classifications are determined in the same way.

(2) Special method

In some cases, the industrial classification of an establishment is determined based on its raw materials, work process, and mechanical installations involved.

Specifically, the special method is applied to the following 11 industries classified in Division 22 "Manufacture of iron and steel " including "Iron industries, with blast furnaces," "Steel manufactured, including converters and electric furnaces and with rolling facilities", "Hot rolling," "Cold rolling, "Cold rolled steel shapes", "Steel pipes and tubes", "Re-rolled steel products", "Cold finished steel bars", "Pipes and tubes drawing", "Wire drawing", "Miscellaneous steel materials, except made by smelting furnaces and steel works with rolling facilities , except coated steel".

4. Definition of Variables

(1) Number of establishments

The 2009 Census provides the number of establishments as of December 31, 2009.

These establishments is defined as a factory, works or plant, etc. mainly engaged in the manufacture or processing of industrial products at a single location.

(2) Number of employees

The 2009 Census provides the number of employees as a total number of "sole proprietors and unpaid family workers," and "regular workers" as of December 31, 2009. It excludes temporary workers.

- i "Sole proprietors and unpaid family workers" are defined as working proprietors and their families working full time for them without remuneration. Accordingly, inactive proprietors and families providing no more than casual help are not included in this definition.
- ii "Regular workers" are classified into "full-time workers," "part-time workers" and "workers supplied by other companies," and are those who fall either one of the following categories:
 - a. those who are employed for an indefinite-period or for longer than a month,
 - b. those who are employed for 18 days or longer during the previous and current months out of casual hires on a daily or less-than-monthly basis,
 - c. those who are supplied by employment agencies, and are leased workers from a parent company, to whom the same rules mentioned above a. and b. are applicable,
 - d. those who work full time and receive monthly remuneration as directors, executives, etc., and
 - e. those who are full-time family workers and receive monthly salaries or wages for work performed.
 - a) "Full-time workers" are employed workers who are generally called "regular employees" or "regular officials" excluding those who are dispatched to other companies.
 - b) "Part-time workers" are those who are generally called "part-time workers" or the like.
 - c) "Workers supplied by other companies" are those who are leased or supplied by other companies, or employment agencies.
- iii "Temporary workers" refer to persons other than regular workers, and who are employed on agreements shorter than a month or on daily agreements.

(3) Value of manufactured goods shipments

The value of manufactured goods shipments is defined as the total value of annual income in 2009 from manufactured goods shipments, receipts for production done to others, and other revenue, including internal tax on consumption and general consumption tax. Thus, the value of manufactured goods shipments in this report may not be consistent with the ones in the report that measure the value of commodities.

- i "Manufactured goods shipment" refers to the case where products manufactured by an establishment using its own raw materials (including products transformed by the establishments of other enterprise on material-supplied subcontract) are shipped by the establishment in 2009, including the following.
 - a. Products transferred to other establishments of the same enterprise,
 - b. Consumption of own production (consumed as final products by the establishment itself), and
 - c. Shipped on consigned sales (including those shipped but unsold, but excluding those returned in 2009).

- ii "Receipts for production done to others" represents payments received and / or receivable against production activities such as processing, transforming, assembling or fabricating of principal-owned materials as ordered during 2009.
- iii "Other revenue" refers to receipts other than i. And ii., including the value of sale of goods purchased /received for resale in the same condition as received, receipt for maintenance service, receipt for cold storage, and sale of privately-generated surplus power.

(4) Industrial Site

- ① Site area of establishments refers to the entire area used by establishments, including those rented as of December 31, 2009. However, areas used for mining, housing, dormitories, playgrounds, warehouses, and other welfare facilities, etc. are excluded, providing the areas where manufacturing facilities are located can be clearly separated either by borders such as roads (public roads), walls, fences, etc., or in any other way. In addition, areas adjacent to an establishment, which are expected to be used for future expansion and are exclusively occupied by an establishment, are included.
- ② Building area of establishments refers to the entire area in which all the buildings in the site of an establishment are located. Areas where buildings are under construction as of December 31, 2009, are also included, if they have already been recorded in the construction process accounts.
- ③ Total floor area of establishments refers to the entire floor area of all buildings located in an establishment.

(5) Industrial Water

- ① Fresh water
 - a. Amount of water used by source
 - 1) Public water refers to water drawn from industrial water-supply systems or waterworks that are operated by a prefecture or municipality.
 - a) Industrial water refers to water drawn from water-supply systems (industrial water-supply systems), which supply industrial water inadequate for drinking.
 - b) Waterworks refers to the general water supply obtained from the water supply (waterworks), which supply drinking water.
 - 2) Well water refers to water drawn from a shallow well, deep well or water spring.
 - 3) Other fresh water refers to other than 1) Public water, 2) Well water, and 4) Water recovered, etc. It includes water drawn from rivers, lakes or storage reservoirs (surface water), water drawn from infiltration galleries within river terraces and old river areas (underflow water), and water from agricultural water supplies, water from other establishments, etc.
 - 4) Water recovered refers to water circulated after the use in an establishment, whether or not it has gone through recovery systems, such as a cooling tower, a backwater pond, a settling pond, and / or a circulation system.
 - b. Amount of water used by use
 - 1) Boiler water is water used to generate steam within a boiler.
 - 2) Raw material water is water used as raw materials in the process of manufacturing, or water used additionally as part of raw materials for manufacturing.
 - 3) Product processing and cleaning water refers to water used to be applied to physical processes, such as immersion or dissolution of raw materials, semi-manufactured goods, finished goods, etc., or water used to clean facilities, or raw materials and finished products, at a factory.
 - 4) Cooling and heating water: Cooling water refers to water used to cool facilities, or raw materials and finished goods, at a factory. Water for heating or cooling refers to water used to adjust temperature or moisture within a factory.
 - 5) Other water refers to drinking water or water for miscellaneous use, other than above items from 1) through 4) .
- ② Salt water refers to seawater, and including water taken from the tidewater of rivers.

(6) Industrial district

- ① The 233 districts shown in the statistical tables of this Report by Industrial Site and Water are consistent with those in the Report by Industrial District, so that both Reports are comparable, including the following:
 - a. Industrial districts in which 200 or more establishments are located, covered by the Survey for Suitable Sites for Factories, conducted by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry in 2002.
 - b. The 23 wards in Tokyo and Osaka city, of districts designated as relocation promotion areas under the Industrial Relocation Promotion Law (Law No. 73 of 1972).

- ② The selection of industrial districts are reviewed every 10 years, and the present industrial districts have been applied since the Census 2001.
 Also changes such as consolidations, additions, deletions, etc. of municipalities in industrial districts are also reviewed and corrected at the end of December, every year. Refer to the range of districts in pages 16 to 22 regarding the names and ranges of the industrial districts.

5. Representation

In the Outline of this Report, the names of industries are abbreviated as follows.

Name of industry	Abbreviation	Name of industry	Abbreviation
09 Manufacture of food	Food	21 Manufacture of ceramic, stone and clay products	Ceramic
10 Manufacture of beverages, tobacco and feed	Beverages	22 Manufacture of iron and steel	Iron & steel
11 Manufacture of textile mill products	Textile	23 Manufacture of non-ferrous metals and products	Non-ferrous metals
12 Manufacture of lumber and wood products, except furniture	Lumber	24 Manufacture of fabricated metal products	Fabricated metal
13 Manufacture of furniture and fixtures	Furniture	25 Manufacture of general-purpose machinery	General machinery
14 Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products	Paper & pulp	26 Manufacture of production machinery	Production machinery
15 Printing and allied industries	Printing	27 Manufacture of business oriented machinery	Business machinery
16 Manufacture of chemical and allied products	Chemical	28 Electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits	Electronic parts
17 Manufacture of petroleum and coal products	Petroleum	29 Manufacture of electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	Electrical machinery
18 Manufacture of plastic products, except otherwise classified	Plastic	30 Manufacture of information and communication electronics equipment	Information machinery
19 Manufacture of rubber products	Rubber	31 Manufacture of transportation equipment	Transportation equipment
20 Manufacture of leather tanning, leather products and fur skins	Leather	32 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Miscellaneous

6. Symbols and Notes

(1) Symbols used in this report are as follows:

[-]: no relevant value

[0]: fractions of a unit rounded off

[▲]: negative figures

The symbol [χ] means confidential. When the number of respondent establishment (s) is either one or two, the data are suppressed. Some other data may be suppressed even the number of respondents is three or more, when there is a risk of the disclosure of individual information. However, the number of persons employed was no longer suppressed after August 2005.

(2) The unit of value is millions of yen, and fractions less than a unit are rounded off.

III Special instructions

1. Any person who intends to release these figures in other publications should state the source of information as follows:

Report by Industrial Site and Water, the Census of Manufactures (2009 edition) compiled by the Research and Statistics Department, Economic and Industrial Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

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

Structural Statistics Office, Research and Statistics Department,
Economic and Industrial Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.
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