General Situation

The Census of Manufacture for 2000 as a complete enumeration was implemented on December 31, 2000. The survey results were as follows.

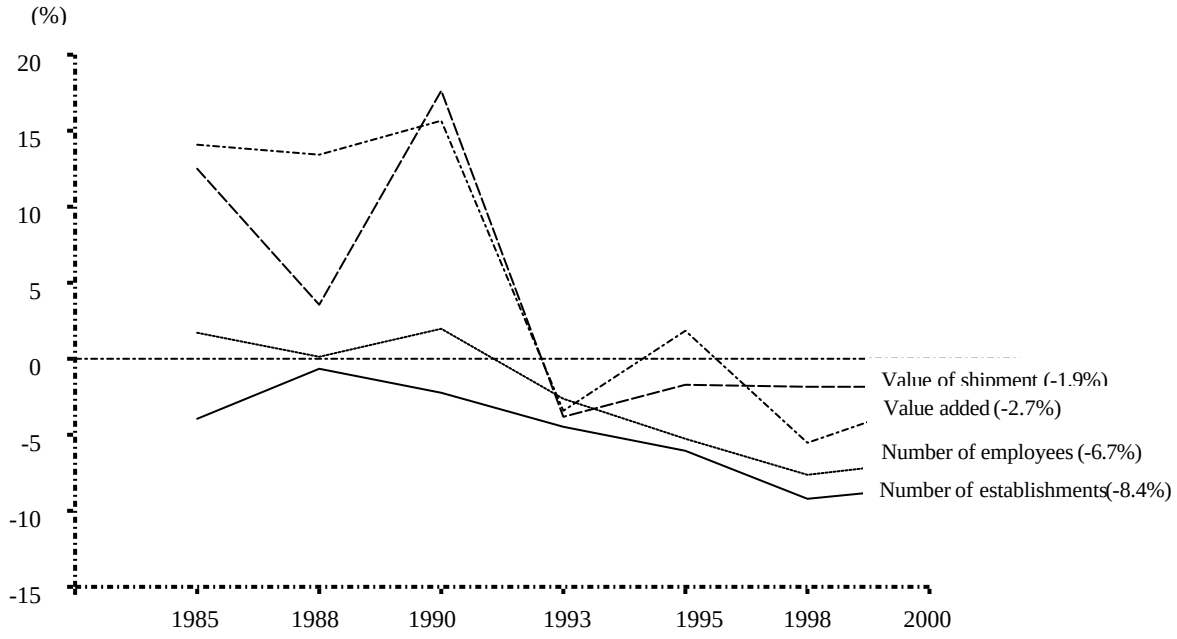
I. Situation of All Manufacturing Establishments

The total number of manufacturing establishments hereinafter referred to as the "number of establishments" in 2000 was 589,713, a decrease of 8.4% compared to the previous complete enumeration year in 1998 (hereinafter referred to as the "previous survey", Therefore, the number of establishments continued to decrease from the peak of 1983 (Table I-1, Figure I-1).

The number of employees was 9.7 million, decrease by 6.7% compared to the previous survey for the forth consecutive year.

The value of manufactured goods shipments (hereinafter referred to as the "value of shipment") was 303.5824 trillion yen, in a similar manner decreasing for the forth consecutive year, down 1.9% compared to the previous survey. The value added was 112.1118 trillion yen, down 2.7% id. The value of total cash wages and salaries was 42.4125 trillion yen (down 6.9% compared to the previous survey) and the value of raw materials, fuels and electricity consumed, and subcontracting expenses for consigned production (hereinafter referred as the value of raw materials consumed") was 170.945 trillion yen (down 1.4% id.). All major items decreased.

Figure I-1: Transition in major items compared to the previous survey
(All manufacturing establishments)



( ) indicates a comparison from the previous survey.

Table I-1: Transition in major items
(All manufacturing establishments)

Year	Number of establishments	Y/Y (%)	Number of employees (1,000 employees)	Y/Y (%)	Value of shipment (billion yen)	Y/Y (%)	Value added (Gross value added for less than 99 employees) (billion yen)	Y/Y (%)	Value of total cash wages and salaries (billion yen)	Y/Y (%)	Value of raw materials consumed (billion yen)	Y/Y (%)
1983	780,280	6.2	11,347	3.8	238,688	11.2	80,900	13.5	31,662	19.0	147,445	6.5
1985	749,366	- 4.0	11,543	1.7	268,476	12.5	92,317	14.1	35,157	11.0	164,329	11.5
1988	745,108	- 0.6	11,554	0.1	277,835	3.5	104,752	13.5	38,305	9.0	159,889	- 2.7
1990	728,853	- 2.2	11,788	2.0	327,093	17.7	121,243	15.7	43,292	13.0	190,540	19.2
1993	696,090	- 4.5	11,477	- 2.6	314,787	- 3.8	117,130	- 3.4	46,392	7.2	177,714	- 6.7
1995	654,436	- 6.0	10,880	- 5.2	309,437	- 1.7	119,269	1.8	45,620	- 1.7	172,156	- 3.1
1998	643,468	- 9.2	10,399	- 7.7	309,306	- 1.9	115,280	- 5.5	45,574	- 2.5	173,349	- 1.0
2000	589,713	- 8.4	9,700	- 6.7	303,582	- 1.9	112,112	- 2.7	42,412	- 6.9	170,945	- 1.4

Note: Establishments were adjusted in the 1998 survey, therefore, year-by-year comparison is based on a time series

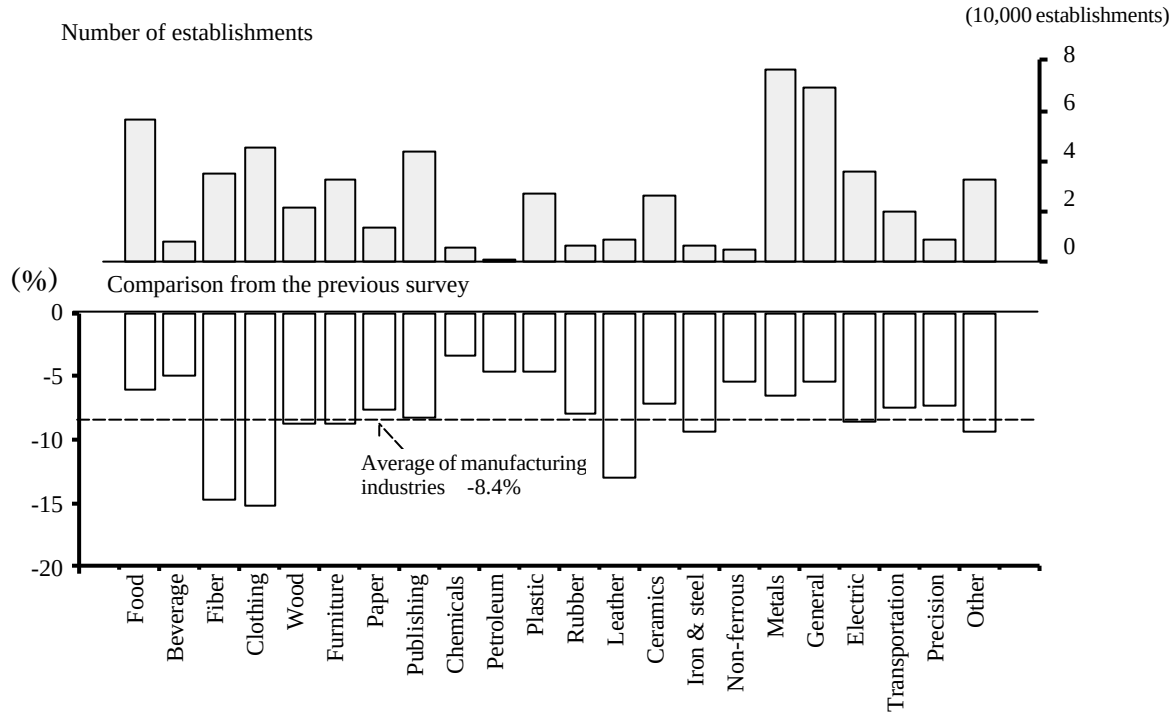
1. Situation by industry

(1) Number of establishments

(i) The number of establishments was 589,713, a decrease of 8.4% compared to the previous survey (Table I-2, Figure I-2).

(ii) Compared to the previous survey, a decrease was seen in all industries, particularly in industries such as apparel and other finished products (down 15.2% compared to the previous survey), textile mill products (down 14.7% id.), leather tanning, leather products and fur skins (down 13.0% id.), miscellaneous manufacturing industries (down 9.4% id.), iron and steel (down 9.3% id.), lumber and wood products (down 8.8% id.) and furniture and fixtures (down 8.8% id.).

Figure I-2: Number of establishments by industry
(All manufacturing establishments)



Note: The general machinery industry includes the ordance and accessories industry.

(iii) The number of establishments was highest in the fabricated metal products industry (76,504 establishments, composition ratio of 13.0%), followed by the general machinery industry (69,063 establishments, 11.7% id.), the food industry (56,640 establishments, 9.6% id.), the apparel and other finished products industry (45,461 establishments, 7.7%), the publishing, printing and allied industries (43,532 establishments, 7.4% id.), the electric machinery, equipment and supplies industry (35,732 establishments, 6.1% id.) and the textile mill products industry (34,817 establishments, 5.9%).

(iv) Compared to the previous survey, the composition ratio increased in 6 industries: such as fabricated metal products (up 0.3 point compared to the previous survey), general machinery (up 0.3 point id.), general machinery (up 0.3 point id.), food (up 0.2 point id) and the plastic products (0.2 point id.), and maintained the same level in 13 industries: such as publishing, printing and allied industries and the electrical machinery, and equipment and supplies. Conversely, it decreased in 3 industries of the apparel and other finished products (down 0.4 point id.), the textile mill products (down 0.4 point id.) and leather tanning, leather products and fur skins (down 0.1 point id.).

Table I-2: Statistical table of major items by industry
(All manufacturing establishments)

Industry	Number of establishments					Number of employees				
	1998	2000				1998	2000			
			Y/Y	Composition ratio	Point difference of composition ratio			Y/Y	Composition ratio	Point difference of composition ratio
			(%)	(%)	(%)	(persons)	(persons)	(%)	(%)	(%)
00 Total manufactures	643,468	589,713	- 8.4	100.0	-	10,399,378	9,700,039	- 6.7	100.0	-
12 Food	60,309	56,640	- 6.1	9.6	0.2	1,197,430	1,165,845	- 2.6	12.0	0.5
13 Beverages, tobacco and feed	8,553	8,131	- 4.9	1.4	0.1	126,486	118,424	- 6.4	1.2	0.0
14 Textile mill products	40,831	34,817	- 14.7	5.9	- 0.4	272,340	229,742	- 15.6	2.4	- 0.2
15 Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	53,595	45,461	- 15.2	7.7	- 0.6	543,692	432,685	- 20.4	4.5	- 0.7
16 Lumber and wood products	24,116	22,002	- 8.8	3.7	0.0	201,835	181,942	- 9.9	1.9	0.0
17 Furniture and fixtures	36,202	33,031	- 8.8	5.6	0.0	228,905	204,138	- 10.8	2.1	- 0.1
18 Pulp, paper and paper products	15,042	13,902	- 7.6	2.4	0.1	270,166	252,540	- 6.5	2.6	0.0
19 Publishing, printing and allied products	47,483	43,532	- 8.3	7.4	0.0	585,850	542,233	- 7.4	5.6	0.0
20 Chemical and allied products	6,147	5,943	- 3.3	1.0	0.0	384,459	367,505	- 4.4	3.8	0.1
21 Petroleum and coal products	1,377	1,312	- 4.7	0.2	0.0	32,178	27,564	- 14.3	0.3	0.0
22 Plastic products	28,444	27,110	- 4.7	4.6	0.2	456,847	451,133	- 1.3	4.7	0.3
23 Rubber products	7,352	6,763	- 8.0	1.1	0.0	145,286	136,897	- 5.8	1.4	0.0
24 Leather tanning, leather products and fur skins	10,262	8,932	- 13.0	1.5	- 0.1	64,592	55,135	- 14.6	0.6	0.0
25 Ceramic, stone and clay products	28,819	26,768	- 7.1	4.5	0.0	417,260	383,553	- 8.1	4.0	0.0
26 Iron and steel	7,614	6,905	- 9.3	1.2	0.0	265,219	240,270	- 9.4	2.5	- 0.1
27 Non-ferrous metals and products	5,721	5,412	- 5.4	0.9	0.0	153,148	145,782	- 4.8	1.5	0.0
28 Fabricated metal products	81,944	76,504	- 6.6	13.0	0.3	845,761	791,934	- 6.4	8.2	0.1
29 General machinery	73,080	69,063	- 5.5	11.7	0.3	1,155,574	1,104,272	- 4.4	11.4	0.3
30 Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	39,082	35,732	- 8.6	6.1	0.0	1,686,056	1,591,953	- 5.6	16.4	0.2
31 Transportation equipment	21,293	19,696	- 7.5	3.3	0.0	907,958	863,043	- 4.9	8.9	0.2
32 Precision instruments and machinery	10,006	9,279	- 7.3	1.6	0.0	199,942	179,907	- 10.0	1.9	0.0
34 Miscellaneous manufacturing products	36,196	32,778	- 9.4	5.6	0.0	258,394	233,542	- 9.6	2.4	- 0.1

Industry	Value of shipment					Value added (Gross value added for less than 9 employees)				
	1998	2000				1998	2000			
			Y/Y	Composition ratio	Point difference of composition ratio			Y/Y	Composition ratio	Point difference of composition ratio
	(million yen)	(million yen)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(million yen)	(million yen)	(%)	(%)	(%)
00 Total manufactures	309,305,564	303,582,415	- 1.9	100.0	-	115,279,876	112,111,839	- 2.7	100.0	-
12 Food	24,814,557	24,080,249	- 3.0	7.9	- 0.1	9,355,411	9,230,124	- 1.3	8.2	0.1
13 Beverages, tobacco and feed	11,117,401	11,034,367	- 0.7	3.6	0.0	3,308,486	3,482,343	5.3	3.1	0.2
14 Textile mill products	3,743,351	3,162,043	- 15.5	1.0	- 0.2	1,645,525	1,402,534	- 14.8	1.3	- 0.1
15 Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	4,660,943	3,674,346	- 21.2	1.2	- 0.3	2,225,768	1,765,035	- 20.7	1.6	- 0.3
16 Lumber and wood products	3,611,445	3,311,573	- 8.3	1.1	- 0.1	1,322,241	1,252,132	- 5.3	1.1	0.0
17 Furniture and fixtures	3,357,912	2,919,798	- 13.0	1.0	- 0.1	1,459,265	1,319,190	- 9.6	1.2	- 0.1
18 Pulp, paper and paper products	8,264,235	7,985,840	- 3.4	2.6	- 0.1	3,080,845	3,008,832	- 2.3	2.7	0.0
19 Publishing, printing and allied products	13,932,012	13,052,149	- 6.3	4.3	- 0.2	7,173,388	6,792,957	- 5.3	6.1	- 0.1
20 Chemical and allied products	23,260,216	23,799,380	2.3	7.8	0.3	11,344,697	11,509,457	1.5	10.3	0.5
21 Petroleum and coal products	8,256,008	9,456,813	14.5	3.1	0.4	907,486	714,395	- 21.3	0.6	- 0.2
22 Plastic products	10,535,463	10,606,333	0.7	3.5	0.1	4,238,627	4,321,545	2.0	3.9	0.2
23 Rubber products	3,250,197	3,138,165	- 3.4	1.0	- 0.1	1,527,098	1,462,546	- 4.2	1.3	0.0
24 Leather tanning, leather products and fur skins	870,578	727,022	- 16.5	0.2	- 0.1	343,755	290,271	- 15.6	0.3	0.0
25 Ceramic, stone and clay products	9,537,468	8,978,713	- 5.9	3.0	- 0.1	4,564,715	4,367,894	- 4.3	3.9	- 0.1
26 Iron and steel	12,988,033	11,962,966	- 7.9	3.9	- 0.3	4,414,493	4,247,882	- 3.8	3.8	0.0
27 Non-ferrous metals and products	6,470,374	6,218,902	- 3.9	2.0	- 0.1	1,887,965	1,885,948	- 0.1	1.7	0.1
28 Fabricated metal products	17,215,040	15,586,811	- 9.5	5.1	- 0.5	7,811,408	7,049,685	- 9.8	6.3	- 0.5
29 General machinery	31,719,944	30,840,247	- 2.8	10.2	- 0.1	12,834,604	12,044,806	- 6.2	10.7	- 0.4
30 Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	56,438,489	59,581,672	5.6	19.6	1.4	18,518,778	20,226,210	9.2	18.0	1.9
31 Transportation equipment	45,331,112	44,447,438	- 1.9	14.6	- 0.1	13,179,916	11,869,936	- 9.9	10.6	- 0.8
32 Precision instruments and machinery	4,640,690	4,118,869	- 11.2	1.4	- 0.1	1,894,003	1,802,718	- 4.8	1.6	0.0
34 Miscellaneous manufacturing products	5,290,096	4,898,718	- 7.4	1.6	- 0.1	2,241,402	2,065,397	- 7.9	1.8	- 0.1

Industry	Value of total cash wages and salaries					Value of raw materials consumed				
	1998	2000				1998	2000			
			Y/Y	Composition ratio	Point difference of composition ratio			Y/Y	Composition ratio	Point difference of composition ratio
	(million yen)	(million yen)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(millionyen)	(million yen)	(%)	(%)	(%)
00 Total manufactures	45,574,236	42,412,452	- 6.9	100.0	-	173,349,341	170,945,409	- 1.4	100.0	-
12 Food	3,484,871	3,385,345	- 2.9	8.0	0.4	14,440,686	13,815,855	- 4.3	8.1	- 0.2
13 Beverages, tobacco and feed	588,224	541,233	- 8.0	1.3	0.0	4,176,038	3,791,713	- 9.2	2.2	- 0.2
14 Textile mill products	833,872	690,774	- 17.2	1.6	- 0.2	1,914,945	1,591,866	- 16.9	0.9	- 0.2
15 Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1,170,699	917,665	- 21.6	2.2	- 0.4	2,281,714	1,775,060	- 22.2	1.0	- 0.3
16 Lumber and wood products	668,619	589,382	- 11.9	1.4	- 0.1	2,152,539	1,939,168	- 9.9	1.1	- 0.1
17 Furniture and fixtures	769,016	656,133	- 14.7	1.5	- 0.2	1,772,255	1,505,855	- 15.0	0.9	- 0.1
18 Pulp, paper and paper products	1,192,648	1,102,506	- 7.6	2.6	0.0	4,606,140	4,440,960	- 3.6	2.6	- 0.1
19 Publishing, printing and allied products	3,004,778	2,779,650	- 7.5	6.6	0.0	6,105,366	5,642,817	- 7.6	3.3	- 0.2
20 Chemical and allied products	2,353,109	2,281,120	- 3.1	5.4	0.2	10,400,245	10,758,864	3.4	6.3	0.3
21 Petroleum and coal products	237,415	202,100	- 14.9	0.5	0.0	4,649,037	5,982,932	28.7	3.5	0.8
22 Plastic products	1,803,746	1,751,286	- 2.9	4.1	0.1	5,654,361	5,673,816	0.3	3.3	0.0
23 Rubber products	647,393	592,380	- 8.5	1.4	0.0	1,509,361	1,478,886	- 2.0	0.9	0.0
24 Leather tanning, leather products and fur skins	166,293	140,251	- 15.7	0.3	- 0.1	502,147	418,001	- 16.8	0.2	- 0.1
25 Ceramic, stone and clay products	1,845,990	1,652,610	- 10.5	3.9	- 0.2	4,309,735	4,002,386	- 7.1	2.3	- 0.2
26 Iron and steel	1,633,482	1,439,268	- 11.9	3.4	- 0.2	7,550,757	6,845,434	- 9.3	4.0	- 0.4
27 Non-ferrous metals and products	811,048	756,010	- 6.8	1.8	0.0	4,181,916	3,991,958	- 4.5	2.3	- 0.1
28 Fabricated metal products	3,551,972	3,220,234	- 9.3	7.6	- 0.2	8,584,901	7,789,732	- 9.3	4.6	- 0.4
29 General machinery	5,914,321	5,555,539	- 6.1	13.1	0.1	17,625,172	17,154,682	- 2.7	10.0	- 0.2
30 Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	7,959,941	7,634,902	- 4.1	18.0	0.5	34,724,276	36,666,405	5.6	21.4	1.4
31 Transportation equipment	5,166,999	4,938,459	- 4.4	11.6	0.3	30,789,835	30,884,784	0.3	18.1	0.3
32 Precision instruments and machinery	877,211	781,195	- 10.9	1.8	- 0.1	2,550,989	2,142,077	- 16.0	1.3	- 0.2
34 Miscellaneous manufacturing products	892,588	804,412	- 9.9	1.9	- 0.1	2,866,927	2,652,158	- 7.5	1.6	- 0.1

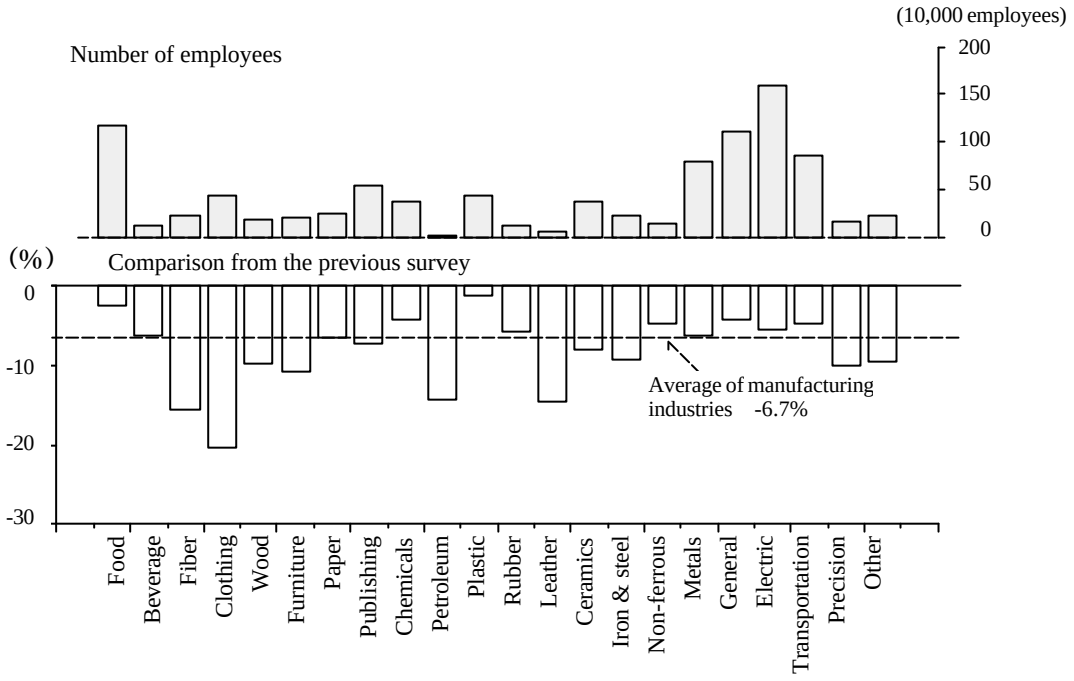
Note: The general machinery industry includes the ordance and accessories industry.

(2) Number of employees

(i) The number of employees was 9,700,039, a decrease of 6.7% compared to the previous survey (Table I-2, Figure I-3).

(ii) Compared to the previous survey, the number of employees decreased in all industries, particularly in the following industries: apparel and other finished products (down 20.4% compared to the previous survey), textile mill products (down 15.6% id.), leather tanning, leather products and fur skins (down 14.6% id.), petroleum and coal products (down 14.3% id.), furniture and fixtures (down 10.8% id.), precision instruments and machinery (down 10.0% id.) and lumber and wood products (down 9.9% id.).

Figure I-3: Number of employees by industry
(All manufacturing establishments)



Note: The general machinery industry includes the ordance and accessories industry.

The number of employees was highest in the electric machinery, equipment and supplies industry (1,591,953 employees, composition ratio of 16.4%), followed by the food industry (1,165,845 employees, 12.0% id.), the general machinery industry (1,104,272 employees, 11.4% id.), the transportation equipment industry (863,043 employees, 8.9% id.), the fabricated metal products industry (791,934 employees, 8.2% id.), the publishing, printing and allied industries (542,233 employees, 5.6% id.), and the plastic products industry (451,133 employees, 4.7% id.).

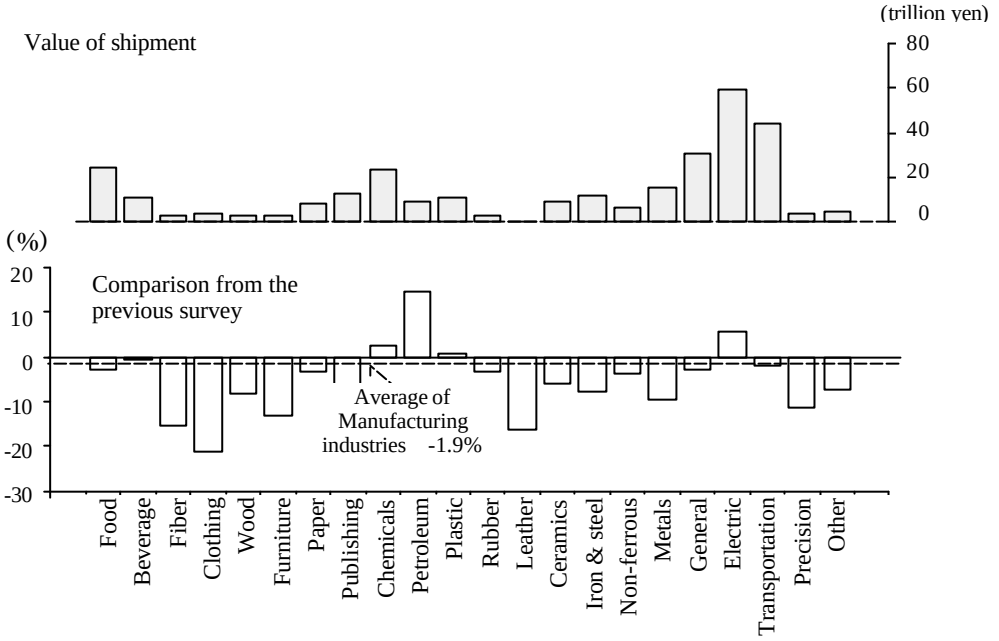
(iii) Compared to the previous survey, the composition ratio increased in 7 industries: such as food (up 0.5 point compared to the previous survey), plastic products (up 0.3 point id.), electric machinery, equipment and supplies (up 0.2 point id.), and transportation equipment (up 0.2 point id.), and maintained the same level in 10 industries: such as the publishing, printing and allied industries and ceramic, stone and clay products. Conversely, it decreased in 5 industries of apparel and other finished products (down 0.7 point id.), textile mill products (down 0.2 point id.), iron and steel (down 0.1 point id.), miscellaneous manufacturing industries (down 0.1 point id.) and furniture and fixtures (down 0.1 point id.).

(3) Value of shipment

(i) Value of shipment was 303.5824 trillion yen, which decreased by 1.9% compared with the previous survey (Table I-2, Figure I-4).

(ii) Compared to the previous survey, value of shipment decreased in 18 industries, including apparel and other finished products (down 21.2% compared to the previous survey), leather tanning, leather products and fur skins (down 16.5% id.), textile mill products (down 15.5% id.), furniture and fixtures (down 13.0% id.) and precision instruments and machinery (down 11.2% id.). Conversely, it increased in 4 industries: petroleum and coal products (up 14.5% id.), electrical machinery (up 5.6% id.), chemical industry (up 2.3% id.) and plastic products (up 0.7% id.).

Figure I-4: Value of shipment by industry
(All manufacturing establishments)



Note: The general machinery industry includes the ordance and accessories industry.

(iii) Value of shipment was highest in the electric machinery, equipment and supplies industry (59.5817 trillion yen, composition ratio of 19.6%), followed by the transportation equipment industry (44.4474 trillion yen, 14.6% id.), the general machinery industry (30.8402 trillion yen, 10.2% id.), the food industry (24.802 trillion yen, 7.9% id.), the chemical and allied products industry (23.7994 trillion yen, 7.8% id.), fabricated metal products industry (15.5868 trillion yen, 5.1% id.) and the publishing, printing and allied industries (13.521 trillion yen, 4.3% id.).

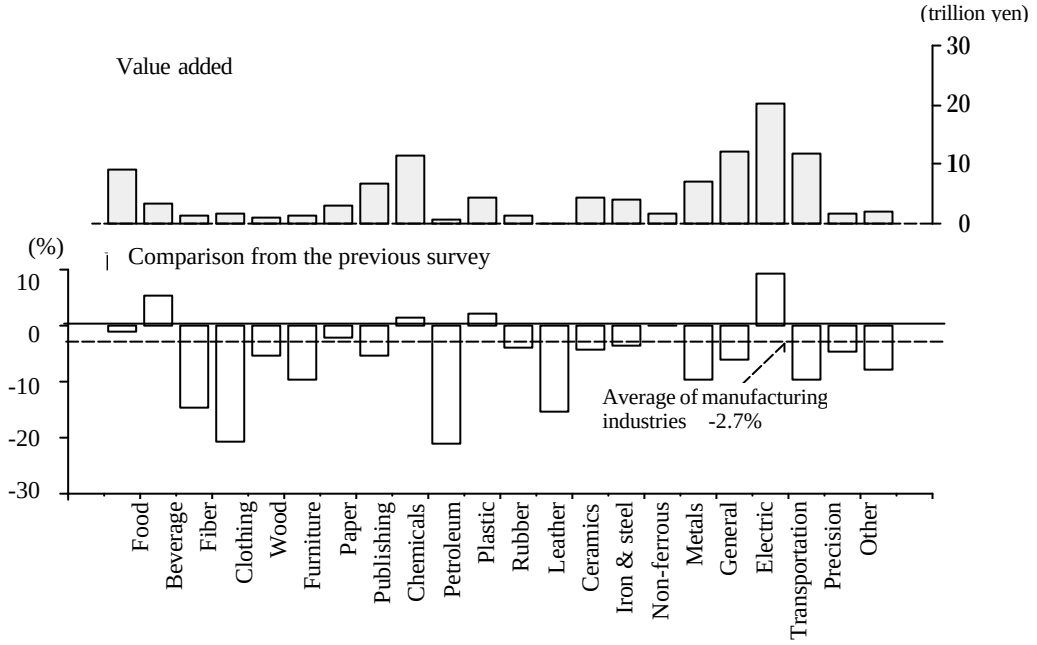
(iv) Compared to the previous survey, the composition ratio increased in 4 industries, electric machinery, equipment and supplies (up 1.4 point compared to the previous survey), petroleum and coal products (up 0.4 point id.), chemical and allied products (up 0.3 point id.) and the plastic products industry (up 0.1 point id.), while that of the beverages, tobacco and feed industry maintained the same level. Conversely, it decreased in 17 industries: such as fabricated metal products (down 0.5 point id.), iron and steel (down 0.3 point id.), apparel and other finished products (down 0.3 point id.), publishing, printing and allied industries (down 0.2 point id.) and textile mill products (down 0.2 point id.).

(4) Value added

(i) Value added was 112.1118 trillion yen, a decrease by 2.7% compared to the previous survey (Table I-2, Figure I-5).

(ii) Compared to the previous survey, value added decreased in 18 industries: such as petroleum and coal products (down 21.3% compared to the previous survey), apparel and other finished products (down 20.7% id.), leather tanning, leather products and fur skins (down 15.6% id.), textile mill products (down 14.8% id.), transportation equipment (down 9.9% id.) and fabricated metal products (down 9.8% id.), whereas it increased in 4 industries: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (up 9.2% id.), beverages, tobacco and feed (up 5.3% id.), plastic products (up 2.0% id.) and chemical and allied products (up 1.5% id.).

Figure I-5: Value added by industry
(All manufacturing establishments)



Note: The general machinery industry includes the ordance and accessories industry.

(iii) Value added was highest in the electrical machinery, equipment and supplies industry (20.2262 trillion yen, composition ratio of 18.0%), followed by the general machinery industry (12.448 trillion yen, 10.7% id.), the transportation equipment industry (11.8699 trillion yen, 10.6% id.), the chemical and allied products industry (11.5095 trillion yen, 10.3% id.), the food industry (9.2301 trillion yen, 8.2% id.), the fabricated metal products industry (7.497 trillion yen, 6.3% id.) and the publishing, printing and allied industries (6.793 trillion yen, 6.2% id.).

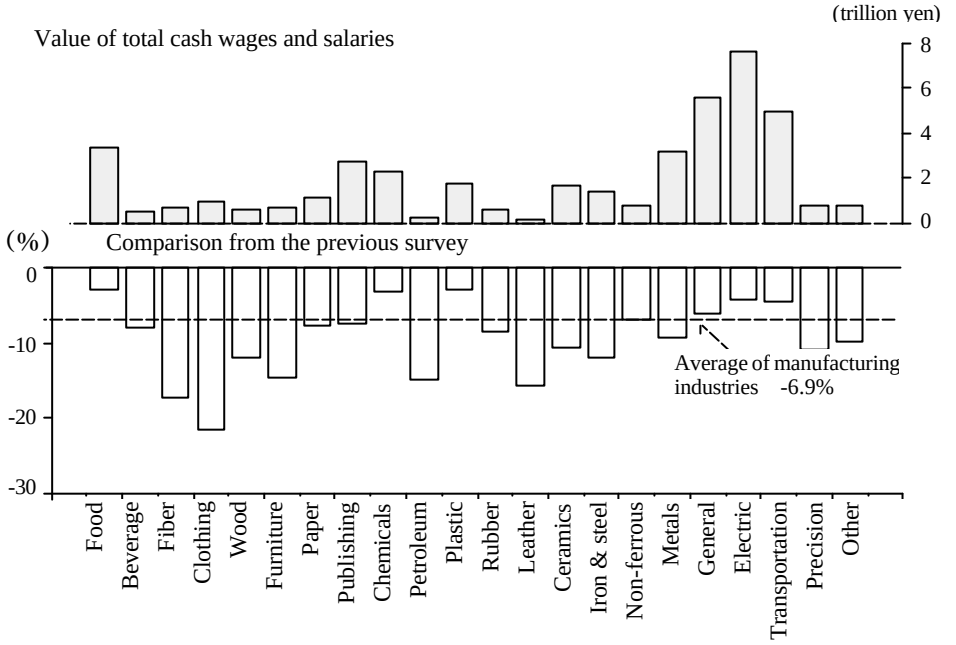
(iv) Compared to the previous survey, the composition ratio increased in 6 industries: such as electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (up 1.9 points compared to the previous survey), chemical and allied products (up 0.5 point id.), plastic products (up 0.2 point id.) and beverages, tobacco and feed (up 0.2 point id.), and maintained the same level in 6 industries: such as iron and steel and pulp, paper and paper products. Conversely, it decreased in 10 industries; such as transportation equipment (down 0.8 point id.), fabricated metal products (down 0.5 point id.), general machinery (down 0.4 point id.), apparel and other finished products (down 0.3 points id.) and petroleum and coal products (down 0.2 point id.).

(5) Value of total cash wages and salaries

(i) Value of total cash wages and salaries was 42.4125 trillion yen, a decrease by 6.9% compared to the previous survey (Table I-2, Figure I-6).

(ii) Compared to the previous survey, the value of total cash wages and salaries decreased in all industries, in particular, in the following industries: apparel and other finished products (down 21.6% compared to the previous survey), textile mill products (down 17.2% id.), Leather tanning, leather products and fur skins (down 15.7% id.), petroleum and coal products (down 14.9% id.), furniture and fixtures (down 14.7% id.), iron and steel (down 11.9% id.) and lumber and wood products (down 11.9% id.).

Figure I-6: Value of total cash wages and salaries by industry
(All manufacturing establishments)



Note: The general machinery industry includes the ordance and accessories industry.

(iii) The value of total cash wages and salaries was highest in the electrical machinery, equipment and supplies industry (7.6349 trillion yen, composition ratio of 18.0%), followed by the general machinery industry (5.5555 trillion yen, 8.0% id.), the transportation equipment industry (4.9385 trillion yen, 11.6%), the food industry (3.3853 trillion yen, 8.0% id.), the fabricated metal products industry (3.2202 trillion yen, 7.6%), the publishing, printing and allied industries (2.7797 trillion yen, 6.6% id.) and the chemical and allied products industry (2.2811 trillion yen, 5.4% id.).

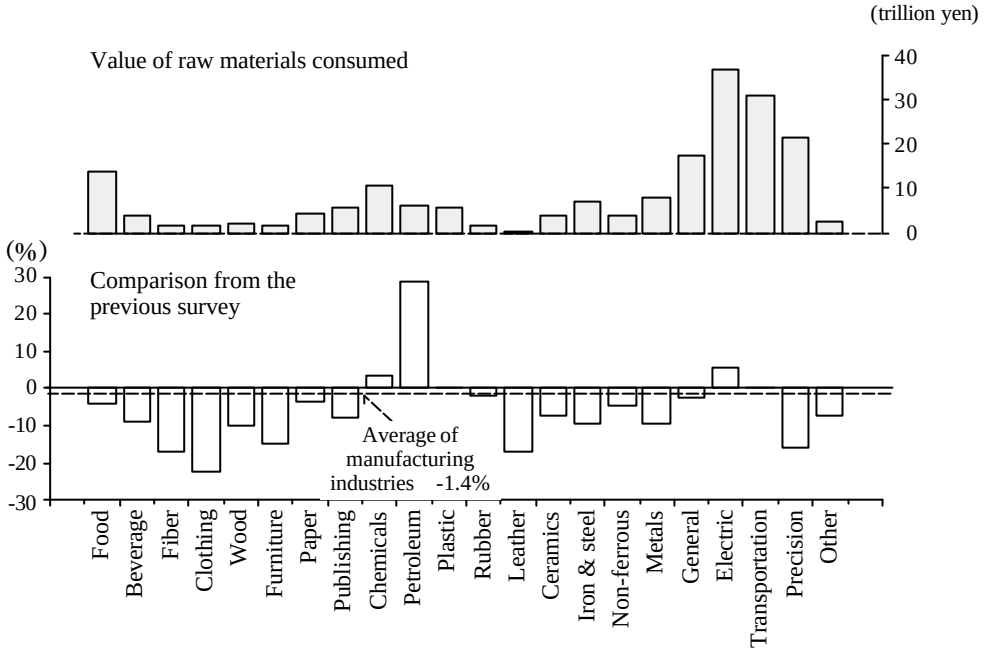
(iv) Compared to the previous survey, composition ratio increased in 6 industries: such as electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (up 0.5 point compared to the previous survey), the food industry (up 0.4 point id.), transportation equipment (up 0.3 point id.) and chemical and allied products (up 0.2 point id.), and it maintained the same level in 6 industries: such as the publishing, printing and allied industries, and pulp, paper and paper products, and it fell in 10 industries: such as apparel and other finished products (down 0.4 point id.), fabricated metal products (down 0.2 point id.), ceramic, stone and clay products (down 0.2 point id.) and iron and steel (down 0.2 point).

(6) Value of raw materials consumed

(i) The value of raw materials consumed was 170.9454 trillion yen, a decrease of 1.4% compared to the previous survey (Table I-2, Figure I-7).

(ii) Compared to the previous survey, the value of raw materials consumed decreased in 17 industries: such as apparel and other finished products (down 22.2% compared to the previous survey), textile mill products (down 16.9% id.), leather tanning, leather products and fur skins (down 16.8% id.), precision instruments and machinery (down 16.0% id.) and furniture and fixtures (down 15.0% id.). Conversely, it increased in 5 industries: petroleum and coal products (up 28.7% id.), electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (up 5.6% id.), chemical and allied products (up 3.4% id.), plastic products (up 0.3% id.) and transportation equipment (up 0.3% id.).

Figure I-7: Value of raw materials consumed by industry
(All manufacturing establishments)



Note: The general machinery industry includes the ordance and accessories industry.

(iii) The value of raw materials consumed was highest in the electrical equipment and supplies industry (36.6664 trillion yen, composition ratio of 21.4%), followed by the transportation equipment industry (30.8848 trillion yen, 18.1% id.), the general machinery industry (17.1547 trillion yen, 10.0% id.), the food industry (13.8159 trillion yen, 8.1% id.), the chemical and allied products industry (10.7589 trillion yen, 6.3% id.), the fabricated metal products industry (7.7897 trillion yen, 4.6% id.) and the iron and steel industry (6.8454 trillion yen, 4.0% id.).

(iv) Compared to the previous survey, composition ratio increased in 4 industries of electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (up 1.4 point compared to the previous survey), petroleum and coal products (up 0.8 point id.), transportation equipment (up 0.3% id.) and chemical and allied products (up 0.3 point id.), and maintained the same level in 2 industries of plastic products and rubber products. And it decreased in 16 industries: such as fabricated metal products (down 0.4 point id.), iron and steel (down 0.4 point id.), apparel and other finished products (down 0.3 point id.), general machinery (down 0.2 point id.), food (down 0.2 point id.) and publishing, printing and allied industries (down 0.2 point id.).

2. Situation by size of employees

When observing the composition ratio by size of employees, the composition ratio of manufacturing establishments with 1 to 3 employees was highest, accounting for 42.1% of the total, followed by those with 4 to 9 employees (composition ratio of 31.7%) and those with 10 to 19 employees (11.5% id.), accordingly, those with less than 19 employees accounted for 85.3% of the total (Figure I-8).

When viewing the composition ratio of value of shipment, the ratio of manufacturing establishments with more than 1,000 employees accounted for 24.2%, followed by those with 500 to 999 employees (12.7% id.) and those with 100 to 199 employees (12.2% id.) (Figure I-9).

Figure I-8: Composition ratio of the number of establishments by size of employees
(All manufacturing establishments)

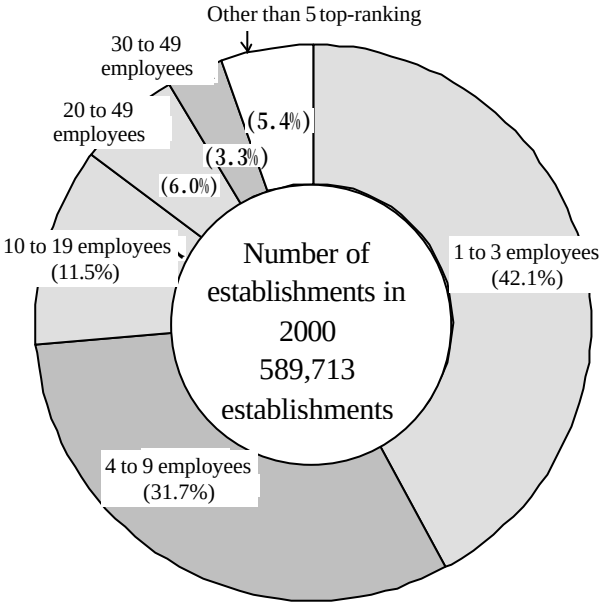
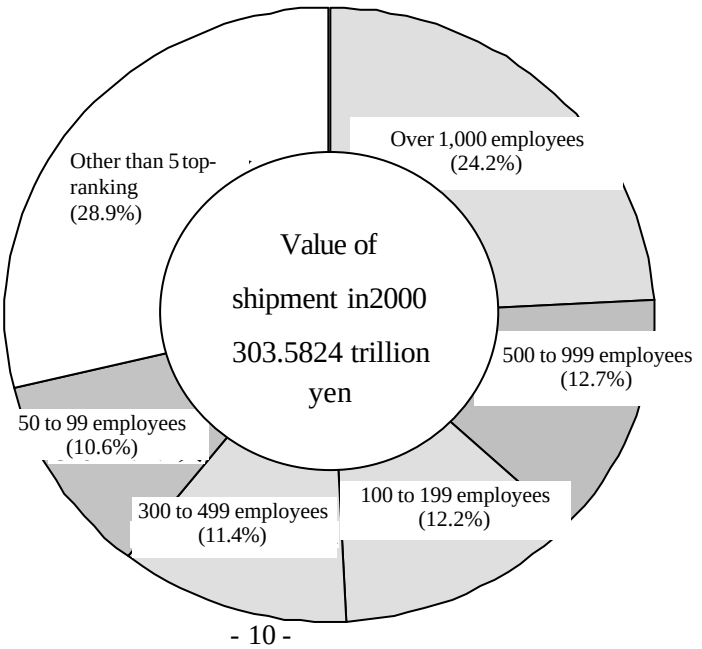


Figure I-9: Composition ratio of value of shipment by size of employees
(All manufacturing establishments)



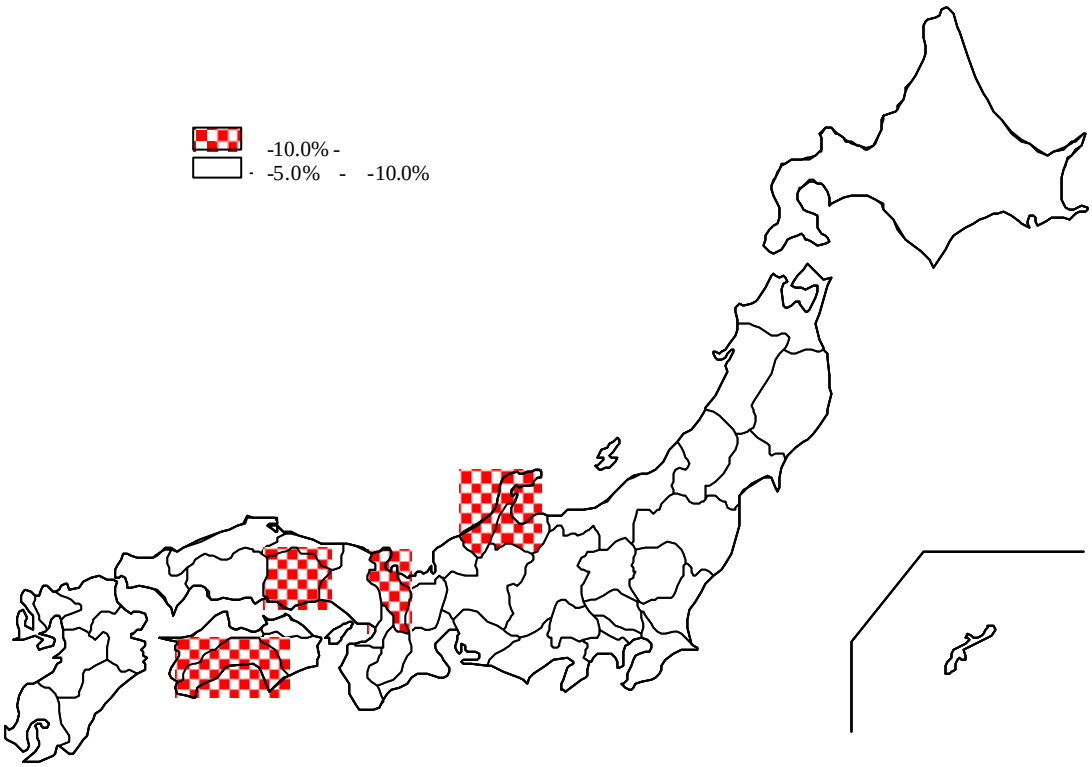
3. Situation by prefecture

(1) Number of establishments

The number of establishments decreased in all prefectures, particularly in Okayama (down 10.3% compared to the previous survey), Kochi (down 10.3% id.), Kyoto (down 10.3% id.), Ishikawa (down 10.1% id.), Kagawa (down 9.7% id), Tokushima (down 9.7% id) and Gifu (down 9.7% id) (Table I-3, Figure I-10).

The number of manufacturing establishments was highest in Tokyo (62,127 establishments), Osaka (56,862), Aichi (48,914), Saitama (33,086), Shizuoka (25,717), Hyogo (22,761), Kanagawa (22,163), Gifu (20,306) and Kyoto (18,153).

Figure I-10: Distribution of the number of establishments by prefecture compared to the previous survey (All manufacturing establishments)

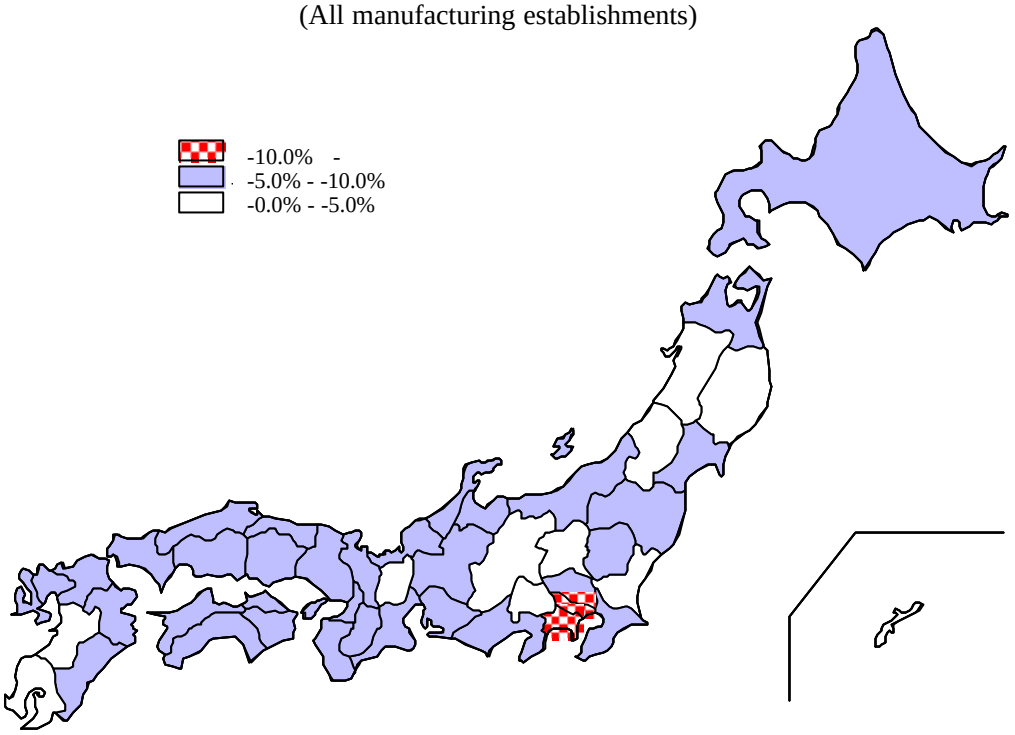


(2) Number of employees

Compared to the previous survey, the number of employees decreased in all prefectures similarly to the number of establishments, and particularly in Tokyo (down 10.8% compared to the previous survey), Kanagawa (down 10.6% id.), Kochi (down 9.9% id.), Yamaguchi (down 9.6%% id.), Ehime (down 9.6% id.), Osaka (down 9.3% id.) and Nagasaki (down 8.6% id.) (Table I-3, Figure I-11).

The number of employees was highest in Aichi (866,359 employees), Osaka (687,967), Tokyo (622,121), Kanagawa (523,527), Saitama (507,323), Shizuoka (482.098), Hyogo (419.569) and Ibaraki (295,716).

Figure I-11: Distribution of the number of employees by prefecture compared to the previous survey
(All manufacturing establishments)

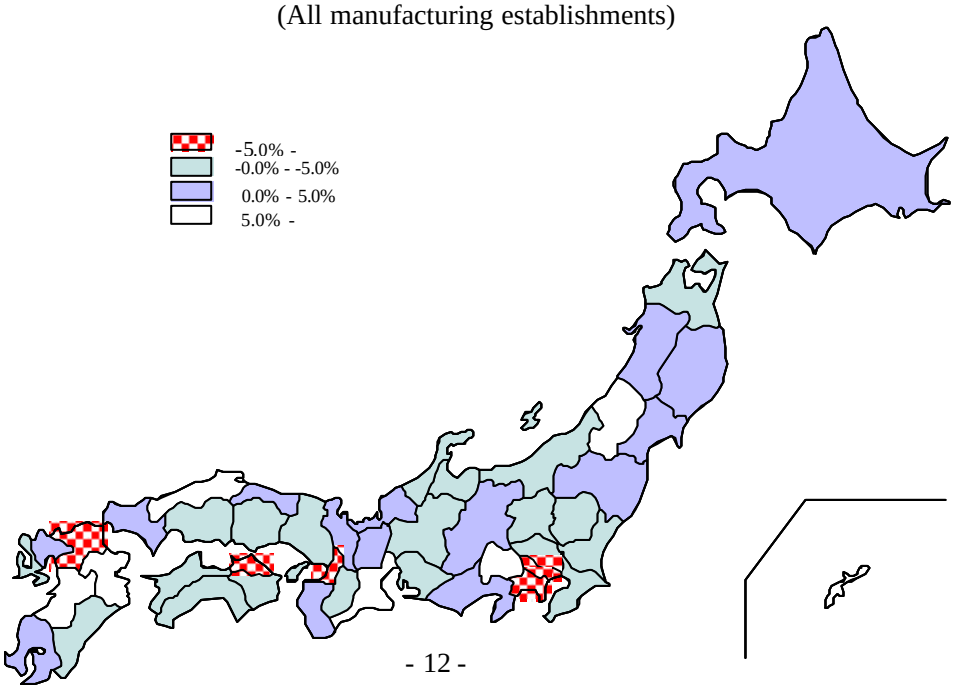


(3) Value of shipment

Compared to the previous survey, the value of shipment decreased in 25 prefectures: such as Osaka (down 8.0% compared to the previous survey), Tokyo (down 7.7% id.), Kagawa (down 7.6% id.), Fukuoka (down 6.8% id.), Kanagawa (down 5.5% id.), Niigata (down 5.0% id.) and Ehime (down 4.3% id.). And it increased in 22 prefectures: such as Okinawa (up 12.6% id.), Shimane (up 11.7% id.), Oita (up 9.0% id.), Yamagata (up 7.8% id.), Kumamoto (up 7.6% id.), Yamanashi (up 6.7% id.) and Mie (up 5.3% id.) (Table I-3, Figure I-12).

Value of shipment was highest in Aichi (34.6041 trillion yen), followed by Kanagawa (21.8653 trillion yen), Tokyo (18.3877 trillion yen), Osaka (18.369 trillion yen), Shizuoka (16.7811 trillion yen), Saitama (14.6634 trillion yen), Hyogo (14.1828 trillion yen), Chiba (11.5188 trillion yen) and Ibaraki (10.7844 trillion yen).

Figure I-12: Distribution of value of shipment by prefecture compared to the previous survey
(All manufacturing establishments)



(4) Value added

Compared to the previous survey, value added decreased in 24 prefectures: such as Kagawa (down 17.3% compared to the previous survey), Okayama (down 11.9% id.), Ehime (down 10.8% id.), Nagasaki (down 10.0% id.), Fukuoka (down 9.4% id.), Ishikawa (down 8.9% id.) and Aichi (down 8.7% id.). Whereas it increased in 23 prefectures: such as Yamanashi (up 17.6% id.), Kagoshima (up 15.3% id.), Kumamoto (up 12.5% id.), Miyagi (up 8.9% id.), Yamagata (up 7.6% id.), Nara (up 7.0% id.) and Iwate (up 6.9% id.). (Table I-3, Figure I-13).

Value added was highest in Aichi (10.7841 trillion yen), folloed by Tokyo (7.8635 trillion yen), Kanagawa (7.6931 trillion yen), Osaka (7.5368 trillion yen), Shizuoka (6.3233 trillion yen), Saitama (5.5474 trillion yen), Hyogo (5.4638 trillion yen), Chiba (4.359 trillion yen) and Ibaraki (3.8054 trillion yen).

Figure I-13: Distribution of value added by prefecture compared to the previous survey
(All manufacturing establishments)

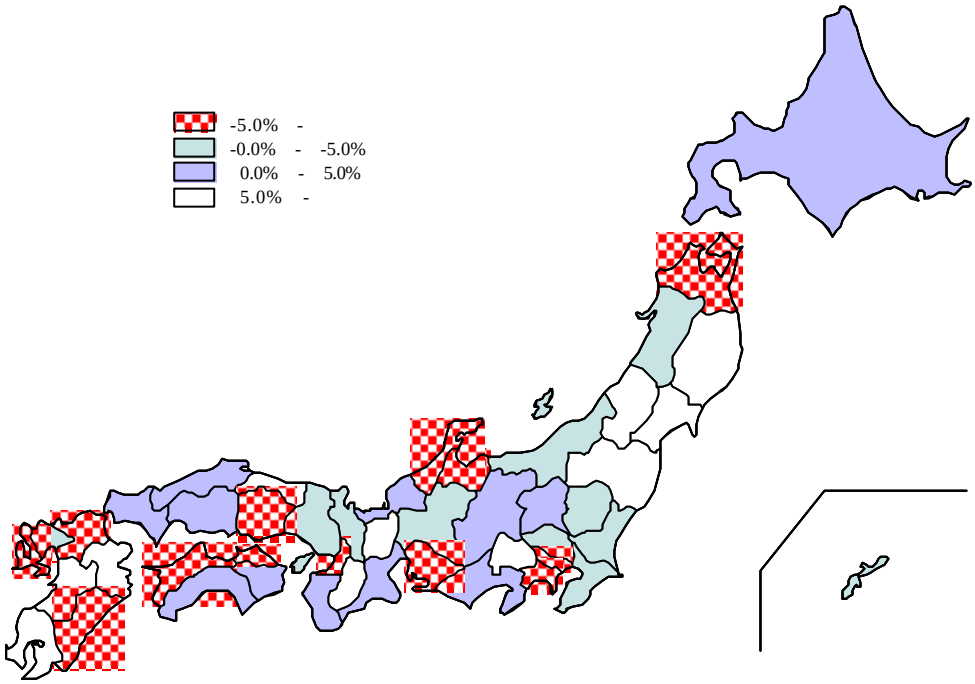


Table 1-3: Statistical table of major items by prefecture
(All manufacturing establishments)

Prefecture	Number of establishments				Number of employees				Value of shipment			
	1998	2000			1998	2000			1998	2000		
			Y/Y	Composition ratio			Y/Y	Composition ratio			Y/Y	Composition ratio
			(%)	(%)	(persons)	(persons)	(%)	(%)	(million yen)	(million yen)	(%)	(%)
National average	643,468	589,713	- 8.4	100.0	10,399,378	9,700,039	- 6.7	100.0	309,305,564	303,582,415	- 1.9	100.0
1 Hokkaido	13,014	12,116	- 6.9	2.1	239,010	225,110	- 5.8	2.3	5,946,743	5,977,142	0.5	2.0
2 Aomori	3,893	3,636	- 6.6	0.6	81,434	77,198	- 5.2	0.8	1,416,471	1,388,952	- 1.9	0.5
3 Iwate	4,988	4,648	- 6.8	0.8	119,701	114,896	- 4.0	1.2	2,356,537	2,468,908	4.8	0.8
4 Miyagi	7,158	6,684	- 6.6	1.1	156,637	148,235	- 5.4	1.5	3,863,038	3,889,634	0.7	1.3
5 Akita	5,326	4,881	- 8.4	0.8	101,149	96,106	- 5.0	1.0	1,646,641	1,722,609	4.6	0.6
6 Yamagata	7,366	6,857	- 6.9	1.2	139,923	134,300	- 4.0	1.4	2,774,583	2,990,701	7.8	1.0
7 Fukushima	10,575	9,678	- 8.5	1.6	221,736	208,479	- 6.0	2.1	5,568,177	5,743,209	3.1	1.9
8 Ibaragi	13,661	12,720	- 6.9	2.2	307,394	295,716	- 3.8	3.0	11,164,677	10,784,394	- 3.4	3.6
9 Tochigi	13,667	12,641	- 7.5	2.1	243,355	227,248	- 6.6	2.3	8,030,858	7,720,636	- 3.9	2.5
10 Gunma	15,999	14,726	- 8.0	2.5	261,566	251,999	- 3.7	2.6	8,168,983	8,097,435	- 0.9	2.7
11 Saitama	35,862	33,086	- 7.7	5.6	534,969	507,323	- 5.2	5.2	14,913,709	14,663,393	- 1.7	4.8
12 Chiba	13,936	12,708	- 8.8	2.2	284,120	263,454	- 7.3	2.7	11,835,842	11,518,786	- 2.7	3.8
13 Tokyo	68,695	62,127	- 9.6	10.5	697,474	622,121	- 10.8	6.4	19,920,903	18,387,693	- 7.7	6.1
14 Kanagawa	23,552	22,163	- 5.9	3.8	585,810	523,527	- 10.6	5.4	23,131,370	21,865,291	- 5.5	7.2
15 Niigata	17,447	16,089	- 7.8	2.7	257,514	241,969	- 6.0	2.5	4,986,746	4,739,003	- 5.0	1.6
16 Toyama	6,816	6,359	- 6.7	1.1	147,489	138,911	- 5.8	1.4	3,560,576	3,484,383	- 2.1	1.1
17 Ishikawa	11,431	10,274	- 10.1	1.7	124,845	116,973	- 6.3	1.2	2,644,362	2,554,498	- 3.4	0.8
18 Fukui	7,902	7,292	- 7.7	1.2	99,904	94,078	- 5.8	1.0	1,986,035	2,013,484	1.4	0.7
19 Yamanashi	6,686	6,193	- 7.4	1.1	92,950	89,303	- 3.9	0.9	2,496,364	2,663,183	6.7	0.9
20 Nagano	15,502	14,435	- 6.9	2.4	263,420	251,339	- 4.6	2.6	6,782,996	7,094,369	4.6	2.3
21 Gifu	22,479	20,306	- 9.7	3.4	250,564	233,222	- 6.9	2.4	5,301,475	5,183,329	- 2.2	1.7
22 Shizuoka	27,905	25,717	- 7.8	4.4	508,782	482,098	- 5.2	5.0	16,520,775	16,781,084	1.6	5.5
23 Aichi	53,674	48,914	- 8.9	8.3	919,372	866,359	- 5.8	8.9	35,253,088	34,604,074	- 1.8	11.4
24 Mie	10,498	9,702	- 7.6	1.6	215,599	203,766	- 5.5	2.1	7,735,919	8,143,077	5.3	2.7
25 Shiga	7,149	6,675	- 6.6	1.1	166,124	160,505	- 3.4	1.7	6,211,194	6,424,541	3.4	2.1
26 Kyoto	20,228	18,153	- 10.3	3.1	210,641	195,947	- 7.0	2.0	5,915,951	5,971,626	0.9	2.0
27 Osaka	62,871	56,862	- 9.6	9.6	758,375	687,967	- 9.3	7.1	19,967,691	18,368,960	- 8.0	6.1
28 Hyogo	25,012	22,761	- 9.0	3.9	452,244	419,569	- 7.2	4.3	14,519,197	14,182,837	- 2.3	4.7
29 Nara	7,150	6,585	- 7.9	1.1	93,094	86,623	- 7.0	0.9	2,498,962	2,455,736	- 1.7	0.8
30 Wakayama	5,720	5,249	- 8.2	0.9	69,804	64,342	- 7.8	0.7	2,263,467	2,289,215	1.1	0.8
31 Tottori	2,383	2,161	- 9.3	0.4	52,351	48,467	- 7.4	0.5	1,186,064	1,207,468	1.8	0.4
32 Shimane	3,373	3,084	- 8.6	0.5	59,340	54,832	- 7.6	0.6	1,108,577	1,238,197	11.7	0.4
33 Okayama	9,637	8,641	- 10.3	1.5	185,773	171,800	- 7.5	1.8	6,561,615	6,404,536	- 2.4	2.1
34 Hiroshima	13,031	11,993	- 8.0	2.0	250,932	234,679	- 6.5	2.4	7,476,417	7,278,075	- 2.7	2.4
35 Yamaguchi	4,512	4,164	- 7.7	0.7	120,982	109,327	- 9.6	1.1	4,842,956	4,860,012	0.4	1.6
36 Tokushima	4,144	3,741	- 9.7	0.6	65,464	61,061	- 6.7	0.6	1,535,891	1,520,834	- 1.0	0.5
37 Kagawa	5,774	5,212	- 9.7	0.9	88,050	80,841	- 8.2	0.8	2,349,416	2,170,696	- 7.6	0.7
38 Ehime	6,595	6,009	- 8.9	1.0	116,262	105,108	- 9.6	1.1	3,646,363	3,489,548	- 4.3	1.1
39 Kochi	3,224	2,891	- 10.3	0.5	39,447	35,557	- 9.9	0.4	671,453	654,727	- 2.5	0.2
40 Fukuoka	14,267	13,303	- 6.8	2.3	279,830	262,180	- 6.3	2.7	7,971,450	7,426,357	- 6.8	2.4
41 Saga	3,505	3,301	- 5.8	0.6	69,624	66,020	- 5.2	0.7	1,620,301	1,623,798	0.2	0.5
42 Nagasaki	5,002	4,687	- 6.3	0.8	80,186	73,284	- 8.6	0.8	1,577,200	1,553,858	- 1.5	0.5
43 Kumamoto	4,886	4,543	- 7.0	0.8	109,928	104,514	- 4.9	1.1	2,633,356	2,834,040	7.6	0.9
44 Oita	3,678	3,456	- 6.0	0.6	79,859	74,493	- 6.7	0.8	2,844,245	3,099,859	9.0	1.0
45 Miyazaki	3,639	3,323	- 8.7	0.6	72,318	66,869	- 7.5	0.7	1,336,164	1,334,254	- 0.1	0.4
46 Kagoshima	6,705	6,200	- 7.5	1.1	95,220	94,651	- 0.6	1.0	1,978,338	2,058,101	4.0	0.7
47 Okinawa	2,951	2,767	- 6.2	0.5	28,813	27,673	- 4.0	0.3	582,428	655,871	12.6	0.2

Table 1-3: Statistical table of major items by prefecture (Continuity)
(All manufacturing establishments)

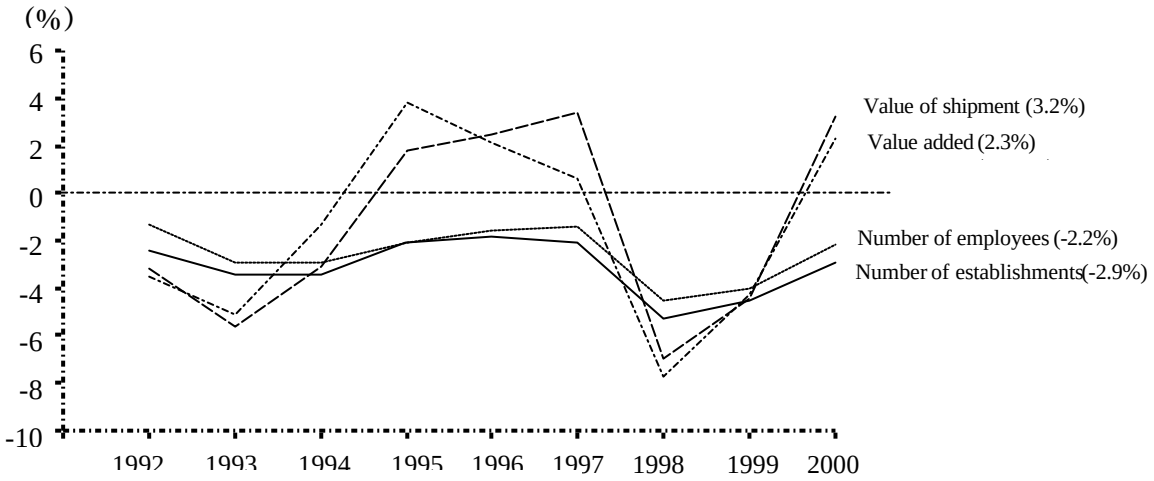
Prefecture	Value added (Gross value added for less than 9 employees)				Value of total cash wages and salaries				Value of raw materials consumed, etc.			
	1998	2000			1998	2000			1998	2000		
	(million yen)	(million yen)	Y/Y (%)	Composition ratio (%)	million yen	million yen	Y/Y (%)	Composition ratio (%)	(million yen)	(million yen)	Y/Y (%)	Composition ratio (%)
National average	115,279,876	112,111,839	- 2.7	100.0	45,574,236	42,412,452	- 6.9	100.0	173,349,341	170,945,409	- 1.4	100.0
1 Hokkaido	2,089,320	2,119,049	1.4	1.9	866,969	807,016	- 6.9	1.9	3,334,453	3,285,615	- 1.5	1.9
2 Aomori	492,521	458,493	- 6.9	0.4	232,915	220,494	- 5.3	0.5	825,288	820,629	- 0.6	0.5
3 Iwate	835,430	893,321	6.9	0.8	386,237	378,414	- 2.0	0.9	1,295,321	1,390,877	7.4	0.8
4 Miyagi	1,254,802	1,366,187	8.9	1.2	573,437	544,701	- 5.0	1.3	2,216,936	2,159,802	- 2.6	1.3
5 Akita	644,017	622,538	- 3.3	0.6	304,735	297,983	- 2.2	0.7	897,833	1,008,121	12.3	0.6
6 Yamagata	1,012,789	1,089,969	7.6	1.0	469,050	459,722	- 2.0	1.1	1,611,382	1,748,781	8.5	1.0
7 Fukushima	2,111,240	2,247,279	6.4	2.0	824,102	786,753	- 4.5	1.9	2,933,490	3,004,798	2.4	1.8
8 Ibaragi	3,908,588	3,805,416	- 2.6	3.4	1,408,557	1,347,290	- 4.3	3.2	6,340,300	6,195,753	- 2.3	3.6
9 Tochigi	2,871,873	2,859,230	- 0.4	2.6	1,102,841	1,017,886	- 7.7	2.4	4,461,770	4,215,333	- 5.5	2.5
10 Gunma	2,891,598	2,932,909	1.4	2.6	1,121,085	1,079,447	- 3.7	2.5	4,786,048	4,746,080	- 0.8	2.8
11 Saitama	5,727,057	5,547,356	- 3.1	4.9	2,334,232	2,201,729	- 5.7	5.2	8,506,040	8,428,865	- 0.9	4.9
12 Chiba	4,250,224	4,035,946	- 5.0	3.6	1,323,866	1,227,662	- 7.3	2.9	6,647,494	6,489,966	- 2.4	3.8
13 Tokyo	8,492,354	7,863,503	- 7.4	7.0	3,573,431	3,171,610	- 11.2	7.5	10,602,609	9,785,385	- 7.7	5.7
14 Kanagawa	8,107,016	7,693,133	- 5.1	6.9	3,281,787	2,866,658	- 12.6	6.8	13,395,527	12,472,619	- 6.9	7.3
15 Niigata	2,051,611	2,011,418	- 2.0	1.8	916,000	852,091	- 7.0	2.0	2,592,716	2,440,250	- 5.9	1.4
16 Toyama	1,570,588	1,484,802	- 5.5	1.3	621,165	581,021	- 6.5	1.4	1,756,990	1,752,858	- 0.2	1.0
17 Ishikawa	1,060,025	965,955	- 8.9	0.9	468,341	446,174	- 4.7	1.1	1,405,423	1,406,155	0.1	0.8
18 Fukui	808,770	839,547	3.8	0.7	381,298	363,772	- 4.6	0.9	1,063,137	1,077,817	1.4	0.6
19 Yamanashi	903,863	1,063,055	17.6	0.9	387,105	381,517	- 1.4	0.9	1,461,819	1,507,316	3.1	0.9
20 Nagano	2,677,347	2,800,053	4.6	2.5	1,115,449	1,079,413	- 3.2	2.5	3,757,838	3,966,630	5.6	2.3
21 Gifu	2,107,132	2,032,240	- 3.6	1.8	943,981	882,055	- 6.6	2.1	2,913,610	2,878,428	- 1.2	1.7
22 Shizuoka	6,202,770	6,323,339	1.9	5.6	2,328,283	2,193,574	- 5.8	5.2	9,363,692	9,424,769	0.7	5.5
23 Aichi	11,815,695	10,784,098	- 8.7	9.6	4,514,377	4,295,634	- 4.8	10.1	21,588,079	22,044,407	2.1	12.9
24 Mie	2,702,235	2,715,909	0.5	2.4	973,278	945,943	- 2.8	2.2	4,508,826	4,895,674	8.6	2.9
25 Shiga	2,450,740	2,583,914	5.4	2.3	801,888	778,179	- 3.0	1.8	3,370,823	3,476,557	3.1	2.0
26 Kyoto	2,416,563	2,413,606	- 0.1	2.2	910,476	837,337	- 8.0	2.0	3,066,818	3,087,896	0.7	1.8
27 Osaka	8,083,985	7,536,751	- 6.8	6.7	3,534,189	3,148,128	- 10.9	7.4	10,602,015	9,682,710	- 8.7	5.7
28 Hyogo	5,708,109	5,463,772	- 4.3	4.9	2,114,603	1,956,469	- 7.5	4.6	7,757,126	7,562,682	- 2.5	4.4
29 Nara	883,224	944,825	7.0	0.8	376,931	360,148	- 4.5	0.8	1,478,382	1,410,481	- 4.6	0.8
30 Wakayama	836,232	845,662	1.1	0.8	272,560	257,600	- 5.5	0.6	1,099,536	1,156,332	5.2	0.7
31 Tottori	358,504	381,692	6.5	0.3	177,494	166,814	- 6.0	0.4	683,759	679,434	- 0.6	0.4
32 Shimane	418,741	434,928	3.9	0.4	196,565	188,451	- 4.1	0.4	632,390	748,097	18.3	0.4
33 Okayama	2,330,682	2,053,474	- 11.9	1.8	795,068	741,194	- 6.8	1.7	3,657,535	3,777,562	3.3	2.2
34 Hiroshima	2,737,978	2,762,050	0.9	2.5	1,140,334	1,068,870	- 6.3	2.5	4,224,419	3,975,278	- 5.9	2.3
35 Yamaguchi	1,679,778	1,713,486	2.0	1.5	571,271	508,688	- 11.0	1.2	2,658,123	2,671,317	0.5	1.6
36 Tokushima	622,841	638,889	2.6	0.6	247,483	239,111	- 3.4	0.6	779,203	731,284	- 6.1	0.4
37 Kagawa	856,616	708,196	- 17.3	0.6	336,962	304,199	- 9.7	0.7	1,302,331	1,229,758	- 5.6	0.7
38 Ehime	1,267,009	1,130,574	- 10.8	1.0	437,558	401,998	- 8.1	0.9	2,093,563	2,034,645	- 2.8	1.2
39 Kochi	321,102	322,205	0.3	0.3	123,529	115,845	- 6.2	0.3	308,346	295,962	- 4.0	0.2
40 Fukuoka	3,072,470	2,782,557	- 9.4	2.5	1,203,904	1,113,117	- 7.5	2.6	4,303,800	4,070,789	- 5.4	2.4
41 Saga	640,867	633,167	- 1.2	0.6	254,661	245,118	- 3.7	0.6	891,560	902,681	1.2	0.5
42 Nagasaki	574,921	517,192	- 10.0	0.5	299,435	271,172	- 9.4	0.6	984,184	860,237	- 12.6	0.5
43 Kumamoto	931,778	1,048,501	12.5	0.9	393,689	379,363	- 3.6	0.9	1,516,342	1,610,586	6.2	0.9
44 Oita	1,053,287	1,113,574	5.7	1.0	315,556	287,766	- 8.8	0.7	1,535,919	1,666,513	8.5	1.0
45 Miyazaki	528,453	500,029	- 5.4	0.4	230,951	222,608	- 3.6	0.5	722,850	736,379	1.9	0.4
46 Kagoshima	728,165	839,638	15.3	0.7	300,776	310,168	3.1	0.7	1,091,100	1,045,650	- 4.2	0.6
47 Okinawa	188,966	188,411	- 0.3	0.2	85,832	81,549	- 5.0	0.2	322,597	385,652	19.5	0.2

II. Trend in Manufacturing Establishments with 10 or more Employees

– The number of establishments and number of employees decreased for the ninth consecutive year, and value of shipment increased after a lapse of three years. –

The number of establishments with 10 or more employees in 2000 was 154,723, a decrease of 2.9% over the previous year, and the number of employees was 80,703,292, a decrease by 2.2% id. They both decreased for the ninth consecutive year. The value of shipment was 288.2798 trillion yen, an increase by 3.2% id.; and value added was 103.7118 trillion yen, an increase of 2.3% id. They both increased after a lapse of three years (Table II-1, Figure II-1).

Figure II-1: Transition in major items compared to the previous year
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)



( ) indicates a year-by-year comparison for 2000.

Table II -1: Transition in major items
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)

Year	Number of establishments	Y/Y (%)	Number of employees (persons)	Y/Y (%)	Value of shipment (million yen)	Y/Y (%)	Value added (million yen)	Y/Y (%)
1996	171,201	- 1.8	8,903,872	- 1.6	299,577,490	2.5	112,140,703	2.1
1997	167,606	- 2.1	8,781,972	- 1.4	309,672,211	3.4	112,801,468	0.6
1998	166,905	- 5.3	8,606,686	- 4.5	292,117,613	- 7.0	105,913,095	- 7.7
1999	159,346	- 4.5	8,258,337	- 4.0	279,255,545	- 4.4	101,372,579	- 4.3
2000	154,723	- 2.9	8,073,292	- 2.2	288,279,835	3.2	103,711,833	2.3

Note: Establishments were adjusted in the 1998 survey; therefore, the year-by-year comparison is based on a time series.

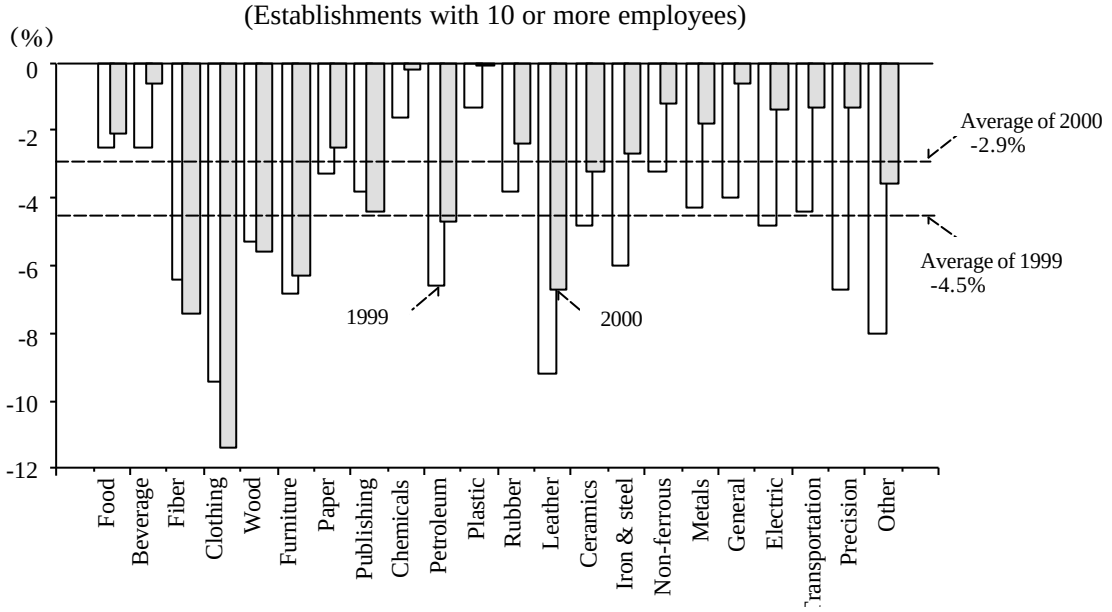
1. Situation by industry (Establishments with 10 or more employees)

(1) Number of establishments – Decreasing, but gradually leveling off –

(i) The number of establishments was 154,734, a decrease of 2.9% from the previous year for the ninth consecutive year (Tables II-1 and 2, Figures II-1 and 2).

(ii) By industry (Table II-2, Figure II-2), the number of establishments decreased in all industries for the third consecutive year, particularly in industries such as apparel and other finished products (down 11.4% compared to the previous year), textile mill products (down 7.4% id.), leather tanning, leather products and fur skins (down 6.7% id.), furniture and fixtures (down 6.3% id.), lumber and wood products (down 5.6% id.) and petroleum and coal products (down 4.7% id.). However, the rate of decrease was leveling off in most industries.

Figure II-2: Year-by-year comparison of the number of establishments by industry
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)



Note: The general machinery industry includes the ordance and accessories industry.

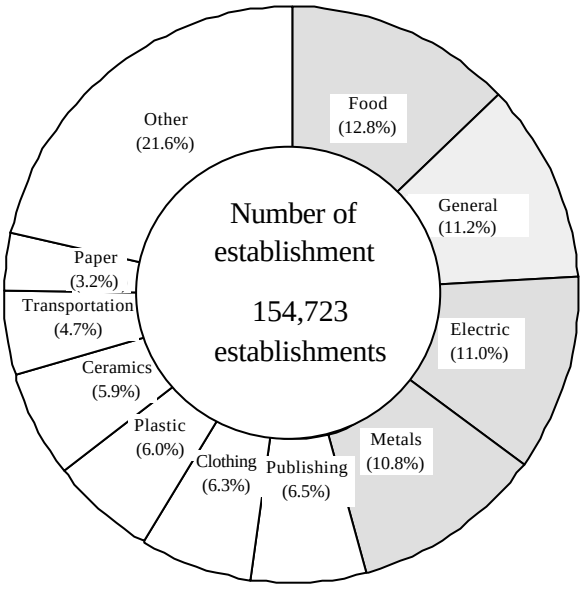
Table II -2: Statistical table of major items by industry
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)

Industry	Number of establishments	Y/Y (%)	Number of employees (persons)	Y/Y (%)	Value of shipment (million yen)	Y/Y (%)	Value added (million yen)	Y/Y (%)
00 Total manufactures	154,723	- 2.9	8,073,292	- 2.2	288,279,835	3.2	103,711,833	2.3
12 Food	19,840	- 2.1	1,007,505	- 0.6	22,774,565	- 1.8	8,618,699	- 1.2
13 Beverages, tobacco and feed	2,437	- 0.6	95,144	- 3.3	10,636,842	2.0	3,306,578	3.2
14 Textile mill products	3,890	- 7.4	141,907	- 8.8	2,638,243	- 7.2	1,103,967	- 4.8
15 Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	9,801	- 11.4	303,837	- 13.4	2,913,861	- 11.1	1,348,593	- 11.5
16 Lumber and wood products	4,463	- 5.6	112,466	- 5.5	2,612,004	- 3.6	928,239	- 2.8
17 Furniture and fixtures	3,525	- 6.3	113,844	- 5.3	2,222,961	- 3.7	936,463	- 2.8
18 Pulp, paper and paper products	4,923	- 2.5	214,791	- 3.2	7,652,741	1.0	2,828,114	2.4
19 Publishing, printing and allied products	10,029	- 4.4	416,198	- 3.2	11,848,490	- 0.6	6,066,081	- 1.1
20 Chemical and allied products	4,013	- 0.2	357,983	- 1.3	23,546,995	2.9	11,400,699	0.1
21 Petroleum and coal products	407	- 4.7	22,547	- 7.1	9,160,628	17.5	605,540	- 29.4
22 Plastic products	9,208	- 0.1	373,641	0.4	9,831,074	2.3	3,906,387	2.7
23 Rubber products	1,984	- 2.4	117,514	- 2.3	2,970,796	- 0.2	1,373,373	0.1
24 Leather tanning, leather products and fur skins	1,127	- 6.7	30,027	- 6.8	529,685	- 5.6	196,011	- 6.7
25 Ceramic, stone and clay products	9,157	- 3.2	313,852	- 2.7	8,076,054	0.4	3,892,605	2.9
26 Iron and steel	3,090	- 2.7	223,749	- 2.6	11,676,661	5.5	4,114,513	10.8
27 Non-ferrous metals and products	1,835	- 1.2	131,389	0.8	6,055,903	7.0	1,801,635	14.0
28 Fabricated metal products	16,743	- 1.8	568,388	- 1.4	13,429,625	- 1.0	5,804,409	- 0.5
29 General machinery	17,310	- 0.6	910,013	- 0.3	28,791,307	7.6	10,765,834	4.3
30 Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	16,978	- 1.4	1,509,478	- 1.9	58,862,384	8.3	19,810,236	13.3
31 Transportation equipment	7,211	- 1.3	812,074	- 0.9	43,990,900	1.1	11,593,658	- 5.5
32 Precision instruments and machinery	2,631	- 1.3	155,059	- 3.9	3,899,913	- 2.5	1,667,698	0.9
34 Miscellaneous manufacturing products	4,121	- 3.6	141,886	- 2.4	4,158,205	- 1.9	1,642,499	- 2.1

Note: The general machinery industry includes the ordance and accessories industry.

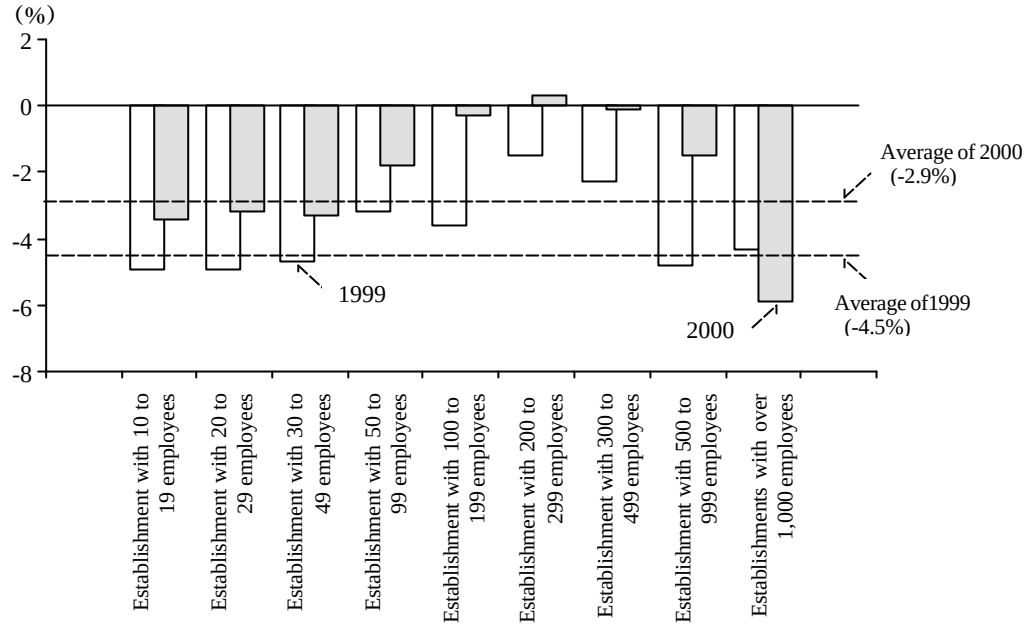
(iii) Observing highest number of establishments (Table II-2, Figure II-3), figures exceeded 10% in the food industry (19,840 establishments, composition ratio of 12.8%), the general machinery industry (17,310, 11.2% id.), the electrical machinery, equipment and supplies industry (16,978, 11.0% id.) and the fabricated metal products industry (16,743, 10,8% id.) followed by the publishing, printing and allied industries (10,029, 6.5% id.), the apparel and other finished products industry (9,801, 6.3% id.), the plastic products industry (9,208, 6.0% id.), the ceramic, stone and clay products industry (9,157, 5.9% id.) and the transportation equipment industry (7,211, 4.7% id.), which were ranked similarly to the previous year.

Figure II-3: Composition ratio of the number of establishments by industry
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)



(iv) The number of establishments by size of employees increased in establishments with 200 to 299 employees (up 0.3% compared to the previous year). However, it decreased in other classes such as establishments with more than 1,000 (down 5.9% id.), those with 10 to 19 employees (down 3.3% id.), those with 30 to 49 employees (down 3.2% id.) and those with 20 to 29 employees (down 3.2% id.), consequently, the rate of decrease was large in establishments with more than 1,000 employees.

Figure II-4: Year-by-year comparison of the number of establishments by size of employees
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)

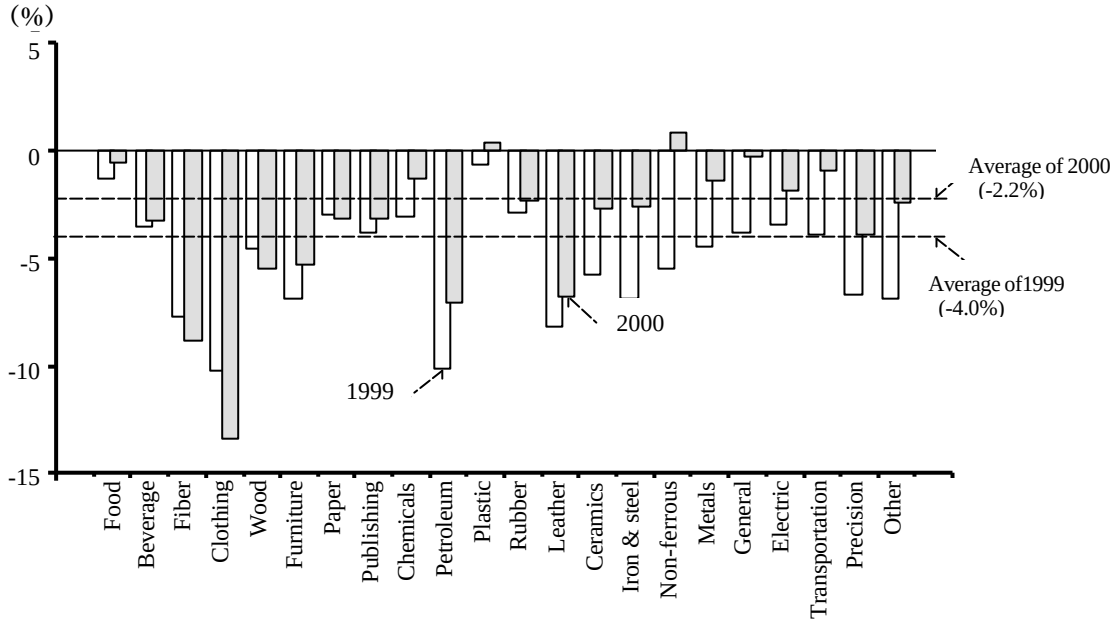


(2) Number of employees – Decreasing, but gradually leveling off –

(i) The number of employees was 8,073,292, a decrease of 2.2% from the previous year which was the ninth consecutive decrease (Tables II-1 and 2, Figures II-1 and 5).

(ii) When viewing it by industry (Table II-2, Figure II-5), in 1998 and 1999 the number of employees industry decreased in all industries. However, there was a slight increase in the non-ferrous metals and products (up 0.8% compared to the previous year) and the plastic products industry (up 0.4% id.) in 2000, whereas, a decrease in 20 industries: such as apparel and other finished products (decrease 13.4% id.), textile mill products (decrease 8.8%), petroleum and coal products (down 5.5% id.), leather tanning, leather products and fur skins (down 6.8% id.), lumber and wood products (down 5.5% id.) and furniture and fixtures (down 7.1% id.). Furthermore, similarly to the number of establishments, the rate of decrease leveled off in most industries.

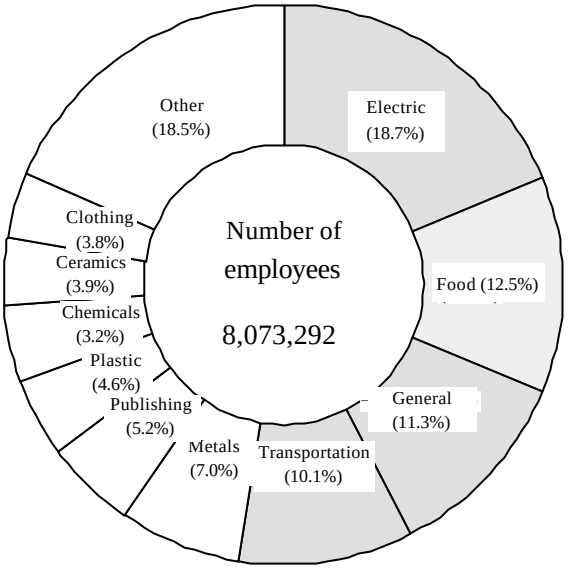
Figure II-5: Year-by-year comparison of the number of establishments by employee scale by industry
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)



Note: The general machinery industry includes the ordance and accessories industry.

(iii) By industry, the number of employees was highest in the electrical machinery, equipment and supplies industry (1,509,478 employees, composition ratio of 18.7%), accounting for nearly 20%, followed by the food industry (1,007,505, 12.5% id.), the general machinery industry (910,013, 11.3% id.), the transportation equipment industry (812,074, 10.1% id.), the fabricated metal products industry (568,388, 7.0% id.) and the publishing, printing and allied industries (416,198, 5.2% id.), the plastic products industry (373,641, 4.6% id.) and the chemical and allied products industry (357,983, 4.4% id). The top 8 industries were ranked similarly to the previous year.

Figure II-6: Composition ratio of the number of employees by industry
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)



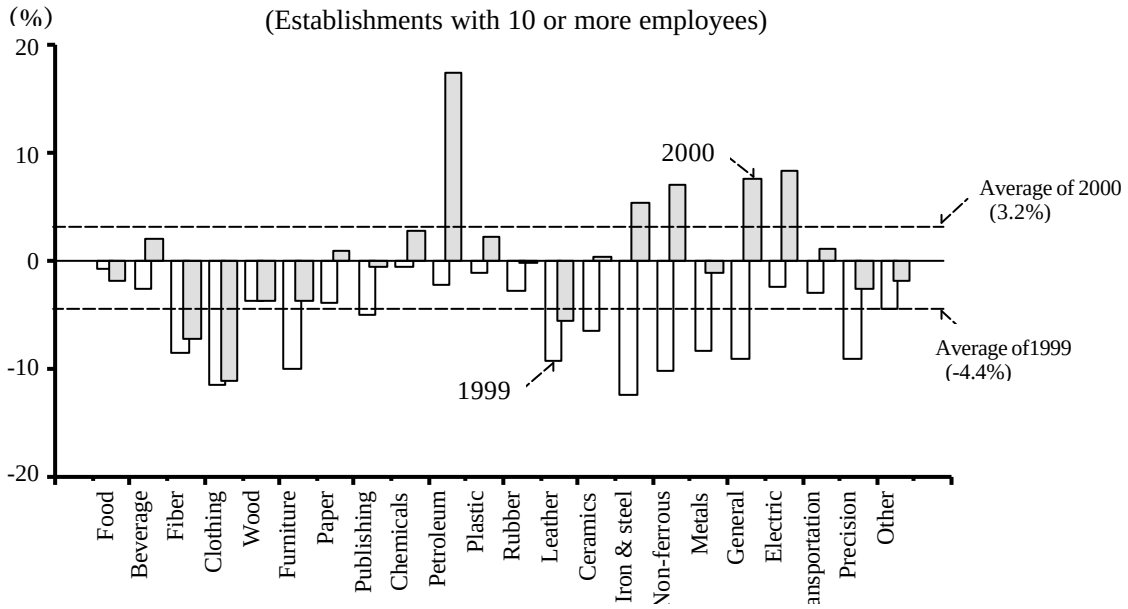
(3) Value of shipment – Increase of value of shipment after a lapse of 3 years, value of shipment per establishment was highest ever –

(i) The value of shipment was 288.2798 trillion yen, an increase of 3.2% over the previous year after a lapse of 3 years (Tables II-1 and 2, Figures II-1 and 7).

(ii) By industry (Table II-2, Figure II-7), value of shipment increased in 11 industries: such as petroleum and coal products (up 17.5% compared to the previous year), electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (up 8.3% id.), general machinery (up 7.6% id.), non-ferrous metals and products (up 7.0% id.) and iron and steel (up 5.5% id.), and decreased in 11 industries: such as apparel and other finished products (down 11.1% id), textile mill products (down 7.2% id.), leather tanning, leather products and fur skins (down 5.6% id.), furniture and fixtures (down 3.7% id.) and lumber and wood products (down 3.6% id.). However, the rate of decrease leveled off in all industries except for the food industry or changed to an increase.

Of the industries where value of shipment increased, in the petroleum and coal products industry, value of shipment increased in line with a rise in the price of petroleum products such as gasoline, C heavy oil and light oil due to a rise in the import price of crude petroleum. In the electrical machinery equipment and supplies industry, the value of shipment of IT-related items such as personal computers, cellular and PHS telephones, digital cameras increased. In addition, the value of shipment of liquid crystal elements (for liquid displays), metal oxide semiconductor ICs and electronic parts increased. In the general machinery industry, the value of shipment of semiconductor manufacturing equipment (such as processing equipment for safer process, plat panel and display manufacturing equipment), steam engine components, turbines and hydro turbines increased. Value of shipment in the iron and steel industry increased due to an increase in domestic products (such as products for automobiles and architecture) and products for import (such as Korea and the South-East Asia). Non-ferrous metals and products increased due to a rise in the prices of rare metals as raw materials and an increase in communications cable, including submarine cable (copper clad steel wires and optical fiber cables). Of industries where value of shipment decreased, value of shipment in textile mill products and apparel and other finished products continued a sharp decrease, probably due to lower production, conversion, occupational conversion or discontinuance of business due to the expansion in imported goods, lower domestic demand and higher prices for products.

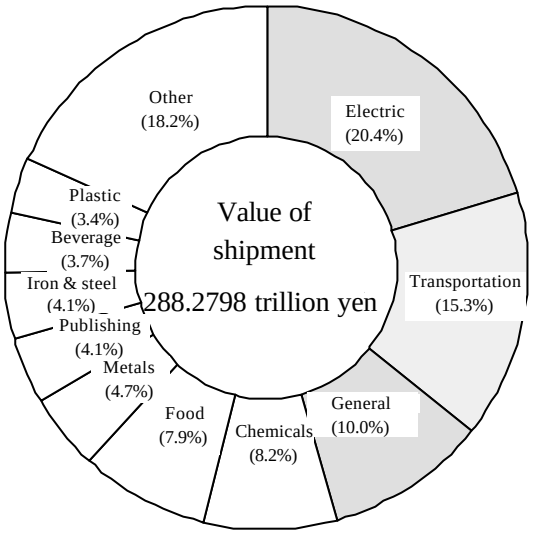
Figure II-7: Year-by-year comparison of value of shipment by industry
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)



Note: The general machinery industry includes the ordance and accessories industry.

(iii) By industry (Table II-2, Figure II-8), the value of shipment was highest in the electrical machinery, equipment and supplies industry (58.8624 trillion yen, composition ratio of 20.4%), accounting for nearly 20%, followed by the transportation equipment industry (43.9909 trillion yen, 15.3% id.), the general machinery industry (28.7913 trillion yen, 10.0% id.), the chemical and allied products industry (23.547 trillion yen, 8.2% id.), the food industry (22.7746 trillion yen, 7.9% id.), the fabricated metal products industry (13.4296 trillion yen, 4.7% id.), the publishing, printing and allied industries (11.8485 trillion yen, 4.1% id.) and the iron and steel industry (11.6767 trillion, 4.1% id.). The top 3 industries were ranked similarly to the previous year.

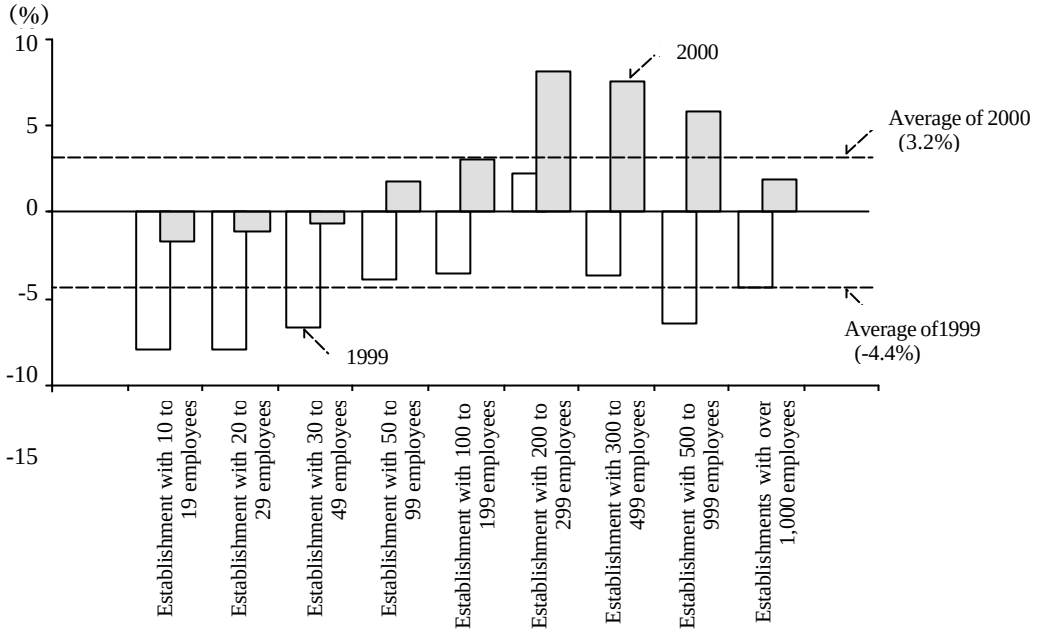
Figure II-8: Composition ratio of value of shipment by industry
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)



(iv) When viewing value of shipment by size of employees (Figure II-9), it increased in all calsses over 50 employees, for example value of shipment of establishments with 200 to 299 employees (up 8.2% compared to the previous year), those with 300 to 499 employees (up 7.6% id.) and those with 500 to 999 employees (up 5.8% id.). However, that of small and medium size of employees establishments decreased, for example, those with 10 to 19 employees (down 1.7% id.), those with 20 to 29 employees (down 1.1% id.) and those with 30 to 49 employees (down 0.7% id.).

Furthermore, although value of shipment decreased in all classes except for that of establishments with 200 to 299 employees in the previous year, the rate of decrease leveled off for those with less than 49 employees, whereas, those with more than 50 employees and with 200 to 299 employees continued to increase. The value of shipment of other classes changed to an increase.

Figure II-9: Composition ratio of value of shipment by size of employees
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)



(v) The value of shipment per establishments was 1863.2 million yen which was highest ever, an increase of 6.3% compared to the previous year (Table II-3, Figure II-10).

By industry, despite a decrease in the precision instruments and machinery industry (down 1.3% compared to the previous year), value of shipment increased in 21 industries: such as petroleum and coal products (up 23.3% id.), electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (up 9.8% id.), iron and steel (up 8.5% id.), non-ferrous metals and products (up 8.4% id.) and general machinery (up 8.2% id.). Furthermore, a sharp increase in the value of shipment per establishment in petroleum and coal products was due to a rise in petroleum products price associated with a rise in the price of imported crude petroleum.

Figure II-10: Transition in value of shipment per establishment
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)

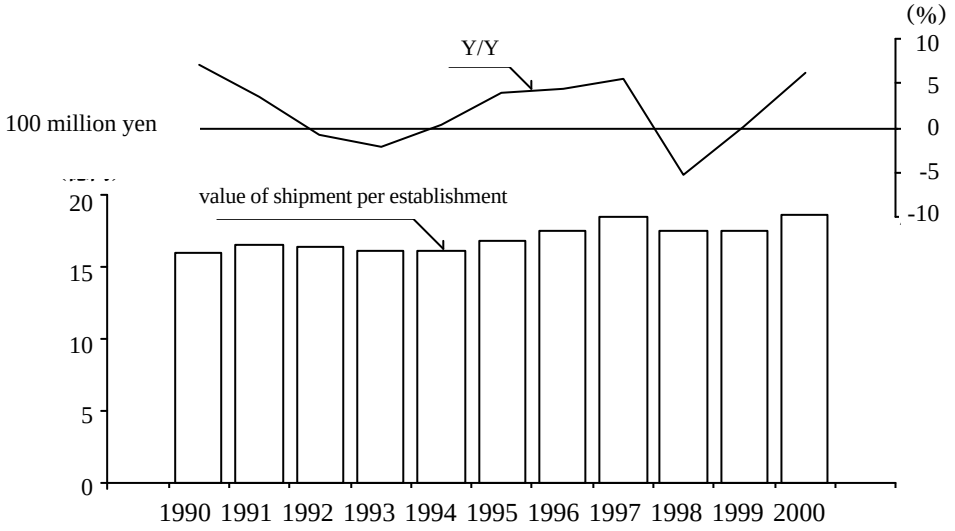


Table II-3: Value of shipment per establishment by industry
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)

Industry	1999 (10,000 yen)	2000 (10,000 yen)	Y/Y (%)
00 Total manufactures	175,251	186,320	6.3
12 Food	114,383	114,791	0.4
13 Beverages, tobacco and feed	425,137	436,473	2.7
14 Textile mill products	67,647	67,821	0.3
15 Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	29,655	29,730	0.3
16 Lumber and wood products	57,344	58,526	2.1
17 Furniture and fixtures	61,407	63,063	2.7
18 Pulp, paper and paper products	150,009	155,449	3.6
19 Publishing, printing and allied products	113,662	118,142	3.9
20 Chemical and allied products	568,892	586,768	3.1
21 Petroleum and coal products	1,825,889	2,250,769	23.3
22 Plastic products	104,262	106,767	2.4
23 Rubber products	146,484	149,738	2.2
24 Leather tanning, leather products and fur skins	46,457	47,000	1.2
25 Ceramic, stone and clay products	84,987	88,195	3.8
26 Iron and steel	348,427	377,885	8.5
27 Non-ferrous metals and products	304,545	330,022	8.4
28 Fabricated metal products	79,549	80,210	0.8
29 General machinery	153,658	166,328	8.2
30 Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	315,658	346,698	9.8
31 Transportation equipment	595,319	610,053	2.5
32 Precision instruments and machinery	150,146	148,229	- 1.3
34 Miscellaneous manufacturing products	99,140	100,903	1.8

Note: The general machinery industry includes the ordance and accessories industry.

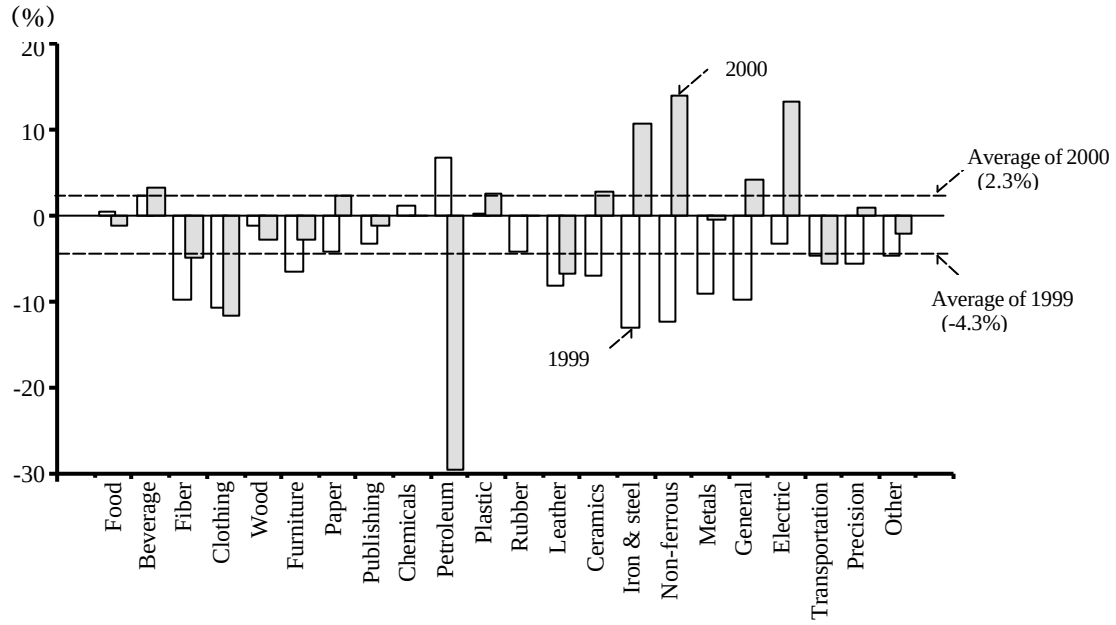
(4) Value added – Increase in value added after a lapse of 3 years, value added per establishment was highest ever

(i) Value added was 103.7118 trillion yen, similarly to value of shipment, after a lapse of 3 years it increased 2.3% over the previous year (Tables II-1 and 2, Figures II-1 and 11).

(ii) By industry (Table II-2, Figure II-11), despite a decrease in 11 industries: such as petroleum and coal products (down 29.4% compared to the previous year), apparel and other finished products (down 11.5% id.), leather tanning, leather products and fur skins (down 6.7% id.), transportation equipment (down 5.5% id.) and textile mill products (down 4.8% id.), whereas it increased in 11 industries: such as non-ferrous metals and products (up 14.0% id.), electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (up 13.3% id.), iron and steel (up 10.8% id.), general machinery (up 4.3% id.) and beverages, tobacco and feed (up 3.2% id.).

Of industries where value added decreased, in the petroleum and coal industry it decreased because it was difficult to transform the price increase of crude petroleum as raw materials into product prices due to intense sales competition.

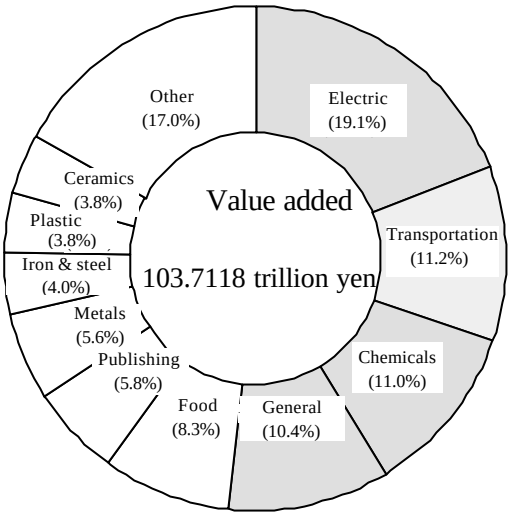
Figure II-11: Year-by-year comparison of value added by industry
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)



Note: The general machinery industry includes the ordance and accessories industry.

(iii) Observing industries with high value added (Table II-2, Figure II-12), value added was highest in the electrical machinery, equipment and supplies industry (19.8102 trillion yen, composition ratio of 19.1%), accounting for nearly 20%, followed by the transportation equipment industry (11.5937 trillion yen, 11.2% id.), and the chemical and allied products industry (11.4007 trillion yen, 11.0% id.), the general machinery industry (10.7658 trillion yen, 10.4% id.), the food industry (8.6187 trillion yen, 8.3% id.), the publishing, printing and allied industries (6.661 trillion yen, 5/8% id.), the fabricated metal products industry (5.8044 trillion yen, 5.6% id.) and the iron and steel industry (4.1145 trillion yen, 4.0% id.). The top 7 industries were similarly to the previous year.

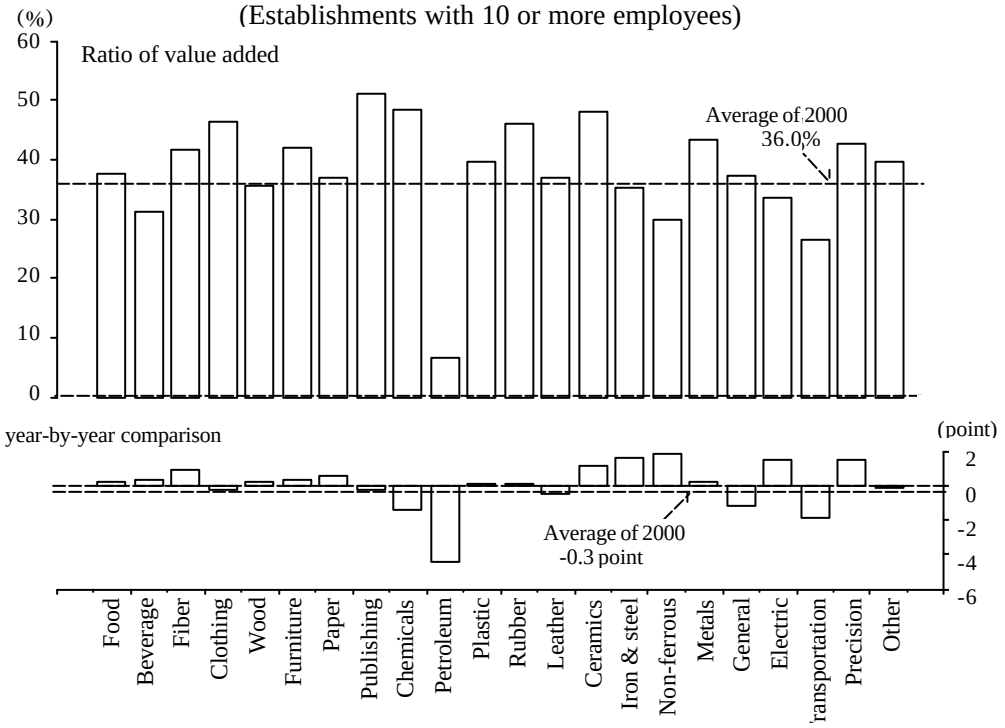
Figure II-12: Composition ratio of value added by industry
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)



(iv) The average ratio of value added to value of shipment (= ratio of value added) was 36.0% in all industries, a decline by 0.3 point compared to the previous year (36.3%) (Figure II-13).

By industry, the ratio of value added increased in 14 industries such as non-ferrous metals and products (up 1.9 points compared to the previous year), iron and steel (up 1.7 points id.), electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (up 1.5 points id.), precision instruments and machinery (up 1.5 points id.), ceramic, stone and clay products (up 1.2 points id.) and textile mill products (up 1.0 point id.), and decreased in 8 industries, petroleum and coal products (down 4.4 points id.), transportation equipment (down 1.8 points id.), chemical and allied products (down 1.4 points id.) and general machinery (down 1.2 points id.).

Figure II-13: Ratio of value added by industry
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)



Note: The general machinery industry includes the ordance and accessories industry.

(v) The average value added per employee in all manufacturing industries was 12.85 million yen, an increase of 4.6% compared to the end of the previous year after a lapse of 3 years (Table II-4, Figure II-14).

By industry, average value added per employee decreased in 3 industries of petroleum and coal products (down 24.0% compared to the previous year), transportation equipment (down 4.6% id.) and food industry (down 0.7%), and increased in 19 industries: such as electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (up 15.5% id.), iron and steel (up 13.8% id.), non-ferrous metals and products (up 13.0% id.), beverages, tobacco and feed (up 6.7% id.), ceramic, stone and clay products (up 5.8% id.), pulp, paper and paper products (up 5.8% id.) and precision instruments and machinery (up 5.1% id.).

Figure II-14: Transition in value added per employee
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)

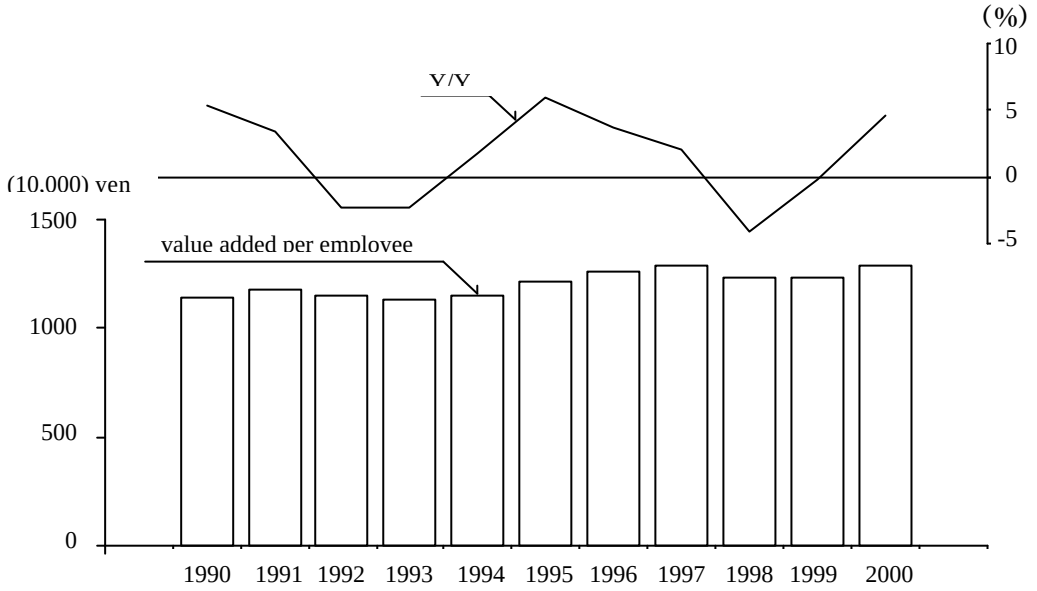


Table II-4: Value added per employee by industry
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)

Industry	1999	2000	
	(10,000 yen)	(10,000 yen)	Y/Y (%)
00 Total manufactures	1,228	1,285	4.6
12 Food	861	855	- 0.7
13 Beverages, tobacco and feed	3,258	3,475	6.7
14 Textile mill products	746	778	4.3
15 Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	435	444	2.1
16 Lumber and wood products	802	825	2.9
17 Furniture and fixtures	801	823	2.7
18 Pulp, paper and paper products	1,245	1,317	5.8
19 Publishing, printing and allied products	1,426	1,457	2.2
20 Chemical and allied products	3,142	3,185	1.4
21 Petroleum and coal products	3,535	2,686	- 24.0
22 Plastic products	1,023	1,045	2.2
23 Rubber products	1,140	1,169	2.5
24 Leather tanning, leather products and fur skins	652	653	0.2
25 Ceramic, stone and clay products	1,172	1,240	5.8
26 Iron and steel	1,616	1,839	13.8
27 Non-ferrous metals and products	1,213	1,371	13.0
28 Fabricated metal products	1,012	1,021	0.9
29 General machinery	1,131	1,183	4.6
30 Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	1,136	1,312	15.5
31 Transportation equipment	1,497	1,428	- 4.6
32 Precision instruments and machinery	1,024	1,076	5.1
34 Miscellaneous manufacturing products	1,154	1,158	0.3

Note: The general machinery industry includes the ordance and accessories industry.

(5) Year-end inventory (establishments with 30 or more employees) – 3rd consecutive decrease –

(i) The value of manufactured goods inventory and the value of semi-manufactured goods and work in progress was 20.6619 trillion yen, a decrease of 2.7% compared to the end of the previous year for the third consecutive year. (Table II-5)

Table II-5: Value of manufactured goods inventory and the value of semi-manufactured goods and work in progress (Establishments with 30 or more employees)

Industry	Value of manufactured goods inventory and the value of semi-manufactured goods and work in progress		Value of manufactured goods inventory		Value of semi-manufactured goods and work in progress	
	(million yen)	Y/Y (%)	(million yen)	Y/Y (%)	(million yen)	Y/Y (%)
00 Total manufactures	20,661,899	- 2.7	8,237,705	- 3.1	12,424,195	- 2.5
12 Food	600,493	- 3.9	456,150	- 5.2	144,344	0.6
13 Beverages, tobacco and feed	416,492	- 4.5	272,053	- 4.5	144,438	- 4.6
14 Textile mill products	205,233	- 8.8	142,629	- 7.8	62,604	- 11.1
15 Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	173,952	- 12.3	119,891	- 12.1	54,062	- 12.7
16 Lumber and wood products	108,369	- 4.1	75,105	- 5.7	33,264	- 0.3
17 Furniture and fixtures	131,732	- 5.9	96,607	- 6.1	35,125	- 5.4
18 Pulp, paper and paper products	349,458	0.5	271,618	0.8	77,840	- 0.5
19 Publishing, printing and allied products	388,873	- 2.4	244,176	- 5.2	144,697	2.7
20 Chemical and allied products	1,948,077	2.7	1,286,626	2.1	661,450	4.0
21 Petroleum and coal products	409,389	13.4	190,027	8.5	219,362	18.0
22 Plastic products	456,003	0.0	331,315	0.0	124,688	0.1
23 Rubber products	133,559	- 1.1	85,333	- 1.1	48,227	- 1.1
24 Leather tanning, leather products and fur skins	34,405	- 8.3	23,651	- 6.0	10,754	- 12.9
25 Ceramic, stone and clay products	603,825	- 5.2	428,740	- 7.3	175,085	0.2
26 Iron and steel	966,675	1.0	474,540	- 1.7	492,135	3.8
27 Non-ferrous metals and products	577,678	3.9	183,852	- 2.0	393,826	6.9
28 Fabricated metal products	1,073,448	- 2.5	343,373	- 5.1	730,075	- 1.2
29 General machinery	4,541,581	- 5.8	884,684	- 2.6	3,656,897	- 6.6
30 Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	4,389,876	2.3	1,465,633	- 2.9	2,924,243	5.1
31 Transportation equipment	2,567,880	- 10.6	613,775	- 7.0	1,954,105	- 11.6
32 Precision instruments and machinery	337,799	- 11.3	113,170	- 13.7	224,629	- 10.0
34 Miscellaneous manufacturing products	247,102	- 4.5	134,756	- 11.0	112,346	4.7

Note: The general machinery industry includes the ordance and accessories industry.

(ii) When viewing value of inventory by type of inventory:

(a) Value of manufactured goods inventory was 8.2377 trillion yen, a decrease of 3.1% compared to the end of the previous year for the third consecutive year (Table II-5).

By industry, the value increased in 3 industries of petroleum and coal products (up 8.5 % compared to the end of the previous year) and chemical and allied products (up 2.1% id.), pulp, paper and paper products (up 0.8% id.), and maintained the same level in the plastic products industry. However, it decreased in 18 industries: such as precision instruments and machinery (down 13.7% id.), apparel and other finished products (down 12.1% id.), miscellaneous manufacturing industries (down 11.0% id.), textile mill products (down 7.8% id.), ceramic, stone and clay products (down 7.3% id.) and transportation equipment (down 7.0% id.).

(b) The value of semi-manufactured goods and work in progress was 12.4242 trillion yen, a decrease of 2.5% compared to the end of the previous year for the third consecutive year (Table II-5).

By industry, the value increased in 10 industries: such as petroleum and coal products (up 18.0% id.), non-ferrous metals and products (up 6.9% id.), electrical machinery, equipment

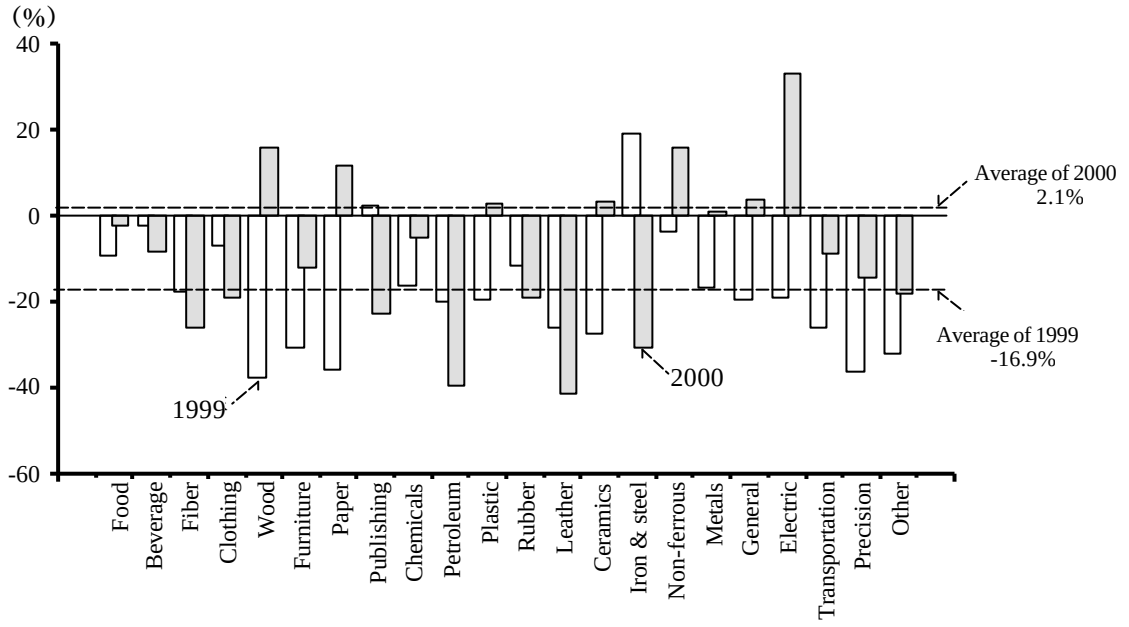
and supplies (up 5.1% id.) and miscellaneous manufacturing industries (up 4.7% id.), and decreased in 12 industries: such as leather tanning, leather products and fur skins (down 12.9% id.), apparel and other finished products (down 12.7% id.), transportation equipment (down 11.6% id.), textile mill products (down 11.1% id.) and precision instruments and machinery (down 10.0% id.).

(6) Total tangible fixed assets invested (establishments with 30 or more employees) – Electronic machinery, equipment and supplies greatly contributed to an increase –

(i) The total tangible fixed assets invested (expenditure for tangible fixed assets + change in temporary construction account) was 11.3257 trillion yen, a decrease of 2.1% compared to the previous year after a lapse of 3 years (Table II-6, Figure II-15).

(ii) By industry, the total amount decreased in 14 industries: such as leather tanning, leather products and fur skins (down 41.3% compared to the previous year), petroleum and coal products (down 39.4% id.), iron and steel (down 30.5% id.), textile mill products (down 25.7% id.) and publishing, paper and paper products (down 22.6% id.), and increased in 8 industries, electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (up 33.3% id.), non-ferrous metals and products (up 16.0% id.), lumber and wood products (up 15.8% id.) and pulp, paper and paper products (up 11.9% id.).

Figure II-15: Year-by-year comparison of the total tangible fixed assets invested by industry
(Establishments with 30 or more employees)



Note: The general machinery industry includes the ordance and accessories industry.

Table II-6: Total tangible fixed assets invested by industry
(Establishments with 30 or more employees)

Industry	1999 (million yen)	2000 (million yen)	Y/Y (%)
00 Total manufactures	11,089,230	11,325,748	2.1
12 Food	620,405	606,663	- 2.2
13 Beverages, tobacco and feed	308,206	282,493	- 8.3
14 Textile mill products	91,465	67,969	- 25.7
15 Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	35,929	29,165	- 18.8
16 Lumber and wood products	38,892	45,039	15.8
17 Furniture and fixtures	37,084	32,624	- 12.0
18 Pulp, paper and paper products	318,012	355,881	11.9
19 Publishing, printing and allied products	405,003	313,503	- 22.6
20 Chemical and allied products	1,245,594	1,181,103	- 5.2
21 Petroleum and coal products	175,896	106,524	- 39.4
22 Plastic products	430,937	444,409	3.1
23 Rubber products	163,744	132,441	- 19.1
24 Leather tanning, leather products and fur skins	6,214	3,649	- 41.3
25 Ceramic, stone and clay products	340,320	351,051	3.2
26 Iron and steel	859,643	597,617	- 30.5
27 Non-ferrous metals and products	460,007	533,521	16.0
28 Fabricated metal products	379,202	382,620	0.9
29 General machinery	853,288	885,993	3.8
30 Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	2,497,792	3,329,446	33.3
31 Transportation equipment	1,598,274	1,456,135	- 8.9
32 Precision instruments and machinery	125,635	107,602	- 14.4
34 Miscellaneous manufacturing products	97,687	80,300	- 17.8

Note: The general machinery industry includes the ordance and accessories industry.

(7) Value of lease contracts and payments (establishments with 30 or more employees) (new survey item from 1999) – Both lease contracts and payments of machinery industry accounted for the majority -

The total value of lease contracts was 1.842 trillion yen and the total value of lease payments was 1.3836 trillion yen (Table II-7).

(i) The value of lease contracts was highest in the electrical machinery, equipment and supplies industry (composition ratio of 32.6%), followed by the transportation equipment industry (14.2% id.), the general machinery industry (9.6% id.), the chemical and allied products industry (7.2% id.) and the food industry (6.9% id.).

(ii) The value of lease payments was highest in industries such as electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (25.9% id.), followed by transportation equipment (15.2% id.), general machinery (10.5%), publishing, printing and allied industries (8.0% id.) and food (7.7% id.).

(iii) Machinery industries, primarily the electrical machinery, equipment and supplies industry, accounted for nearly the majority of both lease contracts and payments.

Table II-7: Value of lease contracts and payments by industry
(Establishments with 30 or more employees)

Industry	Value of lease contracts		Value of lease payments	
	(million yen)	Composition ratio (%)	(million yen)	Composition ratio (%)
00 Total manufactures	1,084,160	100.0	1,383,558	100.0
12 Food	74,552	6.9	106,525	7.7
13 Beverages, tobacco and feed	11,200	1.0	25,932	1.9
14 Textile mill products	5,861	0.5	13,643	1.0
15 Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	5,381	0.5	12,068	0.9
16 Lumber and wood products	8,460	0.8	10,501	0.8
17 Furniture and fixtures	4,908	0.5	15,254	1.1
18 Pulp, paper and paper products	21,772	2.0	35,330	2.6
19 Publishing, printing and allied products	54,902	5.1	111,144	8.0
20 Chemical and allied products	77,791	7.2	57,992	4.2
21 Petroleum and coal products	8,815	0.8	4,442	0.3
22 Plastic products	56,074	5.2	59,548	4.3
23 Rubber products	5,147	0.5	10,466	0.8
24 Leather tanning, leather products and fur skins	367	0.0	1,263	0.1
25 Ceramic, stone and clay products	33,917	3.1	39,182	2.8
26 Iron and steel	19,939	1.8	45,327	3.3
27 Non-ferrous metals and products	15,791	1.5	24,443	1.8
28 Fabricated metal products	36,775	3.4	56,843	4.1
29 General machinery	104,080	9.6	144,955	10.5
30 Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	353,802	32.6	357,707	25.9
31 Transportation equipment	153,822	14.2	210,048	15.2
32 Precision instruments and machinery	23,201	2.1	23,645	1.7
34 Miscellaneous manufacturing products	7,602	0.7	17,299	1.3

Note: The general machinery industry includes the ordance and accessories industry.

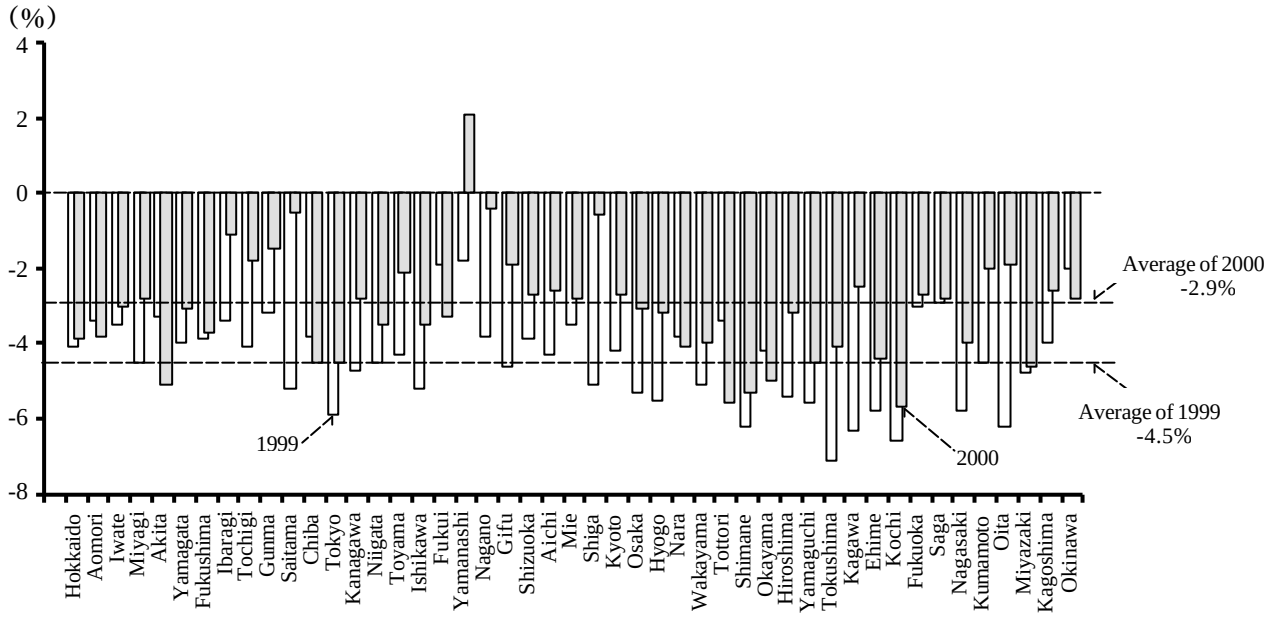
2. Situation by prefecture (Establishments with 10 or more employees)

(1) Number of establishments – Decreased in 46 prefectures, rate of decrease leveled off in most prefectures –

(i) The number of establishments was 154,723, a decrease of 2.9% compared to the previous year (Table II-8).

(ii) By prefecture (Table II-8, Figure II-16), the number of employees decreased in 46 prefectures such as Kochi (down 5.7% compared to the previous year), Tottori (down 5.6% id.), Shimane (down 5.3% id.), Akita (down 5.1% id.), Okayama (down 5.0% id.), Miyazaki (down 4.6% id.), Tokyo (down 4.5% id.) and Yamaguchi (down 4,5% id.), except for Yamanashi (up 2.1% id.), however, the rate of decrease leveled off in most prefectures.

Figure II-16: Year-by-year comparison of the number of establishments by prefecture
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)



(iii) The number of establishments was highest (Table II-8) in Osaka (12,796 establishments, composition ratio of 8.3%), Aichi (11,267, 7.3% id.), Tokyo (10,555, 6.8% id.), Saitama (8,381, 5.4% id.), Shizuoka (7,287, 4.7% id.), Kanagawa (6,641, 4.3% id.) and Hyogo (6,197, 4.0% id.).

Table II-8: Number of establishments by prefecture
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)

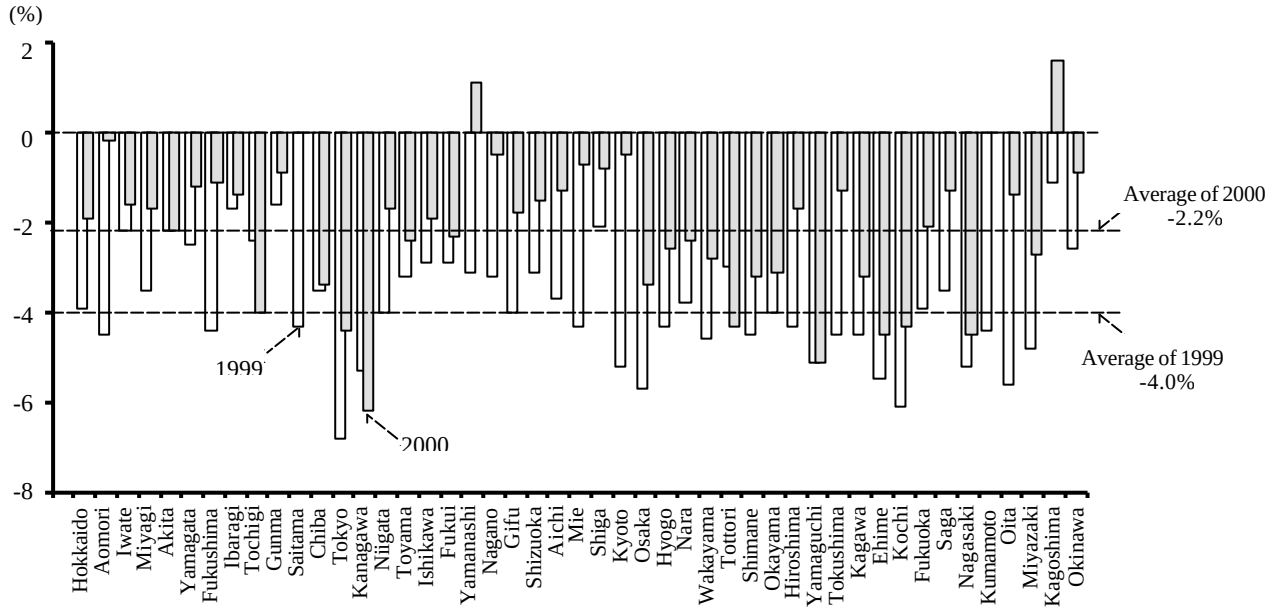
Prefecture	1999	2000	Y/Y (%)	Prefecture	1999	2000	Y/Y (%)
National total	159,346	154,723	- 2.9	24 Mie	2,960	2,878	- 2.8
1 Hokkaido	4,881	4,693	- 3.9	25 Shiga	2,052	2,039	- 0.6
2 Aomori	1,433	1,379	- 3.8	26 Kyoto	3,190	3,104	- 2.7
3 Iwate	2,068	2,006	- 3.0	27 Osaka	13,204	12,796	- 3.1
4 Miyagi	2,545	2,474	- 2.8	28 Hyogo	6,402	6,197	- 3.2
5 Akita	1,875	1,780	- 5.1	29 Nara	1,478	1,417	- 4.1
6 Yamagata	2,275	2,204	- 3.1	30 Wakayama	1,320	1,267	- 4.0
7 Fukushima	3,563	3,431	- 3.7	31 Tottori	885	835	- 5.6
8 Ibaragi	4,261	4,212	- 1.1	32 Shimane	1,096	1,038	- 5.3
9 Tochigi	3,309	3,248	- 1.8	33 Okayama	2,954	2,807	- 5.0
10 Gunma	3,890	3,831	- 1.5	34 Hiroshima	3,843	3,721	- 3.2
11 Saitama	8,424	8,381	- 0.5	35 Yamaguchi	1,623	1,550	- 4.5
12 Chiba	4,335	4,141	- 4.5	36 Tokushima	1,107	1,062	- 4.1
13 Tokyo	11,058	10,555	- 4.5	37 Kagawa	1,497	1,459	- 2.5
14 Kanagawa	6,834	6,641	- 2.8	38 Ehime	1,925	1,840	- 4.4
15 Niigata	4,447	4,290	- 3.5	39 Kochi	824	777	- 5.7
16 Toyama	2,225	2,178	- 2.1	40 Fukuoka	4,499	4,376	- 2.7
17 Ishikawa	1,992	1,923	- 3.5	41 Saga	1,131	1,099	- 2.8
18 Fukui	1,679	1,623	- 3.3	42 Nagasaki	1,275	1,224	- 4.0
19 Yamanashi	1,399	1,428	2.1	43 Kumamoto	1,728	1,693	- 2.0
20 Nagano	4,053	4,037	- 0.4	44 Oita	1,238	1,214	- 1.9
21 Gifu	4,124	4,045	- 1.9	45 Miyazaki	1,210	1,154	- 4.6
22 Shizuoka	7,493	7,287	- 2.7	46 Kagoshima	1,603	1,562	- 2.6
23 Aichi	11,563	11,267	- 2.6	47 Okinawa	576	560	- 2.8

(2) Number of employees – Decreased in 43 prefectures, rate of decrease leveled off in most prefectures –

(i) The number of employees was 8,073,292, a decrease of 2.2% compared to the previous year (Table II-9).

(ii) By prefecture (Table II-9, Figure II-17), the number of employees decreased in 43 prefectures except for Kagoshima (up 1.6% compared to the previous year), Yamanashi (up 1.1% id.), Saitama (same level as the previous year) and Kumamoto (same level as the previous year), including Kanagawa (down 6.2% id.), Yamaguchi (down 5.1% id.), Ehime (down 4.5% id.), Nagasaki (down 4.5% id.), Tokyo (down 4.4% id.), Tottori (down 4.3% id.), Kochi (down 4.3% id.) and Tochigi (down 4.0%). However, the rate of decrease leveled off in most prefectures.

Figure II-17: Year-by-year comparison of the number of employees by prefecture
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)



(iii) The number of employees was highest (Table II-9) in Aichi (722,348 employees, composition ratio of 8.9%), folloed by Osaka (520,510, 6.4% id.), Kanagawa (461, 776, 5.7% id.), Tokyo (443,712, 5.5% id.), Saitama (414.029, 5.1% id.), Shizuoka (410,442, 5.1% id.) and Hyogo (355,106, 4.4% id.).

Table II-9: Number of employees by prefecture
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)

Prefecture	1999 (persons)	2000 (persons)	2000 Y/Y (%)	Prefecture	1999 (persons)	2000 (persons)	2000 Y/Y (%)
National total	8,258,337	8,073,292	- 2.2	24 Mie	177,745	176,553	- 0.7
1 Hokkaido	196,497	192,786	- 1.9	25 Shiga	144,602	143,416	- 0.8
2 Aomori	68,714	68,571	- 0.2	26 Kyoto	151,199	150,477	- 0.5
3 Iwate	105,819	104,169	- 1.6	27 Osaka	539,065	520,510	- 3.4
4 Miyagi	133,619	131,354	- 1.7	28 Hyogo	364,572	355,106	- 2.6
5 Akita	85,993	84,082	- 2.2	29 Nara	69,130	67,479	- 2.4
6 Yamagata	118,752	117,329	- 1.2	30 Wakayama	50,550	49,144	- 2.8
7 Fukushima	186,117	184,099	- 1.1	31 Tottori	45,001	43,058	- 4.3
8 Ibaragi	265,390	261,632	- 1.4	32 Shimane	47,944	46,418	- 3.2
9 Tochigi	200,988	192,979	- 4.0	33 Okayama	154,141	149,302	- 3.1
10 Gunma	212,435	210,539	- 0.9	34 Hiroshima	205,941	202,391	- 1.7
11 Saitama	413,911	414,029	0.0	35 Yamaguchi	103,938	98,675	- 5.1
12 Chiba	237,480	229,340	- 3.4	36 Tokushima	51,387	50,738	- 1.3
13 Tokyo	464,132	443,712	- 4.4	37 Kagawa	68,675	66,506	- 3.2
14 Kanagawa	492,551	461,776	- 6.2	38 Ehime	92,523	88,337	- 4.5
15 Niigata	204,565	201,133	- 1.7	39 Kochi	28,945	27,705	- 4.3
16 Toyama	125,152	122,155	- 2.4	40 Fukuoka	231,656	226,748	- 2.1
17 Ishikawa	90,456	88,703	- 1.9	41 Saga	58,309	57,522	- 1.3
18 Fukui	75,569	73,840	- 2.3	42 Nagasaki	62,684	59,849	- 4.5
19 Yamanashi	72,598	73,427	1.1	43 Kumamoto	92,793	92,806	0.0
20 Nagano	214,346	213,181	- 0.5	44 Oita	66,225	65,272	- 1.4
21 Gifu	179,474	176,268	- 1.8	45 Miyazaki	60,159	58,550	- 2.7
22 Shizuoka	416,807	410,442	- 1.5	46 Kagoshima	77,928	79,175	1.6
23 Aichi	732,024	722,348	- 1.3	47 Okinawa	19,836	19,661	- 0.9

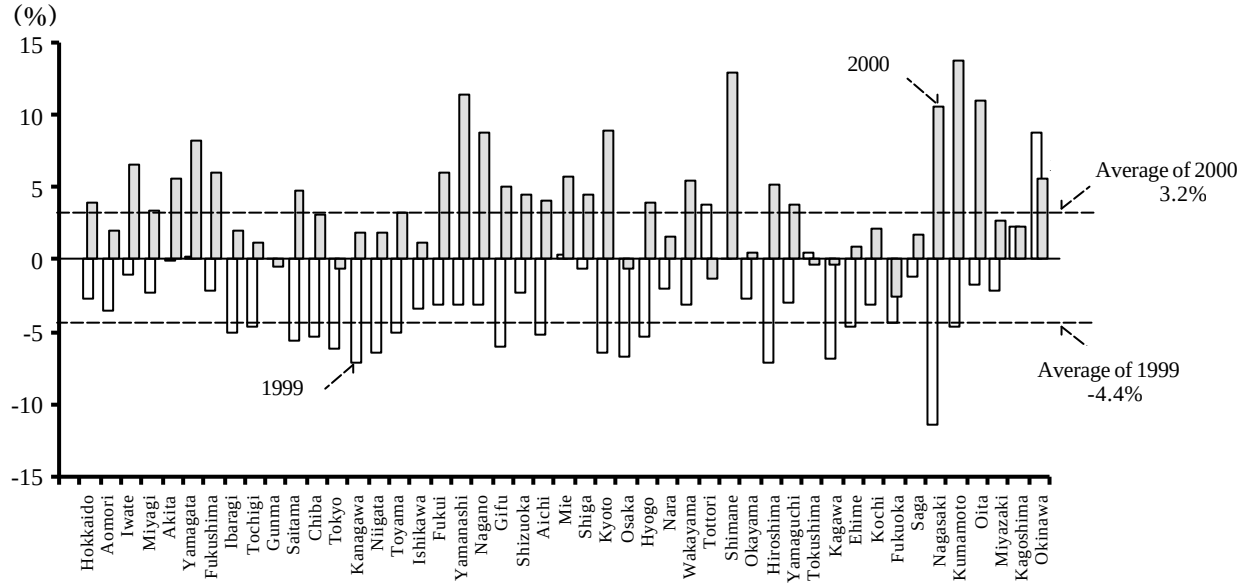
(3) Value of shipment –Electrical machinery ranked first in 28 prefectures, highest ever –

(i) Value of shipment was 288.2798 trillion yen, an increase of 3.2% compared to the previous year (Table II-10).

(ii) By prefecture (Table II-10, Figure II-18), value of shipment decreased in 7 prefectures, including Fukuoka (down 2.6% compared to the previous year) and Tottori (down 1.4% id.), Tokyo (down 0.7% id.) and increased in 40 prefectures such as Kumamoto (up 13.7% id.), Shimane (up 12.9% id.), Yamanashi (up 11.4% id.), Oita (up 11.0% id.), Nagasaki (up 10.6% id.), Kyoto (up 8.9% id.), Nagano (up 8.7% id.) and Yamagata(up 8.2% id.).

Of the prefectures where value of shipment increased, the value of shipment of metal oxide semiconductor ICs increased in Kumamoto, personal computers and ceramic condensers in Shimane, semiconductor manufacturing equipment in Yamanashi, and metal oxide semiconductor and semiconductor manufacturing equipment increased in Oita.

Figure II-18: Year-by-year comparison of value of shipment by prefecture
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)



(iii) The value of shipment was highest (Table II-10) in Aichi (33.2117 trillion yen, composition ratio of 11.5%), followed by Kanagawa (21.1743 trillion yen, 7.3% id.), Osaka (16.6160 trillion yen, 5.8% id.), Tokyo (16.6110 trillion yen, 5.8% id.), Shizuoka (16.145 trillion yen, 5.6% id.), Saitama (13.7554 trillion yen, 4.8% id.) and Hyogo (13.5873 trillion yen, 4.7%id.).

Furthermore, the electrical machinery, equipment and supplies industry ranked first in value of shipment in 28 prefectures, which is highest ever. In addition, the first ranking industry shifted from food to electric machinery, equipment and supplies in Aomori, from general machinery to electric machinery, equipment and supplies in Nara.

Table II-10: Value of shipment ranking by prefecture
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)

Prefecture	Value of shipment (billion yen)	Y/Y (%)	Composition ratio (%)	Ranking 1999	Ranking 2000	1st Industry	1st Composition ratio (%)	2nd Industry	2nd Composition ratio (%)	3rd Industry	3rd Composition ratio (%)
National total	288,280	3.2	100.0	—	—	Electric	20.4	Transport	15.3	General	10.0
1 Hokkaido	5,524	3.9	1.9	18	20	Food	32.1	Paper	8.7	Petroleum	8.5
2 Aomori	1,313	2.0	0.5	42	42	Electric	25.5	Food	22.8	Paper	8.5
3 Iwate	2,381	6.5	0.8	33	31	Electric	35.4	Food	13.3	General	8.3
4 Miyagi	3,732	3.3	1.3	24	24	Electric	27.7	Food	17.5	Beverage	6.7
5 Akita	1,635	5.6	0.6	38	38	Electric	46.9	General	6.7	Food	5.5
6 Yamagata	2,859	8.2	1.0	28	28	Electric	48.8	General	9.3	Food	8.5
7 Fukushima	5,559	6.0	1.9	19	19	Electric	36.4	Beverage	10.2	Chemicals	8.9
8 Ibaragi	10,499	2.0	3.6	9	9	General	17.6	Electric	16.7	Chemicals	11.9
9 Tochigi	7,450	1.2	2.6	12	12	Electric	23.0	Transport	14.3	General	10.1
10 Gunma	7,768	- 0.5	2.7	10	11	Transport	26.7	Electric	25.5	General	10.5
11 Saitama	13,755	4.8	4.8	6	6	Electric	18.8	Transport	15.2	Chemicals	10.1
12 Chiba	11,154	3.1	3.9	8	8	Chemicals	18.9	Electric	15.4	Petroleum	14.0
13 Tokyo	16,611	- 0.7	5.8	3	4	Publishing	29.3	Electric	28.1	Transport	8.9
14 Kanagawa	21,174	1.8	7.3	2	2	Electric	22.5	Transport	19.5	General	13.7
15 Niigata	4,423	1.9	1.5	23	23	Electric	24.2	Food	12.9	General	11.6
16 Toyama	3,328	3.2	1.2	26	26	Metals	17.7	Electric	14.3	Chemicals	14.1
17 Ishikawa	2,328	1.2	0.8	30	32	Electric	29.6	General	22.4	Fiber	7.1
18 Fukui	1,838	6.0	0.6	37	37	Electric	27.0	Fiber	11.5	Chemicals	10.5
19 Yamanashi	2,522	11.4	0.9	31	30	Electric	34.9	General	25.6	Food	6.4
20 Nagano	6,739	8.7	2.3	15	15	Electric	49.1	General	14.1	Food	6.9
21 Gifu	4,749	5.0	1.6	22	22	Electric	18.7	Transport	12.6	General	11.5
22 Shizuoka	16,015	4.5	5.6	5	5	Transport	25.4	Electric	18.9	Chemicals	8.9
23 Aichi	33,212	4.0	11.5	1	1	Transport	46.5	General	9.2	Electric	9.0
24 Mie	7,876	5.7	2.7	11	10	Transport	24.7	Electric	22.2	Chemicals	10.2
25 Shiga	6,278	4.5	2.2	17	16	Electric	27.7	General	13.4	Transport	10.9
26 Kyoto	5,612	8.9	1.9	20	18	Electric	20.4	Transport	13.1	Beverage	11.8
27 Osaka	16,616	- 0.6	5.8	4	3	Electric	14.8	Chemicals	13.8	General	12.0
28 Hyogo	13587	3.9	4.7	7	7	Electric	22.9	General	15.5	Food	9.4
29 Nara	2,289	1.5	0.8	32	33	Electric	40.2	Food	8.7	Metals	7.4
30 Wakayama	2,154	5.4	0.7	35	34	Petroleum	22.0	Chemicals	17.1	Steel	12.2
31 Tottori	1,164	- 1.4	0.4	44	45	Electric	48.1	Beverage	10.7	Food	10.5
32 Shimane	1,171	12.9	0.4	45	44	Electric	40.0	Steel	12.0	General	10.2
33 Okayama	6,203	0.5	2.2	16	17	Transport	15.8	Chemicals	13.8	Petroleum	13.5
34 Hiroshima	6,968	5.2	2.4	14	14	Transport	25.4	General	14.1	Steel	12.7
35 Yamaguchi	4,752	3.7	1.6	21	21	Chemicals	30.3	Petroleum	15.0	Transport	10.3
36 Tokushima	1,437	- 0.4	0.5	40	41	Chemicals	27.6	Electric	11.7	Paper	9.2
37 Kagawa	2,047	- 0.4	0.7	34	35	Food	13.8	Petroleum	11.7	Metals	8.8
38 Ehime	3,356	0.9	1.2	25	25	Electric	16.5	Paper	15.5	Chemicals	11.1
39 Kochi	591	2.1	0.2	46	47	Electric	22.0	Ceramics	13.4	General	12.1
40 Fukuoka	7,086	- 2.6	2.5	13	13	Transport	18.3	Electric	13.6	Food	10.8
41 Saga	1,551	1.7	0.5	39	39	Food	18.9	Electric	15.9	General	10.1
42 Nagasaki	1,456	10.6	0.5	41	40	General	40.3	Electric	16.0	Food	14.1
43 Kumamoto	2,733	13.7	0.9	29	29	Electric	29.6	Transport	15.9	Food	10.4
44 Oita	3,012	11.0	1.0	27	27	Electric	31.5	Chemicals	10.2	Steel	9.3
45 Miyazaki	1,266	2.7	0.4	43	43	Electric	20.5	Food	17.6	Beverage	13.2
46 Kagoshima	1,907	2.3	0.7	36	36	Electric	29.7	Food	27.0	Beverage	15.2
47 Okinawa	596	5.6	0.2	47	46	Petroleum	33.2	Food	22.5	Beverage	13.3

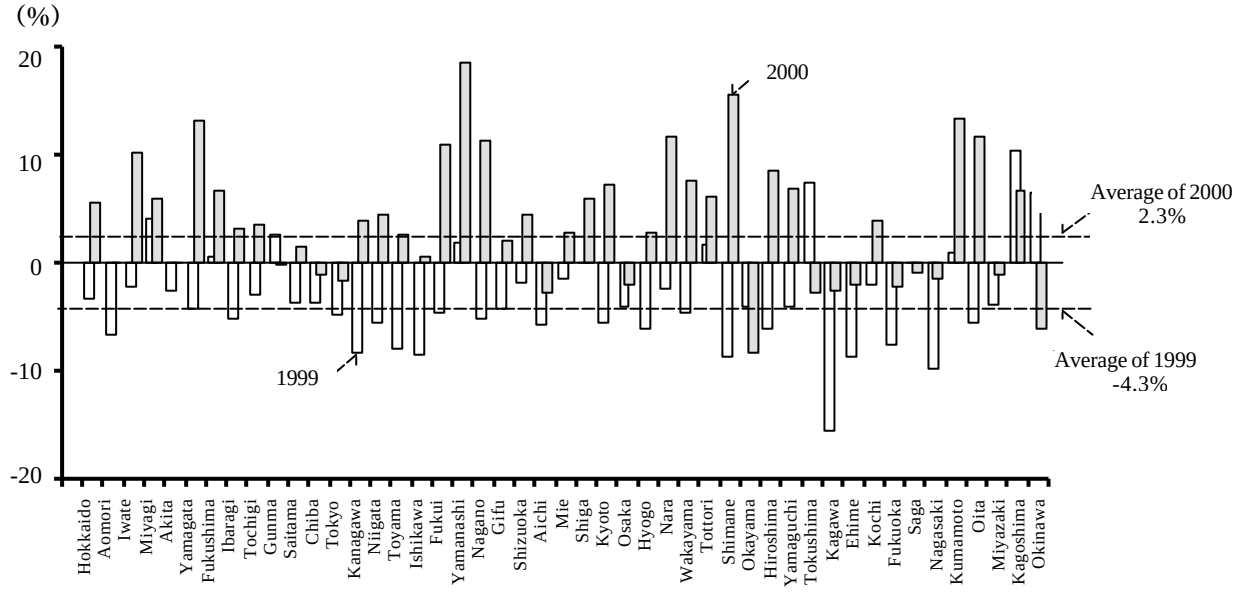
(4) Value added – Electrical machinery and general machinery contributed in an increase in most prefectures –

(i) Value added was 103.7118 trillion yen, an increase of 2.3% compared to the previous year (Table II-11).

(ii) By prefecture (Table II-11, Figure II-19), value added decreased in 15 prefectures such as Okayama (down 8.4% compared to the previous year), Okinawa (down 6.1% id.), Tokushima (down 2.8% id.), Aichi (down 2.8% id.) and Kagawa (down 2.6% id.), and increased in 31 prefectures including Yamanashi (up 18.4% id.), Shimane (up 15.4% id.), Kumamoto (up 13.3% id.), Yamagata (up 13.1% id.), Nara (up 11.7% id.), Oita (up 11.7% id.) and Nagano (up 11.2% id.), while Akita maintained the same level as the previous year.

Of the prefectures where value added increased, the value added of semiconductor manufacturing equipment increased in Yamanashi, personal computers and ceramic condensers in Shimane, metal oxide semiconductor ICs in Kumamoto, machinery for special industries (condenser manufacturing equipment) in Yamagata, and metal oxide semiconductor ICs and semiconductor manufacturing equipment increased in Oita.

Figure II-19: Year-by-year comparison of value added by prefecture
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)



(iii) Value added was highest (Table II-11) in Aichi (10.17 trillion yen, composition ratio of 9.7%), followed by Kanagawa (7.2958 trillion yen, 7.0% id.), Tokyo (6.8251 trillion yen, 6.6% id.), Osaka (6.5782 trillion yen, 6.3% id.), Shizuoka (5.9329 trillion yen, 5.7% id.), Hyogo (5.1409 trillion yen, 5.0% id.) and Saitama (5.21 trillion yen, 4.8% id.).

Table II-11: Value added ranking by prefecture
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)

Prefecture	Value added (billion yen)	Y/Y (%)	Composition ratio (%)	Ranking 1999	Ranking 2000	1st Industry	1st Composition ratio (%)	2nd Industry	2nd Composition ratio (%)	3rd Industry	3rd Composition ratio (%)
National total	103,712	2.3	100.0	—	—	Electric	19.1	Transport	11.2	Chemicals	11.0
1 Hokkaido	1,908	5.6	1.8	20	20	Food	26.8	Paper	10.7	Electric	8.6
2 Aomori	422	- 0.1	0.4	43	43	Electric	21.0	Food	19.9	Paper	9.0
3 Iwate	849	10.2	0.8	33	32	Electric	33.0	Food	11.6	General	11.1
4 Miyagi	1,286	5.9	1.2	25	25	Electric	30.4	Food	16.4	Paper	7.3
5 Akita	576	0.0	0.6	40	40	Electric	39.6	Clothing	6.6	General	6.5
6 Yamagata	1,015	13.1	1.0	28	28	Electric	38.0	General	10.7	Food	8.9
7 Fukushima	2,143	6.7	2.1	19	18	Electric	29.6	Chemicals	12.9	Beverage	10.3
8 Ibaragi	3,643	3.1	3.5	9	9	Electric	16.3	Chemicals	16.1	General	13.1
9 Tochigi	2,702	3.5	2.6	12	11	Electric	18.6	Transport	12.5	Chemicals	10.9
10 Gunma	2,746	- 0.2	2.6	10	10	Electric	24.2	Transport	20.5	General	12.8
11 Saitama	5,021	1.4	4.8	7	7	Chemicals	15.7	Electric	15.3	Food	10.7
12 Chiba	3,849	- 1.1	3.7	8	8	Chemicals	23.8	Electric	14.0	Steel	11.1
13 Tokyo	6,825	- 1.7	6.6	3	3	Publishing	37.4	Electric	19.0	Transport	7.2
14 Kanagawa	7,296	3.8	7.0	2	2	Electric	24.9	Chemicals	15.9	Transport	14.3
15 Niigata	1,831	4.5	1.8	22	21	Electric	23.0	Food	13.2	General	11.9
16 Toyama	1,400	2.6	1.4	24	24	Chemicals	19.2	Metals	19.1	Electric	14.5
17 Ishikawa	834	0.6	0.8	31	33	General	22.8	Electric	18.3	Chemicals	9.9
18 Fukui	741	10.8	0.7	36	36	Electric	24.2	Fiber	13.6	Chemicals	10.7
19 Yamanashi	986	18.4	1.0	30	30	Electric	33.8	General	22.5	Food	7.0
20 Nagano	2,594	11.2	2.5	16	13	Electric	44.4	General	15.3	Food	7.6
21 Gifu	1,790	2.1	1.7	21	22	Electric	13.6	General	11.6	Transport	11.2
22 Shizuoka	5,933	4.5	5.7	5	5	Transport	19.1	Electric	19.0	Chemicals	13.1
23 Aichi	10,017	- 2.8	9.7	1	1	Transport	36.3	General	10.7	Electric	9.1
24 Mie	2,572	2.7	2.5	13	15	Transport	21.8	Electric	19.4	Chemicals	11.8
25 Shiga	2,505	5.9	2.4	15	16	Electric	27.7	General	10.6	Chemicals	9.9
26 Kyoto	2,211	7.1	2.1	18	17	Electric	20.7	Beverage	10.2	General	10.2
27 Osaka	6,578	- 2.0	6.3	4	4	Chemicals	18.1	Electric	13.8	General	12.3
28 Hyogo	5141	2.7	5.0	6	6	Electric	22.6	General	16.1	Food	9.9
29 Nara	862	11.7	0.8	32	31	Electric	32.1	Food	11.4	General	8.8
30 Wakayama	779	7.5	0.8	34	34	Chemicals	23.3	General	13.4	Steel	12.6
31 Tottori	357	6.0	0.3	45	45	Electric	50.7	Food	12.7	General	7.1
32 Shimane	398	15.4	0.4	44	44	Electric	20.9	Steel	19.0	General	12.0
33 Okayama	1,943	- 8.4	1.9	17	19	Chemicals	16.1	Electric	12.5	Steel	11.1
34 Hiroshima	2,593	8.5	2.5	14	14	Transport	17.1	Steel	16.5	General	12.5
35 Yamaguchi	1,659	6.8	1.6	23	23	Chemicals	46.6	General	7.8	Transport	6.4
36 Tokushima	597	- 2.8	0.6	38	38	Chemicals	36.8	General	8.2	Food	7.7
37 Kagawa	643	- 2.6	0.6	37	37	Food	15.6	Metals	13.1	Electric	11.3
38 Ehime	1,060	- 2.1	1.0	26	27	Paper	22.1	General	14.0	Electric	12.2
39 Kochi	289	3.9	0.3	46	46	Electric	25.7	Ceramics	14.4	General	10.3
40 Fukuoka	2,603	- 2.2	2.5	11	12	Electric	12.4	Transport	11.9	Food	11.4
41 Saga	595	- 0.9	0.6	39	39	Food	18.1	Electric	16.4	General	11.1
42 Nagasaki	466	- 1.6	0.4	41	41	General	27.8	Food	18.5	Electric	16.6
43 Kumamoto	996	13.3	1.0	29	29	Electric	27.6	Transport	16.1	Food	10.2
44 Oita	1,065	11.7	1.0	27	26	Electric	33.4	Steel	9.5	Chemicals	8.6
45 Miyazaki	463	- 1.2	0.4	42	42	Electric	19.0	Chemicals	15.1	Food	12.3
46 Kagoshima	770	6.6	0.7	35	35	Electric	33.9	Food	22.6	Ceramics	13.0
47 Okinawa	160	- 6.1	0.2	47	47	Food	25.5	Ceramics	19.6	Publishing	17.6

(5) Value of total cash wages and salaries – Trend in the same level of cash wages and salaries per employee –

(i) The value of total cash wages and salaries per employee was 4.75 million yen, an increase of 0.2% compared to the previous year (Table II-12).

(ii) The value of total cash wages and salaries per employee was highest in Tokyo (5.91 million yen), followed by Kanagawa (5.75 million yen), Aichi (5.41 million yen), Osaka (5.17 million yen), Shiga (5.17 million yen), Hyogo (5.09 million yen) and Mie (5.01 million yen).

(iii) By prefecture, the value decreased in 12 prefectures including Okinawa (down 5.2% compared to the previous year), Yamaguchi (down 3.3% id.), Kumamoto (down 1.8% id.), Okayama (down 1.1% id.), Hiroshima (down 1.0% id.) and Osaka (down 1.0% id.), and increased in 33 prefectures such as Kochi (up 3.7% id.), Tottori (up 3.4% id.), Nara (up 3.0% id.), Yamagata (up 2.8% id.), Wakayama (up 2.7% id), Fukui (up 2.6% id.), Nagano (up 2.4% id.) and Ehime (up 2.2% id.), while in Gunma and Niigata it showed the same level.

Table II-12: Value of total cash wages and salaries per employee by prefecture
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)

Prefecture	1999 (10,000 yen)	2000 (10,000 yen)	Y/Y (%)	Prefecture	1999 (10,000 yen)	2000 (10,000 yen)	Y/Y (%)
National total	474	475	0.2	24 Mie	495	501	1.2
1 Hokkaido	373	371	- 0.5	25 Shiga	511	517	1.2
2 Aomori	293	297	1.4	26 Kyoto	495	493	- 0.4
3 Iwate	339	344	1.5	27 Osaka	522	517	- 1.0
4 Miyagi	384	386	0.5	28 Hyogo	506	509	0.6
5 Akita	322	328	1.9	29 Nara	469	483	3.0
6 Yamagata	352	362	2.8	30 Wakayama	451	463	2.7
7 Fukushima	393	400	1.8	31 Tottori	348	360	3.4
8 Ibaragi	484	486	0.4	32 Shimane	362	368	1.7
9 Tochigi	482	488	1.2	33 Okayama	467	462	- 1.1
10 Gunma	469	469	0.0	34 Hiroshima	492	487	- 1.0
11 Saitama	466	469	0.6	35 Yamaguchi	508	491	- 3.3
12 Chiba	492	495	0.6	36 Tokushima	427	430	0.7
13 Tokyo	586	591	0.9	37 Kagawa	409	408	- 0.2
14 Kanagawa	579	575	- 0.7	38 Ehime	407	416	2.2
15 Niigata	381	381	0.0	39 Kochi	350	363	3.7
16 Toyama	436	442	1.4	40 Fukuoka	454	455	0.2
17 Ishikawa	434	437	0.7	41 Saga	392	397	1.3
18 Fukui	421	432	2.6	42 Nagasaki	420	417	- 0.7
19 Yamanashi	470	474	0.9	43 Kumamoto	389	382	- 1.8
20 Nagano	450	461	2.4	44 Oita	411	412	0.2
21 Gifu	435	437	0.5	45 Miyazaki	347	353	1.7
22 Shizuoka	490	488	- 0.4	46 Kagoshima	346	353	2.0
23 Aichi	538	541	0.6	47 Okinawa	367	348	- 5.2

3. Trend in value of shipment by area (Establishments with 10 or more employees)

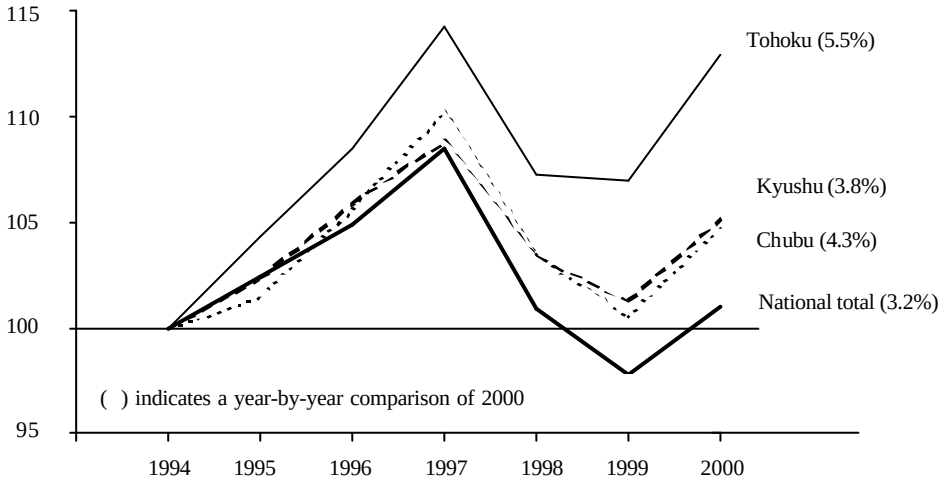
In this section, by dividing the nation into 8 regions (districts), Hokkaido, Tohoku (North, South), Kanto (North, South, Koshinetsu), Chubu (Tokai, Hokuriku), Kinki (Keihanshin, sub-urban Keihanshin), Chugoku (Sanyo, Sanin), Shikoku, Kyushu (North, South), we can examine the trends in the value of shipment following the collapse of the bubble economy by region and district, and by size of employees (establishments with 10 to 29 employees, 30 to 99 employees, 100 to 299 employees, and over 300 employees).

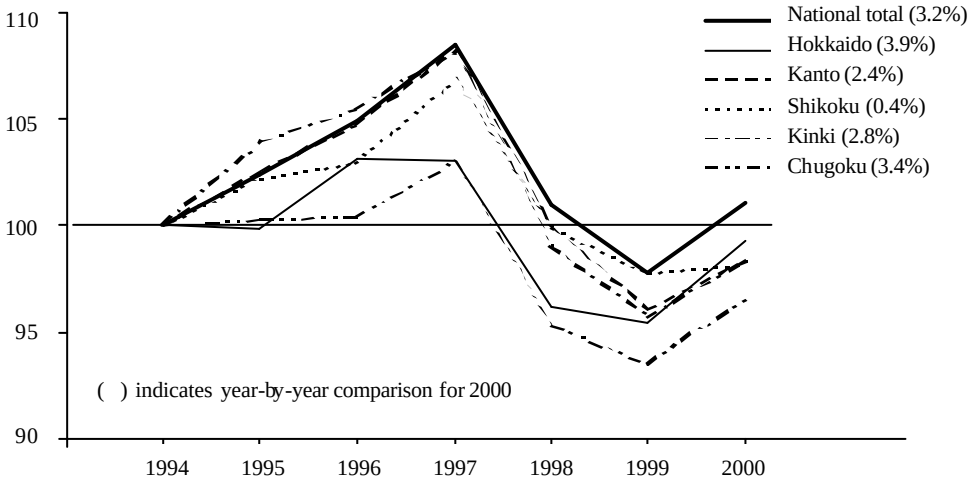
Although the peak of the bubble economy and drop that followed in manufacturing industries were based on the findings of the 1991 Census of Manufacturing (value of shipment), the period differed slightly from region to region and district to district.

When viewing value of shipment by region with 1994 set at 100, the lowest point in manufacturing industries following the collapse of bubble economy, value of shipment decreased steadily in 1998 and 1999 in all 8 regions after increasing for a third consecutive year. However, the level began to increase in all regions in 2000. Furthermore, value of shipment shifted exceeding the lowest level of 1994 in 3 regions, Tohoku, Kyushu and Chubu, and dropped rapidly from a peak in 1997 in the 5 regions of Hokkaido, Kanto, Shikoku, Kinki and Chugoku. Despite the increase in 2000, it did not reach the level of 1994.

Hereinafter, we will observe the trend in value of shipment by region, district and employee scale.

Transition in value of shipment by region (1994 = 100)





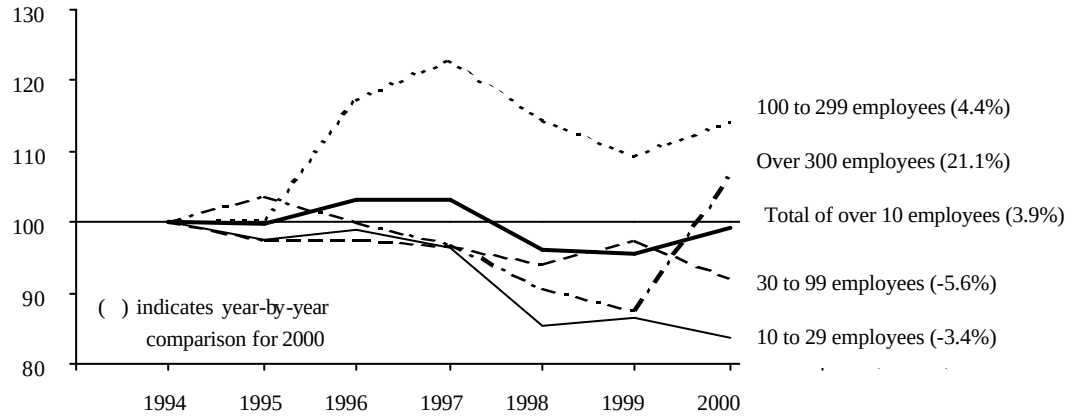
(1) Hokkaido region

In Hokkaido, although value of shipment exceeded the 1994 level in electrical machinery, iron and steel, petroleum and coal products, and pulp, paper and paper products, it changes on the low level in general by falling significantly from the 1994 level in beverages, tobacco and feed, lumber and wood products, and furniture and fixtures including food which accounted for a little more than 30% of the value of shipment, exceeding the previous year due to a recovery in 2000. However, it still did not reach the 1994 level. In addition, a sharp increase in electrical machinery, and petroleum and coal products in 1996 and 1997 and an increase in transportation machinery, electrical machinery, and petroleum and coal products (sudden rise in crude petroleum) contributing to an improvement in 2000.

By size of employees, value of shipment exceeded the 1994 level at establishments with "100 to 299 employees". On the other hand, it decreased slowly for "other size of employees". It exceeded the 1994 level in 2000 for those with "more than 300 employees", whereas, it continuously exceeded the 1994 level for those with "less than 99 employees".

For those with "10 to 29 employees", value of shipment continued to decrease in lumber and wood products, ceramic, stone and clay products and food, the 2000 level fell to nearly 80% of the 1994 level in 2000. Even for those with "30 to 99 employees", it continued to decrease in food, lumber and wood products, and furniture and fixtures. In a similar manner to those with "10 to 29 employees", it fell to the 1994 level. However, it dropped to approximately 10% of the 1994 level due to an increasing trend in publishing, printing and allied industries, and plastic products. For those with "100 to 299 employees", it greatly exceeded the 1994 level due to a continuing sharp increase mainly in petroleum and coal products, food and electrical machinery. However, the increased leveled off in 1998 and 1999 and increased in 2000. Beverages, tobacco and feed which continued to decrease and general machinery continued to fall in 1998 and 1999. However, they began to increase in 2000, contributing to the increase of 2000. For those with "more than 300 employees", despite a sharp increased in electrical machinery, it fell significantly to the 1994 level in petroleum and coal products, food, and iron and steel, dropped to the 1994 level in total in 1999. However, a sharp increase in transportation machinery, electrical machinery, and petroleum and coal products in 2000 resulted in a significant increase from the 1994 level.

Transition in value of shipment by employee scale in Hokkaido (1994 = 100)



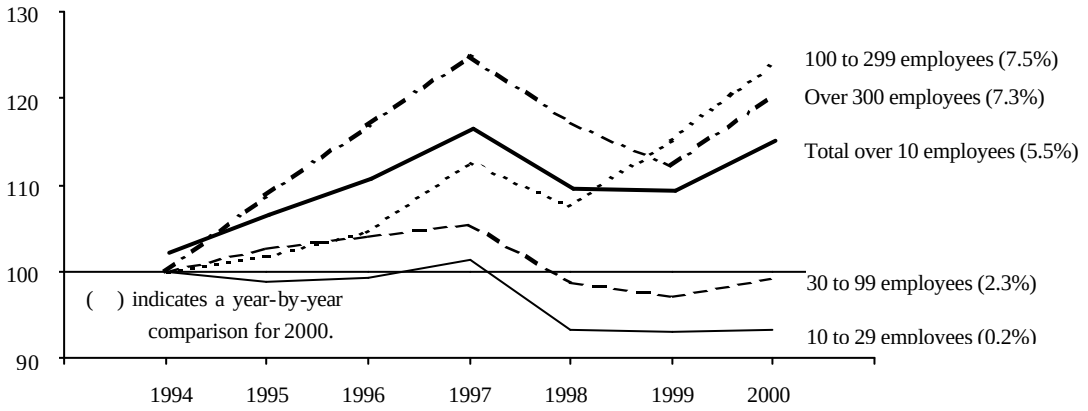
(2) Tohoku region

(i) In Tohoku, value of shipment exceeded considerably the 1994 level together with Chubu and Kyushu, although it continued to sag in apparel and other finished products, and food, exceeding that of Chubu and Kyushu due to favorable conditions in manufactures such as electrical machinery, general machinery and transportation machinery, it maintained nearly the same level as the previous year in 1999. However, due to better economic conditions it increased sharply in 2000.

By employee scale, value of shipment at establishments with "more than 100 employees" exceeded the 1994 level; whereas, for those with "less than 99 employees", it fell to the 1994 level. In addition, despite an increase in 2000 for "all size of employeess", for those with "more than 100 employees", it increased sharply; whereas, for those with "less than 99 employees", it increased slightly. Therefore, value of shipment continued to remain low throughout Tohoku.

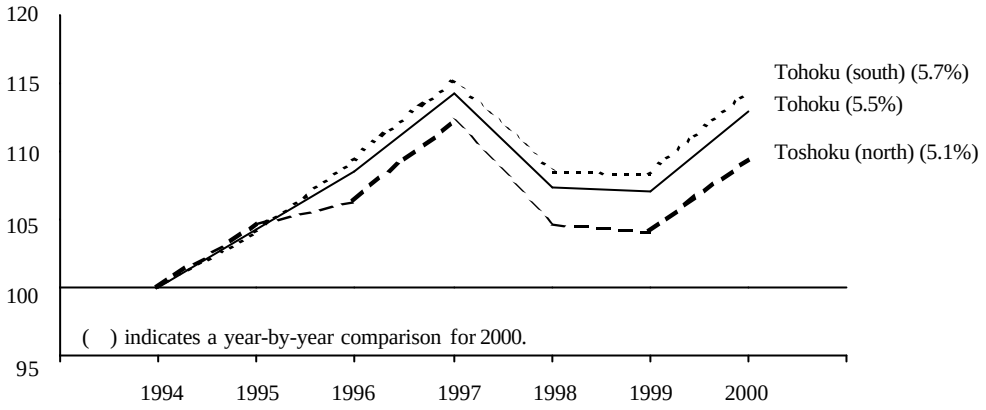
For those with "10 to 29 employees", despite a continued decrease in lumber and wood products, ceramic, stone and clay products, apparel and other finished products, and food, manufactures such as general machinery, chemical and allied products, and steel and iron increased, value of shipment staying at the same level as 1994 until 1997. From 1998, in addition to a decrease in value of shipment of electrical machinery, it fell to the 1994 level. For those with "30 to 99 employees", it tended to increase in most industries such as beverages, tobacco and feed, and machinery industry, primarily in electrical machinery. Therefore, it exceeded the 1994 level until 1997. However, it remained at almost same level as 1994 due to a sharp decrease in electrical machinery, and lumber and wood products in 1998. It began to fall due to a decrease or reduction in most industries in 1999 and 2000. For those with "100 to 299 employees", there was a slump in beverages, tobacco and feed, apparel and other finished products, and ceramic, stone and clay products. However, due to favorable conditions in machinery industry, primarily in electrical machinery, chemical and allied products, and pulp, paper and paper products, it changed significantly exceeding the 1994 level. In addition, a sudden increase in value of shipments can be seen due to beverages, tobacco and feed in 1999 and petroleum and coal products (move from scale with over 300 employees and sudden rise in crude petroleum prices) in 2000. For those with "more than 300 employees", due to a sharp drop in beverages, tobacco and feed in 1999, the level dropped. However, it sharply exceeded the 1994 level due to support in the machinery industry, mainly in electrical machinery.

Transition in value of shipment by size of employees in Tohoku (1994 = 100)



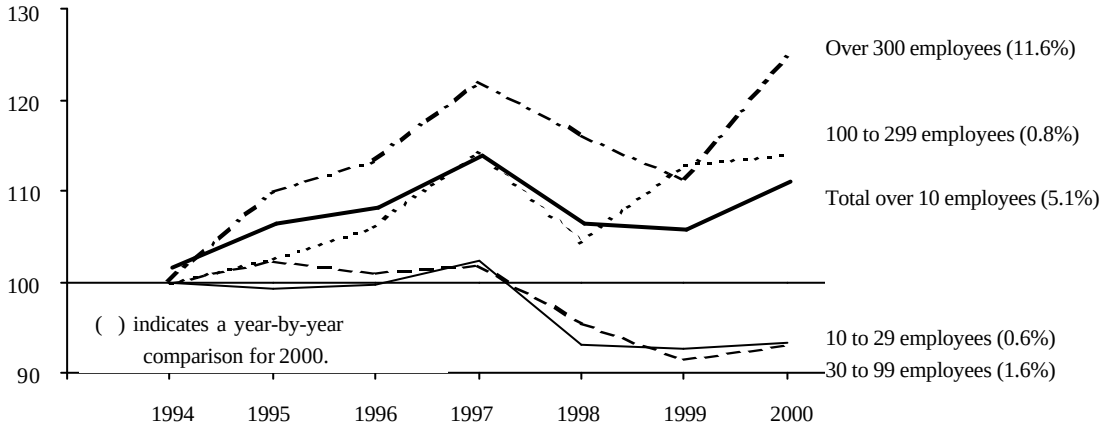
(ii) Dividing Tohoku into north (Aomori, Iwate and Akita) and south districts (Miyagi, Yamagata and Fukushima), both districts showed a similar transition. However, the south district (composition ratio of 69.5%) exceeded the north (30.5% id.). Therefore, favorable conditions in electrical machinery and general machinery contributed to an increase in both districts.

Transition in value of shipment in Tohoku (North and South) (1996 = 100)



In the north district, value of shipment of establishments with "more than 100 employees" exceeded the 1994 level, particularly the value of shipment of those with "more than 300 employees" and those of 2000 showing significant improvement. Therefore, value of shipments of electrical machinery, general machinery and precision instruments and machinery greatly contributed to the increase for those with "more than 100 employees". For those with "less than 99 employees", although value of shipment maintained the same as 1994 until 1997, from 1998, they fell to the level of 1994. Consequently, there was continuous slump overall due to a decrease in food, apparel and other finished products and lumber and wood products despite a transition in electrical machinery and general machinery with favorable conditions.

Transition in value of shipment by size of employees in Tohoku (north district) (1994 = 100)



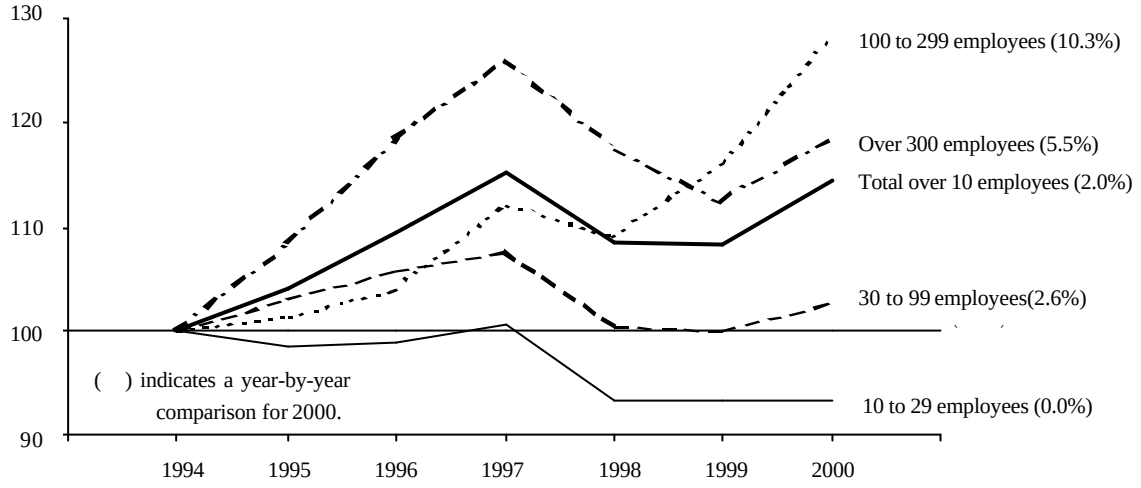
In the south district, value of shipment at establishments with "more than 100 employees" exceeded the level of 1994; whereas, for those with "less than 99 employees", like the north district, it fell.

At establishments with "10 to 29 employees", it continued to fall to the 1994 level in most industries except for chemical and allied products and general machinery, where it was lower than 1994. For those with "30 to 99 employees", although it exceeded the 1994 level due to a contribution by manufactures such as beverages, tobacco and feed, electrical machinery, chemical and allied products, non-ferrous metals and products and general machinery until 1997, despite a sharp increase in chemical and allied products in 1998 and 1999, it fell to the almost the same level as 1994 due to a drop in electrical machinery. In addition, despite a sharp increase in electrical machinery, general machinery and plastic products even in 2000, it continued to remain steady at

almost the same level as 1994 due to a decrease in food, apparel and other finished products, and lumber and wood products. For those with "more than 100 employees", it increased sharply in 1999 and 2000 due to electrical machinery, general machinery and transportation machinery.

In addition, for those with "100 to 299 employees" and with "more than 300 employees", the level reversed in 1999 mainly because establishments shifted to a lower size of employees in line with a reduction in the scale of establishments due to rationalization.

Transition in value of shipment by size of employees in Tohoku (south district)



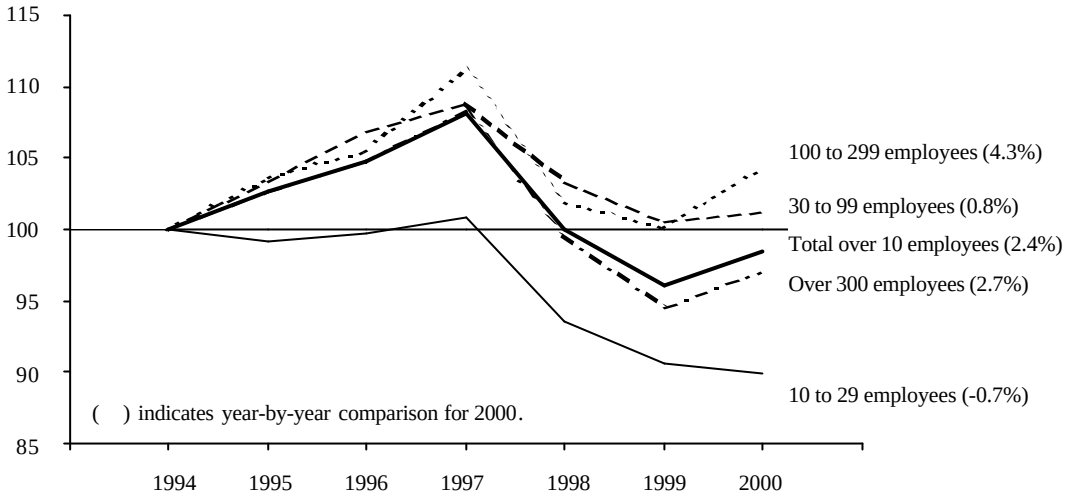
(3) Kanto region

(i) In Kanto, although the value of shipment continued to increase until 1997 after bottoming out, the value dropped significantly and did not reach the level of 1994 despite an increase in 2000.

By size of employees, value of shipment for establishments with "more than 30 employees" increased until 1997; whereas, it decreased in 1998 and 1999 and increased in 2000. Of those, it exceeded the level of 1994 for those with "30 to 99 employees" and those with "100 to 299 employees". On the other hand, it fell to the level of 1994 for those with "more than 300 employees". It maintained almost the same level of 1994 for those with "10 to 29 employees" until 1997 and fell to the current level in 1998. Since then it continues to remain in a slump.

A slump in value of shipment for those with "10 to 29 employees" resulted from a continuous fall in most industries, including machinery industries such as general machinery. Industries that contributed to an increase until 1997 for those with "30 to 99 employees" included electrical machinery, general machinery, chemical and allied products, publishing, printing and allied industries, food, and beverages, tobacco and feed, followed by a decrease due to a drop in most industries mainly for machinery industry such as general machinery and transportation machinery. The level remained the same as the previous year, 2000. Despite an increase in chemical and allied products, general machinery and fabricated metal products, the value of shipment of electrical machinery decreased. At establishments with "100 to 299 employees", electrical machinery, general machinery, fabricated metal products, and beverages, tobacco and feed contributed to an increase until 1997; whereas, it decreased in 1998 and 1999 in most industries. However, it increased in 2000 due to machinery industries, primarily electrical machinery. At establishments with "more than 300 employees", it increased in most industries until 1997, mainly in the machinery industry; whereas, it decreased in 1998 in reaction. Despite an increase in petroleum and coal products (sudden rise in crude petroleum), and electrical machinery and general machinery in 2000, it did not reach the level of 1994 overall.

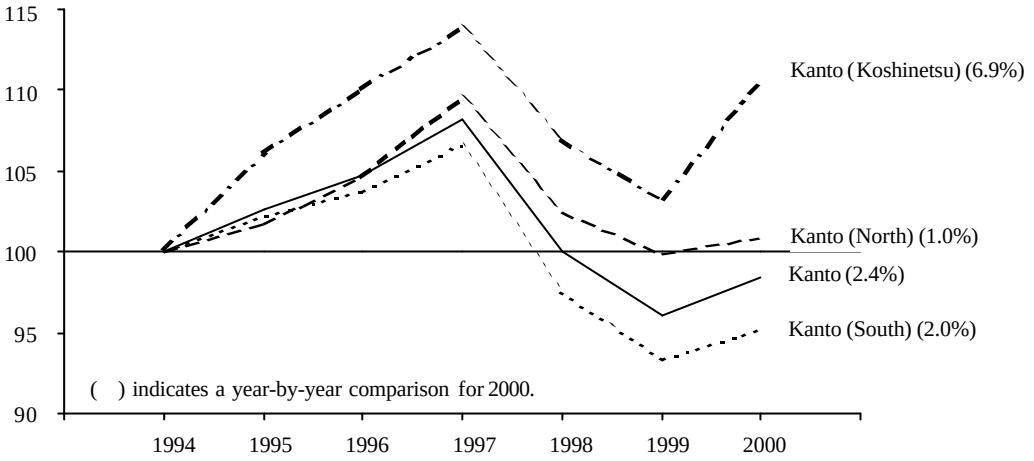
Transition in value of shipment by size of employees in Kanto (1994 = 100)



(ii) By district:

Dividing Kanto into north (Ibaraki, Tochigi and Gunma), south (Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo and Kanagawa) and Koshinetsu (Niigata, Yamanashi and Nagano) districts, the value of shipment of Koshinetsu district (composition ratio of 13.4%) changed greatly surpassing the south district (61.4% id.) and north district (25.2% id.). In Koshinetsu, from a low until 1997, industries such as electrical machinery, general machinery and chemical and allied products contributed to a sharp increase; whereas, it fell in most industries in 1998 and 1999, decreasing for two consecutive years. However, in addition to a sharp increase in electrical machinery and general machinery, it increased sharply due to an expansion in plastic products and fabricated metal products in 2000. In the south district, it continued to increase until 1997 due to support from electrical machinery, general machinery, transportation machinery, and publishing, printing and allied industries. However, it decreased in most industries in 1998 and 1999 falling to the level of 1994. Despite a shift to increase due to expansion in general machinery, petroleum and coal products, electrical machinery and chemical industry, it did not reach the level of 1994. In the north district, it also increased due to a contribution from machinery industry, primarily general machinery, beverages, tobacco and feed, non-ferrous metals and products, chemical industry and plastic products until 1997; whereas, it fell due to a decrease in most industries, mainly in electrical machinery in 1998 and 1999, remaining almost the same level as 1994. Despite an increase in electrical machinery in 2000, it remained almost the same level as 1994 due to a decrease in transportation machinery, and beverages, tobacco and feed.

Transition in value of shipment at Kanto (North, South and Koshinetsu) (1994 = 100)

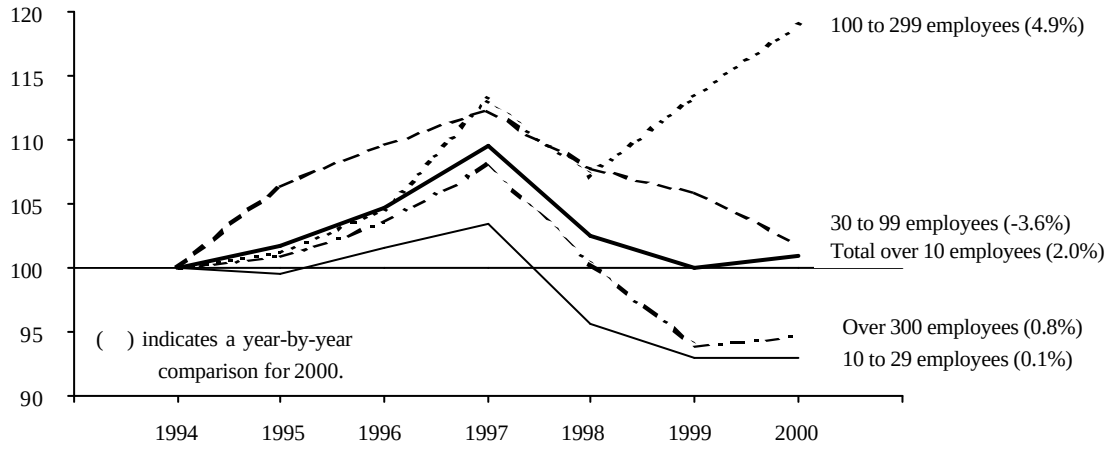


In the north district, after a continuous increase in value of shipment until 1997 in "all size of employees", it improved for establishments with "100 to 299 employees". On the other hand, it decreased for three consecutive years at establishments with "30 to 99 employees" and remained almost the same level as 1994 in 2000. It fell to the level of 1994 at establishments with "10 to 29 employees" and with "more than 300 employees" in 1998 and fell to 90% of the level of 1994 in 1999 and 2000.

Both general machinery and non-ferrous metals and products contributed to its increase until 1997 for "all size of employees". Regarding value of shipment after 1998, by size of employees there was a slight increase until 1997 for establishments with "10 to 29 employees". Afterwards, it continued to decrease in most industries. Due to a shift to increase in general machinery and electrical machinery which decreased in 2000, it remained the same level of 1994. At establishments with "30 to 99 employees", it continued to decrease due to a decline in iron and steel, beverages, tobacco and feed, fabricated metal products and ferrous metals and products. At establishments with "100 to 299 employees", despite a decrease in 1998, beverages, tobacco and feed, and electrical machinery contributed to its increase in 1999 and 2000. At establishments with "more than 300 employees", it decreased in most industries, primarily in electrical machinery.

In addition, a backdrop to the rapid improvement in 1999 and 2000 at establishments with "100 to 299 employees" was a shift to a lower scale of establishments due to rationalization.

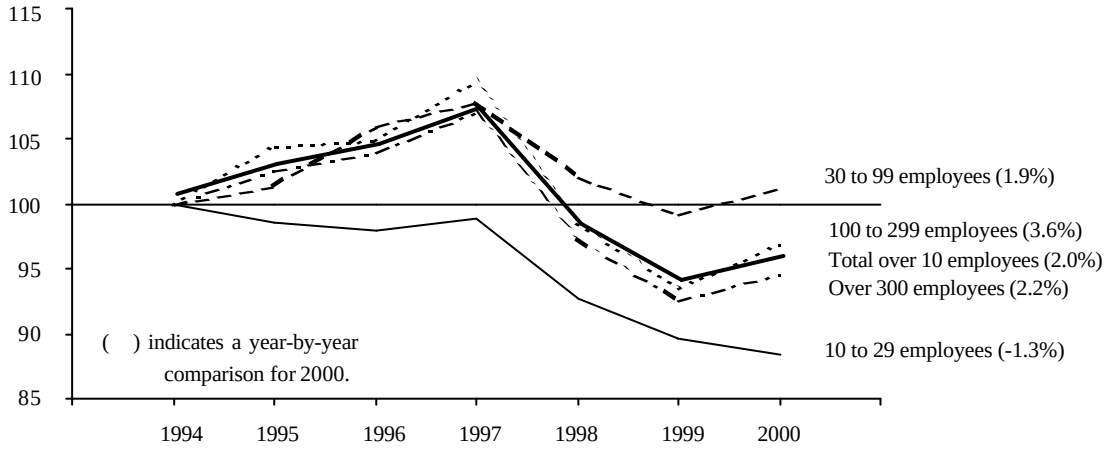
Transition in value of shipment by size of employees in Kanto (North district)



In the south district, it increased until 1997 for establishments with "more than 30 employees", after which it turned to a decrease, remaining almost constant at the same level as 1994 for establishments with "30 to 99 employees", it dropped below the level of 1994 at establishments with "100 to 299 employees" and those with "more than 300 employees" in 1998, also decreasing in 1999. Despite an increase in 2000, it did not reach the level of 1994. At establishments with "10 to 29 employees", it reached almost the same level of 1994 until 1997 and then continued toward a slump.

Electrical machinery, general machinery, food, publishing, printing and allied industries, and chemical industry contributed to an increase at establishments with "more than 30 employees" until 1997. After that, most industries, primarily the machinery industry, contributed to its decrease; whereas, general machinery, electrical machinery, and petroleum and coal products contributed to an increase in 2000. Despite an increase in general machinery and electrical machinery in 2000 at establishments with "10 to 29 employees" where it continued to decrease after 1998, it continued to decrease in most industries.

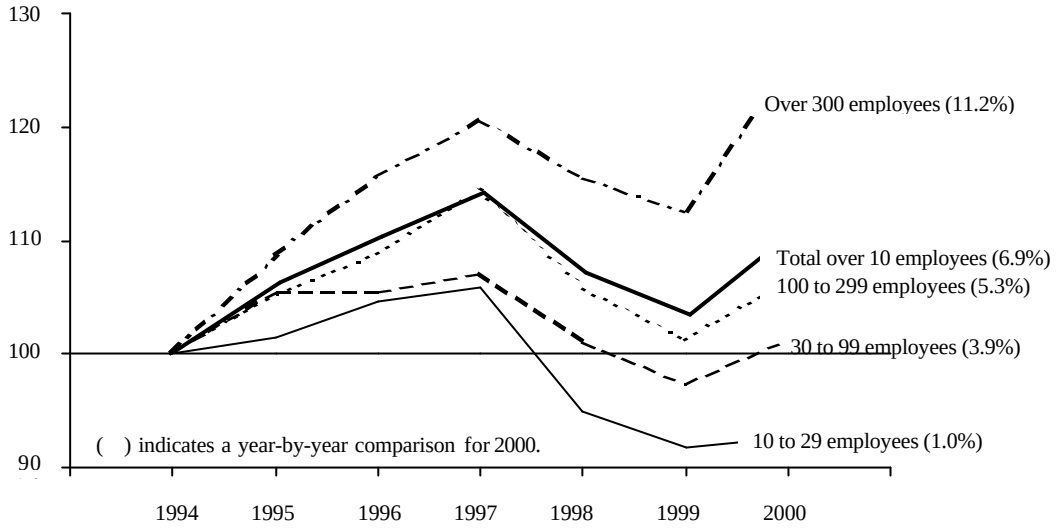
Transition in value of shipment by size of employees at Kanto (south district) (1994 = 100)



At Koshinetsu, it increased for "all size of employees" until 1997 and continuously decreased in 1998 and 1999, but increased in 2000. Particularly for those with "more than 300 employees", it rose to a little more than 20% of the level of 1994 and also sharply increased in 2000.

For those with "10 to 29 employees", although it exceeded the level of 1994 due to an increase in beverages, tobacco and feed and general machinery until 1997, it decreased in most industries in 1998 and 1999, and increased in 2000 contributed to general machinery. However, it fell significantly to the level of 1994 after 1998. For those with "30 to 99 employees", fabricated metal products and general machinery contributed to its increase until 1997 and a drop in 1998. Then in 1999 it fell in most industries, mainly in the machinery industry. Despite a drop to the level of 1994 in 1999, it increased due to a contribution of general machinery, electrical machinery and food in 2000, slightly exceeding the 1994 level. For those with "100 to 299 employees", machinery industries such as the electrical industry and chemical industry contributed to its increase until 1997. In 1998 and 1999 it fell in most industries, mainly in the machinery industry. However, general machinery, chemical industry, plastic products, and publishing, printing and allied industries contributed to its increase in 2000 to exceed the 1994 level. For those with "more than 300 employees" where it exceeded the 1994 level, electrical machinery and general machinery contributed to its increase until 1997. A decrease in 1998 and 1999 was due to electrical machinery, and iron and steel. However, electrical machinery and general machinery pushed the level up in 2000.

Transition in value of shipment by size of employees at Kanto (Koshinetsu district) (1994 = 100)



(4) Chubu region

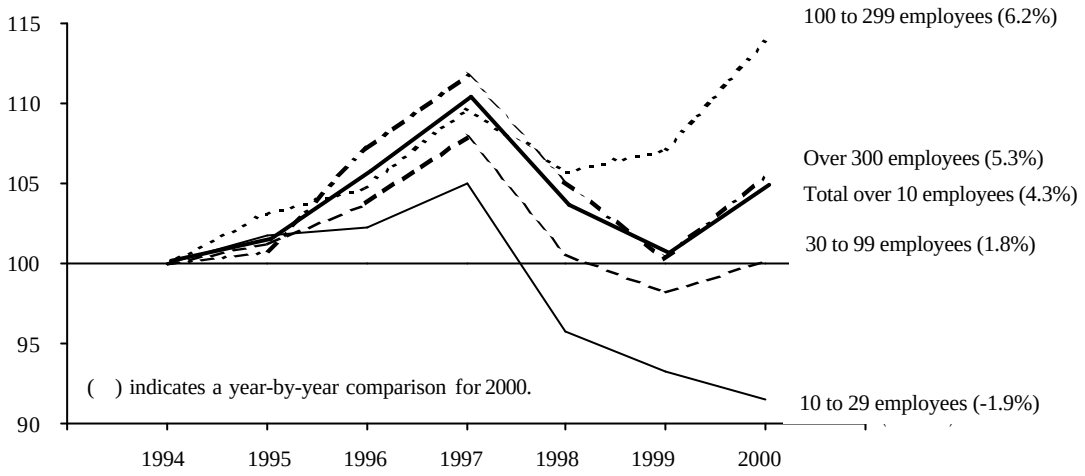
(i) In Chubu, value of shipment changed without falling to the 1994 level similar to Tohoku and Kyushu. It decreased in 1998 and 1999 after an increase until 1997 and an increase in 2000. This was due to favorable conditions in electrical machinery, transportation machinery and general machinery despite a downward trend in textile mill products, apparel and other finished products, and lumber and wood products.

By size of employees, despite increasing until 1997 in "all size of employees", after 1998, it tended to decrease for those with "10 to 29 employees". On the other hand, it turned to an increase in 1999 for those with "100 to 299 employees" and continued to increase in 2000, for those with "more than 300 employees", and fell to the 1994 level in 1998. However, it slightly exceeded the 1994 level in 2000 and tended to improve in other size of employees.

The industries of transportation machinery, general machinery and electrical machinery contributed to its increase until 1997. From 1998, those with "10 to 29 employees" continued to decrease in most industries, mainly in machinery industry, dropping to nearly 90% of the 1994 level in 2000. For those with "30 to 99 employees", there was a drop in most industries in 1998, despite falling to the 1994 level in 1999, it recovered to almost the same level of 1994 in 2000 due to an increase in general machinery, non-ferrous metals and products, food, beverages, tobacco and feed, fabricated metal products and electrical machinery. For those with "100 to 299 employees", it decreased in most industries in 1998 in total. However, due to an improvement in petroleum and coal products, beverages, tobacco and feed, and food, it improved from a sharp increase of machinery industry in 2000. For those with "more than 300 employees", despite decreasing due to a drop in most industries except for electrical machinery and general machinery in 1998 and 1999, it increased due to a sharp increase in electrical machinery, transportation machinery, beverages, tobacco and feed.

In addition, the sharp improvement for those with "100 to 299 employees" was brought on by a downward shift in establishments due to rationalization, etc.

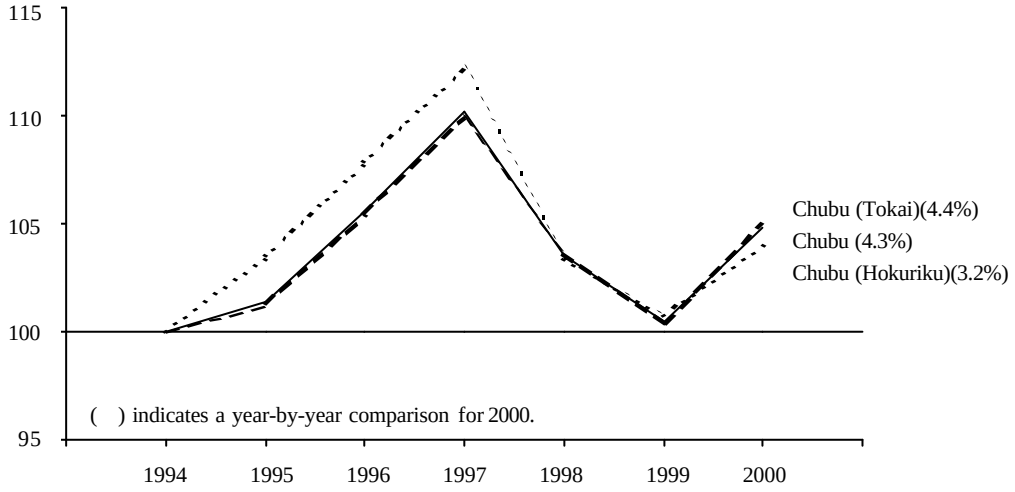
Transition in value of shipment by size of employees in Chubu (1994 = 100)



(ii) By district:

Dividing Chubu into Tokai district (Gifu, Shizuoka, Aichi and Mie) and Hokuriku district (Toyama, Ishikawa and Fukui), both Tokai and Hokuriku districts increased in value of shipment until 1997, decreased through 1998 and 1999, followed by similar increase in both districts.

Transition in value of shipment by size of employees in Chubu (Tokai and Hokuriku) (1994 = 100)

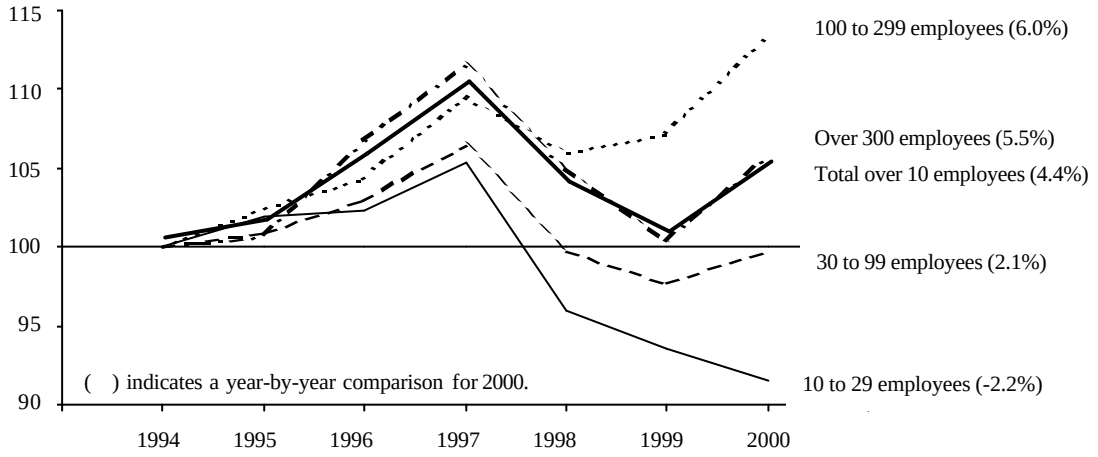


In the Tokai district, despite a difference in transition between establishments with "10 to 29 employees" and those with "more than 30 employees", it increased until 1997 for "all size of employees". After that, despite a decreasing trend for those with "10 to 29 employees" and a decrease in 1998 for those with "100 to 299 employees", it shifted to an increase in 1999 and continued to increase in 2000. It continued to decrease until 1999 for those with "more than 300 employees". However, it turned to an increase in 2000, for those with "more than 100 employees", exceeding the 1994 level. For those with "30 to 99 employees", it continued to decrease until 1999 and fell to the 1994 level. However, it recovered to almost the same level of 1994 in 2000 due to an increase.

Transportation machinery and general machinery greatly contributed to its increase until 1997 and the value of shipment decreased in most industries for "all size of employees" in 1998. At establishments with "10 to 29 employees", it decreased in all industries except for a slight increase

in beverages, tobacco and feed in 1998 due to a drop in food, beverages, tobacco and feed, apparel and other finished products, and textile mill products. A decrease and slump continued in 2000. For those with "30 to 99 employees", there was a continuous drop from a decrease in most industries in 1998 and 1999, but changed to an increase due to improvements in general machinery, non-ferrous metals and products, food, beverage tobacco and feed, and fabricated metal products. For those with "100 to 299 employees", its level improved due to a sharp increase in petroleum and coal products in 1999 and electrical machinery, transportation machinery and general machinery. For those with "more than 300 employees", from 1998, despite a continuously drop to almost the same level as 1994 in 1999 due to a drop in general machinery, petroleum and coal products, and transportation machinery, it changed to an increase due to a sharp increase in electrical machinery, transportation machinery, and beverages, tobacco and feed. So the level improved significantly.

Transition in value of shipment by size of employees at Chubu (Tokai district) (1994 = 100)

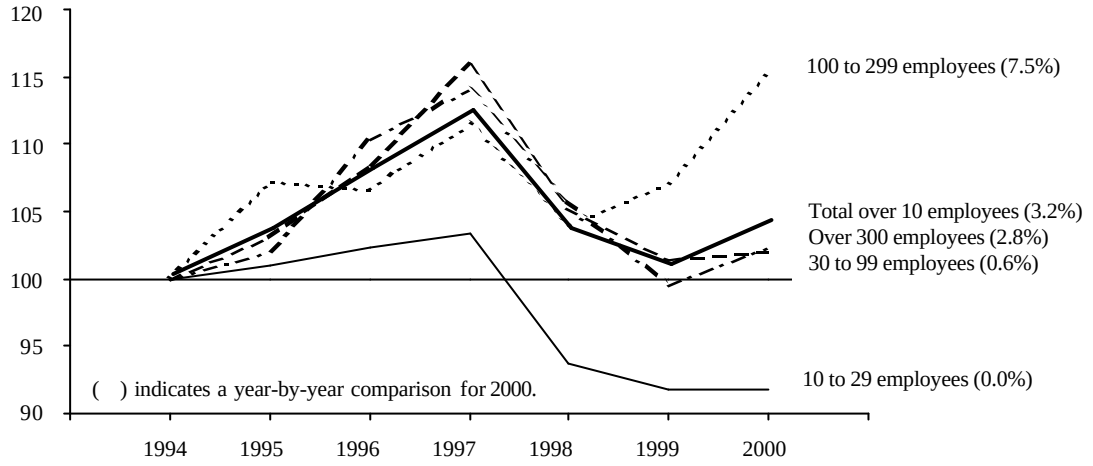


At Hokuriku district, establishments with "more than 30 employees" recovered rapidly from hitting bottom until 1997. For those with "100 to 299 employees", despite a decrease in 1998, it changed to an increase in 1999 and increased sharply in 2000. For those with "30 to 99 employees" and with "more than 300 employees", following a continuous decrease over 2 years, it increased in 2000. Consequently, its transition exceeded the 1994 level of third size of employees. For those with "10 to 29 employees", after a gradual increase until 1997, it fell to the 1994 level due to a sharp decrease in 1998 and continued to decrease in 1999. Therefore, the same level slump from the previous year continued in 2000.

General machinery for those with "10 to 29 employees", general machinery, fabricated metal products, plastic products, and publishing, printing and allied industries for those with "30 to 99 employees", machinery industry and chemical industry for those with "100 to 299 employees", electrical machinery. General machinery and publishing, printing and allied industries for those with "more than 300 employees" contributed to an increase until 1997 respectively. It decreased for "all size of employees" due to a drop in most industries in 1998. As for the transition after 1999, for those with "10 to 29 employees", it decreased continuously due to a drop in most industries including general machinery in 1999. The value of shipment of beverages, tobacco and feed, food, textile industry, and apparel and other finished products fell in 2000; whereas, it remained the same as the previous year due to an improvement in the machinery industry, mainly general machinery. However, it dropped to nearly 90% of the 1994 level. For those with "30 to 99 employees", it decreased in most industries and turned to a slight increase due to an improvement in general machinery in 2000. For those with "100 to 299 employees", it maintained a high level due to an

improvement in chemical industry in 1999 and non-ferrous metals and products, general machinery, fabricated metal products and electrical machinery in 2000. For those with "more than 300 employees", it continued to decrease due to a drop in most industries, except for electrical machinery in 1999 and turned to an increase due to an improvement in electrical machinery in 2000.

Transition in value of shipment by size of employees in Chubu (Hokuriku district) (1994 = 100)



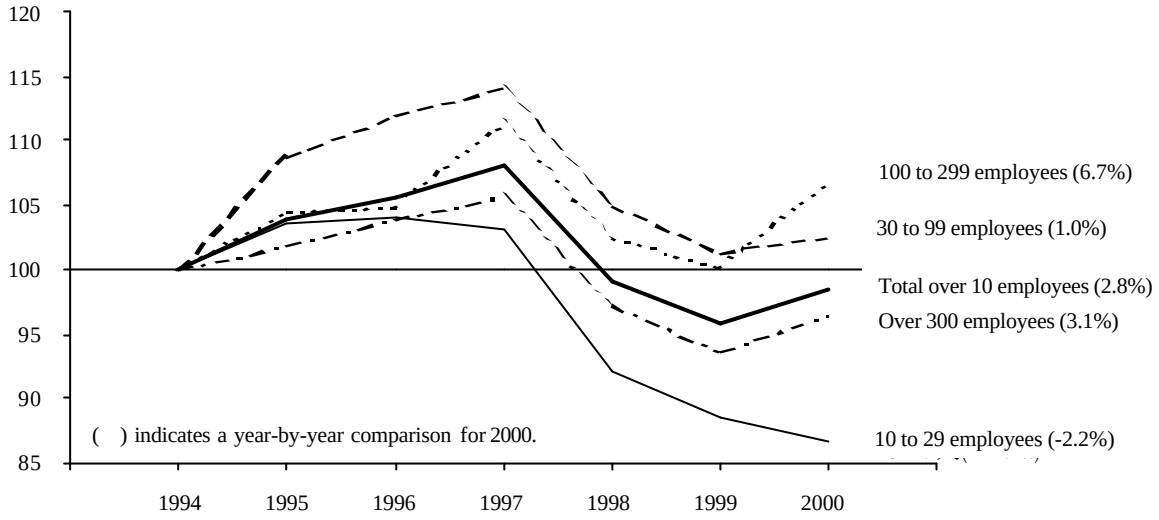
(5) Kinki region

(i) In Kinki, value of shipment increased until 1997 and fell to the 1994 level in 1998. Despite a continued decrease in 1999, it increased in 2000 recovering to nearly the 1994 level.

By size of employees, it increased in "all size of employees" until 1997. From 1998, at establishments with "10 to 29 employees", it turned to a decrease in 1998, and continued to decrease, for those with "more than 30 employees". Despite a change to decrease, it increased in 2000. In addition, for those with "30 to 99 employees" and with "100 to 299 employees", its transition exceeded the 1994 level.

For those with "10 to 29 employees", fabricated metal products, ceramic, stone and clay products, and food contributed to an increase until 1997; whereas, it decreased in most industries in 1998. So there was a decreasing trend in 1999 and 2000 in the similar transition. For those with "30 to 99 employees", general machinery, chemical industry, food fabricated metal products, and iron and steel contributed to an increase until 1997; whereas, it decreased in most industries in 1998 and 1999. Despite a slight increase in 2000, due to a transition to a higher level exceeding the 1994 level in food, chemical industry and machinery industry, it greatly exceeded the 1994 level in total. For those with "100 to 299 employees", it continued to increase until 1997 due to an increase in general machinery, beverages, tobacco and feed, iron and steel, and ceramic, stone and clay products; whereas, it decreased in most industries in 1998 and 1999. However, it increased in 2000 due to an improvement in general machinery, petroleum and coal products (sudden rise in crude petroleum), and beverages, tobacco and feed. For those with "more than 300 employees", despite favorable conditions in electrical machinery continuing, value of shipment decreased for most industries in 1998 and 1999, and increased slightly due to an improvement in electrical machinery in 2000. However, it did not reach the 1994 level.

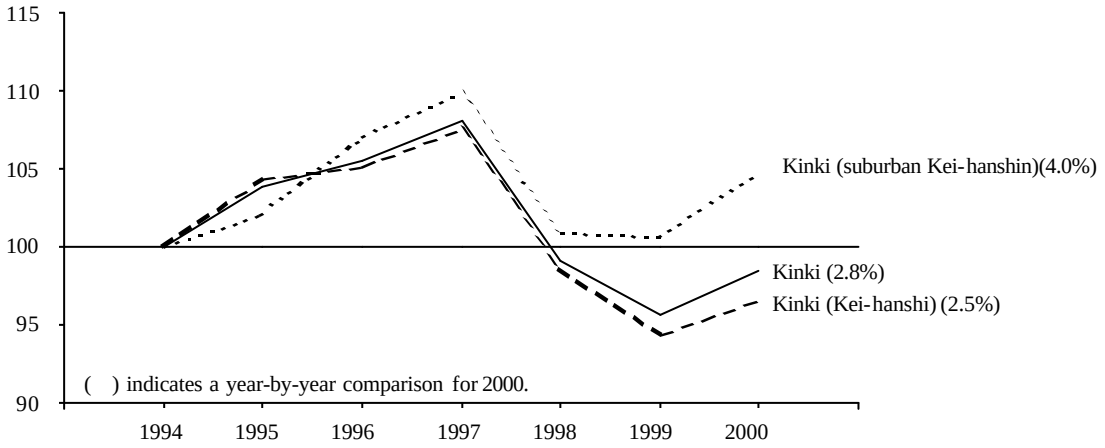
Transition in value of shipment by size of employees in Kinki (1994 = 100)



(ii) By district:

Dividing Kinki into the Kei-hanshin district (Kyoto, Osaka and Hyogo) and suburban Kei-hanshin district (Shiga, Nara and Wakayama), the value of shipment of the suburban Kei-hanshin (composition ratio of 23.0%) exceeded the 1994 level; whereas, it fell to the 1994 level after 1998 in the Kei-hanshin district (77.0% id.). fabricated metal products, iron and steel, and non-ferrous metals and products in the Kei-hanshin district and machinery industry, non-ferrous metals and products, and beverages, tobacco and feed in the suburban Kei-hanshin district continued to increase for value of shipment until 1997; whereas, most industries in both districts decreased in 1999. IN the suburban Kei-hanshin district, value of shipment remained the same as the previous year due to an improvement in electrical machinery, and petroleum and coal products in 1999, and its level also improved in 2000 due to a sharp increase in electrical machinery; whereas, it decreased continuously from 1998 due to a drop in most industries in 1999 in Kei-hanshin district. Despite an increase due to an improvement in electrical machinery, general machinery, and iron and steel, it did not reach the 1994 level.

Transition in value of shipment by size of employees in Kinki
(Kei-hanshi and suburban Kei-hanshin) (1994 = 100)

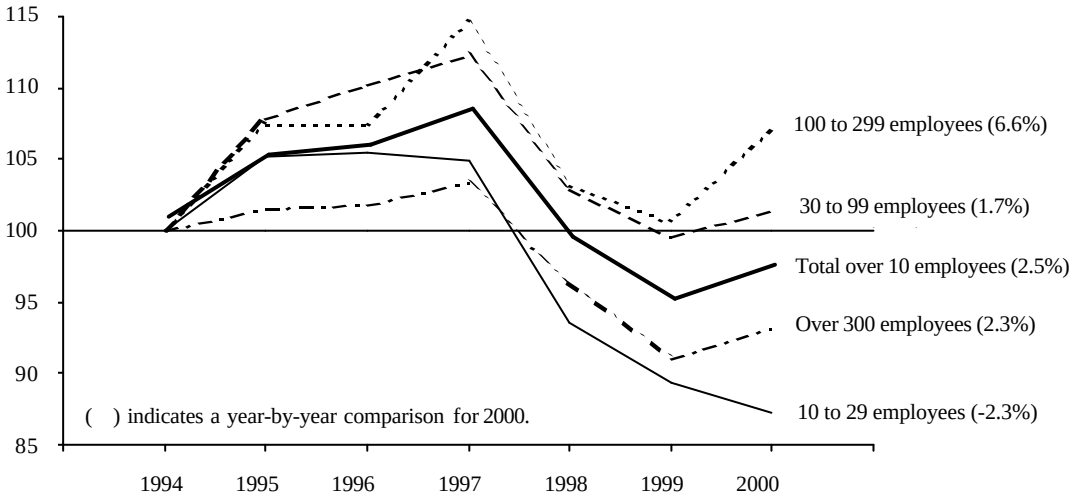


In Kei-hanshin district, value of shipment increased slowly at establishments with "10 to 29 employees" until 1996 and turned to a decrease in 1997; whereas, it fell to the 1994 level by a little

more than 10% in 2000. For those with "30 to 99 employees" and with "100 to 299 employees", it continued to increase until 1997. Despite a decrease in 1998 and 1999 dropping to the 1994 level, it increased respectively in 2000. For those with "more than 300 employees", despite an increase in 2000, it fell to the 1994 level from 1998.

For those with "10 to 29 employees", it increased due to a contribution of ceramic, stone and clay products, general machinery and fabricated metal products in 1995 and 1996. However, due to a decrease in the chemical industry, textile mill products, and apparel and other finished products, it continued to slump resulting from a decrease in most industries after 1998. For those with "30 to 99 employees", machinery industry, food, fabricated metal products, and non-ferrous metals and products contributed to increase until 1997. However, it fell to the 1994 level due to a decrease in most industries in 1998 and 1999. Therefore there was a slight increase due to an improvement in chemical industry, beverages, tobacco and feed and general machinery in 2000. For those with "100 to 299 employees", beverages, tobacco and feed, and general machinery contributed to an increase until 1997; whereas, it decreased in most industries in 1998 and 1999. Despite a drop to the 1994 level, its level improved due to an improvement in general machinery, and petroleum and coal products in 2000. For those with "more than 300 employees", although electric machinery had favorable conditions, due to a decrease in the chemical industry, and beverages, tobacco and feed, its increase until 1997 was smaller than that of "other size of employees". Although it continued to decrease due to a drop in most industries in 1998 and 1999, it increased in 2000 due to a major improvement in electrical machinery. However, it did not reach the 1994 level.

Transition in value of shipment by size of employees in Kinki (Keihanshin district) (1994 = 100)

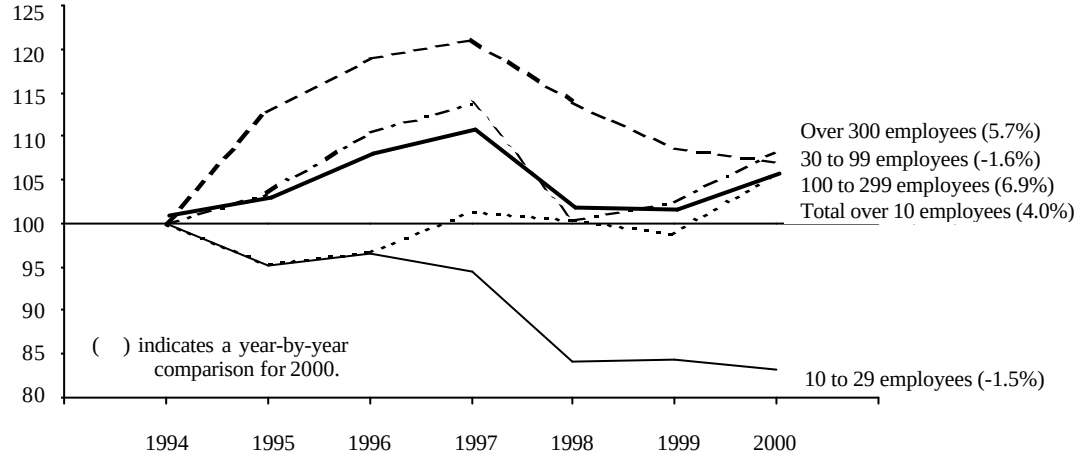


In suburban Keihanshin district, the value of shipment increased until 1997 at establishments with "30 to 99 employees" and with "more than 30 employees", and despite a decrease for those with "30 to 99 employees", it exceeded the 1994 level. Despite a decrease in 1998 for those with "more than 300 employees", it increased in 1999 and 2000. For those with "100 to 299 employees", despite falling to the 1994 level until 1996, it recovered to the 1994 level in 1997 and maintained the same level as 1994, then rose sharply in 2000. For those with "10 to 29 employees", it tended to decrease not exceeding the 1994 level.

For those with "10 to 29 employees", despite an increase in electrical machinery, it continued a slump due to a decrease in textile mill products, and apparel and other finished products. For those with "30 to 99 employees", despite a continuous sharp increase until 1997 due to support of fabricated metal products, general machinery, chemical industry and plastic products, it decreased in

most industries after 1998. However, it greatly exceeded the 1994 level due to a transition to a high level in plastic products and chemical industry. For those with "100 to 299 employees", despite a continued decrease in 1995 and 1996 due to a sharp decrease in beverages, tobacco and feed, it recovered to the 1994 level due to an improvement in chemical industry and plastic products and remained almost same as 1994, then turned to an increase due to an improvement in beverages, tobacco and feed, and iron and steel. For those with "more than 300 employees", despite increasing until 1997 due to an improvement in machinery industry mainly in electrical machinery, from a drop in most industries in 1998, it increased continuously due to an improvement in electrical machinery 1999 and 2000.

Transition in value of shipment by size of employees in Kinki (suburban Kei-hanshin) (1994 = 100)



(6) Chugoku region

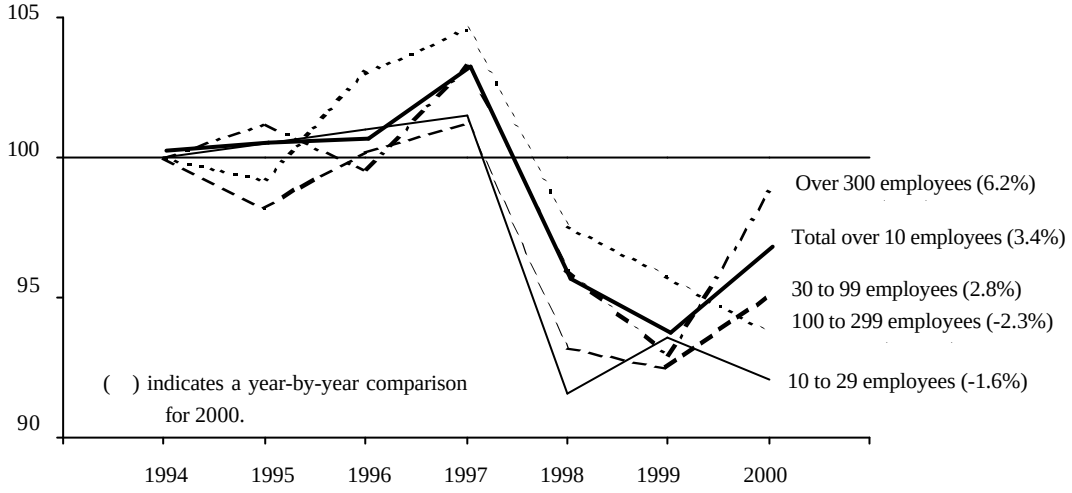
(i) In Chugoku, although value of shipment continued to decrease in beverages, tobacco and feed, chemical industry, textile mill products, and apparel and other finished products until 1997, it showed a slow recovery due to a contribution of electrical machinery, petroleum and coal products, and chemical industry. In 1998, it fell to the 1994 level due to a drop in all industries. Similarly, it decreased in 1999. Despite an increase in 2000, it still fell to the 1994 level. Despite significant improvement in electrical machinery, beverages, tobacco and feed, and apparel and other finished products in 2000, there was a large decrease in transportation machinery, beverages, tobacco and feed, and apparel and other finished products.

By size of employees, value of shipment increased exceeding the 1994 level in 1997 for establishments with "all size of employees". However, it dropped sharply in "all size of employees" in 1998. For those with "10 to 29 employees" and "100 to 299 employees" it continued to decrease in 1999; whereas, it increased in 2000 for those with "30 to 99 employees" and with "more than 300 employees", still not recovering to the 1994 level for "all size of employees".

For those with "10 to 29 employees", support by the chemical industry and general machinery it increased slowly until 1997; whereas, it decreased sharply in 1998 due to a drop in most industries, and increased slightly due to an improvement in ceramic, stone and clay products, and pulp, paper and paper products in 1999. However, it decreased due to a drop in food, apparel and other finished products, fabricated metal products and general machinery in 2000. For those with "30 to 99 employees", despite transportation machinery, general machinery and chemical industry contributing to an increase until 1997, it decreased in most industries in 1998 and 1999. Despite an increase in 2000 due to an improvement in the chemical industry, food, electrical machinery, ceramic, stone and clay products, and publishing, printing and allied industries, it did not reach the 1994 level. For those with 100 to 299 employees", despite a change to a higher level than other size

of employees, general machinery, electrical machinery, food, and petroleum and coal products contributing to an increase, it decreased in most industries after 1998, continuing in a slump. For those with "more than 300 employees", petroleum and coal products, chemical industry, electrical machinery and transportation machinery contributed to an increase until 1997; whereas, it decreased in most industries in 1998 and 1999. Electrical machinery, iron and steel, petroleum and coal products and chemical industry contributed to its increase improving to nearly the 1994 level.

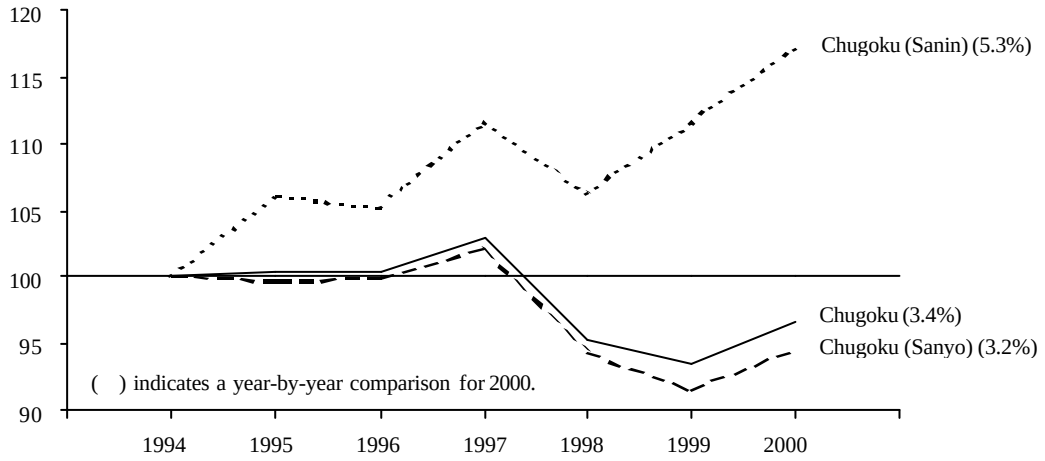
Transition in value of shipment by size of employees in Chugoku (1994 = 100)



(ii) By district:

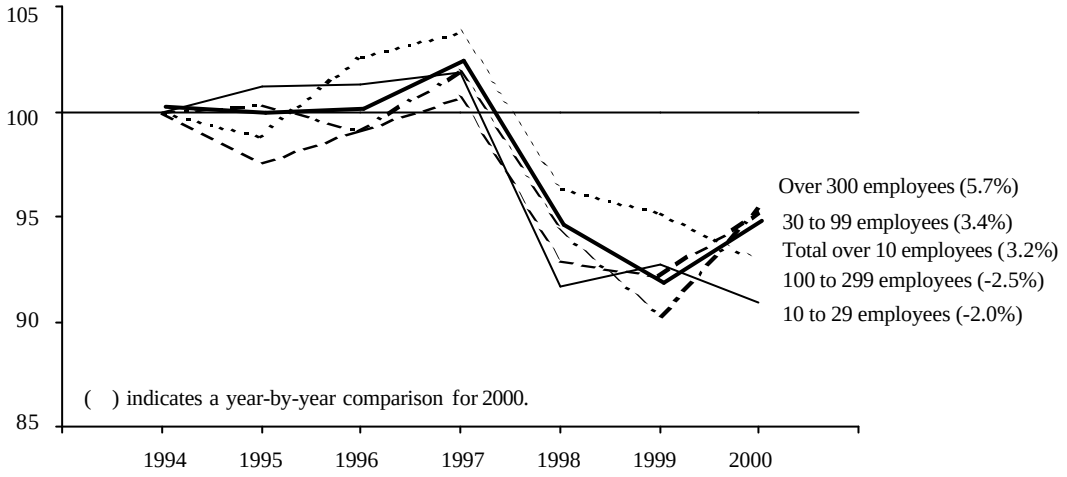
Dividing Chugoku into Sanyo district (Okayama, Hiroshima and Yamaguchi) and Sanin district (Tottori and Shimane), the value of shipment of Sanin district (composition ratio of 11.5%) made a transition greatly exceeding that of the Sanyo district (88.5% id.). In the Sanin district, despite falling to the level of the previous year in 1996 and 1998, it exceeded the 1994 level so that it increased due to a major improvement in electrical machinery, food, and pulp, paper and paper products in 1999 and electrical machinery, iron and steel, and pulp, paper and paper products in 2000. In the Sanyo district, despite a drop to the 1994 level after 1998, and a major drop in beverages, tobacco and feed, transportation machinery and electrical machinery in 2000, it increased due to a significant improvement in chemical industry, and petroleum and coal products. However, it did not reach the 1994 level.

Transition in value of shipment by size of employees in Chugoku (Sanyo and Sanin) (1994 = 100)



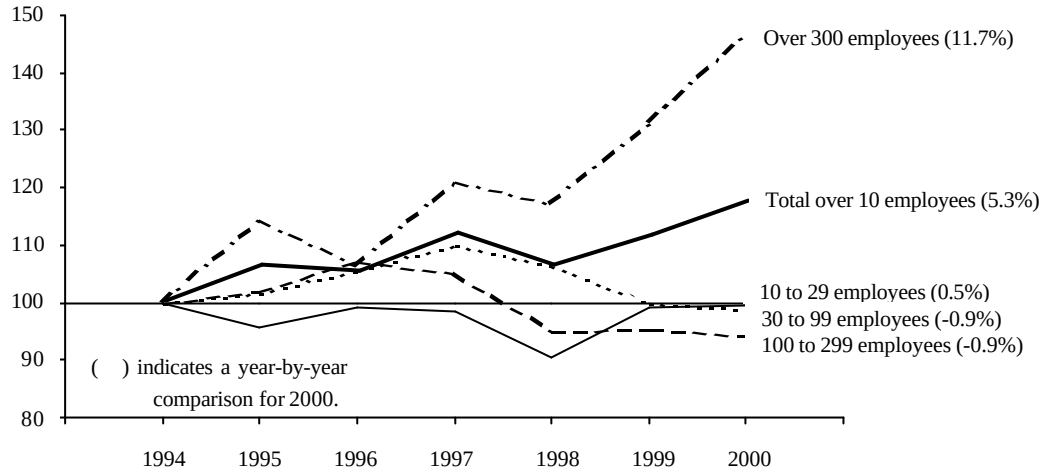
In the Sanyo district, despite a continued slow increase until 1997 in each size of employees slightly exceeded the 1994 level in 1997, it fell to the 1994 level for "all size of employees" in 1998, continuing in a slump. At establishments with "30 to 99 employees" and with "more than 300 employees", it increased in 2000, for both size of employees, electrical machinery, chemical industry, and petroleum and coal products contributed to this.

Transition in value of shipment by size of employees in the Sanyo district (1994 = 100)



In the Sanin district, for those with "10 to 29 employees", it increased in electrical machinery, fabricated metal products in 1996 and 1997, pulp, paper and paper products in 1999 and electrical machinery in 2000 respectively; however, it changed without exceeding the 1994 level in total. For those with "30 to 99 employees", electrical machinery, furniture and fixtures, general machinery and food contributed to its increase until 1996, slightly decreasing due to a decrease in electrical machinery in 1997 and it fell to the 1994 level in 1998 due to a decrease in electrical machinery. After that, it maintained the same level. For those with "100 to 299 employees", despite a slow increase until 1997 due to favorable conditions in electrical machinery and general machinery, it decreased in 1998 due to a drop in food, and lumber and wood products. After that, it remained at the same level as the previous year. For those with "more than 300 employees", it continued to increase in a transition to a high level exceeding an index of 140 in 2000. In addition, electrical machinery, and steel and iron in 1995, electrical machinery in 1997, electrical machinery in 1999 and electrical machinery, iron and steel, and pulp, paper and paper products contributed to increase respectively. For those with "3 size of employees with less than 299 employees", it also decreased in 2000, but still did not recover to the 1994 level.

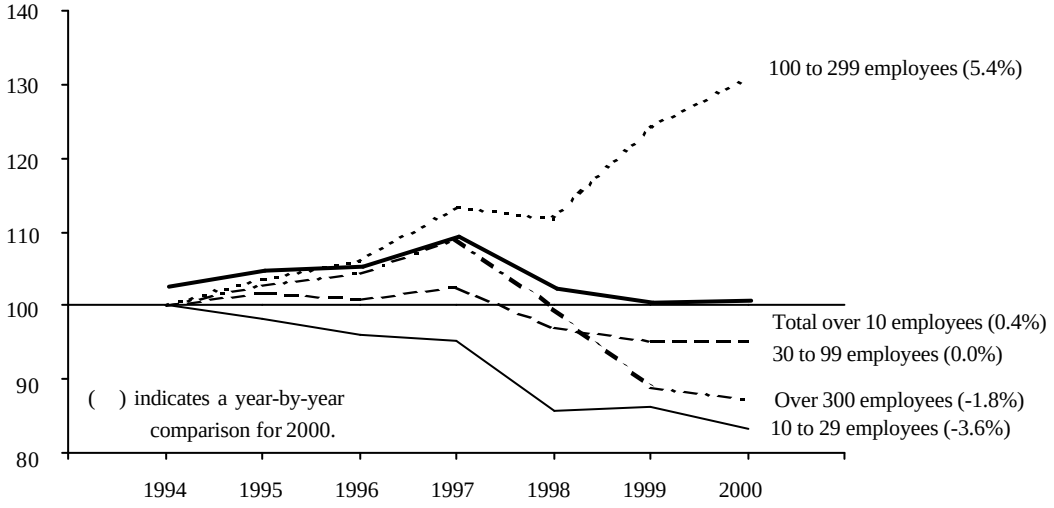
Transition in value of shipment by size of employees in the Sanin district (1994 = 100)



(7) Shikoku region

In Shikoku, value of shipment increased until 1997 in total, falling to the 1994 level after 1998. Of those, establishments with "100 to 299 employees" tended to increase remarkably. However, it increased due to a contribution of chemical industry, non-ferrous metals and products, and pulp, paper and paper products until 1997. Despite a slight fall in 1998, it continuously increased in 1999 and 2000 due to an improvement in petroleum and coal products, chemical industry, pulp, paper and paper products, non-ferrous metals and products, and general machinery to a little more than 30% of the 1994 level. Until 1997, it increased due to a contribution of transportation machinery, general machinery, pulp, paper and paper products and chemical industry for those with "30 to 99 employees" and electrical machinery, transportation machinery, and petroleum and coal products for those with "more than 300 employees"; whereas, it fell to the 1994 level due to a decrease in most industries in 1998. After that, it tended to decrease. For those with "10 to 29 employees", there was a transition without exceeding the 1994 level due to a decrease in most industries in 1998, declining to around 80% of the 1994 level in 2000.

Transition in value of shipment by size of employees in shikoku (1994 = 100)

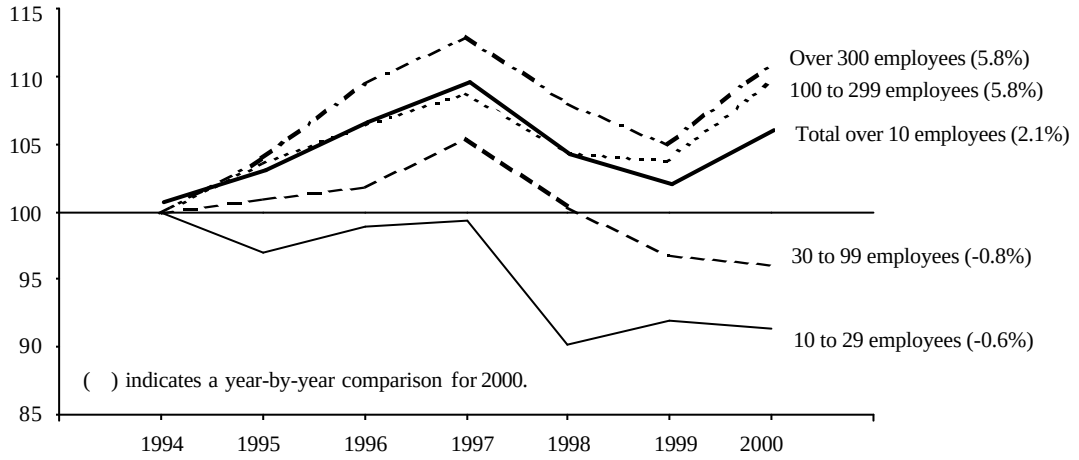


(8) Kyushu region

(i) In Kyushu, the value of shipment increased until 1997 due to an increase in electrical machinery and transportation machinery. Despite falling due to a drop in most industries in 1998 and 1999, it changed without falling to the 1994 level due to a significant contribution of electrical machinery and general machinery in 2000.

By size of employees, at establishments with "10 to 29 employees, although the value of shipment recovered to almost the same level as 1994 in 1997, after that it continued to decrease falling to approximately 90% of the 1994 level in 2000. In addition, despite an increase until 1997 for those with "30 to 99 employees", it continued to decrease until 2000, falling to the 1994 level in 1999 and 2000. For those with "more than 100 employees", it exceeded the 1994 level in both years increasing in 2000. Electrical machinery and general machinery contributed it an increase for those with "more than 100 employees. In addition, there was an increasing tone for electrical machinery and general machinery even for those with "less than 99 employees" where it continued to decrease.

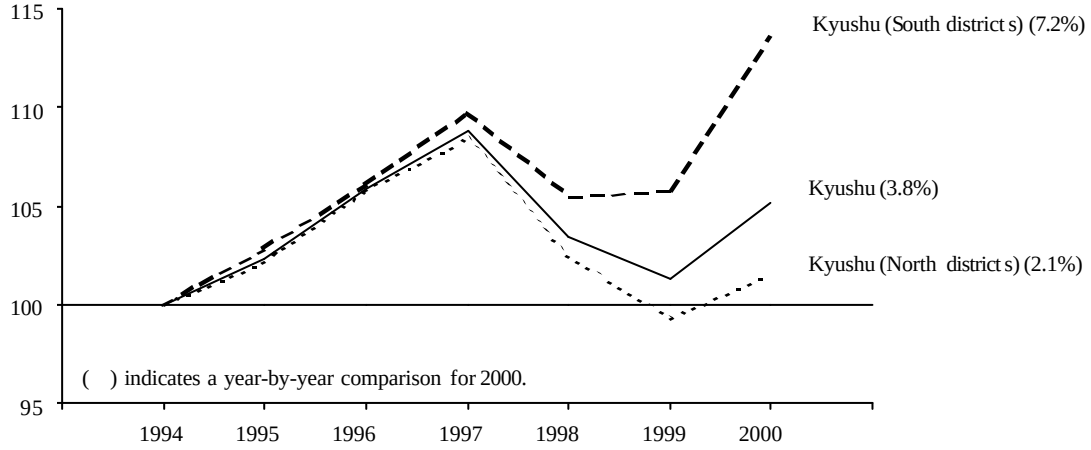
Transition in value of shipment by size of employees in Kyushu (1994 = 100)



(ii) By district:

Dividing Kyushu into the north district (Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki and Oita) and south district (Kumamoto, Miyazaki, Kagoshima and Okinawa), although both districts demonstrated a similar transition until 1997, after 1998 the transition of both districts were distinct. The value of shipment of the south district (composition ratio of 33.2%) changed to a high level greatly exceeding that of the north district (66.8% id.)

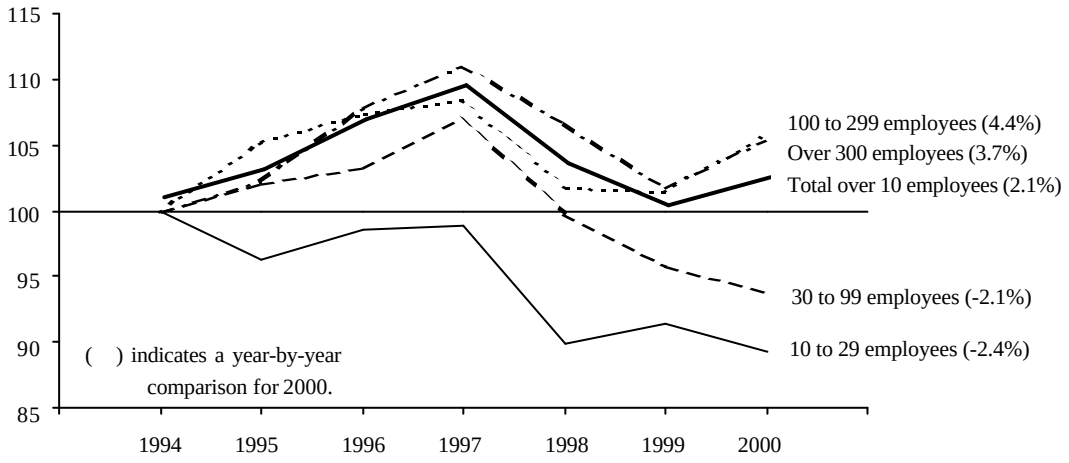
Transition in value of shipment in Kyushu (North and South districts) (1994 = 100)



In the north district, although the value of shipment continued to increase at establishments with "more than 30 employees" until 1997, it decreased due to a drop in most industries in 1998 and 1999. It increased in 2000 for those with "more than 100 employees". However, it continued to decrease for those with "30 to 99 employees". For those with "10 to 29 employees" it decreased in 1995. However, it remained almost the same level as 1994 in 1996 and 1997. Due to a decrease in most industries after 1998, there was a transition without exceeding the 1994 level.

For those with "10 to 29 employees", it changed without exceeding the 1994 level, and continued to decrease in most industries such as food and electrical machinery in 1996 and food, furniture and fixtures, and electrical machinery after 1997. From 1998 it continued in a slump dropping to a little more than 10% of the 1994 level. For those with "30 to 99 employees, fabricated metal products and chemical industry contributed to its increase until 1997. However, it continued to decrease due to a drop in most industries after 1998. For those with "100 to 299 employees", beverages, tobacco and feed, food, iron and steel, fabricated metal products and general machinery contributed its increase until 1997; whereas, it decreased in most industries in 1998 and 1999. However, it increased due to an improvement in machinery industry mainly in electrical machinery and ferrous metals and products. For those with "more than 300 employees", electrical machinery, general machinery and non-ferrous metal and products contributed to its increase until 1997 in both size of employees. Value of shipment decreased due to a drop in other industries despite continuous favorable conditions for transportation machinery in 1998. It decreased due to a reaction in transportation machinery in 1999 and subsequently increased overall due to an improvement in electrical machinery and general machinery.

Transition in value of shipment by size of employees in Kyushu (North) (1994 = 100)

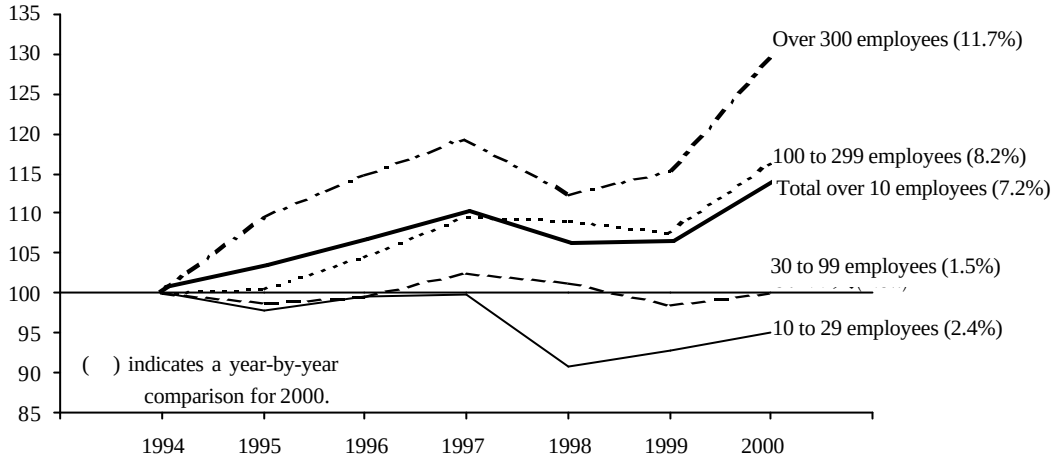


At the south district, value of shipment exceeded the 1994 level at establishments with "more than 100 employees" so that it increased and continued to have a stable increase even in 2000.

For those with "10 to 29 employees", it maintained the same level as 1994 until 1997, and then fell significantly due to a sharp decrease in food, lumber and wood products, general machinery and fabricated metal products. It turned to an increase due to an increase in most industries or a decrease in level reduced in 1999. It continued to increase by adding a sharp increase in beverages, tobacco and feed in 2000, but did not reach the 1994 level. For those with "30 to 99 employees", it changed to the same level as 1994 until 2000. For those with "100 to 299 employees", electrical machinery, and petroleum and coal products contributed to its increase until 1997. Despite a decrease in most industries in 1998, it decreased slightly due to a sharp increase in transportation machinery. Despite an increase in general machinery, and petroleum and coal products in 1999, it continued to decrease due to a reaction decrease in transportation machinery, and increased due to a sharp increase in

general machinery in 2000. For those with “more than 300 employees”, it increased sharply until 1997 in machinery industry mainly in electrical machinery, plastic products, pulp, and paper and paper products. Despite a decrease due to a drop in most industries in 1998, the level improved due to a sharp increase in electrical machinery in 1999 and 2000.

Transition in value of shipment by size of employees in Kyushu (South) (1994 = 100)



As observed above, regarding value of shipment:

(i) By region, after an increase for three consecutive years from the base (1994), it continued to decrease in 1998 and 1999 in all 8 regions. However, it turned to an increase at all regions.

(ii) In regions such as Tohoku, Kyushu and Chubu where there are many new locations and full-scale establishments mainly in electrical machinery, the level of value of shipment was higher than at other regions.

(iii) Viewing the 2000 level and improvement by region and district and size of employees:

At establishments with “10 to 29 employees”, except for a year-by-year comparison of 2.4% at Kyushu (south district), value of shipment remained almost the same level or fell, dropping to the 1994 level in many regions.

For those with “30 to 99 employees” and “more than 300 employees”, it showed an increasing trend until 1997 due new factories according to regions and districts. However, after that it remained the 1994 level in 2000 in many regions.

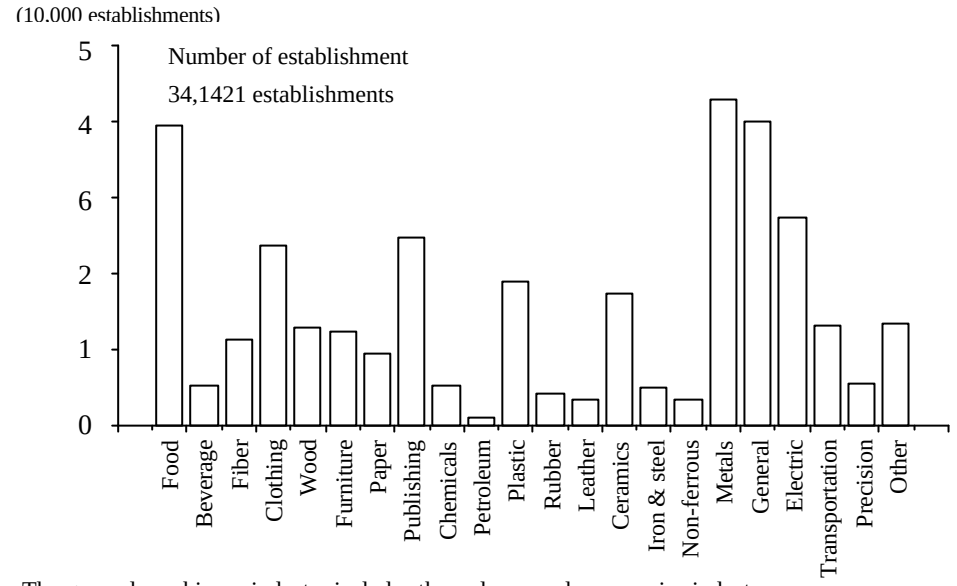
For those with “100 to 299 employees”, since an increasing trend was relatively strong after the base in 1994, level and improvement were both relatively high.

III. General Situation of Establishments with 4 or more Employees

1. The number of establishments with 4 or more employees in 2000 was 341,421 (Table III-1, Figure III-1).

By industry, the number of establishments was highest in the fabricated metals and products industry (42,807 establishments, composition ratio of 12.5%), followed by the general machinery industry (39,943, 11.7% id.), the food industry (39,395, 11.5% id.), the electrical machinery, equipment and supplies industry (27,282, 8.0% id.), the publishing, printing and allied industries (24,876, 7.3% id.), the apparel and other finished products industry (22,735, 7.0% id.).

Figure III-1: Number of establishments by industry
(Establishments with 4 or more employees)



Note: The general machinery industry includes the ordance and accessories industry.

Table III-1: Statistical table of major items by industry
(Establishments with 4 or more employees)

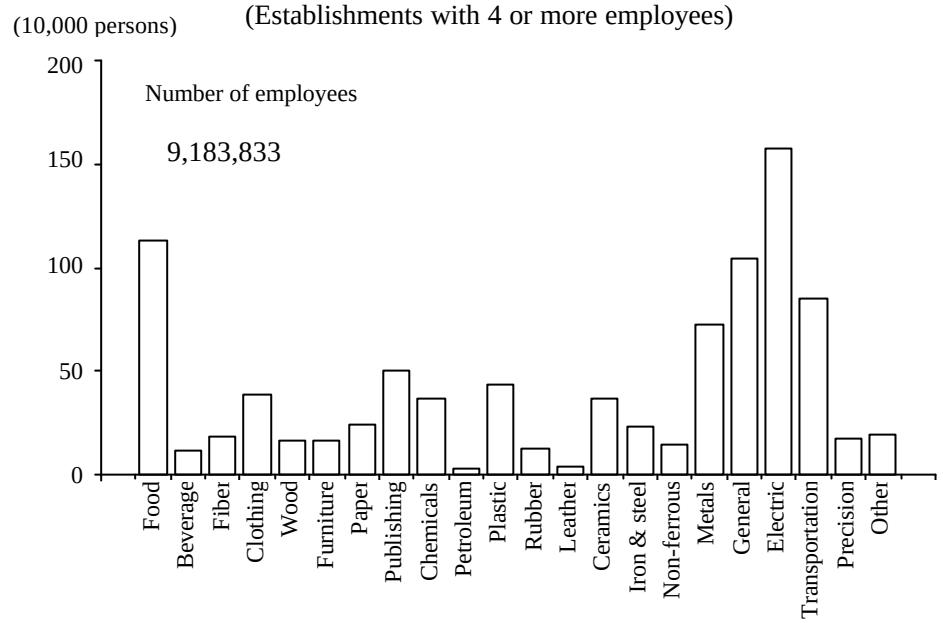
Industry	Number of establishments			Number of employees			Value of shipment			Value added (Gross value added for less than 9 employees)		
		Y/Y (%)	Composition ratio (%)	(persons)	Y/Y (%)	Composition ratio (%)	(million yen)	Y/Y (%)	Composition ratio (%)	(million yen)	Y/Y (%)	Composition ratio (%)
00 Total manufactures	341,421	- 1.2	100.0	9,183,833	- 2.1	100.0	300,477,604	3.1	100.0	110,242,635	2.2	100.0
12 Food	39,395	- 0.7	11.5	1,127,177	- 0.6	12.3	23,888,077	- 1.8	8.0	9,130,254	- 1.3	8.3
13 Beverages, tobacco and feed	5,376	3.2	1.6	112,658	- 2.2	1.2	10,932,925	1.9	3.6	3,442,677	3.0	3.1
14 Textile mill products	11,384	- 7.5	3.3	184,004	- 8.6	2.0	3,008,080	- 7.0	1.0	1,301,245	- 5.1	1.2
15 Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	23,735	- 8.1	7.0	386,727	- 12.0	4.2	3,478,958	- 10.8	1.2	1,648,594	- 10.8	1.5
16 Lumber and wood products	12,984	- 3.1	3.8	162,905	- 4.8	1.8	3,194,109	- 3.5	1.1	1,190,750	- 2.5	1.1
17 Furniture and fixtures	12,417	- 4.5	3.6	163,838	- 4.9	1.8	2,703,260	- 3.6	0.9	1,194,357	- 2.6	1.1
18 Pulp, paper and paper products	9,589	- 1.3	2.8	242,969	- 2.9	2.6	7,933,875	0.9	2.6	2,978,056	2.3	2.7
19 Publishing, printing and allied products	24,876	- 1.6	7.3	502,184	- 2.8	5.5	12,778,464	- 0.8	4.3	6,622,782	- 1.1	6.0
20 Chemical and allied products	5,263	- 0.3	1.5	365,953	- 1.3	4.0	23,762,228	3.0	7.9	11,496,608	0.2	10.4
21 Petroleum and coal products	1,137	- 1.6	0.3	27,145	- 6.1	0.3	9,433,625	17.0	3.1	705,680	- 26.5	0.6
22 Plastic products	18,875	1.6	5.5	433,177	0.7	4.7	10,486,448	2.4	3.5	4,250,034	2.7	3.9
23 Rubber products	4,277	- 1.8	1.3	131,532	- 2.4	1.4	3,107,318	- 0.3	1.0	1,444,447	0.0	1.3
24 Leather tanning, leather products and fur skins	3,594	- 8.6	1.1	44,233	- 7.9	0.5	678,098	- 7.4	0.2	261,708	- 8.0	0.2
25 Ceramic, stone and clay products	17,388	- 1.8	5.1	363,997	- 2.5	4.0	8,859,642	0.5	2.9	4,296,050	2.6	3.9
26 Iron and steel	5,154	- 1.3	1.5	236,525	- 2.5	2.6	11,927,293	5.3	4.0	4,228,818	10.6	3.8
27 Non-ferrous metals and products	3,575	0.1	1.0	141,872	0.8	1.5	6,190,520	6.9	2.1	1,869,225	13.5	1.7
28 Fabricated metal products	42,807	1.0	12.5	722,425	- 0.8	7.9	15,142,541	- 0.6	5.0	6,770,255	- 0.1	6.1
29 General machinery	39,943	2.4	11.7	1,043,890	0.2	11.4	30,398,632	7.6	10.1	11,743,568	4.6	10.7
30 Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	27,282	- 0.9	8.0	1,573,683	- 1.9	17.1	59,448,600	8.3	19.8	20,144,294	13.2	18.3
31 Transportation equipment	13,342	0.1	3.9	849,517	- 0.9	9.3	44,366,979	1.1	14.8	11,815,575	- 5.4	10.7
32 Precision instruments and machinery	5,481	0.2	1.6	172,066	- 3.5	1.9	4,071,045	- 2.4	1.4	1,770,370	1.1	1.6
34 Miscellaneous manufacturing products	13,547	- 0.2	4.0	195,356	- 1.9	2.1	4,686,887	- 2.1	1.6	1,937,289	- 2.3	1.8

Note: The general machinery industry includes the ordance and accessories industry.

2. The number of employees stood at 9,183,833 (Table III-1, Figure III-2).

By industry, the number of employees was highest in the electrical machinery, equipment and supplies industry (1,573,683 employees, composition ratio of 17.1%), followed by the food industry (1,127,177, 12.3% id.), the general machinery industry (1,043,890, 11.4% id.), the transportation equipment industry (849,517, 9.3% id.), the fabricated metals and products industry (722,425, 7.9% id.) and the publishing, printing and allied industries (502,184, 5.5% id.).

Figure III-2: Number of employees by industry
(Establishments with 4 or more employees)

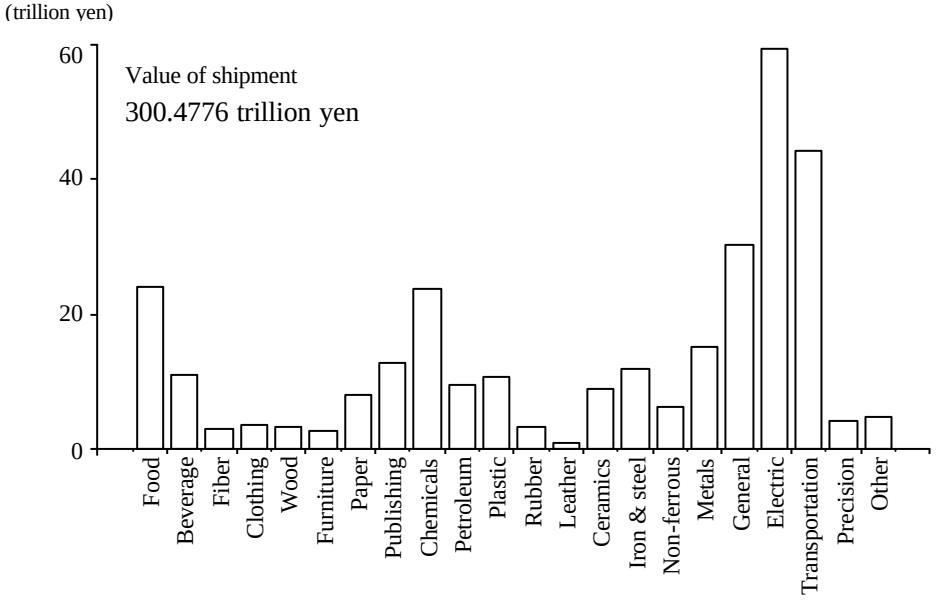


Note: The general machinery industry includes the ordance and accessories industry.

3. Value of shipment amounted to 300.4776 trillion yen (Table III-1, Figure III-3).

By industry, value of shipment was highest in the electrical machinery, equipment and supplies industry (59.4486 trillion yen, composition ratio of 19.8%), followed by the transportation equipment industry (44.367 trillion yen, 14.8% id.), the general machinery industry (30.3986 trillion yen, 10.1% id.), the food industry (23.8881 trillion yen, 8.0% id.), the chemical and allied products industry (23.7622 trillion yen, 7.9% id.) and the fabricated metal products industry (15.1425 trillion yen, 5.0% id.).

Figure III-3: Value of shipment by industry
(Establishments with 4 or more employees)

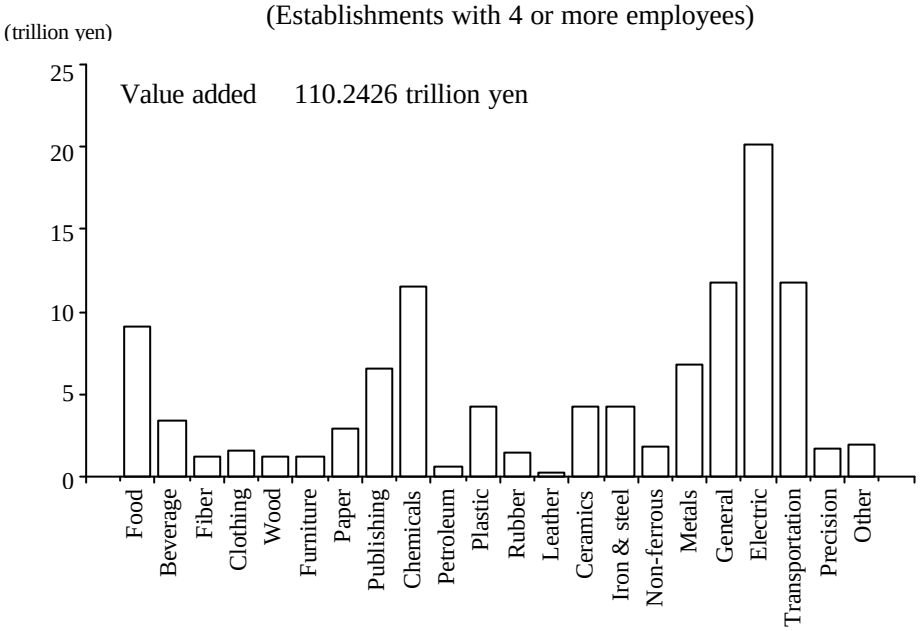


Note: The general machinery industry includes the ordance and accessories industry.

4. Value added amounted to 110.2426 trillion yen (Table III-1, Figure III-4).

By industry, value added was highest in the electrical machinery, equipment and supplies industry (20.1443 trillion yen, composition ratio of 18.3%), followed by the transportation equipment industry (11.8156 trillion yen, 10.7% id.), the general machinery industry (11.7436 trillion yen, 10.7% id.), the chemical and allied products industry (11.4966 trillion yen, 10.4% id.), the food industry (9.1303 trillion yen, 8.3% id.), the fabricated metal products industry (6.7703 trillion yen, 6.1% id.) and the publishing, printing and allied industries (6.6228 trillion yen, 6.0% id).

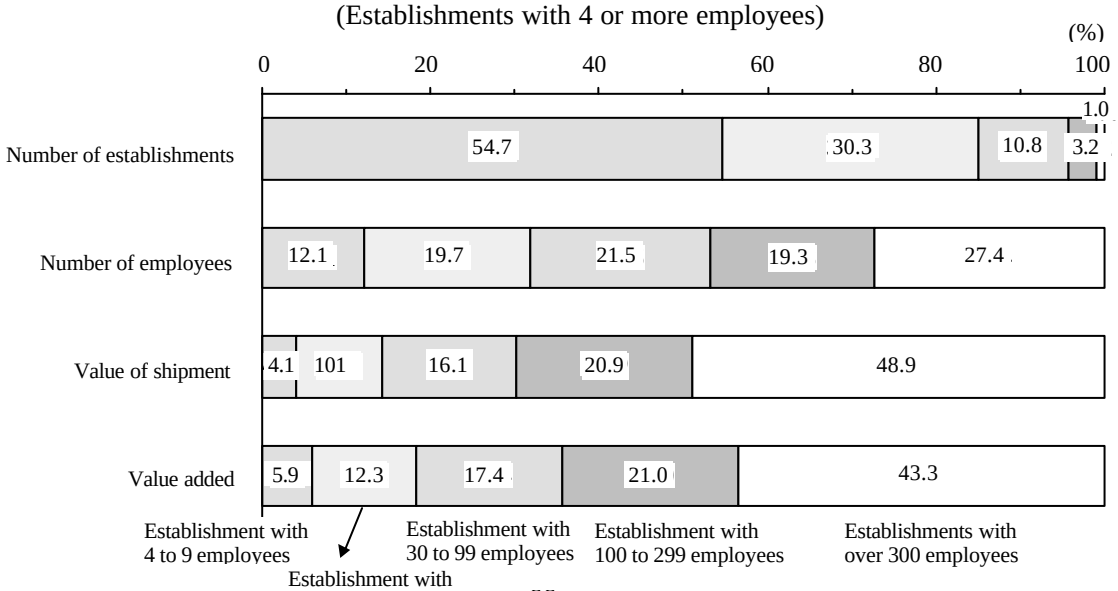
Figure III-4: Value added by industry
(Establishments with 4 or more employees)



Note: The general machinery industry includes the ordance and accessories industry.

5. Observing the number of establishments, the number of employees, value of shipment and value added by size of employees, the number of establishments with 4 to 9 employees accounted for a little more than 50%, and only 4.2% of establishments had over 100 employees. Manufacturing establishments with more than 300 employees accounted for nearly 30% in terms of number of employees. In addition, establishments with more than 300 employees accounted for nearly 50% in terms of value of shipment and a little more than 40% in terms of value added (Figure III-5).

Figure III-5: Composition ratio of major items by size of employees
(Establishments with 4 or more employees)



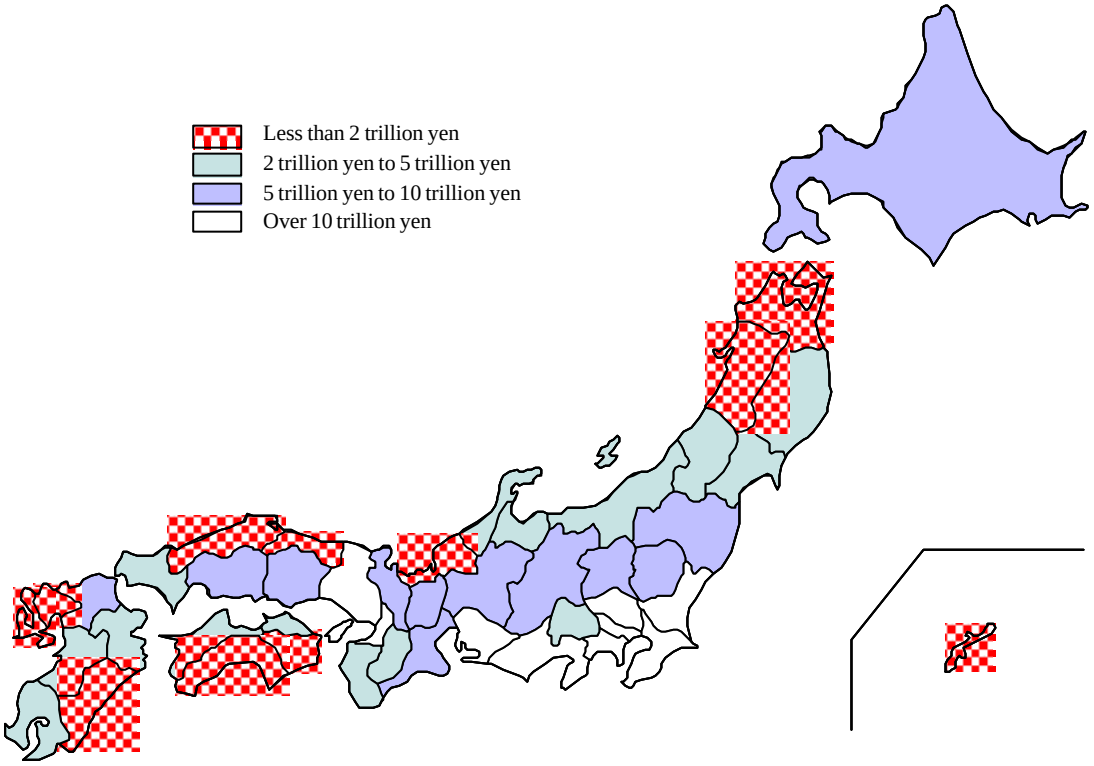
6. By prefecture (Table III-2):

(i) The number of establishments was highest in Osaka (32,557 establishments, composition ratio of 9.5%), followed by Tokyo (30,096, 8.8% id.), Aichi (27,762, 8.1% id.), Saitama (19,223, 5.6% id.), Shizuoka (15,736, 4.6% id.), Kanagawa (14,082, 4.1% id.) and Hyogo (13,947, 4.1% id.).

(ii) The number of employees was highest in Aichi (820,981 employees, composition ratio of 8.9%), followed by Osaka 636,743, 6.9% id.), Tokyo (555,633, 6.1% id.), Kanagawa (506,257, 5.5% id.), Saitama (478,179, 5.2% id.), Shizuoka (461,184, 5.0% id.) and Hyogo (401,224, 4.4% id.).

(iii) The value of shipment was highest in Aichi (34.3361 trillion yen, composition ratio of 11.4%), followed by Kanagawa (21.7276 trillion yen, 72% id.), Osaka (18.197 trillion yen, 6.0% id.), Tokyo (17.959 trillion yen, 6.0% id.), Shizuoka (16.6108 trillion yen, 5.5% id.), Saitama (14.474 trillion yen, 4.8% id.) and Hyogo (14.7 trillion yen, 4.7% id.) (Figure III-6).

Figure III-6: Distribution of value of shipment by prefecture
(Establishments with 4 or more employees)



(iv) Value added was highest in Aichi (10.6177 trillion yen, composition ratio of 9.6%), followed by Kanagawa (7.6057 trillion yen, 6.9% id.), Tokyo (7.5909 trillion yen, 6.9% id.), Osaka (7.3269 trillion yen, 6.6% id.), Shizuoka (6.2339 trillion yen, 5.7% id.), Saitama (5.4276 trillion yen, 4.9% id.) and Hyogo (5.3939 trillion yen, 4.9% id.).

Table III-2: Statistical table of major items by prefecture
(Establishments with 4 or more employees)

Prefecture	Number of establishments			Number of employees			Value of shipment			Value added (Gross value added for less than 9 employees)		
		Y/Y (%)	Composition ratio (%)	(persons)	Y/Y (%)	Composition ratio (%)	(million yen)	Y/Y (%)	Composition ratio (%)	(million yen)	Y/Y (%)	Composition ratio (%)
National average	341,421	- 1.2	100.0	9,183,833	- 2.1	100.0	300,477,604	3.1	100.0	110,242,635	2.2	100.0
1 Hokkaido	8,817	- 2.2	2.6	218,133	- 1.8	2.4	5,917,173	3.6	2.0	2,087,213	5.1	1.9
2 Aomori	2,406	- 1.3	0.7	74,750	- 0.2	0.8	1,374,170	1.9	0.5	450,882	0.0	0.4
3 Iwate	3,305	- 0.5	1.0	112,175	- 1.3	1.2	2,453,958	6.4	0.8	885,391	9.9	0.8
4 Miyagi	4,493	- 3.7	1.3	143,768	- 2.0	1.6	3,865,118	3.1	1.3	1,352,014	5.3	1.2
5 Akita	3,194	- 3.3	0.9	92,833	- 2.1	1.0	1,707,029	5.4	0.6	613,470	- 0.1	0.6
6 Yamagata	4,124	- 1.6	1.2	128,853	- 1.0	1.4	2,964,891	8.0	1.0	1,073,809	12.7	1.0
7 Fukushima	6,335	- 1.7	1.9	201,627	- 1.0	2.2	5,708,716	5.9	1.9	2,226,296	6.5	2.0
8 Ibaragi	8,302	0.6	2.4	286,532	- 1.2	3.1	10,735,973	2.0	3.6	3,775,041	3.1	3.4
9 Tochigi	7,067	0.4	2.1	215,743	- 3.5	2.3	7,664,629	1.1	2.6	2,823,109	3.3	2.6
10 Gunma	8,154	0.4	2.4	236,629	- 0.8	2.6	8,024,947	- 0.5	2.7	2,887,945	- 0.2	2.6
11 Saitama	19,223	2.2	5.6	478,179	0.3	5.2	14,474,033	4.8	4.8	5,427,590	1.6	4.9
12 Chiba	8,210	- 2.0	2.4	253,867	- 3.2	2.8	11,457,331	3.1	3.8	4,000,840	- 1.0	3.6
13 Tokyo	30,096	- 2.2	8.8	555,633	- 3.9	6.1	17,959,034	- 0.8	6.0	7,590,947	- 1.6	6.9
14 Kanagawa	14,082	1.7	4.1	506,257	- 5.4	5.5	21,727,608	1.9	7.2	7,605,718	3.9	6.9
15 Niigata	8,649	- 4.1	2.5	227,461	- 1.9	2.5	4,671,167	1.7	1.6	1,969,554	4.1	1.8
16 Toyama	4,198	- 1.4	1.2	134,377	- 2.4	1.5	3,458,884	3.2	1.2	1,469,377	2.5	1.3
17 Ishikawa	4,920	- 4.2	1.4	105,865	- 2.3	1.2	2,497,580	0.9	0.8	929,821	0.2	0.8
18 Fukui	3,849	- 5.1	1.1	86,918	- 2.9	0.9	1,974,347	5.2	0.7	815,105	9.3	0.7
19 Yamanashi	3,082	0.0	0.9	83,204	0.7	0.9	2,630,077	10.9	0.9	1,043,211	17.2	0.9
20 Nagano	8,281	- 2.0	2.4	238,666	- 0.9	2.6	7,016,823	8.3	2.3	2,750,649	10.5	2.5
21 Gifu	10,057	- 4.1	2.9	211,738	- 2.4	2.3	5,085,773	4.4	1.7	1,971,043	1.5	1.8
22 Shizuoka	15,736	- 0.3	4.6	461,184	- 1.3	5.0	16,610,776	4.4	5.5	6,233,887	4.4	5.7
23 Aichi	27,762	- 0.7	8.1	820,981	- 1.2	8.9	34,336,112	3.9	11.4	10,617,732	- 2.6	9.6
24 Mie	6,121	0.0	1.8	196,195	- 0.4	2.1	8,093,683	5.5	2.7	2,689,029	2.7	2.4
25 Shiga	3,985	0.7	1.2	155,143	- 0.7	1.7	6,396,402	4.4	2.1	2,566,631	5.7	2.3
26 Kyoto	7,599	- 0.5	2.2	176,457	- 0.4	1.9	5,885,790	8.5	2.0	2,359,358	6.6	2.1
27 Osaka	32,557	- 0.1	9.5	636,743	- 2.7	6.9	18,019,711	- 0.6	6.0	7,326,870	- 1.6	6.6
28 Hyogo	13,947	- 2.6	4.1	401,224	- 2.6	4.4	14,069,990	3.6	4.7	5,393,907	2.4	4.9
29 Nara	3,582	- 4.5	1.0	80,203	- 2.8	0.9	2,418,298	1.0	0.8	924,974	10.6	0.8
30 Wakayama	3,012	- 3.7	0.9	59,634	- 3.1	0.6	2,265,357	4.9	0.8	832,762	6.7	0.8
31 Tottori	1,486	- 4.3	0.4	47,079	- 4.2	0.5	1,200,276	- 1.6	0.4	377,430	5.3	0.3
32 Shimane	2,063	- 3.6	0.6	52,692	- 3.1	0.6	1,226,257	12.2	0.4	428,027	13.8	0.4
33 Okayama	5,435	- 2.3	1.6	165,262	- 2.9	1.8	6,369,501	0.6	2.1	2,032,601	- 7.8	1.8
34 Hiroshima	7,548	- 0.7	2.2	225,361	- 1.6	2.5	7,217,674	5.1	2.4	2,726,043	8.1	2.5
35 Yamaguchi	2,842	- 1.6	0.8	106,562	- 4.7	1.2	4,838,040	3.5	1.6	1,703,617	6.6	1.5
36 Tokushima	2,290	- 3.2	0.7	58,088	- 1.7	0.6	1,505,213	- 0.7	0.5	630,728	- 3.1	0.6
37 Kagawa	3,124	- 2.5	0.9	76,416	- 3.2	0.8	2,145,909	- 0.5	0.7	694,343	- 2.8	0.6
38 Ehime	3,893	- 0.5	1.1	100,617	- 3.9	1.1	3,467,093	0.9	1.2	1,117,837	- 1.9	1.0
39 Kochi	1,686	- 3.3	0.5	33,102	- 3.9	0.4	641,725	1.8	0.2	315,355	3.4	0.3
40 Fukuoka	8,638	- 1.4	2.5	252,420	- 2.1	2.7	7,367,880	- 2.4	2.5	2,748,632	- 1.9	2.5
41 Saga	2,077	- 3.0	0.6	63,436	- 1.6	0.7	1,610,911	1.5	0.5	625,746	- 1.0	0.6
42 Nagasaki	2,853	- 0.5	0.8	69,374	- 3.7	0.8	1,537,118	10.6	0.5	507,493	- 0.9	0.5
43 Kumamoto	3,118	- 1.2	0.9	101,477	- 0.2	1.1	2,816,965	13.1	0.9	1,039,133	12.6	0.9
44 Oita	2,341	0.1	0.7	72,114	- 1.2	0.8	3,087,459	11.2	1.0	1,106,488	12.2	1.0
45 Miyazaki	2,132	- 2.2	0.6	64,340	- 2.5	0.7	1,319,192	2.6	0.4	491,425	- 1.4	0.4
46 Kagoshima	3,246	0.7	1.0	89,157	1.7	1.0	2,014,546	1.7	0.7	820,146	5.7	0.7
47 Okinawa	1,504	1.3	0.4	25,364	0.0	0.3	646,466	5.1	0.2	183,418	- 5.5	0.2

< Reference 1 > Business starts, discontinuance and continuance of establishments

1. Business start ratio and discontinuance ratio for all establishments

The business start ratio (Note 1) and discontinuance ratio (Note 2) of manufacturing establishments according to the 2000 survey were 1.0% (up 0.2 point compared to the previous year) and 6.9% (up 1.5 points id.) respectively.

Note 1: Business start ratio = the number of establishments of "business start, transference in & business conversion"/the total number of establishments x 100
Note 2: Discontinuance ratio = the number of establishments of "business stop, transference out& business conversion"/the total number of establishments x 100
Note 3: An estimated value was utilized for establishments with 1 to 3 employees in the total number of establishments in 1999.

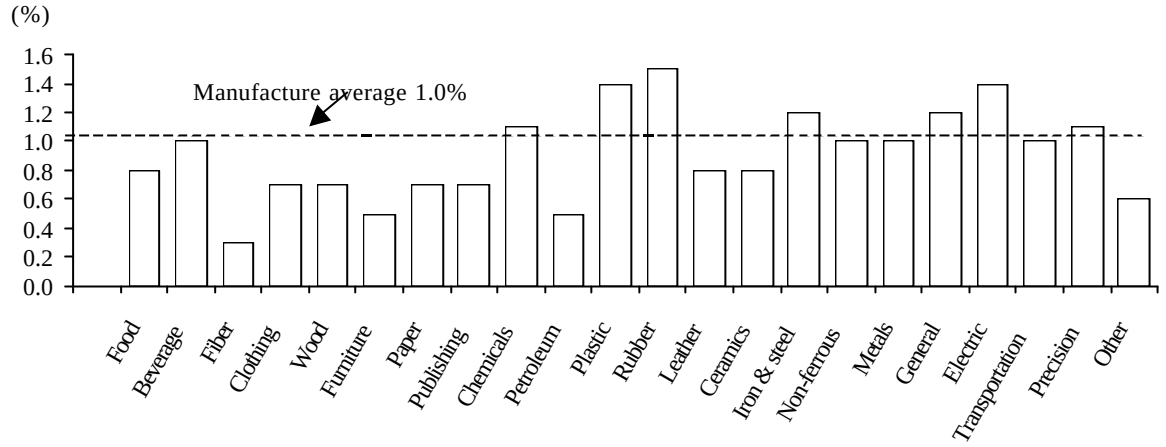
(1) When viewing the business start ratio by size of employees, since establishments with 1 to 9 employees accounted for 1.0%, those with 10 to 49 employees and with 50 to 99 employees accounted for 1.1%, those with 100 to 299 employees accounted for 0.9%, and those with more than 300 employees accounted for 06%. Business start ratio fell as the size of employees grew. Next, when viewing the discontinuance ratio, the ratio at those with 1 to 9 employees was overwhelming high, in similar manner with the business start ratio, the discontinuance ratio fell as the size of employees grew.

Business start ratio and discontinuance ratio by size of employees
(All manufacturing establishments)

Size of employees	Business start ratio			Discontinuance ratio		
	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	Y/Y (point)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	Y/Y (point)
Total	0.8	1.0	0.2	5.4	6.9	1.5
1 to 9 employees	0.8	1.0	0.2	6.2	8.2	2.0
Total over 10 employees	0.9	1.1	0.2	3.4	3.3	-0.1
10 to 49 employees	0.9	1.1	0.2	3.7	3.6	-0.1
50 to 99 employees	1.0	1.1	0.1	2.4	2.6	0.2
100 to 299 employees	1.0	0.9	-0.1	1.7	1.7	0.0
Over 300 employees	0.9	0.6	-0.3	1.5	0.9	-0.6

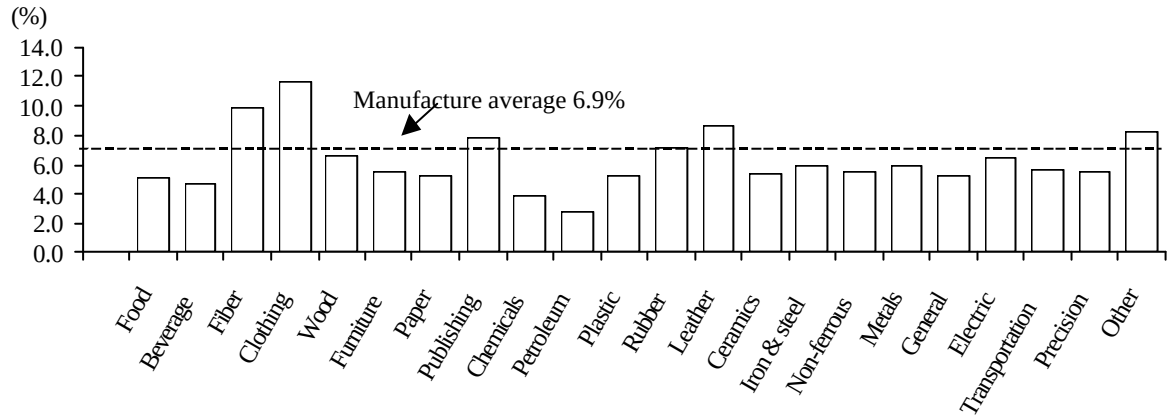
(2) When observing business start ration by industry, the ratio was highest in the rubber products industry (1.5%), plastic products and electrical machinery, equipment and supplies industries (1.4% respectively), the iron and steel industry and the general machinery industry (1.2% respectively). Conversely, the ratio was lowest in the textile mill products industry (0.3%), furniture and fixtures industry and petroleum and coal products industries (0.5% respectively).

Business start ratio by industry
(All manufacturing establishments)



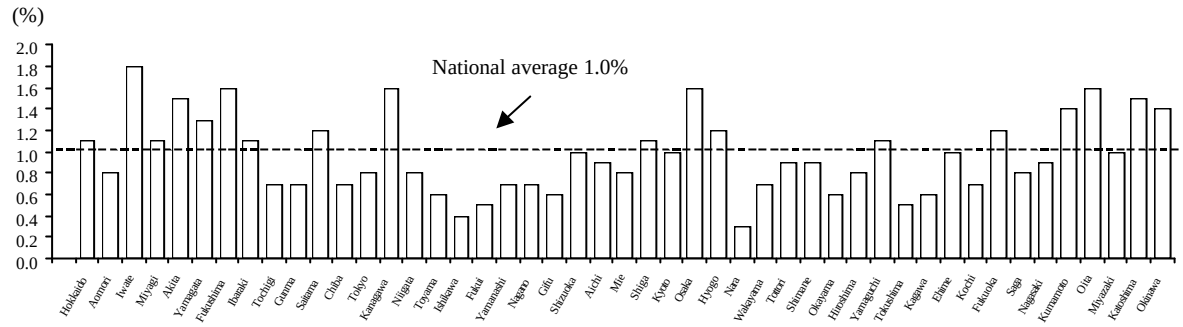
When viewing discontinuance ratio, due to a drop in domestic production, business conversion and discontinuance of business associated with an expansion in imported products, etc., the ratio was highest in the apparel and other finished products industry (11.6%) and the textile mill products industry (9.9%), followed by the leather tannin, leather products and fur skins industry (8.6%). The discontinuance ratio was lowest in so-called equipment-type industries such as petroleum and coal products (2.8%), chemical and allied products (3.9%) and in food–related industries such as beverages, tobacco and feed (4.7%) and food (5.1%).

Discontinuance ratio by industry
(All manufacturing establishments)



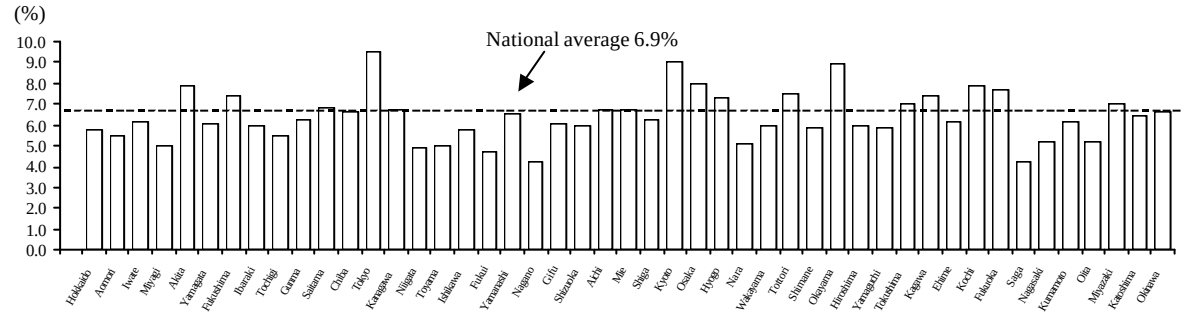
(3) By prefecture, the business start ratio was highest in Iwate (1.8%), followed by Kanagawa (1.6%), Osaka (same), Oita (same), Kagoshima (1.5%), Kumamoto (1.4%) and Okinawa (same), whereas, the ratio was lowest in Nara (0.3%), Ishikawa (0.4%), Fukui (0.5%) and Tokushima (same).

Business start ratio by prefecture
(All manufacturing establishments)



The discontinuance ratio was highest in Tokyo (9.5%), Kyoto (9.0%), Okayama (8.9%), Osaka (8.0%), Akita (7.9%) and Kochi (same), whereas, the ratio was lowest in Nagano and Saga (4.3% respectively), followed by Fukui (4.7%), Niigata (4.9%) and Toyama (5.0%).

Discontinuance ratio by prefecture
(All manufacturing establishments)



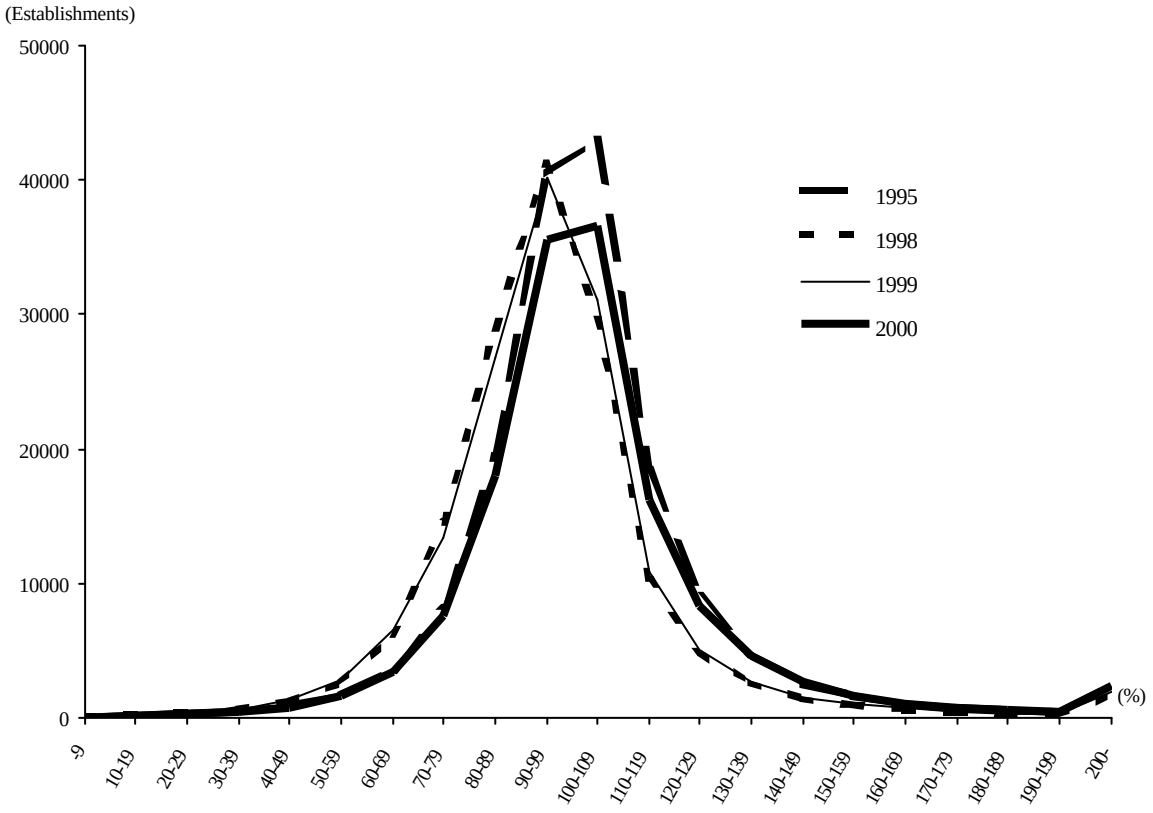
2. Continued establishments (establishments with 10 or more employees)

The business start ratio, discontinuance ratio and continuing ratio (Note 1) of all manufacturing establishments in 2000 were 1.0%, 6.9% and 92.1% respectively. When viewing the continuing situation of establishments with 10 or more employees, the number of establishments in 2000 was 154,723. Of those, the number of establishments that existed in 1999 and 2000 and continuing was 143,696. Of establishments with 10 or more employees in 2000, 92.9% (Note 2) of those establishments were continuing their activities.

Note 1:Continuing ratio = 100 – (business start ratio + discontinuance ratio)
Note 2:The business start ratio, discontinuance ratio and continuing ratio (refer to Note 1: calculation) of establishments with 10 or employees were 1.1%, 3.3% and 95.6% respectively. However, since establishments with 10 or more employees were observed, it is necessary to consider an increase in the employee scale (establishments with more than 10 employees in the current year which was with less than 10 employees in the previous year) or a decrease in the employee scale (establishments with less than 10 employees in the current year which was with more than 10 employees in the previous year). Accordingly, the continuing ratio of establishments with 10 or more employees became 92.9%.

(1) When viewing the distribution of the year-by-year comparison of value of shipment of continuing establishments in 2000, distribution shifted right when compared to 1998 and 1999. When compared to 1995, despite a decrease in the number of continuing establishments, distribution between 2000 and 1995 took the almost same shape, which indicates an improving trend.

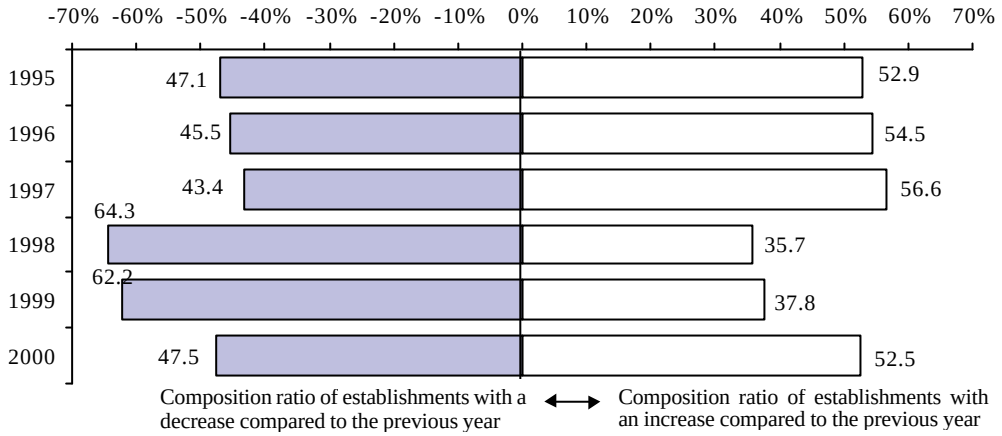
Distribution of year-by-year comparison of value of shipment of continuing establishments
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)



Regarding the ratio of establishments with a positive value of shipment compared to the previous year (ratio of a portion of right side from 100 to 109 of year-by-year comparison in the above-mentioned figure), the majority of establishments were positive compared to the previous year, for example, 37.8% in 1999 to

52.5% in 2000, indicating an improving trend.

Year-by-year comparison of value of shipment of continuing establishments
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)



Note: Numerical figures in the Figure indicate a composition ratio.

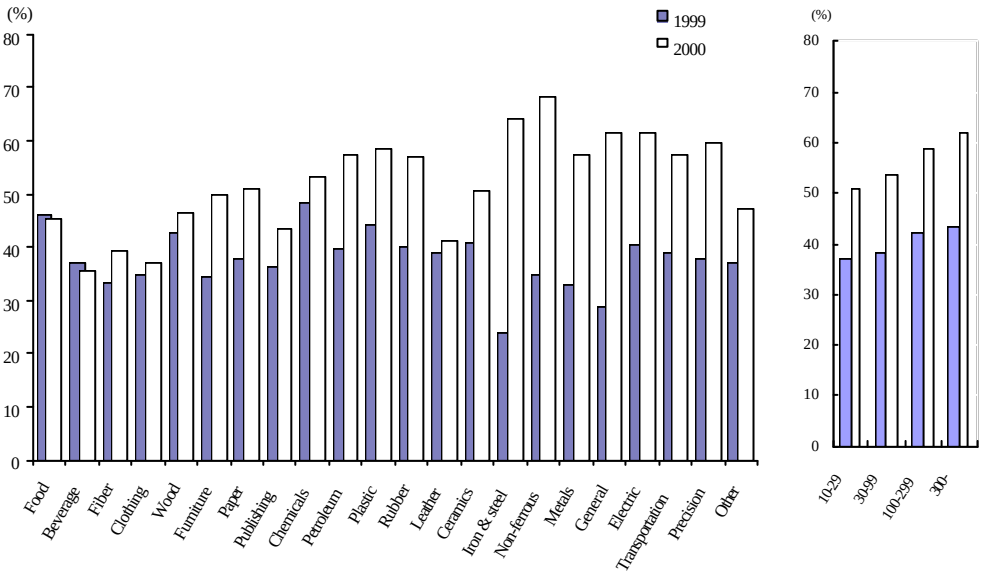
(2) Year-by-year comparison of distribution of value of shipment of continuing establishments by industry

By industry, the value of shipment of continuing establishments increased from the previous year in all industries except for food manufacturing, beverages, tobacco and feed manufacture. The increase rate was highest in industries of iron and steel, general machinery, non-ferrous metals and products, fabricated metal products, precision instruments and machinery and electrical machinery, equipment and supplies.

In addition, the ratio of establishments positive in a year-by-year comparison of value of shipment was highest in non-ferrous metals and products, followed by iron and steel, general machinery, equipment and supplies, electrical machinery, equipment and supplies, and precision instruments and machinery.

By employee scale, the ratio of establishments positive in a year-by-year comparison of value of shipment increased in all size of employees. In addition, the ratio of establishments positive in a year-by-year comparison increased as employee scale increased.

Ratio of positive in a year-by-year comparison of value of shipment by industry and size of employees
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)

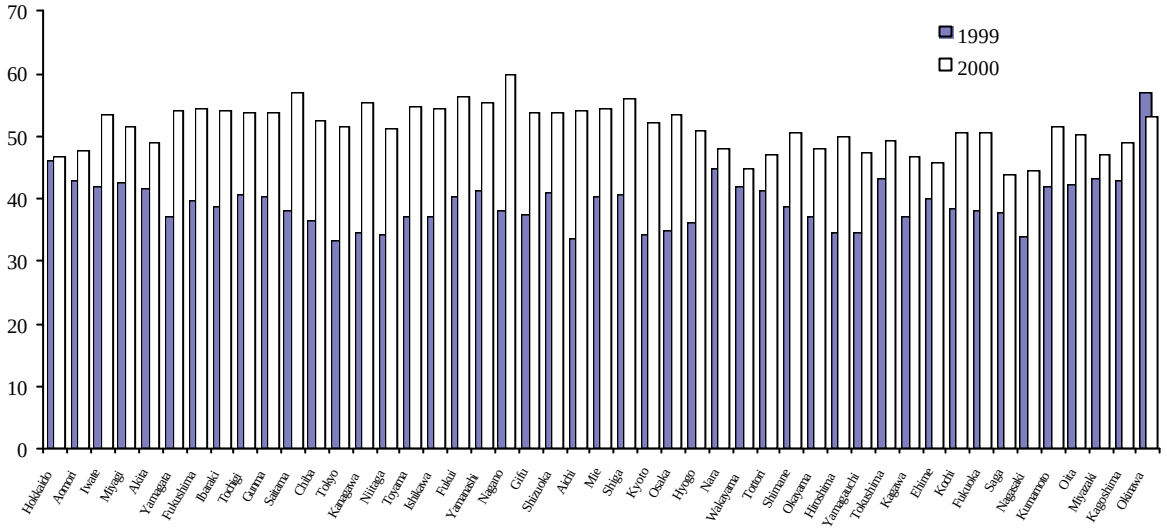


(3) Year-by-year comparison of distribution of value of shipment of continuing establishments by prefecture

By prefecture, the value of shipment of continuing establishments increased from the previous year in all prefectures except for Okinawa. The ratio increase was highest in Aichi, followed by Kanagawa, Nagano, Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Saitama, Niigata, Toyama and Ishikawa, etc.

In addition, the ratio of establishments positive in a year-by-year comparison was highest in Nagano, followed by Saitama, Fukui, Shiga, Yamanashi, Kanagawa, Toyama, Fukushima, Ishikawa and Mie.

Ratio of establishments positive in a year-by-year comparison of value of shipment by prefecture
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)



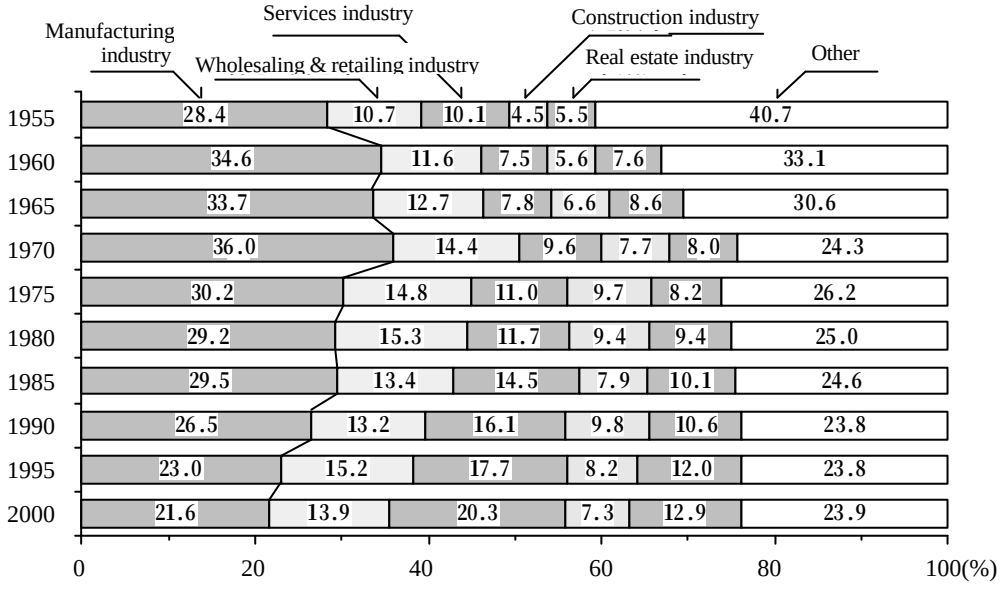
< Reference 2 > Structural change in Japanese manufacturing industries in the latter half of the 20th Century (All manufacturing establishments)

1. Change in industrial structure of manufacturing industry

Japan's postwar economy progressed through medium and long-term changes, including periods of reconstruction, high growth, adjustment and new growth. However, with two oil crises, the ratio of gross domestic production (GDP) in the manufacturing industry tended to fall due to the rapid progress of an information and service-oriented society.

The manufacturing industry developed through a shift in priority away from industrial heavy and chemical industries such as iron and steel and chemicals, to advanced assembly-type industries such as automobiles and electronics during a high growth period. Afterwards, the so-called "hollowing out of industry" to develop production base overseas due to yen appreciation can be observed. Since the "bubble" situation and its collapse, restructuring and rationalization of enterprises has become an important goal; so the environment surrounding the manufacturing industry has changed significantly.

Composition ratio by industry in nominal GDP

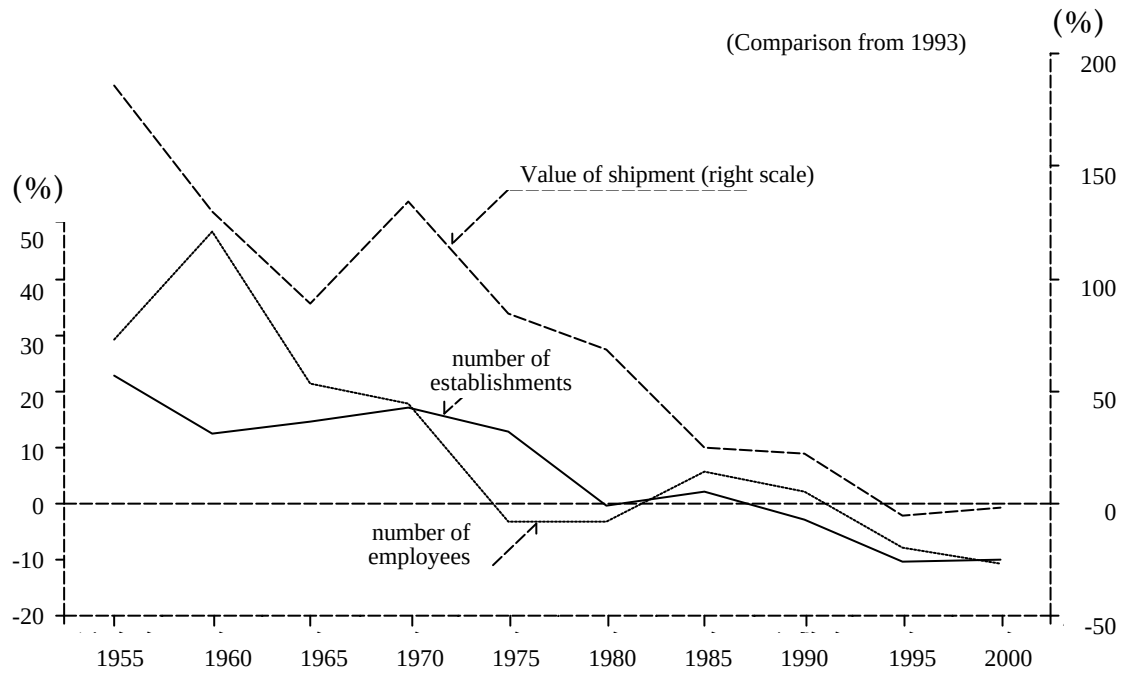


Source: "Annual Report on National Accounts" (Cabinet Office)

When viewing the long-term trend in the manufacturing industry, the number of establishments that expanded rapidly during the high growth period tended to fall after the oil crises, and the number of employees also dropped from the peak of the bubble period. The value of shipment maintained the same level after the collapse of bubble economy.

Furthermore, the peak number of establishments and employees was 1983 (780,280 establishments) and 1990 (11,788,019 employees).

Transition in the number of establishments, number of employees and value of shipment
(All manufacturing establishments)

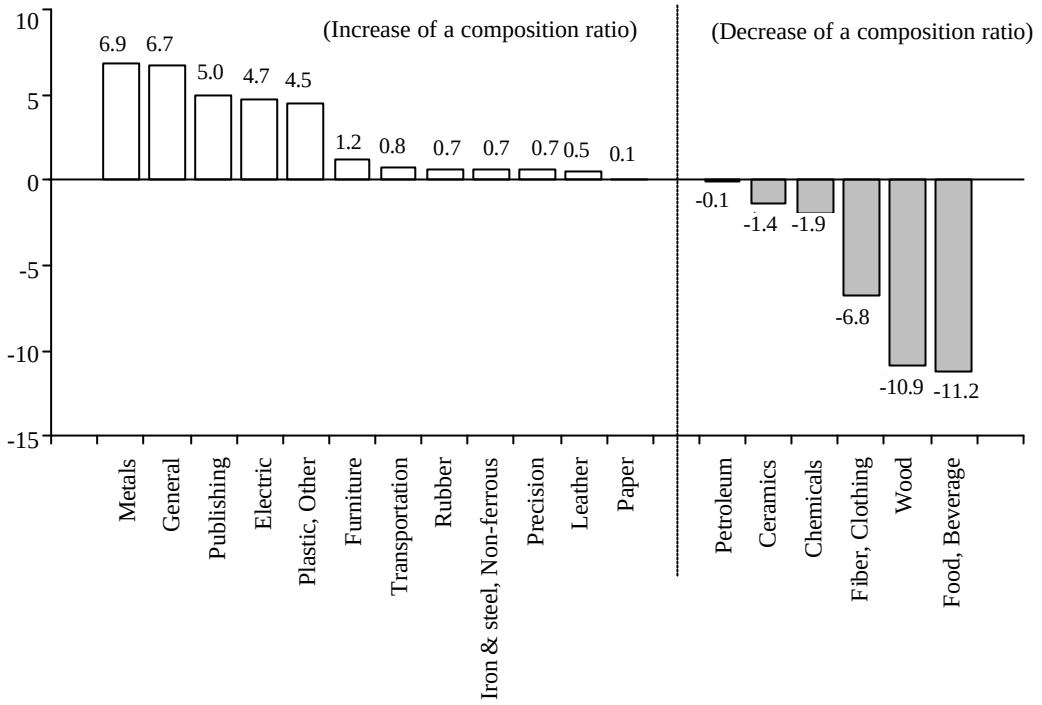


2. Change in composition ratio of the number of establishments, number of employees and value of shipment by industry

Viewing a structural change in manufacturing industries over 50 years from 1955 to 2000, the number of establishments, the number of employees and value of shipment were observed by relevant composition ratio.

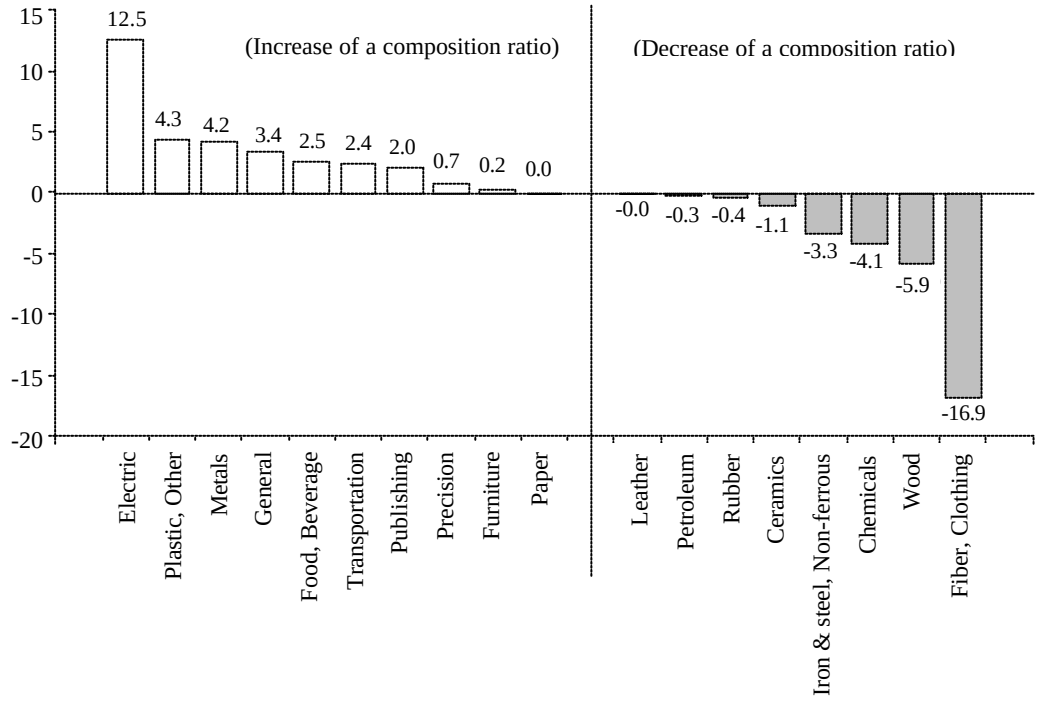
Change in composition ratio of number of establishments by industry
(1995 to 2000)

(Difference in points)

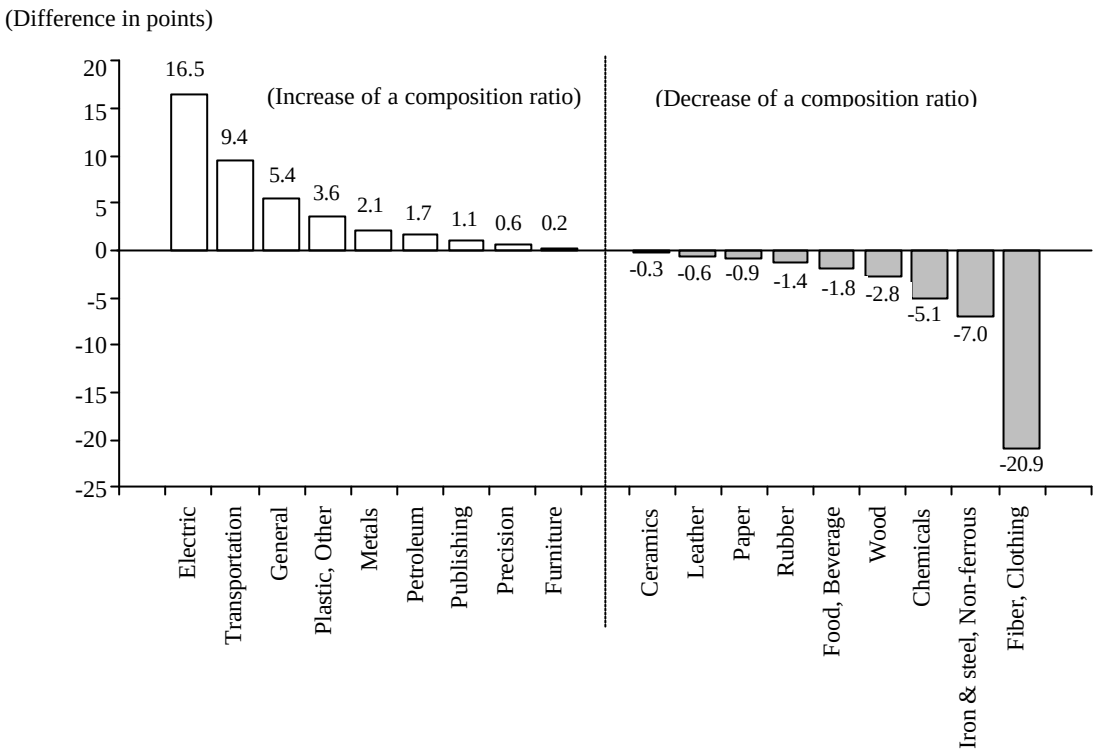


Change in composition ratio of number of employees by industry
(1995 to 2000)

(Difference in points)



Change in composition ratio of value of shipment by industry
(1995 to 2000)



(1) Industries where composition ratio of number of establishments, number of employees and value of shipment increased

Eight industries showed an increase in any of the 3 items: fabricated metal products, general machinery, publishing and printing, electrical machinery and equipment, plastic products and others, furniture and fixtures, precision instruments and machinery. In particular, the electrical machinery and equipment industry stood out due to expansion in a number of establishments, the number of employees and value of shipment due to the rapid progress of the recent information-oriented society including a boom of household appliances in the Showa 30s.

Composition ratio by industry (All manufacturing establishments) (%)

Industry		number of establishments			number of employees			value of shipment		
		1955	2000	Difference in points	1955	2000	Difference in points	1955	2000	Difference in points
Increased industries	Fabricated metal products	6.1	13.0	6.9	4.0	8.2	4.2	3.0	5.1	2.1
	General machinery	5.0	11.7	6.7	8.0	11.4	3.4	4.8	10.2	5.4
	publishing and printing	2.4	7.4	5.0	3.6	5.6	2.0	3.2	4.3	1.1
	Electric machinery, equipment and supplies	1.4	6.1	4.7	3.9	16.4	12.5	3.1	19.6	16.5
	Plastic products and others	5.7	10.2	4.5	2.8	7.1	4.3	1.5	5.1	3.6
	Furniture and fixtures	4.4	5.6	1.2	1.9	2.1	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.2
	Transportation equipment	2.5	3.3	0.8	6.5	8.9	2.4	5.2	14.6	9.4
	Precision instruments and machinery	0.9	1.6	0.7	1.2	1.9	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.6

(Note): “Plastic products and others” integrate plastic and other products.

By industry (point difference of composition ratio compared to 1955)

(i) In fabricated metal products, in line with increased demand in construction and architecture, machinery parts or automobile, either of composition ratios of the number of establishments (up 0.9 points id.), the number of employees (up 4.2 points id.) and value of shipment (up 2.1 points id.) increased.

(ii) In general machinery, due to the impact of metal working and processing machinery, semiconductor manufacturing equipment, transporting machinery such as die, hydraulic equipment or cranes, or civil engineering and construction machinery, and digital copy machines. In addition, office machinery with advanced functions in place of textile machinery, sewing machines and agricultural machinery which were leading industries. In 2000, the composition ratios of the number of establishments (up 6.7 points id.), the number of employees (up 3.4 points id.) and value of shipment (up 5.4 points id.) increased to a little over 10% of the manufacturing industry.

(iii) In publishing and printing, an industry mainly in paper-oriented recording storage or information conveyance, in addition to printing to various types of packaging materials or plastic materials and metals, construction materials, and cloth in recent years, manufacturing establishments applying publishing technologies to the electronic device sector increased as other industries also joined. Therefore, composition ratio for the number of establishments (up 0.5 point id.), the number of employees (up 2.0 points id.) and value of shipment (up 1.1 points id.) all increased.

(iv) In electrical machinery, equipment and supplies, composition ratios increased due to a boom in household appliances during the high growth period between the Showa 30s and 40s and a rapid increase in demand for industrial electric devices such as electric motors and electronic control devices or computers, due to an increase in audio equipment and videos between Showa 50s and 60s, and an increase in demand for computer visual equipment including digital cameras and communication equipment such as cellular and PHS telephone sets. In addition to an expansion in the manufacturing of electronic parts such as semiconductor elements, liquid crystal elements, printed and integrated circuits, due to the value added of products, the composition ratios of the number of establishments (up 4.7 points id.), number of employees (up 12.5 points id.) and value of shipment (up 16.5 points id.) all increased.

(v) In plastic products and others, due to an expansion in demand for plastic products for files, sheets, and general household goods in line with the progress of plastic cabinets for audio and visual equipment which used to be made by wood in the 1950s and plastic products utilized for parts, containers and packages in all types of industries including transportation machinery, electrical machinery and general machinery, either of composition ratios of the number of establishments (up 4.5 points id.), the number of employees (up 4.3 points id.) and value of shipment (up 3.6 points id.) all increased.

(vi) In transportation machinery and equipment, despite a reduction in vessels, which were leading industry from prewar times, in their place, automobiles expanded rapidly due to motorization after the Showa 40s and favorable domestic demand, the industry moved favorably to become first ranking in value of shipment in the Japan manufacturing industry. Despite a slightly higher composition ratio of the number of establishments (up 0.8 points id.), the composition ratios of the number of employees (up 2.4 points id.) and value of shipment (up 9.4 points id.) all increased substantially.

In addition, raw materials utilized in the automobile industry covered not only transportation machinery but also electrical machinery and equipment, general machinery, iron and steel, fabricated metal products, plastic products and others, and rubber products. Therefore, expansion in the automobile industry had a great impact on other industries.

(2) Industries where the composition ratio of number of establishments, number of employees or value of shipment fell.

Industries where all 3 items fell includes lumber and wood products, textile mill products, apparel and other finished products, chemical and allied products, and ceramic, stone and clay products.

Composition ratio by industry (All manufacturing establishments)

(%)

	Industry	number of establishments			number of employees			value of shipment		
		1955	2000	Difference in points	1955	2000	Difference in points	1955	2000	Difference in points
Decreased industries	Lumber and wood products	14.6	3.7	-10.9	7.8	1.9	-5.9	3.9	1.1	-2.8
	Textile mill products	20.4	13.6	-6.8	23.7	6.8	-16.9	23.2	2.3	-20.9
	Chemical products and allied products	2.9	1.0	-1.9	7.9	3.8	-4.1	12.9	7.8	-5.1
	Ceramic, stone and clay products	5.9	4.5	-1.4	5.1	4.0	-1.1	3.3	3.0	-0.3

(Note) "Textile mill products" integrate textile industry and clothing and other textile products.

(i) In lumber and wood products, manufacturing establishments such as general lumber sawing, non-wooden shoes and bamboo, rattan and willow baskets due to an increase in imported products and decrease in lumber demand associated with an increase in non-wooden housing, composition ratios of the number of establishments (down 10.9 points id.), number of employees (down 5.9 points) and value of shipment (down 2.8 points) fell.

(ii) Textile mill products and apparel and other finished products used to be the leading industries in Japan, and ranked first in value of shipment in the domestic manufacturing industry in 1950. However, after the oil crises and a decline in international competitive power due to a sharp rise in raw materials, a lower demand for domestic products due to growth in imported products, the composition ratio of value of shipment (down 20.9 points id.) fell sharply in most upscale and downscale areas, while composition ratios of the number of establishments (down 6.8 points id.) and number of employees (down.16.9 points id.) also fell.

(iii) In chemical and allied products, due to a fall in value of shipment resulted from maturity of the domestic market and severe competition overseas, and a reduction in the number of establishments associated with the restructuring of enterprises resulting from the recent rationalization, the composition ratios of the number of establishments (down 1,9 points id.), number of employees (down 4.1 points id.) and value of shipment (down 5.1 points id.) fell. Furthermore, the number of employees in the chemical industry in 2000 was the almost same as 1950.

(3) Other industries

Despite a slight expansion in the composition ratio of the number of establishments of industries such as iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and products, rubber products, leather tanning, leather products and fur skins, pulp, paper and paper products, the composition ratio of the number of employees either remained steady or fell; whereas the composition ratio of value of shipment dropped. In addition, in food and beverage industries, the composition ratios of the number of establishments and value of shipment fell; whereas, the ratio of the number of employees increased. In petroleum and coal products, although the composition ratios of the number of establishments and the number of employees fell slightly, the ratio of value of shipment increased.

Composition ratio by industry (All manufacturing establishments)

(%)

Industry		number of establishments			number of employees			value of shipment		
		1955	2000	Difference in points	1955	2000	Difference in points	1955	2000	Difference in points
Other	Steel and iron products	1.4	2.1	0.7	7.3	4.0	-3.3	13.0	6.0	-7.0
	Rubber products	0.4	1.1	0.7	1.8	1.4	-0.4	2.4	1.0	-1.4
	Leather tanning, leather products and fur skins	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	-0.6
	pulp, paper and paper products	2.3	2.4	0.1	2.6	2.6	0.0	3.5	2.6	-0.9
	Food and beverage	22.2	11.0	-11.2	10.7	13.2	2.5	13.4	11.6	-1.8
	Petroleum and coal products	0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.6	0.3	-0.3	1.4	3.1	1.7

(Note) "Steel and iron products" integrate iron industry and non-ferrous metals, and "food and beverage integrate food, beverage tobacco and feed.

(i) In iron and steel, despite a rational integration of establishments in iron manufacturing resulting from a slump in exports and lower domestic demand, the composition ratio of the number of establishments (up 0.7 point id.) increased slightly overall; whereas, the ratios of the number of employees (down 3.3 points id.) and value of shipment (down 7.0 points id.) fell.

(ii) In food and beverages, since relatively small-scale establishments related to baking, confectionery, marine foods and seasoning fell, the composition ratio of the number of establishments (down 11.2 points id.) fell dramatically; Whereas, the ratios of the number of establishments (up 2.5 points id.) increased and value of shipment (down 1.8 points id.) fell.

(iii) In petroleum and coal products, due to a shift from coal to petroleum and recent rationalization, the composition ratios of the number of establishments (down 0.1 point id.) and the number of employees (down 0.3 point id.) fell slightly; whereas, the ratio of value of shipment (up 1.7 points id.) increased. Since the value of shipment of petroleum products was greatly influenced by a rise in the import price of crude petroleum, the unit cost of crude petroleum imports in 2000 increased, which led to an expansion in the composition ratio of value of shipment.

As described above, despite a general drop in ratio under a service-oriented system, the Japanese manufacturing industry has grown through dynamic changes in the structure of a diversified economic environment and internal and external demand over the past 50 years.