

General Situation

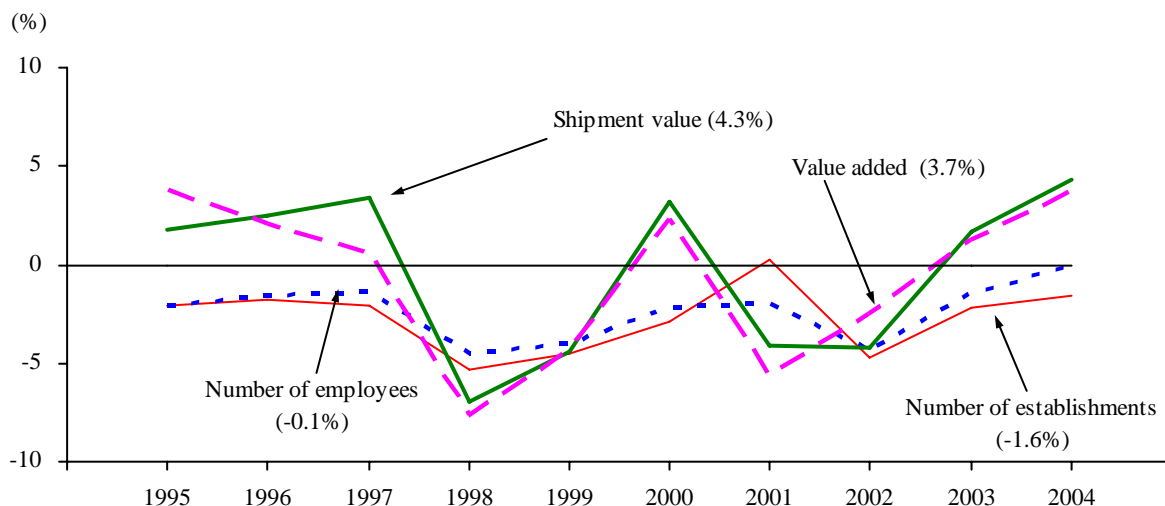
The Census of Manufacture for 2004 was inaugurated on December 31, 2004, covering establishments with four or more employees. However, establishments located in three municipalities* (Tokamachi City, Kawaguchi-Town, and Yamakoshi-Village), which were badly damaged by the Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake on October 23, 2004, were excluded from the survey targets. Later in November in 2005, “2004 Capture Survey of the Post-Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake Census of Manufacture” was launched and the figures for 2004 concerning the relevant areas became clear. This “General Situation” report is based on the results of 2004 survey along with the results of the Capture Survey (including estimates).

1. Trend of Establishments with 10 or More Employees Engaged in Manufacturing Industry

- Shipment value and value added increasing for the second consecutive year,
and shipment value per establishment and value added per capita marking record highs –

The total number of establishments with 10 or more employees engaged in manufacturing industry (hereinafter referred to as the “number of establishments”) in 2004 was 141,047, a decrease of 1.6% compared to the previous year, down for the third consecutive year. The number of employees was 7,340,312, a decrease of 0.1% (id.), down for the 13th consecutive year since 1992. Meanwhile, the value of manufactured goods shipment (hereinafter referred to as “shipment value”) was 276.0221 trillion yen, up by 4.3% (id.), and the value added was 97.3903 trillion yen, up by 3.7% (id.), both rising for the second consecutive year (Table 1, Figure 1).

**Figure 1 Change in Major Items Compared to the Previous Year
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)**



Note: Year-on-year comparison with 2003 is shown in parentheses.

Table 1 Change in Major Items
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)

Year	Item	Number of		Number of employees		Shipment value		Value added	
		Y/Y (%)	(Persons)	Y/Y (%)	(100 million yen)	Y/Y (%)	(100 million yen)	Y/Y (%)	
1995		174,418	-2.1	9,048,325	-2.1	2,922,796	1.8	1,098,820	3.8
1996		171,201	-1.8	8,903,872	-1.6	2,995,775	2.5	1,121,407	2.1
1997		167,606	-2.1	8,781,972	-1.4	3,096,722	3.4	1,128,015	0.6
1998		166,905	-5.3	8,606,686	-4.5	2,921,176	-7.0	1,059,131	-7.7
1999		159,346	-4.5	8,258,337	-4.0	2,792,555	-4.4	1,013,726	-4.3
2000		154,723	-2.9	8,073,292	-2.2	2,882,798	3.2	1,037,118	2.3
2001		155,182	0.3	7,908,897	-2.0	2,764,170	-4.1	979,265	-5.6
2002		146,632	-4.7	7,463,435	-4.3	2,602,587	-4.2	926,879	-2.5
2003		143,360	-2.2	7,349,539	-1.5	2,646,791	1.7	938,800	1.3
2004		141,047	-1.6	7,340,312	-0.1	2,760,221	4.3	973,903	3.7

Notes: 1. Because of the adjustment of establishment data in the 1998 survey, year-on-year comparisons for 1998 are based on a time series.

2. Because of the revision of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification in the 2002 survey, the year-on-year comparisons is calculated by incorporating the classification of 2001 into that of 2002.

3. Figures for 2004 and year-on-year comparisons include the results of "2004 Capture Survey of the Post-Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake Census of Manufacture" (including estimates).

* Tokamachi City refers to the former boundaries of Tokamachi City, which exclude Kawanishi-Town, Nakasato-village, Matsudai-Town and Matsunoyama-Town, and Yamakoshi-Village is now part of Nagaoka City.

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

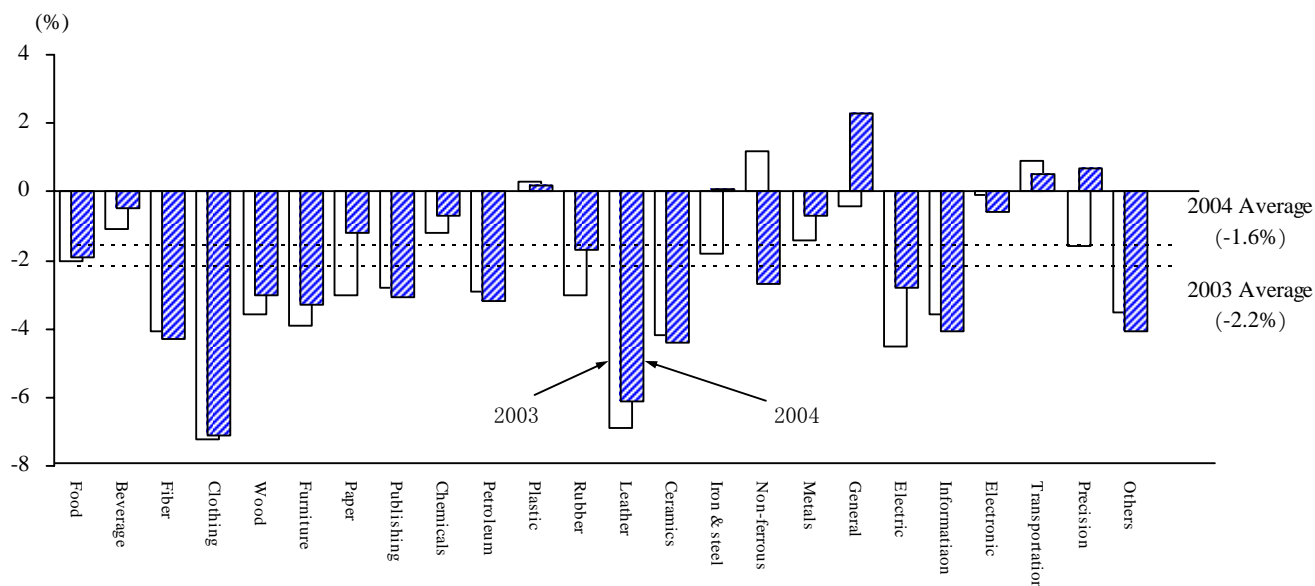
(1) Number of establishments

– Number of establishments on the decrease for the third consecutive year –

The number of establishments was 141,047, a decreased of 1.6% compared to the previous year, down for the third consecutive year (Table 1, Figure 1).

(i) By industry (Table 2, Figure 2), the number of establishments increased in five industries including “General machinery” (up by 2.3% (id.)), “Transportation equipment” (up by 0.5% (id.)), “Precision instruments and machinery” (up by 0.7% (id.)), “Plastic products” (up by 0.2% (id.)), and “Iron and steel” (up by 0.1% (id.)). However, it decreased in 19 industries including “Apparel and other finished products” (down by 7.1% (id.)), “Food” (down by 1.9% (id.)), “Ceramic, stone and clay products” (down by 4.4% (id.)), “Printing and allied industries” (down by 3.1% (id.)), and “Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies” (down by 2.8% (id.)), out of which 18 industries have continued to decline since the previous year.

**Figure 2 Year-on-year Comparison Ratio of Number of Establishments by Industry
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)**



Note: Figures for 2004 and year-on-year comparisons include the results of “2004 Capture Survey of the Post-Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake Census of Manufacture” (including estimates) (identical hereinafter the same).

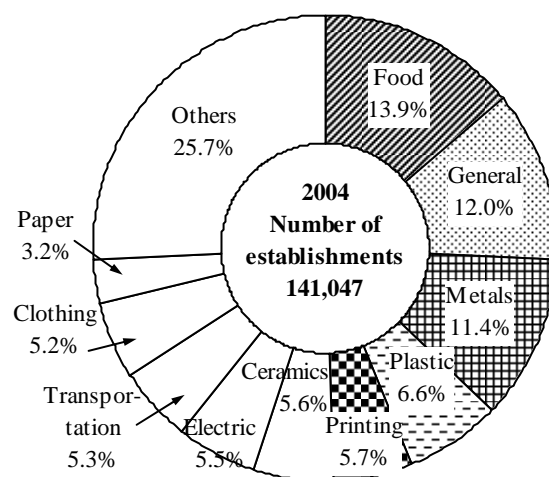
**Table 2 Number of Establishments by Industry
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)**

Item	Number of establishments					
	2003			2004		
	Actual number	Y/Y (%)	Composition ratio (%)	Actual number	Y/Y (%)	Composition ratio (%)
00 Total manufactures	143,360	-2.2	100.0	141,047	-1.6	100.0
09 Food	19,987	-2.0	13.9	19,612	-1.9	13.9
10 Beverages, tobacco and feed	2,440	-1.1	1.7	2,429	-0.5	1.7
11 Textile mill products	3,410	-4.1	2.4	3,264	-4.3	2.3
12 Apparel and other finished products	7,825	-7.2	5.5	7,268	-7.1	5.2
13 Lumber and wood products	3,849	-3.6	2.7	3,732	-3.0	2.6
14 Furniture and fixtures	3,169	-3.9	2.2	3,066	-3.3	2.2
15 Pulp, paper and paper products	4,587	-3.0	3.2	4,530	-1.2	3.2
16 Printing and allied industries	8,293	-2.8	5.8	8,039	-3.1	5.7
17 Chemical and allied products	3,902	-1.2	2.7	3,875	-0.7	2.7
18 Petroleum and coal products	407	-2.9	0.3	394	-3.2	0.3
19 Plastic products	9,271	0.3	6.5	9,288	0.2	6.6
20 Rubber products	1,884	-3.0	1.3	1,852	-1.7	1.3
21 Leather tanning, leather products and fur skins	968	-6.9	0.7	909	-6.1	0.6
22 Ceramic, stone and clay products	8,208	-4.2	5.7	7,843	-4.4	5.6
23 Iron and steel	2,873	-1.8	2.0	2,875	0.1	2.0
24 Non-ferrous metals and products	1,781	1.2	1.2	1,733	-2.7	1.2
25 Fabricated metal products	16,195	-1.4	11.3	16,075	-0.7	11.4
26 General machinery	16,474	-0.4	11.5	16,857	2.3	12.0
27 Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	7,909	-4.5	5.5	7,691	-2.8	5.5
28 Information and communication electronics equipment	2,039	-3.6	1.4	1,956	-4.1	1.4
29 Electronic parts and devices	4,227	-0.1	2.9	4,203	-0.6	3.0
30 Transportation equipment	7,460	0.9	5.2	7,494	0.5	5.3
31 Precision instruments and machinery	2,377	-1.6	1.7	2,393	0.7	1.7
32 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3,825	-3.5	2.7	3,669	-4.1	2.6

Note: Figures for 2004 and year-on-year comparisons include the results of “2004 Capture Survey of the Post-Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake Census of Manufacture” (including estimates) (hereinafter the same).

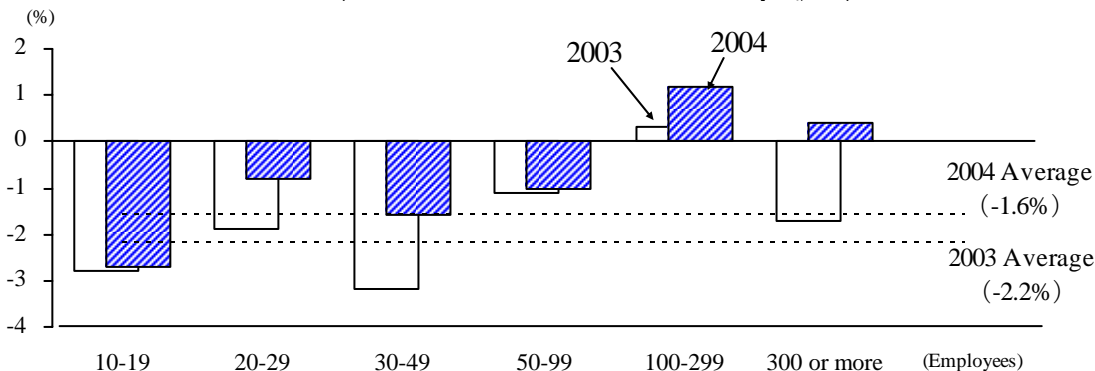
(ii) The composition ratio of number of establishments by industry (Table 2, Figure 3) was the highest in “Food” (19,612 establishments, composition ratio of 13.9%), followed by “General machinery” (16,857 establishments, 12.0% (id.)), “Fabricated metal products” (16,075 establishments, 11.4% (id.)). These three industries accounted for more than 10%, respectively. They were followed by “Plastic products” (9,288 establishments, 6.6% (id.)), “Printing and allied industries” (8,039 establishments, 5.7% (id.)), “Ceramic, stone and clay products” (7,843 establishments, 5.6% (id.)), “Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies” (7,691 establishments, 5.5% (id.)), “Transportation equipment” (7,494 establishments, 5.3% (id.)), “Apparel and other finished products” (7,268 establishments, 5.2% (id.)), and “Pulp, paper and paper products” (4,530 establishments, 3.2% (id.)).

**Figure 3 Composition Ratio of Number of Establishments by Industry
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)**



(iii) The number of establishments by size of workforce (Figure 4) increased in medium-and-large sized establishments, such as those with 100 to 299 employees (up by 1.1% compared to the previous year), and those with 300 or more employees (up by 0.2% (id.)). However, it decreased in establishments with 99 or less employees, such as those with 10 to 19 employees (down by 2.7% (id.)), those with 20 to 29 employees (down by 0.9% (id.)), and those with 30 to 49 employees (down by 1.7% (id.)).

Figure 4 Year-on-year Comparison Ratio of Number of Establishments by Size of Workforce (Establishments with 10 or more employees)



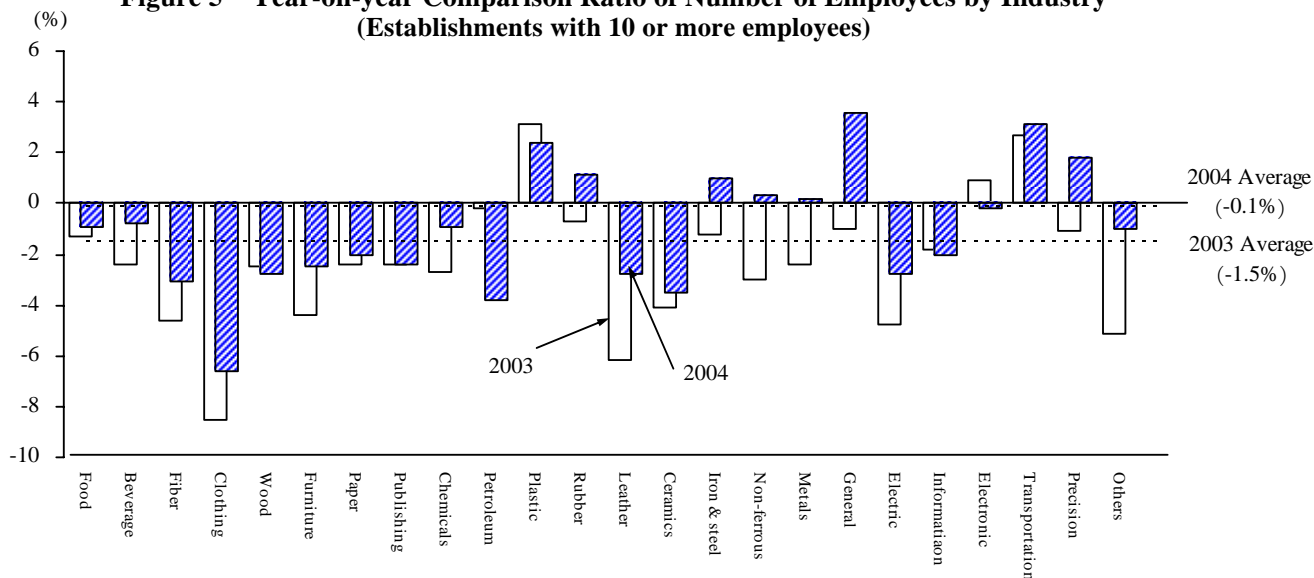
(2) Number of employees

– Continuous decrease in the number of employees –

The number of employees was 7,340,312, a decrease of 0.1% compared to the previous year, down for the 13th consecutive year since 1992 (Table 1, Figure 1).

(i) By industry (Table 3, Figure 5), the number of employees decreased in 16 industries out of 24, including “Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies” (down by 2.8% compared to the previous year), “Apparel and other finished products” (down by 6.6% (id.)), “Food” (down by 0.9% (id.)), “Ceramic, stone and clay products” (down by 3.5% (id.)), and “Printing and allied industries” (down by 2.4% (id.)). Meanwhile, employee numbers increased in eight other industries, such as “General machinery” (up by 3.6% (id.)), “Transportation equipment” (up by 3.1% (id.)), and “Plastic products” (up by 2.4% (id.)). Six industries, including “Precision instruments and machinery” turned around and began to show increases following declines in the previous year.

Figure 5 Year-on-year Comparison Ratio of Number of Employees by Industry (Establishments with 10 or more employees)



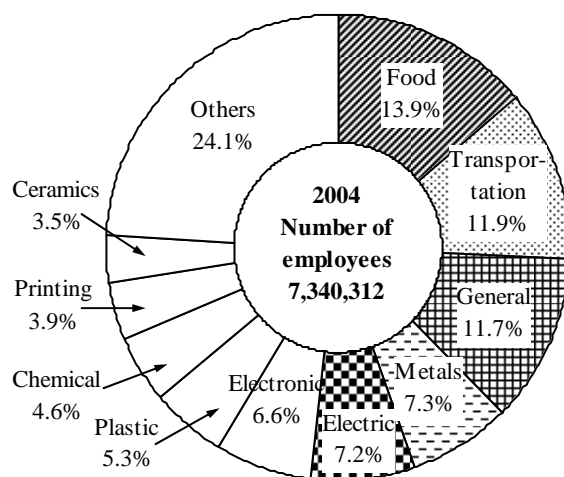
**Table 3 Number of Employees by Industry
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)**

Item	Number of employees					
	2003			2004		
	Actual number (Persons)	Y/Y (%)	Composition ratio (%)	Actual number (Persons)	Y/Y (%)	Composition ratio (%)
00 Total manufactures	7,349,539	-1.5	100.0	7,340,312	-0.1	100.0
09 Food	1,030,920	-1.3	14.0	1,021,169	-0.9	13.9
10 Beverages, tobacco and feed	92,333	-2.4	1.3	91,573	-0.8	1.2
11 Textile mill products	117,034	-4.6	1.6	113,453	-3.1	1.5
12 Apparel and other finished products	227,206	-8.5	3.1	212,142	-6.6	2.9
13 Lumber and wood products	97,383	-2.5	1.3	94,661	-2.8	1.3
14 Furniture and fixtures	96,933	-4.4	1.3	94,465	-2.5	1.3
15 Pulp, paper and paper products	197,561	-2.4	2.7	193,684	-2.0	2.6
16 Printing and allied industries	295,936	-2.4	4.0	288,833	-2.4	3.9
17 Chemical and allied products	337,847	-2.7	4.6	334,645	-0.9	4.6
18 Petroleum and coal products	21,123	-0.2	0.3	20,324	-3.8	0.3
19 Plastic products	382,953	3.1	5.2	391,983	2.4	5.3
20 Rubber products	110,894	-0.7	1.5	112,131	1.1	1.5
21 Leather tanning, leather products and fur skins	24,518	-6.2	0.3	23,831	-2.8	0.3
22 Ceramic, stone and clay products	269,538	-4.1	3.7	260,198	-3.5	3.5
23 Iron and steel	196,303	-1.2	2.7	198,356	1.0	2.7
24 Non-ferrous metals and products	122,055	-3.0	1.7	122,400	0.3	1.7
25 Fabricated metal products	533,986	-2.4	7.3	534,836	0.2	7.3
26 General machinery	827,178	-1.0	11.3	856,926	3.6	11.7
27 Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	540,864	-4.8	7.4	525,969	-2.8	7.2
28 Information and communication electronics equipment	222,773	-1.8	3.0	218,275	-2.0	3.0
29 Electronic parts and devices	487,360	0.9	6.6	486,589	-0.2	6.6
30 Transportation equipment	846,131	2.7	11.5	872,028	3.1	11.9
31 Precision instruments and machinery	140,009	-1.1	1.9	142,487	1.8	1.9
32 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	130,701	-5.1	1.8	129,354	-1.0	1.8

Note: Figures for 2004 and year-on-year comparisons include the results of “2004 Capture Survey of the Post-Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake Census of Manufacture” (including estimates) (identical hereinafter the same).

(ii) In the composition ratio of the number of employees by industry (Table 3, Figure 6), “Food” (1,021,169 employees, composition ratio of 13.9%) showed the highest number, followed by the “Transportation equipment” (872,028 employees, 11.9% (id.)), “General machinery” (856,926 employees, 11.7% (id.)), “Fabricated metal products” (534,836 employees, 7.3% (id.)), and “Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies” (525,969 employees, 7.2% (id.)). These five industries accounted for more than 50% of the total. They were followed by “Electronic parts and devices” (486,589 employees, 6.6% (id.)), “Plastic products” (391,983 employees, 5.3% (id.)), “Chemical and allied products” (334,645 employees, 4.6% (id.)), “Printing and allied industries” (288,833 employees, 3.9% (id.)), and “Ceramic, stone and clay products” (260,198 employees, 3.5% (id.)).

**Figure 6 Composition Ratio of Number of Employees by Industry
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)**



(3) Shipment value

– Shipment values increasing for the second consecutive year –

Shipment value was 276.0221 trillion yen, an increase of 4.3% compared to the previous year, up for the second consecutive year (Table 1, Figure 1).

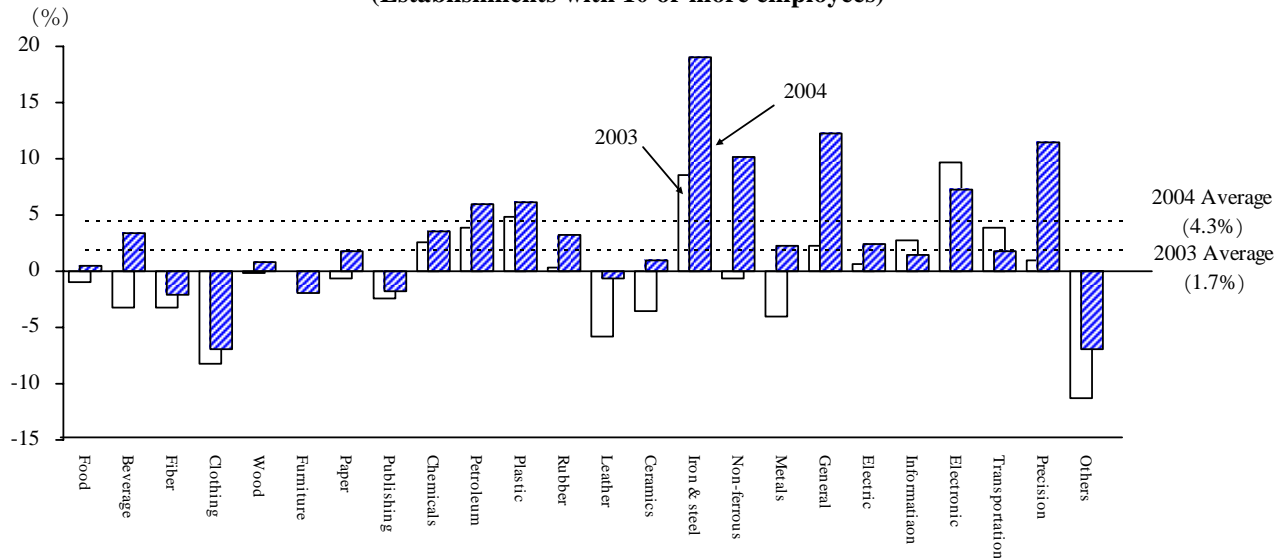
**Table 4 Shipment Value by Industry
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)**

Item Industry	Shipment value					
	2003			2004		
	Amount (Million yen)	Y/Y (%)	Composition ratio (%)	Amount (Million yen)	Y/Y (%)	Composition ratio (%)
00 Total manufactures	264,679,070	1.7	100.0	276,022,147	4.3	100.0
09 Food	21,981,305	-0.9	8.3	22,086,924	0.5	8.0
10 Beverages, tobacco and feed	10,069,360	-3.2	3.8	<i>10,411,217</i>	3.4	3.8
11 Textile mill products	2,136,130	-3.3	0.8	2,091,449	-2.1	0.8
12 Apparel and other finished products	2,093,054	-8.2	0.8	1,949,212	-6.9	0.7
13 Lumber and wood products	2,214,858	-0.2	0.8	2,231,717	0.8	0.8
14 Furniture and fixtures	1,885,222	0.0	0.7	1,848,126	-2.0	0.7
15 Pulp, paper and paper products	6,882,788	-0.7	2.6	7,007,706	1.8	2.5
16 Printing and allied industries	6,609,366	-2.4	2.5	<i>6,488,092</i>	-1.8	2.4
17 Chemical and allied products	23,148,328	2.6	8.7	23,963,315	3.5	8.7
18 Petroleum and coal products	9,696,483	3.8	3.7	10,274,355	6.0	3.7
19 Plastic products	9,600,906	4.9	3.6	10,187,376	6.1	3.7
20 Rubber products	2,803,985	0.4	1.1	2,894,322	3.3	1.0
21 Leather tanning, leather products and fur skins	414,582	-5.8	0.2	<i>411,163</i>	-0.6	0.1
22 Ceramic, stone and clay products	6,781,056	-3.6	2.6	6,845,112	0.9	2.5
23 Iron and steel	11,689,380	8.5	4.4	13,909,871	19.0	5.0
24 Non-ferrous metals and products	5,525,435	-0.6	2.1	6,089,181	10.2	2.2
25 Fabricated metal products	11,936,932	-4.0	4.5	<i>12,202,812</i>	2.2	4.4
26 General machinery	24,815,090	2.3	9.4	27,874,153	12.3	10.1
27 Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	17,596,923	0.6	6.6	18,040,906	2.5	6.5
28 Information and communication electronics equipment	12,658,601	2.7	4.8	<i>12,838,410</i>	1.4	4.7
29 Electronic parts and devices	17,322,855	9.6	6.5	18,573,606	7.2	6.7
30 Transportation equipment	49,572,518	3.9	18.7	<i>50,422,543</i>	1.7	18.3
31 Precision instruments and machinery	3,462,628	1.0	1.3	3,860,409	11.5	1.4
32 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3,781,284	-11.3	1.4	3,516,570	-7.0	1.3

Note: Figures for 2004 and year-on-year comparisons include the results of “2004 Capture Survey of the Post-Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake Census of Manufacture” (including estimates). However, figures in italics represent figures drawn only from the main survey, as the relevant findings for the Capture Survey have not been disclosed. Therefore, the total and the breakdown do not correspond. (The same applies to the value added table.)

(i) In regards to shipment values by industry (Table 4, Figure 7), “General machinery” (up by 12.3% compared to the previous year) saw an increase for the second consecutive year, and there were also increases in “Iron and steel” (up by 19.0% (id.)), “Electronic parts and devices” (up by 7.2% (id.)), “Transportation equipment” (up by 1.7% (id.)), “Chemical and allied products” (up by 3.5% (id.)), “Petroleum and coal products” (up by 6.0% (id.)), “Plastic products” (up by 6.1% (id.)), and “Non-ferrous metals and products” (up by 10.2% (id.)). Meanwhile, there were decreases in six industries, including “Miscellaneous manufacturing industries” (down by 7.0% (id.)), “Printing and allied industries” (down by 1.8% (id.)), “Apparel and other finished products” (down by 6.9% (id.)), “Textile mill products” (down by 2.1% (id.)), and “Furniture and fixtures” (down by 2.0% (id.)).

**Figure 7 Year-on-year Comparison Ratio of Shipment Value by Industry
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)**

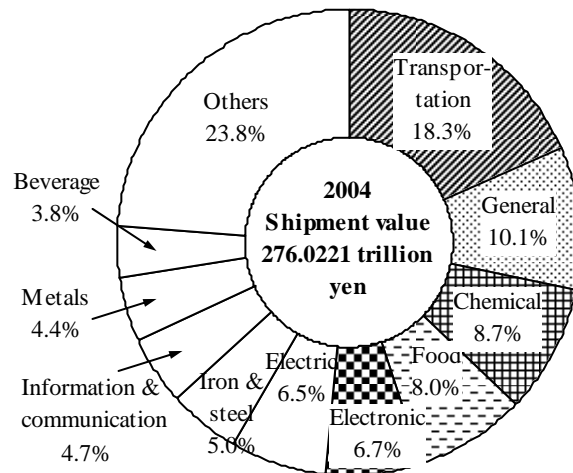


Of the industries that saw increases in shipment value, “General machinery” increased due to favorable conditions in the civil engineering and construction machinery industries for exports to Asia and North America, the semiconductor products machinery for digital appliance industries for domestic market and exports to East Asia, and the manufacturing of metal machine tools for the domestic automotive related industry. “Iron and steel” saw an increase due to active demand for machinery for the domestic automotive industry and industrial machine, and exports mainly to China. “Electronic parts and devices”, In spite of a decrease in cathode ray tube production, increased due to an increase in liquid crystal elements for digital cameras and liquid crystal televisions, and favorable exports in semiconductor ICs for digital cameras and cellular telephones. “Transportation equipment” saw an increase for the fifth consecutive year due to an active domestic demand for ordinary passenger cars backed by the launch of new models, and favorable exports to Europe and Asia as well as to North America, although some establishments have shifted their production overseas and a strong demand caused by emission controls for diesel-powered vehicles has subsided. There was an increase also in “Petroleum and coal products” due to a rise in crude oil prices and a growing demand in China.

On the other hand, shipment values in the “Miscellaneous manufacturing industries” decreased due to a shift to overseas production of household TV games and electronic toys using integrated circuits, and a decrease in wooden unit housing.

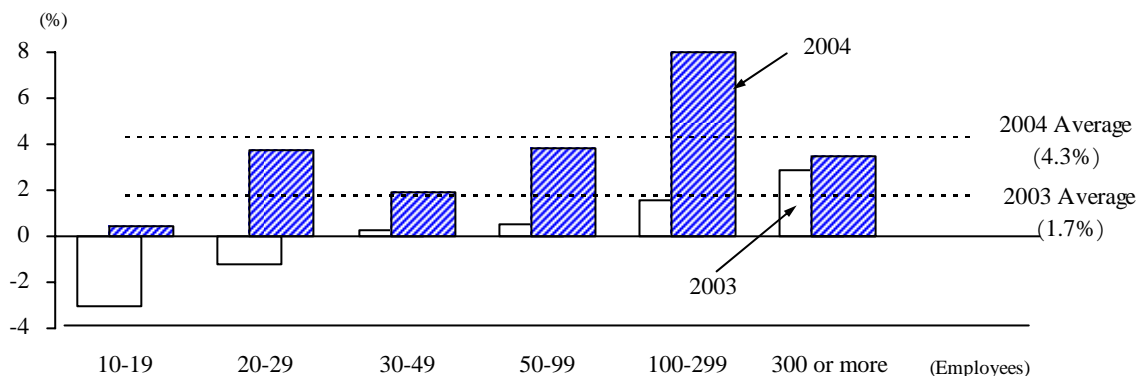
(ii) The composition ratio of shipment value by industry (Table 4, Figure 8), was the highest in “Transportation equipment” (composition ratio 18.3%) accounted for nearly 20%, followed by “General machinery” (10.1% (id.)), “Chemical and allied products” (8.7% (id.)), “Food” (8.0% (id.)), and “Electronic parts and devices” (6.7% (id.)). “Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies,” in fifth place a year previous, was unseated by “Electronic parts and devices”. These five industries were followed by “Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies” (6.5% (id.)), “Iron and steel” (5.0% (id.)), “Information and communication electronics equipment” (4.7% (id.)), “Fabricated metal products” (4.4% (id.)), and “Beverages, tobacco and feed” (3.8% (id.)).

Figure 8 Composition Ratio of Shipment Value by Industry (Establishments with 10 or more employees)



(iii) The shipment value by size of workforce (Figure 9) increased in all sizes compared to the previous year. In particular, establishments with 10 to 19 employees (up by 0.4% compared to the previous year) and those with 20 to 29 employees (up by 3.7% (id.)) turned around and began to increase, following a decline in the previous year.

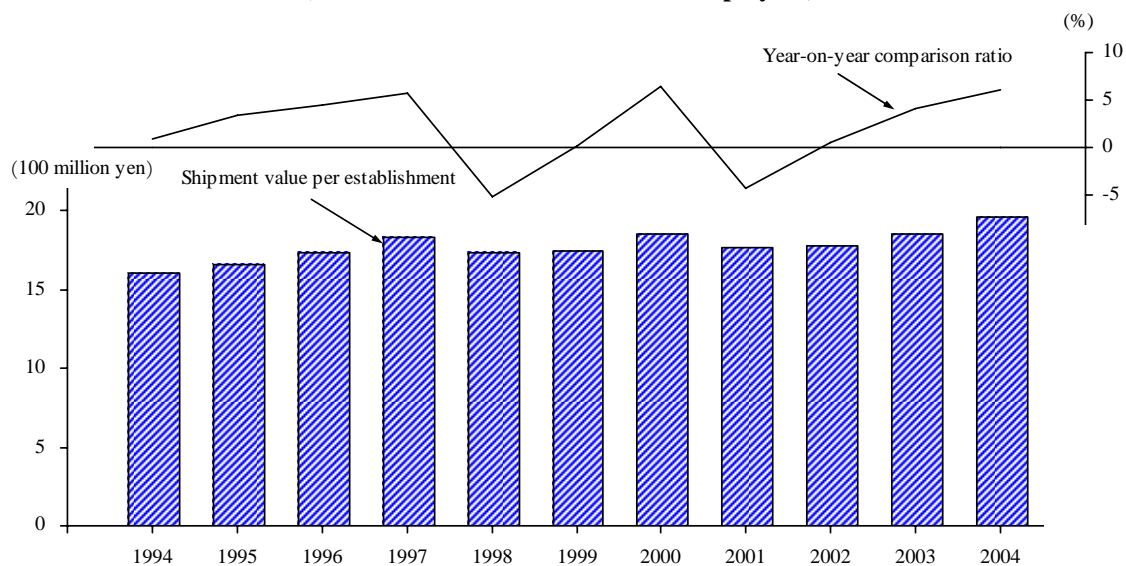
Figure 9 Year-on-year Comparison Ratio of Shipment Value by Size of Workforce (Establishments with 10 or more employees)



(iv) The shipment value per establishment was 1956.95 million yen, an increase of 6.0% compared to the previous year. It increased for the third consecutive year, reaching a level in excess of the record high (1847.53 million yen) marked in 2000 (Table 5, Figure 10).

The shipment value per establishment by industry increased in all industries except “Miscellaneous manufacturing industries” (down by 3.0% compared to the previous year), including “Iron and steel” (up by 18.9% (id.)), “Non-ferrous metals and products” (up by 13.3% (id.)), “Precision instruments and machinery” (up by 10.7% (id.)), “General machinery” (up by 9.8% (id.)), and “Petroleum and coal products” (up by 9.5% (id.)).

**Figure 10 Changes in Shipment Value per Establishment
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)**



Note: Because of the revision of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification in the 2002 survey, the figures before 2002 were recalculated.

**Table 5 Shipment Value per Establishment by Industry
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)**

Industry	Item	2004		
		2003	Y/Y (%)	
		(10,000 yen)	(10,000 yen)	
00 Total manufactures		184,625	195,695	6.0
09 Food		109,978	112,619	2.4
10 Beverages, tobacco and feed		412,679	428,628	3.9
11 Textile mill products		62,643	64,076	2.3
12 Apparel and other finished products		26,748	26,819	0.3
13 Lumber and wood products		57,544	59,800	3.9
14 Furniture and fixtures		59,489	60,278	1.3
15 Pulp, paper and paper products		150,050	154,695	3.1
16 Printing and allied industries		79,698	80,717	1.3
17 Chemical and allied products		593,243	618,408	4.2
18 Petroleum and coal products		2,382,428	2,607,704	9.5
19 Plastic products		103,558	109,683	5.9
20 Rubber products		148,831	156,336	5.0
21 Leather tanning, leather products and fur skins		42,829	45,331	5.8
22 Ceramic, stone and clay products		82,615	87,277	5.6
23 Iron and steel		406,870	483,822	18.9
24 Non-ferrous metals and products		310,243	351,366	13.3
25 Fabricated metal products		73,708	75,914	3.0
26 General machinery		150,632	165,357	9.8
27 Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies		222,492	234,572	5.4
28 Information and communication electronics equipment		620,824	656,373	5.7
29 Electronic parts and devices		409,814	441,913	7.8
30 Transportation equipment		664,511	672,840	1.3
31 Precision instruments and machinery		145,672	161,321	10.7
32 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		98,857	95,845	-3.0

Note: Figures for 2004 and year-on-year comparisons include the results of "2004 Capture Survey of the Post-Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake Census of Manufacture" (including estimates).

(4) Value added

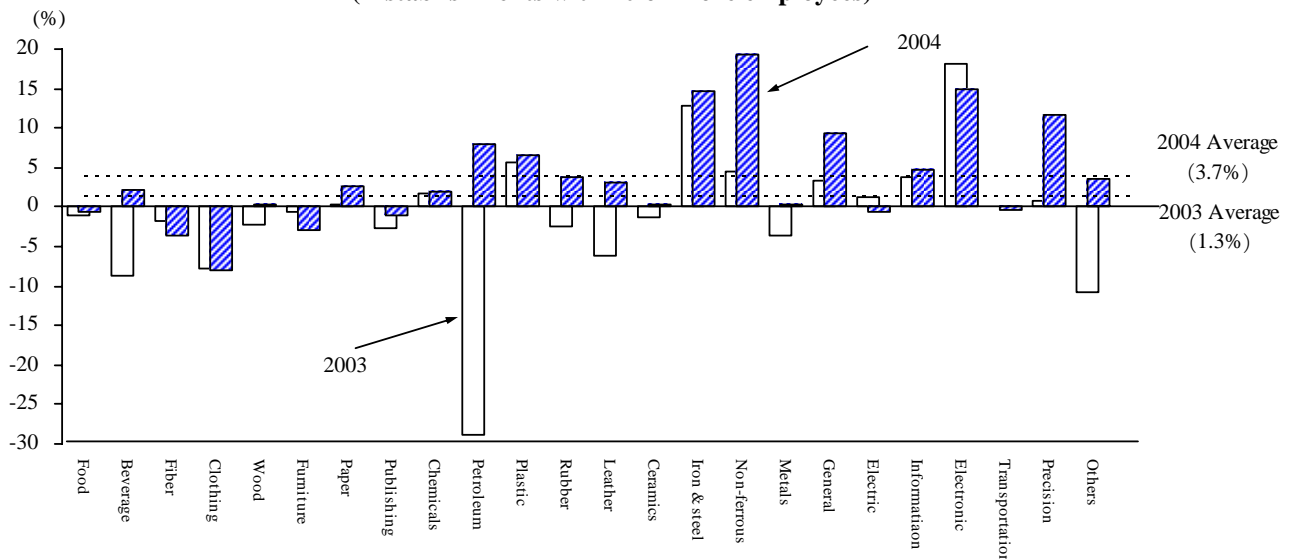
– Value added increasing for the second consecutive year –

Value added was 97.3903 trillion yen, an increase of 3.7% compared to the previous year. It increased for the second consecutive year, but has remained below 100 trillion yen since 2001 (Table 1, Figure 1).

(i) By industry (Table 6, Figure 11), value added increased in 17 industries, including “Electronic parts and devices” (up by 14.9% compared to the previous year), “General machinery” (up by 9.4% (id.)), “Iron and steel” (up by 14.6% (id.)), “Non-ferrous metals and products” (up by 19.4% (id.)), “Plastic products” (up by 6.6% (id.)), “Chemical and allied products” (up by 1.9% (id.)), and “Precision instruments and machinery” (up by 11.6% (id.)). Meanwhile, decreases were observed in seven industries, including “Apparel and other finished products” (down by 8.0% (id.)), “Food” (down by 0.7% (id.)), “Transportation equipment” (down by 0.4% (id.)), and “Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies” (down by 0.7% (id.)).

Among industries that have increased in value added, “Electronic parts and devices” increased due to favorable shipments in liquid crystal elements and semiconductor ICs, and “General machinery” and “Iron and steel” increased due to surging demand both in Japan and overseas. These three industries saw increases for the second consecutive year. On the other hand, there were decreases in the “Food” due to such influences as shifts towards overseas production by some establishments, and “Furniture and fixtures” due to discontinuation of certain establishments.

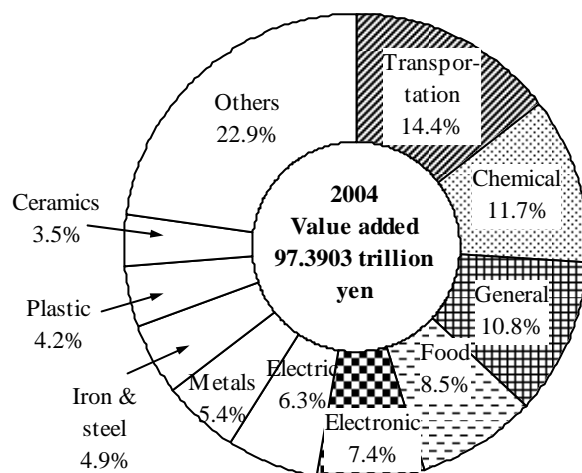
**Figure 11 Year-on-year Comparison Ratio of Value Added by Industry
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)**



(ii) The composition ratio of value added by industry (Table 6, Figure 12), was the highest in “Transportation equipment” (composition ratio 14.4%) followed by “Chemical and allied products” (11.7% (id.)) and “General machinery” (10.8% (id.)). These three industries accounted for more than 10%, respectively. They were followed by “Food” (8.5% (id.)), “Electronic parts and devices” (7.4% (id.)), “Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies” (6.3% (id.)), “Fabricated metal products” (5.4% (id.)), and “Iron and steel” (4.9% (id.)). It is notable that “Electronic parts and devices” increased its composition ratio by 0.8 points, while the ratio of other top industries all declined compared to the

previous year.

**Figure 12 Composition Ratio of Value Added by Industry
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)**



**Table 6 Value Added by Industry
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)**

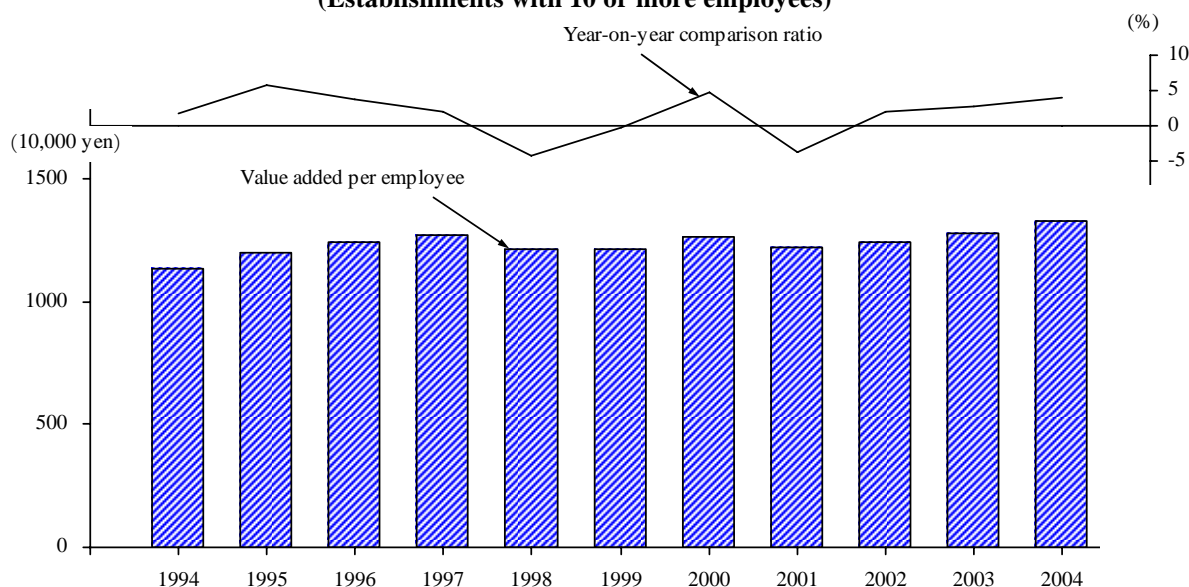
Industry	Item	Value added					
		2003			2004		
		Amount (Million yen)	Y/Y (%)	Composition ratio (%)	Amount (Million yen)	Y/Y (%)	Composition ratio (%)
00 Total manufactures		93,879,979	1.3	100.0	97,390,312	3.7	100.0
09 Food		8,345,742	-1.0	8.9	8,283,959	-0.7	8.5
10 Beverages, tobacco and feed		2,972,912	-8.7	3.2	3,034,782	2.1	3.1
11 Textile mill products		919,325	-1.8	1.0	886,032	-3.6	0.9
12 Apparel and other finished products		982,777	-7.7	1.0	903,785	-8.0	0.9
13 Lumber and wood products		803,386	-2.3	0.9	806,429	0.4	0.8
14 Furniture and fixtures		793,052	-0.5	0.8	770,419	-2.9	0.8
15 Pulp, paper and paper products		2,552,076	0.3	2.7	2,620,724	2.7	2.7
16 Printing and allied industries		3,003,050	-2.7	3.2	2,969,694	-1.1	3.0
17 Chemical and allied products		11,146,162	1.8	11.9	11,357,464	1.9	11.7
18 Petroleum and coal products		592,567	-28.8	0.6	639,558	7.9	0.7
19 Plastic products		3,873,526	5.7	4.1	4,129,316	6.6	4.2
20 Rubber products		1,287,893	-2.4	1.4	1,336,485	3.8	1.4
21 Leather tanning, leather products and fur skins		157,089	-6.2	0.2	161,641	3.1	0.2
22 Ceramic, stone and clay products		3,410,547	-1.2	3.6	3,423,041	0.4	3.5
23 Iron and steel		4,172,628	12.9	4.4	4,782,398	14.6	4.9
24 Non-ferrous metals and products		1,487,589	4.5	1.6	1,775,980	19.4	1.8
25 Fabricated metal products		5,255,166	-3.6	5.6	5,274,502	0.4	5.4
26 General machinery		9,636,307	3.3	10.3	10,543,585	9.4	10.8
27 Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies		6,165,697	1.2	6.6	6,124,960	-0.7	6.3
28 Information and communication electronics equipment		3,088,907	3.9	3.3	3,235,071	4.7	3.3
29 Electronic parts and devices		6,237,261	18.2	6.6	7,167,136	14.9	7.4
30 Transportation equipment		14,091,576	0.2	15.0	14,033,292	-0.4	14.4
31 Precision instruments and machinery		1,483,653	0.7	1.6	1,655,537	11.6	1.7
32 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		1,421,092	-10.7	1.5	1,472,322	3.6	1.5

Notes 1: Value added for establishments with 10 to 29 employees represents gross value added.

2: Figures for 2004 and year-on-year comparisons include the results of "2004 Capture Survey of with the Post-Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake Census of Manufacture" (including estimates). Figures in italics represent those for which the results of the Capture Survey have not been disclosed, and only the results from the main survey are available.

(iii) Value added per employee was 13.27 million yen in average in manufacturing, up by 3.9% compared to the previous year. It increased for the third consecutive year, renewing its record high (Table 7, Figure 13).

**Figure 13 Changes in Value Added per Employee
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)**



By industry (Table 7), value added per employee increased in 20 industries including “Non-ferrous metals and products” (up by 19.1% compared to the previous year), “Electronic parts and devices” (up by 15.1% (id.)), “Iron and steel” (up by 13.4% (id.)), “Petroleum and coal products” (up by 12.2% (id.)), “Precision instruments and machinery” (up by 9.7% (id.)), and “Information and communication electronics equipment” (up by 6.9% (id.)). Meanwhile, it decreased in four industries including “Transportation equipment” (down by 3.4% (id.)), “Apparel and other finished products” (down by 1.5% (id.)), “Textile mill products” (down by 0.6% (id.)), and “Furniture and fixtures” (down by 0.3% (id.)).

**Table 7 Value Added per Employee by Industry
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)**

Item Industry	2003	2004	
	(10,000 yen)	(10,000 yen)	Y/Y (%)
00 Total manufactures	1,277	1,327	3.9
09 Food	810	811	0.2
10 Beverages, tobacco and feed	3,220	3,314	2.9
11 Textile mill products	786	781	-0.6
12 Apparel and other finished products	433	426	-1.5
13 Lumber and wood products	825	852	3.3
14 Furniture and fixtures	818	816	-0.3
15 Pulp, paper and paper products	1,292	1,353	4.7
16 Printing and allied industries	1,015	1,028	1.3
17 Chemical and allied products	3,299	3,394	2.9
18 Petroleum and coal products	2,805	3,147	12.2
19 Plastic products	1,011	1,053	4.1
20 Rubber products	1,161	1,192	2.6
21 Leather tanning, leather products and fur skins	641	680	6.1
22 Ceramic, stone and clay products	1,265	1,316	4.0
23 Iron and steel	2,126	2,411	13.4
24 Non-ferrous metals and products	1,219	1,451	19.1
25 Fabricated metal products	984	986	0.2
26 General machinery	1,165	1,230	5.6
27 Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	1,140	1,165	2.2
28 Information and communication electronics equipment	1,387	1,482	6.9
29 Electronic parts and devices	1,280	1,473	15.1
30 Transportation equipment	1,665	1,609	-3.4
31 Precision instruments and machinery	1,060	1,162	9.7
32 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1,087	1,138	4.7

Note: Figures for 2004 and year-on-year comparisons include the results of “2004 Capture Survey of the Post-Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake Census of Manufacture” (including estimates).

(5) Year-end inventory (Establishments with 30 or more employees)

– Year-end inventory increasing for the first time in seven years –

The total value of year-end inventory of manufactured goods, semi-manufactured goods, and work in progress was 17.6009 trillion yen, an increase of 1.0% compared to the previous year, up for the first time in seven years (Table 8).

Table 8 Changes in the Year-end Inventory of Manufactured Goods, Semi-manufactured Goods, and Work in Progress (Establishments with 30 or more employees)

Item Year	Total (Total of manufactured goods, semi-manufactured goods and work in progress)					
	Total (100 million yen)		Year-end inventory value of manufactured goods (100 million yen)		Year-end inventory value of semi-manufactured goods and work in progress (100 million yen)	
		Ratio compared to the end of the previous year (%)		Ratio compared to the end of the previous year (%)		Ratio compared to the end of the previous year (%)
End of 1995	219,395	2.9	92,672	2.8	126,723	3.0
1996	223,602	1.9	93,236	0.6	130,367	2.9
1997	231,791	3.7	96,812	3.8	134,980	3.5
1998	229,951	-1.3	94,610	-3.0	135,342	-0.2
1999	212,432	-7.6	84,999	-10.2	127,433	-5.8
2000	206,619	-2.7	82,377	-3.1	124,242	-2.5
2001	196,443	-4.9	82,016	-0.4	114,427	-7.9
2002	180,054	-7.3	73,118	-8.9	106,936	-6.2
2003	174,233	-3.2	71,180	-2.7	103,053	-3.6
2004	176,009	1.0	71,476	0.4	104,533	1.4

- Notes: 1. Because of the adjustment of establishment data in the 1998 survey, year-on-year comparisons for 1998 are based on a time series.
2. Because of the revision of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification in the 2002 survey, the year-on-year comparisons is calculated by incorporating the classification of 2001 into that of 2002.
3. Figures for 2004 and year-on-year comparisons include the results of “2004 Capture Survey of the Post-Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake Census of Manufacture” (including estimates).

When observing these values by type of inventory,

(i) The year-end inventory value of manufactured goods increased by 0.4% compared to the previous year to 7.1476 trillion yen. It marked an increase for the first time in seven years.

By industry, the value increased in 10 industries including “Electronic parts and devices” (up by 17.5% compared to the end of the previous year), “Precision instruments and machinery” (up by 14.3% (id.)), “Petroleum and coal products” (up by 8.9% (id.)), “Iron and steel” (up by 3.9% (id.)), and “Transportation equipment” (up by 3.6% (id.)). It decreased in 14 industries including “Furniture and fixtures” (down by 11.7% (id.)), “Textile mill products” (down by 9.9% (id.)), “Miscellaneous manufacturing industries” (down by 8.1% (id.)), “Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies” (down by 7.2% (id.)), and “Ceramic, stone and clay products” (down by 5.6% (id.)).

(ii) The year-end inventory value of semi-manufactured goods and work in progress increased by 1.4% compared to the previous year to 10.4533 trillion yen. It also marked its first increase in seven years.

By industry, the value increased in 13 industries including “Miscellaneous manufacturing industries” (up by 119.3% compared to the end of the previous year), “Petroleum and coal products” (up by 14.1%

(id.), “Lumber and wood products” (up by 12.3% (id.)), “Precision instruments and machinery” (up by 12.3% (id.)), and “Iron and steel” (up by 11.6% (id.)). It decreased in 11 industries including “Leather tanning, leather products and fur skins” (down by 9.3% (id.)), “Fabricated metal products” (down by 8.0% (id.)), “Apparel and other finished products” (down by 7.5% (id.)), “Information and communication electronics equipment” (down by 6.2% (id.)), and “Printing and allied industries” (down by 6.1% (id.)). The significant increase in “Miscellaneous manufacturing industries” was caused mainly by the reclassification of some establishments from the “Transportation equipment” to the “Miscellaneous manufacturing industries” category.

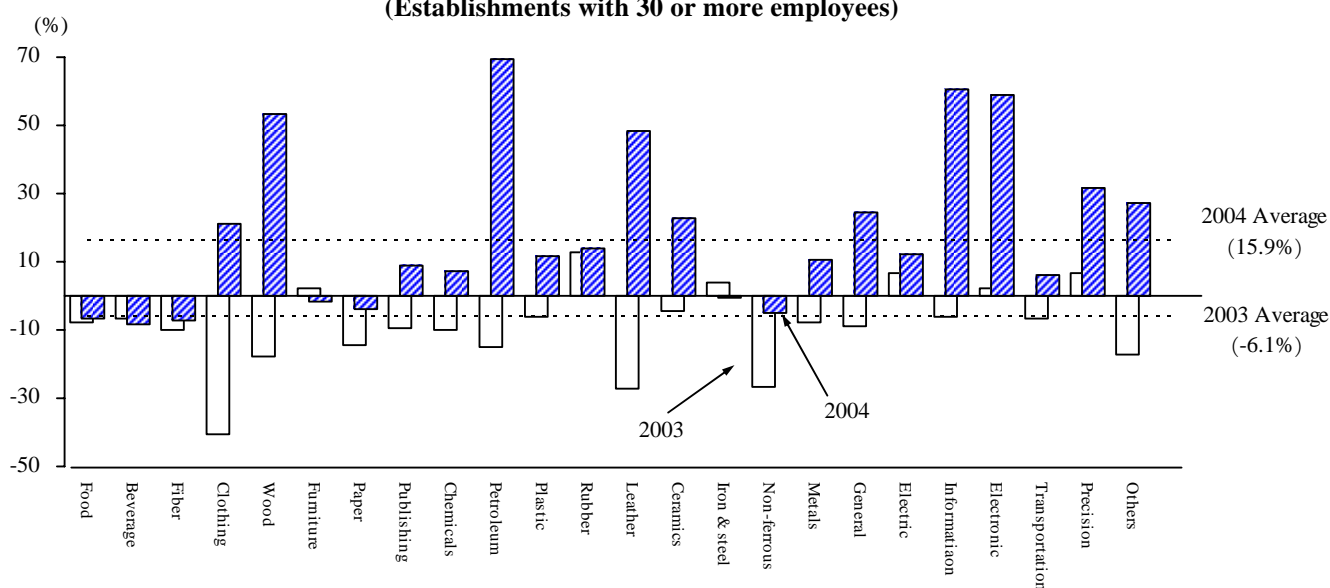
(6) Total of newly invested tangible fixed assets (Establishments with 30 or more employees)

– Total of newly invested tangible fixed assets increasing for the first time in three years –

The total of newly invested tangible fixed assets (changes in acquisition value of tangible fixed assets and temporary construction accounts) increased by 15.9% compared to the previous year to 10.3483 trillion yen, up for the first time in three years.

When observing the total of newly invested tangible fixed assets by industry (Figure 14), it increased in 17 industries including “Petroleum and coal products” (up by 69.2% compared to the previous year), “Information and communication electronics equipment” (up by 60.7% (id.)), “Electronic parts and devices” (up by 58.7% (id.)), “Lumber and wood products” (up by 53.3% (id.)), and “Leather tanning, leather products and fur skins” (up by 48.6% (id.)). Meanwhile, it decreased in seven industries including “Beverages, tobacco and feed” (down by 8.3% (id.)), “Textile mill products” (down by 7.4% (id.)), “Food” (down by 6.5% (id.)), “Non-ferrous metals and products” (down by 5.0% (id.)), and “Pulp, paper and paper products” (down by 4.0% (id.)).

Figure 14 Year-on-year Comparison Ratio of the Total of Newly Invested Tangible Fixed Assets by Industry (Establishments with 30 or more employees)



Note: The “2004 Capture Survey of with the Post-Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake Census of Manufacture” does not include changes in temporary construction accounts among fixed tangible assets. Therefore, relevant figures for 2004 only list acquisition value.

(7) Value of lease contracts and payments (Establishments with 30 or more employees)

The total value of lease contracts was 941.4 billion yen, a decrease of 5.4% compared to the previous year, down for the second consecutive year. The total value of lease payments was 1.3457 trillion yen, an increase of 1.3% (id.), up for the first time in four years (Table 9).

(i) The value of lease contracts by industry decreased in 14 industries including “Transportation equipment” (down by 10.7% compared to the previous year), “Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies” (down by 23.3% (id.)), “Ceramic, stone and clay products” (down by 49.6% (id.)), and “Beverages, tobacco and feed” (down by 49.2% (id.)). It increased in 10 industries including “Electronic parts and devices” (up by 9.8% (id.)), “General machinery” (up by 8.7% (id.)), “Chemical and allied products” (up by 16.9% (id.)), “Lumber and wood products” (up by 43.7% (id.)), and “Precision instruments and machinery” (up by 11.7% (id.)).

(ii) The composition ratio of the value of lease contracts by industry was the highest in “Electronic parts and devices” (composition ratio 26.1%), followed by “Transportation equipment” (17.1% (id.)). These two industries accounted for nearly 40% of the total. They were followed by “General machinery” (9.8% (id.)), “Food” (6.6% (id.)), “Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies” (6.3% (id.)), and “Plastic products” (4.9% (id.)).

(iii) The value of lease payments by industry increased in eight industries including “Electronic parts and devices” (up by 16.4% compared to the previous year), “Information and communication electronics equipment” (up by 14.1% (id.)), “Plastic products” (up by 3.9% (id.)), “Beverages, tobacco and feed” (up by 4.6% (id.)), “Rubber products” (up by 6.2% (id.)), and “Ceramic, stone and clay products” (up by 1.8% (id.)). It decreased in 16 industries including “Transportation equipment” (down by 8.1% (id.)), “Iron and steel” (down by 9.3% (id.)), “Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies” (down by 3.2% (id.)), “Printing and allied industries” (down by 3.2% (id.)), and “Food” (down by 1.6% (id.)).

(iv) The composition ratio of the value of lease payments by industry was the highest in “Electronic parts and devices” (composition ratio 22.3%), followed by “Transportation equipment” (14.1% (id.)). These two industries accounted for more than 35% of the total. They were followed by “General machinery” (9.5% (id.)), “Food” (8.3% (id.)), “Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies” (5.8% (id.)), “Plastic products” (5.2% (id.)), and “Printing and allied industries” (5.0% (id.)).

**Table 9 Year-on-year Comparison Ratio and Composition Ratio of Lease Contracts and Payments
(Establishments with 30 or more employees)**

Industry	Item	Value of lease contracts				Value of lease payments			
		2003	2004	Y/Y (%)	Composition ratio (%)	2003	2004	Y/Y (%)	Composition ratio (%)
		(100 million yen)	(100 million yen)			(100 million yen)	(100 million yen)		
00 Total manufactures		9,957	9,414	-5.4	100.0	13,286	13,457	1.3	100.0
09 Food		721	623	-13.7	6.6	1,135	1,116	-1.6	8.3
10 Beverages, tobacco and feed		229	116	-49.2	1.2	244	256	4.6	1.9
11 Textile mill products		42	49	16.8	0.5	103	95	-7.6	0.7
12 Apparel and other finished products		39	52	33.8	0.5	81	75	-6.6	0.6
13 Lumber and wood products		51	73	43.7	0.8	97	83	-14.6	0.6
14 Furniture and fixtures		36	35	-3.7	0.4	108	94	-13.5	0.7
15 Pulp, paper and paper products		171	172	0.3	1.8	321	306	-4.7	2.3
16 Printing and allied industries		411	392	-4.5	4.2	693	671	-3.2	5.0
17 Chemical and allied products		384	449	16.9	4.8	584	570	-2.4	4.2
18 Petroleum and coal products		37	12	-67.6	0.1	30	34	11.9	0.2
19 Plastic products		495	466	-6.0	4.9	679	705	3.9	5.2
20 Rubber products		51	58	14.1	0.6	90	96	6.2	0.7
21 Leather tanning, leather products and fur skins		2	2	8.8	0.0	7	5	-18.7	0.0
22 Ceramic, stone and clay products		310	156	-49.6	1.7	314	320	1.8	2.4
23 Iron and steel		230	173	-24.8	1.8	427	388	-9.3	2.9
24 Non-ferrous metals and products		115	107	-6.8	1.1	265	257	-3.1	1.9
25 Fabricated metal products		314	290	-7.5	3.1	529	535	1.0	4.0
26 General machinery		852	927	8.7	9.8	1,289	1,281	-0.6	9.5
27 Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies		779	598	-23.3	6.3	804	776	-3.2	5.8
28 Information and communication electronics equipment		408	363	-10.8	3.9	494	563	14.1	4.2
29 Electronic parts and devices		2,239	2,458	9.8	26.1	2,576	2,998	16.4	22.3
30 Transportation equipment		1,804	1,611	-10.7	17.1	2,063	1,895	-8.1	14.1
31 Precision instruments and machinery		128	143	11.7	1.5	209	209	-0.3	1.6
32 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		109	91	-16.5	1.0	144	133	-7.8	1.0

Note: The "2004 Capture Survey of the Post-Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake Census of Manufacture" does not include the values of lease contracts and payments. Therefore, the year-on-year comparisons for 2004 are calculated based on the establishments excluded from the Post-Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake Census of Manufacture.

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

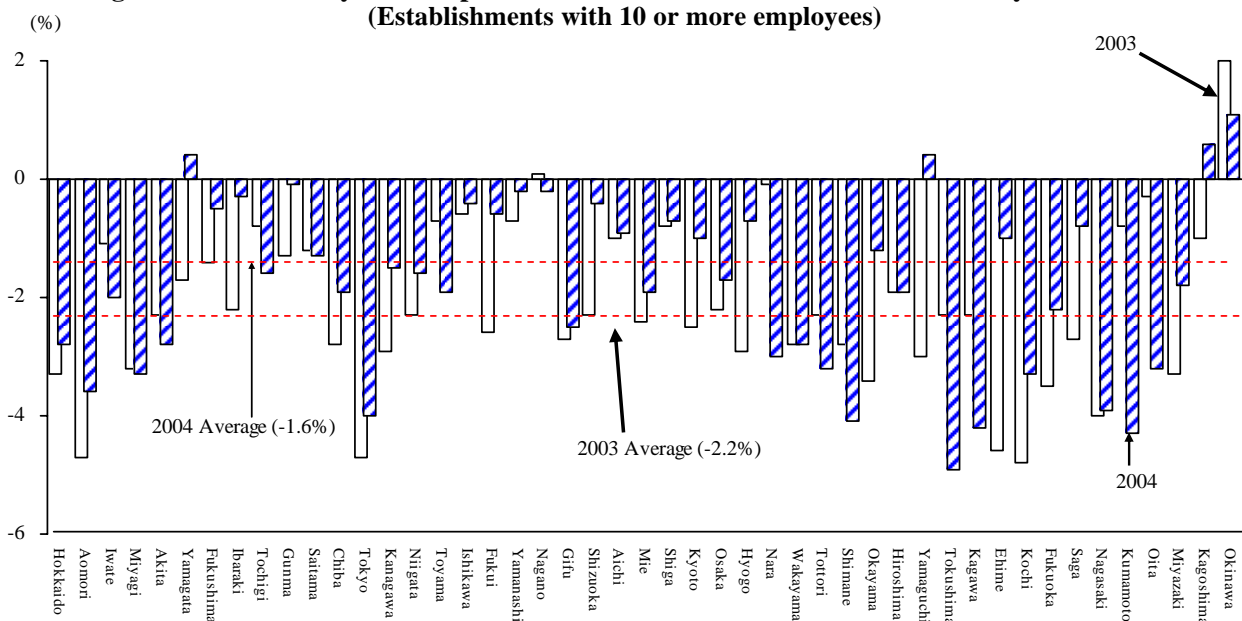
(1) Number of establishments

– Number of establishments decreasing in 43 prefectures and increasing in four –

The number of establishments was down by 1.6% compared to the previous year to 141,047 (Table 10).

(i) By prefecture (Figure 15), the number of establishments decreased in 43 prefectures including Tokushima (down by 4.9% compared to the previous year), Kumamoto (down by 4.3% (id.)), Kagawa (down by 4.2% (id.)), Shimane (down by 4.1% (id.)), and Tokyo (down by 4.0% (id.)). Increases were observed in Okinawa (up by 1.1% (id.)), Kagoshima (up by 0.6% (id.)), Yamagata (up by 0.4% (id.)), and Yamaguchi (up by 0.4% (id.)).

Figure 15 Year-on-year Comparison Ratio of Number of Establishments by Prefecture (Establishments with 10 or more employees)



(ii) The prefecture with the highest number of establishments (Table 10) was Osaka (11,321 establishments, composition ratio 8.0%), followed by Aichi (11,154 establishments, 7.9% (id.)), Tokyo (8,161 establishments, 5.8% (id.)), Saitama (7,833 establishments, 5.6% (id.)), Shizuoka (7,011 establishments, 5.0% (id.)), Kanagawa (5,920 establishments, 4.2% (id.)), Hyogo (5,823 establishments, 4.1% (id.)), and Hokkaido (4,156 establishments, 2.9% (id.)).

**Table 10 Number of Establishments by Prefecture
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)**

Item	2003	2004		Item	2003	2004			
		Y/Y (%)	Composition ratio (%)			Y/Y (%)	Composition ratio (%)		
Total	143,360	141,047	-1.6	100.0	24 Mie	2,770	2,717	-1.9	1.9
1 Hokkaido	4,274	4,156	-2.8	2.9	25 Shiga	1,983	1,969	-0.7	1.4
2 Aomori	1,192	1,149	-3.6	0.8	26 Kyoto	2,883	2,854	-1.0	2.0
3 Iwate	1,793	1,757	-2.0	1.2	27 Osaka	11,522	11,321	-1.7	8.0
4 Miyagi	2,263	2,189	-3.3	1.6	28 Hyogo	5,863	5,823	-0.7	4.1
5 Akita	1,555	1,512	-2.8	1.1	29 Nara	1,371	1,330	-3.0	0.9
6 Yamagata	1,963	1,970	0.4	1.4	30 Wakayama	1,202	1,168	-2.8	0.8
7 Fukushima	3,079	3,064	-0.5	2.2	31 Tottori	717	694	-3.2	0.5
8 Ibaraki	4,000	3,990	-0.3	2.8	32 Shimane	928	890	-4.1	0.6
9 Tochigi	3,076	3,026	-1.6	2.1	33 Okayama	2,583	2,551	-1.2	1.8
10 Gunma	3,668	3,664	-0.1	2.6	34 Hiroshima	3,523	3,455	-1.9	2.4
11 Saitama	7,935	7,833	-1.3	5.6	35 Yamaguchi	1,448	1,454	0.4	1.0
12 Chiba	3,832	3,758	-1.9	2.7	36 Tokushima	986	938	-4.9	0.7
13 Tokyo	8,502	8,161	-4.0	5.8	37 Kagawa	1,384	1,326	-4.2	0.9
14 Kanagawa	6,010	5,920	-1.5	4.2	38 Ehime	1,650	1,633	-1.0	1.2
15 Niigata	3,927	3,863	-1.6	2.7	39 Kochi	695	672	-3.3	0.5
16 Toyama	2,064	2,025	-1.9	1.4	40 Fukuoka	3,992	3,904	-2.2	2.8
17 Ishikawa	1,859	1,851	-0.4	1.3	41 Saga	1,002	994	-0.8	0.7
18 Fukui	1,528	1,519	-0.6	1.1	42 Nagasaki	1,140	1,096	-3.9	0.8
19 Yamanashi	1,354	1,351	-0.2	1.0	43 Kumamoto	1,566	1,499	-4.3	1.1
20 Nagano	3,711	3,705	-0.2	2.6	44 Oita	1,153	1,116	-3.2	0.8
21 Gifu	3,968	3,869	-2.5	2.7	45 Miyazaki	1,084	1,064	-1.8	0.8
22 Shizuoka	7,039	7,011	-0.4	5.0	46 Kagoshima	1,445	1,454	0.6	1.0
23 Aichi	11,257	11,154	-0.9	7.9	47 Okinawa	621	628	1.1	0.4

Note: Figures for 2004 and year-on-year comparisons include the results of "2004 Capture Survey of the Post-Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake Census of Manufacture" (including estimates).

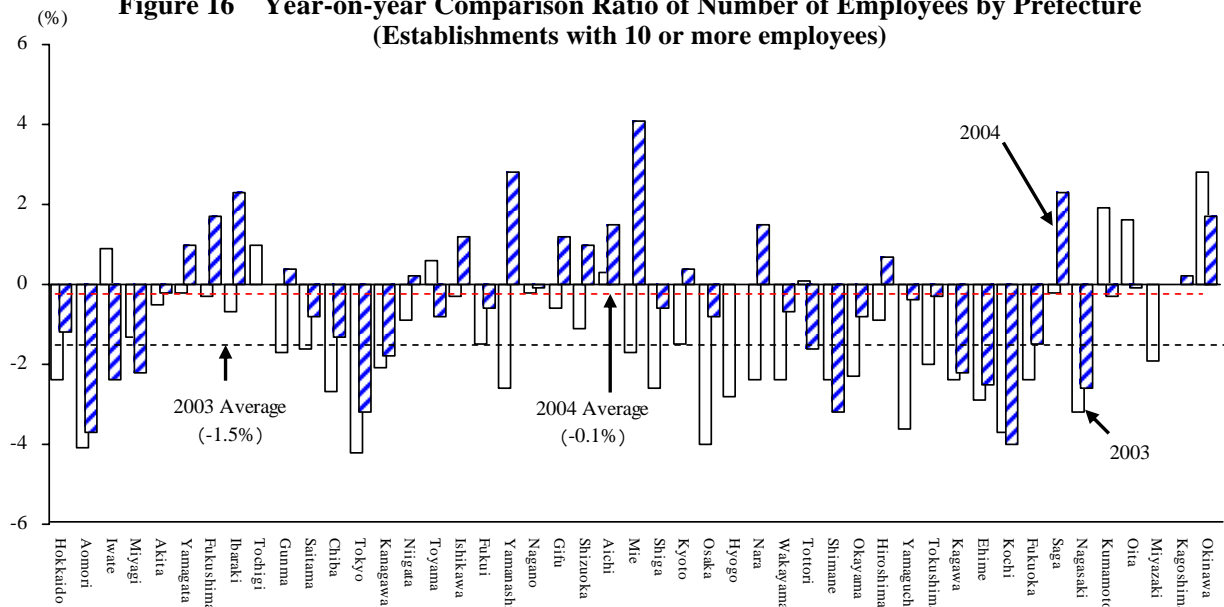
(2) Number of employees

– Number of employees decreasing in 27 prefectures, increasing in 17, and leveling off in three –

The number of employees was down by 0.1% compared to the previous year to 7,340,312 (Table 11).

(i) By prefecture (Figure 16), the number of employees decreased in 27 prefectures including Kochi (down by 4.0% compared to the previous year), Aomori (down by 3.7% (id.)), Tokyo (down by 3.2% (id.)), Shimane (down by 3.2% (id.)), and Nagasaki (down by 2.6% (id.)). It increased in 17 prefectures including Mie (up by 4.1% (id.)), Yamanashi (up by 2.8% (id.)), Ibaraki (up by 2.3% (id.)), and Saga (up by 2.3% (id.)), and leveled off in Tochigi (0.0% (id.)), Hyogo (0.0% (id.)), and Miyazaki (0.0% (id.)).

**Figure 16 Year-on-year Comparison Ratio of Number of Employees by Prefecture
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)**



(ii) The prefecture with the highest number of employees was Aichi (728,351 employees, composition ratio 9.9%), followed by Osaka (449,916 employees, 6.1% (id.)), Shizuoka (397,169 employees, 5.4% (id.)), Kanagawa (390,918 employees, 5.3% (id.)), Saitama (376,308 employees, 5.1% (id.)), Hyogo (327,154 employees, 4.5% (id.)), Tokyo (318,357 employees, 4.3% (id.)), and Ibaraki (249,930 employees, 3.4% (id.)).

**Table 11 Number of Employees by Prefecture
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)**

Item	2003 (Persons)	2004		Item	2003 (Persons)	2004			
		(Persons)	Y/Y (%)			Composition ratio (%)	(Persons)	Y/Y (%)	Composition ratio (%)
Prefecture				Prefecture					
Total	7,349,539	7,340,312	-0.1	100.0	24 Mie	170,067	177,037	4.1	2.4
1 Hokkaido	173,184	171,081	-1.2	2.3	25 Shiga	135,304	134,510	-0.6	1.8
2 Aomori	57,699	55,546	-3.7	0.8	26 Kyoto	137,608	138,156	0.4	1.9
3 Iwate	92,550	90,329	-2.4	1.2	27 Osaka	453,551	449,916	-0.8	6.1
4 Miyagi	119,650	117,008	-2.2	1.6	28 Hyogo	327,082	327,154	0.0	4.5
5 Akita	70,465	70,329	-0.2	1.0	29 Nara	62,101	63,019	1.5	0.9
6 Yamagata	103,603	104,602	1.0	1.4	30 Wakayama	45,761	45,427	-0.7	0.6
7 Fukushima	165,343	168,198	1.7	2.3	31 Tottori	37,032	36,442	-1.6	0.5
8 Ibaraki	244,343	249,930	2.3	3.4	32 Shimane	40,227	38,951	-3.2	0.5
9 Tochigi	187,241	187,264	0.0	2.6	33 Okayama	139,047	137,999	-0.8	1.9
10 Gunma	194,430	195,294	0.4	2.7	34 Hiroshima	189,069	190,427	0.7	2.6
11 Saitama	379,341	376,308	-0.8	5.1	35 Yamaguchi	90,450	90,098	-0.4	1.2
12 Chiba	203,100	200,514	-1.3	2.7	36 Tokushima	45,234	45,098	-0.3	0.6
13 Tokyo	328,964	318,357	-3.2	4.3	37 Kagawa	61,203	59,871	-2.2	0.8
14 Kanagawa	398,180	390,918	-1.8	5.3	38 Ehime	78,129	76,154	-2.5	1.0
15 Niigata	182,302	182,628	0.2	2.5	39 Kochi	24,255	23,296	-4.0	0.3
16 Toyama	115,520	114,603	-0.8	1.6	40 Fukuoka	202,404	199,453	-1.5	2.7
17 Ishikawa	83,408	84,389	1.2	1.1	41 Saga	53,653	54,894	2.3	0.7
18 Fukui	67,486	67,060	-0.6	0.9	42 Nagasaki	53,303	51,915	-2.6	0.7
19 Yamanashi	67,103	69,010	2.8	0.9	43 Kumamoto	88,585	88,332	-0.3	1.2
20 Nagano	192,116	192,003	-0.1	2.6	44 Oita	61,462	61,404	-0.1	0.8
21 Gifu	173,493	175,496	1.2	2.4	45 Miyazaki	54,354	54,366	0.0	0.7
22 Shizuoka	393,185	397,169	1.0	5.4	46 Kagoshima	69,736	69,877	0.2	1.0
23 Aichi	717,430	728,351	1.5	9.9	47 Okinawa	19,786	20,129	1.7	0.3

Note: Figures for 2004 and year-on-year comparisons include the results of "2004 Capture Survey of the Post-Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake Census of Manufacture" (including estimates).

(3) Shipment value of manufactured goods

– Shipment value increasing in 42 prefectures and decreasing in five –

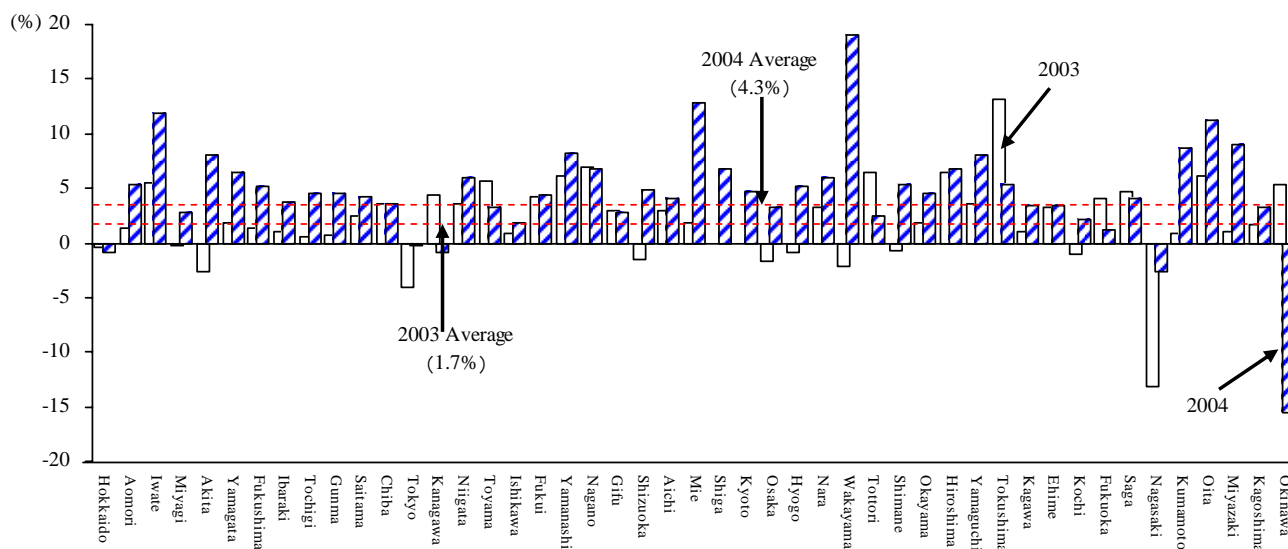
Shipment value was up by 4.3% compared to the previous year to 276,022.1 billion yen (Table 12).

(i) By prefecture (Figure 17), shipment value increased in 42 prefectures including Wakayama (up by 19.1% compared to the previous survey), Mie (up by 12.9% (id.)), Iwate (up by 11.9% (id.)), Oita (up by 11.2% (id.)), Miyazaki (up by 9.0% (id.)), Kumamoto (up by 8.7% (id.)), Yamanashi (up by 8.2% (id.)), Akita (up by 8.1% (id.)), and Yamaguchi (up by 8.1% (id.)). It decreased in five prefectures, Okinawa (down by 15.6% (id.)), Nagasaki (down by 2.6% (id.)), Hokkaido (down by 0.9% (id.)), Kanagawa (down by 0.9% (id.)), and Tokyo (down by 0.2% (id.)).

Among prefectures with increases in shipment value, Wakayama saw increases in steel products and petroleum products, and Mie in liquid crystal televisions and liquid crystal elements due to the inauguration of new factories. In Iwate, automotive industries such as ordinary passenger cars and auto parts were in good form. Oita saw increases in digital cameras and gasoline, Miyazaki in plasma displays and tires for passenger cars. In Kumamoto, there were increases in semiconductor

manufacturing equipment, etc. due to favorable conditions for digital appliances. Decreases by prefecture included a sharp decline of petroleum products in Okinawa, as well as decreases in shipbuilding in Nagasaki, metal oxide semiconductor ICs and gasoline in Hokkaido, and ordinary passenger cars in Kanagawa due to production shifts to overseas locations.

Figure 17 Year-on-year Comparison Ratio of Shipment Value by Prefecture (Establishments with 10 or more employees)



(ii) The prefecture with the highest shipment value (Table 12) was Aichi (36,031.8 billion yen, composition ratio 13.1%), followed by Kanagawa (18,194.6 billion yen, 6.6% (id.)), Shizuoka (16,280.2 billion yen, 5.9% (id.)), Osaka (14,983.8 billion yen, 5.4% (id.)), Saitama (13,072.9 billion yen, 4.7% (id.)), Hyogo (12,602.1 billion yen, 4.6% (id.)), Chiba (11,056.5 billion yen, 4.0% (id.)), Tokyo (10,368.1 billion yen, 3.8% (id.)) and Ibaraki (10,268.7 billion yen, 3.7% (id.)).

(iii) The industries with the highest shipment value (Table 14) were “Transportation equipment” in 11 prefectures, “General machinery” and “Electronic parts and devices” in eight prefectures, respectively, “Food” in six prefectures, and “Chemical and allied products” in five prefectures.

**Table 12 Shipment Value by Prefecture
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)**

Item	2003		2004		Item	2003		2004	
	(100 million yen)	(100 million yen)	Y/Y (%)	Composition ratio (%)		(100 million yen)	(100 million yen)	Y/Y (%)	Composition ratio (%)
Total	2,646,791	2,760,221	4.3	100.0	24 Mie	76,513	86,355	12.9	3.1
1 Hokkaido	50,243	49,799	-0.9	1.8	25 Shiga	56,934	60,803	6.8	2.2
2 Aomori	11,598	12,220	5.4	0.4	26 Kyoto	44,200	46,259	4.7	1.7
3 Iwate	21,012	23,503	11.9	0.9	27 Osaka	145,194	149,838	3.2	5.4
4 Miyagi	33,268	34,205	2.8	1.2	28 Hyogo	119,758	126,021	5.2	4.6
5 Akita	12,466	13,476	8.1	0.5	29 Nara	19,597	20,765	6.0	0.8
6 Yamagata	26,846	28,574	6.4	1.0	30 Wakayama	19,266	22,936	19.1	0.8
7 Fukushima	51,015	53,687	5.2	1.9	31 Tottori	10,597	10,862	2.5	0.4
8 Ibaraki	98,990	102,687	3.7	3.7	32 Shimane	9,514	10,029	5.4	0.4
9 Tochigi	75,376	78,862	4.6	2.9	33 Okayama	62,747	65,608	4.6	2.4
10 Gunma	70,891	74,134	4.6	2.7	34 Hiroshima	67,743	72,310	6.7	2.6
11 Saitama	125,467	130,729	4.2	4.7	35 Yamaguchi	50,594	54,715	8.1	2.0
12 Chiba	106,720	110,565	3.6	4.0	36 Tokushima	15,121	15,920	5.3	0.6
13 Tokyo	103,873	103,681	-0.2	3.8	37 Kagawa	20,003	20,676	3.4	0.7
14 Kanagawa	183,553	181,946	-0.9	6.6	38 Ehime	31,157	32,262	3.5	1.2
15 Niigata	41,548	44,004	5.9	1.6	39 Kochi	5,012	5,123	2.2	0.2
16 Toyama	33,047	34,147	3.3	1.2	40 Fukuoka	70,514	71,347	1.2	2.6
17 Ishikawa	22,236	22,666	1.9	0.8	41 Saga	14,142	14,708	4.0	0.5
18 Fukui	16,501	17,221	4.4	0.6	42 Nagasaki	12,449	12,124	-2.6	0.4
19 Yamanashi	21,557	23,320	8.2	0.8	43 Kumamoto	23,252	25,266	8.7	0.9
20 Nagano	54,798	58,464	6.7	2.1	44 Oita	29,629	32,957	11.2	1.2
21 Gifu	45,850	47,139	2.8	1.7	45 Miyazaki	11,826	12,896	9.0	0.5
22 Shizuoka	155,131	162,802	4.9	5.9	46 Kagoshima	16,996	17,551	3.3	0.6
23 Aichi	346,428	360,318	4.0	13.1	47 Okinawa	5,618	4,741	-15.6	0.2

Note: Figures for 2004 and year-by-year comparisons include the results of “2004 Capture Survey of the Post-Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake Census of Manufacture” (including estimates).

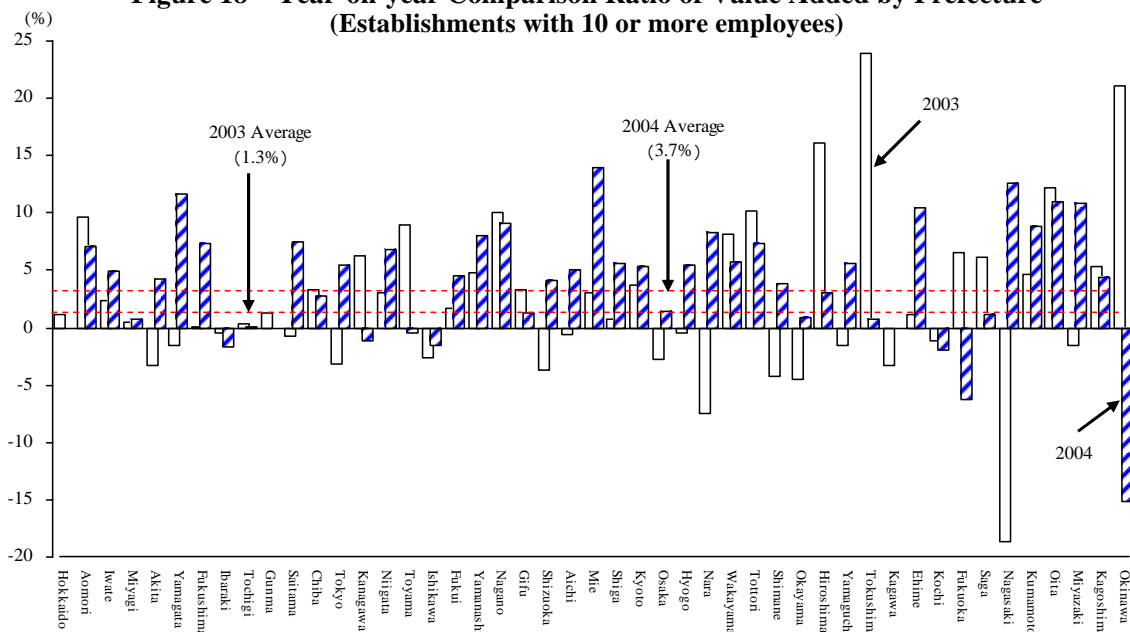
(4) Value added

– Value added increasing in 37 prefectures and decreasing in ten –

The value added was up by 3.7% compared to the previous year to 97,390.3 billion yen (Table 13).

(i) By prefecture (Figure 18), the value added increased in 37 prefectures including Mie (up by 14.0% compared to the previous survey), Nagasaki (up by 12.6% (id.)), Yamagata (up by 11.6% (id.)), Oita (up by 11.0% (id.)), Miyazaki (up by 10.9% (id.)), Ehime (up by 10.5% (id.)), and Nagano (up by 9.1% (id.)). It decreased in 10 prefectures including Okinawa (down by 15.1% (id.)), Fukuoka (down by 6.2% (id.)), Kochi (down by 2.0% (id.)), Ibaraki (down by 1.7% (id.)), and Ishikawa (down by 1.5% (id.)).

**Figure 18 Year-on-year Comparison Ratio of Value Added by Prefecture
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)**



(ii) The prefecture with the highest value added (Table 13) was Aichi (11,194.1 billion yen, composition ratio 11.5%), followed by Kanagawa (6,127.8 billion yen, 6.3% (id.)), Osaka (5,951 billion yen, 6.1% (id.)), Shizuoka (5,945.5 billion yen, 6.1% (id.)), Saitama (4,863.2 billion yen, 5.0% (id.)), Hyogo (4,630.1 billion yen, 4.8% (id.)), Tokyo (4,318.9 billion yen, 4.4% (id.)), Ibaraki (3,452.1 billion yen, 3.5% (id.)), Chiba (3,423.6 billion yen, 3.5% (id.)), and Mie (2,968.9 billion yen, 3.0% (id.)).

**Table 13 Value Added by Prefecture
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)**

Item	2003		2004		Item	2003		2004	
	(100 million yen)	(100 million yen)	Y/Y (%)	Composition ratio (%)		(100 million yen)	(100 million yen)	Y/Y (%)	Composition ratio (%)
Prefecture					Prefecture				
Total	938,800	973,903	3.7	100.0	24 Mie	26,035	29,689	14.0	3.0
1 Hokkaido	16,818	16,807	-0.1	1.7	25 Shiga	23,491	24,806	5.6	2.5
2 Aomori	3,741	4,008	7.1	0.4	26 Kyoto	18,660	19,643	5.3	2.0
3 Iwate	6,540	6,861	4.9	0.7	27 Osaka	58,686	59,510	1.4	6.1
4 Miyagi	10,698	10,778	0.8	1.1	28 Hyogo	43,928	46,301	5.4	4.8
5 Akita	4,722	4,925	4.3	0.5	29 Nara	7,459	8,080	8.3	0.8
6 Yamagata	8,290	9,248	11.6	0.9	30 Wakayama	8,235	8,701	5.7	0.9
7 Fukushima	19,163	20,572	7.3	2.1	31 Tottori	3,069	3,294	7.3	0.3
8 Ibaraki	35,124	34,521	-1.7	3.5	32 Shimane	3,100	3,219	3.8	0.3
9 Tochigi	26,922	26,941	0.1	2.8	33 Okayama	19,091	19,268	0.9	2.0
10 Gunma	24,960	24,947	-0.1	2.6	34 Hiroshima	25,955	26,769	3.1	2.7
11 Saitama	45,219	48,632	7.5	5.0	35 Yamaguchi	16,650	17,588	5.6	1.8
12 Chiba	33,292	34,236	2.8	3.5	36 Tokushima	7,139	7,196	0.8	0.7
13 Tokyo	40,956	43,189	5.5	4.4	37 Kagawa	6,215	6,211	-0.1	0.6
14 Kanagawa	61,998	61,278	-1.2	6.3	38 Ehime	9,580	10,582	10.5	1.1
15 Niigata	17,409	18,593	6.8	1.9	39 Kochi	2,330	2,284	-2.0	0.2
16 Toyama	14,925	14,861	-0.4	1.5	40 Fukuoka	25,074	23,516	-6.2	2.4
17 Ishikawa	8,187	8,067	-1.5	0.8	41 Saga	5,399	5,461	1.1	0.6
18 Fukui	6,577	6,870	4.5	0.7	42 Nagasaki	3,983	4,484	12.6	0.5
19 Yamanashi	7,496	8,094	8.0	0.8	43 Kumamoto	8,604	9,363	8.8	1.0
20 Nagano	19,672	21,463	9.1	2.2	44 Oita	10,052	11,162	11.0	1.1
21 Gifu	17,903	18,133	1.3	1.9	45 Miyazaki	4,182	4,637	10.9	0.5
22 Shizuoka	57,089	59,455	4.1	6.1	46 Kagoshima	6,107	6,378	4.4	0.7
23 Aichi	106,492	111,941	5.1	11.5	47 Okinawa	1,582	1,344	-15.1	0.1

Note: Figures for 2004 and year-on-year comparisons include the results of "2004 Capture Survey of the Post-Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake Census of Manufacture" (including estimates).

(5) Value of total cash payments per employee

The value of total cash payments per employee was up by 0.4% compared to the previous year to 4.54 million yen (Figure 19).

(i) By prefecture, it increased in 29 prefectures including Shimane and Kochi (both up by 3.2% compared to the previous survey), Tochigi, Gunma, and Wakayama (all up by 3.1% (id.)), and Aomori (up by 3.0% (id.)). It decreased in 17 prefectures including Okinawa (down by 2.5% (id.)), Hokkaido (down by 2.0% (id.)), Mie (down by 1.4% (id.)), and Ibaraki and Toyama (both down by 1.2% (id.)). It leveled off in Okayama (0.0% (id.)).

(ii) The prefectures with the highest value of total cash payments per employee was Kanagawa (5.58 million yen), followed by Aichi (5.3 million yen), Tokyo (5.06 million yen), Shiga (4.96 million yen), Yamaguchi (4.94 million yen), Tochigi (4.89 million yen), Mie (4.84 million yen), and Chiba (4.79 million yen).

Figure 19 Value of Total Cash Payments per Employee by Prefecture (Establishments with 10 or more employees)

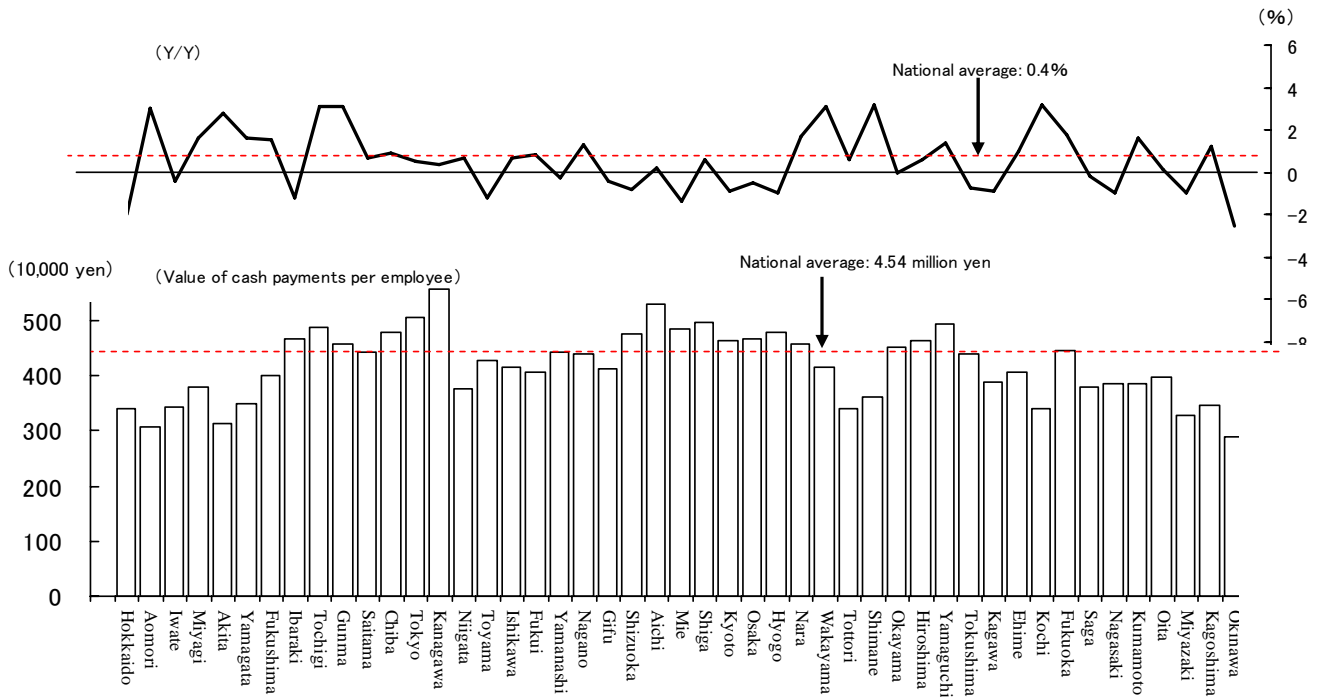


Table 14 Shipment Value Ranking by Prefecture and Conditions of Major Industries
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)

Prefecture	Shipment value (100 million yen)	Ranking		Composition ratio (%)	Y/Y (%)	1st		2nd		3rd	
		2003	2004			Industry	Composition ratio	Industry	Composition ratio	Industry	Composition ratio
Total	2,760,221	—	—	100.0	4.3	Transport	18.3	General	10.1	Chemicals	8.7
Hokkaido	49,799	20	20	1.8	-0.9	Food	34.5	Petroleum	9.1	Paper	8.3
Aomori	12,220	43	42	0.4	5.4	Food	21.9	Electronic	10.8	Paper	9.0
Iwate	23,503	32	30	0.9	11.9	Transport	17.0	Electronic	13.4	Food	12.9
Miyagi	34,205	24	24	1.2	2.8	Food	17.0	Electronic	11.7	Electric	9.8
Akita	13,476	40	40	0.5	8.1	Electronic	37.2	General	7.8	Food	7.1
Yamagata	28,574	28	28	1.0	6.4	Information	23.6	Electronic	16.3	General	9.6
Fukushima	53,687	18	19	1.9	5.2	Information	16.6	Electronic	10.6	Chemicals	10.5
Ibaraki	102,687	9	9	3.7	3.7	General	18.0	Chemicals	11.8	Food	10.6
Tochigi	78,862	11	11	2.9	4.6	Transport	16.3	Information	12.5	Electric	8.6
Gunma	74,134	12	12	2.7	4.6	Transport	31.7	General	10.6	Electronic	8.8
Saitama	130,729	5	5	4.7	4.2	Transport	17.8	Chemicals	10.4	General	10.4
Chiba	110,565	7	7	4.0	3.6	Chemicals	19.4	Petroleum	17.4	Steel	11.8
Tokyo	103,681	8	8	3.8	-0.2	Printing	15.2	Transport	13.5	Information	11.3
Kanagawa	181,946	2	2	6.6	-0.9	Transport	22.9	General	14.5	Chemicals	11.9
Niigata	44,004	23	23	1.6	5.9	Electronic	14.5	Food	12.6	General	11.3
Toyama	34,147	25	25	1.2	3.3	Chemicals	14.6	Electronic	14.3	Metals	13.1
Ishikawa	22,666	30	33	0.8	1.9	General	24.1	Information	10.9	Electronic	10.3
Fukui	17,221	37	37	0.6	4.4	Electronic	17.2	Chemicals	13.8	Fiber	10.2
Yamanashi	23,320	31	31	0.8	8.2	General	22.0	Electronic	17.2	Electric	13.1
Nagano	58,464	17	17	2.1	6.7	Electronic	17.4	Information	16.0	General	13.8
Gifu	47,139	21	21	1.7	2.8	General	14.0	Electric	13.6	Transport	11.9
Shizuoka	162,802	3	3	5.9	4.9	Transport	29.4	Electric	9.9	Chemicals	9.0
Aichi	360,318	1	1	13.1	4.0	Transport	50.1	General	8.3	Electric	6.1
Mie	86,355	10	10	3.1	12.9	Transport	28.3	Electronic	14.5	Chemicals	9.9
Shiga	60,803	16	16	2.2	6.8	General	15.4	Transport	13.3	Chemicals	11.0
Kyoto	46,259	22	22	1.7	4.7	Beverage	14.2	General	10.2	Electric	10.1
Osaka	149,838	4	4	5.4	3.2	Chemicals	14.6	General	12.7	Metals	8.4
Hyogo	126,021	6	6	4.6	5.2	General	15.0	Steel	10.4	Chemicals	9.9
Nara	20,765	34	34	0.8	6.0	General	21.9	Electronic	17.3	Food	10.2
Wakayama	22,936	35	32	0.8	19.1	Steel	23.0	Petroleum	22.9	Chemicals	15.4
Tottori	10,862	44	44	0.4	2.5	Electronic	28.8	Beverage	12.3	Information	12.2
Shimane	10,029	45	45	0.4	5.4	Information	23.4	Steel	14.4	Electronic	12.1
Okayama	65,608	15	15	2.4	4.6	Petroleum	15.7	Transport	15.0	Chemicals	14.3
Hiroshima	72,310	14	13	2.6	6.7	Transport	24.5	Steel	14.6	General	11.8
Yamaguchi	54,715	19	18	2.0	8.1	Chemicals	27.2	Transport	18.7	Petroleum	16.0
Tokushima	15,920	38	38	0.6	5.3	Chemicals	26.9	Electronic	11.2	Electric	10.4
Kagawa	20,676	33	35	0.7	3.4	Petroleum	15.6	Food	12.5	Transport	8.2
Ehime	32,262	26	27	1.2	3.5	Paper	16.4	Chemicals	12.1	Petroleum	9.8
Kochi	5,123	47	46	0.2	2.2	Electronic	25.3	Food	11.9	General	11.0
Fukuoka	71,347	13	14	2.6	1.2	Transport	24.9	Food	10.9	Steel	9.2
Saga	14,708	39	39	0.5	4.0	Food	18.3	General	12.3	Electric	11.6
Nagasaki	12,124	41	43	0.4	-2.6	General	23.0	Transport	22.6	Food	15.9
Kumamoto	25,266	29	29	0.9	8.7	Transport	20.4	Electronic	15.6	Food	10.8
Oita	32,957	27	26	1.2	11.2	Electronic	13.6	Electric	13.2	Chemicals	11.6
Miyazaki	12,896	42	41	0.5	9.0	Electronic	18.1	Food	16.4	Beverage	13.2
Kagoshima	17,551	36	36	0.6	3.3	Food	30.0	Beverage	20.8	Electronic	20.7
Okinawa	4,741	46	47	0.2	-15.6	Food	26.9	Petroleum	24.1	Beverage	15.7

Note: Figures for 2004 and year-on-year comparisons include the results of "2004 Capture Survey of with the Post-Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake Census of Manufacture" (including estimates).

< TOPICS >

I. Business starts, discontinuance and continuance of establishments (Establishments with 10 or more employees)

1. Business start ratio, discontinuance ratio, and continuance of establishments

When viewing the survey results by establishment that started, discontinued, or continued operations, the number of establishments that have continued operations from 2003 to 2004 was 130,230. 92.3% of establishments with over 10 or more employees in 2004 continued operations. The number of establishments that started operations was 1,621 (business start ratio of 1.1%), and the number of establishments that discontinued business was 3,956 (discontinuance ratio of 2.8%).

On a shipment value basis, the ratio of continuance of establishments was 97.7% in 2004, which was larger than the ratio for the number of establishments. The business start ratio was 1.1%, and the discontinuance ratio was 2.0%.

Establishments with 10 or more employees

[Number of establishments]

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Number of establishments	Composition ratio (%)	Number of establishments	Composition ratio (%)	Number of establishments	Composition ratio (%)	Number of establishments	Composition ratio (%)	Number of establishments	Composition ratio (%)
Total	154,723	100.0	155,182	100.0	146,632	100.0	143,360	100.0	141,047	100.0
Business start (including transference in & business conversion)	1,712	1.1	1,961	1.3	1,604	1.1	1,563	1.1	1,621	1.1
Scale-up	9,315	6.0	15,546	10.0	9,434	6.4	9,714	6.8	9,196	6.5
Continuance	143,696	92.9	137,675	88.7	135,594	92.5	132,083	92.1	130,230	92.3
Scale-down	10,582	-	11,105	-	13,479	-	10,031	-	9,174	-
Discontinuance (including transference out & business conversion)	5,068	3.2	5,943	3.8	6,109	4.0	4,518	3.1	3,956	2.8

[Shipment value]

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	100 million yen	Composition ratio (%)	100 million yen	Composition ratio (%)	100 million yen	Composition ratio (%)	100 million yen	Composition ratio (%)	100 million yen	Composition ratio (%)
Total	2,882,798	100.0	2,764,170	100.0	2,602,587	100.0	2,646,791	100.0	2,760,221	100.0
Business start (including transference in & business conversion)	16,037	0.6	27,189	1.0	37,940	1.5	72,639	2.7	29,502	1.1
Scale-up	33,561	1.2	41,790	1.5	37,596	1.4	27,429	1.0	33,667	1.2
Continuance	2,833,199	98.3	2,695,191	97.5	2,527,052	97.1	2,546,722	96.2	2,697,053	97.7
Scale-down	32,413	-	39,812	-	32,001	-	23,120	-	21,581	-
Discontinuance (including transference out & business conversion)	43,324	1.6	58,510	2.0	87,181	3.2	90,242	3.5	53,403	2.0

Notes: 1. Business start ratio

= the number of establishments of "business start, transference in & business conversion"
/ the total number of establishments x 100

Discontinuance ratio

= the number of establishments of "business stop, transference out & business conversion"
/ the total number of establishments x 100

(Because of the revision of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification, the total number of establishments in the previous year for the 2002 discontinuance ratio is calculated by incorporating the classification of 2002.)

2. Figures for 2004 include the results of "2004 Capture Survey of the Post-Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake Census of Manufacture" (including estimates).

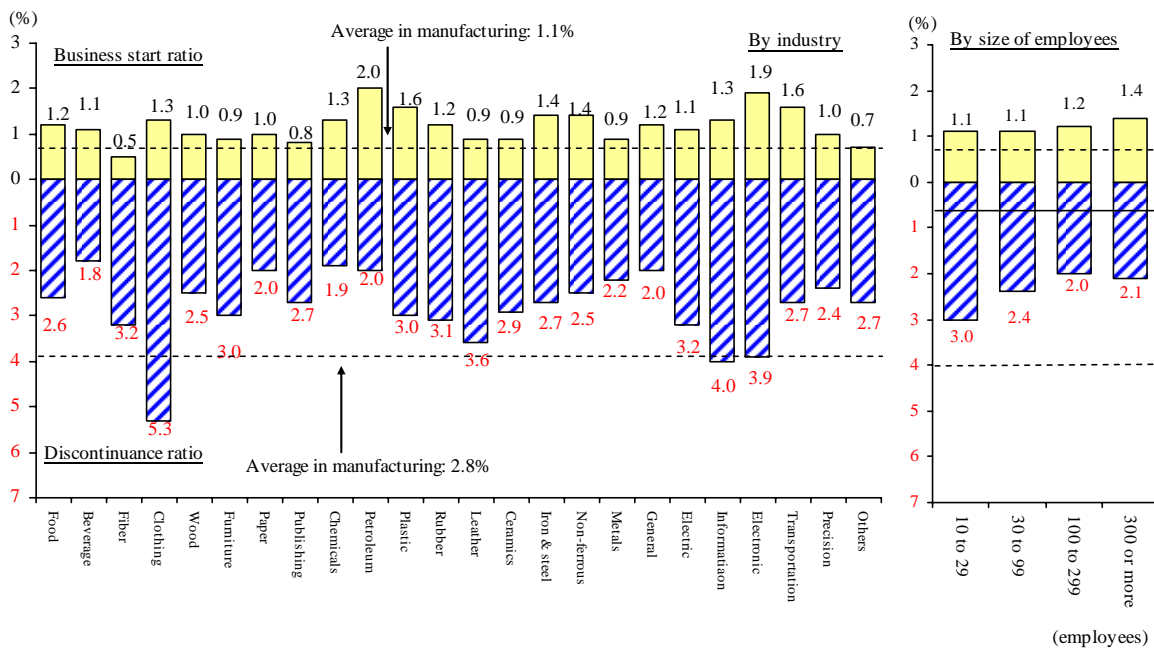
The business start ratio in the overall manufacturing area was 1.1%, maintaining the same level as the previous year.

By industry, the business start ratio was highest in “Petroleum and coal products” (2.0%), followed by “Electronic parts and devices” (1.9%), “Transportation equipment” (1.6%), and “Plastic products” (1.6%). By size of workforce, the ratio was highest in establishments with 300 or more employees (1.4%), followed by those with 100 to 299 employees (1.2%), those with 10 to 29 employees (1.1%), and those with 30 to 99 employees (1.1%).

The discontinuance ratio in the overall manufacturing area was 2.8%, a decrease of 0.3 points compared to the previous year.

By industry, the discontinuance ratio was highest in “Apparel and other finished products” (5.3%), followed by “Information and communication electronics equipment” (4.0%), “Electronic parts and devices” (3.9%), and “Leather tanning, leather products and fur skins” (3.6%). By size of employees, the ratio was highest in establishments with 10 to 29 employees (3.0%), followed by those with 30 to 99 employees (2.4%), those with 300 or more employees (2.1%), and those with 100 to 299 employees (2.0%).

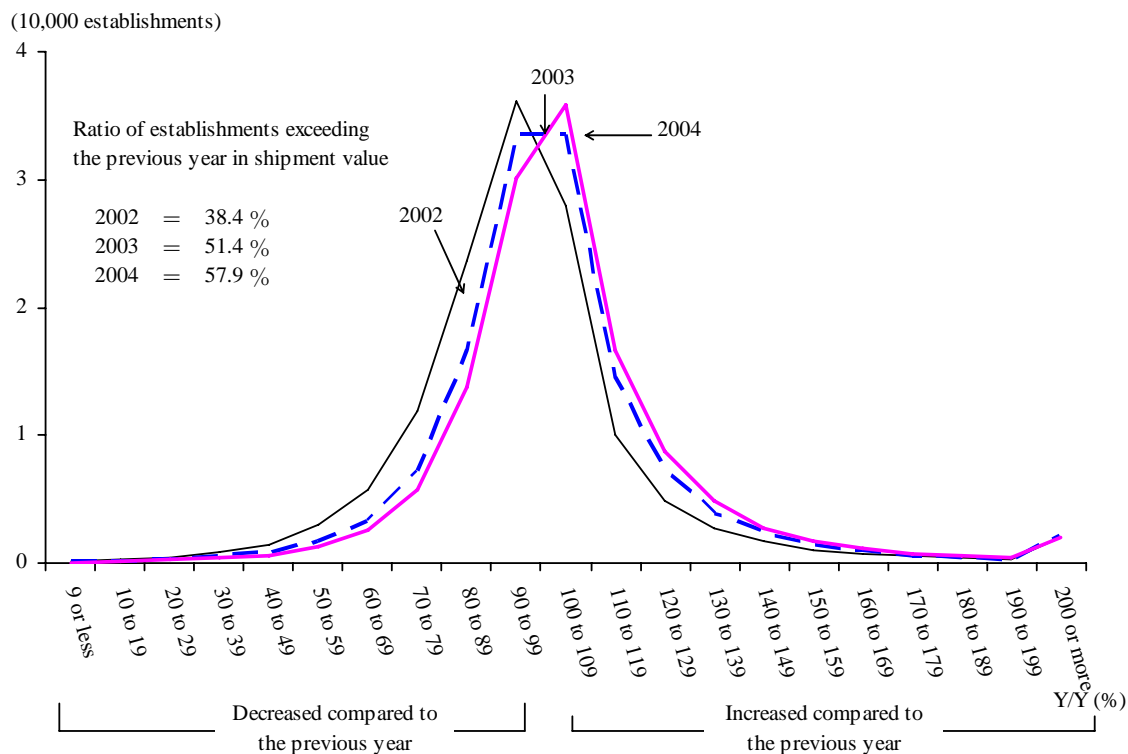
**Business Start Ratio and Discontinuance Ratio by Industry and Size of Employees
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)**



2. Distribution of year-by-year comparison of shipment value of continuing establishments

When viewing the distribution of the year-by-year comparison of shipment value of continuing establishments from 2003 to 2004 (130,230 establishments), distribution shifted right when compared to 2003.

Distribution of Year-by-Year Comparison of Shipment Value of Continuing Establishments
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)



The ratio of establishments whose shipment value rose compared to the previous year increased from 51.4% in 2003 to 57.9% in 2004, an increase of 6.5 points. The ratio exceeded 50% in a row for the first time in seven years since 1997.

Year-by-Year Comparison of Shipment Value
(Establishments with 10 or more employees)



Note: Because of the revision of the Japanese Standard Industrial Classification in the 2002 survey, the figures for before 2001 are calculated by incorporating the classification for 2002. Figures are hereinafter calculated in the same manner.

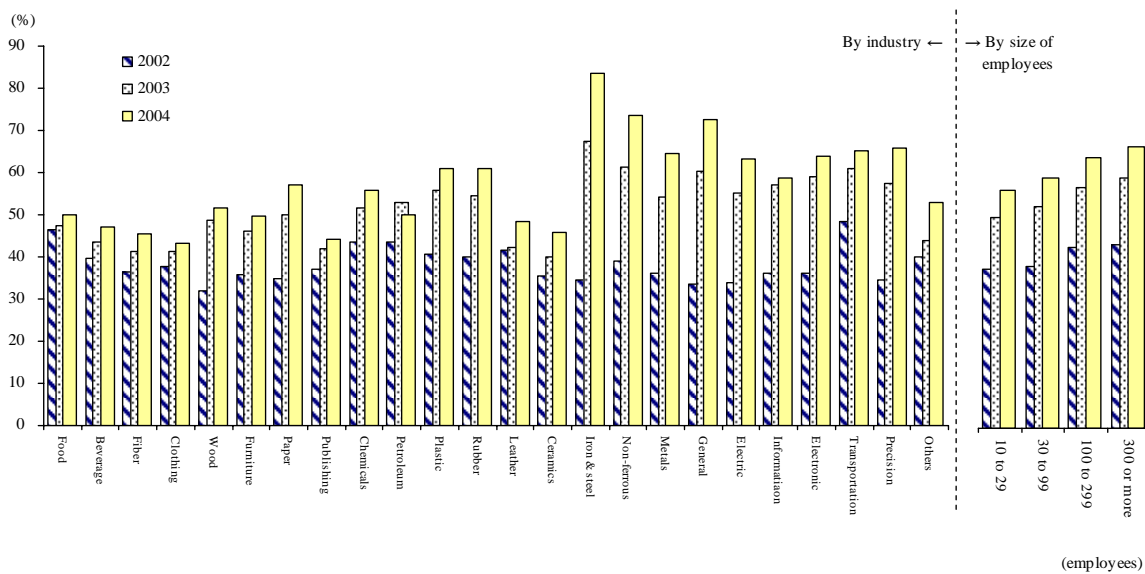
The ratio of establishments with shipment values higher than in the previous year expanded in all industries except “Petroleum and coal products” which indicated a decline of 3.0 points from the previous year.

The increase rate was highest in “Iron and steel” (up by 16.3 points compared to the previous year), followed by “Non-ferrous metals and products” (up by 12.3 points (id.)), “General machinery” (up by 12.2 points (id.)), “Fabricated metal products” (up by 10.3 points (id.)), “Miscellaneous manufacturing industries” (up by 9.1 points (id.)), “Precision instruments and machinery” (up by 8.4 points (id.)), and “Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies” (up by 8.0 points id.).

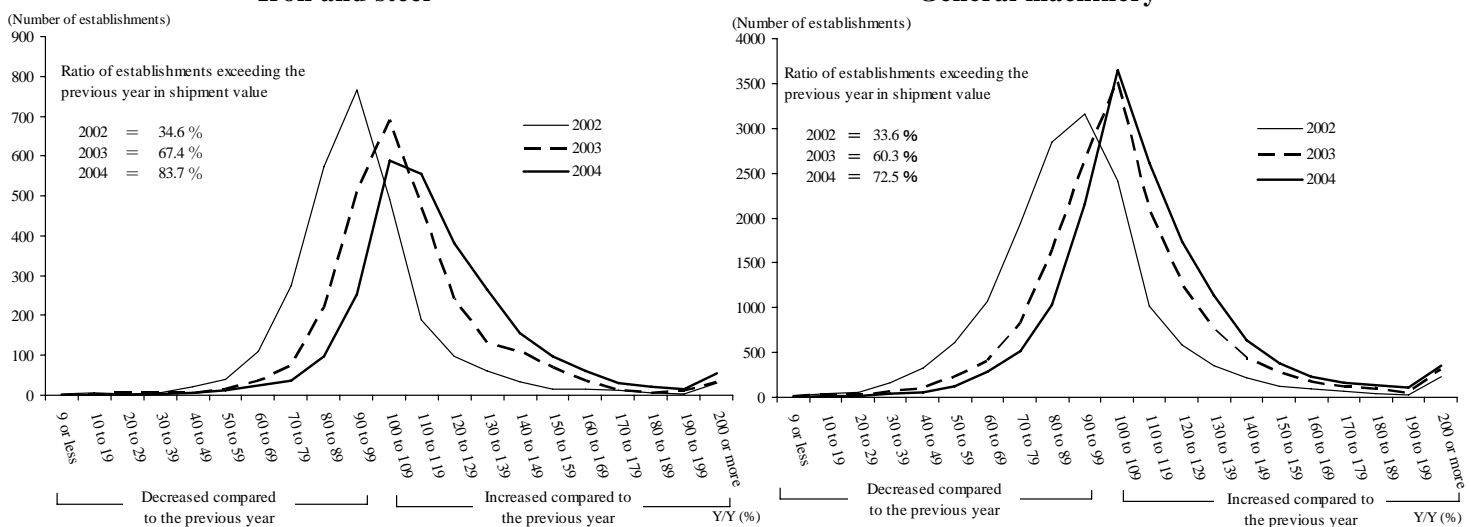
The ratio of establishments positive in a year-by-year comparison of shipment value was highest in “Iron and steel” (composition ratio 83.7%), followed by “Non-ferrous metals and products” (73.6% (id.)), “General machinery” (72.5% (id.)), “Precision instruments and machinery” (65.7% (id.)), “Transportation equipment” (65.2% id.), “Fabricated metal products” (64.6% (id.)), and “Electronic parts and devices” (63.9% (id.)).

By size of employees, the ratio of establishments positive in a year-by-year comparison of shipment value increased in all scales.

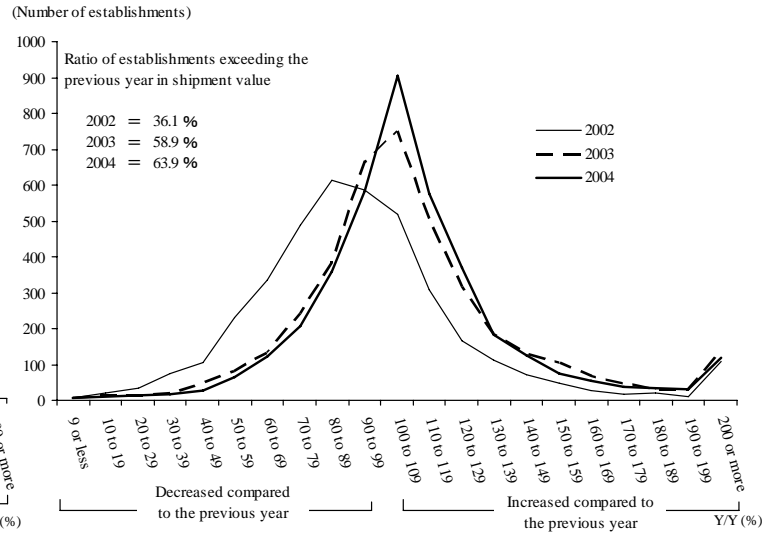
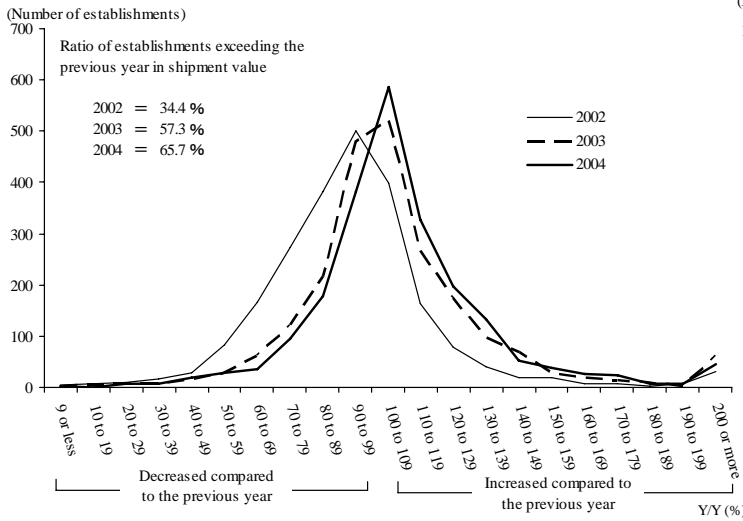
Establishments with a Year-by-Year Shipment Value Increase by Industry and Size of Employees (Establishments with 10 or more employees)



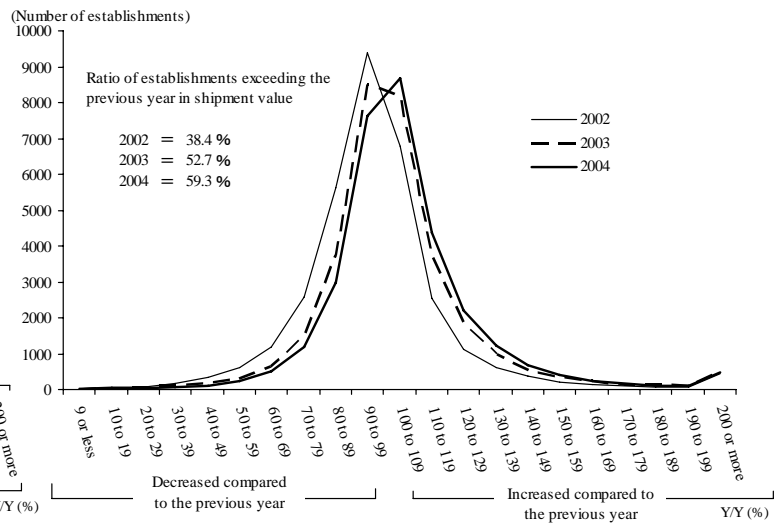
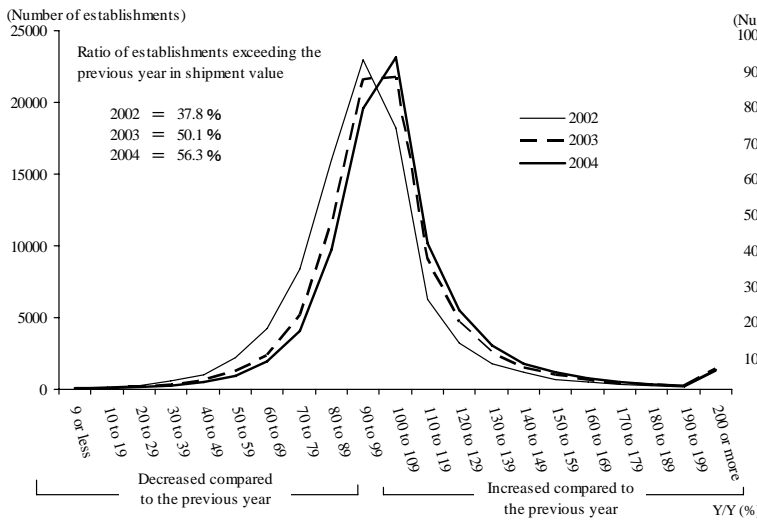
= Distribution of Year-by-Year Comparison of Shipment Value of Industries with Positive Ratio (Excerpt) =



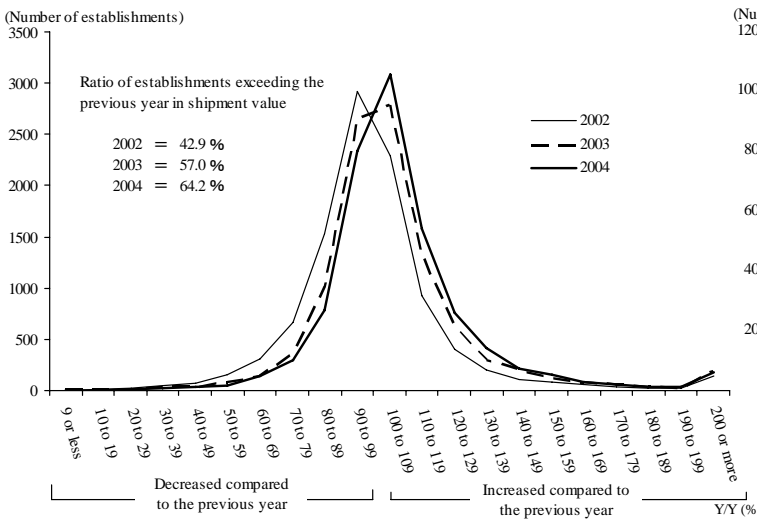
= Distribution of Year-by-Year Comparison of Shipment Value of Industries with Positive Ratio (Excerpt) =
Precision instruments and machinery Electronic parts and devices



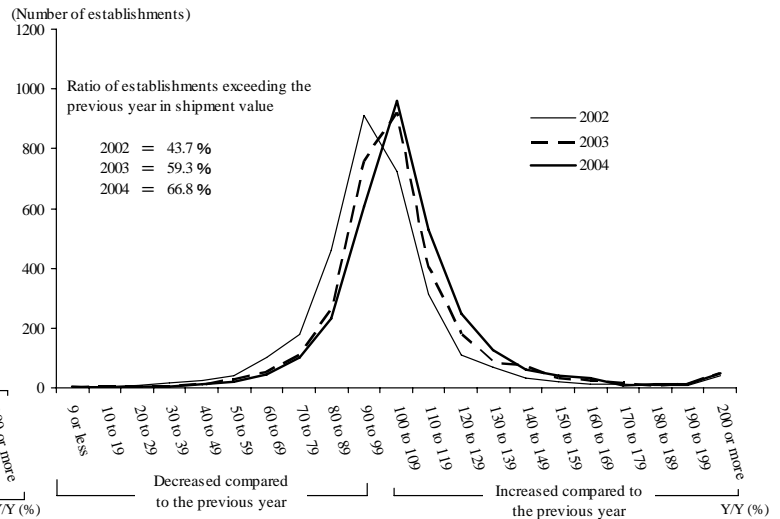
= Distribution of Year-by-Year Comparison of Shipment Value of Industries by Size of Employees =
Establishments with 10 to 29 employees Establishments with 30 to 99 employees



Establishments with 100 to 299 employees



Establishments with 300 or more employees



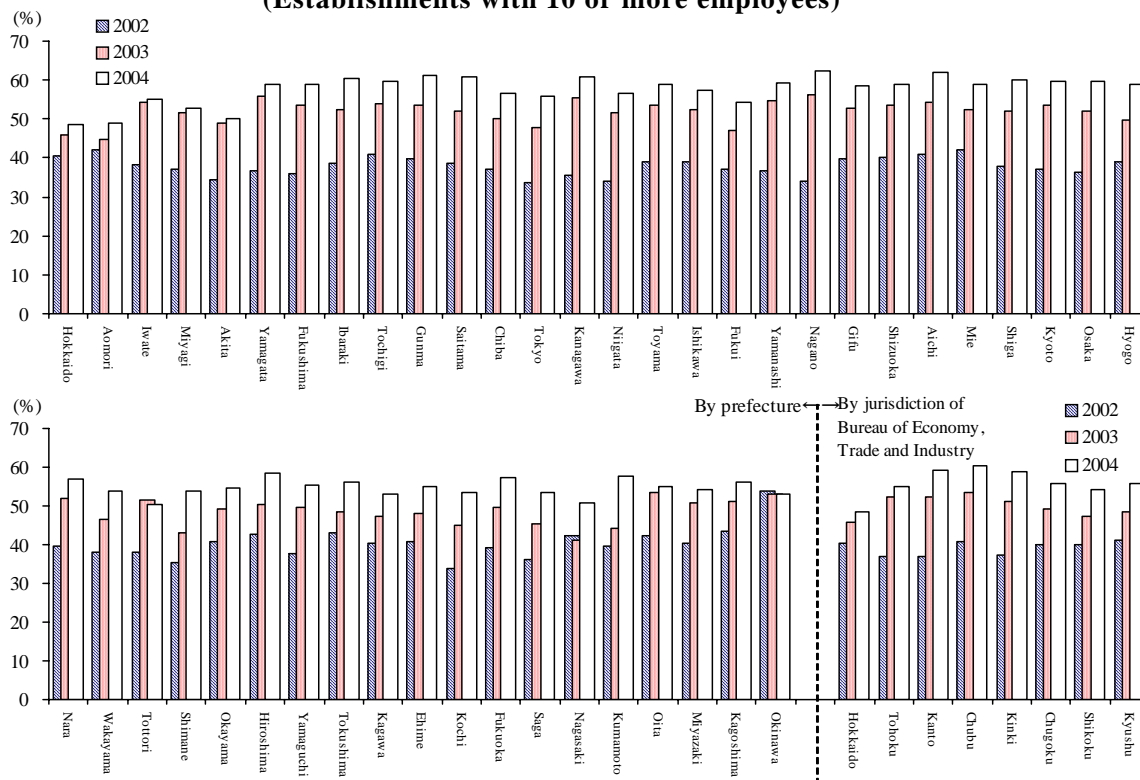
By prefecture, shipment value of continuing establishments increased from the previous year in all prefectures except for Tottori. The ratio increase was highest in Kumamoto, followed by Shimane, Nagasaki, Hyogo, Saitama, and Kochi.

The ratio of establishments positive in a year-by-year comparison was highest in Nagano, followed by Aichi, Gunma, Saitama, Kanagawa, Ibaraki, and Shiga.

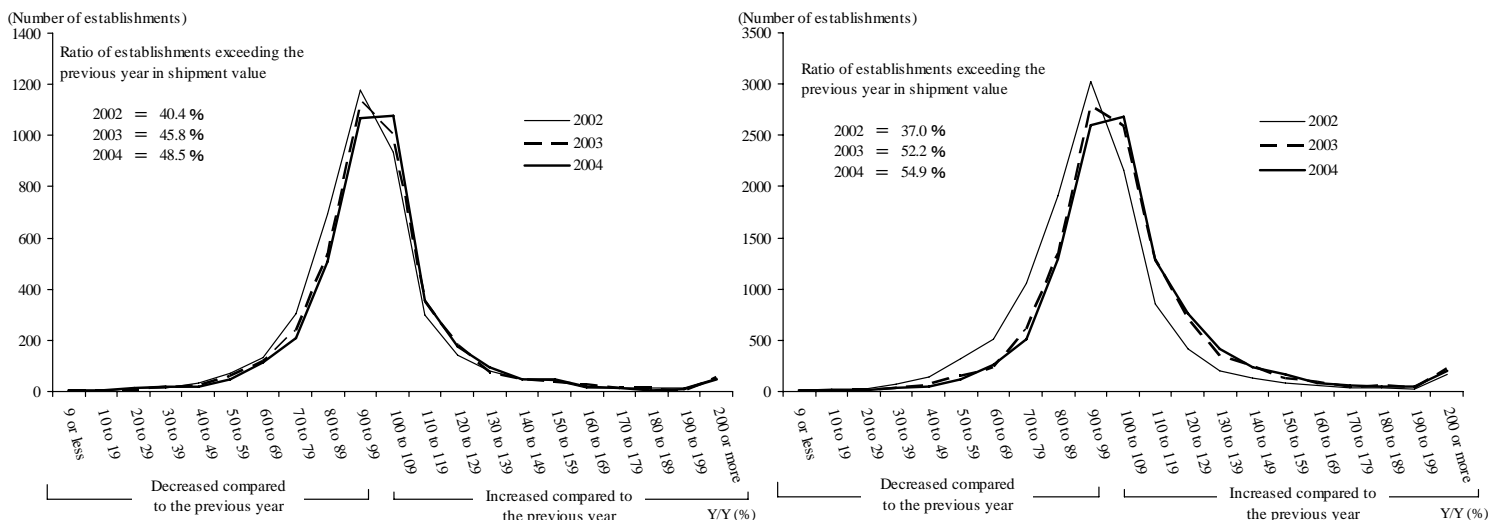
Looking at the ratio of establishments positive in year-by-year comparison by region (districts governed by Bureaus of Economy, Trade and Industry), it increased in all regions. The range of the increase was largest in Kinki (up by 7.5 points compared to the previous year), followed by Kyushu (up by 7.1 points id.), Shikoku (up by 6.9 points id.), and Chubu (up by 6.8 points id.).

The ratio of establishments positive in year-by-year comparison was high in Chubu, Kanto and Kinki.

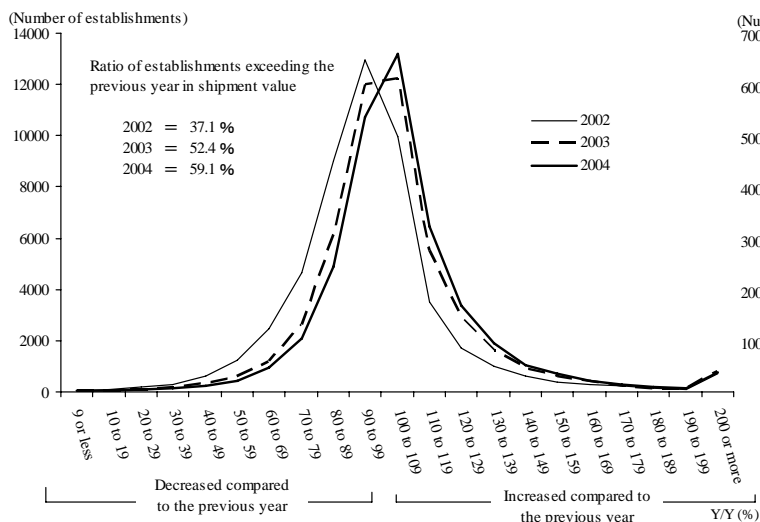
Establishments with a Year-by-Year Shipment Value Increase by Prefecture and Region (Establishments with 10 or more employees)



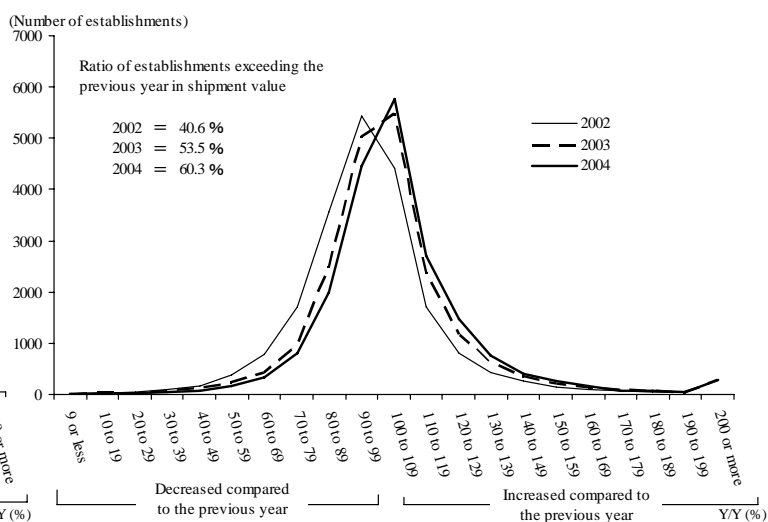
= Distribution of Year-by-Year Comparison of Shipment Value of Industries by Region = Hokkaido Tohoku



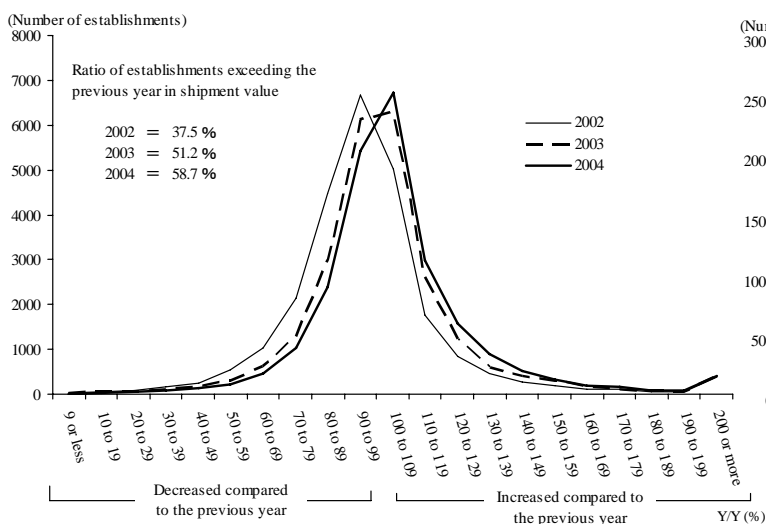
Kanto



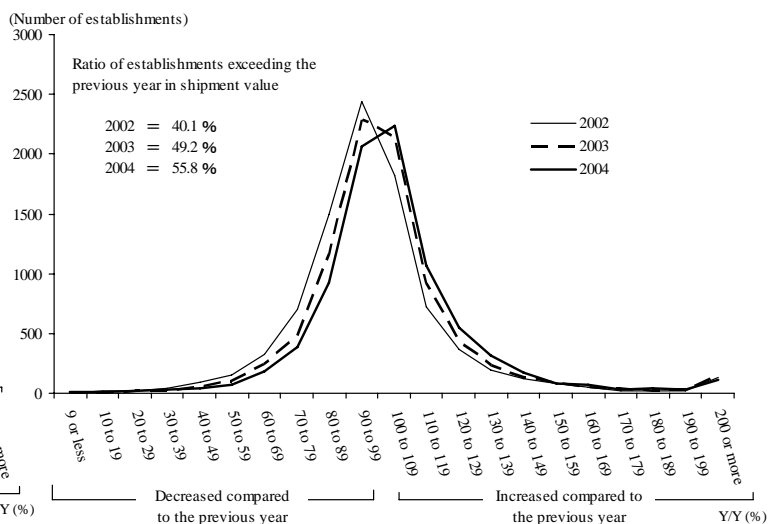
Chubu



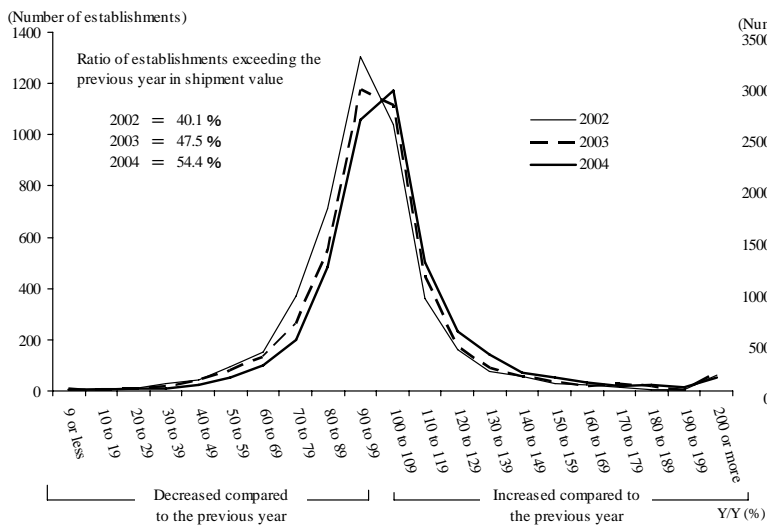
Kinki



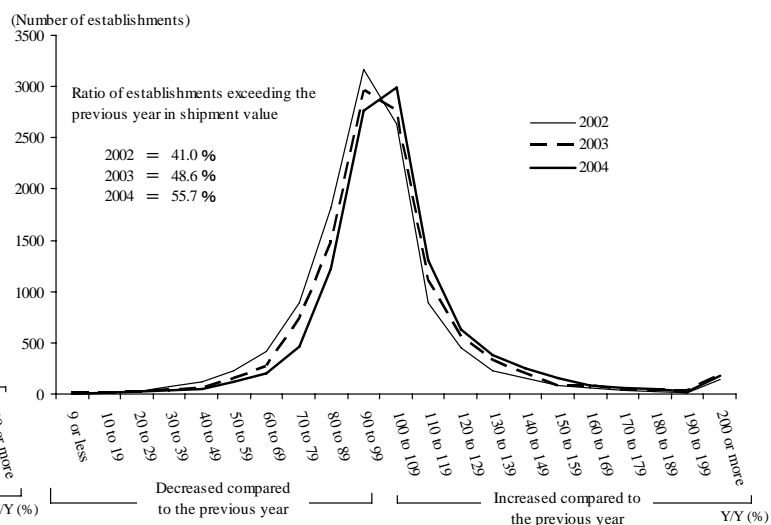
Chugoku



Shikoku



Kyushu



Prefectures governed by each Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry are as follows:

Regions governed by Bureaus of Economy, Trade and Industry	Prefectures
Hokkaido	Hokkaido
Tohoku	Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima
Kanto	Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Niigata, Yamanashi, Nagano, Shizuoka
Chubu	Toyama, Ishikawa, Gifu, Aichi, Mie
Kinki	Fukui, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara, Wakayama
Chugoku	Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi
Shikoku	Tokushima, Kagawa, Ehime, Kochi
Kyushu	Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Oita, Miyazaki, Kagoshima, Okinawa