

## Directions

The Census of Manufacture compiles findings on survey items by manufacturing establishment (factory). In recent years, however, as it is becoming more and more important to identify relationship between manufacturing establishments and enterprises, as well as the economic activities of enterprises. For the purpose of identifying their activities, findings on items surveyed, by establishment, with regard to establishments with 4 or more employees are recompiled into those by enterprise where each manufacturing establishment belongs, and then published as the Report by Enterprise.

### I Census of Manufacture

#### 1. Purpose of the Census

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

#### 2. Legal Framework

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

#### 3. Date of Survey

The date of survey of the 2005 Census is December 31, 2005.

#### 4. Scope of the Census

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

#### 5. Method of Survey

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

#### 6. Publication

The 2005 Census compiles its findings by "industry", "commodity", "city, town and village", "industrial district", "industrial site and water", and by "**enterprise**".

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

## 7. Industrial Classification for the Census

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

Industrial classification for the Census of Manufacture	Standard industrial classification for Japan
1521 Paper and machine-made Japanese paper, integrating paper (1521) and machine-made Japanese paper (1523)	1521 Paper 1523 Machine-made Japanese paper

- (2) Inside classification "19 plastic product manufacturing industry (except for mentioned elsewhere)." About mentioned elsewhere, it is as follows.

Product	Industry	Product	Industry
Furniture	1499	Musical instruments	3221-3229
Plastic plates	1621	Toys, gears for toys, and bearings for toys	3231
Photographic films, including dry plates	1795	Dolls	3232
Footwear and findings	2022	Sporting and athletic goods	3234
Luggage	2161	Office supplies	3241-3249
Small leather cases	2171	Costume jewelry and costume accessories	3251
Handbags	2172	Buttons	3253
Gears, except gears for watches, clocks and toys	2675	Wigs of human hair	3255
Bearings, except bearings for watches, clocks and toys, ball bearings and roller bearings	2675	Lacquer ware	3261
Bearings (ball and roller bearings)	2694	Straw-mats "tatami"	3272
Resistors for distribution boards	2713	Japane-sc-style fans	3273
Capacitors, except for telecommunication equipment	2719	Brooms and brushes	3274
Resistors and capacitors for telecommunication equipment	2914	Umbrellas, parasols and parts	3275
Ophthalmic goods	3161	Smoking accessories and supplies	3277
Gears and bearings for watches and clocks	3171	Thermos bottles	3278
Watch cases	3172	Signboards and signs	3292
		Pallets for transportation	3293
		Models and patterns	3294
		Pattern manufactured for industrial use	3295
		Records	3296

## 8 Criteria for Classification of Establishments

Establishments are classified by industry with the following criteria of classification.

### (1) Common method

- ① With respect to establishments manufacturing a single type of products, industry is classified based on upper four digits of the six-digit commodity number.
- ② On the other hand, concerning establishments engaged in manufacturing of two or more types of products, total shipment values of products sharing the upper two-digit number (major group) are compared, and final two-digit major group classification is collectively represented by the product registering the largest shipment value. Then, three-digit group and four-digit industry classifications are determined in the same way as for two-digit major group classification to come up with the final industrial classification.

### (2) Special method

Other than the above, in some cases, industrial classification is determined based on raw materials, work process, and mechanical installations involved.

Such industries are represented by 11 industries classified in "the major group 23 Manufacture of iron and steel " including "Iron industries, with blast furnaces", "Steel manufactured, including converters and electric furnaces and with rolling facilities", "Hot rolling", "Cold rolling, "Cold rolled steel shapes", "Steel pipes and tubes", "Re-rolled steel products", "Cold finished steel bars", "Pipes and tubes drawing", "Wire drawing", "Miscellaneous steel materials, except made by smelting furnaces and steel works with rolling facilities, except coated steel".

## II Report by Enterprise of the 2004 Census

### 1. Tabulation of Report by Enterprise

- (1) The Report by Enterprise tallies up findings on major items surveyed with regard to establishments with 4 or more employees by establishment, after recombining them into those by enterprise.
- (2) Number of enterprises  
 Number of enterprises represents the total number of enterprises obtained by regrouping manufacturing establishments for each enterprise where they belong, based on the following ① and ②.
- ① Enterprises composed of single establishment refer to an enterprise which has only one manufacturing establishment.
- ② Enterprises composed of two establishments or more refer to an enterprise which has two manufacturing establishments or more.
- (3) Industrial classification of enterprises
- ① The industrial classification of an Enterprises composed of single establishment is made based on value of manufactured goods shipments of the establishment concerned ( = enterprise ).
- ② The industrial classification of an Enterprises composed of two establishments or more is made based on its major manufacturing activities identified by aggregating value of manufactured goods shipments by commodity ( 6-digit commodity classification ) of each establishment affiliated.
- (4) Legal Status
- ① Companies refer to those which operate businesses with the status of legal entity approved under the provisions of laws - a joint-stock company, a limited company, a general partnership, and a limited partnership.
- ② Corporations and bodies other than " company " ( hereafter, other corporations ) refer to corporations and bodies operating businesses, with the status of legal entity recognized under the provisions of laws, including other enterprises except for those stated in the above item ①.
- ③ Individuals refer to those who operate businesses privately. If individuals operate businesses under joint management, they are classified into individuals, without the status of legal entity authorized.
- (5) Capital or investment refers to the amount of paid-up capital or investment as of December 31, 2005.

### 2. Attention of the Report by Enterprise

When statistics of this edition are utilized, it should be noted that they were obtained by recombining, by enterprise, findings on items surveyed for each establishment through the Census of Manufacture.

- (1) For establishments belonging to a non-manufacturing enterprise, the establishment concerned is classified based on its Value of manufactured goods shipments and is regarded as one enterprise.
- (2) Relation in findings of survey by industry between the Report by Enterprise and the Report by Industry.  
 Findings of survey by industry in the Report by Industry are classified based on the major manufacturing activities of each establishment, and are tallied up for each industry. Findings of survey by industry in the

Report by Enterprise are classified based on the major manufacturing activities of a integrate body (enterprise), for which manufacturing establishments are regrouped, and are tallied up for each industry. Accordingly, there are differences in results tallied up for the same industry between the Report by Enterprise and the Report by Industry.

### 3. Items of Statistical Tables

(1) Number of establishments

The 2005 Census represents the number of establishments as of December 31, 2005.

These establishments cover factories, works, plants, etc. engaged in manufacture or processing of industrial products in individual sites.

(2) Number of employees

The 2005 Census represents a total number of regular workers, sole proprietors and unpaid family workers as of December 31, 2005.

① "Sole proprietors and unpaid family workers" are defined as sole proprietors engaged in business and their families working full time for them without remuneration. Accordingly, proprietors not practically engaged in business and their dependents providing no more than casual help are not included in this definition.

② "Regular workers" are classified into "full-timers", "part-timers" and "workers dispatched from other companies".

"Regular workers" refer to persons who:

- a. are employed on the indefinite or longer than-a-month labor contract,
- b. were employed for 18 days or longer during the previous and current months out of casual hires on a daily or less-than-monthly basis,
- c. are dispatched by temporary employment agencies, and are loaned workers from a parent company, to whom the same rules mentioned above (a,b) are applicable,
- d. work full time and receive monthly remuneration as directors, executives, etc., and
- e. are the family of a solo proprietor and work for him, earning monthly salaries or wages.
  - a) "Full-timers" means employed workers who are generally called "regular employees" or "regular officials" excluding those who are dispatched to other companies.
  - b) "Part-timers" in regular workers means those who are generally called "part-timers", "casual-employees", "temporary-employees" or the like.
  - c) "Workers dispatched from other companies" means those who are loaned or dispatched from other companies, and dispatched workers from temporary staff agencies.

④ "Temporary employees" refer to persons who are employed on the shorter than a month or daily labor contract.

(3) Value of total cash wages and salaries

Total amount of salaries (basic wages plus allowances), special allowances (year-end bonus, etc.) paid to regular workers and other allowances during 2005.

Other allowances include retirement allowances and severance pay on advance notice to regular employees, and wages paid to casual or daily hires.

(4) Value of raw materials, fuels and electricity consumed, and subcontracting expenses for consigned production

Payments for annual raw materials, fuels and electricity consumed, and subcontracting expenses for consigned production during 2005, including consumption tax.

① "The value of raw materials consumed" represents total consumption on major raw materials, auxiliary supplies, purchased components and parts, containers, packing materials, plant maintenance materials, consumables, etc., including coal, petroleum, etc. used as raw materials, and the value of raw materials supplied to subcontractors on consigned production.

② "The value of electricity consumed" represents total payments for power supply by vendors, excluding private power generation.

③ "The subcontracting expenses for consigned production" represent payments made and accounts payable to subcontractors for consigned production and/or processing, supplying raw materials or semi-manufactured goods to them.

(5) Value of manufactured goods shipments

Total value of annual income in 2005 from manufactured goods shipment, Processing fees received, Repair fees received, Shipments for scraps and salable refuse from manufacturing process, etc., including internal tax on consumption and consumption tax.

① "Manufactured goods shipment" refers to the case where products manufactured by an establishment using its own raw materials (including material-supplied subcontract processing) are delivered by the establishment in 2005, including the following.

- a. Products delivered to other establishments owned by the same enterprise,
- b. Private consumption (consumed by the establishment as end products), and
- c. Shipped on consigned sale (including those shipped but unsold, but excluding those returned in 2005).

② "The value of processing fees received" represents payments received and / or receivable against manufacture of end products using client-owned raw materials or against processing or treatment of products or semi-manufactured products owned by the client, during 2005.

③ "The value of other receipt" refers to proceeds from cold storage, sale of privately-generated surplus power.

(6) The value of tangible fixed assets (establishment with 30 or more employees) is based on the book value effective in 2005.

① "The value of acquisition of tangible fixed assets" is classified as follows:

- a. Land,
- b. Buildings and structures (including civil engineering and attached facilities),
- c. Machinery and equipment (including attachments), and
- d. Vessels, rolling stock, vehicles, tools, apparatuses, fixtures and furniture with a durable life of a year or longer, etc.

② "The value of a increase in the construction process accounts" represents amount debited to this account and "The value of a decrease" represents amount transferred from this account to others.

③ "The value of elimination of tangible fixed assets" represents the Value of tangible fixed assets sold, removed, lost or transferred to other establishments which belong to the same enterprise.

④ Value of investment of Tangible fixed assets = Value of acquisition + Increase or decrease during the year of construction in process accounts (value of increase - value of decrease).

(7) Gross value added is calculated as follows:

Formula:

Gross value added = Value of manufactured goods shipment - (internal tax on consumption (\*1) + estimated consumption tax (\*2)) - Value of raw materials, fuels and electricity consumed, and subcontracting expenses for consigned production

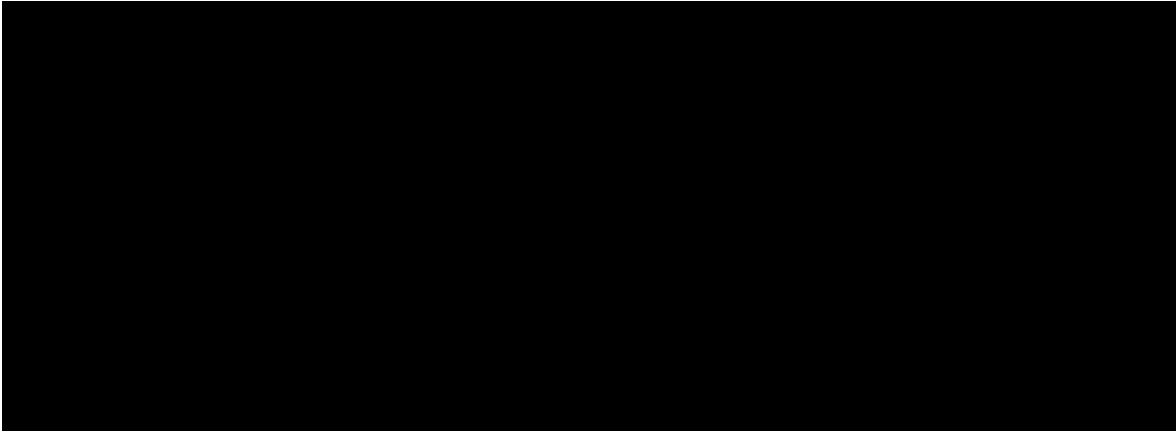
\*1: The value of internal tax on consumption is the total tax amount paid or payable as liquor tax, tobacco tax, gasoline tax and local road tax.

\*2: Estimated consumption tax is calculated excluding the direct export.

(8) Refer to the annexed Census of Manufacture Forms for details.

#### 4. Representation

- (1) The statistical table, [1. (7) Number of Manufacturing Establishments by Enterprise], shows the number of enterprises and their affiliated establishments by industry.
- (2) In the Outline of this Report, the names of industries are sometimes represented by abbreviation.



#### 5. Symbols and Notes

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

### III Special Instructions

1. The 2004 Census ruled out Tookamachi city, Yamakoshi village and Kawaguchi town by The Mid Niigata prefecture Earthquake in 2004.
2. In the disaster area resulting from the volcanic eruption of Miyake Island, Tokyo, there is no objective establishment from the 2000 Census to the 2004 Census.
3. Any person who intends to release these figures in other publications should state the source of information as follows:

**The Census of Manufacture (2005 edition) compiled by the Research and Statistics Department, Economic and Industrial Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.**

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

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