

# Directions

## I. The Census of Commerce

### 1. Purpose of the Census

The Census of Commerce (hereafter referred to as the Census) is intended to determine current developments of commerce in Japan.

### 2. Legal Framework

This Census represents “designated statistical survey” (Designated Statistics No. 23) based on the Statistics Law (Law No. 18 of 1947) and is implemented according to the Regulation for the Census of Commerce (Ordinance No. 60, of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry of 1952). See the end of this report for the Regulations applied and the answer sheet format used in the 2007 Census.

### 3. Date of Survey

The date of survey of the 2007 Census is June 1, 2007.

The Census, a periodical survey, has been conducted every 5 years since 1997, and intermediate simplified surveys (2 years after the Census) have also been conducted.

Date of each survey are as follows.

Year	Date of Survey	Coverage	Year	Date of Survey	Coverage
1952	Sept. 1	Wholesale, Retail, Eating/drinking place	1982	June 1	Wholesale, Retail, Eating/drinking place
1954	Sept. 1	"	1985	May 1	Wholesale, Retail
1956	July 1	"	1986	Oct. 1	Eating/drinking place
1958	July 1	"	1988	June 1	Wholesale, Retail
1960	June 1	"	1989	Oct. 1	Eating/drinking place
1962	July 1	"	1991	July 1	Wholesale, Retail
1964	July 1	"	1992	Oct. 1	Eating/drinking place
1966	July 1	"	1994	July 1	Wholesale, Retail
1968	July 1	"	1997	June 1	"
1970	June 1	"	1999	July 1	" (Simplified survey)
1972	May 1	"	2002	June 1	Wholesale, Retail
1974	May 1	"	2004	June 1	" (Simplified survey)
1976	May 1	"	2007	June 1	Wholesale, Retail
1979	June 1	"			

#### 4. Scope of the Census

The Census covers establishments falling under “Division J – Wholesale and retail trade” listed in the Standard Industrial Classification for Japan (Public Notice of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication No. 139 of 2002).

The Census covers both public and private establishments, for example, shops which exist in premises of companies engaged in activities other than commerce, government offices, schools and factories but are not managed by those establishments; shops selling commodities, which do not have sales space, such as door-to-door sales, mail order and catalogue sales.

Also included are independently-managed establishments located within areas requiring admission to be paid, such as parks, amusement parks, theme parks, station wickets,\* and toll roads.\* In such cases, however, areas that require paid entrance other than those mentioned above—theaters, sporting facilities, etc.—are, in principle, not included.

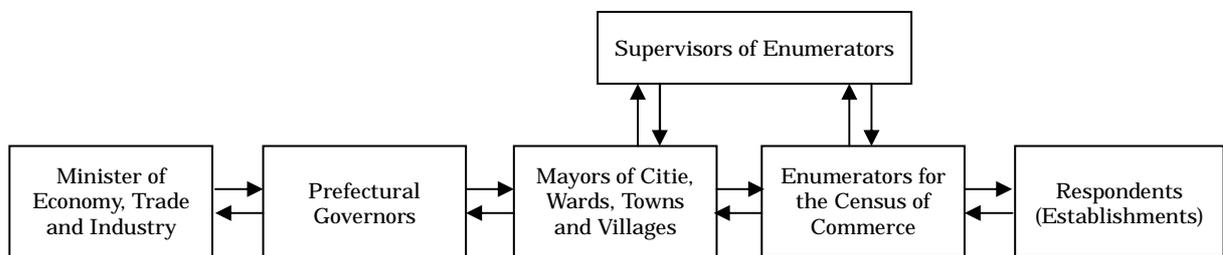
Furthermore, establishments that are closed, are in liquidation or are seasonally operating at the “Date of Survey” will apply to the Census if there should be any full time employees.

Establishments marked (\*) are surveyed, starting from the 2007 Census.

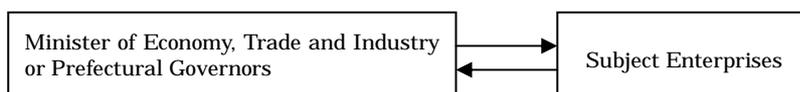
#### 5. Survey Route

The survey routes of the Census are as follows. The methods of survey are as 1) and 2) below.

- 1) A survey by enumerators in which the respondent fills in the answer sheets delivered by the enumerator (self-recorded method), which is then collected by the enumerator.



2) A blanket survey in which the head office of a commercial establishment fill in the answer sheets on behalf of their branch establishments on an establishment-by-establishment basis and submit them collectively to METI or prefectural governments.



## 6. Survey Items

All of the following survey items (1~18) are for incorporated establishments. Items 16~18 are omitted for individuals.

Items 10~15 are survey items for retailers only.

Survey Items	
1. Name and telephone number of establishment	11. Adoption of self-service system or not
2. Location of establishment	12. Sales floor space
3. Legal status, amount of paid-up capital or investment	13. Business hours
4. Distinction between head office and/or branch, location and telephone number of head office	14. Availability and capacity of parking space for customers
5. Opening year of establishment	15. Affiliation of chain store system or not
6. Number of employees	16. Proportion of annual purchase of goods by supplier
7. Annual sales of goods	17. Proportion of annual wholesales by purchaser
8. Proportion of annual sales of goods by sales method	18. Number of establishment for the whole enterprise
9. Value of goods in stock	
10. Proportion of retail sales of goods (annual sales) by sales type	

## 7. Publication

The results of the 2007 Census are publicized as following.

Name of Report	Major Contents
Volume 1 Report by Industry (Summary)	Statistical tables by industrial classification, by number of employees, by class of annual sales of goods and by class of sales floor space.
Volume 2 Report by Industry (By prefecture)	Statistical tables by industrial classification, by prefecture and by special ward of Tokyo and ordinance-designated city.
Volume 3 Report by Industry (City, towns and village)	Statistical tables by industrial classification and by city, ward, town and village.
Volume 4 Report by Commodity	Statistical tables of the number of establishments and annual sales of goods by commodity.

[Secondary elaboration]

Report by type store	For retailers, statistical tables by sales form and by city, ward, town and village.
Report by Distribution Route	For incorporated wholesalers, distribution route by industrial classification and by prefecture.
Report by Characteristics of Location	Statistical tables regarding retailers by characteristic of location, organized by industrial classification, sales form and prefecture, along with statistical tables regarding large-scale retail stores.

## II. About the Reports (Volumes 1~4) of the 2007 Census of Commerce

### 1. Classifications for the Census

In general, the classification for the Census conforms in principle to the Standard Industrial Classification for Japan (Public Notice of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication No. 139 of 2002). See the industrial classification table and the commodity classification table provided at the end of this report.

### 2. Criteria for Classification of Establishments

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

#### (1) Common method

- 1) When an establishment deals with a single commodity, industry is classified based on upper 4-digit of the 5-digit commodity classification number.
- 2) When an establishment deals with a multiple number of commodities, the establishment will be determined as a wholesaler or retailer by comparing which sales are larger for the upper 2-digit of the commodity classification number of the wholesale items (50~54) and retail items (56~60).
- 3) For the determination of the industrial classification, the classifications will first be categorized by the sales amount of the upper 2-digit of the commodity classification number. The 2-digit major group classification is made by searching for the commodity where the upper 2-digit are the largest, and the 3-digit group and the 4-digit industry classification are determined by classifying the upper 3-digit and the upper 4-digit in the same way.

#### (2) Specific method

“Wholesale trade, general merchandise,” “Miscellaneous wholesale trade, general merchandise,” “Agents and brokers,” “Department stores and general merchandise supermarkets,” “Miscellaneous retail trade, general merchandise,” “Grocery stores,” “Convenience stores,” and “Tobacco and smoking article specialty stores” are classified as follows.

##### 1) Wholesale trade

###### (a) “4911 Wholesale trade, general merchandise (with 100 or more employees)”

Establishments with 100 or more employees dealing with all 3 goods (producer,

capital and consumer goods) given in Table 1, and the sales of each good amounting to 10% or more of total wholesales.

**(b) “4919 Miscellaneous wholesale trade, general merchandise”**

Establishments with less than 100 employees dealing with all 3 goods (producer, capital and consumer goods) shown in Table 1, and the sales of each goods amounting to less than 50% of total wholesales.

Furthermore, for the above (a) and (b), when the item for producer goods is “524 Recycled material (wholesale trade)” alone, and the item for consumer goods is “549 Other products, not elsewhere classified (wholesale trade)” alone, even though the establishment should be dealing with all 3 goods of producer, capital and consumer goods, the common method of classification will be made for the wholesaler.

**Table 1**

By goods	Classifications	Name of classification
Producer goods	501	Textile products (except apparel, apparel accessories, and notions)
	522	Chemicals and related products
	523	Minerals and metals
	524	Recycled material
Capital goods	521	Building materials
	531	General machinery and equipment
	532	Motor vehicles
	533	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
	539	Miscellaneous machinery and equipment
Consumer goods	502	Apparel, apparel accessories, and notions
	511	Agricultural, animal, and poultry farm and aquatic products
	512	Food and beverages
	541	Furniture, fixtures, and house furnishings
	542	Drugs and toiletries
	549	Other products, not elsewhere classified

**(c) “5497 Agents and brokers”**

The establishment will be classified as “Agents and brokers” when the amount of commission fees is higher on comparing “Annual sales of goods” and “Commission in other income.”

**2) Retail trade**

**(a) “5511 Department stores and general merchandise supermarkets”**

Establishments engaged in retail sales of clothing (classification 56), food (do. 57), housing (do. 58~60) given in Table 2 where either of the sales amount of clothing, food and housing lies from 10% to less than 70% of total retail sales,

and the number of employees is 50 persons or more.

**(b) “5599 Miscellaneous retail trade, general merchandise (with less than 50 employees)”**

Establishments engaged in retail sales of clothing (classification 56), food (do. 57), housing (do. 58~60) given in Table 2 where either of the sales amount of clothing, food and housing is less than 50% of the total amount of retail sales, and the number of employees is less than 50 persons.

**(c) “5711 Grocery stores”**

Establishments classified under “57 Retail trade (Food and beverages)” engaged in retails for items in three or more 3-digit classifications between “572 to 579,” and annual sales for either of the items not amounting to 50% of “Total retail sales of foods and beverages.”

**(d) “5791 Convenience stores (primarily for sale of staple food and beverages)”**

Establishments classified under “57 Retail trade (Food and beverages)” adopting the self-service system, with a sales floor space from 30m<sup>2</sup> or more to less than 250m<sup>2</sup>, and the business hours are 14 hours or more a day.

**(e) “6091 Tobacco and smoking article specialty stores”**

Establishments where sales of “60911 Tobacco and smoking goods” take up 90% or more of total retail sales.

**Table 2**

By clothing, food and housing	Classification	Name of classification (Retail trade)
Clothing	56	Retail trade (Dry goods, apparel and apparel accessories)
Food	57	Retail trade (Food and beverages)
Housing	58	Retail trade (Motor vehicles and bicycles)
	59	Retail trade (Furniture, household utensil and appliance)
	60	Miscellaneous retail trade

**3. Explanation of Major Terms**

**(1) Establishment (commercial establishments)**

Establishments are places of business that, as a rule, are primarily engaged in purchasing and reselling of tangible commodities.

**(2) Wholesale trade**

Establishments engaged in the following are classified as wholesalers:

- 1) Selling commodities to retailer or other wholesalers.
- 2) Selling a massive amount or large sum of commodities for business use to

industrial users (construction, manufacturer, transport, eating and drinking places, hotels, hospitals, schools, government, public service corporations, etc.).

- 3) Selling commodities mainly used for business use (office machinery, apparatus and furniture, equipment for hospitals/beauty shops/restaurants/hotels, industrial machinery (except agricultural equipment), construction material (lumber, cement, plate glass, tile, etc.)).
- 4) Establishments belonging to companies engaged in manufacturing for selling their own products (except those establishments mainly engaged in management).

For example, when a company which manufactures electrical household appliances, and has a branch in other places than the manufacturing factory for selling its own products to wholesalers and retailers, this branch is classified as “Wholesaler.”

- 5) Establishments engaged in wholesales of commodities as well as repairing commodities of the same kind. Even in cases where the income from repair fees exceeds that of sales of the same kind, these establishments will be classified as “Wholesale trade” instead of “Repair service shop.”
- 6) Establishments mainly engaged in sales of commodities on behalf of other firms or individuals or acting as an intermediary for the sale of commodities (Agents and brokers).

In general, agents, brokers and assemblers of agricultural products are included in “Agents and brokers.”

### **(3) Retail trade**

Establishments engaged in the following are classified as retailers:

- 1) Establishments engaged in commodity sales to individuals (unincorporated agricultural, forestry or fishery establishments included) or to household consumers.
- 2) Establishments engaged in sales of small quantity or small sum of commodities to industrial users.
- 3) Establishments engaged in sales of commodities and repair services of the same kind. Even in cases where the income from repair fees exceeds that of sales of the same kind, these establishments will be classified as “Retail trade” instead of “Repair service shop.” However, establishments engaged exclusively in repair will be classified as “Repair service shop” (Division Q—Services,

elsewhere not classified). In this case, replacement of parts for repair will not be considered retail of commodities.

4) “Manufacturing retailers” (establishments selling manufactured products to individuals or household consumers at outlets within the factory premise). For example, confectioneries, bakeries, lunch providers, tofu stores, pharmacies, etc.

5) Gasoline service stations

6) Establishments mainly engaged in sales of commodities without having sales space (includes establishments which have a base office which engages in sales activities necessary for door-to-door sales or mail order and catalogue sales), mainly selling to individuals or household consumers.

7) Establishments that are separately managed

Shops that exist in premises of government offices, corporations, factories, organization, amusement parks, etc., but are not managed by those establishments, will be classified as “Retailers” as individual establishments.

#### **(4) Single-unit establishment**

An establishment without any separately-located head office, branch or sales office managed by the same entity—one enterprise with one establishment.

#### **(5) Head office**

An establishment that manages all of its separately-located branches and sales offices through the control of a single entity.

In cases where the departments of the head office are located in different places, the establishment in which its representative, such as the president, has his/her office is regarded as the head office, and the other establishments as branches.

#### **(6) Branch**

An establishment under the control of the separately-located head office, including establishments generally called branch offices, as well as sales offices, stands, substations, and shops run by joint enterprise cooperatives primarily engaged in selling commodities. Intermediate local head offices controlling subordinate establishments while being under the control of higher-level head office are also regarded as branches.

### **(7) Opening year**

The time when that establishment opened, regardless of business content.

### **(8) Employees and persons engaged**

Number of persons who are engaged in the establishments as of June 1, 2007. The number of employees is the total of “sole proprietors,” “unpaid family workers,” “paid officers,” and “regular employees.” The number of “persons engaged” includes, in addition to the number of employees, that of “temporary employees” and “workers dispatched from outside units,” and excludes the number of “employees and temporary employees dispatched to outside units.”

- 1) “Sole proprietor” is the proprietor of a private business who is engaged in the actual operations of his/her establishment.
- 2) “Unpaid family workers” are those who are regularly involved in the business without being paid for.
- 3) “Paid officers” are those executives of enterprises being paid for regardless of providing full-time or part-time service.
- 4) “Regular employees” are those usually called “full-timers,” or “part-timers” which come under either of the following:
  - (a) Persons employed on the indefinite labor contract
  - (b) Persons employed on the longer than-a-month labor contract
  - (c) Persons other than (a) or (b) who have been employed for 18 days or longer per month for both April and May 2007
- 5) “Temporary employees” are those workers except regular employees employed for a period of less than one month or on a daily basis.
- 6) “Workers dispatched from outside units” includes those dispatched from separately-managed establishments and those sent by subcontractors.
- 7) “Employees and temporary employees dispatched to outside units” includes those dispatched to separately-managed establishments and those sent to other establishments as subcontracted workers.
- 8) “Total number of hours worked by part-timers divided by eight” are obtained by converting the number of part-timers considering one worker is engaged in the business for the average daily working period of 8 hours.

### **(9) Annual sales of goods**

Annual sales of goods means the annual sales amount of tangible commodities

(consumption tax included) for the period of April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007. It therefore does not include gains on the sale of real estate such as land and buildings, or gains on the sale of securities such as stocks, gift certificates, prepaid cards, lottery tickets, and stamps.

**(10) Other income**

Other income is the total of income gained (including consumption tax) from business operations other than the sales of tangible commodities, such as repair fees, commission incidental to the sale of commodities, as well as manufactured goods shipments, food and beverage section, services and so on, earned during the one-year period from April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007.

**(11) Value of goods in stock**

Value of goods in stock is the total value (cost of purchase) of all inventories held for sales purposes as of March 31, 2007.

**(12) Self-service system (retailers only)**

The “self-service system” is a method of sales, which fulfills the following conditions:

- 1) The consumer will see the price of merchandise by way of indicators such as price tags
- 2) The consumer will individually carry the desired goods in shopping baskets, carts or trays supplied by the shop.
- 3) The consumer will pay the total amount of the goods at the cashier.

Establishments that are considered to adopt the “Self-service system” in the sense of the Census are those establishments that fulfill the above conditions in at least 50% of the total sales floor space of the establishment.

Such establishments include, for example, general merchandise supermarkets, specialized supermarkets, home centers, drugstores, convenience stores, one-price stores, and large-scale auto parts warehouses.

**(13) Sales floor space (retailers only)**

The aggregate sales floor space actually used for retail sales of the establishment as of June 1, 2007. Dining rooms, tea lounges, exterior exhibition space, distribution centers, stairways, walkways, elevators, escalators, lobbies, lavatories, offices, warehouses, and spaces leased to tenants are excluded.

However, the survey of sales floors space for milk stores, new/used motor vehicle dealers, fixture stores, "tatami" mat stores, gasoline service stations, and newspaper stores have been omitted.

**(14) Annual purchase of goods (Incorporated establishments only)**

Annual purchase of goods means the amount of goods purchased by all commercial establishments of the enterprise during the period between April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007, therefore, omitting the amount of transfers between the head office and branches. However, the amount imported from overseas branches has been included.

**4. Notes and Explanations of Terms Used in the Table**

**Common items**

1) "Not reported"

"Not reported" indicated in the headings of the table or within the table indicates that a survey has not been made for the said item.

(a) For the "Sales floor space," such establishments classified as milk stores, motor vehicle stores, fixture stores, "tatami" mat stores, gasoline service stations and newspaper stores as well as establishments engaged in door-to-door sales, mail order or catalogue sales which do not have sales floors have been omitted from the survey.

(b) For "Business hours," establishments classified as milk stores and newspaper stores have been omitted.

2) The values of the "Annual sales of goods," "Value of goods in stock," and "Other income" by industrial classification are indicated in million yen figures, rounded off to the nearest 100 thousand yen. Therefore, the sum of the individual figures may not necessarily meet the given total.

**Volume1 Table 4, 5, 17, and 25**

(1) Classification of "Other income" is as follows:

1) Repair fees

When the establishment is selling commodities, the income gained from repair services that are incidental to the sale of commodities.

2) Commission

When an establishment is working as an agent or broker for the wholesale of a different establishment, the commission earned by the act of working as an

agent or broker.

3) Value of manufactured goods shipments

The value of manufactured goods shipments includes: wholesale sales of self-manufactured products, wholesale sales of products that have been produced on consignment by supplying raw materials and finished through an in-house processing, and income from commissioned processing.

4) Income from food and beverage section

When an establishment runs a facility for eating and drinking, the income earned through servicing meals and beverages at the said facility.

5) Income from services

Income earned from services provided such as repair not incidental to sales, laundry, delivery service agents.

6) Income other than the above

Other income except 1) to 5).

(2) The breakdown of "Other income" has been calculated based on its ratio.

**Volume 1 Table 4**

(1) "Annual sales of goods per 1 m<sup>2</sup> sales floor space," a sales productivity index, in the table is calculated by establishments which have sales floor space.

(2) The following two sales productivity indices in the table: "annual sales of goods per person engaged" and "annual sales of goods per employee" are calculated using the number of part-timers converted considering that 1 worker is engaged in the business for 8 working hours per day (from the 2002 survey).

(3) The sales productivity of "5497 Agents and brokers" is calculated on the basis of such establishments with annual sales of goods.

**Volume 1 Table 7 and 20, Volume 2 Table 5 and 10**

(1) Classifications by sales method are as follows:

1) Cash sales

Sales when payment is made in cash. Sales where the payment is made by checks, merchandise coupons, prepaid cards, and debit cards included.

2) Credit sales

(a) Credit-card sales

Sales when the payment is made by the use of credit cards issued by credit loan companies.

(b) Other credit sales

Credit sales other than the “credit-card sales” mentioned above.

Sales made on promissory notes, installment sales without the use of credit cards, non-installment credit sales and so on. Regular sales of milk and newspapers are included in this category.

(2) Total sales during the year by sales method have been calculated by ratio.

**Volume 1 Table 9, 10 and 11, Volume 2 Table 6**

(1) The classifications for the sales type are as follows.

1) Over-the-counter sales

Over-the-counter sales made in stores, including taking orders and mobile sales.

2) Door-to-door sales

Sales of commodities by salesmen visiting households.

3) Mail order and catalogue sales

Promoting commodities through media such as catalogues, television, radio and the Internet, and selling commodities by accepting orders from consumers via mail, telephone, facsimile, the Internet and bank transfers.

4) Sales by vending machines

Sales made by vending machines of which the establishment manages.

5) Other

Cooked food delivery, catering services, “cooperative buying” through cooperative stores, regular monthly sales of milk and newspapers and sales types other than the above.

(2) Annual sales of goods by sales type have been calculated based on ratio.

**Volume 1 Table 14 and 15**

(1) Parking space for customers (retailers only) are as follows:

A space where the customers can temporarily park their cars, as of June 1, 2007. Gasoline service stations have been omitted from the survey.

1) Private parking space

Establishments that have their own parking space for customers either self-owned or by contract.

2) Shared parking space

Establishments that have parking space for customers that are shared with other establishments and for which the establishment does not have specified spaces.

3) Capacity

The maximum number of motor vehicles that can be parked, and not the aggregate number of cars which may be parked in one day.

- (2) “Combination” in Volume 1 Table 14 and 15 are those establishments that have both a private parking space and a shared parking space. These establishments are included in “Establishments that have their own parking space.”

**Volume 1 Table 16**

- (1) The classifications of chain stores (retailers only) is as follows:

1) Establishments as a member of a franchise chain

Under the contract of the establishment (the franchisee) and another establishment (the franchiser), the franchisee will sell the commodities with the same image based upon the trademark and management know-how of the franchiser.

2) Establishments as a member of a voluntary chain

Establishments of the same kind of business joining a common enterprise in which the headquarters collectively conduct purchasing, distributing, promoting, and selling activities.

3) Establishments that are not members of the above

Establishments which are not included in either 1) or 2). For example, regular chains stores (company stores), motor vehicle dealers, dealers of household electrical appliances, gasoline service stations that were formerly wholesalers.

**Volume 1 Table 18, Volume 2 Table 9**

The business forms of “Wholesalers” are as follows.

1) Sales establishments of manufacturers

Wholesale establishments where manufacturers sell their own products (branch offices of which the head offices are manufacturers.)

2) Wholesale establishments other than sales establishments of manufactures.

Wholesale establishments other than 1).

**Volume 1 Table 21, Volume 2 Table 11**

- (1) The suppliers are as follows

1) Transfer between head office and branches

Transfers between own head and branch offices, transfers among branches, or book transfers of goods between own factories in different locations.

- 2) Manufacturing within own establishment
 

When products are manufactured at the place where the establishment intends to retail them.
  - 3) Producers
    - (a) Parent company
 

When an establishment purchases goods directly from a manufacturer that owns more than 50% of its voting rights.
    - (b) Other producers
 

An establishment directly purchases goods from manufacturers except (a).
  - 4) Wholesalers and others
 

When an establishment purchases goods from wholesalers or retailers of another company and from sales establishments such as branch offices of manufacturers.
  - 5) Overseas (Direct import)
 

When an establishment clears customs using its own names and directly imports goods from abroad.
  - 6) For the sake of convenience, the value of purchase of goods by supplier for incorporated establishments alone has been calculated by multiplying “7(1) Annual sales of goods” by “16. Proportion of annual purchase of goods by supplier (%)”.
- (2) The customers of wholesale trade are as follows.
- 1) Transfer between head office and branches
 

Transfers between own head and branch offices, transfers among branches or book transfers of goods between own factories in different locations.
  - 2) Wholesaler
 

When an establishment sells goods to other wholesalers.
  - 3) Retailer
 

When an establishment sells goods to retailers.
  - 4) Users for industry and others
 

When an establishment sells goods to industrial users (construction, manufacturing, transportation, drinking and eating places, hotels, hospitals, schools, public services, etc.)
  - 5) Overseas (Direct export)
 

When an establishment clears customs using its own names and directly exports goods abroad.
  - 6) The value of sales of goods by purchaser for incorporated establishments

alone has been calculated by multiplying “Wholesale sales” of “7(1) Annual sales of goods” by “17. Proportion of annual wholesales by purchaser.”

#### **Volume 1 Table 22, 23 and 24**

(1) The units of commercial enterprises have been summarized by extracting “single-unit establishments” and “head offices” from incorporated establishments and adding the “Managerial offices of the incorporated establishments (head offices or headquarters only involved in managerial services and not in purchase or sales of goods.)”

Furthermore, the “Managerial offices” are only summarized in Volume 1 Table 22~24, and are not included in other statistical tables.

(2) Electronic commerce refers to “Commercial trade (exchange of goods, services, information or money between the commercial parties which place and accept orders for commercial transfers of goods) of which the operations concerning orders are totally or partially made through the computer network.”

However, the Census does not reflect those electronic commerce that do not amount to over 1% of the “Annual purchase of goods” or “Annual sales of goods.”

#### **Volume 4 Table 4**

The italic figures in the classification of department stores/general merchandise supermarkets are summaries of the sale of those establishments which have been excluded from the industrial classification of “551 department stores, and general merchandise supermarkets” according to the “Correspondence Table for the Classification of “General Retailers” and “Department Stores and General Merchandise Supermarkets.”

**Correspondences Table for the Classifications of “General Retailers” and “Department Stores and General Merchandise Supermarkets”**

Department stores and general merchandise super markets		General retailers	
Commodity classification number and commodity		Examples	Commodity classification number and commodity
55111	Men's clothing/ haberdashery	Men's clothing, Underwear, Shirts, Neckties, Socks, etc.	Men's clothing [56211]
55112	Women's and children's clothing/ haberdashery	Women's clothing, Children's clothing, Underwear, Blouses, Socks, etc.	Women's clothing [56311], Children's clothing [56321]
55113	Miscellaneous apparel	Dry goods, Textiles, Bedding, Japanese dressing, Japanese notions, etc.	Dry goods and cloth [56111], Bedding [56121], Underwear [56921]
55114	Apparel accessories and notions	Shoes, Footwear, Umbrellas, Bags, Suitcases, Handbags, Sewing requisites, etc.	Shoes [56411], Footwear (except shoes) (Japanese style) [56421], Bags and small cases [56911], Haberdashery, accessories and notions [56922], Miscellaneous apparel and apparel accessories [56991]
55115	Food and beverages	Beverages, Liquors, Seasonings, Fresh meat, Fresh fish, Dried goods, Vegetables, Fruits, Candy, Confectioneries and nuts, etc.	Liquors [57211], Meat [57311], Eggs and poultry [57321], Fresh fish [57411], Vegetables [57511], Fruits [57521], Candy, confectioneries and nuts (manufacturer-sellers) [57611], Candy, confectioneries and nuts (except manufacturer-sellers) [57621], Bakery products (manufacturer-sellers) [57631], Bakery products (except manufacturer-sellers) [57641], Rice, barley and other cereals [57711], Milk [57921], Beverages (except milk and including tea beverages) [57931], Teas [57941], Delicatessen [57951], Processed food ("tofu," "kamaboko," etc.) [57961], Dry foods [57971], Miscellaneous foods and beverages [57991]
55116	Furniture	Japanese style furniture, Furnishings, Furniture for religious purposes, Carpets, Curtains, etc.	Furniture [59111], Carpet and curtain [59112], Fixtures [59121], Tatami mat [59131], Furniture for religious purposes [59141]
55117	Electrical household appliances	Television, Personal computers, Stereo, VTR, DVD, Washing machine, etc.	Electrical appliances [59211], Electrical office machines [59221]
55118	Household utensils	Chinaware, Glassware, Hardware, Kitchenware, Gas appliances, Water appliances, etc.	Sewing machine and knitting machines [59291], Miscellaneous appliances [59299], Hardware [59911], Kitchenware [59921], Chinaware and glassware [59931], Miscellaneous household utensils [59991]
55119	Miscellaneous commodities	Pharmaceuticals, Cosmetics, Detergents, Books, Stationary, Office supplies, Precious metal products, etc.	New passenger cars [58111], New trucks [58112], Used passenger car [58121], Used trucks [58122], Motor vehicle parts and accessories [58131], Motorcycles [58141], Bicycles [58211], General drugs [60111], Pharmaceuticals [60121], Toiletries [60131], Agricultural machines and implements [60211], Seedlings and seeds [60221], Fertilizers and feeds [60231], Gasoline [60311], Gas oil [60312], Heavy fuel oils [60313], Butane gas [60314], Other petroleum [60319], Kerosene [60321], Propane gas [60322], Other non-petroleum fuels [60329], Books and magazines [60411], Newspapers [60421], Paper and stationary [60431], Sporting goods [60511], Toys and amusement goods [60521], Musical instruments [60531], Cameras and photographic materials [60611], Watches, clocks, glasses, and other optical instruments [60711], Tobacco and smoking goods [60911], flowers and plants [60921], Building materials [60931], Jewelry products [60941], Pets [60951], Pet goods [60952], Antiques [60961], Used goods (except antiques) [60971], Tourist souvenirs [60991], Synthetic detergent [60992], Miscellaneous retail commodities not elsewhere classified [60999]

## 5. Tabulation by Industry and by Commodity

In the case where the annual sales of goods for an establishment are as follows:

Commodity classification code	Name of commodity	Annual sales of goods
56111	Dry goods and cloth	7 million yen
56311	Women's clothing	3 million yen
60131	Toiletries	8 million yen
Total		18 million yen

Classified as "5611 Dry goods and cloth stores" according to the Standard Industrial Classification for Japan (refer to "II. 2. Criteria for Classification of Establishments") and accounted for as having "1" establishment in the Report by Industry (Volumes 1~3).

Industrial Classification	Number of establishments	Annual sales of goods
5611 Dry goods and cloth stores	1	18 million yen

On the other hand, in the Report by Commodity (Volume 4), the number of establishments will be observed by commodity, and the establishment above will be accounted for as "1" establishment for each of the commodities "56111 Dry goods and cloths," "56311 Women's clothing," and "60131 Toiletries." Therefore, the number of establishments for the sub-classification of "56" and "60" will be the aggregate number of establishments.

Industrial Classification	56 Dry goods, apparel and apparel accessories (retail trade)					
	Total		56111 Dry goods, cloths		56311 Women's clothing	
	Aggregate number of establishments	Annual sales of goods	Number of establishments	Annual sales of goods	Number of establishments	Annual sales of goods
5611 Dry goods and cloth stores	2	10 million yen	1	7 million yen	1	3 million yen

60 Miscellaneous retail trade			
Total		60131 Toiletries	
Aggregate number of establishments	Annual sales of goods	Number of establishments	Annual sales of goods
1	8 million yen	1	8 million yen

## 6. Reference Table (provided at the end of this report)

Of establishments located within areas requiring paid admission which were not covered by previous Censuses, the 2007 Census began covering establishments located within station wickets and toll roads. Therefore, the year-on-year rates (2007/2004), calculated in consideration of time-series changes, may disagree with figures calculated using the published results.

The 2004 Census, a simplified survey, uses three-digit commodity classification numbers instead of five-digit numbers to classify establishments. Accordingly, industrial classifications are shown in three digits in the 2004 Census.

## 7. Collection

The response rates are as follows.

Number of surveyed establishments	Number of establishments that submitted responses	Response rate ( % )	Number of establishments that gave valid responses	Wholesale and Retail establishments
1,550,196	1,494,535	96.4	1,478,259	1,472,658

Note 1: The number of surveyed establishments, the number of establishments that submitted responses and the number of establishments that gave valid responses do not include the number of establishments that have closed, altered or suspended their business.

Note 2: The response rate = Number of establishment that submitted responses / Number of surveyed establishments

Note 3: The difference between the number of establishments that submitted responses and the number of establishments that gave valid responses is the number of establishments whose responses were invalid.

Note 4: Number of establishments that gave valid responses includes head offices or headquarters only involved in managerial services.

## 8. Others

(1) The “-” figure in the table indicates that there is no relevant figure, “0” and “0.0” that the figures are less than the minimum unit of description, and “ ” indicates negative figures. “x” indicates that the figures gained for the item are for 1 or 2 establishments, and that the reporter determines that confidentiality may be obstructed by the announcement of the figures, however, even when the figures are gained for more than 3 establishments, when it is apparent that confidentially

will be obstructed by the announcement of the figures, they may be restricted.

- (2) For the “composition rate” given in the text or in the tables, due to the process of rounding the figures, the accumulation of the figures may not necessarily meet the total.
- (3) The 1991 Census was not been implemented for Shimabara City and Fukae Town, Minami Takaki County of Nagasaki Prefecture due to the disaster of the eruption of Mt. Unzen Fugen, therefore, the figures (number of establishments, number of employees, total sales during the year) of 1991 do not include the figures for this area.
- (4) The 2002 Census has not been implemented for Miyake Village, Tokyo due to volcanic activities, therefore, the figures (number of establishments, number of employees, total sales during the year) of 2002 do not include the figures for this area.
- (5) When reprinting the figures given in this Census, the source must be clarified as “2007 Census of Commerce, Research and Statistics Department, Economic and Industrial Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.”

## 9 . Reference

Contact below for any inquiries in respect of the Census.

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

1-3-1 Kasumigaseki Chiyoda-Ku Tokyo

〒100-8902

Telephone no. 03-3501-9945, 0386 (Direct number)

The major contents of this text may also be found in the homepage of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

URL for access to statistics: <http://www.meti.go.jp/english/statistics/>