

Notes on the Commerce Statistical Survey

About the "Report by type of business/Report of large-scale retail stores/Report of location environment characteristics" (Retail) of the 1999 Commerce Statistical Survey

1. "Report by type of business/Report of large-scale retail stores/Report of location environment characteristics"(Retail) of the 1999 Commerce Statistical Survey is "Report by type of business" totaled about establishments to lead retail in the commercial statistics investigation result enforced at present on July 1, 1999 re-total by the definition (attached table 1) of the business classification, "Report of large-scale retail stores" totaled about the retail establishments inside the applicable large-scale retail store in the large-scale retail store (attached table 2) based on "the law about the adjustment of the business activities retail store" retail again, and, "Report of location environment characteristics" totaled again by the definition (attached table 3) of the location environment characteristic classification.

After the 1997 Commerce Statistical Survey, it was decided to conduct the Commerce Statistical Survey every five years and simple surveys in between. This is the first such simple survey.

2. Explanation of main terms used in the Census of Commerce

(1) Shop

The establishment that mainly sells merchandise for the individuals consumption or the home consumption in the fixed place.

The establishment that buys and sells merchandise for individuals (including sales to self-employed farmers, woodcutters, and fishermen) or household consumers.

The establishment that retails merchandise and repairs the same kind of merchandise.

Even if income from repairing work is bigger, the establishment is classified as a retailer as long as it sells the same kind of merchandises. But the establishment that specializes in repair is classified as a repairer (major group : Services). In this case, The replacement of parts for repair is not considered as a merchandise sale.

Manufacture-retail establishment (retailing self-produced merchandise to individuals or household consumers at the same location)

For example, tailors, candy stores, bakeries, lunch vendors, tofu vendors, joiners, tatami-makers, pharmacists are all manufacture-retail establishments.

Gas station

The establishment that mainly engages in non-shop sales of merchandise to individuals or household consumers (the establishment that does not have a sales office but has offices to engage in merchandise sales activities, such as door-to-door selling or mail-order and catalog sales).

"Door-to-door sales" refers to a sale method in which a salesman visits consumers at home, explains about the merchandise by showing the actual merchandise or its catalog to sell the merchandise.

It is a method of selling merchandise by concluding a contract at a location other than the place (such as a permanent exhibition hall) the merchandise are being exhibited for a certain period by the seller.

"Mail-order and catalog sales" refers to a method of selling merchandise in which the seller advertises the merchandise to consumers by such means as television, radio, the Internet and catalogs and accepts orders by mail or other communication means (such as the telephone, facsimile, postal money order, payment into bank accounts).

(2) Employees

Those employees who belonged to the establishments as of July 1, 1999. The employees in the Commerce Statistical Survey refer to the total of "proprietors and unpaid family employees," "paid

directors of companies or organizations," and "regular employees." They include "persons who are dispatched to establishments run separately, such as other companies, and persons who are working at establishments run separately as subcontractors."

"Paid directors" refer to directors earning income at a company or organization. Those executives or directors who concurrently work as a clerical employee or laborer and are in the same wage structure as other staff are classified as "regular employees."

"Regular employees" are "Full-time employees/staff", "Part-timers", those who fall into either one of the following categories;

- . Persons whose employment period is not fixed
- . Persons who are employed for a fixed period of more than one month
- . Of the employees other than . and ., those who were employed for 18 days or longer in May and June 1999 and who are still employed.

"Temporary workers" refer to those employees other than regular employees and who are employed with a fixed employment period of less than one month or on a daily basis.

"Dispatched workers/subcontractors" refers to those who are dispatched from establishments run separately, such as other companies, or those who are working as subcontractors dispatched from establishments run separately, such as other companies.

(3) Single store

The establishment that does not have a head office or branches run by the same person in other locations.

(4) Head office

The establishment that has branches run by the same person in other locations and that supervises all of them.

In the case where individual departments of the head office is spread to other places, the establishment where the representatives, such as the president, is located is classified as "head office" and the other establishments are classified as "branches."

(5) Branches

They refer to the establishments that are supervised by the head office located in another place and include those establishments called "eigyosho," "baiten," "shutchojo," or joint enterprise cooperatives' "hanbaijo" that all sell merchandise, as well as branches/branch offices. The establishments that supervise lower-ranked establishments, while being supervised by the head office are classified as "branches."

(6) Relationship between head office and branches

A parent company and subsidiary are both independent companies and there is no head office-branch officer relationship between them.

As for the establishments of a "so-and-so chain shop" type, if the proprietor of such an establishment is different from the management of the headquarters, it is classified as a "single store" or as "head office."

In the name of a joint enterprise cooperative based on the Law on the Cooperative Association of Small and Medium Size Enterprises, such as rice retailers, its headquarters is classified as a "head office" and individual cooperative members are classified as "branch offices."

(7) Total sales of merchandised during the year

Total sales during the year refer to the total of wholesale sales, retail sales, and food and drink sales. They are total sales of things during one year from April 1, 1998 to March 31, 1999, including consumption tax.

(8) Other income

This is the total of income other than those from merchandise sales, such as repair fees, commissions, amount of manufactured goods shipped, and servicing, and includes consumption tax.

"Amount of manufactured goods shipped" refers to the amount of shipments in case when manufactured goods are shipped, and "Amount of servicing income" refers to income earned from servicing, such as agency commissions for cleaning and DPE.

(9) Sales floor area

This is the total floor space of shops (excluding eating and drinking establishments (restaurants and coffee shops) and outdoor exhibition areas (gardeners, stone dealers, etc.).

However, the survey was not conducted on milk dealers, motor vehicle (new and used) retailers, retailers of house fixtures/tatami/religious implements (excluding religious implements retailers), gas stations and newspaper retailers as well as on the establishments that do not have sales floors such as door-to-door sales and mail-order/catalog sales.

(10) Self-service stores

Establishments adopting the self-service system in 50% or more of the sales floor.

The "self-service system" means that the establishment meets the following three conditions:

Merchandise are put on the shelf unwrapped or prepackaged (each good is prepackaged) with prices labeled on them.

Shopping baskets or shopping carts are provided for customers.

Customers pay for all of the purchases at the check-out counters.

(11) Opening hours

As a rule, this refers to opening hours (regular business hours) on the day the survey was conducted and fractions of less than one hour are dropped.

The survey did not cover the opening hours of milk dealers and newspaper retailers.

3. Symbols and explanatory note

(1) " " denotes that applicable figures are not available. "0" and "0.0" mean the figure was less than the number obtained after counting fractions of 0.5 and over as a whole number and disregarding the rest. "-" denotes minus numerical value. " " means figures concerning one or two establishments are concealed to protect the privacy of the filers. When figures concerning three or more establishments are likely to reveal the concealed figures from the context, such figures are also concealed.

(2) With regard to the figures of "total sales during the year" and "other income," they may not necessarily agree with those obtained by adding up actual figures due to the rounding off of fractions.

(3) "Not reported" means the item in question was not surveyed.

"Total sales during the year per square meter of sales floor" were calculated only for shops having sales floors. And "Total sales during the year per establishment" were calculated respectively only for shops having employees (excluding only number of temporary employees, number of manpower/subcontractors dispatched).

Other things to note

1. About the reference table (Appears on the end of book appendix)

The 1999 Commerce Statistical Survey was conducted simultaneously with the Management and Coordination Agency's "Enterprise Statistical Survey: Establishments" covering every establishment/enterprise across the country to understand the existing establishments covered.

Since the 1999 Survey is a simple survey, we used the three-digit classification, rather than the usual five-digit classification, to rank industries. Therefore, rearranged the results of the 1997 survey by the 1999 classification, and the "Changes" (1999/1997) were calculated with chronological considerations in mind.

2. When reproducing figures contained in the statistical tables, please refer that the figures are based on "1999 Census of Commerce Report by type of industries/Report of large-scale retail stores/Report of location environment characteristics compiled by the Research and Statistics Department, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of International Trade and Industry."

3. For further inquiries, please call

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Attached Table 1 Business classification table

Classification	Self-service system	Handling commodity	Sales floorarea	Business hours	Note
1. Department stores					(Note) "5411 Department stores" retail does commodity all clothing/foods/D.I.Y., and the store where each is within 10% and more 70% under of the ranges of retail sales, and the stores of more than 50 people are indicated as employees. "1. Department stores" and "2. General supermarket stores" are equal to this here.
1 Large-scale department stores	×		3,000 m ² and over (Ku area of Tokyo and the designated major cities are 6,000 m ² and over)		
2 Other department stores			under 3,000 m ² (Ku area of Tokyo and the designated major cities are under 6,000 m ²)		
2. General supermarket stores					
1 Large-scale general Supermarket stores			3,000 m ² and over (Ku area of Tokyo and the designated major cities are 6,000 m ² and over)		
2 Middle-scale general Supermarket stores			under 3,000 m ² (Ku area of Tokyo and the designated major cities are under 6,000 m ²)		
3. Specialty supermarket stores					
1 Clothing specialty supermarket stores		Clothing, 70% and over	250 m ² and over		
2 Food specialty supermarket stores		Food, 70% and over			
3 D.I.Y. specialty supermarket stores		Living, 70% and over			
4. Convenience Stores		Deal with food and beverages	30 m ² and over ~ under 250 m ²	14 hours and over open 24 hours	
24-hour convenience stores					
5. Other supermarket stores					Self-service store except for 2,3,4
Stores dealing with general merchandise					
6. Specialty Stores					
1 Clothing specialty stores	×	Either of 551, 552, 553, 554, 559, more than 90%			
2 Food specialty stores		Either of 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 56C, 56A, 56B, more than 90%			
3 D.I.Y. specialty stores		Either of 57A, 57B, 57C, 572, (58A+58B), 582, 583, (58C+58D), 589, (59F+59G), 592, (59H+59J), (59K+59L), (59A+59B+59C), 596, 597, 598, 59E, 59D, more than 90%			
7. Semi-specialty stores					
1 Clothing specialty stores	×	Clothing, 50% and over			Excluding retail which is applicable to 6.
2 Food specialty stores		Food, 50% and over			
3 D.I.Y. specialty stores		Living, 50% and over			
8. Other retailers	×				Non-self-service store except for 1,6,7
Stores dealing with general merchandise					

(Note 1) Self-service stores mean that the establishments adopting the self-service system in 50% or more of the sales floor.

(Note 2) "Stores dealing with general merchandise" is the retail stores that classified as "549 miscellaneous retail trade, general merchandise", and "5. Other supermarket stores" mean the establishments adopting the self-service system, "8. Other retailers" mean the establishments don't adopting the self-service system.

"549 Miscellaneous retail trade, general merchandise" mean that refers to the establishments retailing Clothing, Foods and Housing and whose sales amount of respective goods is less than 50% whose number of employees is less than 50.

Attached Table 2 Definitions of large-scale retail store

The large-scale retail store is defined as the building with the total store floor area inside the building of 500 m² and over.

First kind (type) large-scale retail store is defined as the building with the store floor area of 3,000 m² and over (6,000 m² and over in case of the Tokyo Ward and Ordinance-Designated City areas).

Second kind large-scale retail store is defined as the building with the store floor area of over 500 m², but less than 3,000 m² (over 500 m², but less than 6,000 m² in case of the Tokyo Ward and Ordinance-Designated City areas).

1999 Survey does not classify the first kind from the second as it was the simplified survey.

Attached Table 3 Classification of location environment characteristics and their definitions

Location characteristics		Definitions
1	Commerce-integrated areas	These are areas which constitute a shopping district in near-commercial areas or commercial areas of "use-defined land" under Article 8 of the City Planning Law. Roughly speaking, one shopping district is one commerce-integrated area. One shopping district refers to an area that has 30 or more retailing shops, restaurants and service industries. A shopping center or multi-purpose building (such as a station building, co-operative department store building) that falls under the definition of "one shopping district" is a general rule considered as one commerce-integrated area.
2	Office building areas	These are areas that do not come under the categories of near-commercial areas or commercial areas of "use-defined land" under Article 8 of the City Planning Law.
3	Residential areas	These are first-class or second-class low-rise residential building areas, first-class or second-class medium-rise or high-rise residential building areas, or first-class or second-class residential areas or quasi-residential areas of the "use-defined land" under Article 8 of the City Planning Law.
4	Industrial areas	These are quasi-industrial areas, industrial areas or exclusive industrial areas of "use-defined land" under Article 8 of the City Planning Law.
5	Other areas	These are areas that do not come under any of category 1 to 4 above.

(Note) In some cases where the actual state of an area is different from what is defined under the City Planning Law (such as a residential area but no housing unit is built) or when an area or district is not defined under the City Planning Law, they are classified according to how they are used.

(Recycled paper is used for this Census)

The contents mentioned in this calligraphy appear on the homepage of *Ministry of International Trade and Industry* as well (excluding a part).

URL for the statistics access
(URL after January 6, 2001)

<http://www.miti.go.jp/statistics/index.html>
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