

Directions

I Census of Manufactures

1. Purpose of the Census

The Census of Manufactures (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 Manufactures (Ordinance No. 81 of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry of 1951).

3. Date of Survey

The date of survey of the 2003 Census is December 31, 2003.

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 Manufactures 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 2003 Census compiles its findings by "industry", "commodity", "city, town and village", "industrial district", "industrial site and water", and by "enterprise".

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. 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 Enterprise tallies up findings of survey with regard to establishments with 4 or more employees by establishment after recompiling them by enterprise.

II Report by Industrial Site and Water of the 2003 Census

1. Tabulation of Report by Industrial Site and Water

The Report by Industrial Site and Water tallies up findings in the Census of Manufactures Form A of the 2003 Census of establishments with 30 or more employees.

2. 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 Manufactures		Standard industrial classification for Japan	
1521	Paper and machine-made Japanese paper, integrating paper (1521) and machine-made Japanese paper (1523)	1521 1523	Paper 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	1641	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	Japanese-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

3. Criteria for Classification of Establishments

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

(1) Common method

With respect to establishments manufacturing a single type of products, industry is classified based on upper four digits of the six-digits commodity number.

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-digits number (major group) are compared, and final two-digits major group classification is collectively represented by the product registering the largest shipment value. Then, three-digits group and four-digits industry classifications are determined in the same way as for two-digits 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".

4. Items of Statistical Tables

(1) Number of establishments

The 2003 Census represents the number of establishments as of December 31, 2002.

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

(2) Number of employees

The 2003 Census represents a total number of regular workers, sole proprietors and unpaid family workers as of December 31, 2003.

"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.

"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.

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

(3) Value of manufactured goods shipments

Total value of annual income in 2003 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.

"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 2003, 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 2003).

"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 2003.

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

(4) Industrial Site

Site area of establishments refers to the entire area used (including those rented) by establishments as of December 31, 2003. However, areas used for mining, housing, dormitory, playground, warehouse, other welfare facility, etc. are excluded, providing the areas where manufacturing facilities are located can be clearly separated by roads (public roads), walls, fences, etc.

In addition, areas adjacent to an establishment, which are expected to be used for future expansion and are exclusively occupied by an establishment, are included.

Building area of establishments refers to the entire area where all buildings are located in the site of an establishment.

Areas where buildings are under construction as of December 31, 2003, are also included, if they have already been posted in the Temporary construction accounts.

Total building area of establishments refers to the entire floor area of the floors of all buildings located in an establishment.

(5) Industrial Water

Fresh water is classified as follows:

a. Water used by source

- 1) Public water refers to water let in from industrial water-supply systems or waterworks that are operated by prefecture or municipality.
- a) Industrial water refers to water let in from water-supply systems (industrial water-supply systems), which supply industrial water inadequate for use as drinking water.
- b) Waterworks refers to general water supply obtained from water supply (waterworks), which supply drinking water.
- 2) Well water refers to water let in from a shallow well, deep well or water spring.
- 3) Other fresh water refers to other than 1) Public water, 2) Well water, 4) Water recovered, etc. For example, rivers, lakes or storage reservoirs (surface water), infiltration galleries within river terraces and old river area (underflow water), water from agricultural water supply, water from other establishments, etc.
- 4) Water recovered refers to water circulated after the use in an establishment, whether or not it has gone through recovery systems, such as cooling tower, backwater pond, settling pond, and circulation system.

b. Water used by use

- 1) Boiler water is water used to generate steam within the boiler.
- 2) Raw material water is water used as raw materials in the process of manufacturing, or water used additionally as part of raw materials for manufacturing.
- 3) Product processing and cleaning water refer to water used to be applied to physical processes, such as immersion or dissolution of raw materials, semi-manufactured goods, finished goods, etc., or water used to clean facilities, or raw materials and finished products, at a factory.
- 4) Cooling and heating water: Cooling water refers to water used to cool facilities, or raw materials and finished goods, at a factory.
Water for heating or cooling refers to water used to adjust temperature or moisture within a factory.
- 5) Other water refers to drinking water or water for miscellaneous use, other than above items from 1) water for boiler through 5) water for heating and cooling.

Salt water refers to seawater, including water with chloride ion concentration of 200 PPM or more, taken from tidewater of river.

(6) Industrial district

For 236 districts shown in the statistical tables of this Report by Industrial Site and Water, the same districts as those in the Report by Industrial District are selected so that districts in both Reports can be utilized together.

- a. Industrial districts with 200 or more establishments within the districts covered by the Survey for Suitable Site for a Factory, which was conducted by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry in 2002.
- b. Twenty-three wards in Tokyo and Osaka city, of districts designated as a relocation promotion area under the Industrial Relocation Promotion Law (Law No. 73 of 1972).

The selection of industrial districts are reviewed every 10 years, and present industrial districts have been applied since the survey conducted in 2001.

Also changes (consolidation, addition, deletion, etc.) of municipality in industrial districts are also made at the end of December, every year.

5. Representation

In the Outline of this Report, the names of industries are sometimes represented by abbreviation.

Formal name of manufacture			Abbreviation	Formal name of manufacture			Abbreviation
09	Manufacture of food		Food	23	Manufacture of iron and steel		Iron & steel
10	Manufacture of beverages, tobacco and feed		Beverages	24	Manufacture of non-ferrous metals and products		Non-ferrous metals
11	Manufacture of textile mill products		Textile				
12	Manufacture of apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials		Apparel	25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products		Fabricated metal
13	Manufacture of lumber and wood products		Lumber	26	Manufacture of general machinery		General machinery
14	Manufacture of furniture and fixtures		Furniture				
15	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products		Paper & pulp	27	Manufacture of electrical machinery, equipment and supplies		Electrical machinery
16	Publishing, printing and allied industries		Printing	28	Manufacture of information and communication electronics equipment		Information machinery
17	Manufacture of chemical and allied products		Chemical	29	Manufacture of electronic parts and device		Electronic parts
18	Manufacture of petroleum and coal products		Petroleum				
19	Manufacture of plastic products		Plastic	30	Manufacture of transportation equipment		Transportation equipment
20	Manufacture of rubber products		Rubber				
21	Manufacture of leather tanning, leather products and fur skins		Leather	31	Manufacture of precision instruments and machinery		Precision instruments
22	Manufacture of ceramic, stone and clay products		Ceramic	32	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Miscellaneous

6. 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 [] 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. In the disaster area resulting from the volcanic eruption of Miyake Island, Tokyo, there is no objective establishment.
2. Any person who intends to release these figures in other publications should state the source of information as follows:

The Census of Manufactures (2003 edition) compiled by the Research and Statistics Department, Economic and Industrial Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

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

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Economic and Industrial Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.
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