

# Outline of the 2009 Economic Census for Business Frame

Economic Census is a survey to reveal the realities of economic activity for all establishments and enterprises in Japan, and is said as “Population Census of Economy.”

## 1. Purpose of the Survey

The objectives of the Economic Census for Business Frame are, by investigating the economic activity of establishments and enterprises, to identify the basic structure of establishments and enterprises in all industries on a national and regional level, and to obtain basic information for conducting various statistical surveys.

## 2. History of the Survey

In order to respond to changes in the economic structure in recent years, implementation of the Economic Census for Business Frame was recommended by “Basic Policy on Economic and Fiscal Management and Structural Reform (June 21, 2005, Cabinet approval)” which was compiled by the government.

Accordingly, the consolidation of large-scale statistical surveys related to the economy, and simplification and rationalization were implemented, and the first Economic Census for Business Frame was carried out in 2009, as a survey to produce an economic structure statistics which is one of the fundamental statistics prescribed in paragraph 4, Provision 2 of the Statistics Act (Act No.53 of 2007).

## 3. Census Date

The 2009 Census was conducted as of July 1, 2009.

## 4. Coverage of the Survey

The Census covered all establishments in Japan except the following:

- (1) Individual proprietorships which belonged to “A-Agriculture and Forestry” and “B-Fisheries” among the major groups based on Japan Standard Industrial Classification (Public Notice No.157 of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications).
- (2) Establishments which belonged to “792-Domestic Services” among “N-Living-Related and Personal Services and Amusement Services” and “96-Foreign Governments and International Agencies in Japan” among “R-Services, n.e.c.” among the medium groups based on Japan Standard Industrial Classification.

(3) Following establishments are excluded from the view point of survey technique:

(a) Individual proprietorship establishments operating for part time home-businesses, without particular business equipment

(4) Following establishments are excluded in the establishments of the Economic Census:

(a) Establishments without persons engaged obtaining income from the business.

(b) Establishments closed temporarily or not in operation, and having no person engaged.

(c) Seasonal establishments without persons engaged on the date of the Census.

## 5. Enumeration Units

Any establishment having one location and being operated under a single management was defined as an enumeration unit.

In cases where business was carried out at several locations or under more than one proprietorship at one location, establishments were defined individually.

Furthermore, the following were treated as special cases regarding establishments:

### (1) Construction

A local operation unit such as a construction site was included in the head or branch office which controlled its unit concerned.

Carpenters, plasterers, painters, plumbers, electricians and others who are self-employed were not surveyed at their job site, but surveyed at their offices or their homes, including their persons engaged.

### (2) Transport

For transport services by railways, cars, boats, airplanes and others, the establishment to which the supervisors belonged was considered as an enumeration unit.

Though stations, conductors' stations, engine factories, etc. were treated as separate enumeration units for railway transport, those without their own supervisors (e.g. station masters) were combined with the unit to which the supervisors belonged.

### (3) School education

If several schools such as junior high schools, primary schools were located in the same compound, each of them was treated as a separate enumeration unit.

Even if several schools such as colleges or universities, high schools, junior high schools, primary schools, kindergartens belonging to the same school juridical person were located in the same compound, each of them was treated as a separate enumeration unit.

If an evening high school was located in the same compound of a high school, the evening school was surveyed as a part of the high school.

#### (4) National and local governments

For national and local governments, each of the organizational units set up as a separate organ under the appropriate law or regulation was regarded as enumeration unit.

The units not in charge of legislative or administrative works but mainly conducting field operations were treated as separate enumeration units, even though they were located within the legislative or administrative agencies.

## 6. Method of the Survey

There were two types of questionnaire: Questionnaire A and B. Questionnaire A was for private establishments and B was for public establishments.

The method of the Census was divided into four types, i.e., surveys by enumerators, central government, by prefecture and municipalities, in accordance with the size of the establishments and enterprises surveyed.

#### (1) Questionnaire A (for private establishments)

##### (a) Survey by enumerator

Enumerators visited each establishment, distributed Questionnaire A, and collected them after they were filled in.

- Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications - Prefectural Governors - Municipal Mayors - Supervisors - Enumerators - Private Establishments

##### (b) Survey by Municipality

- Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications - Prefectural Governors - Municipal Mayors - Private Establishments

##### (c) Survey by Prefecture

- Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications - Prefectural Governors - Private Establishments

#### (d) Survey by Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications

- Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications - Private Establishments

\* In the above (b)~(d), questionnaires were distributed and collected by internet or mail

\* In Companies (excluding foreign companies), Corporations other than companies and individual proprietorship, head office fills out a survey of branches collectively

#### (2) Questionnaire B (for public establishments)

##### (a) National establishments;

- Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications - Minister concerned - National establishments

##### (b) Prefectural establishments;

- Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications - Prefectural governors - Prefectural establishments

##### (c) Municipal establishments;

- Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications - Prefectural governors - Municipal Mayors - Municipal establishments

## 7. Survey Items

#### (1) Questionnaire A

##### 【Items on establishments】

- Name
- Telephone number
- Location
- Startup date
- Number of persons engaged
- Type of business conducted
- Form of business conducted

##### 【Items on enterprises】

- Legal organization
- Capital.etc
- Ratio of foreign capital
- Settlement month
- Whether or not the establishment is a holding company
- With or without a parent company
- Name of parent company
- Location and telephone number of parent company
- With or without subsidiaries and number of them
- Number of regular employees of whole corporation
- Type of main business of whole corporation
- With or without branches in Japan and

foreign country and number of them

(m) Name of head office

(n) Location and telephone number of head office

(2) Questionnaire B (for public establishments)

(a) Name

(b) Telephone number

(c) Location

(d) Number of persons engaged

(e) Type of business conducted

(f) Name, telephone number and location of trustee