



2012 Economic Census for Business Activity (Definitive Report)



Tabulations across Industries (Detailed Data)

Summary of Census Results

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November 27, 2013

Revised on February 26, 2014

Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications/
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Notes on use

1. This “Summary of Census Results” is based on the newly-released definitive report on the tabulation results (detailed data). Its data may be different from the preliminary report on the tabulation results released in January 2013.

Also, some data were newly revised and may differ from the definitive report on the tabulation results (basic data) published in August 2013.

2. The survey was conducted on establishments and enterprises excluding the following:

- 1) Establishments of national and local public entities
- 2) Establishments of individual proprietorships that fall under Division A, “agriculture and forestry” of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification
- 3) Establishments of individual proprietorships that fall under Division B, “fisheries” of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification
- 4) Establishments that fall under Group 792, “domestic services” in Division N, “living-related and personal services and amusement services” of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification
- 5) Establishments that fall under Major Group 96, “foreign governments and international agencies in Japan” in Division R, “services, n.e.c.” of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification.

3. Financial matters, including the amount of sales (income) and expenses, are the values for the year 2011, whereas matters other than financial matters, including legal organizations and the number of persons engaged, are the values as of February 1, 2012.

4. The amounts of sales (income) for all industries were counted relating to enterprises since those per establishment cannot be obtained for the following industries:

“Construction”, “electricity, gas, heat supply and water”, “communication”, “broadcasting”, “video picture, sound information, character information production and distribution”, “transport and postal activities”, “finance and insurance”, “school education”, “postal services”, “political, business and cultural organizations” and “religion.”

5. The amounts of added value by establishment in all industries were counted by assigning the amount of added value obtained for each enterprise to each subordinate establishment in the proportion of the number of persons working at the location.

6. Some matters, including the amount of sales (income), are counted among establishments (enterprises) for which figures for the required items were available.

7. Missing values and conflicting entries in questionnaires were closely examined and then corrected based on data including the 2009 Economic Census for Business Frame and then tabulated in the results table.

8. The sum of individual amounts and total amounts in each matter may differ due to rounding to the nearest unit. The ratios are rounded to one decimal place.

Some of the data are shown as “-” because they lack relevant numbers or have a 0 denominator, making calculation impossible. Changes in figures indicate “▲” for a decrease and “+” for increase.

“x” indicates figures kept confidential in cases where publication of the tabulated results could lead to secrets of individual reporters being leaked because there are only one or two target entities (enterprises). Even if the figures are related to more than three target entities (enterprises), they are shown as “x” in cases where figures of one or two target entities (enterprises) become clear by subtracting them from the total figures.

I Overview

The number of enterprises (*1) in Japan is 4,128,215 (down by 7.9% from the 2009 Economic Census for Business Frame (*2)) and the amount of sales (income) (hereinafter referred to as “sales”) and that of added value (*3) are 1,335.5083 trillion yen and 244.6672 trillion yen, respectively. (Table I-1)

The number of establishments was 5,768,489 (down by 6.9% from the same) and the number of persons engaged was 55,837 thousand (down by 4.5% from the same) as of the time of the census. (Table I-2)

*1 “Enterprise” refers to an establishment of a corporation (excluding a foreign enterprise) or individual proprietorship that operates a business or activity. The same is referred to as “enterprise” hereafter.

*2 Conducted on July 1, 2009. The same is referred to as the “2009 Basic Frame Survey” hereafter.

*3 Added value in this survey uses the following formula (refer to “Explanation of terms” for more details):

Added value = sales value – total cost (cost of goods sold + selling cost and administrative expenses) + total wages and salaries + tax and public imposition

Table I-1: Number of enterprises, sales and added value by industry division

Industry division	Number of enterprises				Sales			Added value		
	2009	2012	Rate of change (%)	Percentage in the total (%)	(million yen)	Percentage in the total (%)	Sales per enterprise (ten thousand yen)	(million yen)	Percentage in the total (%)	Added value per enterprise (ten thousand yen)
Total	4,480,753	4,128,215	▲ 7.9	100.0	1,335,508,287	100.0	37,618	244,667,152	100.0	6,892
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (excluding individual proprietorships)	25,738	24,616	▲ 4.4	0.6	3,884,692	0.3	17,304	884,674	0.4	3,941
Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel	2,187	1,766	▲ 19.3	0.0	714,500	0.1	44,994	140,304	0.1	8,835
Construction	520,473	468,199	▲ 10.0	11.3	83,384,100	6.2	20,626	15,593,241	6.4	3,857
Manufacturing	450,966	434,130	▲ 3.7	10.5	343,085,349	25.7	89,294	56,465,853	23.1	14,696
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	922	759	▲ 17.7	0.0	21,871,668	1.6	3,142,481	2,801,774	1.1	402,554
Information and communications	51,576	45,440	▲ 11.9	1.1	47,616,605	3.6	126,478	12,895,501	5.3	34,253
Transport and postal activities	82,970	75,783	▲ 8.7	1.8	54,971,022	4.1	83,455	14,291,100	5.8	21,696
Wholesale and retail trade	1,059,676	930,073	▲ 12.2	22.5	415,122,173	31.1	50,217	45,497,713	18.6	5,504
Finance and insurance	37,529	32,419	▲ 13.6	0.8	113,927,926	8.5	408,212	18,530,797	7.6	66,397
Real estate and goods rental and leasing	356,486	329,449	▲ 7.6	8.0	35,663,570	2.7	12,778	8,367,744	3.4	2,998
Scientific research, professional and technical services	209,160	192,062	▲ 8.2	4.7	28,905,972	2.2	17,656	10,686,737	4.4	6,528
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	606,517	545,801	▲ 10.0	13.2	19,980,711	1.5	4,733	7,369,226	3.0	1,746
Living-related and personal services and amusement services	407,667	385,997	▲ 5.3	9.4	37,313,822	2.8	11,242	6,389,390	2.6	1,925
Education, learning support	122,497	116,051	▲ 5.3	2.8	13,919,827	1.0	13,789	6,599,395	2.7	6,537
Medical, health care and welfare	272,217	276,972	▲ 1.7	6.7	74,537,763	5.6	30,854	24,142,922	9.9	9,994
Compound services	6,923	6,469	▲ 6.6	0.2	7,474,813	0.6	121,819	2,357,739	1.0	38,425
Services, n.e.c.	267,249	262,229	▲ 1.9	6.4	33,133,774	2.5	14,200	11,653,042	4.8	4,994

Note: "Sales", "sales per enterprise", "added value" and "added value per enterprise" are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

Table I-2: Number of establishments and persons engaged by industry division

Industry division	Number of establishments				Number of persons engaged				
	2009	2012	Rate of change (%)	Percentage in the total (%)	2009 (persons)	2012 (persons)	Rate of change (%)	Percentage in the total (%)	Number of persons engaged per establishment (persons)
Grand total	6,199,222	5,768,489	▲ 6.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,886,193	5,453,635	▲ 7.3	100.0	58,442,129	55,837,252	▲ 4.5	100.0	10.2
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (excluding individual proprietorships)	32,307	30,717	▲ 4.9	0.6	377,595	356,215	▲ 5.7	0.6	11.6
Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel	2,915	2,286	▲ 21.6	0.0	30,684	21,427	▲ 30.2	0.0	9.4
Construction	583,616	525,457	▲ 10.0	9.6	4,320,444	3,876,621	▲ 10.3	6.9	7.4
Manufacturing	536,658	493,380	▲ 8.1	9.0	9,826,839	9,247,717	▲ 5.9	16.6	18.7
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	4,199	3,935	▲ 6.3	0.1	210,533	201,426	▲ 4.3	0.4	51.2
Information and communications	77,900	67,204	▲ 13.7	1.2	1,724,414	1,627,310	▲ 5.6	2.9	24.2
Transport and postal activities	147,611	135,468	▲ 8.2	2.5	3,571,963	3,301,682	▲ 7.6	5.9	24.4
Wholesale and retail trade	1,555,333	1,405,021	▲ 9.7	25.8	12,695,832	11,746,468	▲ 7.5	21.0	8.4
Finance and insurance	91,888	88,831	▲ 3.3	1.6	1,587,909	1,589,449	0.1	2.8	17.9
Real estate and goods rental and leasing	407,793	379,719	▲ 6.9	7.0	1,546,688	1,473,840	▲ 4.7	2.6	3.9
Scientific research, professional and technical services	239,969	219,470	▲ 8.5	4.0	1,781,721	1,663,790	▲ 6.6	3.0	7.6
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	778,048	711,733	▲ 8.5	13.1	5,700,699	5,420,832	▲ 4.9	9.7	7.6
Living-related and personal services and amusement services	509,966	480,617	▲ 5.8	8.8	2,713,386	2,545,797	▲ 6.2	4.6	5.3
Education, learning support	168,172	161,287	▲ 4.1	3.0	1,725,610	1,721,559	▲ 0.2	3.1	10.7
Medical, health care and welfare	344,071	358,997	▲ 4.3	6.6	5,629,966	6,178,938	▲ 9.8	11.1	17.2
Compound services	38,586	33,357	▲ 13.6	0.6	406,920	342,426	▲ 15.8	0.6	10.3
Services, n.e.c.	367,161	356,156	▲ 3.0	6.5	4,590,926	4,521,755	▲ 1.5	8.1	12.7

Note: "Number of establishments", "number of persons engaged" and "number of persons engaged per establishment" in each industry are counted among establishments for which figures for the required items were available.

Situations of Number of Enterprises, Sales, Added Value

(1, 2, 4 and 5 are tabulations regarding enterprises and 3 is a tabulation regarding establishments.)

1. Number of Enterprises, Sales and Added Value

(1) Situations by industry division

a. Looking at the number of enterprises by industry division, the number was the largest for “wholesale and retail trade” at 930,073 (22.5% of all industries), followed by “accommodations, eating and drinking services” at 545,801 (13.2% of all industries) and “construction” at 468,199 (11.3% of all industries), resulting in the top three industries accounting for a little less than 50% of all industries. (Table I-1, Figure II-1)

b. Looking at sales, sales were the largest for “wholesale and retail trade” at 415.1222 trillion yen (31.1% of all industries), followed by “manufacturing” at 343.0853 trillion yen (25.7% of all industries) and “finance and insurance” at 113.9279 trillion yen (8.5% of all industries), resulting in the top three industries accounting for over 60% of all industries. (Table I-1, Figure II-1)

c. Looking at sales per enterprise, sales were the largest for “electricity, gas, heat supply and water” at 31.42481 billion yen, followed by “finance and insurance” at 4.08212 billion yen and “information and communications” at 1.26478 billion yen. (Table I-1)

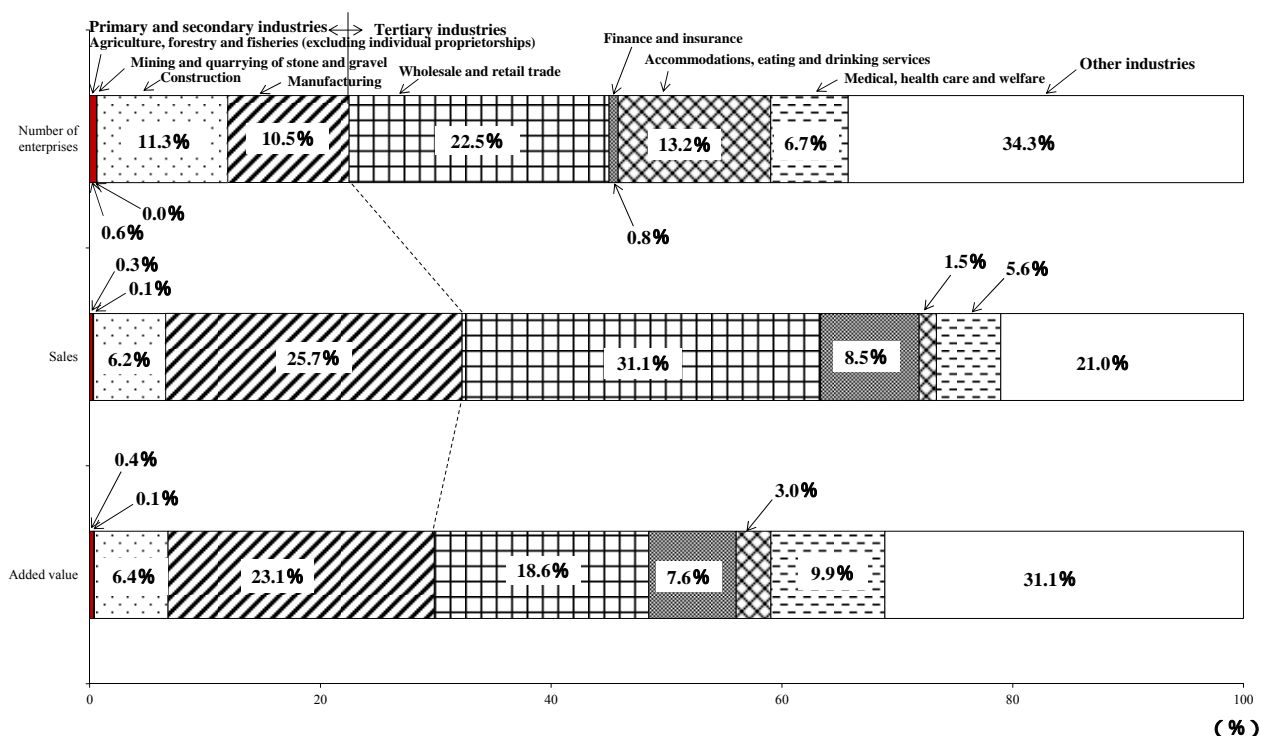
d. Looking at the amount of added value, the amount was the largest for “manufacturing” at 56.4659 trillion yen (23.1% of all industries), followed by “wholesale and retail trade” at 45.4977 trillion yen (18.6% of all industries) and “medical, health care and welfare” at 24.1429 trillion yen (9.9% of all industries), resulting in the top three industries accounting for over 50% of all industries. The added value arising from the tertiary industries (*) accounted for 70.1% of that of all industries. (Table I-1, Figure II-1)

*“Tertiary industries” refer to “electricity, gas, heat supply and water”, “information and communications”, “transport and postal activities”, “wholesale and retail trade”, “finance and insurance”, “real estate and goods rental and leasing”, “scientific research and professional and technical services”, “accommodations, eating and drinking services”, “living-related and personal services and amusement services”, “education, learning support”, “medical, health care and welfare”, “compound services” and “services, n.e.c.” in terms of the division of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification.

e. Looking at the amount of added value per enterprise, the amount was the largest for “electricity, gas, heat supply and water” at 4.02554 trillion yen, followed by “finance and

insurance” at 663.97 million yen and “compound services” at 384.25 million yen. (Table I-1)

Figure II-1: Composition ratio of the number of enterprises, sales and added value by industry division



Note 1: “Other industries” refer to the total of “electricity, gas, heat supply and water”, “information and communications”, “transport and postal activities”, “real estate and goods rental and leasing”, “scientific research, professional and technical services”, “living-related and personal services and amusement services”, “education, learning support”, “compound services” and “services, n.e.c.” in terms of the division of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification.

Note 2: “Sales” and “added value” are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

(2) Situations by capital size

In terms of the number of enterprises by capital size, the largest group was those with “capital of 3 million yen or more and under 5 million yen” consisting of 609,711 enterprises (accounting for 37.4% of the total number of enterprises by capital size), followed by those with “capital of 10 million yen or more and under 30 million yen” amounting to 587,021 enterprises (36.0% of the total number of enterprises by capital size) and those with “capital of 5 million yen or more and under 10 million yen” numbering 214,636 (13.2% of the total number of enterprises by capital size), resulting in about 90% of the total being constituted by enterprises with capital under 30 million yen.

In addition, looking at sales and added value, those with “capital of 100 million yen or more” produced 761.4971 trillion yen of sales (66.3% of the total number of enterprises by

capital size) and 110.5091 trillion yen of added value (56.8% of the total number of enterprises by capital size), accounting for the largest part in both terms. (Table II-1, Figure II-2)

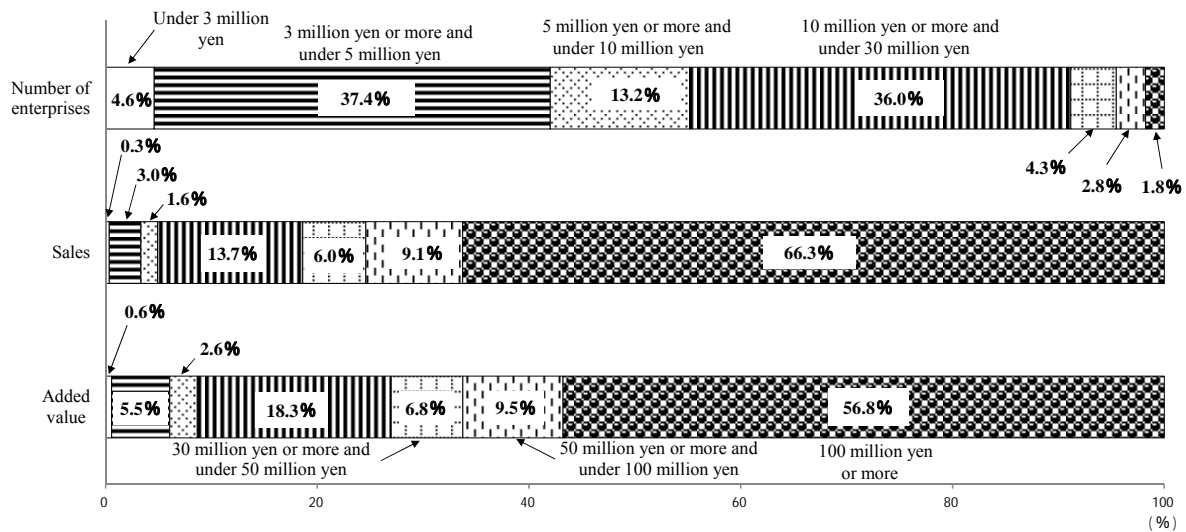
Table II-1: Number of enterprises, sales and added value by capital size (companies)

Capital size	Number of enterprises	Percentage in the total (%)	Sales	Percentage in the total (%)	Added value	Percentage in the total (%)
			(million yen)		(million yen)	
Total	1,630,082	100.0	1,149,058,698	100.0	194,632,028	100.0
Under 3 million yen	74,885	4.6	3,816,643	0.3	1,110,645	0.6
3 million yen or more and under 5 million yen	609,711	37.4	34,562,357	3.0	10,653,803	5.5
5 million yen or more and under 10 million yen	214,636	13.2	18,165,618	1.6	5,089,017	2.6
10 million yen or more and under 30 million yen	587,021	36.0	157,478,054	13.7	35,620,414	18.3
30 million yen or more and under 50 million yen	69,905	4.3	68,573,307	6.0	13,201,392	6.8
50 million yen or more and under 100 million yen	45,294	2.8	104,965,668	9.1	18,447,647	9.5
100 million yen or more	28,630	1.8	761,497,051	66.3	110,509,110	56.8

Note 1: “Number of enterprises,” “sales” and “added value” are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

Note 2: Only “companies” are included.

Figure II-2: Composition ratio of the number of enterprises, sales and added value by capital size (companies)



Note 1: “Number of enterprises,” “sales” and “added value” are respectively counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

Note 2: Only “companies” are included.

(3) Situations of added value by number of establishments (whether single or multiple establishments) owned by enterprises (*)

a. Looking at added value by “single-unit enterprises” or “multi-unit enterprises”, 73.6717 trillion yen of added value was produced by the former type of enterprises (accounting for 30.1% of the total added value of all the enterprises), whereas the latter group realized 170,995.5 billion yen of added value (69.9% of the total added value of all the enterprises). (Table II-2)

* Hereinafter, the terms “single-unit enterprises” and “multi-unit enterprises” are used to refer to “enterprises that exist as a single unit in a dependent establishment” and “enterprises that consist of a head office in Japan and branch offices within or outside Japan” respectively.

Table II-2: Number of enterprises and added value by single-unit or multi-unit enterprises

Single/ multiple	Number of enterprises		Number of persons engaged (persons)		Added value (million yen)	Percentage in the total (%)	Added value per enterprise (ten thousand yen)	Added value per employee (ten thousand yen)
	Number of enterprises	Percentage in the total (%)	Number of persons engaged (persons)	Percentage in the total (%)				
Total	4,128,215	100.0	53,485,697	100.0	244,667,152	100.0	6,892	502
Single-unit enterprises	3,855,672	93.4	22,494,458	42.1	73,671,699	30.1	2,231	378
Multi-unit enterprises	272,543	6.6	30,991,239	57.9	170,995,453	69.9	68,987	584

Note: “Added value”, “added value per enterprise” and “added value per employee” are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

b. Looking at added value per enterprise, 22.31 million yen of added value was produced by “single-unit enterprises” whereas “multi-unit enterprises” realized 689.87 million yen of added value.

By industry group, added value per enterprise of “single-unit enterprises” is relatively large in sectors such as “petroleum refining”, “primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals”, “banking”, “miscellaneous social insurance, social welfare and care services” and “miscellaneous non-deposit money corporations” whereas that of “multi-unit enterprises” is produced heavily in “tobacco manufactures”, “life insurance institutions”, “postal activities, including mail delivery”, “postal services, contracted postal services”, “banking”, etc. (Table II-3, Table II-4)

Table II-3: Industries with the largest added value per single-unit enterprise
by industry group (Top 10 industries)

R a n k	Industry group	Number of enterprises	Added value (million yen)	Percentage in added value of each industry (%)		Added value per enterprise (ten thousand yen)	
				Single-unit enterprises	Multi-unit enterprises	Single-unit enterprises	Multi-unit enterprises
				-	All industries	4,128,215	244,667,152
1	171 Petroleum refining	47	512,368	15.0	85.0	640,242	1,404,965
2	231 Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	67	287,173	28.6	71.4	315,669	683,663
3	62A Banking	144	7,230,491	X	X	X	X
4	859 Miscellaneous social insurance, social welfare and care services	2,760	2,999,674	90.3	9.7	160,291	32,965
5	649 Miscellaneous non-deposit money corporations	270	296,364	97.3	2.7	143,483	21,522
6	173 Coke	9	38,084	14.2	85.8	135,325	653,440
7	221 Iron industries	30	288,215	3.7	96.3	132,188	2,135,692
8	632 Financial institutions for agriculture, forestry and fisheries finances	92	313,264	18.4	81.6	128,160	580,891
9	816 Institutions of higher education	816	4,058,734	4.3	95.7	107,431	631,833
10	561 Department stores and general merchandise supermarkets	131	1,436,761	1.5	98.5	101,129	1,374,295

Note: "Added value" and "added value per enterprise" are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

Table II-4: Industries with the largest added value per multi-unit enterprise
by industry group (Top 10 industries)

R a n k	Industry group	Number of enterprises	Added value (million yen)	Percentage in added value of each industry (%)		Added value per enterprise (ten thousand yen)	
				Single-unit enterprises	Multi-unit enterprises	Single-unit enterprises	Multi-unit enterprises
				-	All industries	4,128,215	244,667,152
1	105 Tobacco products	1	X	-	X	-	X
2	671 Life insurance institutions	52	4,103,383	0.1	99.9	67,400	14,633,271
3	491 Postal services, including mail delivery	45	929,868	0.1	99.9	2,306	13,272,957
4	86a Postal services, contracted postal services	3,569	684,949	2.2	97.8	445	7,443,633
5	62A Banking	144	7,230,491	X	X	X	X
6	372 Mobile telecommunications	66	2,678,378	0.2	99.8	44,809	5,346,898
7	331 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	150	1,923,285	2.8	97.2	55,867	4,671,340
8	672 Non-life insurance institutions	113	925,074	1.2	98.8	15,800	3,150,683
9	191 Tires and inner tubes	70	316,487	1.6	98.4	11,766	2,223,636
10	221 Iron industries	30	288,215	3.7	96.3	132,188	2,135,692

Note: "Added value" and "added value per enterprise" are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

c. Looking at added value per employee, 3.78 million yen of added value was produced by “single-unit enterprises” per employee whereas multi-unit enterprises realized 5.84 million yen of added value per employee.

By industry group, added value per employee of “single-unit enterprises” is relatively large in sectors such as “miscellaneous non-deposit money corporations”, “miscellaneous social insurance, social welfare and care services”, “petroleum refining”, “primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals” and “production, transmission and distribution of electricity” whereas that of “multi-unit enterprises” is produced heavily in “mobile telecommunications”, “coke,” “financial auxiliaries”, “petroleum refining”, “financial institutions for agriculture, forestry and fisheries finances”, etc. (Table II-5, Table-II-6)

Table II-5: Industries with the largest added value per employee of single-unit enterprises by industry group (Top 10 industries)

R a n k	Industry group	Added value (million yen)	Percentage in added value of each industry (%)		Added value per employee (ten thousand yen)	
			Single-unit enterprises	Multi-unit enterprises	Single-unit enterprises	Multi-unit enterprises
			-	All industries	244,667,152	30.1
1	649 Miscellaneous non-deposit money corporations	296,364	97.3	2.7	14,299	51
2	859 Miscellaneous social insurance, social welfare and care services	2,999,674	90.3	9.7	7,503	263
3	171 Petroleum refining	512,368	15.0	85.0	4,089	3,285
4	231 Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	287,173	28.6	71.4	3,758	1,211
5	331 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	1,923,285	2.8	97.2	3,697	1,312
6	651 Financial products transaction dealers	1,106,649	40.3	59.7	3,413	924
7	673 Mutual aid organizations and small-amount short-term insurance providers	864,276	30.1	69.9	2,953	2,676
8	661 Financial auxiliaries	918,163	14.8	85.2	2,410	4,898
9	351 Heat supply	34,587	40.9	59.1	2,326	1,444
10	461 Air transport	497,707	3.7	96.3	2,163	1,134

Note: “Added value” and “added value per employee” are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

Table II-6: Industries with the largest added value per employee of multi-unit enterprises
by industry group (Top 10 industries)

R a n k	Industry group	Added value (million yen)	Percentage in added value of each industry (%)		Added value per employee (ten thousand yen)	
			Single-unit enterprises	Multi-unit enterprises	Single-unit enterprises	Multi-unit enterprises
			-	All industries	244,667,152	30.1
1	372 Mobile telecommunications	2,678,378	0.2	99.8	1,760	6,806
2	173 Coke	38,084	14.2	85.8	1,686	4,898
3	661 Financial auxiliaries	918,163	14.8	85.2	2,410	4,898
4	171 Petroleum refining	512,368	15.0	85.0	4,089	3,285
5	632 Financial institutions for agriculture, forestry and fisheries finances	313,264	18.4	81.6	2,046	2,881
6	728 Business consultants and pure holding companies	3,464,720	21.3	78.7	1,630	2,750
7	673 Mutual aid organizations and small-amount short-term insurance providers	864,276	30.1	69.9	2,953	2,676
8	053 Crude petroleum and natural gas production	40,812	1.0	99.0	1,010	2,307
9	341 Production and distribution of gas	775,185	3.1	96.9	774	2,248
10	485 Transport facilities services	363,371	5.1	94.9	848	2,077

Note: “Added value” and “added value per employee” are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

(4) Situations of added value by distribution range of domestic branch offices (*)

- a. Looking at added value by inside or outside the prefecture, enterprises of “inside the prefecture” produced 33.4946 trillion yen of added value (accounting for 19.6% of the total added value produced by all the multi-unit enterprises in Japan) whereas those of “outside the prefecture” realized 135.1741 trillion yen (79.1% of the total added value produced by all the multi-unit enterprises in Japan). (Table II-7)

* Hereinafter, “inside the prefecture” refers to enterprises whose branches are all located in the same prefecture as the head office. “Outside the prefecture” refers to enterprises which have a branch located outside the prefecture where the head office is located.

Table II-7: Number of enterprises and added value of multi-unit enterprises with in Japan
by inside or outside the prefecture

Inside/ outside the prefecture	Number of enterprises	Added value (million yen)	Percentage	Added value per enterprise	Added value per employee
			in the total (%)	(ten thousand yen)	(ten thousand yen)
Total	272,321	170,911,112	100.0	69,014	584
Inside the prefecture	168,141	33,494,621	19.6	22,046	413
Outside the prefecture	89,138	135,174,083	79.1	165,787	648

Note 1: "Inside the prefecture" and "outside the prefecture" do not add up to the totals since the totals include the number of enterprises whose classification into either "inside" or "outside" the prefecture is unknown and their added value.

Note 2: "Added value" and "added value per enterprise" are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

b. Looking at added value per enterprise, 220.46 million yen of added value was produced by enterprises of "inside the prefecture" per enterprise whereas those of "outside the prefecture" realized 1.65787 billion yen of added value per enterprise.

Added value per enterprise of enterprises of "inside the prefecture" is relatively large in sectors such as "banking", "financial auxiliaries", "financial institutions for cooperative organizations", "cooperative associations, n.e.c." and "production, transmission and distribution of electricity" whereas added value per enterprise of those of "outside the prefecture" is relatively large in "postal activities, including mail delivery", "postal services", "production, transmission and distribution of electricity", "banking", "railway transport", etc. by industry major group. (Table II-8, Table II-9)

Table II-8: Industries with the largest added value per enterprise of “inside the prefecture”
by industry major group (Top 10 industries)

R a n k	Industry major group	Number of enterprises	Added value (million yen)	Percentage in added value of each industry (%)		Added value per enterprise (ten thousand yen)	
				Inside the prefecture	Outside the prefecture	Inside the prefecture	Outside the prefecture
				-	All industries	272,321	170,911,112
1	62 Banking	128	X	X	X	X	X
2	66 Financial auxiliaries	148	801,138	25.5	74.2	345,878	792,859
3	63 Financial institutions for cooperative organizations	455	1,588,946	52.7	47.1	233,103	822,438
4	87 Cooperative associations, n.e.c.	1,037	1,625,158	95.3	4.6	155,527	324,335
5	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	42	1,868,536	0.5	99.6	144,683	6,204,033
6	56 Retail trade, general merchandise	161	1,501,063	8.7	91.2	136,407	2,489,344
7	81 School education	2,105	4,477,331	43.6	55.8	120,895	641,686
8	34 Production and distribution of gas	91	751,125	10.2	89.7	120,045	2,807,529
9	42 Railway transport	187	2,755,814	4.7	95.3	102,614	4,529,469
10	38 Broadcasting	298	734,153	8.5	90.6	85,453	313,810

Note: “Added value” and “added value per enterprise” are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

Table II-9: Industries with the largest added value per enterprise of “outside the prefecture”
by industry major group (Top 10 industries)

R a n k	Industry major group	Number of enterprises	Added value (million yen)	Percentage in added value of each industry (%)		Added value per enterprise (ten thousand yen)	
				Inside the prefecture	Outside the prefecture	Inside the prefecture	Outside the prefecture
				-	All industries	272,321	170,911,112
1	49 Postal services, including mail delivery	7	929,106	0.0	100.0	7,600	46,439,450
2	86 Postal services	9	669,928	0.0	100.0	3,660	16,743,625
3	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	42	1,868,536	0.5	99.6	144,683	6,204,033
4	62 Banking	128	X	X	X	X	X
5	42 Railway transport	187	2,755,814	4.7	95.3	102,614	4,529,469
6	34 Production and distribution of gas	91	751,125	10.2	89.7	120,045	2,807,529
7	56 Retail trade, general merchandise	161	1,501,063	8.7	91.2	136,407	2,489,344
8	37 Communications	385	4,129,789	2.8	97.2	82,954	2,267,938
9	46 Air transport	52	492,439	0.6	96.5	37,588	1,250,016
10	67 Insurance institutions, including insurance agents, brokers and services	1,561	5,961,768	9.3	90.0	68,304	1,016,350

Note: “Added value” and “added value per enterprise” are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

Also, there is a big difference in added value per enterprise between those of “inside the prefecture” and “outside the prefecture” in sectors such as “postal activities, including mail delivery”, “postal services”, “production, transmission and distribution of electricity”, “banking”, “railway transport”, etc. (Table II-10)

Table II-10: Industries by industry major group where enterprises of “inside the prefecture” and “outside the prefecture” have a large difference in added value per enterprise (Top 10 industries)

R a n k	Industry major group	Number of enterprises	Added value (million yen)	Percentage in added value of each industry (%)		Added value per enterprise (ten thousand yen)		
				Inside the prefecture	Outside the prefecture	Inside the prefecture	Outside the prefecture	Difference between inside and outside the prefecture (Outside - Inside)
				-	All industries	272,321	170,911,112	19.6
1	49 Postal services, including mail delivery	7	929,106	0.0	100.0	7,600	46,439,450	46,431,850
2	86 Postal services	9	669,928	0.0	100.0	3,660	16,743,625	16,739,965
3	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	42	1,868,536	0.5	99.6	144,683	6,204,033	6,059,350
4	62 Banking	128	X	X	X	X	X	X
5	42 Railway transport	187	2,755,814	4.7	95.3	102,614	4,529,469	4,426,855
6	34 Production and distribution of gas	91	751,125	10.2	89.7	120,045	2,807,529	2,687,484
7	56 Retail trade, general merchandise	161	1,501,063	8.7	91.2	136,407	2,489,344	2,352,936
8	37 Communications	385	4,129,789	2.8	97.2	82,954	2,267,938	2,184,984
9	46 Air transport	52	492,439	0.6	96.5	37,588	1,250,016	1,212,428
10	67 Insurance institutions, including insurance agents, brokers and services	1,561	5,961,768	9.3	90.0	68,304	1,016,350	948,046

Note: “Added value” and “added value per enterprise” are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

c. In terms of added value per employee, enterprises of “inside the prefecture” produced 4.13 million yen per employee whereas those of “outside the prefecture” realized 6.48 million yen per employee.

Added value per employee of enterprises of “inside the prefecture” is relatively large in sectors such as “financial auxiliaries”, “professional services, n.e.c.”, “production, transmission and distribution of electricity”, “insurance institutions, including insurance agents, brokers and services” and “heat supply” whereas added value per employee of those of “outside the prefecture” is relatively large in “financial auxiliaries”, “communications”, “manufacture of petroleum and coal products”, “production and distribution of gas”, “banking”, etc. by industry major group. (Table II-11, Table II-12)

Table II-11: Industries with the largest added value per employee of enterprises of “inside the prefecture” by industry major group (Top 10 industries)

R a n k	Industry major group	Added value (million yen)	Percentage in added value of each industry (%)		Added value per employee (ten thousand yen)	
			Inside the prefecture	Outside the prefecture	Inside the prefecture	Outside the prefecture
			-	All industries	170,911,112	19.6
1	66 Financial auxiliaries	801,138	25.5	74.2	3,308	4,745
2	72 Professional services, n.e.c.	3,374,132	15.3	77.5	2,624	1,653
3	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	1,868,536	0.5	99.6	2,502	1,311
4	67 Insurance institutions, including insurance agents, brokers and services	5,961,768	9.3	90.0	2,196	1,113
5	35 Heat supply	20,445	30.8	66.0	1,570	1,351
6	38 Broadcasting	734,153	8.5	90.6	1,304	1,271
7	65 Financial products transaction dealers and futures commodity transaction dealers	676,529	4.9	94.9	1,242	904
8	17 Manufacture of petroleum and coal products	513,641	2.9	97.0	1,001	2,746
9	34 Production and distribution of gas	751,125	10.2	89.7	990	2,630
10	23 Manufacture of non-ferrous metals and products	898,760	12.0	87.6	860	804

Note: “Added value” and “added value per employee” are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

Table II-12: Industries with the largest added value per employee of enterprises of “outside the prefecture” by industry major group (Top 10 industries)

R a n k	Industry major group	Added value (million yen)	Percentage in added value of each industry (%)		Added value per employee (ten thousand yen)	
			Inside the prefecture	Outside the prefecture	Inside the prefecture	Outside the prefecture
			-	All industries	170,911,112	19.6
1	66 Financial auxiliaries	801,138	25.5	74.2	3,308	4,745
2	37 Communications	4,129,789	2.8	97.2	743	2,770
3	17 Manufacture of petroleum and coal products	513,641	2.9	97.0	1,001	2,746
4	34 Production and distribution of gas	751,125	10.2	89.7	990	2,630
5	62 Banking	X	X	X	X	X
6	72 Professional services, n.e.c.	3,374,132	15.3	77.5	2,624	1,653
7	40 Services incidental to internet	236,887	1.5	88.7	546	1,455
8	73 Advertising	856,042	5.4	93.5	484	1,451
9	05 Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel	96,171	19.5	79.6	420	1,364
10	35 Heat supply	20,445	30.8	66.0	1,570	1,351

Note: “Added value” and “added value per employee” are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

In addition, there is a big difference in added value per employee between enterprises of “inside the prefecture” and “outside the prefecture” in sectors such as “communications”, “manufacture of petroleum and coal products”, “production and distribution of gas”, “financial auxiliaries”, “advertising”, etc. (Table II-13)

Table II-13: Industries by industry major group where enterprises of “inside the prefecture” and “outside the prefecture” have a large difference in added value per employee (Top 10 industries)

R a n k	Industry major group	Added value (million yen)	Percentage in added value of each industry (%)		Added value per employee (ten thousand yen)		
			Inside the prefecture	Outside the prefecture	Inside the prefecture	Outside the prefecture	Difference between inside and outside the prefecture (Outside - Inside)
-	All industries	170,911,112	19.6	79.1	413	648	235
1	37 Communications	4,129,789	2.8	97.2	743	2,770	2,027
2	17 Manufacture of petroleum and coal products	513,641	2.9	97.0	1,001	2,746	1,745
3	34 Production and distribution of gas	751,125	10.2	89.7	990	2,630	1,640
4	66 Financial auxiliaries	801,138	25.5	74.2	3,308	4,745	1,437
5	73 Advertising	856,042	5.4	93.5	484	1,451	967
6	05 Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel	96,171	19.5	79.6	420	1,364	945
7	62 Banking	X	X	X	X	X	X
8	40 Services incidental to internet	236,887	1.5	88.7	546	1,455	909
9	46 Air transport	492,439	0.6	96.5	226	1,080	854
10	53 Wholesale trade (building materials, minerals and metals, etc)	3,989,173	12.0	87.3	541	1,244	704

Note: “Added value” and “added value per employee” are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

2. Added Value by Industry Group (3-digit industrial classification)

(1) Situations of added value across all industries

- a. Looking at the amount of added value by industry group, the amount was the largest for “hospitals” at 8.1700 trillion yen (3.3% of all industries), followed by “banking” at 7.2305 trillion yen (3.0% of all industries) and “common motor trucking” at 5.4572 trillion yen (2.2% of all industries). (Table II-14)

Table II-14: Industries with the largest added value by industry group
and their numbers of enterprises (Top 50 industries)

R a n k	Industry group	Number of enterprises	Percentage	Added value (million yen)	Percentage	Added value per enterprise (ten thousand yen)
			in the total (%)		in the total (%)	
-	All industries	4,128,215	100.0	244,667,152	100.0	6,892
1	831 Hospitals	6,007	0.1	8,169,988	3.3	148,951
2	62A Banking	144	0.0	7,230,491	3.0	5,164,636
3	441 Common motor trucking	34,386	0.8	5,457,207	2.2	18,292
4	391 Computer programming and other software services	18,897	0.5	5,024,180	2.1	31,303
5	311 Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	11,221	0.3	4,736,311	1.9	46,978
6	832 Clinics of medical practitioners	73,691	1.8	4,243,374	1.7	6,633
7	671 Life insurance institutions	52	0.0	4,103,383	1.7	11,090,224
8	816 Institution of higher education	816	0.0	4,058,734	1.7	523,033
9	854 Welfare services for the aged and care services	28,861	0.7	3,866,616	1.6	14,661
10	728 Business consultants and pure holding companies	11,453	0.3	3,464,720	1.4	35,818
11	165 Medicines	801	0.0	3,032,985	1.2	423,601
12	859 Miscellaneous social insurance, social welfare and care services	2,760	0.1	2,999,674	1.2	116,628
13	064 Building work, except wooden building work	46,275	1.1	2,899,102	1.2	7,103
14	581 Grocery stores	15,000	0.4	2,832,409	1.2	20,801
15	421 Railway transport	348	0.0	2,779,542	1.1	824,790
16	591 Motor vehicles	55,447	1.3	2,737,608	1.1	6,009
17	372 Mobile telecommunications	66	0.0	2,678,378	1.1	4,390,784
18	543 Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	10,955	0.3	2,653,314	1.1	27,824
19	062 Civil engineering work, except paving work	70,870	1.7	2,526,621	1.0	3,898
20	929 Business services, n.e.c.	21,147	0.5	2,499,911	1.0	14,223
21	522 Food and beverages	22,838	0.6	2,457,369	1.0	12,157
22	589 Miscellaneous food and beverage stores	100,311	2.4	2,408,655	1.0	2,690
23	603 Medicine and toiletry stores	43,872	1.1	2,140,016	0.9	5,374
24	541 Industry machinery and equipment	18,917	0.5	2,087,264	0.9	12,876
25	691 Real estate lessors, except house and room lessors	38,939	0.9	2,043,963	0.8	6,221
26	762 Specialty restaurants	129,400	3.1	2,035,478	0.8	1,953
27	806 Amusement and recreation facilities	10,972	0.3	1,943,190	0.8	24,169
28	331 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	150	0.0	1,923,285	0.8	1,393,685
29	521 Agricultural, livestock and aquatic products	29,410	0.7	1,909,687	0.8	7,241
30	081 Electric work	48,295	1.2	1,781,913	0.7	4,224
31	922 Building maintenance services	15,830	0.4	1,772,410	0.7	13,073
32	912 Worker dispatching services	7,425	0.2	1,771,125	0.7	27,726
33	301 Communication equipment and related products	964	0.0	1,740,412	0.7	220,864
34	151 Printing	24,437	0.6	1,682,207	0.7	7,936
35	871 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries cooperative associations, n.e.c.	1,513	0.0	1,649,457	0.7	111,828
36	559 Other products, n.e.c.	30,075	0.7	1,643,055	0.7	6,337
37	609 Stores, n.e.c.	79,001	1.9	1,621,992	0.7	2,319
38	593 Machinery and equipment stores, except motorcycles and bicycles	36,296	0.9	1,540,324	0.6	4,761
39	163 Industrial organic chemical products	752	0.0	1,525,264	0.6	228,675
40	552 Medicines and toiletries	10,850	0.3	1,511,410	0.6	15,874
41	531 Building materials	23,757	0.6	1,483,403	0.6	7,021
42	099 Miscellaneous foods and related products	16,837	0.4	1,456,206	0.6	9,728
43	692 House and room lessors	159,554	3.9	1,455,430	0.6	1,055
44	532 Chemicals and related products	9,665	0.2	1,437,298	0.6	16,250
45	561 Department stores and general merchandise supermarkets	131	0.0	1,436,761	0.6	1,158,678
46	291 Electrical generating, transmission, and distribution apparatus	7,276	0.2	1,420,447	0.6	22,053
47	091 Livestock products	2,835	0.1	1,403,372	0.6	56,360
48	605 Fuel stores	28,491	0.7	1,396,832	0.6	5,337
49	833 Dental clinics	61,518	1.5	1,384,096	0.6	2,613
50	061 General civil engineering work and building work	7,097	0.2	1,378,324	0.6	23,818

Note: "Added value" and "added value per enterprise" are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

b. Added value per enterprise was 68.92 million yen.

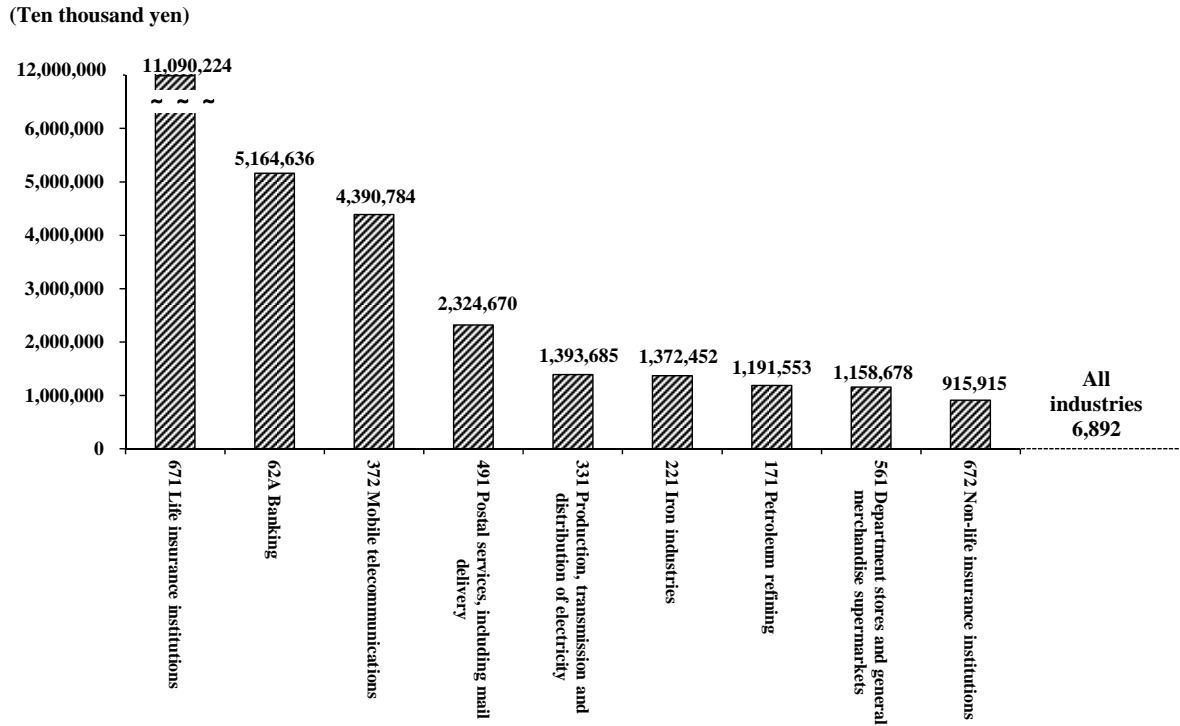
Looking at the amount of added value per enterprise by industry group, the amount was the largest for “tobacco manufactures”, followed by “life insurance institutions” at 110.90224 billion yen and “banking” at 51.64636 billion yen. (Table II-15, Figure II-3)

Table II-15: Industries with the largest added value per enterprise
by industry group (Top 10 industries)

Rank	Industry group	Added value per enterprise (ten thousand yen)	Added value per employee	
			Actual number (ten thousand yen)	Rank
-	All industries	6,892	502	-
1	105 Tobacco products	X	X	-
2	671 Life insurance institutions	11,090,224	1,235	27
3	62A Banking	5,164,636	1,656	16
4	372 Mobile telecommunications	4,390,784	6,770	1
5	491 Postal services, including mail delivery	2,324,670	364	301
6	331 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	1,393,685	1,337	21
7	221 Iron industries	1,372,452	424	261
8	171 Petroleum refining	1,191,553	3,385	4
9	561 Department stores and general merchandise supermarkets	1,158,678	327	326
10	672 Non-life insurance institutions	915,915	827	67

Note: “Added value per enterprise” and “added value per employee” are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

Figure II-3: Industries with the largest added value per enterprise
by industry group (Top 10 industries)



Note : “Added value per enterprise” is counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

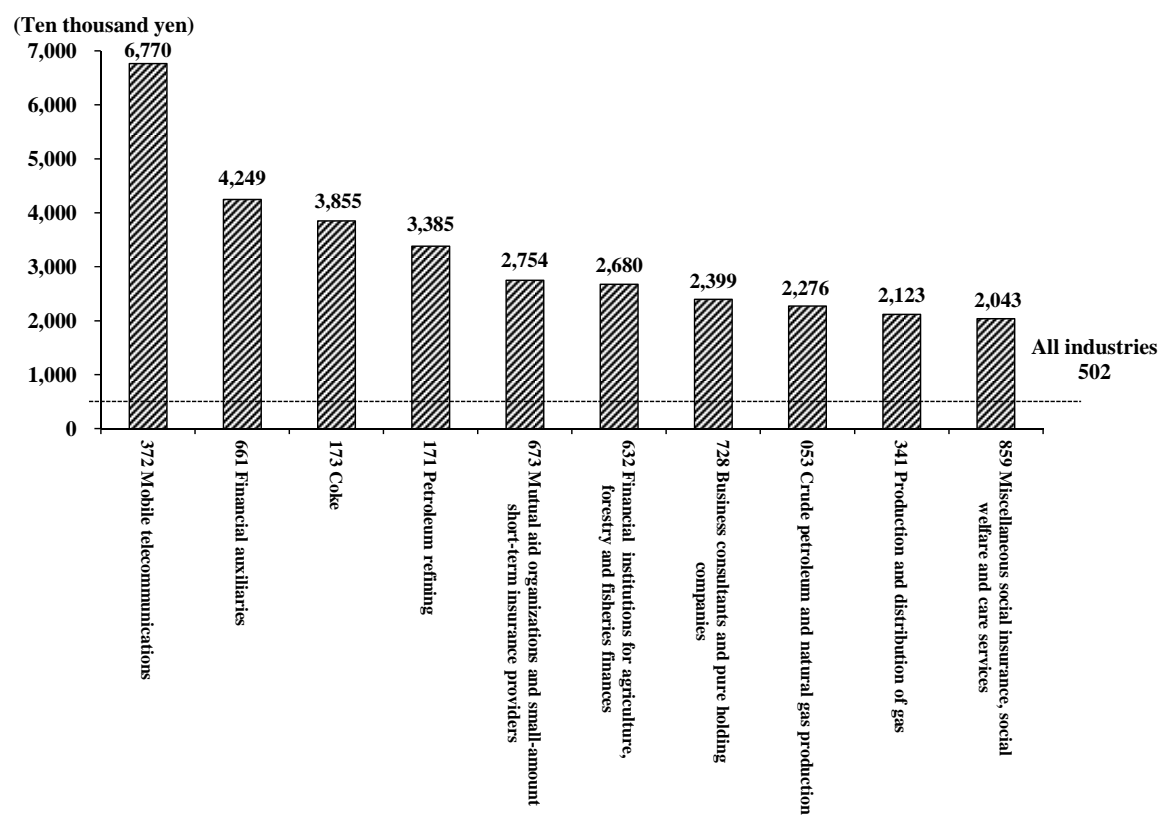
c. Looking at the amount of added value per employee, the amount was the largest for “mobile telecommunications” at 67.70 million yen, followed by “financial auxiliaries” at 42.49 million yen and “coke” at 38.55 million yen. (Table II-16, Figure II-4)

Table II-16: Industries with the largest added value per employee
by industry group (Top 10 industries)

Rank	Industry group	Added value per employee (ten thousand yen)	Added value per enterprise	
			Actual number (ten thousand yen)	Rank
-	All industries	502	6,892	-
1	372 Mobile telecommunications	6,770	4,390,784	4
2	661 Financial auxiliaries	4,249	234,824	24
3	173 Coke	3,855	423,156	20
4	171 Petroleum refining	3,385	1,191,553	8
5	673 Mutual aid organizations and small-amount short-term insurance providers	2,754	131,749	33
6	632 Financial institutions for agriculture, forestry and fisheries finances	2,680	351,982	21
7	728 Business consultants and pure holding companies	2,399	35,818	76
8	053 Crude petroleum and natural gas production	2,276	453,467	17
9	341 Production and distribution of gas	2,123	423,598	19
10	859 Miscellaneous social insurance, social welfare and care services	2,043	116,628	38

Note: "Added value per employee" and "added value per enterprise" are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

Figure II-4: Industries with the largest added value per employee
by industry group (Top 10 industries)



Note: "Added value per employee" is counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

(2) Situations of added value in manufacturing

a. Added value of manufacturing was 56.4659 trillion yen.

Looking at the amount of added value by industry group, the amount was the largest for “motor vehicles, parts and accessories” at 4.7363 trillion yen (8.4% of whole manufacturing), followed by “drugs and medicines” at 3.0330 trillion yen (5.4% of whole manufacturing) and “communication equipment and related products” at 1.7404 trillion yen (3.1% of whole manufacturing). (Table II-17)

Table II-17: Number of enterprises and added value in manufacturing by industry group (Top 50 industries)

R a n k	Industry group	Number of enterprises		Added value (ten thousand yen)		Added value per enterprise (ten thousand yen)
			Percentage in the total (%)		Percentage in the total (%)	
-	Manufacturing total	434,130	100.0	56,465,853	100.0	14,696
1	311 Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	11,221	2.6	4,736,311	8.4	46,978
2	165 Medicines	801	0.2	3,032,985	5.4	423,601
3	301 Communication equipment and related products	964	0.2	1,740,412	3.1	220,864
4	151 Printing	24,437	5.6	1,682,207	3.0	7,936
5	163 Industrial organic chemical products	752	0.2	1,525,264	2.7	228,675
6	099 Miscellaneous foods and related products	16,837	3.9	1,456,206	2.6	9,728
7	291 Electrical generating, transmission, and distribution apparatus	7,276	1.7	1,420,447	2.5	22,053
8	091 Livestock products	2,835	0.7	1,403,372	2.5	56,360
9	244 Fabricated constructional and architectural metal products, including fabricated plate work and sheet metal work	24,399	5.6	1,309,258	2.3	6,200
10	269 Miscellaneous production machinery and machine parts	12,915	3.0	995,425	1.8	8,551
11	266 Metalworking machinery and its equipment	13,177	3.0	956,269	1.7	8,010
12	097 Bakery and confectionery products	8,181	1.9	946,987	1.7	13,136
13	259 Miscellaneous general-purpose machinery and machine parts	7,586	1.7	917,153	1.6	14,088
14	183 Industrial plastic products	7,284	1.7	886,561	1.6	13,656
15	303 Electronic data processing machines, digital and hybrid computer, and peripheral equipment	891	0.2	881,628	1.6	119,624
16	292 Industrial electrical apparatus	2,508	0.6	858,804	1.5	38,860
17	271 Office machines	677	0.2	802,352	1.4	135,076
18	253 General industry machinery and equipment	4,346	1.0	778,080	1.4	21,132
19	169 Miscellaneous chemical and allied products	1,158	0.3	698,474	1.2	69,156
20	281 Electronic devices	545	0.1	691,787	1.2	152,376
21	313 Shipbuilding and repairing, and marine engines	3,445	0.8	679,248	1.2	22,507
22	092 Seafood products	8,219	1.9	630,363	1.1	8,760
23	282 Electronic parts	1,659	0.4	585,373	1.0	39,848
24	164 Oil and fat products, soaps, synthetic detergents, surface-active agents and paints	1,152	0.3	581,106	1.0	57,252
25	189 Miscellaneous plastic products	5,678	1.3	575,679	1.0	11,560
26	212 Cement and its products	4,645	1.1	548,064	1.0	12,890
27	246 Metal coating, engraving and heat treating, except enameled ironware	9,200	2.1	543,458	1.0	6,604
28	182 Plastic films, sheets, floor coverings and synthetic leather	3,225	0.7	529,028	0.9	18,628
29	211 Glass and its products	1,700	0.4	528,714	0.9	35,942
30	171 Petroleum refining	47	0.0	512,368	0.9	1,191,553
31	102 Alcoholic beverages	1,955	0.5	508,716	0.9	28,106
32	252 Pumps and compressors	2,296	0.5	508,394	0.9	24,608
33	274 Medical instruments and apparatus, and medical supplies	2,299	0.5	501,585	0.9	25,670
34	272 Service industry and amusement machines	1,250	0.3	501,457	0.9	45,546
35	193 Rubber belts and hoses, mechanical and industrial rubber products	3,202	0.7	495,803	0.9	17,384
36	329 Manufacturing industries, n.e.c.	13,546	3.1	491,714	0.9	4,356
37	267 Semiconductor and flat-panel display manufacturing equipment	1,942	0.4	479,598	0.8	27,250
38	245 Metal machine parts and tooling products	7,230	1.7	477,123	0.8	7,251
39	166 Toiletries, toothpaste and toilet preparations	789	0.2	473,497	0.8	72,290
40	094 Seasonings	2,602	0.6	458,703	0.8	19,470
41	262 Machinery and equipment for construction and mining	1,945	0.4	440,870	0.8	24,950
42	162 Industrial inorganic chemical products	928	0.2	428,736	0.8	52,031
43	273 Measuring instruments, analytical instruments, testing machines, surveying instruments and physical and chemical instruments	2,885	0.7	410,525	0.7	16,258
44	145 Paper containers	5,756	1.3	409,936	0.7	7,961
45	289 Miscellaneous electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits	2,750	0.6	409,125	0.7	16,365
46	116 Garments and shirts, except Japanese style	13,366	3.1	404,505	0.7	3,421
47	265 Basic material industry machinery	2,490	0.6	394,767	0.7	18,234
48	131 Furniture	8,873	2.0	385,994	0.7	4,898
49	284 Electronic circuit	1,934	0.4	377,112	0.7	21,963
50	243 Heating and cooking apparatus, and plumbing supplies	1,841	0.4	373,600	0.7	23,176

Note: “Added value” and “added value per enterprise” are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

b. Added value per enterprise in manufacturing was 146.96 million yen.

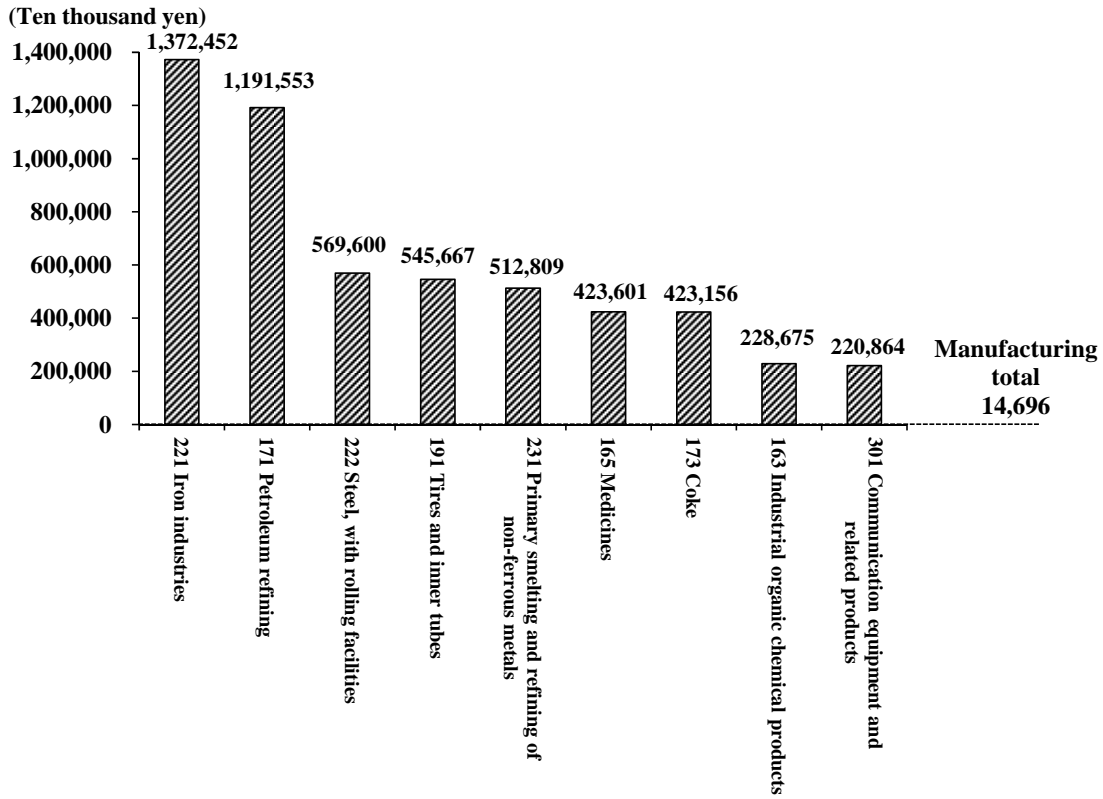
Looking at the amount of added value per enterprise by industry group, the amount was the largest for “tobacco manufactures”, followed by “iron industries” at 13.72452 billion yen and “petroleum refining” at 11.91553 billion yen. (Table II-18, Figure II-5)

Table II-18: Added value per enterprise by industry group (Top 10 industries)

Rank	Industry group	Added value per enterprise (ten thousand yen)	Added value per employee	
			Actual number (ten thousand yen)	Rank
-	Manufacturing total	14,696	607	-
1	105 Tobacco products	X	X	3
2	221 Iron industries	1,372,452	424	118
3	171 Petroleum refining	1,191,553	3,385	2
4	222 Steel, with rolling facilities	569,600	1,057	9
5	191 Tires and inner tubes	545,667	843	23
6	231 Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	512,809	1,502	4
7	165 Medicines	423,601	1,447	5
8	173 Coke	423,156	3,855	1
9	163 Industrial organic chemical products	228,675	1,230	7
10	301 Communication equipment and related products	220,864	694	50

Note: “Added value per enterprise” and “added value per employee” are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

Figure II-5: Added value per enterprise by industry group (Top 10 industries)



Note: "Added value per enterprise" is counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

c. Added value per employee in manufacturing was 6.07 million yen.

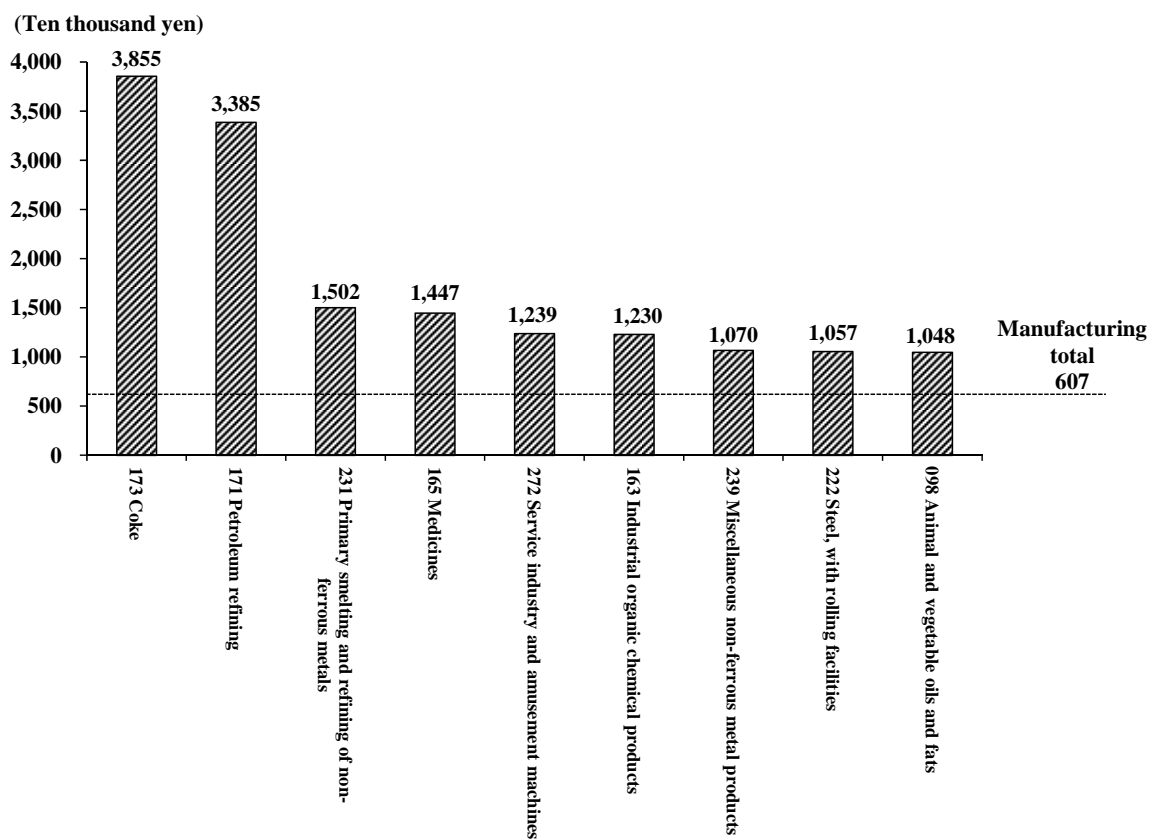
Looking at the amount of added value per employee by industry group, the amount was the largest for "coke" at 38.55 million yen, followed by "petroleum refining" at 33.85 million yen. (Table II-19, Figure II-6)

Table II-19: Added value per employee by industry group (Top 10 industries)

Rank	Industry group	Added value per employee (ten thousand yen)	Added value per enterprise	
			Actual number (ten thousand yen)	Rank
-	Manufacturing total	607	14,696	-
1	173 Coke	3,855	423,156	8
2	171 Petroleum refining	3,385	1,191,553	3
3	105 Tobacco products	X	X	1
4	231 Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	1,502	512,809	6
5	165 Medicines	1,447	423,601	7
6	272 Service industry and amusement machines	1,239	45,546	31
7	163 Industrial organic chemical products	1,230	228,675	9
8	239 Miscellaneous non-ferrous metal products	1,070	27,219	49
9	222 Steel, with rolling facilities	1,057	569,600	4
10	098 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1,048	57,944	22

Note: "Added value per employee" and "added value per enterprise" are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

Figure II-6: Added value per employee by industry group (Top 10 industries)



Note: "Added value per employee" is counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

(3) Situations of added value in retail trade

a. Added value of retail trade was 22.9220 trillion yen.

Looking at the amount of added value by industry group, the amount was the largest for “grocery stores” at 2.8324 trillion yen (12.4% of the whole retail trade), followed by “motor vehicles” at 2.7376 trillion yen (11.9% of the whole retail trade) and “retail food and beverage stores, n.e.c.” at 2.4087 trillion yen (10.5% of the whole retail trade). (Table II-20)

Table II-20: Number of enterprises and added value in retail trade by industry group

Rank	Industry group	Number of enterprises		Added value (ten thousand yen)		Added value per enterprise (ten thousand yen)
			Percentage in the total (%)		Percentage in the total (%)	
-	Retail trade total	699,697	100.0	22,921,980	100.0	3,677
1	581 Grocery stores	15,000	2.1	2,832,409	12.4	20,801
2	591 Motor vehicles	55,447	7.9	2,737,608	11.9	6,009
3	589 Miscellaneous food and beverage stores	100,311	14.3	2,408,655	10.5	2,690
4	603 Medicine and toiletry stores	43,872	6.3	2,140,016	9.3	5,374
5	609 Stores, n.e.c	79,001	11.3	1,621,992	7.1	2,319
6	593 Machinery and equipment stores, except motorcycles and bicycles	36,296	5.2	1,540,324	6.7	4,761
7	561 Department stores and general merchandise supermarkets	131	0.0	1,436,761	6.3	1,158,678
8	605 Fuel stores	28,491	4.1	1,396,832	6.1	5,337
9	606 Book and stationery stores	29,777	4.3	918,682	4.0	3,525
10	573 Ladies' and children's clothing (occidental style) stores	36,250	5.2	902,399	3.9	2,805
11	586 Confectioneries and bakeries	42,659	6.1	708,288	3.1	1,820
12	611 Mail-order houses and door-to-door sales	18,118	2.6	606,307	2.6	3,595
13	572 Men's clothing stores	9,109	1.3	515,171	2.2	6,573
14	607 Sporting goods, toy, amusement goods and musical instrument stores	16,557	2.4	437,486	1.9	3,073
15	601 Furniture, fixture and “tatami” mat (straw-mat) stores	18,848	2.7	331,269	1.4	1,947
16	579 Miscellaneous woven fabrics, apparel, apparel accessories and notions stores	16,147	2.3	271,701	1.2	1,924
17	608 Camera, watch and spectacles stores	12,530	1.8	251,286	1.1	2,214
18	585 Liquor stores	34,521	4.9	243,169	1.1	775
19	582 Vegetable and fruit stores	17,989	2.6	177,958	0.8	1,100
20	583 Meat and poultry stores	9,738	1.4	172,079	0.8	1,927
21	584 Fresh fish stores	13,491	1.9	170,044	0.7	1,402
22	574 Footwear stores	5,443	0.8	169,286	0.7	3,447
23	571 Dry goods, cloth and bedding stores	14,267	2.0	168,083	0.7	1,323
24	604 Farming supply stores	7,963	1.1	159,822	0.7	2,168
25	619 Miscellaneous nonstore retailers	3,101	0.4	157,539	0.7	5,143
26	602 Household utensil stores	14,130	2.0	120,784	0.5	984
27	612 Vending machine sales	3,554	0.5	112,730	0.5	3,262
28	569 Miscellaneous retail trade, general merchandise (with less than 50 employees)	675	0.1	89,656	0.4	14,009
29	592 Bicycles	10,517	1.5	52,980	0.2	560

Note: “Added value” and “added value per enterprise” are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

b. Added value per enterprise in retail trade was 36.77 million yen.

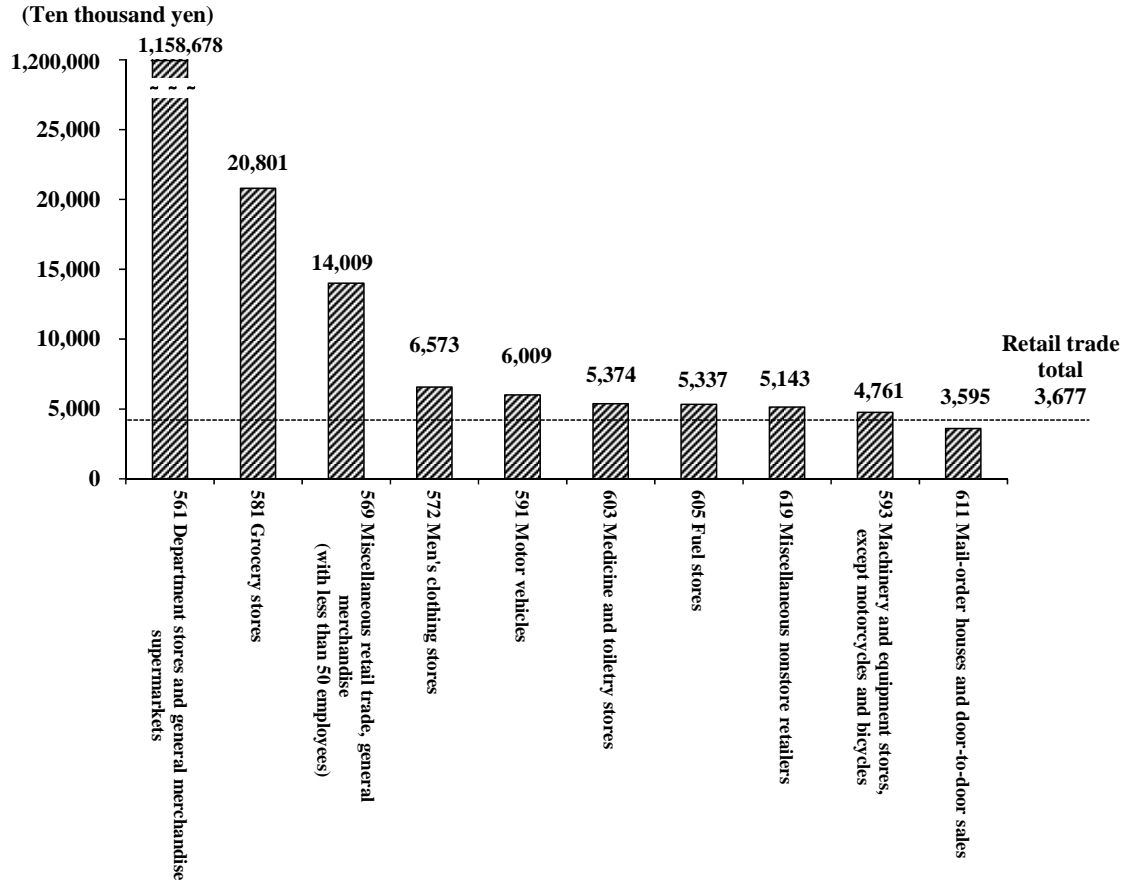
Looking at the amount of added value per enterprise by industry group, the amount was the largest for “department stores and general merchandise supermarkets” at 11.58678 billion yen, followed by “grocery stores”, at 208.01 million yen and “miscellaneous retail trade, general merchandise (with less than 50 employees)” at 140.09 million yen. (Table II-21, Figure II-7)

Table II-21: Industries with the largest added value per enterprise
by industry group (Top 10 industries)

Rank	Industry group	Added value per enterprise (ten thousand yen)	Added value per employee	
			Actual number (ten thousand yen)	Rank
-	Retail trade total	3,677	344	-
1	561 Department stores and general merchandise supermarkets	1,158,678	327	16
2	581 Grocery stores	20,801	291	20
3	569 Miscellaneous retail trade, general merchandise (with less than 50 employees)	14,009	249	24
4	572 Men's clothing stores	6,573	442	7
5	591 Motor vehicles	6,009	550	4
6	603 Medicine and toiletry stores	5,374	450	6
7	605 Fuel stores	5,337	475	5
8	619 Miscellaneous nonstore retailers	5,143	390	9
9	593 Machinery and equipment stores, except motorcycles and bicycles	4,761	567	3
10	611 Mail-order houses and door-to-door sales	3,595	577	1

Note: “Added value per enterprise” and “added value per employee” are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

Figure II-7: Industries with the largest added value per enterprise by industry group (Top 10 industries)



Note: "Added value per enterprise" is counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

c. Added value per employee in retail trade was 3.44 million yen.

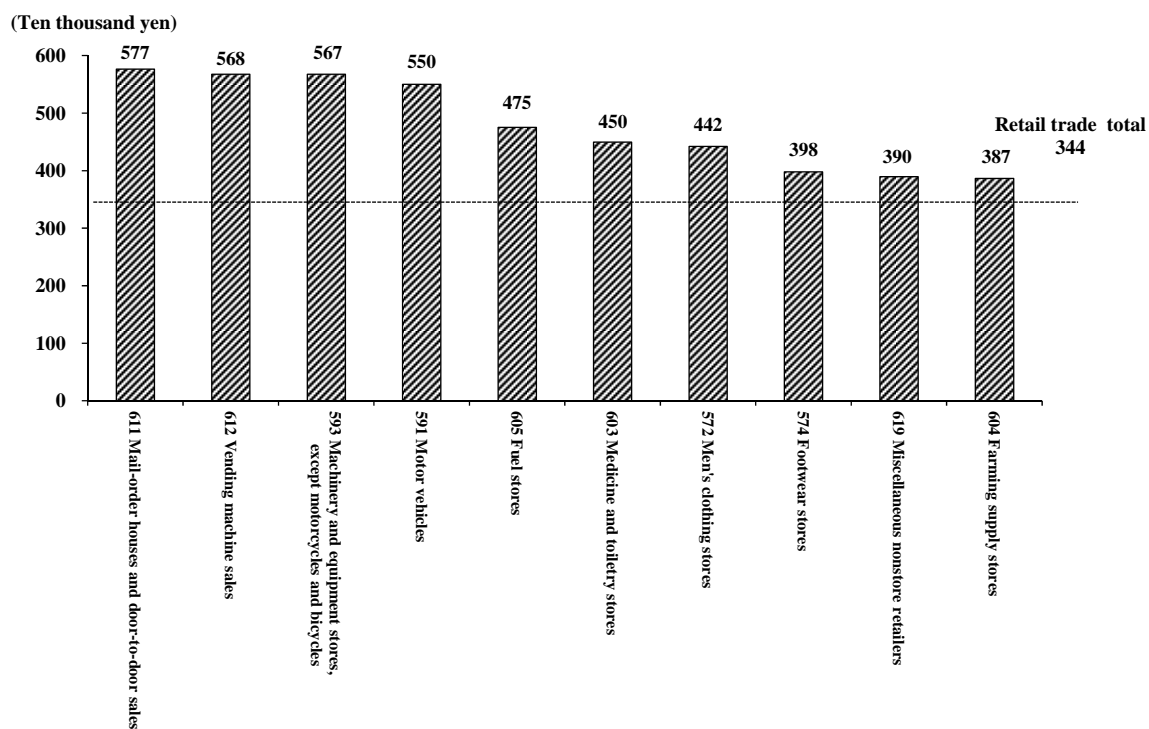
Looking at the amount of added value per employee by industry group, the amount was the largest for "mail-order houses and door-to-door sales" at 5.77 million yen, followed by "vending machine sales" at 5.68 million yen and "appliance stores, except motorcycles and bicycles" at 5.67 million yen. (Table II-22, Figure II-8)

Table II-22: Industries with the largest added value per employee
by industry group (Top 10 industries)

Rank	Industry group	Added value per employee (ten thousand yen)	Added value per enterprise	
			Actual number (ten thousand yen)	Rank
-	Retail trade	344	3,677	-
1	611 Mail-order houses and door-to-door sales	577	3,595	10
2	612 Vending machine sales	568	3,262	13
3	593 Machinery and equipment stores, except motorcycles and bicycles	567	4,761	9
4	591 Motor vehicles	550	6,009	5
5	605 Fuel stores	475	5,337	7
6	603 Medicine and toiletry stores	450	5,374	6
7	572 Men's clothing stores	442	6,573	4
8	574 Footwear stores	398	3,447	12
9	619 Miscellaneous nonstore retailers	390	5,143	8
10	604 Farming supply stores	387	2,168	19

Note: "Added value per employee" and "added value per enterprise" are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

Figure II-8: Industries with the largest added value per employee
by industry group (Top 10 industries)



Note: "Added value per employee" is counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

(4) Situations of added value in medical, health care and welfare

a. Added value of medical, health care and welfare was 24.1429 trillion yen.

Looking at the amount of added value by industry group, the amount was the largest for “hospitals” at 8.1700 trillion yen (33.8% of whole medical, health care and welfare), followed by “clinics of medical practitioners” at 4.2434 trillion yen (17.6% whole medical, health care and welfare) and “welfare services for the aged and care services, except home care help services” at 3.8666 trillion yen (16.0% whole medical, health care and welfare). (Table II-23)

Table II-23: Number of enterprises and added value in medical, health care and welfare by industry group

Rank	Industry group	Number of enterprises	Added value		Added value per enterprise (ten thousand yen)	
			Percentage in the total (%)	(million yen)		
-	Medical, health care and welfare total	276,972	100.0	24,142,922	100.0	9,994
1	831 Hospitals	6,007	2.2	8,169,988	33.8	148,951
2	832 Clinics of medical practitioners	73,691	26.6	4,243,374	17.6	6,633
3	854 Welfare services for the aged and care services	28,861	10.4	3,866,616	16.0	14,661
4	833 Dental clinics	61,518	22.2	1,384,096	5.7	2,613
5	853 Child welfare services	15,032	5.4	1,188,069	4.9	8,915
6	851 Social insurance organizations	1,377	0.5	770,496	3.2	70,429
7	855 Welfare services for disabled persons	7,418	2.7	705,119	2.9	10,437
8	835 Other health practitioners	71,074	25.7	341,851	1.4	561
9	836 Services incidental to medical	6,353	2.3	235,912	1.0	4,192
10	842 Health consultation offices	890	0.3	150,485	0.6	20,586
11	834 Maternity clinics and nursing	1,326	0.5	47,876	0.2	4,054
12	849 Other public health and hygiene	264	0.1	29,949	0.1	12,744

Note 1: “Added value” and “added value per enterprise” are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

Note 2: Except “859 Miscellaneous social insurance, social welfare and care services”

b. Added value per enterprise in medical, health care and welfare was 99.94 million yen.

Looking at the amount of added value per enterprise by industry group, the amount was the largest for “hospitals” at 1.48951 billion yen, followed by “social insurance organizations” at 704.29 million yen and “health consultation offices” at 205.86 million yen. (Table II-24, Figure II-9)

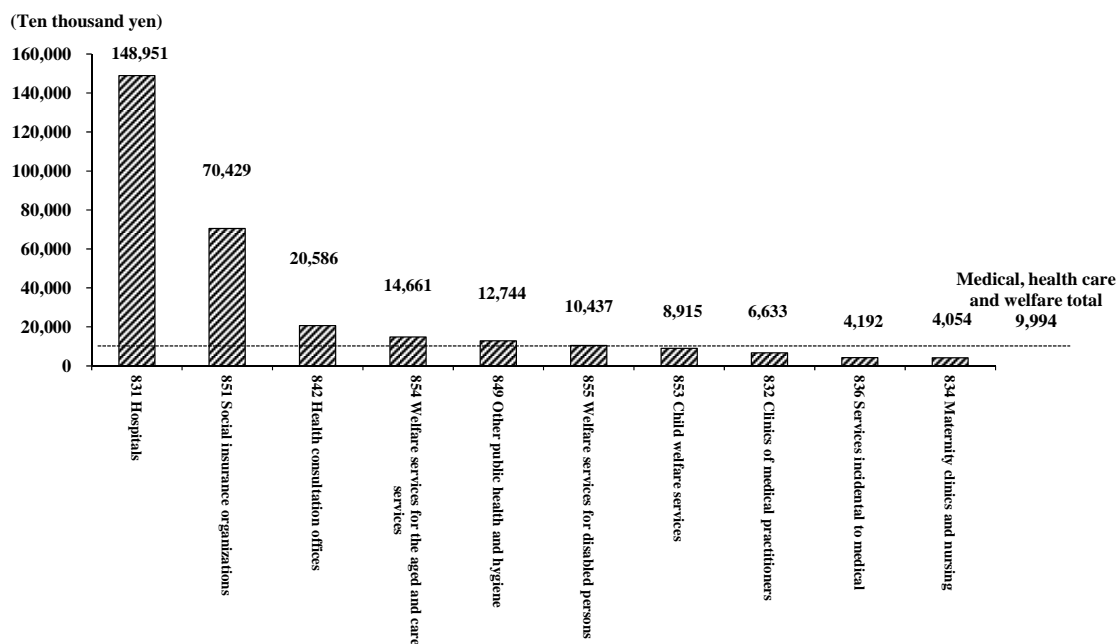
Table II-24: Industries with the largest added value per enterprise by industry group
(Top 10 industries)

Rank	Industry group	Added value per enterprise (ten thousand yen)	Added value per employee	
			Actual number (ten thousand yen)	Rank
-	Medical, health care and welfare total	9,994	459	-
1	831 Hospitals	148,951	517	3
2	851 Social insurance organizations	70,429	950	1
3	842 Health consultation offices	20,586	436	5
4	854 Welfare services for the aged and care services	14,661	282	11
5	849 Other public health and hygiene	12,744	464	4
6	855 Welfare services for disabled persons	10,437	302	8
7	853 Child welfare services	8,915	302	9
8	832 Clinics of medical practitioners	6,633	531	2
9	836 Services incidental to medical	4,192	370	7
10	834 Maternity clinics and nursing	4,054	299	10

Note 1: “Added value per enterprise” and “added value per employee” are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

Note 2: Except “859 Miscellaneous social insurance, social welfare and care services”

Figure II-9: Industries with the largest added value per enterprise by industry group
(Top 10 industries)



Note 1: “Added value per enterprise” is counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

Note 2: Except “859 Miscellaneous social insurance, social welfare and care services”

c. Added value per employee in medical, health care and welfare was 4.59 million yen.

Looking at the amount of added value per employee by industry group, the amount was the largest for “social insurance organizations” at 9.50 million yen, followed by “clinics of medical practitioners” at 5.31 million yen and “hospitals” at 5.17 million yen. (Table II-25, Figure II-10)

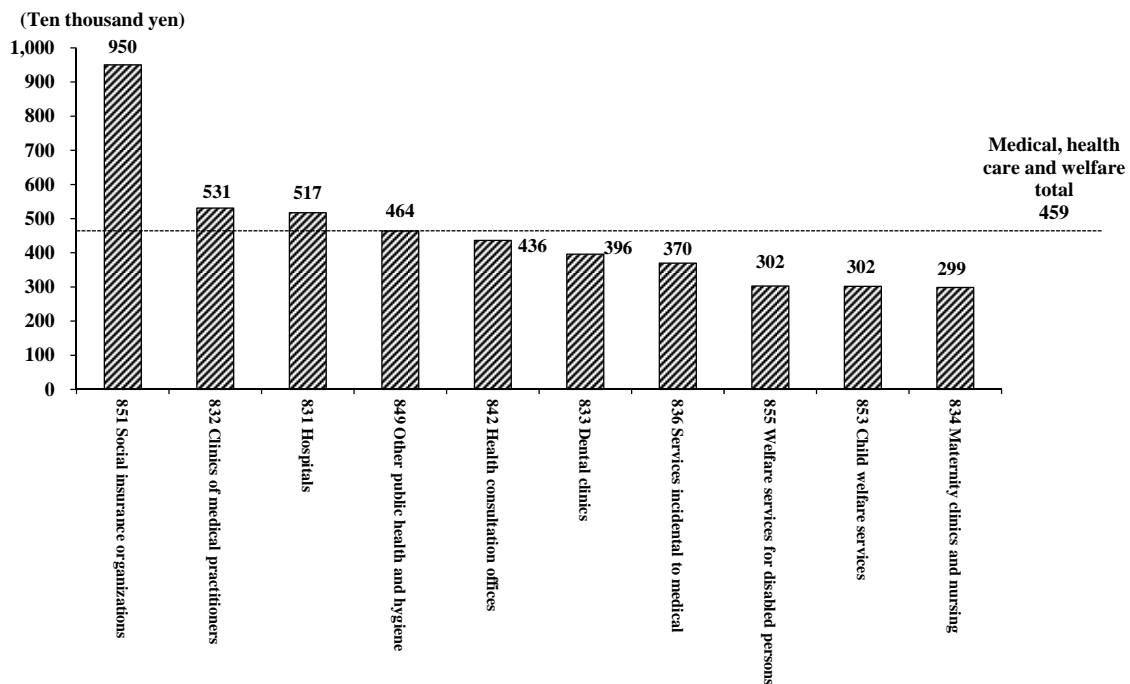
Table II-25: Industries with the largest added value per employee by industry group
(Top 10 industries)

Rank	Industry group	Added value per employee (ten thousand yen)	Added value per enterprise	
			Actual number (ten thousand yen)	Rank
-	Medical, health care and welfare total	459	9,994	-
1	851 Social insurance organizations	950	70,429	2
2	832 Clinics of medical practitioners	531	6,633	8
3	831 Hospitals	517	148,951	1
4	849 Other public health and hygiene	464	12,744	5
5	842 Health consultation offices	436	20,586	3
6	833 Dental clinics	396	2,613	11
7	836 Services incidental to medical	370	4,192	9
8	855 Welfare services for disabled persons	302	10,437	6
9	853 Child welfare services	302	8,915	7
10	834 Maternity clinics and nursing	299	4,054	10

Note 1: “Added value per employee” and “added value per enterprise” are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

Note 2: Except “859 Miscellaneous social insurance, social welfare and care services”

Figure II-10: Added value per employee by industry group (Top 10 industries)



Note 1: “Added value per employee” is counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

Note 2: Except “859 Miscellaneous social insurance, social welfare and care services”

3. Sales and Added Value by Prefecture (a tabulation regarding establishments)

(1) Situations of sales per establishment across all industries

Looking at the sales per establishment by industry major group in industries where sales per establishment are surveyed, the amount was the largest for “wholesale trade, general merchandise” at 20.80410 billion yen, followed by “manufacture of petroleum and coal products” at 11.32782 billion yen and “manufacture of information and communication electronics equipment” at 4.22400 billion yen.

The following shows sales per establishment by prefecture in the top three industries in terms of sales per establishment.

- a. In “wholesale trade, general merchandise”, Tokyo had the highest sales per establishment at 157.65708 billion yen, followed by Osaka prefecture at 20.17176 billion yen and Chiba prefecture at 11.52261 billion yen. (Table II-26)

- b. In “manufacture of petroleum and coal products”, Yamaguchi prefecture had the highest sales per establishment at 58,712.43 million yen, followed by Kagawa prefecture at 51.53064 billion yen and Okayama prefecture at 51.23574 billion yen. (Table II-26)
- c. In “manufacture of information and communication electronics equipment”, Oita prefecture had the highest sales per establishment at 17.28145 billion yen, followed by Nagasaki prefecture and Miyazaki prefecture at 11.72233 billion yen. (Table II-26)

Table II-26: Sales per establishment by industry major group and prefecture

Rank	Industry major group	Sales per establishment (ten thousand yen)					
		Japan	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
1	50 Wholesale trade, general merchandise	2,080,410	Tokyo 15,765,708	Osaka 2,017,176	Chiba 1,152,261	Aichi 772,844	Miyagi 509,033
2	17 Manufacture of petroleum and coal products	1,132,782	Yamaguchi 5,871,243	Kagawa 5,153,064	Okayama 5,123,574	Kanagawa 4,154,471	Ehime 3,789,663
3	30 Manufacture of information and communication electronics equipment	422,400	Oita 1,728,145	Nagasaki X	Miyazaki 1,172,233	Hiroshima 1,166,953	Yamagata 1,157,037
4	56 Retail trade, general merchandise	407,153	Tokyo 925,500	Osaka 906,433	Kanagawa 666,104	Kyoto 628,168	Chiba 484,298
5	16 Manufacture of chemical and allied product	363,204	Yamaguchi 1,358,832	Oita 1,040,923	Tokushima 1,014,038	Chiba 820,909	Mie 727,213
6	31 Manufacture of transportation equipment	283,192	Fukuoka 999,940	Aichi 612,376	Shiga 548,542	Mie 482,687	Iwate 465,507
7	22 Manufacture of iron and steel	231,693	Oita 2,394,574	Wakayama 1,218,753	Yamaguchi 853,412	Okayama 798,431	Hiroshima 513,015
8	28 Electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits	215,581	Tokushima 1,520,685	Nagasaki 1,294,921	Mie 1,032,473	Oita 758,956	Saga 712,643
9	23 Manufacture of non-ferrous metals and products	166,309	Ehime 3,195,176	Oita 3,057,960	Kagawa 1,654,712	Aomori 1,588,200	Saga 650,536
10	53 Wholesale trade (building materials, minerals and metals, etc)	142,224	Tokyo 463,511	Aichi 206,883	Osaka 203,342	Miyagi 143,690	Hiroshima 131,813

Note: “Sales per establishment” is counted among establishments for which figures for the required items were available.

(2) Situations of added value per establishment across all industries

Looking at the amount of added value per establishment by industry major group, the amount was the largest for “production and distribution of gas” at 1.37046 billion yen, followed by “production, transmission and distribution of electricity” at 1.13399 billion yen and “air transport” at 1,005.91 million yen.

The following shows added value per establishment by prefecture in the top three industries in terms of added value per establishment.

- a. Tokyo had the highest added value per establishment in “production and distribution of gas” at 8.47031 billion yen, followed by Osaka prefecture at 3.59200 billion yen and Kanagawa prefecture at 3.10843 billion yen. (Table II-27)

- b. Tokyo had the highest added value per establishment in “production, transmission and distribution of electricity” at 3.29479 billion yen, followed by Kagawa prefecture at 3.11113 billion yen and Tochigi prefecture at 2.50106 billion yen. (Table II-27)
- c. Tokyo had the highest added value per establishment in “air transport” at 4.31576 billion yen, followed by Chiba prefecture at 671.15 million yen and Kagoshima prefecture at 665.35 million yen. (Table II-27)

Table II-27: Added value per establishment by industry major group and prefecture

Rank	Industry major group	Added value per establishment (ten thousand yen)					
		Japan	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
1	34 Production and distribution of gas	137,046	Tokyo 847,031	Osaka 359,200	Kanagawa 310,843	Kagoshima 253,300	Kyoto X
2	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	113,399	Tokyo 329,479	Kagawa 311,113	Tochigi 250,106	Kanagawa 241,795	Saitama X
3	46 Air transport	100,591	Tokyo 431,576	Chiba 67,115	Kagoshima 66,535	Osaka 63,785	Fukuoka 43,310
4	37 Communications	84,419	Tokyo 383,970	Osaka 147,456	Kagawa 101,891	Fukuoka 85,192	Miyagi 81,895
5	66 Financial auxiliaries	70,350	Tokyo 190,831	Osaka 91,139	Tokushima 65,057	Niigata 49,959	Hyogo 47,386
6	30 Manufacture of information and communication electronics equipment	61,641	Hyogo 203,986	Miyazaki 111,000	Osaka 99,131	Nagasaki X	Oita 94,358
7	42 Railway transport	58,685	Tokyo 125,777	Osaka 124,004	Kanagawa 75,811	Aichi 73,247	Yamaguchi 69,956
8	71 Scientific and development research institutes	58,132	Tochigi 269,719	Kanagawa 158,502	Kagawa 101,815	Saitama 99,542	Ibaraki 96,823
9	16 Manufacture of chemical and allied product	57,685	Yamaguchi 192,592	Tokushima 168,051	Shizuoka 92,717	Niigata 92,495	Shiga 88,519
10	17 Manufacture of petroleum and coal products	50,087	Wakayama 359,862	Kanagawa 223,288	Okayama 158,497	Tokyo 134,093	Yamaguchi 118,300

Note: “Added value per establishment” is counted among establishments for which figures for the required items were available.

(3) Situations of added value per establishment by prefecture

In terms of added value per establishment, “production, transmission and distribution of electricity” dominated 18 prefectures, more than any other industry; followed by “electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits” and “production and distribution of gas” which topped 7 prefectures respectively; “manufacture of information and communication electronics equipment” 4 prefectures; “manufacture of chemical and allied products”, “manufacture of petroleum and coal products”, “manufacture of non-ferrous metals and products” and “communications” 2 prefectures respectively; and “manufacture of business oriented machinery”, “manufacture of transportation equipment” and “scientific and development research institutes” one prefecture respectively. (Table II-28)

Table II-28: Added value per establishment by prefecture

Prefecture	Added value per establishment (ten thousand yen)						
	Industry total	1st		2nd		3rd	
		Industry major group	Actual number	Industry major group	Actual number	Industry major group	Actual number
Japan	5,324	34 Production and distribution of gas	137,046	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	113,399	46 Air transport	100,591
Hokkaido	3,920	34 Production and distribution of gas	85,967	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	67,735	28 Electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits	53,743
Aomori	3,251	23 Manufacture of non-ferrous metals and products	250,910	27 Manufacture of business oriented machinery	62,251	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	37,477
Iwate	3,388	31 Manufacture of transportation equipment	109,460	16 Manufacture of chemical and allied products	56,408	35 Heat supply	50,075
Miyagi	5,049	37 Communications	81,895	17 Manufacture of petroleum and coal products	58,669	42 Railway transport	53,230
Akita	2,940	27 Manufacture of business oriented machinery	41,060	34 Production and distribution of gas	X	42 Railway transport	37,186
Yamagata	3,366	30 Manufacture of information and communication electronics equipment	72,965	28 Electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits	43,131	16 Manufacture of chemical and allied products	39,027
Fukushima	3,626	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	96,459	19 Manufacture of rubber products	40,028	16 Manufacture of chemical and allied products	39,398
Ibaraki	5,092	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	170,137	71 Scientific and development research institutes	96,823	34 Production and distribution of gas	93,200
Tochigi	4,693	71 Scientific and development research institutes	269,719	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	250,106	34 Production and distribution of gas	91,063
Gunma	4,263	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	172,548	34 Production and distribution of gas	107,500	16 Manufacture of chemical and allied products	82,567
Saitama	4,984	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	X	71 Scientific and development research institutes	99,542	34 Production and distribution of gas	69,353
Chiba	5,078	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	174,808	34 Production and distribution of gas	116,256	17 Manufacture of petroleum and coal products	110,814
Tokyo	11,455	34 Production and distribution of gas	847,031	46 Air transport	431,576	37 Communications	383,970
Kanagawa	6,518	34 Production and distribution of gas	310,843	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	241,795	17 Manufacture of petroleum and coal products	223,288
Niigata	3,628	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	103,310	05 Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel	98,533	16 Manufacture of chemical and allied products	92,495
Toyama	4,159	34 Production and distribution of gas	253,300	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	79,114	16 Manufacture of chemical and allied products	63,930
Ishikawa	3,909	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	X	28 Electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits	101,675	37 Communications	70,356
Fukui	3,695	28 Electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits	111,141	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	91,800	16 Manufacture of chemical and allied products	61,609
Yamanashi	4,045	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	185,780	29 Manufacture of electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	100,134	16 Manufacture of chemical and allied products	41,319
Nagano	3,685	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	76,763	30 Manufacture of information and communication electronics equipment	41,952	62 Banking	38,377
Gifu	3,762	30 Manufacture of information and communication electronics equipment	60,425	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	54,245	42 Railway transport	X
Shizuoka	4,754	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	127,378	30 Manufacture of information and communication electronics equipment	94,273	16 Manufacture of chemical and allied products	92,717
Aichi	5,923	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	171,664	34 Production and distribution of gas	114,429	42 Railway transport	73,247
Mie	4,636	16 Manufacture of chemical and allied products	88,314	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	83,053	28 Electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits	80,177
Shiga	5,277	28 Electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits	90,316	16 Manufacture of chemical and allied products	88,519	19 Manufacture of rubber products	79,168
Kyoto	4,362	34 Production and distribution of gas	X	56 Retail trade, general merchandise	103,912	81 School education	54,176
Osaka	6,161	34 Production and distribution of gas	359,200	37 Communications	147,456	42 Railway transport	124,004
Hyogo	4,837	30 Manufacture of information and communication electronics equipment	203,986	34 Production and distribution of gas	93,440	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	91,509
Nara	3,775	34 Production and distribution of gas	X	42 Railway transport	61,904	30 Manufacture of information and communication electronics equipment	41,825
Wakayama	3,248	17 Manufacture of petroleum and coal products	359,862	34 Production and distribution of gas	X	16 Manufacture of chemical and allied products	59,213
Tottori	3,481	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	70,880	34 Production and distribution of gas	X	42 Railway transport	45,710
Shimane	3,029	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	X	28 Electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits	84,306	23 Manufacture of non-ferrous metals and products	53,640
Okayama	4,767	17 Manufacture of petroleum and coal products	158,497	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	135,368	16 Manufacture of chemical and allied products	83,101
Hiroshima	4,691	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	202,758	37 Communications	56,909	42 Railway transport	56,589
Yamaguchi	4,180	16 Manufacture of chemical and allied products	192,592	20 Manufacture of leather tanning, leather products and fur skins	X	17 Manufacture of petroleum and coal products	118,300

(Continue) Table II-28: Added value per establishment by prefecture

Prefecture	Added value per establishment (ten thousand yen)						
	Industry total	1st		2nd		3rd	
		Industry major group	Actual number	Industry major group	Actual number	Industry major group	Actual number
Tokushima	3,564	28 Electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits	340,977	16 Manufacture of chemical and allied products	168,051	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	108,805
Kagawa	4,040	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	311,113	37 Communications	101,891	71 Scientific and development research institutes	101,815
Ehime	3,793	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	151,860	23 Manufacture of non-ferrous metals and products	147,281	28 Electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits	48,846
Kochi	2,955	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	91,744	38 Broadcasting	36,875	28 Electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits	27,033
Fukuoka	4,809	37 Communications	85,192	34 Production and distribution of gas	79,535	31 Manufacture of transportation equipment	63,088
Saga	3,557	28 Electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits	96,004	23 Manufacture of non-ferrous metals and products	90,264	19 Manufacture of rubber products	74,853
Nagasaki	3,322	28 Electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits	111,700	30 Manufacture of information and communication electronics equipment	X	25 Manufacture of general-purpose machinery	77,520
Kumamoto	3,657	28 Electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits	88,347	19 Manufacture of rubber products	80,418	16 Manufacture of chemical and allied products	55,527
Oita	3,506	23 Manufacture of non-ferrous metals and products	344,925	28 Electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits	118,280	30 Manufacture of information and communication electronics equipment	94,358
Miyazaki	2,995	30 Manufacture of information and communication electronics equipment	111,000	19 Manufacture of rubber products	X	28 Electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits	81,911
Kagoshima	3,207	28 Electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits	98,599	46 Air transport	66,535	35 Heat supply	X
Okinawa	2,926	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	114,823	65 Financial products transaction dealers and futures commodity transaction dealers	39,959	37 Communications	30,315

Note: "Added value per establishment" is counted among establishments for which figures for the required items were available.

4. Capital Investment

(1) Situations of capital investment by industry division

- a. Looking at the capital investment by industry division, the amount was the largest for "manufacturing" at 11.4361 trillion yen (31.5% of all industries), followed by "wholesale and retail trade" at 4.1491 trillion yen (11.4% of all industries) and "information and communications" at 3.3015 trillion yen (9.1% of all industries). (Table II-29)
- b. Looking at the capital investment per enterprise, it was the largest for "electricity, gas, heat supply and water" at 3.72035 billion yen, followed by "information and communications" at 87.69 million yen and "finance and insurance" at 64.14 million yen. (Table II-29)

Table II-29: Number of enterprises, sales and capital investment by industry division

Industry division	Number of enterprises	Sales (million yen)		Sales per enterprise (ten thousand yen)	Capital investment (million yen)		Capital investment per enterprise (ten thousand yen)
			Percentage in the total (%)			Percentage in the total (%)	
Total	4,128,215	1,335,508,287	100.0	37,618	36,309,320	100.0	1,023
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (excluding individual proprietorships)	24,616	3,884,692	0.3	17,304	154,093	0.4	686
Mining and quarrying of stone	1,766	714,500	0.1	44,994	32,524	0.1	2,048
Construction	468,199	83,384,100	6.2	20,626	812,075	2.2	201
Manufacturing	434,130	343,085,349	25.7	89,294	11,436,090	31.5	2,976
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	759	21,871,668	1.6	3,142,481	2,589,364	7.1	372,035
Information and communications	45,440	47,616,605	3.6	126,478	3,301,490	9.1	8,769
Transport and postal services	75,783	54,971,022	4.1	83,455	2,937,486	8.1	4,460
Wholesale and retail trade	930,073	415,122,173	31.1	50,217	4,149,111	11.4	502
Finance and insurance	32,419	113,927,926	8.5	408,212	1,790,153	4.9	6,414
Real estate and goods rental and leasing	329,449	35,663,570	2.7	12,778	2,541,826	7.0	911
Scientific research, professional and technical services	192,062	28,905,972	2.2	17,656	1,053,563	2.9	644
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	545,801	19,980,711	1.5	4,733	598,090	1.6	142
Living-related and personal services and amusement services	385,997	37,313,822	2.8	11,242	1,039,395	2.9	313
Education, learning support	116,051	13,919,827	1.0	13,789	1,211,392	3.3	1,200
Medical, health care and welfare	276,972	74,537,763	5.6	30,854	1,903,736	5.2	788
Compound services	6,469	7,474,813	0.6	121,819	245,107	0.7	3,995
Services, n.e.c.	262,229	33,133,774	2.5	14,200	513,825	1.4	220

Note: "Sales" and "capital investment" are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

(2) Situations of acquisition value of tangible fixed assets and intangible fixed assets

a. Looking at the acquisition value of tangible fixed assets by industry division, the amount was the largest for "manufacturing" at 10.734.3 trillion yen (32.5% of all industries), followed by "wholesale and retail trade" at 3.8687 trillion yen (11.7% of all industries) and "transport and postal activities" at 2.8185 trillion yen (8.5% of all industries). (Table II-30)

b. Looking at the acquisition value of intangible fixed assets by industry division, the amount was the largest for "information and communications" at 813.2 billion yen (24.6% of all industries), followed by "finance and insurance" at 784.6 billion yen (23.7% of all industries) and "manufacturing" at 701.8 billion yen (21.2% of all industries). (Table II-30)

Table II-30: Investment in tangible fixed assets and intangible fixed assets by industry division

Industry division	Capital investment (million yen)	Tangible fixed assets			Intangible fixed assets		
		Investment (million yen)	Percentage in the total (%)	Investment per enterprise (ten thousand yen)	Investment (million yen)	Percentage in the total (%)	Investment per enterprise (ten thousand yen)
Total	36,309,320	32,997,650	100.0	929	3,311,670	100.0	93
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (excluding individual proprietorships)	154,093	152,631	0.5	680	1,462	0.0	7
Mining and quarrying of stone	32,524	31,779	0.1	2,001	745	0.0	47
Construction	812,075	763,191	2.3	189	48,884	1.5	12
Manufacturing	11,436,090	10,734,254	32.5	2,794	701,836	21.2	183
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	2,589,364	2,563,043	7.8	368,253	26,321	0.8	3,782
Information and communications	3,301,490	2,488,306	7.5	6,609	813,184	24.6	2,160
Transport and postal services	2,937,486	2,818,532	8.5	4,279	118,954	3.6	181
Wholesale and retail trade	4,149,111	3,868,714	11.7	468	280,397	8.5	34
Finance and insurance	1,790,153	1,005,551	3.0	3,603	784,602	23.7	2,811
Real estate and goods rental and leasing	2,541,826	2,494,866	7.6	894	46,960	1.4	17
Scientific research, professional and technical services	1,053,563	854,686	2.6	522	198,877	6.0	121
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	598,090	566,049	1.7	134	32,041	1.0	8
Living-related and personal services and amusement services	1,039,395	959,894	2.9	289	79,501	2.4	24
Education, learning support	1,211,392	1,184,726	3.6	1,174	26,666	0.8	26
Medical, health care and welfare	1,903,736	1,824,636	5.5	755	79,100	2.4	33
Compound services	245,107	239,690	0.7	3,906	5,417	0.2	88
Services, n.e.c.	513,825	447,102	1.4	192	66,723	2.0	29

Note: “Capital investment” and “investment per enterprise” are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

c. In terms of the percentage of “tangible fixed assets” and “intangible fixed assets” in capital investment by industry division, “tangible fixed assets” are relatively large in “agriculture, forestry and fisheries (excluding individual proprietorships)”, “electricity, gas, heat supply and water”, “real estate and goods rental and leasing”, etc. whereas “intangible fixed assets” are relatively large in “finance and insurance”, “information and communications”, “scientific research, professional and technical services”, etc. (Table II-31)

Table II-31: Percentage of tangible fixed assets and intangible fixed assets by industry division

Industry division	Capital investment (million yen)	Percentage in capital investment of each industry (%)	
		Tangible fixed assets	Intangible fixed assets
Total	36,309,320	90.9	9.1
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (excluding individual proprietorships)	154,093	99.1	0.9
Mining and quarrying of stone	32,524	97.7	2.3
Construction	812,075	94.0	6.0
Manufacturing	11,436,090	93.9	6.1
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	2,589,364	99.0	1.0
Information and communications	3,301,490	75.4	24.6
Transport and postal services	2,937,486	96.0	4.0
Wholesale and retail trade	4,149,111	93.2	6.8
Finance and insurance	1,790,153	56.2	43.8
Real estate and goods rental and leasing	2,541,826	98.2	1.8
Scientific research, professional and technical services	1,053,563	81.1	18.9
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	598,090	94.6	5.4
Living-related and personal services and amusement services	1,039,395	92.4	7.6
Education, learning support	1,211,392	97.8	2.2
Medical, health care and welfare	1,903,736	95.8	4.2
Compound services	245,107	97.8	2.2
Services, n.e.c.	513,825	87.0	13.0

Note: "Capital investment" is counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

(3) Capital investment to sales ratio

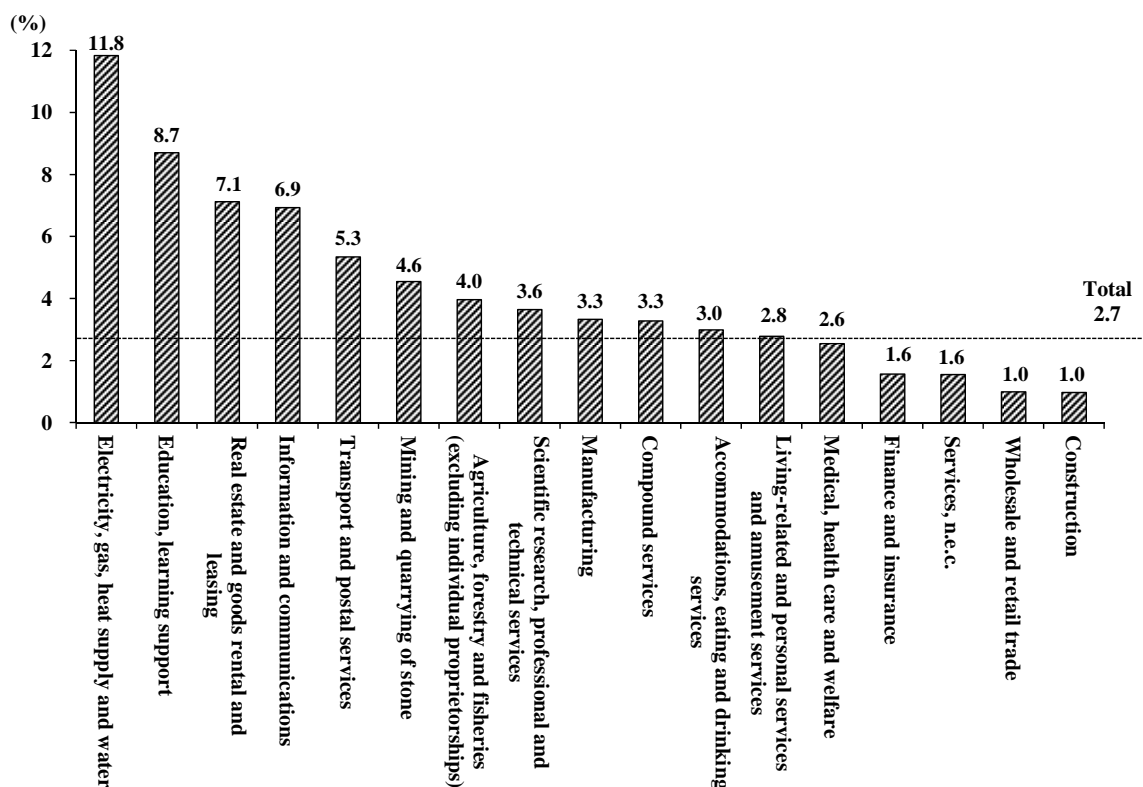
- a. In terms of the ratio of capital investment to sales (capital investment to sales ratio) by industry division, "electricity, gas, heat supply and water" was the largest at 11.8%, followed by "education, learning support" at 8.7% and "real estate and goods rental and leasing" at 7.1%. (Table II-32, Figure II-11)

Table II-32: Capital investment to sales ratio by industry division

Industry division	Sales (million yen)	Capital investment (million yen)	Capital investment to sales ratio (%)
Total	1,335,508,287	36,309,320	2.7
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (excluding individual proprietorships)	3,884,692	154,093	4.0
Mining and quarrying of stone	714,500	32,524	4.6
Construction	83,384,100	812,075	1.0
Manufacturing	343,085,349	11,436,090	3.3
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	21,871,668	2,589,364	11.8
Information and communications	47,616,605	3,301,490	6.9
Transport and postal services	54,971,022	2,937,486	5.3
Wholesale and retail trade	415,122,173	4,149,111	1.0
Finance and insurance	113,927,926	1,790,153	1.6
Real estate and goods rental and leasing	35,663,570	2,541,826	7.1
Scientific research, professional and technical services	28,905,972	1,053,563	3.6
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	19,980,711	598,090	3.0
Living-related and personal services and amusement services	37,313,822	1,039,395	2.8
Education, learning support	13,919,827	1,211,392	8.7
Medical, health care and welfare	74,537,763	1,903,736	2.6
Compound services	7,474,813	245,107	3.3
Services, n.e.c.	33,133,774	513,825	1.6

Note: "Sales" and "capital investment" are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

Figure II-11 Capital investment to sales ratio by industry division



Note: "Sales" and "capital investment" are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

b. In terms of the ratio of capital investment to sales (capital investment to sales ratio) by industry major group, “heat supply” was the largest at 15.5%, followed by “railway transport” at 14.7% and “communications” at 12.5%. (Table II-33)

Table II-33: Industries with a high ratio of capital investment to sales and their number of enterprises by industry major group (Top 20 industries)

Rank	Industry major group	Sales (million yen)	Capital investment (million yen)	Capital investment to sales ratio (%)
-	All industries	1,335,508,287	36,309,320	2.7
1	35 Heat supply	208,995	32,376	15.5
2	42 Railway transport	7,117,073	1,044,566	14.7
3	37 Communications	17,743,941	2,215,980	12.5
4	33 Production, transmission and distribution of electricity	17,460,828	2,157,096	12.4
5	71 Scientific and development research institutes	2,922,816	356,981	12.2
6	81 School education	10,954,553	1,128,800	10.3
7	34 Production and distribution of gas	3,972,181	398,240	10.0
8	69 Real estate lessors and managers	15,532,652	1,524,375	9.8
9	56 Retail trade, general merchandise	13,947,036	1,232,869	8.8
10	70 Goods rental and leasing	11,084,982	844,109	7.6
11	28 Electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits	15,533,225	1,042,014	6.7
12	45 Water transport	5,247,630	349,423	6.7
13	46 Air transport	2,582,847	170,271	6.6
14	03 Fisheries, except aquaculture	311,341	19,351	6.2
15	38 Broadcasting	4,026,566	243,310	6.0
16	86 Postal services	1,260,469	73,184	5.8
17	48 Services incidental to transport	12,491,755	687,545	5.5
18	62 Banking	17,623,725	903,104	5.1
19	22 Manufacture of iron and steel	18,146,375	888,983	4.9
20	43 Road passenger transport	2,729,303	132,234	4.8

Note 1: “Sales” and “capital investment” are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

Note 2: Except “religion”

(4) Situations by capital size (a tabulation regarding companies)

In terms of capital investment by capital size, enterprises with “capital of 100 million yen or more” accounted for over 80% of capital investment in each of five industries including “electricity, gas, heat supply and water”, 50% or more and under 80% in each of another five industries including “transport and postal activities” and 0 to less than 50% in each of the other five industries including “construction.” (Table II-34, Table II-35)

Table II-34: Capital investment by industry division and capital size

Industry division	Capital investment by capital size (million yen)							
	Under 3M yen	3M yen or more and under 5M yen	5M yen or more and under 10M yen	10M yen or more and under 30M yen	30M yen or more and under 50M yen	50M yen or more and under 100M yen	100M yen or more	
Total	31,424,225	72,639	458,916	298,362	2,454,832	1,162,966	1,930,644	24,977,839
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (excluding individual proprietorships)	130,590	3,015	24,572	16,073	32,106	X	X	X
Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel	32,212	4	483	401	5,905	1,527	1,542	22,339
Construction	800,813	2,727	37,534	24,254	167,766	83,960	96,185	387,744
Manufacturing	11,388,893	8,604	67,288	54,940	803,098	448,544	772,700	9,195,630
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	2,589,217	9	50	18	6,144	2,163	9,661	2,571,172
Information and communications	3,186,413	684	3,114	1,335	35,431	29,646	44,233	3,071,176
Transport and postal activities	2,495,853	3,543	18,561	29,382	296,644	140,778	116,897	1,888,531
Wholesale and retail trade	4,009,955	12,669	70,298	54,444	360,313	151,290	315,228	3,035,457
Finance and insurance	1,604,069	348	2,379	1,062	6,493	1,741	5,144	1,586,801
Real estate and goods rental and leasing	2,298,808	17,912	95,056	37,964	239,939	97,306	199,184	1,606,275
Scientific research, professional and technical services	704,500	1,401	11,718	5,041	45,721	14,122	26,493	598,876
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	525,342	7,784	38,018	20,782	81,636	29,946	51,883	290,429
Living-related and personal services and amusement services	966,456	4,798	40,413	29,958	238,643	102,669	172,749	374,520
Education, learning support	56,941	438	2,457	1,388	19,320	5,229	10,848	16,906
Medical, health care and welfare	197,572	7,141	28,390	9,919	38,573	10,345	35,804	66,180
Compound services	73,033	-	5	-	12	X	X	X
Services, n.e.c.	363,558	1,562	18,580	11,401	77,088	33,192	50,924	169,965

Note 1: "Capital investment" is counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

Note 2: Only "companies" are included.

Table II-35: Composition ratio of capital investment by industry division and capital size

Industry division	Composition ratio of capital investment by capital size (%)						
	Under 3M yen	3M yen or more and under 5M yen	5M yen or more and under 10M yen	10M yen or more and under 30M yen	30M yen or more and under 50M yen	50M yen or more and under 100M yen	100M yen or more
Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel	0.0	1.5	1.2	18.3	4.7	4.8	69.3
Construction	0.3	4.7	3.0	20.9	10.5	12.0	48.4
Manufacturing	0.1	0.6	0.5	7.1	3.9	6.8	80.7
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	99.3
Information and communications	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.9	1.4	96.4
Transport and postal activities	0.1	0.7	1.2	11.9	5.6	4.7	75.7
Wholesale and retail trade	0.3	1.8	1.4	9.0	3.8	7.9	75.7
Finance and insurance	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	98.9
Real estate and goods rental and leasing	0.8	4.1	1.7	10.4	4.2	8.7	69.9
Scientific research, professional and technical services	0.2	1.7	0.7	6.5	2.0	3.8	85.0
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	1.5	7.2	4.0	15.5	5.7	9.9	55.3
Living-related and personal services and amusement services	0.5	4.2	3.1	24.7	10.6	17.9	38.8
Education, learning support	0.8	4.3	2.4	33.9	9.2	19.1	29.7
Medical, health care and welfare	3.6	14.4	5.0	19.5	5.2	18.1	33.5
Services, n.e.c.	0.4	5.1	3.1	21.2	9.1	14.0	46.8

Note 1: "Composition ratio of capital investment by capital size" is counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

Note 2: Only "companies" are included.

Note 3: Except "agriculture, forestry and fisheries (excluding individual proprietorships)" and "compound services"

5. Electronic-Commerce

(1) Situations by industry division

- a. Enterprises which conducted e-commerce numbered 148,642 within which, by industry division, “wholesale and retail trade” accounted for 65,017 enterprises, followed by “manufacturing” numbering 19,227 and “accommodations, eating and drinking services” 13,071. (Table II-36)
- b. Regarding the Situations of e-commerce adoption by industry division, “information and communications” had the highest percentage of “enterprises which conducted e-commerce” at 14.8%, followed by “wholesale and retail trade” at 7.9% and “finance and insurance” at 5.4% whereas “mining and quarrying of stone and gravel” had the highest percentage of “enterprises which did not conduct e-commerce” at 98.6%, followed by “medical, health care and welfare” at 98.5% and “real estate and goods rental and leasing” at 98.3%. (Table II-36)

Table II-36: Situations of e-commerce adoption by industry division

Industry division	Enterprises which conducted e-commerce		Enterprises which did not conduct e-commerce	
	Number of employees	Percentage in the industry (%)	Number of employees	Percentage in the industry (%)
Total	148,642	4.2	3,401,530	95.8
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (excluding individual proprietorships)	1,028	4.6	21,422	95.4
Mining and quarrying of stone	22	1.4	1,566	98.6
Construction	12,013	3.0	392,252	97.0
Manufacturing	19,227	5.0	364,992	95.0
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	22	3.2	674	96.8
Information and communications	5,580	14.8	32,068	85.2
Transport and postal services	1,608	2.4	64,261	97.6
Wholesale and retail trade	65,017	7.9	761,646	92.1
Finance and insurance	1,506	5.4	26,403	94.6
Real estate and goods rental and leasing	4,758	1.7	274,346	98.3
Scientific research, professional and technical services	6,697	4.1	157,017	95.9
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	13,071	3.1	409,064	96.9
Living-related and personal services and amusement services	6,258	1.9	325,652	98.1
Education, learning support	2,297	2.3	98,655	97.7
Medical, health care and welfare	3,716	1.5	237,863	98.5
Compound services	165	2.7	5,971	97.3
Services, n.e.c.	5,657	2.4	227,678	97.6

Note: “Number of enterprises” is counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

c. “Electricity, gas, heat supply and water” had the largest added value per enterprise among “enterprises which conducted e-commerce” at 14.61736 billion yen, followed by “finance and insurance” at 4.09804 billion yen and “transport and postal activities” at 2.05783 billion yen whereas “electricity, gas, heat supply and water” also had the largest added value per enterprise among “enterprises which did not conduct e-commerce” at 3.67981 billion yen, followed by “finance and insurance” at 468.10 million yen and “compound services” at 355.43 million yen.

Added value per enterprise, if compared, is larger for “enterprises which conducted e-commerce” than for “enterprises which did not conduct e-commerce” in all industries. (Table II-37)

Table II-37: Number of enterprises, added value and added value per enterprise by whether they conducted e-commerce or not

Industry division	Enterprises which conducted e-commerce (a)			Enterprises which did not conduct e-commerce (b)			Comparison of added value per enterprise (a - b)
	Number of enterprises	Added value (million yen)	Added value per enterprise (ten thousand yen)	Number of enterprises	Added value (million yen)	Added value per enterprise (ten thousand yen)	
Total	148,642	46,525,408	31,300	3,401,530	198,141,746	5,825	25,475
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (excluding individual proprietorships)	1,028	76,470	7,439	21,422	808,204	3,773	3,666
Mining and quarrying of stone	22	2,316	10,527	1,566	137,988	8,811	1,716
Construction	12,013	1,899,065	15,808	392,252	13,694,177	3,491	12,317
Manufacturing	19,227	10,825,714	56,305	364,992	45,640,139	12,504	43,800
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	22	321,582	1,461,736	674	2,480,192	367,981	1,093,755
Information and communications	5,580	4,996,574	89,544	32,068	7,898,927	24,632	64,913
Transport and postal services	1,608	3,308,986	205,783	64,261	10,982,114	17,090	188,693
Wholesale and retail trade	65,017	12,288,658	18,901	761,646	33,209,055	4,360	14,541
Finance and insurance	1,506	6,171,643	409,804	26,403	12,359,154	46,810	362,994
Real estate and goods rental and leasing	4,758	504,150	10,596	274,346	7,863,594	2,866	7,730
Scientific research, professional and technical services	6,697	1,099,488	16,418	157,017	9,587,249	6,106	10,312
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	13,071	1,258,255	9,626	409,064	6,110,970	1,494	8,132
Living-related and personal services and amusement services	6,258	884,881	14,140	325,652	5,504,509	1,690	12,450
Education, learning support	2,297	551,855	24,025	98,655	6,047,541	6,130	17,895
Medical, health care and welfare	3,716	1,069,902	28,792	237,863	23,073,020	9,700	19,092
Compound services	165	235,474	142,712	5,971	2,122,265	35,543	107,169
Services, n.e.c.	5,657	1,030,395	18,215	227,678	10,622,648	4,666	13,549

Note: “Number of enterprises”, “added value” and “added value per enterprise” are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

(2) Situations of information and communications

Within “information and communications”, which had the highest percentage of “enterprises which conducted e-commerce”, added value per enterprise was the largest, by industry group, in “mobile telecommunications” among “enterprises which conducted e-commerce” at 124.18392 billion yen, followed by “broadcasting, except cablecasting” at 6.35817 billion yen and “fixed telecommunications” at 4.28769 billion yen whereas the largest added value per enterprise among “enterprises which did not conduct e-commerce” was found in “mobile telecommunications” at 22.16638 billion yen, which was followed

by “fixed telecommunications” at 1.99529 billion yen and “broadcasting, except cablecasting” at 751.61 million yen. (Table II-38)

Table II-38: Situations of e-commerce adoption in information and communications
by industry group

Industry group	Enterprises which conducted e-commerce			Enterprises which did not conduct e-commerce		
	Number of enterprises	Added value (million yen)	Added value per enterprise (ten thousand yen)	Number of enterprises	Added value (million yen)	Added value per enterprise (ten thousand yen)
Information and communications	5,580	4,996,574	89,544	32,068	7,898,927	24,632
371 Fixed telecommunications	97	415,906	428,769	374	746,239	199,529
372 Mobile telecommunications	13	1,614,391	12,418,392	48	1,063,986	2,216,638
373 Services incidental to telecommunications	65	82,345	126,685	577	263,702	45,702
38A Broadcasting, except cablecasting	48	305,192	635,817	432	324,697	75,161
383 Cablecasting	21	5,628	26,800	315	182,034	57,789
391 Computer programming and other software services	2,571	1,748,954	68,026	13,479	3,275,226	24,299
392 Data processing and information services	574	128,216	22,337	5,269	607,309	11,526
401 Services incidental to internet	701	257,167	36,686	1,376	110,465	8,028
411 Video picture information production and distribution	225	74,552	33,134	2,501	220,093	8,800
412 Sound information production	70	11,823	16,890	317	38,350	12,098
413 Newspaper publishers	87	146,604	168,510	650	243,550	37,469
414 Publishers, except newspapers	664	173,742	26,166	2,583	388,797	15,052
415 Commercial art and graphic design	183	12,110	6,617	2,026	98,288	4,851
416 Services incidental to video picture information, sound information, character information production and distribution	131	13,278	10,136	1,351	226,989	16,802

Note: “Number of enterprises”, “added value” and “added value per enterprise” are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

(3) Situations of amount of electronic commerce with general consumers

- a. E-commerce transactions made with general consumers across all industries amounted to 11.6621 trillion yen. By industry division, the percentage of e-commerce transactions made with general consumers in sales was the largest for “living-related and personal services and amusement services” at 6.2%, which was followed by “accommodations, eating and drinking services” at 3.7% and “information and communications” at 1.7%. (Table II-39)

Table II-39: Situations of amount of electronic commerce with general consumers
by industry division

Industry division	Sales (million yen)	E-commerce transactions made with general consumers (million yen)	Percentage in the sales (%)
Total	1,335,508,287	11,662,064	0.9
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (excluding individual proprietorships)	3,884,692	6,078	0.2
Mining and quarrying of stone	714,500	239	0.0
Construction	83,384,100	714,532	0.9
Manufacturing	343,085,349	462,443	0.1
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	21,871,668	9,103	0.0
Information and communications	47,616,605	829,802	1.7
Transport and postal services	54,971,022	594,729	1.1
Wholesale and retail trade	415,122,173	4,871,964	1.2
Finance and insurance	113,927,926	396,847	0.3
Real estate and goods rental and leasing	35,663,570	128,476	0.4
Scientific research, professional and technical services	28,905,972	334,410	1.2
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	19,980,711	742,094	3.7
Living-related and personal services and amusement services	37,313,822	2,326,897	6.2
Education, learning support	13,919,827	62,475	0.4
Medical, health care and welfare	74,537,763	26,110	0.0
Compound services	7,474,813	16,692	0.2
Services, n.e.c.	33,133,774	139,173	0.4

Note: "Sales" and "amount of electronic commerce with general consumers" are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

b. By industry group, added value per enterprise of retail trade and personal services (*) was 32.82256 billion yen for "department stores and general merchandise supermarkets", 1.78236 billion yen for "grocery stores", 811.07 million yen for "cinemas", etc. among "enterprises which conducted e-commerce for general consumers" whereas it was 4.16390 billion yen for "department stores and general merchandise supermarkets", 411.21 million yen for "public gardens and amusement parks", 134.98 million yen for "grocery stores", etc. among "enterprises which did not conduct e-commerce."

Added value per enterprise, if compared, is larger for "enterprises which conducted e-commerce for general consumers" than for "enterprises which did not conduct e-commerce" in all industries except "motor vehicles." (Table II-40)

* Personal services include seven selected industry groups in service industry: "ceremonial occasions", "cinemas", "performances, theatrical companies", "sports facilities", "public gardens and amusement parks", "supplementary tutorial schools" and "instruction services for arts, culture and technicals."

Table II-40: Number of enterprises and added value per enterprise by the situations of e-commerce adoption in retail trade and personal services

Industry group	Enterprises which conducted e-commerce for general consumers (a)		Enterprises which did not conduct e-commerce (b)		Comparison of added value per enterprise (a - b)
	Number of enterprises	Added value per enterprise (ten thousand yen)	Number of enterprises	Added value per enterprise (ten thousand yen)	
561 Department stores and general merchandise supermarkets	25	3,282,256	69	416,390	2,865,866
569 Miscellaneous retail trade, general merchandise (with less than 50 employees)	45	75,729	586	6,170	69,559
571 Dry goods, cloth and bedding stores	610	3,511	12,027	1,078	2,433
572 Men's clothing stores	1,077	22,768	6,674	2,744	20,024
573 Ladies' and children's clothing stores	1,979	14,541	29,963	1,743	12,798
574 Footwear stores	307	8,447	4,572	2,587	5,861
579 Miscellaneous woven fabrics, apparel, apparel accessories and notions stores	1,334	7,261	12,653	1,167	6,094
581 Grocery stores	316	178,236	13,161	13,498	164,738
582 Vegetable and fruit stores	388	4,200	15,729	963	3,237
583 Meat and poultry stores	315	7,720	8,581	1,624	6,096
584 Fresh fish stores	266	3,802	11,824	1,287	2,514
585 Liquor stores	1,216	1,948	29,997	674	1,274
586 Confectioneries and bakeries	1,710	9,072	36,891	1,221	7,851
589 Miscellaneous food and beverage stores	4,403	6,705	84,242	2,375	4,330
591 Motor vehicles	5,053	4,532	39,394	6,053	▲ 1,521
592 Bicycles	357	4,290	9,020	409	3,881
593 Machinery and equipment stores, except motorcycles and bicycles	2,062	21,905	29,675	3,437	18,468
601 Furniture, fixture and "tatami" mat (straw-mat) stores	919	13,524	15,968	1,226	12,298
602 Household utensil stores	767	3,094	11,414	736	2,358
603 Medicine and toiletry stores	1,067	12,493	38,348	4,580	7,913
604 Farming supply stores	298	3,101	7,000	2,109	993
605 Fuel stores	398	11,249	25,583	5,081	6,168
606 Book and stationery stores	1,519	6,243	24,268	3,252	2,991
607 Sporting goods, toy, amusement goods and musical instrument stores	2,683	5,809	11,368	1,364	4,445
608 Camera, watch and spectacles stores	621	11,005	10,633	1,355	9,650
609 Stores, n.e.c	5,493	5,872	63,696	1,717	4,154
611 Mail-order houses and door-to-door sales	4,094	8,971	12,486	1,670	7,301
612 Vending machine sales	35	4,397	3,403	3,151	1,246
619 Miscellaneous nonstore retailers	291	10,941	2,726	4,431	6,510
796 Ceremonial occasions	133	24,827	4,577	10,859	13,968
801 Cinemas	14	81,107	155	8,828	72,279
802 Performances (except otherwise classified), theatrical companies	151	29,751	1,547	5,880	23,871
804 Sports facilities	345	26,952	5,769	7,530	19,422
805 Public gardens and amusement parks	34	42,456	456	41,121	1,334
823 Supplementary tutorial schools	398	3,101	29,509	1,460	1,641
824 Instruction services for arts, culture and technicals	817	1,944	55,403	729	1,215

Note: "Number of enterprises" and "added value per enterprise" are counted among enterprises for which figures for the required items were available.

Situations of Number of Establishments and Persons Engaged

(a tabulation regarding establishments)

1. Number of Establishments and Persons Engaged by Industry Division

(1) Number of establishments

Looking at the number of establishments by industry division, the number was the largest for “wholesale and retail trade” at 1,405,021 (25.8% of all industries), followed by “accommodations, eating and drinking services” at 711,733 (13.1% of all industries) and “construction” at 525,457 (9.6% of all industries), resulting in the top three industries accounting for a little less than 50% of all industries. Furthermore, the tertiary industries accounted for 80.7% of all industries.

Compared with the 2009 Business Frame Survey, the number of establishments decreased in 16 industries, such as “mining and quarrying of stone and gravel” by 21.6%, “information and communications” by 13.7% and “compound services” by 13.6%. On the other hand, “medical, health care and welfare” was the only industry that saw an increase, by 4.3%. (Table III-1, Figure III-1)

(2) Number of persons engaged

Looking at the number of persons engaged, the number was the largest for “wholesale and retail trade” at 11,746 thousand (21.0% of all industries), followed by “manufacturing” at 9,248 thousand (16.6% of all industries) and “medical, health care and welfare” at 6,179 thousand (11.1% of all industries), resulting in the top three industries accounting for a little less than 50% of all industries. Furthermore, the tertiary industries accounted for 75.8% of all industries.

Compared with the 2009 Business Frame Survey, the number of persons engaged decreased in 15 industries, such as “mining and quarrying of stone and gravel” by 30.2%, “compound services” by 15.8% and “construction” by 10.3%. On the other hand, “medical, health care and welfare” and “finance and insurance” saw an increase of 9.8% and 0.1%, respectively. (Table III-1, Figure III-1).

(3) Number of persons engaged per establishment

Looking at the number of persons engaged per establishment, the number was the largest for “electricity, gas, heat supply and water” at 51.2, followed by “transport and postal activities” at 24.4 and “information and communications” at 24.2.

Compared with the 2009 Business Frame Survey, the number of persons engaged per establishment increased in 12 industries, such as “information and communications” by 2.1, “electricity, gas, heat supply and water” by 1.1 and “medical, health care and welfare” by

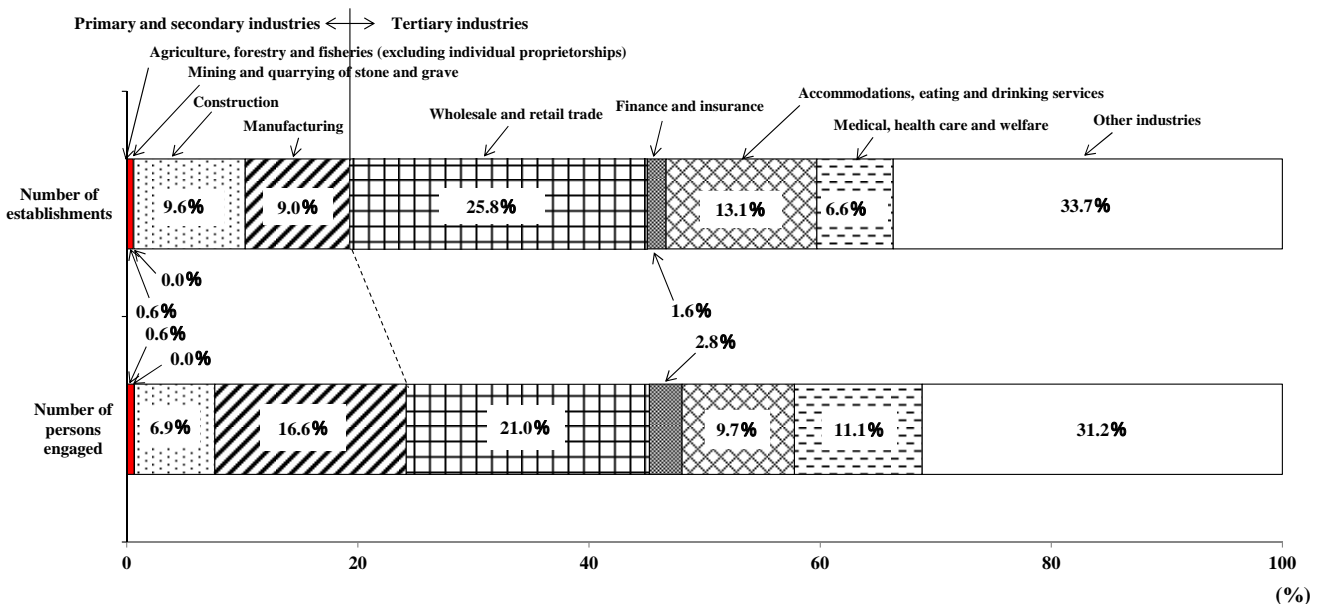
0.8. On the other hand, the number of persons engaged per establishment decreased in five industries, such as “mining and quarrying of stone and gravel” by 1.1, “compound services” by 0.3 and “agriculture, forestry and fisheries (excluding individual proprietorships)” by 0.1. (Table III-1)

Table III-1: Number of establishments and persons engaged by industry division

Industry division	Number of establishments				Number of persons engaged				Number of persons engaged per establishment (persons)		
	2009	2012	Rate of change (%)	Percentage in the total (%)	2009 (persons)	2012 (persons)	Rate of change (%)	Percentage in the total (%)	2009	2012	Change
Grand total	6,199,222	5,768,489	▲ 6.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,886,193	5,453,635	▲ 7.3	100.0	58,442,129	55,837,252	▲ 4.5	100.0	9.9	10.2	0.3
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (excluding individual proprietorships)	32,307	30,717	▲ 4.9	0.6	377,595	356,215	▲ 5.7	0.6	11.7	11.6	▲ 0.1
Mining and quarrying of stone	2,915	2,286	▲ 21.6	0.0	30,684	21,427	▲ 30.2	0.0	10.5	9.4	▲ 1.1
Construction	583,616	525,457	▲ 10.0	9.6	4,320,444	3,876,621	▲ 10.3	6.9	7.4	7.4	▲ 0.0
Manufacturing	536,658	493,380	▲ 8.1	9.0	9,826,839	9,247,717	▲ 5.9	16.6	18.3	18.7	0.4
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	4,199	3,935	▲ 6.3	0.1	210,533	201,426	▲ 4.3	0.4	50.1	51.2	1.1
Information and communications	77,900	67,204	▲ 13.7	1.2	1,724,414	1,627,310	▲ 5.6	2.9	22.1	24.2	2.1
Transport and postal services	147,611	135,468	▲ 8.2	2.5	3,571,963	3,301,682	▲ 7.6	5.9	24.2	24.4	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade	1,555,333	1,405,021	▲ 9.7	25.8	12,695,832	11,746,468	▲ 7.5	21.0	8.2	8.4	0.2
Finance and insurance	91,888	88,831	▲ 3.3	1.6	1,587,909	1,589,449	0.1	2.8	17.3	17.9	0.6
Real estate and goods rental and leasing	407,793	379,719	▲ 6.9	7.0	1,546,688	1,473,840	▲ 4.7	2.6	3.8	3.9	0.1
Scientific research, professional and technical services	239,969	219,470	▲ 8.5	4.0	1,781,721	1,663,790	▲ 6.6	3.0	7.4	7.6	0.2
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	778,048	711,733	▲ 8.5	13.1	5,700,699	5,420,832	▲ 4.9	9.7	7.3	7.6	0.3
Living-related and personal services and amusement services	509,966	480,617	▲ 5.8	8.8	2,713,386	2,545,797	▲ 6.2	4.6	5.3	5.3	▲ 0.0
Education, learning support	168,172	161,287	▲ 4.1	3.0	1,725,610	1,721,559	▲ 0.2	3.1	10.3	10.7	0.4
Medical, health care and welfare	344,071	358,997	4.3	6.6	5,629,966	6,178,938	9.8	11.1	16.4	17.2	0.8
Compound services	38,586	33,357	▲ 13.6	0.6	406,920	342,426	▲ 15.8	0.6	10.6	10.3	▲ 0.3
Services, n.e.c.	367,161	356,156	▲ 3.0	6.5	4,590,926	4,521,755	▲ 1.5	8.1	12.5	12.7	0.2

Note: “Number of establishments”, “number of persons engaged” and “number of persons engaged per establishment” in each industry are counted among establishments for which figures for the required items were available.

Figure III-1: Composition ratios of numbers of establishments and persons engaged by industry division



Note 1: "Other industries" refer to the total of "electricity, gas, heat supply and water", "information and communications", "transport and postal activities", "real estate and goods rental and leasing", "scientific research, professional and technical services", "living-related and personal services and amusement services", "education, learning support", "compound services" and "services, n.e.c." in terms of the division of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification.

Note 2: "Number of establishments" and "number of persons engaged" in each industry are counted among establishments for which figures for the required items were available.

(4) Composition of males and females in the number of persons engaged

Looking at the number of persons engaged, male and female, by industry division, the number of males was the largest for "manufacturing" at 6,432 thousand, followed by "wholesale and retail trade" at 5,987 thousand and "construction" at 3,197 thousand. The number of females was the largest for "wholesale and retail trade" at 5,732 thousand, followed by "medical, health care and welfare" at 4,545 thousand and "accommodations, eating and drinking services" at 3,187 thousand. (Table III-2)

Looking at the composition of males and females in the number of persons engaged by industry division, the ratio of males was high in such industries as "electricity, gas, heat supply and water" (86.8%), "mining and quarrying of stone and gravel" (84.1%) and "transport and postal activities" (82.7%). The ratio of females was high in such industries as "medical, health care and welfare" (73.6%), "accommodations, eating and drinking services" (58.8%) and "living-related and personal services and amusement services" (57.3%). (Table III-3, Figure III-2)

Table III-2: Number of persons engaged by industry division and gender

Industry division	2009 (persons)			2012 (persons)			Rate of change (%)		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	58,442,129	33,087,727	25,261,278	55,837,252	31,355,187	24,302,231	▲ 4.5	▲ 5.2	▲ 3.8
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (excluding individual proprietorships)	377,595	255,267	122,328	356,215	243,160	113,055	▲ 5.7	▲ 4.7	▲ 7.6
Mining and quarrying of stone	30,684	25,744	4,940	21,427	18,016	3,411	▲ 30.2	▲ 30.0	▲ 31.0
Construction	4,320,444	3,566,742	753,702	3,876,621	3,196,854	679,767	▲ 10.3	▲ 10.4	▲ 9.8
Manufacturing	9,826,839	6,818,297	2,979,682	9,247,717	6,431,556	2,808,007	▲ 5.9	▲ 5.7	▲ 5.8
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	210,533	182,447	28,086	201,426	174,848	23,403	▲ 4.3	▲ 4.2	▲ 16.7
Information and communications	1,724,414	1,253,464	451,729	1,627,310	1,192,715	410,999	▲ 5.6	▲ 4.8	▲ 9.0
Transport and postal services	3,571,963	2,920,207	651,756	3,301,682	2,729,384	568,723	▲ 7.6	▲ 6.5	▲ 12.7
Wholesale and retail trade	12,695,832	6,512,015	6,154,134	11,746,468	5,986,965	5,731,963	▲ 7.5	▲ 8.1	▲ 6.9
Finance and insurance	1,587,909	754,426	833,483	1,589,449	755,167	832,489	0.1	0.1	▲ 0.1
Real estate and goods rental and leasing	1,546,688	934,516	612,117	1,473,840	881,637	588,124	▲ 4.7	▲ 5.7	▲ 3.9
Scientific research, professional and technical services	1,781,721	1,211,753	566,865	1,663,790	1,127,724	534,903	▲ 6.6	▲ 6.9	▲ 5.6
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	5,700,699	2,266,716	3,427,594	5,420,832	2,152,163	3,186,797	▲ 4.9	▲ 5.1	▲ 7.0
Living-related and personal services and amusement services	2,713,386	1,158,350	1,550,022	2,545,797	1,076,992	1,458,880	▲ 6.2	▲ 7.0	▲ 5.9
Education, learning support	1,725,610	874,491	851,092	1,721,559	862,754	857,617	▲ 0.2	▲ 1.3	0.8
Medical, health care and welfare	5,629,966	1,457,699	4,172,267	6,178,938	1,630,255	4,545,432	9.8	11.8	8.9
Compound services	406,920	236,769	170,151	342,426	196,437	145,986	▲ 15.8	▲ 17.0	▲ 14.2
Services, n.e.c.	4,590,926	2,658,824	1,931,330	4,521,755	2,698,560	1,812,871	▲ 1.5	1.5	▲ 6.1

Note 1: Number of male and female employees may not equal the sum total as it includes employees whose gender is unknown.

Note 2: "Number of persons engaged" is counted among establishments for which figures for the required items were available.

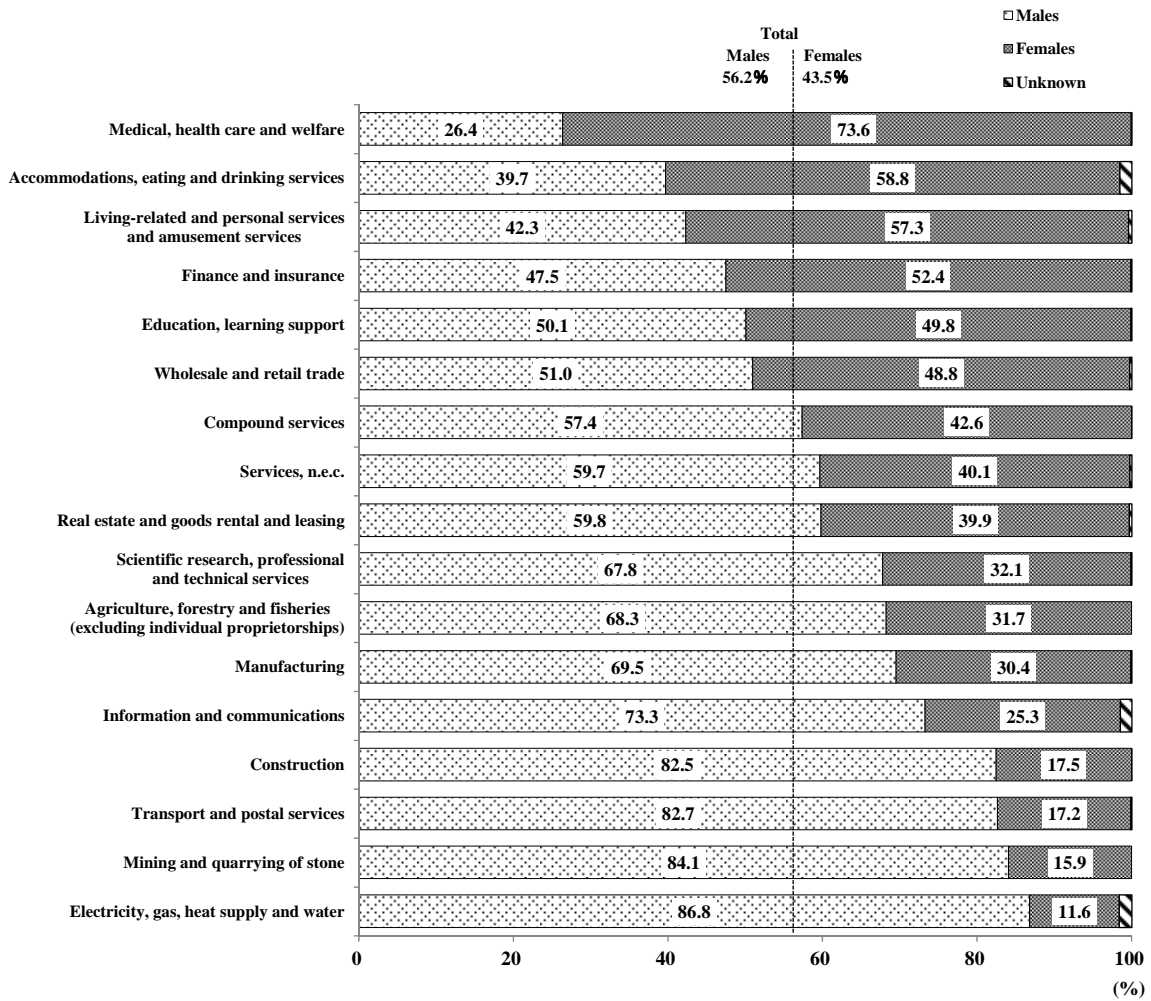
Table III-3: Composition ratio of persons engaged by industry division and gender

Industry division	2009 (%)		2012 (%)		Rate of change in composition (percentage points)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	56.6	43.2	56.2	43.5	▲ 0.5	0.3
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (excluding individual proprietorships)	67.6	32.4	68.3	31.7	0.7	▲ 0.7
Mining and quarrying of stone	83.9	16.1	84.1	15.9	0.2	▲ 0.2
Construction	82.6	17.4	82.5	17.5	▲ 0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	69.4	30.3	69.5	30.4	0.2	0.0
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	86.7	13.3	86.8	11.6	0.1	▲ 1.7
Information and communications	72.7	26.2	73.3	25.3	0.6	▲ 0.9
Transport and postal services	81.8	18.2	82.7	17.2	0.9	▲ 1.0
Wholesale and retail trade	51.3	48.5	51.0	48.8	▲ 0.3	0.3
Finance and insurance	47.5	52.5	47.5	52.4	0.0	▲ 0.1
Real estate and goods rental and leasing	60.4	39.6	59.8	39.9	▲ 0.6	0.3
Scientific research, professional and technical services	68.0	31.8	67.8	32.1	▲ 0.2	0.3
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	39.8	60.1	39.7	58.8	▲ 0.1	▲ 1.3
Living-related and personal services and amusement services	42.7	57.1	42.3	57.3	▲ 0.4	0.2
Education, learning support	50.7	49.3	50.1	49.8	▲ 0.6	0.5
Medical, health care and welfare	25.9	74.1	26.4	73.6	0.5	▲ 0.5
Compound services	58.2	41.8	57.4	42.6	▲ 0.8	0.8
Services, n.e.c.	57.9	42.1	59.7	40.1	1.8	▲ 2.0

Note 1: Number of male and female employees may not equal the sum total as it includes employees whose gender is unknown.

Note 2: "Composition ratio of male and female employees" is counted among establishments for which figures for the required items were available.

Figure III-2: Composition ratio of persons engaged by industry division and gender



Note 1: Number of male and female employees may not equal the sum total as it includes employees whose gender is unknown.
 Note 2: "Composition ratio of male and female employees" is counted among establishments for which figures for the required items were available.

2. Number of Establishments by Startup Date

(1) Situations of composition ratio by industry classification

Establishments which opened in 2011 or thereafter numbered 135,817, within which, by industry classification, “eating and drinking places” and “food takeout and delivery services” accounted for the largest part, with 33,527 establishments (24.7% of the total), followed by “retail trade” 30,040 (22.1% of the total) and “medical, health care and welfare” 14,668 (10.8% of the total). (Table III-4)

Table III-4: Number of establishments by industry classification and startup date

Industry classification	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011 and thereafter	
	Number of establishments	Composition ratio (%)	Number of establishments	Composition ratio (%)	Number of establishments	Composition ratio (%)	Number of establishments	Composition ratio (%)	Number of establishments	Composition ratio (%)
Total	177,009	100.0	155,649	100.0	131,121	100.0	112,974	100.0	135,817	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (excluding individual proprietorships)	1,383	0.8	1,137	0.7	632	0.5	599	0.5	373	0.3
Mining and quarrying of stone	26	0.0	31	0.0	20	0.0	15	0.0	20	0.0
Construction	9,898	5.6	9,627	6.2	6,865	5.2	5,809	5.1	6,236	4.6
Manufacturing	7,354	4.2	6,787	4.4	5,316	4.1	4,025	3.6	4,997	3.7
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	131	0.1	103	0.1	98	0.1	70	0.1	95	0.1
Communications, broadcasting, video picture, sound information, character information production and distribution	1,141	0.6	1,281	0.8	957	0.7	767	0.7	764	0.6
Information services and services incidental to internet	2,148	1.2	2,010	1.3	1,584	1.2	1,405	1.2	1,224	0.9
Transport and postal services	7,373	4.2	3,251	2.1	2,472	1.9	2,030	1.8	2,111	1.6
Wholesale trade	9,785	5.5	9,856	6.3	8,522	6.5	6,636	5.9	7,286	5.4
Retail trade	29,270	16.5	31,612	20.3	25,621	19.5	23,566	20.9	30,040	22.1
Finance and insurance	2,921	1.7	2,868	1.8	2,663	2.0	2,961	2.6	2,073	1.5
Real estate	6,091	3.4	5,754	3.7	4,283	3.3	3,359	3.0	3,449	2.5
Goods rental and leasing	1,010	0.6	1,266	0.8	757	0.6	754	0.7	743	0.5
Scientific research, professional and technical services	7,671	4.3	7,971	5.1	6,420	4.9	5,314	4.7	5,644	4.2
Accommodations	1,019	0.6	975	0.6	767	0.6	695	0.6	632	0.5
Eating and drinking places, and food take out and delivery services	27,982	15.8	30,123	19.4	27,022	20.6	24,645	21.8	33,527	24.7
Living-related and personal services and amusement services	12,962	7.3	13,318	8.6	11,599	8.8	9,344	8.3	11,988	8.8
School education	168	0.1	213	0.1	172	0.1	162	0.1	177	0.1
Miscellaneous education, learning support	4,488	2.5	5,108	3.3	5,636	4.3	3,815	3.4	4,666	3.4
Medical, health care and welfare	15,305	8.6	14,239	9.1	13,113	10.0	12,001	10.6	14,668	10.8
Compound services	20,601	11.6	364	0.2	294	0.2	128	0.1	116	0.1
Services, n.e.c.	8,282	4.7	7,755	5.0	6,308	4.8	4,874	4.3	4,988	3.7

Note 1: Except establishments whose startup date was unknown

Note 2: “Number of establishments” by industry is counted among establishments for which figures for the required items were available.

(2) Situations of the most recent five years by industry classification

Number of establishments which opened during the five-year period (from 2007) prior to the survey date (February 1, 2012) accounted for 13.2% of the total number of establishments. By industry classification, “eating and drinking places” and “food takeout and delivery services” accounted for 22.1%, “information services” and “internet based services” 21.5% and “medical, health care and welfare” 19.5% . (*) (Table III-5)

* Except “compound services”

Table III-5: Number of establishments by industry classification and startup date
(before or after 2007)

Industry classification	Total	2006 and before	Composition ratio		
			(%)	(%)	
Total	5,394,210	4,681,640	86.8	712,570	13.2
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (excluding individual proprietorships)	30,575	26,451	86.5	4,124	13.5
Mining and quarrying of stone	2,279	2,167	95.1	112	4.9
Construction	523,181	484,746	92.7	38,435	7.3
Manufacturing	490,619	462,140	94.2	28,479	5.8
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	3,864	3,367	87.1	497	12.9
Communications, broadcasting, video picture, sound information, character information production and distribution	26,885	21,975	81.7	4,910	18.3
Information services and services incidental to internet	38,937	30,566	78.5	8,371	21.5
Transport and postal services	133,359	116,122	87.1	17,237	12.9
Wholesale trade	366,281	324,196	88.5	42,085	11.5
Retail trade	1,018,406	878,297	86.2	140,109	13.8
Finance and insurance	85,592	72,106	84.2	13,486	15.8
Real estate	347,178	324,242	93.4	22,936	6.6
Goods rental and leasing	30,182	25,652	85.0	4,530	15.0
Scientific research, professional and technical services	218,362	185,342	84.9	33,020	15.1
Accommodations	51,320	47,232	92.0	4,088	8.0
Eating and drinking places, and food take out and delivery services	648,780	505,481	77.9	143,299	22.1
Living-related and personal services and amusement services	476,876	417,665	87.6	59,211	12.4
School education	17,051	16,159	94.8	892	5.2
Miscellaneous education, learning support	142,313	118,600	83.3	23,713	16.7
Medical, health care and welfare	356,360	287,034	80.5	69,326	19.5
Compound services	33,242	11,739	35.3	21,503	64.7
Services, n.e.c.	352,568	320,361	90.9	32,207	9.1

Note 1: Except establishments whose startup date was unknown

Note 2: "Number of establishments" by industry is counted among establishments for which figures for the required items were available.

(3) Situations of composition ratio by prefecture

In terms of the composition ratio of number of establishments by startup date and prefecture, Tokyo was the highest at 13.0% in "2011 and thereafter", followed by Osaka prefecture at 8.9% and Aichi prefecture at 6.1%. (Table III-6)

Table III-6: Number of establishments by prefecture and startup date

Prefecture	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011 and thereafter	
	Number of establishments	Composition ratio (%)	Number of establishments	Composition ratio (%)	Number of establishments	Composition ratio (%)	Number of establishments	Composition ratio (%)	Number of establishments	Composition ratio (%)
Japan	177,009	100.0	155,649	100.0	131,121	100.0	112,974	100.0	135,817	100.0
Hokkaido	8,560	4.8	7,364	4.7	5,776	4.4	5,235	4.6	6,707	4.9
Aomori	1,944	1.1	1,703	1.1	1,389	1.1	1,055	0.9	1,067	0.8
Iwate	1,971	1.1	1,651	1.1	1,182	0.9	918	0.8	2,034	1.5
Miyagi	3,429	1.9	3,121	2.0	2,499	1.9	2,234	2.0	3,366	2.5
Akita	1,563	0.9	1,356	0.9	990	0.8	825	0.7	941	0.7
Yamagata	1,742	1.0	1,234	0.8	1,058	0.8	803	0.7	929	0.7
Fukushima	2,532	1.4	2,033	1.3	1,736	1.3	1,251	1.1	1,954	1.4
Ibaraki	3,513	2.0	2,988	1.9	2,383	1.8	1,802	1.6	2,172	1.6
Tochigi	2,646	1.5	2,363	1.5	1,953	1.5	1,515	1.3	1,791	1.3
Gunma	2,668	1.5	2,221	1.4	1,879	1.4	1,616	1.4	1,748	1.3
Saitama	7,060	4.0	6,739	4.3	5,979	4.6	5,170	4.6	5,801	4.3
Chiba	5,813	3.3	4,889	3.1	4,606	3.5	4,045	3.6	4,569	3.4
Tokyo	18,270	10.3	17,328	11.1	16,762	12.8	15,511	13.7	17,619	13.0
Kanagawa	10,235	5.8	9,539	6.1	7,979	6.1	7,103	6.3	8,089	6.0
Niigata	3,833	2.2	2,747	1.8	2,188	1.7	1,845	1.6	2,091	1.5
Toyama	1,507	0.9	1,211	0.8	968	0.7	789	0.7	905	0.7
Ishikawa	1,958	1.1	1,591	1.0	1,260	1.0	1,028	0.9	1,392	1.0
Fukui	1,155	0.7	889	0.6	724	0.6	600	0.5	694	0.5
Yamanashi	1,200	0.7	1,082	0.7	909	0.7	641	0.6	934	0.7
Nagano	3,047	1.7	2,493	1.6	2,146	1.6	1,690	1.5	2,028	1.5
Gifu	3,034	1.7	2,393	1.5	1,940	1.5	1,693	1.5	2,013	1.5
Shizuoka	5,373	3.0	4,802	3.1	3,996	3.0	3,328	2.9	4,219	3.1
Aichi	10,091	5.7	9,396	6.0	8,256	6.3	7,721	6.8	8,237	6.1
Mie	2,434	1.4	2,000	1.3	1,511	1.2	1,297	1.1	1,616	1.2
Shiga	1,757	1.0	1,793	1.2	1,289	1.0	1,163	1.0	1,209	0.9
Kyoto	3,548	2.0	2,839	1.8	2,287	1.7	1,986	1.8	2,243	1.7
Osaka	14,067	7.9	13,160	8.5	11,161	8.5	9,366	8.3	12,053	8.9
Hyogo	7,564	4.3	7,023	4.5	5,671	4.3	5,481	4.9	5,891	4.3
Nara	1,471	0.8	1,257	0.8	1,005	0.8	855	0.8	888	0.7
Wakayama	1,436	0.8	1,087	0.7	839	0.6	739	0.7	944	0.7
Tottori	983	0.6	759	0.5	582	0.4	472	0.4	525	0.4
Shimane	1,247	0.7	1,038	0.7	791	0.6	622	0.6	720	0.5
Okayama	2,756	1.6	2,111	1.4	1,685	1.3	1,446	1.3	1,869	1.4
Hiroshima	4,337	2.5	3,790	2.4	3,264	2.5	2,566	2.3	3,299	2.4
Yamaguchi	2,168	1.2	1,751	1.1	1,468	1.1	1,175	1.0	1,345	1.0
Tokushima	1,209	0.7	903	0.6	791	0.6	647	0.6	844	0.6
Kagawa	1,565	0.9	1,478	0.9	1,083	0.8	857	0.8	946	0.7
Ehime	2,151	1.2	1,822	1.2	1,342	1.0	1,172	1.0	1,251	0.9
Kochi	1,296	0.7	962	0.6	749	0.6	622	0.6	740	0.5
Fukuoka	8,036	4.5	7,442	4.8	6,233	4.8	5,173	4.6	6,668	4.9
Saga	1,528	0.9	972	0.6	893	0.7	634	0.6	876	0.6
Nagasaki	2,143	1.2	1,722	1.1	1,395	1.1	1,100	1.0	1,313	1.0
Kumamoto	2,760	1.6	2,226	1.4	1,836	1.4	1,514	1.3	1,972	1.5
Oita	1,933	1.1	1,834	1.2	1,176	0.9	1,091	1.0	1,215	0.9
Miyazaki	1,811	1.0	1,633	1.0	1,332	1.0	1,213	1.1	1,554	1.1
Kagoshima	2,904	1.6	2,272	1.5	1,887	1.4	1,534	1.4	1,964	1.4
Okinawa	2,761	1.6	2,642	1.7	2,293	1.7	1,831	1.6	2,572	1.9

Note 1: Except establishments whose startup date was unknown

Note 2: "Number of establishments" by industry is counted among establishments for which figures for the required items were available.

(4) Situations of the most recent five years by prefecture

Okinawa prefecture saw 19.3%, the highest rate of number of establishments which opened during the five-year period (from 2007) prior to the survey date (February 1, 2012) over the total number of establishments in the prefecture, followed by Fukuoka prefecture and Miyagi prefecture at 16.0% respectively. (Table III-7)

Table III-7: Number of establishments by prefecture and startup date (before or after 2007)

Prefecture	Number of establishments	2006 and before	Composition ratio (%)	2007 and thereafter	Composition ratio (%)	Prefecture	Number of establishments	2006 and before	Composition ratio (%)	2007 and thereafter	Composition ratio (%)
Japan	5,394,210	4,681,640	86.8	712,570	13.2	Mie	78,263	69,405	88.7	8,858	11.3
Hokkaido	229,504	195,862	85.3	33,642	14.7	Shiga	54,957	47,746	86.9	7,211	13.1
Aomori	58,893	51,735	87.8	7,158	12.2	Kyoto	116,512	103,609	88.9	12,903	11.1
Iwate	57,082	49,326	86.4	7,756	13.6	Osaka	403,334	343,527	85.2	59,807	14.8
Miyagi	91,652	77,003	84.0	14,649	16.0	Hyogo	216,564	184,934	85.4	31,630	14.6
Akita	50,460	44,785	88.8	5,675	11.2	Nara	46,225	40,749	88.2	5,476	11.8
Yamagata	57,544	51,778	90.0	5,766	10.0	Wakayama	48,775	43,730	89.7	5,045	10.3
Fukushima	85,483	75,977	88.9	9,506	11.1	Tottori	25,954	22,633	87.2	3,321	12.8
Ibaraki	116,917	104,059	89.0	12,858	11.0	Shimane	36,042	31,624	87.7	4,418	12.3
Tochigi	88,459	78,191	88.4	10,268	11.6	Okayama	80,625	70,758	87.8	9,867	12.2
Gunma	92,816	82,684	89.1	10,132	10.9	Hiroshima	128,086	110,830	86.5	17,256	13.5
Saitama	241,724	210,975	87.3	30,749	12.7	Yamaguchi	62,889	54,982	87.4	7,907	12.6
Chiba	187,669	163,747	87.3	23,922	12.7	Tokushima	37,195	32,801	88.2	4,394	11.8
Tokyo	616,768	531,278	86.1	85,490	13.9	Kagawa	48,026	42,097	87.7	5,929	12.3
Kanagawa	286,016	243,071	85.0	42,945	15.0	Ehime	64,941	57,203	88.1	7,738	11.9
Niigata	116,766	104,062	89.1	12,704	10.9	Kochi	36,491	32,122	88.0	4,369	12.0
Toyama	53,191	47,811	89.9	5,380	10.1	Fukuoka	209,547	175,995	84.0	33,552	16.0
Ishikawa	61,229	54,000	88.2	7,229	11.8	Saga	37,631	32,728	87.0	4,903	13.0
Fukui	42,548	38,486	90.5	4,062	9.5	Nagasaki	62,773	55,100	87.8	7,673	12.2
Yamanashi	43,743	38,977	89.1	4,766	10.9	Kumamoto	75,493	65,185	86.3	10,308	13.7
Nagano	107,761	96,357	89.4	11,404	10.6	Oita	53,684	46,435	86.5	7,249	13.5
Gifu	101,420	90,347	89.1	11,073	10.9	Miyazaki	52,676	45,133	85.7	7,543	14.3
Shizuoka	176,997	155,279	87.7	21,718	12.3	Kagoshima	76,592	66,031	86.2	10,561	13.8
Aichi	313,764	270,063	86.1	43,701	13.9	Okinawa	62,529	50,430	80.7	12,099	19.3

Note 1: Except establishments whose startup date was unknown

Note 2: "Number of establishments" by industry is counted among establishments for which figures for the required items were available.

3. Number of Establishments by whether or not there are Loaned or Dispatched Employees

(1) Number of establishments by whether or not there are loaned or dispatched employees

“Electricity, gas, heat supply and water” had the highest rate of the number of establishments with loaned or dispatched employees, 26.7% (1,051 establishments) of the number of establishments in the industry, followed by “finance and insurance” at 15.7% (13,916) and “information and communications” at 14.9% (10,037) by industry division.

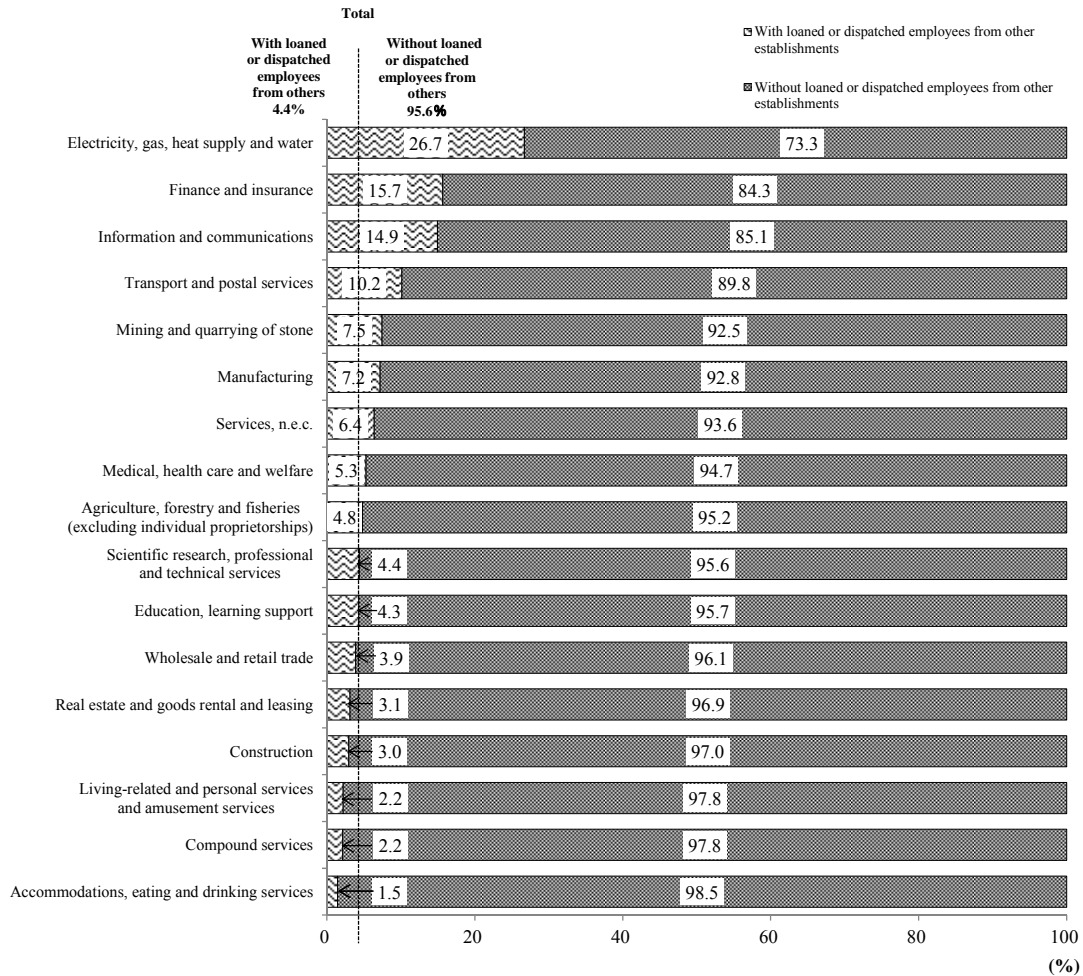
Compared with the 2009 Business Frame Survey, the rate of establishments with loaned or dispatched employees increased in 15 industries such as “electricity, gas, heat supply and water” by 5.7 points, “information and communications” by 3.1 points and “manufacturing” by 2.0 points. On the other hand “finance and insurance” and “compound services” decreased by 0.9 points and 0.2 points respectively. (Table III-8, Figure III-3)

Table III-8: Number of establishments by industry division and whether or not there are loaned or dispatched employees

Industry division	2009		Percentage in the number of enterprises of each industry (a)		2012		Percentage in the number of enterprises of each industry (b)		Difference in points (b - a)	
	With loaned or dispatched employees from other establishments	Without loaned or dispatched employees from other establishments	With loaned or dispatched employees from other establishments (%)	Without loaned or dispatched employees from other establishments (%)	With loaned or dispatched employees from other establishments	Without loaned or dispatched employees from other establishments	With loaned or dispatched employees from other establishments (%)	Without loaned or dispatched employees from other establishments (%)	With loaned or dispatched employees from other establishments (points)	Without loaned or dispatched employees from other establishments (points)
Total	204,550	5,681,643	3.5	96.5	238,301	5,215,334	4.4	95.6	0.9	▲ 0.9
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (excluding individual proprietorships)	1,131	31,176	3.5	96.5	1,486	29,231	4.8	95.2	1.3	▲ 1.3
Mining and quarrying of stone	179	2,736	6.1	93.9	171	2,115	7.5	92.5	1.3	▲ 1.3
Construction	13,515	570,101	2.3	97.7	15,658	509,799	3.0	97.0	0.7	▲ 0.7
Manufacturing	27,729	508,929	5.2	94.8	35,580	457,800	7.2	92.8	2.0	▲ 2.0
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	883	3,316	21.0	79.0	1,051	2,884	26.7	73.3	5.7	▲ 5.7
Information and communications	9,197	68,703	11.8	88.2	10,037	57,167	14.9	85.1	3.1	▲ 3.1
Transport and postal services	13,544	134,067	9.2	90.8	13,752	121,716	10.2	89.8	1.0	▲ 1.0
Wholesale and retail trade	46,301	1,509,032	3.0	97.0	54,664	1,350,357	3.9	96.1	0.9	▲ 0.9
Finance and insurance	15,225	76,663	16.6	83.4	13,916	74,915	15.7	84.3	▲ 0.9	0.9
Real estate and goods rental and leasing	9,926	397,867	2.4	97.6	11,889	367,830	3.1	96.9	0.7	▲ 0.7
Scientific research, professional and technical services	8,347	231,622	3.5	96.5	9,617	209,853	4.4	95.6	0.9	▲ 0.9
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	9,420	768,628	1.2	98.8	10,347	701,386	1.5	98.5	0.2	▲ 0.2
Living-related and personal services and amusement services	9,197	500,769	1.8	98.2	10,659	469,958	2.2	97.8	0.4	▲ 0.4
Education, learning support	5,965	162,207	3.5	96.5	6,982	154,305	4.3	95.7	0.8	▲ 0.8
Medical, health care and welfare	14,679	329,392	4.3	95.7	18,987	340,010	5.3	94.7	1.0	▲ 1.0
Compound services	892	37,694	2.3	97.7	719	32,638	2.2	97.8	▲ 0.2	0.2
Services, n.e.c.	18,420	348,741	5.0	95.0	22,786	333,370	6.4	93.6	1.4	▲ 1.4

Note: “Number of establishments” by industry is counted among establishments for which figures for the required items were available.

Figure III-3: Composition ratio of number of establishments by industry division and whether or not there are loaned or dispatched employees



Note: “Number of establishments” by industry is counted among establishments for which figures for the required items were available.

(2) Ratio of loaned or dispatched employees to the number of persons working at the location

a. The ratio of loaned or dispatched employees to the number of persons engaged in the location (*) was 3.6%.

It was the largest for “information and communications” at 11.2%, followed by “finance and insurance” at 6.6% and “manufacturing” at 5.5% by industry division. (Table III-9, Figure III-4)

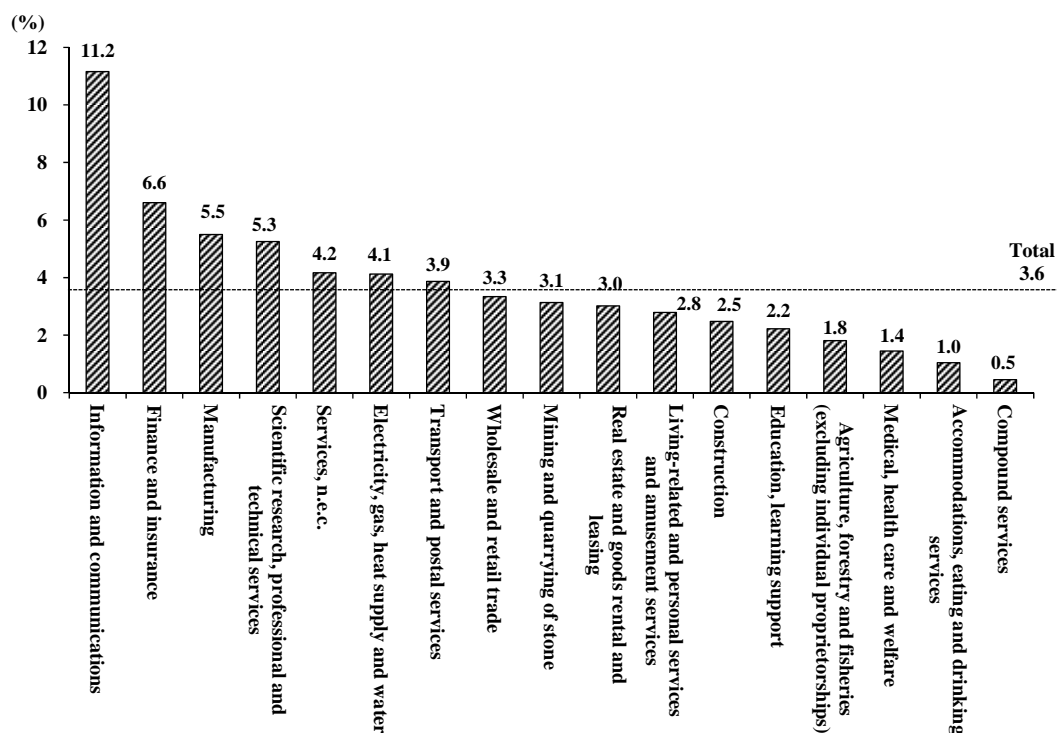
* Number of persons working at the location refers to “number of persons engaged” minus the number of “loaned or dispatched employees to others” plus the number of “loaned or dispatched employees from others.”

Table III-9: Ratio of loaned or dispatched employees to the number of persons working at the location by industry division

Industry division	Number of persons engaged in the location (persons)	Number of loaned or dispatched employees from other establishments (persons)	Ratio of loaned or dispatched employees to the number of persons engaged in the location (%)
Total	56,732,427	2,045,503	3.6
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (excluding individual proprietorships)	361,535	6,547	1.8
Mining and quarrying of stone	21,819	683	3.1
Construction	3,939,219	97,634	2.5
Manufacturing	9,596,222	527,435	5.5
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	199,035	8,210	4.1
Information and communications	1,723,096	192,202	11.2
Transport and postal services	3,377,948	130,582	3.9
Wholesale and retail trade	12,032,277	401,948	3.3
Finance and insurance	1,658,779	109,536	6.6
Real estate and goods rental and leasing	1,497,929	45,246	3.0
Scientific research, professional and technical services	1,709,966	89,800	5.3
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	5,463,116	56,881	1.0
Living-related and personal services and amusement services	2,604,915	72,674	2.8
Education, learning support	1,749,947	38,883	2.2
Medical, health care and welfare	6,251,446	90,589	1.4
Compound services	342,263	1,558	0.5
Services, n.e.c.	4,202,915	175,095	4.2

Note: "Number of persons working at the location" and "loaned or dispatched employees from others" are counted among establishments for which figures for the required items were available.

Figure III-4: Ratio of loaned or dispatched employees to the number of persons engaged in the location by industry division



Note: "Ratio of loaned or dispatched employees to the number of persons working at the location" is counted among establishments for which figures for the required items were available.

Also, within “information and communications”, which had the highest ratio of loaned or dispatched employees to the number of persons engaged in the location by industry division, “services incidental to telecommunications” had the highest ratio by industry group at 27.1%, followed by “private-sector broadcasting, except cablecasting” at 23.2% and “mobile telecommunications” at 22.1% . (Table III-10, Figure III-5)

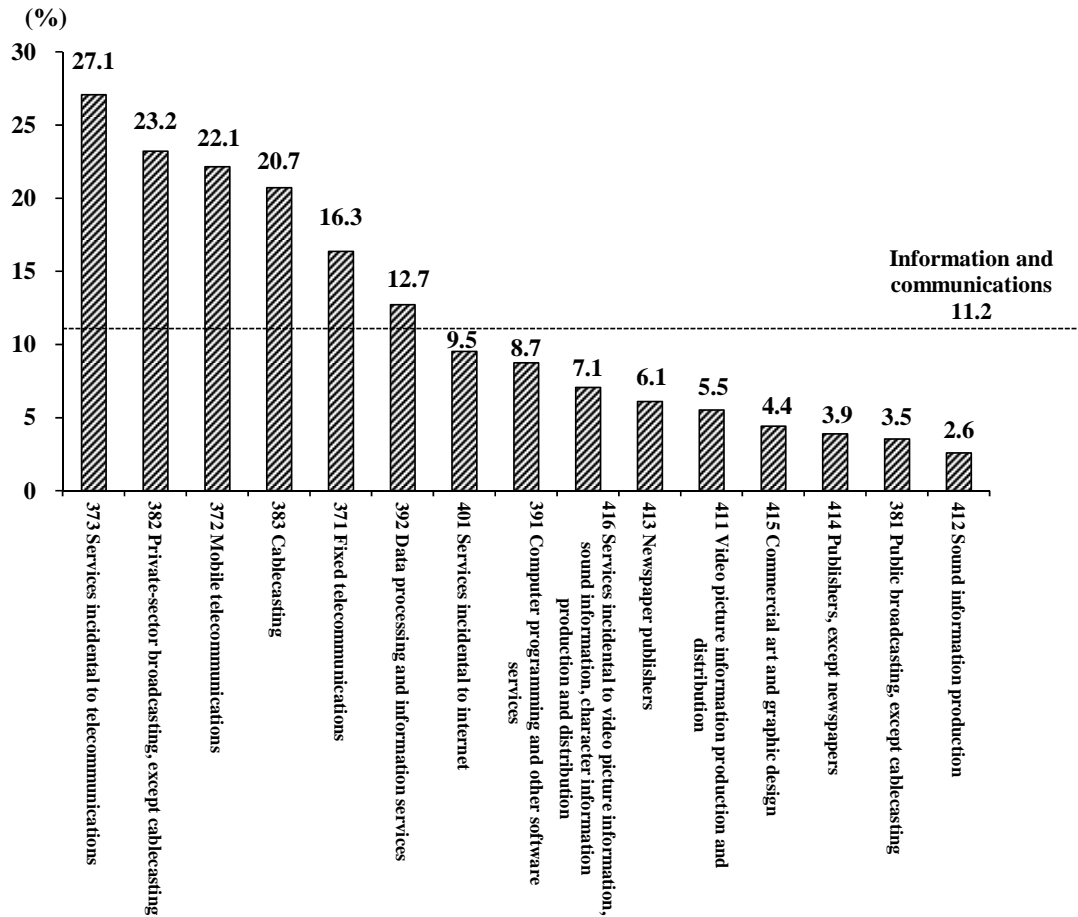
Table III-10: Ratio of loaned or dispatched employees to the number of persons working at the location by industry group in information and communications

Industry group	Number of persons engaged in the location (persons)	Number of loaned or dispatched employees from other establishments (persons)	Ratio of loaned or dispatched employees to the number of persons engaged in the location (%)
Information and communications	1,723,096	192,202	11.2
Fixed telecommunications	86,759	14,182	16.3
Mobile telecommunications	44,246	9,797	22.1
Services incidental to telecommunications	94,736	25,650	27.1
Public broadcasting, except cablecasting	13,714	485	3.5
Private-sector broadcasting, except cablecasting	43,989	10,208	23.2
Cablecasting	24,333	5,038	20.7
Computer programming and other software services	803,275	70,127	8.7
Data processing and information services	276,495	35,167	12.7
Services incidental to internet	58,598	5,575	9.5
Video picture information production and distribution	54,438	3,002	5.5
Sound information production	6,002	156	2.6
Newspaper publishers	51,563	3,141	6.1
Publishers, except newspapers	71,973	2,800	3.9
Commercial art and graphic design	26,643	1,178	4.4
Services incidental to video picture information, sound information, character information production and distribution	41,666	2,941	7.1

Note 1: “Number of persons working at the location” and “loaned or dispatched employees from others” are counted among establishments for which figures for the required items were available.

Note 2: Except “establishments engaged in administrative or ancillary economic activities”

Figure III-5: Ratio of loaned or dispatched employees to the number of persons working at the location by industry group in information and communications



Note: “Ratio of loaned or dispatched employees to the number of persons working at the location” is counted among establishments for which figures for the required items were available.

b. By prefecture, the ratio of loaned or dispatched employees to the number of persons working at the location was the highest for Tokyo at 5.2%, followed by Kanagawa prefecture at 4.4% and Shiga prefecture at 4.3%.

“Information and communications” was the largest in 41 prefectures in terms of the ratio of loaned or dispatched employees to the number of persons working at the location, followed by “mining and quarrying of stone and gravel” topping three prefectures, “manufacturing” two and “finance and industry” one by industry division and prefecture. (Table III-11)

Table III-11: Ratio of loaned or dispatched employees to the number of persons working at the location by industry division and prefecture

Prefecture	Ratio of loaned or dispatched employees to the number of persons engaged in the location (%)	1st		2nd		3rd	
		Industry division	Ratio of loaned or dispatched employees to the number of persons engaged in the location (%)	Industry division	Ratio of loaned or dispatched employees to the number of persons engaged in the location (%)	Industry division	Ratio of loaned or dispatched employees to the number of persons engaged in the location (%)
Japan	3.6	Information and communications	11.2	Finance and insurance	6.6	Manufacturing	5.5
Hokkaido	2.5	Information and communications	12.1	Finance and insurance	3.8	Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	3.4
Aomori	2.0	Information and communications	6.4	Scientific research, professional and technical services	5.3	Manufacturing	4.6
Iwate	2.5	Information and communications	12.0	Manufacturing	5.2	Mining and quarrying of stone	4.2
Miyagi	3.1	Information and communications	13.2	Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	6.1	Manufacturing	5.2
Akita	2.3	Mining and quarrying of stone	8.1	Real estate and goods rental and leasing	5.8	Information and communications	5.5
Yamagata	2.7	Information and communications	6.5	Manufacturing	6.5	Mining and quarrying of stone	3.4
Fukushima	2.8	Information and communications	8.0	Manufacturing	6.2	Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	3.8
Ibaraki	3.8	Manufacturing	8.5	Information and communications	7.4	Scientific research, professional and technical services	6.1
Tochigi	3.7	Information and communications	9.4	Manufacturing	7.1	Scientific research, professional and technical services	6.5
Gunma	3.3	Information and communications	8.5	Manufacturing	7.3	Transport and postal services	3.2
Saitama	3.3	Information and communications	15.6	Mining and quarrying of stone	5.5	Manufacturing	5.1
Chiba	4.2	Information and communications	14.1	Transport and postal services	8.4	Scientific research, professional and technical services	7.4
Tokyo	5.2	Finance and insurance	11.1	Mining and quarrying of stone	10.9	Information and communications	10.9
Kanagawa	4.4	Information and communications	12.0	Finance and insurance	11.1	Transport and postal services	7.8
Niigata	2.3	Information and communications	10.6	Mining and quarrying of stone	6.1	Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	4.6
Toyama	3.0	Information and communications	9.9	Manufacturing	5.5	Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	5.4
Ishikawa	2.8	Information and communications	10.5	Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	6.4	Manufacturing	4.8
Fukui	3.0	Mining and quarrying of stone	8.5	Scientific research, professional and technical services	5.5	Information and communications	5.1
Yamanashi	2.9	Information and communications	6.4	Manufacturing	6.3	Scientific research, professional and technical services	5.3
Nagano	2.9	Information and communications	8.9	Manufacturing	5.4	Services, n.e.c.	3.8
Gifu	2.8	Information and communications	11.0	Manufacturing	5.6	Services, n.e.c.	3.3
Shizuoka	3.6	Information and communications	10.6	Finance and insurance	9.3	Manufacturing	6.3
Aichi	4.1	Information and communications	12.3	Manufacturing	6.4	Finance and insurance	5.9
Mie	4.0	Information and communications	13.1	Manufacturing	7.7	Scientific research, professional and technical services	7.0
Shiga	4.3	Information and communications	13.1	Manufacturing	8.7	Scientific research, professional and technical services	7.6
Kyoto	3.0	Information and communications	9.0	Scientific research, professional and technical services	4.5	Manufacturing	4.4
Osaka	4.1	Information and communications	12.3	Finance and insurance	9.5	Services, n.e.c.	4.9
Hyogo	3.7	Information and communications	9.7	Scientific research, professional and technical services	8.0	Finance and insurance	6.7
Nara	2.7	Information and communications	6.2	Wholesale and retail trade	4.5	Finance and insurance	4.4
Wakayama	2.0	Information and communications	6.3	Finance and insurance	3.6	Scientific research, professional and technical services	3.5
Tottori	2.1	Information and communications	6.1	Living-related and personal services and amusement	5.1	Manufacturing	4.2
Shimane	2.0	Information and communications	12.0	Manufacturing	4.5	Living-related and personal services and amusement services	4.2
Okayama	2.8	Information and communications	10.5	Manufacturing	4.9	Living-related and personal services and amusement services	4.0
Hiroshima	3.7	Information and communications	12.5	Transport and postal services	5.7	Mining and quarrying of stone	5.4
Yamaguchi	2.8	Information and communications	10.4	Scientific research, professional and technical services	6.0	Manufacturing	4.9
Tokushima	2.4	Information and communications	10.9	Services, n.e.c.	3.4	Manufacturing	3.2
Kagawa	2.8	Information and communications	12.3	Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	5.5	Scientific research, professional and technical services	4.9
Ehime	2.3	Information and communications	15.5	Finance and insurance	3.6	Scientific research, professional and technical services	3.3
Kochi	2.1	Information and communications	9.5	Finance and insurance	5.4	Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	3.4
Fukuoka	3.2	Information and communications	11.9	Manufacturing	5.1	Finance and insurance	4.4
Saga	1.9	Information and communications	7.9	Manufacturing	4.1	Finance and insurance	2.8
Nagasaki	2.0	Information and communications	7.5	Manufacturing	5.0	Scientific research, professional and technical services	4.3
Kumamoto	2.7	Information and communications	9.7	Manufacturing	6.5	Scientific research, professional and technical services	4.1
Oita	2.5	Manufacturing	7.6	Information and communications	6.2	Mining and quarrying of stone	3.7
Miyazaki	1.5	Information and communications	5.0	Manufacturing	3.3	Real estate and goods rental and leasing	2.6
Kagoshima	1.8	Mining and quarrying of stone	10.0	Information and communications	8.3	Finance and insurance	3.3
Okinawa	1.9	Information and communications	10.1	Finance and insurance	4.4	Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	4.3

Note: "Ratio of loaned or dispatched employees to the number of persons working at the location" is counted among establishments for which figures for the required items were available.

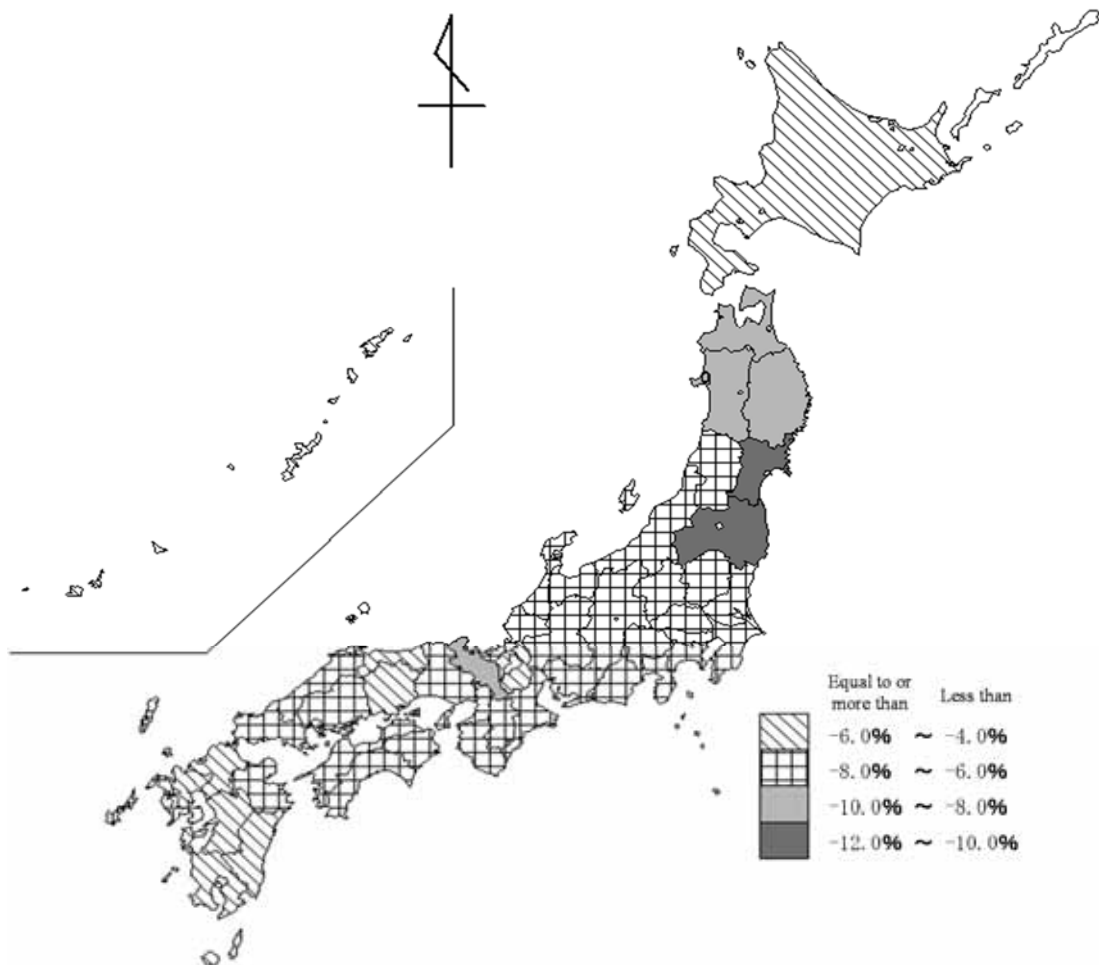
4. Number of Establishments and Persons Engaged by Prefecture

(1) Number of establishments

By prefecture, the number of establishments was the largest for Tokyo at 701,848 (12.2% of the whole country), followed by Osaka prefecture at 442,249 (7.7% of the whole country) and Aichi prefecture at 331,581 (5.7% of the whole country).

Compared with the 2009 Business Frame Survey, all the prefectures saw a decrease. Miyagi prefecture, Fukushima prefecture and Iwate prefecture, the heavily-stricken areas of the Great East Japan Earthquake, saw a decrease by 11.8%, 11.7% and 9.8% respectively and became the top three prefectures in terms of the rate of decline. (Figure III-6, Table III-12)

Figure III-6: Rate of change in number of establishments by prefecture (comparison with the 2009 Basic Frame Survey)

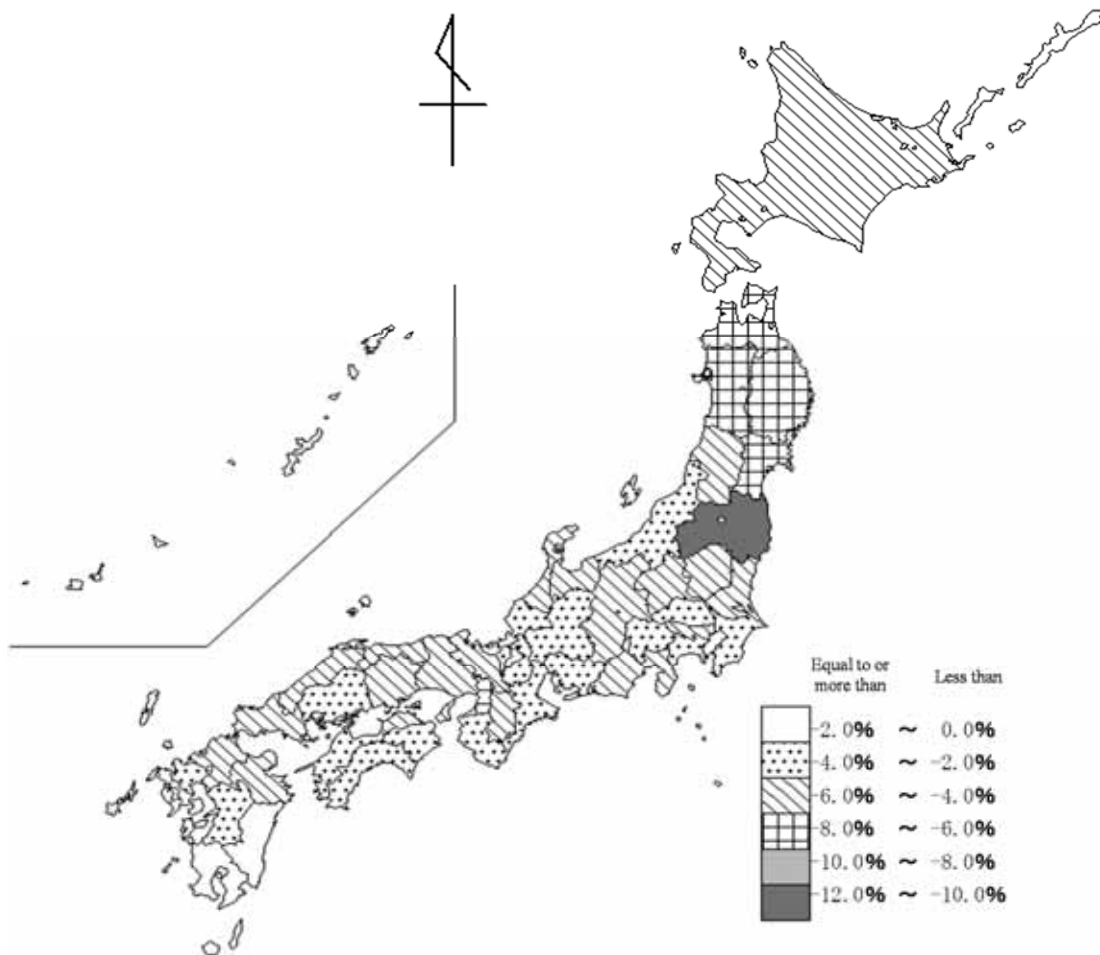


(2) Number of persons engaged

Number of persons engaged was the largest for Tokyo at 8,655 thousand (15.5% of the whole country), followed by Osaka prefecture at 4,335 thousand (7.8% of the whole country) and Aichi prefecture at 3,637 thousand (6.5% of the whole country).

Compared with the 2009 Business Frame Survey, all the prefectures saw a decrease. Fukushima prefecture, Miyagi prefecture and Iwate prefecture, the heavily-stricken areas of the Great East Japan Earthquake, saw a decrease by 10.3%, 7.4% and 6.6% respectively. (Figure III-7, Table III-12)

Figure III-7: Rate of change in number of persons engaged by prefecture (comparison with the 2009 Business Frame Survey)



Note: "Rate of change in number of persons engaged" is counted among establishments for which figures for the required items were available.

(3) Number of persons engaged per establishment

Looking at the number of persons engaged per establishment, the number was the largest for Tokyo at 13.8, followed by Kanagawa prefecture at 11.6 and Aichi prefecture at 11.5.

Compared with the 2009 Business Frame Survey, all the prefectures saw an increase including Miyagi prefecture, Tokyo and Okinawa prefecture by 0.6 persons respectively and Nagasaki prefecture 0.5. (Table III-12)

Table III-12: Number of establishments and persons engaged by prefecture

Prefecture	Number of establishments				Number of persons engaged				Number of persons engaged per establishment (persons)		
	2009	2012	Rate of change (%)	Percentage in Japan (%)	2009 (persons)	2012 (persons)	Rate of change (%)	Percentage in Japan (%)	2009	2012	Change
Japan	6,199,222	5,768,489	▲ 6.9	100.0	58,442,129	55,837,252	▲ 4.5	100.0	9.9	10.2	0.3
Hokkaido	257,684	242,432	▲ 5.9	4.2	2,285,139	2,159,641	▲ 5.5	3.9	9.2	9.3	0.1
Aomori	67,664	61,549	▲ 9.0	1.1	539,293	503,372	▲ 6.7	0.9	8.2	8.5	0.3
Iwate	66,009	59,537	▲ 9.8	1.0	546,239	509,979	▲ 6.6	0.9	8.5	8.9	0.4
Miyagi	111,343	98,190	▲ 11.8	1.7	1,032,237	955,780	▲ 7.4	1.7	9.7	10.3	0.6
Akita	57,028	52,285	▲ 8.3	0.9	445,988	418,749	▲ 6.1	0.7	8.0	8.2	0.2
Yamagata	63,346	59,304	▲ 6.4	1.0	503,706	479,223	▲ 4.9	0.9	8.1	8.3	0.2
Fukushima	101,403	89,518	▲ 11.7	1.6	872,919	782,816	▲ 10.3	1.4	8.9	9.1	0.2
Ibaraki	131,994	122,835	▲ 6.9	2.1	1,278,830	1,216,659	▲ 4.9	2.2	10.0	10.3	0.3
Tochigi	99,390	92,263	▲ 7.2	1.6	913,131	865,025	▲ 5.3	1.5	9.5	9.7	0.2
Gunma	104,687	96,546	▲ 7.8	1.7	921,475	878,540	▲ 4.7	1.6	9.0	9.4	0.4
Saitama	275,063	258,199	▲ 6.1	4.5	2,593,162	2,492,294	▲ 3.9	4.5	9.9	10.2	0.3
Chiba	213,775	200,702	▲ 6.1	3.5	2,118,886	2,042,622	▲ 3.6	3.7	10.5	10.7	0.2
Tokyo	757,551	701,848	▲ 7.4	12.2	9,046,553	8,655,267	▲ 4.3	15.5	13.2	13.8	0.6
Kanagawa	335,961	313,856	▲ 6.6	5.4	3,467,948	3,370,740	▲ 2.8	6.0	11.2	11.6	0.4
Niigata	128,821	120,995	▲ 6.1	2.1	1,076,959	1,033,472	▲ 4.0	1.9	8.6	8.8	0.2
Toyama	59,522	55,397	▲ 6.9	1.0	534,034	507,159	▲ 5.0	0.9	9.2	9.5	0.3
Ishikawa	68,427	64,173	▲ 6.2	1.1	564,044	538,709	▲ 4.5	1.0	8.5	8.7	0.2
Fukui	47,551	44,160	▲ 7.1	0.8	386,954	372,509	▲ 3.7	0.7	8.4	8.7	0.3
Yamanashi	49,287	45,636	▲ 7.4	0.8	380,250	367,195	▲ 3.4	0.7	7.9	8.3	0.4
Nagano	120,928	112,369	▲ 7.1	1.9	974,695	923,685	▲ 5.2	1.7	8.3	8.5	0.2
Gifu	112,569	104,946	▲ 6.8	1.8	917,788	882,086	▲ 3.9	1.6	8.4	8.6	0.2
Shizuoka	198,607	184,470	▲ 7.1	3.2	1,811,744	1,736,157	▲ 4.2	3.1	9.5	9.7	0.2
Aichi	354,453	331,581	▲ 6.5	5.7	3,784,792	3,637,298	▲ 3.9	6.5	11.2	11.5	0.3
Mie	88,359	82,365	▲ 6.8	1.4	828,420	795,969	▲ 3.9	1.4	9.7	10.1	0.4
Shiga	61,473	58,057	▲ 5.6	1.0	611,839	590,842	▲ 3.4	1.1	10.4	10.7	0.3
Kyoto	136,977	125,948	▲ 8.1	2.2	1,180,615	1,118,404	▲ 5.3	2.0	9.2	9.5	0.3
Osaka	480,304	442,249	▲ 7.9	7.7	4,645,072	4,334,776	▲ 6.7	7.8	10.5	10.6	0.1
Hyogo	248,242	231,113	▲ 6.9	4.0	2,270,959	2,173,594	▲ 4.3	3.9	9.6	9.9	0.3
Nara	52,869	49,409	▲ 6.5	0.9	452,323	427,579	▲ 5.5	0.8	9.0	9.2	0.2
Wakayama	55,151	51,133	▲ 7.3	0.9	390,069	376,733	▲ 3.4	0.7	7.4	7.7	0.3
Tottori	29,058	27,492	▲ 5.4	0.5	239,720	226,944	▲ 5.3	0.4	8.6	8.7	0.1
Shimane	39,875	37,225	▲ 6.6	0.6	307,463	292,056	▲ 5.0	0.5	7.9	8.0	0.1
Okayama	91,258	85,833	▲ 5.9	1.5	840,099	805,627	▲ 4.1	1.4	9.7	9.9	0.2
Hiroshima	144,539	135,296	▲ 6.4	2.3	1,334,269	1,287,533	▲ 3.5	2.3	9.6	9.9	0.3
Yamaguchi	70,470	65,985	▲ 6.4	1.1	613,766	584,608	▲ 4.8	1.0	9.0	9.2	0.2
Tokushima	41,759	39,217	▲ 6.1	0.7	317,973	306,064	▲ 3.7	0.5	7.9	8.2	0.3
Kagawa	54,014	50,047	▲ 7.3	0.9	450,592	426,402	▲ 5.4	0.8	8.7	8.8	0.1
Ehime	73,388	68,510	▲ 6.6	1.2	597,132	576,727	▲ 3.4	1.0	8.5	8.8	0.3
Kochi	41,361	38,378	▲ 7.2	0.7	292,731	281,772	▲ 3.7	0.5	7.4	7.7	0.3
Fukuoka	237,836	224,833	▲ 5.5	3.9	2,267,485	2,174,722	▲ 4.1	3.9	10.0	10.3	0.3
Saga	41,317	39,101	▲ 5.4	0.7	359,235	349,694	▲ 2.7	0.6	8.9	9.2	0.3
Nagasaki	69,766	65,467	▲ 6.2	1.1	558,434	551,755	▲ 1.2	1.0	8.2	8.7	0.5
Kumamoto	84,206	79,219	▲ 5.9	1.4	717,823	701,614	▲ 2.3	1.3	8.9	9.2	0.3
Oita	60,051	56,303	▲ 6.2	1.0	509,675	485,108	▲ 4.8	0.9	8.8	9.0	0.2
Miyazaki	57,506	54,955	▲ 4.4	1.0	458,683	450,481	▲ 1.8	0.8	8.2	8.5	0.3
Kagoshima	85,049	80,279	▲ 5.6	1.4	683,406	674,469	▲ 1.3	1.2	8.3	8.7	0.4
Okinawa	71,331	67,284	▲ 5.7	1.2	517,580	514,802	▲ 0.5	0.9	7.6	8.2	0.6

Note: "Number of persons engaged" and "number of persons engaged per establishment" are counted among establishments for which figures for the required items were available.

Outline of the 2012 Economic Census for Business Activity

1. Purpose of the Survey

The 2012 Economic Census for Business Activity is the statistical survey newly created with the aims of clarifying the actual conditions of business activities of establishments and enterprises in all industrial fields in Japan, on a nationwide and regional basis, as well as obtaining the information on the population that contributes to accuracy improvement of various statistical surveys of establishments and enterprises.

2. Census Date

February 1, 2012

3. Coverage of the Survey

(1) Regional coverage

Nationwide (Excluding enumeration districts in which restricted areas under the provisions of Article 63, paragraph 1, of the Basic Act on Disaster Control Measures (Act No. 223 of 1961) as applied mutatis mutandis by replacing the terms pursuant to Article 28, Paragraph 2, of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness (Act No. 156 of 1999) regarding the Great East Japan Earthquake (disaster caused by the Tohoku-Pacific Ocean Earthquake, which struck on March 11, 2011, and the subsequent nuclear power plant accident; the same shall apply hereinafter) and planned evacuation areas designated by the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters included as of the census date.)

(2) Attribute coverage

The survey was conducted on establishments and enterprises excluding the establishments of national and local public entities and the following establishments among those that fall under the industries listed in the Japan Standard Industrial Classification:

- 1) Establishments of individual proprietorships that fall under Division A “agriculture and forestry”
- 2) Establishments of individual proprietorships that fall under Division B “fisheries”
- 3) Establishments that fall under Group 792 “domestic services” in Division N “living-related and personal services and amusement services”
- 4) Establishments that fall under Major Group 96 “foreign governments and international agencies in Japan” in Division R “services, n.e.c.”

4. Enumeration Units

In principle, any establishment having one location and being operated under a single proprietor is defined as an enumeration unit. In cases where business is carried out at several locations under a single proprietor, or at one location under several proprietors, establishments are defined individually by location or proprietor, respectively.

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

(1) Construction

Local operation units, such as construction sites and site offices, were included in such establishments as head offices, branch offices, sales offices, and satellite offices that controlled the units directly. Self-employed workers, such as carpenters, plasterers, painters, roofing workers, and electricians, were not surveyed at their job sites, but were surveyed at their establishments or homes, including their persons engaged.

(2) Transport

For transport services by railways, cars, boats, airplanes and others, the establishments to which the supervisors belonged were considered as enumeration units. As for railway transport, the stations, conductors' stations, engine factories, etc. were treated as separate enumeration units. However, establishments without supervisors such as station masters were included in those to which the supervisors belonged.

(3) Schools

If several schools such as universities, high schools, junior high schools, elementary schools, and kindergartens belonging to the same incorporated educational institution are located on the same premises, each of them was treated as a separate enumeration unit. However, evening high schools located on the same premises of a high school were surveyed as a part of the high school, not as a separate enumeration unit.

5. Survey Items

[Single-unit establishment questionnaire form]

- Survey items common to all industries (single-unit establishment)

- a. Name and telephone number
- b. Location
- c. Legal organization (type of cooperative for cooperatives)
- d. Startup date
- e. Number of persons engaged
- f. Sales (income), total costs, and breakdown of costs (for cooperatives, ordinary revenue, ordinary expenses and breakdown of costs)

- g. Sales (income) according to the business
- h. Main business activity
- i. Presence or absence of electronic commerce and its proportion (for individual proprietorships and corporations only)
- j. Presence or absence of capital investment and its acquisition value (for individual proprietorships and corporations only)
- k. Number of privately owned vehicles (for individual proprietorships and corporations only)
- l. Presence or absence of owned land and/or buildings (for corporations only)
- m. Capital and ratio of foreign equity (for companies only)
- n. Account closing month (for companies only)

- Items to be surveyed for individual industries

- [1] <Questionnaire form for agriculture, forestry and fisheries industry>
 - a. Common survey items for all industries (for single establishment)
 - b. Breakdown of income from agriculture, forestry and fisheries
- [2] <Questionnaire form for mining and quarrying of stone and gravel industry>
 - a. Common survey items for all industries (for single establishment)
 - b. Gross salary, etc.
 - c. Costs regarding mining activities
 - d. Production volume and sales
- [3] <Questionnaire form for manufacturing industry>
 - a. Common survey items for all industries (for single establishment)
 - b. Labor costs and amount paid for temporary staff services
 - c. Costs for raw materials, fuel, electricity and outsourced production; subcontracting costs associated with manufacturing; and purchasing costs of the resold goods
 - d. Tangible fixed assets
 - e. Value of contract and amount paid for lease contract
 - f. Value of stored products; values of semi-processed products and works-in-progress; and value of raw materials and fuel
 - g. Product shipment value, amount of inventory, etc.
 - h. Total amount of liquor tax, cigarette tax, gasoline tax, and local gasoline tax
 - i. Ratio of direct exportation value to product shipment value
 - j. Main raw materials
 - k. Industrial site and water
 - l. Working process
- [4] <Questionnaire form for wholesale and retail trade industry (individual proprietorships)>
 - a. Common survey items for all industries (for single establishment)
 - b. Annual sales of goods, etc.
 - c. Value of commodity stock
 - d. Proportions of retail sales of each type of sales
 - e. Adoption of self-service system

- f. Sales floor space
 - g. Business hours
 - h. Type of store
 - i. Participation in a chain store organization
- [5] <Questionnaire form for wholesale and retail trade industry (corporations/organizations)>
- a. Common survey items for all industries (for single establishment)
 - b. Annual sales of goods, etc.
 - c. Value of commodity stock
 - d. Cost of goods sold (for corporations only)
 - e. Proportion of retail sales of each product group
 - f. Proportion of retail sales of each type of sales
 - g. Adoption of self-service system
 - h. Sales floor space
 - i. Business hours
 - j. Type of store
 - k. Participation in a chain store organization
- [6] <Questionnaire form for medical, health care and welfare industry>
- a. Common survey items for all industries (for single establishment)
 - b. Breakdown of income from medical, health care and welfare
 - c. Proportion of income from medical, health care and welfare by trading partner
 - d. Type of establishment, main business activity
- [7] <Questionnaire form for school education industry>
- a. Common survey items for all industries (for single establishment)
 - b. Type of school, etc.
- [8] <Questionnaire form for construction and service industries A>
- a. Common survey items for all industries (for single establishment)
 - b. Breakdown of income from main business
 - c. Type of construction for each type of management
 - d. License number for construction
 - e. Type of operation in finance, insurance, and contracted postal service
 - f. Type of political, business, and cultural organization and religious organization
- [9] <Questionnaire form for construction and service associated industry A>
- a. Common survey items for all industries (for single establishment)
- [10] <Questionnaire form for construction and service industries B (individual proprietorships)>
- a. Common survey items for all industries (for single establishment)
 - b. Breakdown of income from business in service industries B
 - c. Type of facility and store
 - d. Proportion of income from the business in service industries B by trading partner
 - e. Number of persons engaged in 8-hour equivalent for eating and drinking services
 - f. Capacity and number of guest rooms for accommodation services
 - g. Annual sales for goods rental and lease in the goods rental and leasing industry
 - h. Number of cases, visitors, users, etc. in specific services

[11] <Questionnaire form for service industries B (corporations/organizations)>

- a. Common survey items for all industries (for single establishment)
- b. Breakdown of income from business in service industries B
- c. Type of facility and store
- d. Proportion of income from the business in service industries B by trading partner
- e. Number of persons engaged in 8-hour equivalent for eating and drinking services
- f. Capacity and number of guest rooms for accommodation services
- g. Annual sales for goods rental and lease in the goods rental and leasing industry
- h. Number of cases, visitors, users, etc. in specific services
- i. Proportion of contracts with peers in specific services

[Questionnaire form common for all industries]

- Survey items common to all industries

[12] <Questionnaire form common for all industries>

- a. Establishment name and telephone number
- b. Establishment location
- c. Legal organization
- d. Establishment startup date
- e. Number of persons engaged of establishment
- f. Main business activity conducted at the establishment
- g. Distinction of head/branch, name and location of main office
- h. Sales (income), total costs, and breakdown of costs for the entire company
- i. Sales (income) according to the business
- j. Presence or absence of and proportion of electronic commerce (for individual proprietorships and corporations only)
- k. Presence or absence of a capital investment and its acquisition value (for individual proprietorships and corporations only)
- l. Number of privately owned vehicles (for individual proprietorships and corporations only)
- m. Presence or absence of owned land and/or building (for corporations only)
- n. Costs of goods sold (for corporations only)
- o. Presence or absence of relocation and name change (for corporations only)
- p. Capital and ratio of foreign equity (for companies only)
- q. Account closing month (for companies only)
- r. Details of business activities conducted by entire company (for head offices, headquarters, and main offices only)
- s. Number of branch offices, branch stores, and branch houses (for head offices, headquarters, and main offices only)
- t. Number of regular employees of entire company (for head offices, headquarters, and main offices only)

[Enterprise questionnaire form]

- Survey items common to all industries (enterprises)

[13] < Enterprise questionnaire form >

- a. Name and telephone number
- b. Location
- c. Legal organization
- d. Number of overseas branch offices, number of regular employees of overseas branch offices
- e. Main business activity conducted by the entire company
- f. Sales (income), total costs, and breakdown of costs for the entire company
- g. Sales (income) according to the business for the entire company
- h. Presence or absence of and proportion of electronic commerce
- i. Presence or absence of a capital investment and its acquisition value
- j. Number of privately owned vehicles
- k. Presence or absence of owned land and/or building (for corporations only)
- l. Costs of goods sold (for corporations only)
- m. Capital and ratio of foreign equity (for companies only)
- n. Account closing month (for companies only)

- Items to be surveyed for individual industries

[14] < Enterprise questionnaire form (school education) >

- a. Survey items common to all industries (enterprises)
- b. Breakdown of income by school types

[15] < Enterprise questionnaire form (construction, service industries A) >

- a. Survey items common to all industries (enterprises)
- b. Breakdown of income from the main business
- c. Type of construction for each type of management
- d. License number for construction
- e. Type of operation in finance, insurance, and contracted postal service
- f. Type of political, business, and cultural organization and religious organization

[Establishment questionnaire form]

- Survey items common to all industries (establishments)

- a. Establishment name and telephone number
- b. Establishment location
- c. Establishment startup date
- d. Number of persons engaged at establishment
- e. Head office/other
- f. Management/subsidiary work
- g. Items to be surveyed for individual industries

- Items to be surveyed for individual industries

[16]<Questionnaire form for agriculture, forestry and fisheries industry>

- a. Survey items common to all industries (establishments)
- b. Main business activity
- c. Sales (income) of establishment
- d. Sales (income) according to the business
- e. Breakdown of income from agriculture, forestry and fisheries

[17] <Questionnaire form for mining and quarrying of stone and gravel>

- a. Survey items common to all industries (establishments)
- b. Main business activity
- c. Sales (income) of establishment
- d. Sales (income) according to the business
- e. Gross salary, etc.
- f. Costs regarding mining activities
- g. Production volume and sales

[18] <Questionnaire form for manufacturing>

- a. Survey items common to all industries (establishments)
- b. Main business activity
- c. Sales (income) of establishment
- d. Sales (income) according to the business
- e. Labor costs and amount paid for temporary staff services
- f. Costs for raw materials, fuel, electricity and outsourced production; subcontracting costs associated with manufacturing; and purchasing costs of the resold goods
- g. Tangible fixed assets
- h. Amount of contract and amount paid for lease contract
- i. Amount of stored products; values of semi-processed products and works-in-progress; and amount of raw materials and fuel
- j. Product shipment value, amount of inventory, etc.
- k. Total amount of liquor tax, cigarette tax, gasoline tax, and local gasoline tax
- l. Proportion of direct exportation value to product shipment value
- m. Main raw materials
- n. Industrial site and water
- o. Working process

[19] <Questionnaire form for wholesale and retail trade>

- a. Survey items common to all industries (establishments)
- b. Main business activity
- c. Sales (income) of establishment
- d. Sales (income) according to the business
- e. Annual sales of goods, etc.
- f. Value of commodity stock
- g. Proportion of retail sales of each product group (N/A for individual proprietorships)
- h. Proportions of retail sales of each type of sales
- i. Adoption of self-service system

- j. Sales floor space
 - k. Business hours
 - l. Type of store
 - m. Participation in a chain store organization
- [20] <Questionnaire form for medical, health care and welfare>
- a. Survey items common to all industries (establishments)
 - b. Sales (income) of establishment
 - c. Sales (income) according to the business
 - d. Breakdown of income from medical, health care and welfare
 - e. Proportion of income from medical, health care and welfare by trading partner
 - f. Type of establishment, main business activity
- [21] <Questionnaire form for school education>
- a. Survey items common to all industries (establishments)
 - b. Type of school, etc.
- [22] <Questionnaire form for construction and service industries A>
- a. Survey items common to all industries (establishments)
 - b. Type of main business
- [23] <Questionnaire form for cooperative >
- a. Survey items common to all industries (establishments)
 - b. Sales (income) of establishment
 - c. Sales (income) according to the business
 - d. Type of cooperative
 - e. Presence or absence of credit business and/or mutual aid activities
- [24] <Questionnaire form for service industries B>
- a. Survey items common to all industries (establishments)
 - b. Main business activity
 - c. Sales (income) of establishment
 - d. Sales (income) according to the business
 - e. Breakdown of income from service industries B
 - f. Type of facility and store
 - g. Proportion of income from the business in service industries B by trading partner
 - h. Number of persons engaged in 8-hour equivalent for eating and drinking services
 - i. Capacity and number of guest rooms for accommodation services
 - j. Annual sales for goods rental and lease in goods rental and leasing industry
 - k. Number of cases, visitors, users, etc. in specific services
 - l. Proportion of contracts with peers in specific services (N/A for individual proprietorships)

6. Survey Method

There are two types of surveys: “survey by enumerator” and “mail and online survey.”

(1) Survey by enumerator

For single-unit establishments (excluding specific single-unit establishments described in (2) and newly-created establishments, either the enumerator distributed and collected questionnaires, or it distributed questionnaires but the municipalities collected them by mail.
- Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry – Prefectures – Municipalities – Enumerators – Establishments surveyed

(2) Mail and online survey

For establishments of enterprises which have multi-unit establishments either with less than 30 persons engaged or with 30 or more persons engaged, cities, wards and prefectures, as well as the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry distributed and collected questionnaires to their main establishments by mail. As for specific single-unit establishments and newly-created establishments, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry distributed and collected questionnaires by mail.

Online collection of questionnaires was conducted for establishments which opted for it among those targeted in the mail survey.

(a) Survey by cities and wards

Establishments of enterprises with less than 30 persons engaged which have all their establishments in the same city or ward (excluding those listed in (c)).

- Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry – Prefectures – Cities and Wards – Establishments surveyed

(b) Survey by prefectures

Establishments of enterprises with less than 30 persons engaged which have most of their main and branch establishments in the same prefecture (excluding those listed in (a) and (c)).

- Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry – Prefectures – Establishments surveyed

(c) Survey by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Establishments of enterprises which have their main and branch establishments in several prefectures, establishments of enterprises with 30 or more persons engaged, establishments designated by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications, and the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, and single-unit establishments and newly-created establishments in the enumeration districts designated by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications, and the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry as

districts with significant problems in conducting surveys by enumerators due to the effects of the Great East Japan Earthquake.

- Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry – Establishments surveyed

Explanation of Terms

1. Establishment

“Establishments” refers to a unit of the place where business activities are performed and fulfill the following conditions in principle:

- (1) An establishment is a unit of place which occupies a certain space (1 plot) and in which business activities are performed under a single management agency.
- (2) An establishment has persons engaged and equipment, manufactures and sells goods, and provides services on an ongoing basis.

- Establishments consisting of only loaned or dispatched employees

“Establishments consisting of only loaned or dispatched employees” refers to establishments where there is no person engaged who belongs to the establishments and where business activities are performed only by employees loaned or dispatched from separately-operated establishments, such as other companies.

2. Persons engaged

“Persons engaged” refers to all those who belong to the establishments and work as of February 1, 2012. Therefore, persons engaged include employees loaned or dispatched to the separately operated establishments such as other companies. Conversely, loaned or dispatched employees from the separately operated establishments such as other companies, who do not receive their wage/salary (including wages in kind) from the establishments concerned, are not included in persons engaged, even if they work at the establishments.

However, family workers working at establishments of individual proprietorships are regarded as persons engaged, even if they do not receive any wage/salary.

- Sole proprietors

“Sole proprietors” refers to business owners of individual proprietorships and those who actually run the establishment.

An establishment of an individual proprietorship must have only one sole proprietor.

- Unpaid family workers

“Unpaid family workers” refers to family members of sole proprietors who work for the establishments without receiving a wage/salary.

Family members are included in “regular employees” or “temporary employees,” provided they work and actually receive a wage/salary just like employees.

- Paid directors

“Paid directors” refers to those who receive director's remuneration as an executive at a corporation or an organization (regardless of whether full-time or part-time).

Executives or commissioners are included in “regular employees,” provided they engage in a certain assignment, while playing a role as a worker at the office or site, and receive a salary paid in accordance with the salary regulations that are applied to other general employees.

- Regular employees

“Regular employees” refers to those who are employed on a regular basis.

Also, this category includes those who are employees for an unspecified period, those who are employed for over one month of a specified period, and those who were employed for 18 days or over in December 2011 and January 2012, respectively.

- Full-time employees/full-time staff

This category includes those who are generally full-time employees or staff among regular employees.

- Other than full-time employees/full-time staff

This category includes those who are called “contract employees,” “non-regular members of staff,” “part-timers,” and similar, excluding workers generally referred to as “full-time employees” or “staff” among regular employees.

- Temporary employees

“Temporary employees” refers to those who are employed for less than a month of a specified period, or on a daily basis.

- Loaned or dispatched employees to other establishments

“Loaned or dispatched employees to other establishments” refers to those who work at the separately operated establishments such as other companies even if they are registered as employees of said original establishments, along with secondments or dispatched workers defined pursuant to the Worker Dispatch Act, among persons engaged.

3. Loaned or dispatched employees from other establishments

“Loaned or dispatched employees from other establishments” refers to those who work at the said establishments even if they are registered as employees of the original establishments, along with secondments or dispatched workers defined pursuant to the Worker Dispatch Act.

4. Persons working at the location

"Persons working at the location" refer to persons actually working at the establishments concerned. The number is calculated as follows; the "number of persons engaged" - the

"number of loaned or dispatched employees to another Enterprises, etc." + the "number of loaned or dispatched employees from another Enterprises, etc."

5. Industrial classification of establishments

Industries have been classified based on Japan Standard Industrial Classification (revised in November 2007) by the amount of sales (income) and the kinds of main business of establishments (in principle, business having accomplished the highest income or sales in 2011). As for the preliminary tabulation, industries have been classified based on divisions in principle.

6. Legal organization

- Individual proprietorships

“Individual proprietorships” refers to businesses run by individuals.

Partnerships are also included in this category, unless they are legal entities.

- Corporations

Corporations refer to businesses run under what has been granted legal personality pursuant to legal stipulations. The following companies and corporations other than companies fall under this category:

- Companies

“Companies” refers to stock companies, limited companies, mutual companies, general partnerships, limited partnerships, limited liability companies, and foreign companies.

Here, “foreign companies” means branch or sales offices of corporations founded overseas, which are registered in Japan pursuant to the stipulations of the Companies Act (Act No. 86 of 2005).

Conversely, foreign-capitalized companies, which are run by companies owned by foreigners or founded by foreign capital, are not considered as foreign companies.

- Corporations other than companies

“Corporations other than companies” refers to corporations which are not included in the category of companies among organizations with legal personality.

For example, the following are regarded as corporations other than companies: incorporated administrative agencies, incorporated associations, incorporated foundations, social welfare corporations, incorporated educational institutions, healthcare corporations, religious corporations, agricultural cooperatives (fishery and fishery processing cooperatives), business cooperatives, labor unions (with legal

personality), mutual aid associations, national health insurance societies, and credit unions.

- Organizations other than corporations

“Organizations other than corporations” refers to organizations without legal personality.

For example, this category includes support groups, alumni associations, crime prevention associations, academic societies, and labor unions (without legal personality).

7. Enterprises, etc.

“Enterprises, etc.” refers to corporations engaging in businesses/activities (excluding foreign companies) or establishments of individual proprietorships. When the same management agency runs multiple establishments of individual proprietorships, all of those establishments are regarded as a single, combined enterprise.

Specifically, enterprises, etc. are legal organizations which exist as stock companies, limited companies, mutual companies, general partnerships, limited partnerships, limited liability companies, corporations other than companies, and individual proprietorships. The whole consisting of a head office and branch offices is regarded as an enterprise. Single-unit establishments are considered as enterprises in their own right.

8. Enterprises

“Enterprises” refers to legal organizations, which exist as stock companies, limited companies, mutual companies, general partnerships, limited partnerships, and limited liability companies. The whole consisting of a head office and branch offices is regarded as an enterprise. Single-unit establishments are considered as enterprises in their own right.

9. Industrial classification of enterprises

Industries have been classified at the level of single enterprises, based on the amount of sales (income) and the kinds of main business of the whole enterprises including their branch offices (in principle, the businesses having accomplished the highest gross income or gross sales of the whole enterprises in 2011). As for the preliminary tabulation, industries have been classified based on divisions, in principle.

10. Classification by single-unit or multi-unit enterprises

Enterprises are divided into the following two types, according to the establishments comprising enterprises, etc.

- Single-unit enterprises

“Single-unit enterprises” refers to enterprises, etc. that exist as a single unit in a dependent establishment.

- Multi-unit enterprises

“Multi-unit enterprises” refers to enterprises, etc. that consist of a head office in Japan and branch offices within or outside Japan (including those that consist of a head office in Japan and branch offices only outside Japan).

11. Classification by single-unit establishments, head offices, or branch offices, and by single-unit or multi-unit establishments

- Single-unit establishments

“Single-unit establishments” refers to establishments with no head offices or branch offices at different locations run by the same management agency.

- Head offices

“Head offices” refers to establishments which hold branch offices at different locations run by the same management agency and which control all of them. When each department belonging to a head office is located in a number of separate locations, an establishment where a representative like a president works is regarded as the head office and other establishments are regarded as branch offices.

- Branch offices

“Branch offices” refers to establishments controlled by a head office at another location. Intermediary establishments, which control subordinate establishments while being controlled by establishments in upper positions, are also considered branch offices.

Branch offices also include sales offices, satellite offices, factories, warehouses with persons engaged, and dormitories with supervisors. Legal organizations which exist as foreign companies are regarded as branch offices.

- Multi-unit establishments

Multi-unit establishments include head offices and branch offices.

12. Startup date of establishments

The "startup date of establishments" refers not to the time a company or enterprise was founded but to the time the establishment concerned started its business at the present location.

13. Distribution range of domestic branch offices

“Distribution range of domestic branch offices” is following as for “ Multi-unit enterprises”.

“Inside the prefecture” refers to enterprises with branches only in the prefecture.

“ Outside the prefecture” refers to enterprises which have a branch located outside the prefecture where the head office is located.

14. Capital amounts

As of February 1, 2012, for stock company and limited company, “capital amounts” means the amount of capital. For unlimited partnership, limited partnership and limited liability companies, it means the amount of contribution. For mutual insurance companies, it means the amount of fund.

15. Amounts of sales (income)

“Amounts of sales (income)” refers to sales of commodities, or sales, operating revenues, and amounts of completed work resulting from providing services. Income from selling properties, including tangible fixed assets such as securities, land and buildings, and machines and instruments, is not included in the amounts. Ordinary revenues are regarded as amounts of sales (income) for companies in “finance and insurance,” corporations other than companies, and organizations other than corporations.

16. Business activities

In principle, industrial classifications of establishments or enterprises are based on their main industries having accomplished the highest sales (income). However, some establishments or enterprises operate several businesses other than their main industries, and the businesses indicated in terms of sales (income) are regarded as business activities.

17. Expenses

(a) Total cost (cost of goods sold + selling cost and administrative expenses)

Expenses corresponding to the amounts of sales (income). Ordinary expenses for companies in “finance and insurance” and for corporations other than companies.

(b) Cost of goods sold (excluding individual proprietorships, companies in “finance and insurance,” and corporations other than companies)

Numbers included in the total cost. “Cost of goods sold” is the total amount of cost of goods purchased, manufacturing costs, costs of completed work, costs of revenue from

operation of service businesses, and depreciation costs (those included in cost of goods sold), which correspond to sales values.

- (c) Total wages and salaries (wages and salaries for individual proprietorships (excluding wages of family employees))

Total amount of wages and salaries (director's remuneration before income tax, insurance premium, wages and salaries, bonuses, allowances, wages, etc.) to directors (including part-time directors) and persons engaged (including temporary employees). Wages and salaries to employees loaned or dispatched to separately operated establishments are included.

- (d) Costs for health and welfare (including retirement benefits) (excluding individual proprietorships)

Total amount of statutory welfare costs (pursuant to acts such as Employees' Pension Insurance Act, Health Insurance Act, Long-Term Care Insurance Act, and Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Act), contribution to welfare facilities, welfare expenses, estimated wages and salaries in kind, retirement benefit expenses, retirement allowances, etc., which are borne by companies.

- (e) Rents on movable or immovable property (Rents for individual proprietorships)

Total amount of rents on land, buildings, machines, etc. Amount of lease payments, which is treated as sales for accounting, is not included.

- (f) Depreciation costs

Depreciation costs involved in fixed assets. Total amount of depreciation costs recorded as "cost of goods sold" and "selling cost and administrative expenses," respectively.

- (g) Tax and public imposition (excluding corporate tax, inhabitant tax, and business tax)

Total amount of taxes which should be borne in business, such as fixed assets tax, automobile tax, and stamp tax. Business tax of taxable revenue (electricity and gas) and consumption tax, which should be paid in the case of adopting the tax-included accounting method, are included. Corporate tax, inhabitant tax, and business tax of taxable income are not included.

- (h) Outsourcing expenses (excluding individual proprietorships)

Costs for consignment, subcontract, and other forms of orders of a part or all of businesses to other enterprises. Payments to temporary staffing companies are included.

- (i) Interest expenses, etc. (excluding individual proprietorships, "62 banking," and "63 financial institutions for cooperative organizations")

Total amount of interest expenses, etc. on borrowing. Interest expenses, etc. recorded as non-operating expenses are corresponded. They are not numbers included in the total cost.

18. Added value

“Added value” refers to the value that is newly generated during the production activities of an enterprise. It is calculated by subtracting the intermediate input value, including costs of raw materials, from the value of production. The following formulas are used in this survey:

Added value = sales value – total cost + total wages and salaries + tax and public imposition

Total cost = cost of goods sold + selling cost and administrative expenses

Added value in this survey does not include the following elements of GDP that are contained in the concept of the national accounts system:

Added value from consumption of fixed capital, social insurance premium charged on an employer, imputed rent of an owned house, operator of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, public enterprises, and producers of government services.

19. Electronic commerce

“Electronic commerce” refers to a contract through the internet (computer networks) to be provided for us goods and services with monetary consideration. Therefore, it is not necessary for us to be provided the actual service on the internet.

20. Amount of capital investment

“Amount of capital investment” refers to "Tangible fixed assets (except land)" and "intangible fixed assets (software only)".

"Tangible fixed assets (except land)" refers to the amount newly recorded in tangible fixed assets excluding land in 2011 year, for example buildings and annexed equipment, structures, machinery and equipment, ships, vehicles and carriers, construction in progress account, tools with the useful life of 1 year or more and those leased assets (only the case of accounting same as sales transaction).

Also, it does not include the amount of fixed assets accounted by transfer from construction in progress account.

"Intangible fixed assets (software only)" refers to the amount newly recorded in intangible fixed assets of investments in software in 2011 year.

Of the leased property accounted as fixed assets, “Amount of capital investment” includes newly contracted property in 2011 year.

It doesn't include in capital investment as following.

- Acquisition or improvement cost of land included in acquired amount of buildings and structures etc.
- Dwelling section of dwelling with shop
- Used item

Schedule for tabulation and publication

Tabulation type		Content	Scheduled release date	Organization of reports			
II Complete tabulation	1 Tabulation of establishments	(1) Tabulation across industries	[1] Number of establishments and persons engaged	1) Basic edition	Number of establishments and number of persons engaged of each basic categorizing item such as region, industrial major group/class, and legal organization will be presented.	August, 2013	Vo1 Tabulation regarding number of establishments and persons engaged 1. Overview table 2. Table for prefectures and municipalities
			2) Detailed edition	Number of establishments and persons engaged of each detailed categorizing item such as region, industrial division/major group/group, scale of number of persons engaged, and startup date will be presented.	November, 2013		
			3) Tabulation of each establishment status (continued/newly established/closed) edition	Number of establishments and persons engaged of each region, industrial division/major group/group, and status of establishment (continued/newly established/closed) will be presented.	February, 2014		
			[2] Sales (income)	1) Basic edition	Sales (income) and added value of each basic categorizing item such as region, industrial division/major group/class, and business activity will be presented.	August, 2013	Vo2 Tabulation regarding sales (income) of establishments 1. Overview table 2. Table for prefectures and municipalities
			2) Detailed edition	Sales (income) and added value of each detailed categorizing item such as region, industrial division/major group/group, scale of number of persons engaged, and startup date will be presented.	November, 2013		
			3) Tabulation of each establishment status (continued/newly established/closed) edition	Sales (income) and added value of each industrial group and status of establishment (continued/newly established) will be presented.	February, 2014		
	(2) Tabulation of individual industries	[1] Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel industry	Regarding mining and quarrying of stone and gravel industry, number of establishments, number of persons engaged, and sales (income) of each region, industrial group/class, and commodity category will be presented.	August, 2013	Vo5 Tabulation regarding mining and quarrying of stone and gravel industry		
		[2] Manufacturing industry	1) Commodity edition	Number of manufacturing establishments, shipment value, and shipment volume of each commodity item (6 digits) will be presented.	August, 2013	Vo6 Tabulation regarding manufacturing industry 1. Commodity edition	
			2) Industry edition	Statistical tables of each industrial major group/class and scale of number of persons engaged, and statistical tables of each industrial major group, prefecture, and major city will be presented.	August, 2013	Vo6 Tabulation regarding manufacturing industry 2. Industry edition	
			3) Site and water edition	Number of establishments, number of persons engaged, value of manufactured goods shipments, site area, and water consumption (according to water sources) will be presented.	August, 2013	Vo6 Tabulation regarding manufacturing industry 3. Site and water edition	
			4) Municipality edition	Key items of individual municipalities will be presented. The items for the cities and wards will be shown for each industry.	August, 2013	Vo6 Tabulation regarding manufacturing industry 4. Municipality edition	
			5) Industrial area edition	Key items of each industrial area and industrial major group/class will be presented. The items of industrial classes will be provided only for top 60 industries.	August, 2013	Vo6 Tabulation regarding manufacturing industry 5. Industrial area edition	
6) Detailed information			Detailed items of each region, industrial major group/class, and scale of number of persons engaged will be presented.	August, 2013	Vo6 Tabulation regarding manufacturing industry 6. Detailed information (in electronic media only)		
[3] Wholesale and retail trade industry		1) Industry edition (overview table)	Statistical tables of each industrial group/class will be mainly provided, in accordance with the scale of number of persons engaged, annual sales of goods, and sales floor space.	November, 2013	Vo7 Tabulation regarding wholesale and retail industry 1. Industry edition (overview table)		
		2) Industry edition (table of prefectures)	Statistical tables of each industrial major group/group will be mainly provided, in accordance with prefectures, Tokyo special wards and government-decreed cities.	November, 2013	Vo7 Tabulation regarding wholesale and retail industry 2. Industry edition (table of prefectures)		
		3) Industry edition (table of municipalities)	Statistical tables of industrial major groups/groups in each municipality will be presented.	November, 2013	Vo7 Tabulation regarding wholesale and retail industry 3. Industry edition (table of municipalities)		
		4) Statistics of each industry edition (retail)	Regarding retail establishments, statistical tables of each type of management in each prefecture will be mainly presented.	February, 2014	Vo7 Tabulation regarding wholesale and retail industry 4. Statistics by industries edition (retail)		
[4] Service industries B		Regarding service industries B, number of establishments, number of persons engaged, sales (income) in each region and industrial division/major group/group/class will be presented.	February, 2014	Vo8 Tabulation regarding construction, medical, health care and welfare, school education, and service industries			
[5] Medical, health care and welfare industry		Regarding medical, health care and welfare industry, number of establishments, number of persons engaged, sales (income) in each region and industrial class will be presented.	February, 2014				
2 Tabulation of enterprises		(1) Tabulation across industries	[1] Number of establishments and persons engaged	1) Basic edition	Number of enterprises and number of persons engaged of each basic category such as region, industrial division/group, and legal organization will be presented.	August, 2013	Vo3 Tabulation regarding number of establishments and persons engaged
	2) Detailed edition		Number of enterprises and number of persons engaged of each detailed category such as region, industrial division/major group, size of regular employees in enterprises, and capital size will be presented.	November, 2013			
	[2] Financial items		1) Basic edition	Number of enterprises, number of persons engaged, and financial items of each basic category such as region, industrial division/major group/group, and business activity will be presented.	August, 2013	Vo4 Tabulation regarding sales (income) and costs of enterprises	
			2) Detailed edition	Number of enterprises, number of persons engaged, and financial items of each detailed category such as region, industrial division/major group/group, size of regular employees in enterprise, and capital size will be presented.	November, 2013		
	(2) Tabulation of individual industries	[1] Construction and service industries A	Regarding construction and service industries A, number of enterprises, number of persons engaged, and sales (income) in each region and industrial group will be presented.	February, 2014	Vo8 Tabulation regarding construction, medical, health care and welfare, school education, and service industries		
		[2] School education	Regarding school education, number of enterprises, number of persons engaged, and breakdown of income by school types in each region and industrial group will be presented.	February, 2014			

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