

Notes on the Statistical Tables

Census Subjects

- The survey was conducted on all establishments and enterprises in Japan excluding the following establishments and enterprises:
 - 1) Establishments of individual proprietorships that fall under Division A, “agriculture and forestry” of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification
 - 2) Establishments of individual proprietorships that fall under Division B, “fisheries” of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification.
 - 3) 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.
 - 4) 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.
- The 2021 Economic Census for Business Activity is composed of two surveys, one (A) directed at private establishments and businesses and the other (B) directed at national and local public establishments of national and local entities. Both the A survey and the B survey were conducted on June 1, 2021.

Tabulation Subjects

- Some items, such as the amount of sales (income) in Survey A, were counted only among establishments (companies, etc.) for which figures for the required items were available.

Amount of Sales (income) and Added Value by Establishment

- The amounts of sales (income) per establishment were omitted for the following industries in Survey A:

“Construction,” “electricity, gas, heat supply and water,” “communication,” “broadcasting,” “video picture, sound information, character information production and distribution,” “transport and postal services,” “finance and insurance,” “school education,” “postal services,” “political, business and cultural organizations,” and “religion.”
- The amounts of net added value by establishment in all industries were counted by assigning the amount of net added value obtained for each enterprise to each subordinate establishment in the proportion of the number of persons working at the location.

Handling of Consumption tax in Accounting

- Accounting items such as sales (income) amounts expenses in the Survey A are figures for the year 2020. In principle, regarding financial matters, values for the amount of sales (income) including the consumption tax were obtained. However, some replied values that did not include

the consumption tax were included in the tabulation after being adjusted for the inclusion of the consumption tax based on the “Guidelines on the Treatment of the Consumption Tax in Relation to the Tabulation of the Amount of Sales, etc. in Statistical Surveys” (agreed upon by the directors of the divisions with the main jurisdiction over statistical affairs at ministries and agencies on May 19, 2015).

It should be noted that the results of previous activity surveys, etc. are based on the consumption tax rate at that time, which is different from the current tax rate (10%). Sufficient care must be taken when comparing the aggregated results over time.

<Guidelines>

https://www.soumu.go.jp/main_content/000777097.pdf (Japanese Only)

Imputation of Missing Values, etc.

- Missing values and conflicting replies in questionnaires were closely examined and then corrected based on data including the 2016 Economic Census for Business Activity, the 2019 Economic Census for Business Frame, and the Annual Business Survey, and published information from presenters and were then tabulated in the results table.

<Handling of missing values, etc.>

<https://www.stat.go.jp/data/e-census/2021/kekka/pdf/hotei.pdf> (Japanese Only)

Other Notes on Tabulation (Rounding, Confidentiality, etc.)

- The sum of individual amounts and total amounts in each matter may differ due to rounding to the nearest unit. In addition, ratios were rounded off to the second decimal place.
- In the results table by industrial classification, the establishments (enterprises, etc.) which did not enough for coding of the industrial classification due to inadequate replies in questionnaires were included in the superordinate industrial classification and tabulated, so the data of superordinate industrial classification might be different from the sum of the breakdown of it.
- Some of the data are shown as “-” because they lack relevant numbers and have a 0 denominator, making calculation impossible.
- Some of the data are shown as “...” because they were outside of the scope of this survey.
- “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 establishments (enterprises, etc.). Even if the figures are related to more than three target establishments (enterprises, etc.), they are shown as “X” in cases where figures of one or two target establishments (enterprises, etc.) become clear by subtracting them from the total figures.

- “Otherwise classified” items as referred to in “except otherwise classified” include mainly the following business activities, etc.

<https://www.stat.go.jp/data/e-census/2021/kekka/pdf/otherwiseclassified.pdf> (Japanese Only)

- In principle, the industrial classification conforms to the Japan Standard Industrial Classification. Accounting matters such as sales (income) amount exceptions are as follows.

Census	Japan Standard Industrial Classification
38X Broadcasting, except cablecasting	381 Public broadcasting, except cablecasting 382 Private-sector broadcasting, except cablecasting
62X Banking	621 Central bank 622 Banks, except central bank
86X Post services, contracted postal services	861 Post services 862 Contracted postal services

- Regarding the breakdown of employees, based on the “Guidelines on the Treatment of Employees in Statistical Surveys” (agreed upon by the directors of the divisions with the main jurisdiction over statistical affairs at ministries and agencies on May 19, 2015) the classification changed from “full-time employees and staff” and “Other than full-time employees and staff” to “indefinite duration employees” and “limited duration employees (one month or more).”

Therefore, it is not possible to compare the breakdown of employees over time.

<Guidelines>

https://www.soumu.go.jp/main_content/000777099.pdf (Japanese Only)

- Business establishments (companies, etc.) in Survey A, with situations which were difficult to grasp in previous surveys from external information, we used information from the "National Tax Agency Corporate Number Publication Site," which was not used in the 2016 Economic Census on Business Activity.

As it covers a wider range of establishments than conventional activity surveys and cannot be easily compared.

Sufficient care must be taken when comparing the aggregated results over time.