Glossary for terms

The terms used in the statistical tables in this book are summarised by chapter.
The terms in each chapter are listed in the order of statistical tables. Angle brackets (< >) are added after a term to indicate the statistics or sources in which the term is used.

1 Land and Climate

Land area < Statistical Reports on the Land Area by Prefectures and Municipalities in Japan >
Districts surrounded by coastlines and the boundaries of municipalities, etc. in the Digital Japan Basic Map (Map Information) as of reference date. Coastlines on the Digital Japan Basic Map (Map Information) represent shorelines at high tide, whereas rivers, lakes and marshes are included in land areas. Land and sea boundaries of estuaries were identified by connecting the tips of both banks along the natural shapes of coastlines.
Class A rivers < River Information and Data >
Under the River Act, which came into force in 1965, water systems that are particularly important for national land conservation or the national economy and are designated by Cabinet Order are called "first-class water systems." Among the rivers related to first-class water systems, those that need to be managed under the River Act and are designated by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (limited to certain areas).

2 Population and Households

Private household < Population Census >
Defined as a group of persons sharing living quarters and living expenses, a person who lives by himself / herself in a dwelling unit, a person residing together with other persons but keeping a separate budget, a person residing in a boarding house, or a person who lives in a dormitory for unmarried employees of a company, corporation, store or government, etc.
Institutional household < Population Census >
(1) students in school dormitories, (2) inpatients of hospitals, (3) residents of social institutions, (4) persons in camps of Self-Defence Forces, (5) inmates of reformatory institutions, or (6) others (persons who have no fixed residence or crews who have no residence on land).
Daytime population < Population Census >
Refers to population which reduced the number of people commuting or attending school to other areas from the nighttime population in the area, and added those who commuting or attending school from other areas.
Ratio of daytime population to nighttime population < Population Census >
Refers to ratio of daytime population per 100 nighttime population.
Foreign national residents < Statistics on Foreign National Residents >
Foreign nationals residing in Japan with the status of residence of Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act who are medium / long-term residents and special permanent residents.
Infant mortality < Vital Statistics >
This refers to those that occurred within a year after birth.
Foetal deaths < Vital Statistics >
This refers to the delivery of a dead child after twelve full weeks of gestation (or the fourth month of gestation), and a dead child is defined as a child whose heart pulsation, movement of voluntary muscles and respiration are not perceived after delivery.
Standardised vital rates < Journal of Population Problems >
The value obtained by dividing the number of births (or deaths) in a given year by the population for that year is called the crude birth (or crude death) rate. When comparing the crude birth (or crude death) rates for different years, the structure of the population that serves as the denominator for calculating the rate differs depending on the year. For this reason, a standardised vital rates (standardised live birth rate and standardised death rate) for the Japanese population obtained via a standardising operation that excludes the effects of differences in the age structure and spousal relationship structure of the denominator population are calculated every year by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, taking the population in 1930 as the standard population.
Standardised live birth rate < Journal of Population Problems >
When comparing birth rates for several populations, the age-specific birth rate of women is obtained for each population. Meanwhile, the population that should be the standard is determined, and the age-specific birth rate of women for each population is applied to that age-specific population in order to obtain the number of births expected to be produced by the standard population. The standardised birth rate is the calculated ratio of the expected number of births to the size of the standard population.
Standardised death rate < Journal of Population Problems >
The standardised death rate is obtained by calculating the age-specific death rate by gender and applying it to the gender-specific age structure.
Total fertility rate < Journal of Population Problems >
For the population in a certain year, the age-specific birth rates among women of reproductive age (from 15 to 49) are calculated and totaled. This index indicates the average number of children to be born to a woman assuming that she gives birth during her reproductive years, based on the calculated age-specific birth rates.
Gross reproduction rate < Journal of Population Problems >
The total fertility rate includes both boys and girls, but the gross reproduction rate is a similar indicator for girls only.
Net reproduction rate < Journal of Population Problems >
For girls born according to the gross reproduction rate, the death rate in each year is also considered in order to derive the number of girls who survive based on the stationary population in the life table and can be expected to become mothers to the next generation.
Life expectancy ($e^{o}x$) < Life Tables >
With respect to the number of survivors at the age of x, lx, the average number of years that these individuals survive after the age of x is the life expectancy at the age of x, which is denoted by $e^{o}x$.
Probability of dying (nqx) < Life Tables >
The probability that a person who has just reached the age of x will die before reaching the age of $x + n$ is called the death rate between the ages of x and $x + n$, denoted by nqx. In particular, $1qx$ is called the death rate at the age of x, and this is denoted by qx.
Number of survivors (lx) < Life Tables >
If we assume that a certain number of births in the life table, l_0 (100,000 in the life table and the simplified life table), die according to the above death rate, the number of people expected to live to reach the age of x is called the survival rate at the age of x, and this is denoted by lx.
Intra-prefectural migrants < Report on Internal Migration in Japan Derived from the Basic Resident Registration >
Refer to those persons who in changing their addresses moved across municipality boundaries within the same prefecture.
Net-migration < Report on Internal Migration in Japan Derived from the Basic Resident Registration >
Net-migration was computed as the difference between in-migrants and out-migrants for each municipality (prefecture). In the statistical tables, "-" (minus sign) means that out-migration exceeds in-migration.

3 National Accounts

Gross domestic product (GDP) < System of National Accounts >
GDP is the sum of the added value of goods and services produced within a certain period of time in Japan. This includes the added value of goods and services produced by foreign enterprises' subsidiaries in Japan within their territories in Japan but does not include the added value of goods and services produced by Japanese enterprises' overseas branches. Conceptually, there are three dimensions: production, expenditure, and distribution. The GDPs of these three dimensions are conceptually consistent and are called the "three plane equivalents." In reality, however, the GDPs of these three dimensions are not necessarily consistent due to differences in their estimation methods.

GDP in terms of production
The sum of the output of goods and services in Japan minus the intermediate input of raw materials used for the output.
GDP in terms of production = output - intermediate input

GDP in terms of expenditure
A review of the final use (including inventory changes) of goods and services produced.
GDP in terms of expenditure = final consumption expenditure + total capital formation + exports - imports

GDP in terms of distribution
This shows how added value was distributed as income in response to contributions to production activities.
GDP in terms of distribution = compensation for employees + depletion of fixed capital + taxes on production and imports - subsidies +operating surplus and mixed income (net)

Gross national income (GNI) < System of National Accounts >
The primary income balance (total) (including fixed capital depletion), which consists of income received as a result of participation in the production process by each system division (employee remuneration, operating surplus and mixed income, and tax (credit) subsidies imposed on production and import goods) and receipt and payment of property income arising from borrowing and lending of assets necessary for production, is added to the total of all residents. The actual estimate is that the nominal gross national income is calculated as the nominal gross domestic product measured from the expenditure side, plus the receipt of income from overseas (employee compensation and property income) and deducting the payment of income overseas. On the other hand, the real gross national income is the real value of the gross domestic income plus the real value of net income from overseas income, and the real gross domestic income is equal to the real gross domestic product estimated from the expenditure side plus trade gain and loss. The real of the income from the rest of the world is obtained by the domestic demand deflator.

At current prices < System of National Accounts >
Estimated value based on actual market prices.

In real terms < System of National Accounts >
A value obtained by removing the increase/decrease in prices from a certain year (reference year).

Deflator < System of National Accounts >
The deflator is a price index that is used to convert the nominal value into the real value.

National income (NI) < System of National Accounts >
The sum of employee compensation, property income, and corporate income is shown as national income in component cost representation. National income (component cost representation) is converted to a market price basis by adding "taxes imposed on production and imports" and "subsidies (deductions)" in the general government income expenditure account, and the market price representation of national income is shown. This is conceptually consistent with a measure commonly referred to as National net income (NNI).

At market prices < System of National Accounts >
This represents valuation in prices used in market transactions. This price contains consumption tax and import duty less subsidy. In general, there are two valuation methods for market price indication. One is the producer’s price indication method, and the other is the purchaser’s price indication method.

At producer's prices < System of National Accounts >
This represents valuation in prices at the producer's place of business. Therefore, transportation charges and margins from that point to the final place of consumption are deemed to be the production of distribution and commercial agents, and are not added to the value of each commodity. Producer price valuation is used in the input-output table.

At purchaser's prices < System of National Accounts >
This represents valuation at the market price at each stage of purchasing, and includes distribution costs and margins. This type of valuation is therefore used for demand analysis.

At factor costs < System of National Accounts >
This represents valuation in terms of the cost of factors necessary to produce the respective goods (this cost comprising the compensation of employees, operating surplus and mixed income, and consumption of fixed capital required for the factors of production). This price does not contain tax or duty imposed nor subsidy.

4 Currency and Flow of Funds

Monetary base < Bank of Japan Statistics (Bank of Japan Statistics) >
The monetary base is the "Currency Supplied by the Bank of Japan" and is defined as follows.
Monetary base = Banknotes in Circulation + Coins in Circulation + Current Account Balances (Current Account Deposits in the Bank of Japan)

Financial institutions < Bank of Japan Statistics (Flow of Funds Accounts) >
"Financial institutions" equals the sum of "central bank", "depository corporations", "securities investment trusts", "insurance and pension funds", "other financial intermediaries", "financial auxiliaries", and "public captive financial institutions".

Non-financial corporations < Bank of Japan Statistics (Flow of Funds Accounts) >
"Nonfinancial corporations" equals the sum of "private nonfinancial corporations" and "public nonfinancial corporations".

General government < Bank of Japan Statistics (Flow of Funds Accounts) >
"General government" equals the sum of "central government", "local governments", and "social security funds".

Households < Bank of Japan Statistics (Flow of Funds Accounts) >
"Households" is based on the financial statement of financial institutions, the statistics on deposits (Amounts Outstanding of Deposits by Depositor, etc.), the statistics on loans (Loans and Bills Discounted by Sector, etc.), and the market data of bonds and stocks.

Private non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) < Bank of Japan Statistics (Flow of Funds Accounts) >
"Private non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH)" is estimated based on the financial statement of financial institutions, the statistics on deposits (Amounts Outstanding of Deposits by Depositor), the statistics on loans (Loans and Bills Discounted by Sector), the market data of bonds and stocks, the Survey on Private Non-profit Institutions released by the Cabinet Office, and the Today's Finance of Private released by the Promotion and Mutual Aid Corporation for Private Schools of Japan.

Overseas < Bank of Japan Statistics (Flow of Funds Accounts) >
"Overseas" is estimated mainly based on the Balance of Payments Statistics, the International Investment Position of Japan, and the Gross External Debt Position of Japan. Some of the transaction items are estimated by combining other source data to the above.

5 Public Finance

Public finance

Public finance refers to economic activities of the national government and local public bodies which raise financial resources by taxation, public debt, etc. and manage them and defray necessary expenses in order to satisfy public needs.

General accounts < Financial Statistics / Information in the Budget Document and Settlement Document >

The general accounts take in financial resources such as taxes etc., and defray fundamental expenses of the nation such as education, social security, national defense, and public works.

Special accounts < Financial Statistics / Information in the Budget Document and Settlement Document >

Special accounts are separate from general accounts and are set up only when specific undertakings are conducted or when specific funds are held and managed.

Supplementary budget < Financial Statistics / Information in the Budget Document and Settlement Document >

The supplementary budget supplements or modifies the original budget according to changes in situation.

Contingency fund < Financial Statistics / Information in the Budget Document and Settlement Document >

Contingency funds are expenses to cover unforeseeable budget shortfalls. Contingency funds can be disbursed under the responsibility of the Cabinet to cover any shortfall arising in expenditures after the budget is enacted or any new expenditure becomes necessary.

Taxes

Taxes are collected by the national government and local public bodies in conformity with laws in order to obtain financial resources for providing public services. They are classified either as national taxes or local taxes according to the collecting bodies of tax.

National taxes

The tax paid to the government. For example, corporation tax, income tax, consumption tax, liquor tax, tobacco tax.

Direct taxes

The direct taxes comprise income tax, corporation tax, inhabitant tax, etc. of which taxpayers and tax-burden are identical.

Indirect taxes

The indirect taxes consist of liquor tax, consumption tax, tobacco tax, etc. of which taxpayers and tax-burden are not identical.

Corporation tax < National Tax Agency Annual Statistics Report >

Corporate tax is the tax imposed on a company's income.

Inheritance tax < National Tax Agency Annual Statistics Report >

Inheritance tax is a tax imposed on individuals who acquire property via inheritance or legacy at the market value of the property at the time of acquisition.

Gift tax < National Tax Agency Annual Statistics Report >

Gift tax is imposed on properties that tax payers acquire by gift. It supplements the inheritance tax by preventing people from attempting to take advantage of lifetime gifting to avoid the inheritance tax.

Government bonds < Japanese Government Bond Annual Statistics Report >

Government expenditures for a year should fundamentally be covered by tax and other revenues within that year, to satisfy expenditure demands that cannot be covered by these revenues, the government issues JGBs or carries out Borrowings. It is a bond the government issues by promising to pay a certain amount of money after a certain period of time.

Fiscal investment and loan program < Explanations of the Budget and Fiscal Investment and Loan Plan >

Fiscal investment and loan program (FILP) represents the investment and lending operation by the Japanese Government, using funds from non-tax sources such as the issuance of the FILP bonds and dividends from the government-held shares. FILP complements the private sector by providing pump-priming money and contributes to the growth strategy of Japan.

National properties < Ministry of Finance Statistics Monthly >

National properties are those as prescribed by the National Property Act. As a rule, they are recorded in the national property ledger, but the following properties are treated as exceptions and excluded from recording in the ledger: (1) properties for public use, such as roads, rivers, and beaches, other than those used as public parks or open spaces or determined to be used as such, and (2) ordinary properties belonging to the general account that are let out for use as prefectural roads or *shi* (cities), *machi* (towns) and *mura* (villages) roads. In principle, national properties are registered in the ledger based on their acquisition prices, but these values are revised every fiscal year in order to keep up with fluctuations in prices, etc.

Local taxes < Local Finance Plan / Annual Statistical Report on Local Government Finance >

Local taxes are classified either as prefectural taxes or *shi* (cities), *machi* (towns) and *mura* (villages) taxes. Inhabitant taxes (prefectural taxes and city, town and village taxes), motor vehicle tax, etc.

Livelihood investment < Administrative Investment Report (Investment by Prefecture) >

Investments in municipal roads, streets, city planning, housing, environmental sanitation, welfare (including hospitals, nursing care services, national health insurance, nursing care insurance, medical services for elderly people, and public university hospitals), educational facilities, water supply, and sewerage.

Industry investment < Administrative Investment Report (Investment by Prefecture) >

Investments in national and prefectural roads, ports and harbours (including port and harbour development projects), airports, and industrial water.

Financial strength index < List of Key Financial Indicators for Local Government >

This is an index of the fiscal capacity of local governments. It is the average value over the past three years of the figure obtained by dividing the standard fiscal revenue by the standard fiscal demand. The higher the fiscal capacity index, the larger the reserved funds for calculating the ordinary allocation tax and the more funds available.

Future burden ratio < List of Key Financial Indicators for Local Government >

The Future burden ratio is an index of the current outstanding balance of burden, including that of debts (local bonds) of the general account, etc. as well as other likely future payments, and represents the extent to which finances may be squeezed in the future.

6 Foreign Trade, Balance of Payments and International Cooperation

Index of foreign trade < Foreign Trade Statistics >

The figures show the value, price, and volume of imports and exports at a given point in time, where the value, price and volume of imports and exports in the base year are each set at 100. The present indices adopt 2020 as their base period. The amount indices are calculating the change in the amount of export and import by dividing the amount of export and import in comparison time by the amount of exports and imports in the base year. Unit value indices are computed by the Fisher-type formula, and the quantum indices are obtained by dividing the value indices by the unit value indices.

Current account < Balance of Payments (Balance of Payments Statistics) >

The current account is the sum of "Goods", "Services", "Primary income" and "Secondary income", and shows all transactions with movements of credits/debts between residents and nonresidents.

Goods and services

This category is the sum of "Goods" and "Services" and shows transactions in items that are the outcome of production activities.

(1) Goods　This category shows exports and imports of goods, that is, transactions of goods between residents and non-residents.

(2) Services　This category shows transactions in "Transport", "Travel" "Finance" and Royalties for intellectual property right, etc.

Primary income

This category includes such income accounts as interests and dividends associated with external credits or debts.

Secondary income

This category shows income accounts associated with the provision of assets without reception of value between residents and non-residents, including receipts and payments of grant aids, sectors, contributions and donations of public/private sectors.

Capital account < Balance of Payments (Balance of Payments Statistics) >

The capital account, in addition to the provision of fixed assets without reception of value and debt forgiveness, include gross acquisitions/disposals of non-produced nonfinancial assets.

Financial account < Balance of Payments (Balance of Payments Statistics) >

The financial account is the sum of "Direct investment", "Portfolio investment", "Financial derivatives", "Other investment" and "Reserve assets", and shows transactions of financial assets with movements of credits/debts between residents and non-residents.

Reserve position in the IMF < International Reserves >

This item covers the reserve tranche that may be drawn by IMF member countries and loans to the IMF under loan agreements that the IMF repays on demand. The reserve tranche is the part of the quota assigned to member countries that comprises currencies other than the domestic currency. Member countries may draw foreign currencies up to the amount of the reserve tranche. Because the reserve tranche may be drawn by member countries at their discretion and does not involve fees or obligations to repay the funds, the reserve tranche is included in reserve assets as "reserve assets that are readily available to the monetary authorities."

Special drawing rights < International Reserves >

SDRs are international reserve assets created by the IMF to supplement gold and foreign currencies. SDRs are systematically allocated to the members of the SDR Department of the IMF in proportion to their IMF quota. Member countries may not only obtain foreign currencies from other countries in return for SDRs when their balance of payments deteriorates but also use SDRs directly for transactions and settlements.

Official development assistance (ODA) < White Paper on Development Cooperation >

"ODA" refers to concessional flows of funds given by governments or government-affiliated agencies to developing countries or international organisations, mainly for the purpose of promoting the economic and social development and improving the welfare of developing countries.

Other official flows (OOF) < White Paper on Development Cooperation >

"OOF" refers to flows of public funds that do not meet official development assistance (ODA) criteria. It mainly consists of official export credits, direct investment finance, acquisitions by governments and central monetary institutions of securities issued by multilateral development banks, etc.

Private flows (PF) < White Paper on Development Cooperation >

"PF" refers to flows of funds via private transactions, and mainly consists of private export credits, direct investments and bank lending.

7 Business Activities

Establishments < Economic Census for Business Activity / Annual Business Survey >

"Establishments" refers to a unit of the place where economic activities are performed and fulfill the following conditions in principle.

(1) An establishment is the unit of a place which occupies a certain space (1 plot) and in which economic activities are performed under a single management agency.

(2) An establishment has persons engaged as well as equipment, and manufactures and sells goods and provides services on a continual basis.

Enterprises, etc. < Economic Census for Business Activity >

"Enterprises, etc." refers to corporations engaging in businesses and activities (excluding foreign companies) and establishments of individual proprietorships. When the same management agency runs multiple establishments of individual proprietorships, all those establishments are regarded as a single, combined enterprise. Specifically, enterprises, etc. include companies, corporations other than companies, and whole entities consisting of a head office and branch offices of individual proprietorships. Single unit establishments are considered as enterprises in their own right.

Incorporated enterprises < Economic Census for Business Activity >

"Incorporated enterprises" refers to the whole of a management organisation that is a stock company, limited company, mutual insurance company, unlimited partnership company, limited partnership company, limited liability company, consisting of a head office and branch office. A single unit establishment is regarded as an incorporated enterprise.

Persons engaged < Economic Census for Business Activity >

Persons engaged are defined as those who belonged to an establishment as of the survey date, including those loaned or dispatched to the separately operated establishments such as other companies. On the other hand, excluded are those who work at the establishment but receive no pay (including pay in kind) from the establishment, such as workers loaned or dispatched from establishments under separate management. Family workers of establishments of private management are regarded as employees even if wages or salaries are not paid.

Amounts of sales (income) < Economic Census for Business Activity >

In principle "sales (income)" refers to the total sales value of goods, total receipts for provision of services, operating profit, total value of completed construction etc., realised through the provision of services in the year preceding the survey. Receipts for sales of assets, such as securities, land, buildings, machinery or apparatus, are not included. For enterprises of finance or insurance, corporations other than companies, and organisations other than corporations, ordinary income is used.

Amounts of sales (income) < Annual Business Survey >

Net sales, operating revenue, completed construction contracts, etc. realised through the sale of goods, etc. or the provision of services. Income from the sale of property such as securities, land and buildings, machinery and equipment, or other tangible fixed assets is not included. Income for corporations other than companies is regarded as ordinary income.

Bills receivable and accounts receivable < Financial Statements Statistics of Corporations by Industry >

Figures exclude allowances for doubtful accounts. Bills discounted and bills endorsed are not included.

Compensation to directors (to employees) < Financial Statements Statistics of Corporations by Industry >

This is the total amount to be paid to each employee during the current period, which is included in the cost of sales and in selling, general, and administrative expenses.

Welfare expenses < Financial Statements Statistics of Corporations by Industry >

The total amount of personnel expenses other than salaries, such as statutory welfare expenses, welfare expenses, contributions to welfare facilities, and retirement allowance provisions.

Persons engaged < Unincorporated Enterprise Survey **>**

This includes business proprietor, family members of business proprietor without pay (family members working full time without receiving salaries or wages), and employees (regular employees, temporary employees, and family members who work and receive salaries or wages).

Bankruptcy < Enterprise Bankruptcy Record >
Bankruptcy refers to any of the following cases in which a company is experiencing difficulties in its management and that can no longer discharge liabilities it must pay off: (1) suspension of business transactions with banks, (2) voluntary liquidation (when the representative approves the bankruptcy), (3) applying for the commencement of corporate rehabilitation proceedings with the court, (4) applying for the commencement of civil rehabilitation proceedings with the court, (5) applying for the commencement of bankruptcy proceedings with the court, and (6) applying for the commencement of special liquidation with the court. With regard to (3) through (6), in the case of a petition by a third party (creditor), bankruptcy occurs at the time when the commencement of the procedure is decided.
Subsidiary company < Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry Basic Survey of Japanese Business Structure and Activities >
A company in which a certain company owns more than 50% of the voting rights. It includes a company in which the subsidiary, or the parent company and the subsidiary combined, own more than 50% of the voting rights (deemed subsidiary) and a company practically controlled by the subsidiary or jointly by the parent company and the subsidiary, even in the case they own only 50% or less of the voting rights.
Affiliated company < Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry Basic Survey of Japanese Business Structure and Activities >
A company in which a certain company directly holds no less than 20% but no more than 50% of the voting rights. It also includes companies that can have a significant impact by holding 15% or more of the voting rights.

8 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Agriculture management entities < Census of Agriculture and Forestry >
Those who produce agricultural products or entrusted to do agricultural, using farming area or livestock as specified below.
(1) Farming in which the cultivated land under management is at least 30 ares.
(2) Farms where the planted or cultivated area for agricultural products, the number of feeding livestock or shipped poultry, as well as the size of other operations meet at least the following overall standards for agriculture and forestry management entities.
(a) Planted area for open-field vegetables: 15 ares, (b) Cultivated area for greenhouse grown vegetables: 350 square metres,
(c) Cultivated area for fruit trees: 10 ares, (d) Cultivated area for open-field flowers: 10 ares,
(e) Cultivated area for greenhouse grown flowers: 250 square metres, (f) Number of milking cows: one head,
(g) Number of fattening cattle: one head, (h) Number of pigs: 15 heads, (i) Number of hens: 150 birds,
(j) Number of broiler chickens shipped each year: 1,000 birds,
(k) Others: total sales of farm products equivalent to 500,000 *yen* or more during the one-year period prior to the survey date.
(3) Farming operating under a consignment agreement.
Individual management entities < Census of Agriculture and Forestry >
The management entities that operate as individuals (households). It does not include management entities that are incorporated and operate their own business.
Management entity with mainly agricultural income < Census of Agriculture and Forestry >
An individual management entity with 50% or more of its household income coming from agriculture.
Management entity with mainly non-agricultural income < Census of Agriculture and Forestry >
An individual management entity with less than 50% of its household income being agricultural income.
Business management entity < Census of Agriculture and Forestry >
The individual management entity whose main income is from farming (at least 50% of the household income is agricultural income) with one or more household member younger than 65 who were engaged in farming operated by the household for at least 60 days during the one-year period prior to the survey date.
Semi-business management entity < Census of Agriculture and Forestry >
The individual management entity whose main income is from non-farming sources (less than 50% of the household income is agricultural income) with one or more household member younger than 65 who were engaged in farming operated by the household for at least 60 days during the one-year period prior to the survey date.
Side business management entity < Census of Agriculture and Forestry >
The individual management entity with no household members younger than 65 who were engaged in farming operated by the household for at least 60 days during the one-year period prior to the survey date.
Persons engaged in farming < Survey on Movement of Agricultural Structure >
Household members 15 years of age or older who are engaged in self-employed farming during the one-year period prior to the survey date.
Core persons mainly engaged in farming < Survey on Movement of Agricultural Structure >
The household member aged 15 or older who are usually mainly engaged in farming operated by the household as a job.
Commercial farm households < Census of Agriculture and Forestry >
It means a farm household with cultivated land under management of 30 ares and over or with annual sales of agricultural products amounting to 500,000 *yen* and over in the year prior to the survey date.
Non-commercial farm household < Census of Agriculture and Forestry >
It means a farm household other than Commercial farm household.
Cultivated land < Statistical Survey on Crops (Area Survey) >
Cultivated land refers to land for the cultivation of farm crops, including attached dikes.
Proper fields < Statistical Survey on Crops (Area Survey) >
Refers to land used directly for the cultivation of farm crops.
Attached dikes < Statistical Survey on Crops (Area Survey) >
Refers to a part of cultivated land mainly needed for the maintenance of proper fields. It refers to a ridge of earth between fields, and in the case of a rice field, it is used as a flood-control facility.
Planted area (paddy field rice and upland rice, wheat and barley, soybean, buckwheat, sweet potato, forage crop, industrial crops)
< Statistical Survey on Crops (Yield Survey) >
Productions refers to the amount of products that are harvested and stored (meaning kept or sold after harvest and placed in storage warehouses, etc.) and meet or exceed certain standards (quality/standards).
Production (paddy field rice and upland rice, wheat and barley, soybean, buckwheat, sweet potato, forage crop, industrial crops)
< Statistical Survey on Crops (Yield Survey) >
The planted area refers to the area where non-perennial crops including paddy rice, wheat and barley that are harvested within about one year from seeding or planting and not for multi-year harvest are planted. If crops are grown on a ridge, the area used is estimated and recorded as the planted area.
Fruited area < Statistical Survey on Crops (Yield Survey) >
Fruited area refers to the area of the cultivated area that the producer has fruited in order to harvest annual fruit.

Production (fruit and nuts) < Statistical Survey on Crops (Yield Survey) >
The weight of the harvested material that meets the criteria for distribution for raw food or processing.
Planted area (vegetables) < Statistical Survey on Crops (Yield Survey) >
The total area of seeds sown or planted that have germinated or become established. In the case where crops are planted in facilities such as greenhouses, the planted area includes the land directly necessary for cultivating crops. Therefore, passages between facilities such as greenhouses are land necessary for the management of the facilities and are not included in the area for planting because they are not considered to be directly necessary for the cultivation of crops.
Production (vegetables) < Statistical Survey on Crops (Yield Survey) >
The weight of the harvested material that meets the criteria for distribution for raw food or processing. In addition, the form of measurement of the yield is the weight according to the shipment form in relation to shipping. For example, in the case where the shipment form of daikon radishes has leaves, the yield is counted as daikon radishes with leaves, and in the case where the shipment form of green soybeans has twigs, the yield is counted as green soybeans with twigs.
Planted area (flowers) < Statistical Survey on Crops (Yield Survey) >
Acreage refers to the area planted for the purpose of use for floriculture with the intention of selling. Therefore, areas cultivated in gardens for private use and planted for ornamental use in parks are excluded.
Shipment quantity < Statistical Survey on Crops (Yield Survey) >
Shipment quantity refers to the amount of flowers that were sold among flowers harvested.
Broilers < Statistical Survey on Livestock >
The chicken bred initially for the purpose of meat. The chicken is shipped within three months from hatching. This category includes chickens raised both for meat and eggs.
Dairy cattle < Livestock Statistics >
Cows raised for the purpose of milking and calves raised for the purpose of being milked in the future. The classification of dairy and beef cattle is based on their intended use, not breed, and heifers fattened for meat purposes are classified as beef cattle. However, if a cow with milking experience is fattened for meat (for example, fattening a spent cow), it is considered a dairy cow, not a beef cow.
Beef cattle < Livestock Statistics >
The cattle bred for the purpose of selling beef. The classification of beef cattle and dairy cattle is based on the purpose of use, not breed classification. If heifers of dairy breeds are raised for the purpose of fattening, they are considered beef cattle. However, even if a spent dairy cow is fattened, it is not included in beef cattle.
Carcass < Statistical Survey on Livestock Products Marketing >
Carcass refers to bone-in meat that is slaughtered, exsanguinated, and peeled or shaved and has its internal organs removed at a slaughterhouse for the purpose of eating.
Primary-level cooperatives < Statistics on the Current Number of Agricultural Cooperatives, etc. >
Primary-level cooperatives refer to those having 15 farmers or more as their members.
Federations < Statistics on the Current Number of Agricultural Cooperatives, etc. >
Federation consist of 2 or more cooperatives.
Multifunctional < Statistics on the Current Number of Agricultural Cooperatives, etc. >
Multifunction agricultural cooperatives refer to the cooperatives which are engaged in savings and loan services.
Forestry management entities < Census of Agriculture and Forestry >
Those who produce forest products or undertake forestry work by commission in the forest area meeting following criteria;
(1) Forestry with at least three hectares operation area of forest land where forestation or deforestation (excluding acquisition for the sole purpose of deforesting standing trees and bamboo). Operation using land of three hectares or larger whereon the owner can grow or cut trees (excluding cutting procured standing trees or bamboo only).
(2) Consigned forestation or raw materials production or raw materials productions through the purchase of standing trees. Commissioned operation of growing, log production, or log production from purchased standing trees.
Forest area < Census of Agriculture and Forestry >
Forest area refers to the area of forest that corresponds to the following standard.
(1) Forest refers to the land where trees or bamboo plants are growing collectively and the land provided on top of the aforementioned land for the collective growth of standing trees and bamboos and trees and bamboos.
(2) Forests with a restriction of forest operation such as the conservation forest and the district equipped with conservation facility and etc. are also included in forest.
(3) The land other than the forest land of national forest land (land that does not belong to any categories (denuded land, rocky land, grass field, alpine zone, etc.), attached land (seedbed, forest road bed, strip road bed, recreational facility bed, etc.) and leased land (roadway, site for electricity business, grazing land)) is excluded from the forest.
Current forest area < Census of Agriculture and Forestry >
It means the forest area that is calculated by adding the forest area other than the forest plan to the adjusted area of migrated forest after the establishment of the plan while setting Regional Forest Plan and the forest plan at the time of the establishment of the forest plan of national forest classified by region as the standard.
Treeless land < Survey on the State of Forest Resources >
Forests of which area ratios of trees and bamboo crowns are less than 0.3.
Article 5 forest < Survey on the State of Forest Resources >
Forests subject to regional forest plans based on Article 5, Paragraph 1 of the Forest Act.
Plywood < Survey of Lumber >
It means the wooden products glued more than three veneers together with the direction of the fibers intersecting at approximately the right angle.
Special forestry products < Production Statistics Investigation on Non-Wood Forest Products >
"Special forest products" is a general term for products originating in forest wilderness areas, excluding timber for general use. Typical examples include mushrooms such as shiitake mushrooms, enoki mushrooms, and beech mushrooms; tree nuts and wild vegetables; charcoal; fuelwood; lacquer and wax; and bamboo and paulownia wood.
Fuel material < Wood Demand and Supply Chart >
Fuel material includes charcoal, firewood, fuel chips and pellets.
Logs < Total Forestry Output >
Wood production refers to the production of materials used for lumber (for lumbering, woodchips, etc.) from tree felling and includes pulp materials that are delivered to pulp mills.

Marine fisheries < Census of Fisheries >
The business of capturing fish and aquatic plants from the sea or conducting marine aquaculture in a marine area (including Lake Saroma, Lake Notoro, Lake Furen, Lake Onneto, Lake Akkeshi, Lake Kamo, Lake Hamana, and Lake Nakaumi). (excluding the business of hunting marine animals other than whales and dolphins)
Fishery management entities < Census of Fisheries >
Households or establishments that engaged in the business of harvesting or cultivating aquatic animals and/or plants on the sea surface for the purpose of selling products in order to earn a profit or livelihood during the one-year period prior to the survey deadline. However, individual management entities with less than 30 days engaged in offshore work for independent fishing in the year before the survey deadline are excluded.
Individual management entities < Census of Fisheries >
Fishery management entities that are unincorporated individuals or households.
Organised management entities < Census of Fisheries >
A fishery management entity other than individual management entity. Fishery management entities other than individual management entities. They are classified in companies, fishery cooperatives, associations for fishery production, joint management, and others.
Class of management entity < Census of Fisheries >
Determined by the type of fishery that had the highest sales value among the types of fisheries operated by the fishery management entity in the one-year period prior to the survey deadline and the tonnage of fishing vessels used in that same one-year period.
Persons mainly engaged in the fishing industry < Census of Fisheries >
Individuals aged 15 years or older who engaged in fishing work at sea for at least 30 days in the one-year period prior to the survey deadline.
Inland water fishery management entities < Census of Fisheries >
Households or establishments that engaged in the business of harvesting aquatic animals and/or plants in natural lakes or other lakes with joint fishing rights (hereinafter referred to as "lakes") or the business of aquaculture in inland waters for the purpose of selling products in order to earn a profit or livelihood during the one-year period prior to the survey deadline.
Fishing vessels owned < Census of Fisheries >
Fishing vessels used in the one-year period prior to the survey deadline that were managed and operated by the fishery management entity as of the date of the survey.
Marine fisheries < Statistical Survey on Marine Fishery Production >
The business of capturing fish and aquatic plants from the marine area (including Lake Saroma, Lake Notoro, Lake Furen, Lake Onneto, Lake Akkeshi, Lake Kamo, Lake Hamana, and Lake Nakaumi). (excluding the business of hunting marine animals other than whales and dolphins)
Landed quantity < Survey on Marketing of Fisheries Products >
Landed quantity refers to the fishery products which were landed and traded (by tender, bidding or direct dealing) at fish markets on the fishing ports.
Wholesale price < Survey on Marketing of Fisheries Products >
Wholesale price refers to the average price per 1 kg, obtained by dividing the total value of a traded product by the landed quantity of the product.
Processed fishery products < Statistical Survey on Processed Fishery Products >
Processed fishery products are processed foods, frozen fresh fishery products. manufactured using fish and aquatic animals and plants as main raw materials (the percentage of raw materials of 50% or more). However, this survey does not cover canned or bottled marine products other than *tsukudani* preserved seafood and salted fish guts; agar-agar; oil and fats; or fertilizers. Production volume is the weight of the product when it becomes a product (in a form that can be shipped and sold). For this reason, for example, if the same processing plant produces cured skipjack from skipjack and then produces shavings of cured skipjack, only the production of shavings of cured skipjack will be counted. However, fishery products in case of being boiled and then frozen to improve preservability are included in processed fishery products as frozen fishery products. The production volume shall be the content weight excluding the weight of inedible portions such as the wooden board of steamed fish cake or the weight of the can or bottle for *tsukudani* preserved seafood or salted fish guts.

9 Mining and Manufacturing

Pharmaceuticals < Statistics of Production by Pharmaceutical Industry >
Pharmaceuticals as defined in the Pharmaceutical and Medical Device Act (excluding pharmaceuticals that are active ingredients, those exclusively for the purpose of use on animals, and pharmaceuticals manufactured and sold by pharmacies as defined in the Regulation for Enforcement of the Act on Securing Quality, Efficacy and Safety of Products Including Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices).
Pharmaceuticals used with prescriptions or guidance < Statistics of Production by Pharmaceutical Industry >
Pharmaceuticals supplied for use by a physician or dentist or for use pursuant to a prescription or guidance from a physician or dentist.
Pharmaceuticals requiring guidance / Over-the-counter pharmaceuticals < Statistics of Production by Pharmaceutical Industry >
Non-medical pharmaceuticals (pharmaceuticals that general consumers can purchase at pharmacies without a prescription).
Household medicines < Statistics of Production by Pharmaceutical Industry >
Pharmaceuticals requiring guidance or over-the-counter pharmaceuticals that are intended to be used primarily as household medicines.
Supply < Salt Supply and Demand Results >
Total volume manufactured in Japan by registered suppliers and total volume of imported salt (including salt manufactured on the basis of imported salt).

10 Construction

Orders received and value of orders received < Current Survey of Orders Received for Construction (Big 50 Constructors) >
An order is deemed to have been received when a contract for work has been concluded, and one contract for work is deemed to have been received by one order.
Minor works < Current Survey of Orders Received for Construction (Big 50 Constructors) >
Construction projects with orders received of less than 10 million yen per project, which are difficult to classify by orderer and type of construction.
Value of construction work completed < Statistics on Construction Undertaken >
The sum of the final contract payment of construction works that had been completed and delivered, and the value of the piece works finished during the settlement period when the policy to include the completed portion for an unfinished construction in the revenue is applied.
In new dwelling construction < Survey of Building Construction Work Started >
New dwelling (including those rebuilt on new premises or new sections of a dwelling) is built by new construction, addition or renovation.
Removed buildings < Survey of Building Destruction >
Deteriorated buildings removed and buildings destroyed for extension or reconstruction.
Buildings destroyed by disaster < Survey of Building Destruction >
Buildings lost or damaged by fire, earthquake, etc.

Completely destroyed by fire, completely collapsed, completely washed away < Survey of Building Destruction >
Most of the property has burned down, collapsed, or washed away and would be difficult to restore. The proportion of damage is 100% to 50% of the main structural parts.
Partially destroyed by fire, partially collapsed, partially washed away < Survey of Building Destruction >
Part of the property has been burned, collapsed, washed away, or been severely damaged but has been restored through major repairs. The proportion of damage is 50% to 20% of the main structural parts.

11 Energy and Water

Electrical enterprises < Summary of the Electric Power Industry >
Electrical enterprises as defined by the Electricity Business Act include electricity retail, regional electricity network, independent electricity network, distribution, site specific electricity network, electricity producer, and specified wholesale supply.

Electricity retail industry
Business of providing a retail service (excluding the part that constitutes regional electricity network industries, site specific electricity network industries and electricity producer industries).

Regional electricity network industry
Business whereby a utility provides a wheeling service (cross-area wheeling service) or an electricity quantity adjustment service in its service area by using electric facilities for the transmission and distribution of electricity that it independently maintains and operates.

Independent electricity network industry
Business whereby a utility provides regional electricity network operator with a cross-area wheeling service by using electric facilities for the transmission of the electricity that it independently maintains and operates (excluding the part that constitutes general electricity transmission and distribution) and where the electric facilities for the transmission of electricity to be used for the business satisfy the requirements specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Site specific electricity network industry
Business whereby a utility provides a retail service or provides another person engaged in electricity retail industries or regional electricity network industries with a wheeling service for supplying electricity to be used for electricity retail industries or regional electricity network industries at a specified service point by using electric facilities for the transmission of electricity and for the distribution of the electricity that it independently maintains and operates (excluding the part that constitutes electricity generation).

Electricity producer industry
Business whereby a utility generates electricity to be used for electricity retail industries, regional electricity network industries, or site specific electricity network industries by using electric facilities for the generation of the electricity that it independently maintains and operates, and where the electric facilities for the generation of electricity to be used for the business satisfy the requirements specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Low voltage < Summary of the Electric Power Industry >
A direct current 750V or less.
High voltage < Summary of the Electric Power Industry >
Exceeding a direct current 750V and 7,000V or less.
Special high voltage < Summary of the Electric Power Industry >
Exceeding 7,000V.
Gas utilities < Handbook of Gas Utility Industry / Current Production Survey on Gas Utility Industry >
Based on the Gus Business Act, gas utility industries means gas retail business, general gas pipeline service, specified gas pipeline service business, and gas manufacturing business.

Gas retail business
Businesses carrying out retail supply (excluding the parts that correspond to general gas pipeline businesses specified gas pipeline businesses, gas manufacturing businesses).

General gas pipeline business
Businesses which conduct consigned supply at supply area via gas pipelines maintained and operated by itself (excluding the part that constitutes gas manufacturing businesses manufacturing business and business to supply by gas pipeline corresponding to the requirement defined by METI Ordinance), that include general gas pipeline business that provides a retail service (final ensuring of supply) for ensuring the supply of gas via the pipelines to meet general demand (excluding the demand covered by the retail service provided by a gas retailer).

Water supplies < Water Supply Statistics >
Water supplies are divided into (1) waterworks (those planned to supply water to populations of 5,001 persons or more), (2) simplified waterworks (those planned to supply water to populations of no more than 5,000 but no less than 101 persons), (3) exclusive waterworks (private waterworks planned to supply water to populations of 101 persons or more) and (4) water supplies for waterworks (businesses supplying water for use by water utilities).
Industrial water < Annual Business Survey (Survey of Manufacturing Industry) >
Industrial water relates to refers to water (including drinking water for employees and water for miscellaneous uses) used for production within the establishment. Excluding water used as motive power (water for operating water turbines and hydroelectric power generators, etc.). Water used per day refers to total water used during a year divided by the number of operating days.
Agricultural water < Water Resources in Japan >
Agricultural water refers to (1) rice paddy irrigation water necessary or growing rice and other grains, (2) field irrigation water necessary for growing vegetables and fruit trees, and (3) stock raising water necessary for feeding such livestock as cows, pigs and chickens. Of these, rice paddy irrigation water is the largest component.

12 Information and Communication

Parsons engaged < Basic Survey on the Information and Communications Industry >
Persons engaged consists of "regular workers" and "temporary workers".
Regular workers < Basic Survey on the Information and Communications Industry >
Regular workers mean "paid executives" and "regular employees". "Regular employees" refers to those who are employed without fixed term, or with fixed term of one month or more, regardless of the designation of "regular staff", "part-timer", "temporary employee", "fixed-term" or "contract employee", etc.
Temporary workers < Basic Survey on the Information and Communications Industry >
Temporary workers refer to those who are employed for a period of less than one month or are brought in on a daily basis.
Business to consumer electronic commerce (BtoC-EC) < Market Survey on Electronic Commerce >
Value of transactions between enterprises and consumers through electronic commerce. Sales to consumers refer to those for which households bear the costs and do not in principle include the purchase of goods for business use by sole proprietors, even if those goods are consumer goods.

Business to business electronic commerce (BtoB-EC) < Market Survey on Electronic Commerce >
The transaction value of goods and services for which orders are placed and received using electronic commerce between enterprises or between enterprises and governments (central and local governments). The price is paid by the enterprise or government and received by the enterprise. Enterprises also include sole proprietors.
Cable television < Current Status of Cable Television >
Cable television refers to general television service provided through cable broadcasting facility. As the former Cable Television Broadcast Act and the Act on Broadcast on Telecommunications Services were abolished and integrated into the Broadcast Act on 30 June 2011.
Radio stations < ICT Statistics Database >
Radio stations refer to the wireless telegraphs, wireless telephones and other electric facilities for transmitting and receiving radio waves together with the persons who operate these facilities.

13 Transport and Tourism

Total length < Survey of Current Road Infrastructure Conditions >
The total length of roads designated or approved based on the Road Act.
Total real length < Survey of Current Road Infrastructure Conditions >
The total length minus duplicate length (duplicated sections of preferential routes), length not yet in service (sections for which public notice of commencement of service has not been provided), and water length (sections over the sea, rivers, lakes, or marshes where ferry facilities are available and service has commenced under the provisions of the Road Act).
Standard-improved < Survey of Current Road Infrastructure Conditions >
Roads improved to meet the standards stipulated by the Road Structure Ordinance (the former Road Structure Ordinance for reconstruction prior to 31 March, 1971, and the detailed regulations of the Road Structure Ordinance for reconstruction prior to 31 March, 1959). Prefectural roads and municipal roads that meet the standards stipulated by the ordinances of local public entities are treated as improved.
JR < Survey on Railway Transport / Annual Report on Railway Statistics >
Japan railway companies. Hokkaido, East Japan, Central Japan, West Japan, Shikoku, and Kyushu railway companies.
Private railway (other than JR) < Survey on Railway Transport / Annual Report on Railway Statistics >
Railroad companies other than JR.

Major companies of private railway
Tobu railway, *Seibu* railway, *Keisei* electric railway, *Keio* corporation, *Odakyu* electric railway, *Tokyu* railways, *Keikyu* corporation, Sagami railway, Nagoya railroad, *Kintetsu* railway, *Nankai* electric railway, *Keihan* electric railway, *Hankyu* railway, *Hanshin* electric railway, *Nishi-nippon* railroad and Tokyo metro.
Medium and small companies of private railway
All railroad companies other than the major companies and the public service.
Public service of private railway
Railroad corporations owned by the local governments.

Trunk line < Survey on Air Transport >
Routes connecting Sapporo, Tokyo, Narita, Osaka, Kansai, Fukuoka and Naha airports.
Local line < Survey on Air Transport >
Routes other than trunk line.
Foreign visitors to Japan < Number of Visitor Arrivals >
Based on immigration statistics by nationality, which are compiled by the Ministry of Justice, the number is obtained by excluding permanent residents whose primary place of residence is in Japan and including travelers entering Japan for transit. Foreigners entering or re-entering Japan, such as expatriates and their families, and international students are included in visitor arrivals to Japan. Crew members of aircraft and vessels are excluded.
Tourists < Number of Visitor Arrivals >
Foreigners entering Japan for a short stay, excluding those for business. Those visiting relatives or friends are included.
Visitors' travels < Travel Transaction Status of Major Travel Agencies >
Incoming visits of nonresidents to Japan.
Total number of guests < Overnight Travel Statistics Survey >
The total number of guests each day. A child or an infant is counted as one person.
Travel < Travel and Tourism Consumption Trend Survey >
Going to a place outside the sphere of daily life, regardless of the purpose.

14 Wholesale and Retail Trade

Annual sales of goods (establishments by legal entities only) < Economic Census for Business Activity >
Annual sales refer to the total sales of corporeality goods from 1 January of the previous year to 31 December. Sales of real property such as land and buildings and securities such as share certificates, gift certificates, prepaid cards, lottery tickets, and postage stamp are not included. This figure is calculated by adding retail merchandise sales to wholesale merchandise sales excluding brokerage commission income related to merchandise sales. 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.
Self-service system (retail trade by legal entities only) < Economic Census for Business Activity >
The "self-service system" refers to when 50% or more of the sales floor area of the place of business fulfils the following three conditions. (1) The consumer will see the price of merchandise by way of indicators such as price tags, (2) The consumer will individually carry the desired goods in shopping baskets, carts or trays supplied by the shop, (3) The consumer will pay the total amount of the goods at the cashier. Examples of self-service establishments include general merchandise stores, specialty supermarkets, home centres, drug stores, convenience stores, one price shops, and large car accessory stores, etc.
Annual sales of goods < Annual Business Survey >
The amount of sales of purchased goods. "Wholesale sales" refer to sales of purchased goods to other dealers, and "retail sales" refer to sales to individuals and households. "Annual sales of goods" is the sum of these components.
Annual sales of goods < Current Survey of Commerce >
In addition to over-the-counter sales, the amount of sales of businesses that advertise through catalogues, newspapers, magazines, television, radio, the Internet, etc.; receive orders from individuals via means of communication; and sell goods, as well as of businesses that visit homes, etc. and sell goods to or sign sales contracts with individuals (hereinafter referred to as "mail-order sales via the Internet, etc.") is also included. Businesses that do not have stores and are engaged in mail-order sales via the Internet, etc. are classified as "retail without stores". When a retailer with a store also

conducts mail-order sales, etc. via the Internet, etc., it is classified into the relevant retail business type according to the type of goods handled and the amount of sales.

Value of commodity stocks < Current Survey of Commerce >

The amount of on-hand goods held by an enterprise or place of business for the purpose of sale as of the end of the survey month (March, June, September, or December). The evaluation of on-hand goods is based on purchase costs in principle.

Department stores < Current Survey of Commerce >

Department stores are defined as establishments falling under the classification of "department stores and general merchandise supermarkets" by the Japan Standard Industrial Classification, and do not come under the classification of supermarkets, with a floor area of 3,000 square metres or more in the *ku*-area of Tokyo and the ordinance-designated cities, and of 1,500 square metres or more in all other regions.

Supermarkets < Current Survey of Commerce >

Supermarkets refer to establishments adopting the self-service method for 50% or more of floor area, and having at least 1,500 square metres of sales floor area. However, subsidiaries of large-scale specialty retailers for home electric appliances, drugstores and home improvement stores targeted in this survey are excluded.

15 Services Industry

Establishment < Monthly Business Survey of Services >

An "establishment" is defined as a single physical location where an economic activity is conducted and as a general rule, the following prerequisites are satisfied:

(1) An economic activity is carried out, under a single entity of management, at a certain fixed place, occupying a demarcated area.

(2) The production or supply of goods and services is done on a continuing basis with the help of people and equipment.

Enterprise, etc. < Monthly Business Survey of Services >

An "enterprise" is defined as a corporation (excluding foreign companies) conducting business activities or an establishment of individual proprietorship (if the enterprise is managed under individual proprietorship and the same manager manages multiple establishments, the establishments become collectively a single enterprise). "Enterprise, etc." refers to those entities, including a part of public enterprises, etc. operated by an enterprise and the national government or a local government.

Industry of business activity < Monthly Business Survey of Services >

An industrial classification based on the business activities carried out by establishments or enterprises. Enterprises are classified according to each individual business activity, while establishments are regarded as conducting a single business activity and classified according to the main business activity of the establishment.

Industry of establishment or enterprise < Monthly Business Survey of Services >

An industrial classification based on the establishment or enterprise. Enterprises are classified according to the main business activities of the entire enterprise, including affiliated establishments, while establishments are classified according to the main business activities of the establishment.

Sales (income) < Monthly Business Survey of Services >

This is sales (income) for supply of services and sales of article (including indirect tax, consumption tax, etc.) in the establishment or enterprise, etc. The sales (income) are including cost such as purchase amount and salary and total income from all operations of the establishment or enterprise, etc. However, nonbusiness interest and dividend income, such as those accrued from deposits and securities, nonbusiness income gained from the sale of securities or properties such as land and buildings, and borrowing are excluded. Sales (income), etc. are tabulated by unit of establishment or enterprises, etc. and by business activity.

Persons engaged < Monthly Business Survey of Services >

Refers to all persons who work while belonging to the relevant establishment or enterprise. Therefore, sent workers (persons seconded or dispatched to a separately managed establishment or enterprise such as that of another company) are also included. On the other hand, received workers (persons seconded or dispatched from a separately managed establishment or enterprise such as that of another company) are not included, even if they work at the relevant establishment or enterprise.

Number of persons working at the location of establishment < Monthly Business Survey of Services >

Refers to persons who actually work at the relevant establishment or enterprise (excluding sent workers but including received workers)

Postal services < Disclosure of Composition of Equity Capital by Japan Post Group >

Postal services in Japan are provided by Japan Post Co., Ltd. in accordance with the Postal Act. The mail handled by Japan Post Co., Ltd. is composed of letter mail and parcel post. Letter mail consists of domestic and international, with the domestic mail composed of ordinary and special (i.e., registered, express mail, delivery recorded) mail. Parcel post consists of *Yu-Pack* for ordinary parcels and *Yu-Mail* for printed matter.

16 Finance and Insurance

Basic loan rates < Bank of Japan Statistics (Bank of Japan Statistics) >

Various interest rates are currently determined by arbitrage in the financial markets. Under these circumstances, the former official discount rates, now called basic loan rates, serve as the applicable interest rates for Lombard-type lending (a lending facility through which the Bank of Japan passively provides loans within the limits of collateral, in accordance with conditions predetermined by the Bank and in response to applications from borrowers) and define the upper limit of the unsecured call rate (overnight).

Domestically licensed banks < Bank of Japan Statistics (Financial Institutions Accounts / Deposits and Loans Market) >

Domestically licensed banks refer to banks which are established and licensed under the Japanese legislation (excluding the Bank of Japan and government-related organisations).

Loans and bills discounted < Bank of Japan Statistics (Deposits and Loans Market) >

These include bills discounted, loans on bills, loans on deeds, and overdrafts and exclude call loans, bills bought, and foreign exchange accounts.

Housing loans < Bank of Japan Statistics (Deposits and Loans Market) >

Loans to households for the purchase of housing (excluding purchases for business purposes). Installment repayments are repayments that continue for at least 2 months and require at least 3 installments. These include not only loans for construction, rebuilding, and purchases of homes, but also those for purchases of land for residential use.

Consumer loans < Bank of Japan Statistics (Deposits and Loans Market) >

Loans to households for purchase of consumer goods and services (excluding purchases for business purposes). Total of loans with installment repayments and card loans (overdraft-type card loans consumer loans based on the small-amount financing system for workers, and cash advance loans). Consumer loans include loans for nonspecified consumer expenses.

Prime lending rates < Bank of Japan Statistics (Deposits and Loans Market) >

In general, the long-term prime lending rate refers to the prime rate applied by financial institutions to long-term loans to blue-chip enterprises (loans for a period of one year or longer). The short-term prime lending rate refers to the prime rate applied by financial institutions to short-term loans to blue-chip enterprises (loans for a period of less than one year).

Bills cleared < Statistics on the Clearance of Bills at Electronic Clearing Houses >
The total number and amount of bills and checks, etc. collected by participating banks through electronic clearing houses among bills and checks, etc. entrusted by customers.
Amount of bills cleared with other banks < Statistics on the Clearance of Bills at Electronic Clearing Houses >
The total number and amount of bills and checks, etc. payable to other participating banks.
Amount of bills cleared within-bank < Statistics on the Clearance of Bills at Electronic Clearing Houses >
The total number and amount of bills and checks, etc. paid by the bank.
Dishonored bills registration < Statistics on the Clearance of Bills at Electronic Clearing Houses >
Among bills and checks payable to participating banks, bills and checks that cannot be paid are called "dishonored bills". The total of information (number of cases and amounts) registered by participating banks with electronic clearing houses regarding dishonored bills subject to suspension of business transactions. The "number of cases" indicates the number of dishonored bills.
Number of dishonored reports, etc. < Statistics on the Clearance of Bills at Electronic Clearing Houses >
These are included in "dishonored reports" for drawers of first-time dishonored bills and in "suspension of business transaction reports" for drawers whose transactions were suspended and notified to participating banks. The number of dishonored check reports, etc. refers to statistics on both dishonored check reports and suspension of business transaction reports.
TOPIX (Tokyo Stock Price Index) < Monthly Statistics Report >
TOPIX is a market benchmark with functionality as an investable index, covering an extensive proportion of the Japanese stock market. TOPIX shows the measure of current market capitalisation assuming that market capitalisation as of the base date (4 January 1968) is 100 points.
***Nikkei* Stock Average** < *Nikkei* Indexes >
The *Nikkei* 225 is a stock market index calculated and published by the Japanese newspaper publisher *Nikkei* Inc. It is a price-weighted equity index comprised of 225 stocks listed on the Prime Market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

17 Environment

Greenhouse gas < Japan's National Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals >
Greenhouse gases are gases that absorb heat (infrared radiation) in the atmosphere. As greenhouse gases increase in the atmosphere, the greenhouse effect increases, and the temperature near the ground surface rises, leading to global warming. The "Greenhouse Gas Inventory", which was created to understand greenhouse gas emissions worldwide and in each country, calculates the emissions of seven types of greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3).
Sorted collection
< Results of Sorted Collection in Municipalities Based on the Act on the Promotion of Sorted Collection and Recycling of Containers and Packaging >
Sorted collection in the Act on the Promotion of Sorted Collection and Recycling of Containers and Packaging refer to the process of collecting waste containers and packaging separately, and sorting, compressing and packing where necessary to be recycled as resources.
Air pollutants < Status of Air Pollution >
The six substances subject to continuous monitoring for air pollutants (excluding hazardous air pollutants) are those for which environmental standards have been established. Environmental standards are set based on the Basic Act on the Environment and are desirable to be maintained in order to protect human health and preserve living environments. These standards are set for air pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide, airborne particulate matter, photochemical oxidants (Ox), sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, and fine particulate matter (PM2.5).
Valid measuring station < Status of Air Pollution >
It refers to a measuring station which measured 6,000 hours or more (except for the case of photochemical oxidant) in the respective year. A valid measuring station for fine particulate matters refers to a measuring station which is equipped with a measuring instrument of equivalent capability to the standard measurement method and which measured 250 days or more in the respective year.
Water zone to be assessed < Results of Water Quality Measurements in Areas of Water for Public Use >
It refers to a demarcated water zone (rivers, lakes and sea) for which environmental standard is enforced by the national or prefectural government according to the type of usage.
Pollution < Pollution Complaint Survey >
It is defined by the Basic Act on the Environment (Article 2-3) as (1) caused by business activities and other human activities, (2) in a broad area, (3) consisting of air pollution, water pollution, soil contamination, noise, vibration, ground subsidence, and offensive odors, and (4) causing damage to human health or the living environment. The seven types of pollution listed in (3) are referred to as the typical seven types of pollution.

18 Science and Technology

Expenditure on research and development per researcher < Survey of Research and Development >
Calculated by dividing expenditure on research and development for the relevant fiscal year by the number of researchers at the end of the relevant fiscal year.
International technology exchanges < Survey of Research and Development >
Provision or receipt of patent rights, know-how, technical guidance, and other technologies to or from foreign countries. Also referred to as technology trade. Data on international technology exchanges cover only business enterprises.
Value of technology exports and imports < Survey of Research and Development >
Amounts received for technology exports and amounts paid for technology imports in international technology exchanges.
Industrial property rights < The Japan Patent Office Annual Report >
A general term for the rights to patents, utility models, designs, and trademarks. These rights can be used exclusively for a certain period of time by applying to the Japan Patent Office.
Patent right < The Japan Patent Office Annual Report >
The right to protect inventions characterised by a high level of technological creativity and industrially applicable based on natural laws and rule. The period of a patent right is 20 years from the date of filing of the patent application. The period may be extended by up to five years for pharmaceutical products and agricultural chemicals.
Utility model right < The Japan Patent Office Annual Report >
The right to protect the shape or structure of an article or combination of articles that is industrially applicable and characterised by creative technological concepts based on natural laws and rules. The period of a utility model right is 10 years from the date of filing of the utility model application.
Design right < The Japan Patent Office Annual Report >
The right to protect the shape, pattern, colour, or any combination thereof of an article, building, or graphic image relating to their external appearance. The period of a design right is 25 years from the filing date of the application.

Trademark right < The Japan Patent Office Annual Report >
The right to protect the letters, diagrams, and symbols (colours) having the effect of identifying the subject of various products or services. The period of a trademark right is 10 years from the date of registration (continuous use can be obtained if an application is renewed).

19 Labour and Wages

Labour force < Labour Force Survey >
Employed person and unemployed person among the 15 years old and over population.
Employed person < Labour Force Survey >
Employed person at work and employed person not at work.
Employed person at work < Labour Force Survey >
Person who worked for pay or profit for at least one hour during the reference week (family workers who worked without pay are included in "employed person at work").
Employed person, not at work < Labour Force Survey >
Among the person with jobs but not at work during the reference week (for employees, to person who received, or were expected to receive wage or salary (including leave allowance); and for self-employed worker who did not work during the reference week and whose absence from work has not exceed 30 days). Family workers who were not at work during the reference week are classified into unemployed person or not in labour force.
Unemployed person < Labour Force Survey >
Person who satisfy the following conditions: (1) with no job and did no work at all during the reference week (other than employed person);
(2) ready to work if work is available; and (3) did any job seeking activity or was preparing to start business during the reference week (including waiting on the outcome of the job seeking activity done in the past).
Not in labour force < Labour Force Survey >
Population 15 years old and over who are not classified as employed person or unemployed person.
Total cash earnings < Monthly Labour Survey >
Total for "contractual cash earnings" and "special cash earnings".
Contractual cash earnings < Monthly Labour Survey >
Earnings paid according to method and conditions previously determined by labour contracts, collective agreements, or wage regulations of establishments.
Special cash earnings < Monthly Labour Survey >
Amount actually paid to the employee during the survey period for temporary or unforeseen reasons not based on any previous agreement, contract, or rule. Also included in this category are retroactive payment of wages as a result of a new agreement, and payments such as summer and year end bonuses which, though terms and amounts are fixed by collective agreements, are calculated over a period exceeding three months, and such as allowances (e. g., marriage allowance) paid with respect to unforeseen events.
Contractual cash earnings < Basic Survey on Wage Structure >
Before-tax, not after-tax, amount of cash wages paid of employees, for the surveyed month of June, based on paying conditions and calculating methods specified in advance in labour contract, labour agreement, and/or working rules of establishments.
Scheduled cash earnings < Basic Survey on Wage Structure >
Amount of contractual cash earnings, not including overtime allowance. This amount is composed only of earnings in cash, not of earnings in kind.
Part-time workers < Basic Survey on Wage Structure >
Part-time workers refer to regular employees whose scheduled working hours a day or a week is les than those of general.
Parson engaged < Survey of Remuneration in the Private Sector >
Parson engaged refer to persons employed full-time without fixed period, excluding temporary employees.
Contractual cash earnings < Survey of Remuneration in the Private Sector >
This shall mean not only basic salary but also all monthly salaries such as age-based salary, seniority-based salary, district allowance, cold region allowance, performance-based remuneration, family allowance, housing allowance, good attendance allowance, duty allowance, commuting allowance, allowance for special roles, overtime allowance, night work allowance, and holiday allowance.
Prescribed working hours < General Survey on Working Conditions >
Prescribed working hours from opening time to closing time with rest time deducted, as specified in office regulations.
Number of annual holidays < General Survey on Working Conditions >
This refers to the total number of holidays for an enterprise in a year. Holidays refer to weekly holidays (Sundays, Saturdays, and other company-designated holidays) on which there is no obligation to work according to rules of employment, collective agreements, or labour contracts, as well as holidays other than weekly holidays (national holidays, year-end and New Year's holidays, summer holidays, company anniversaries, and other days designated as company holidays). However, this does not include annual paid leave or days off for employment adjustments or production adjustments.
Persons engaged in work < Employment Status Survey >
Persons who are usually working for financial reward and intend to continue working after the survey date and those who have jobs but are absent from work at present. When a member in a family engages in family-run business (privately-operated stores, factories, farms, etc.), it is considered that the member has done work for earning an income for the family even if the member receives no compensation for the work. For persons whose usual labour force status cannot be clearly classified because they work on an irregular or occasional basis or help out with the family business only in the busy season, those who work 30 days or more in a year are generally considered as persons engaged in work.
Persons not engaged in work < Employment Status Survey >
Persons who are usually not working, namely those who never work usually; and those who work only temporarily.
General works < Employment Security Service Statistics (Employment Referrals for General Workers) >
General works refer to "regular works" and "casual and seasonal works".

Regular works
Regular works refer to either a work without fixed employment term or a work with fixed term of more than 4 months (excluding seasonal work).

Casual works, Seasonal works
Casual works refer to a work with fixed employment term of 1 month to 4 months and seasonal works refer to a work engaged for a certain term by seasonal labour demand or utilising own leisure time.

Part-timers < Employment Security Service Statistics (Employment Referrals for General Workers) >
Part-timers refer to those employees whose scheduled working hour is less than that of the regular employees in the same workplace.
Labour productivity index < Productivity Statistics >
The indices have been compiled for the purpose of measuring changes in physical labour productivity of mining, manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries. The physical labour productivity is defined as the output per labour input, the latter of which is expressed in terms of man-hour.

Labour unions < Basic Survey on Labour Unions >
Labour unions are an organisation or federations thereof formed voluntarily and composed mainly of workers for the main purposes of maintaining and improving working conditions and raising the economic status of the workers.
Unit labour union < Basic Survey on Labour Unions >
Unit labour union refers to a labour union whose members are workers in their individual capacity, and which has no subordinate units (such as branches) as members.
Joint labour union < Basic Survey on Labour Unions >
Joint labour union refers to an organisation whose members are workers in their individual capacity, and which has subordinate units (such as branches).
Total disputes < Survey on Labour Disputes >
Sum of the disputes accompanied by dispute acts and the disputes unaccompanied by dispute acts but mediated by a third party such as labour relations commissions.
Employees affected < Survey on Labour Disputes >
The maximum number of employees of unions or workers' group during the duration of the labour dispute, irrespective of being involved in dispute acts or not.
Employees involved < Survey on Labour Disputes >
The number of persons actually engaged in dispute acts.

20 Prices

The city groups < Consumer Price Index >
The city groups are classified according to the population as of 1 October 2015. Major cities refer to designated cities and *Ku*-area of Tokyo-*to*; middle cities, those with population of over 150 thousand but under a million ; small cities A, those with population of over 50 thousand but under 150 thousand; and small cities B, towns and villages, those with population of less than 50 thousand, towns and villages.
Tokyo metropolitan area < Land Price Survey by Prefectures >
Tokyo metropolitan area refers to municipality areas including existing urban areas and suburban development areas defined under the National Capital Region Development Act.
Osaka metropolitan area < Land Price Survey by Prefectures >
Osaka metropolitan area refers to municipality areas including existing urban areas and suburban development areas defined under the *Kinki* Region Development Act.
Nagoya metropolitan area < Land Price Survey by Prefectures >
Nagoya metropolitan area refers to municipality areas including urban areas defined under the *Chubu* Region Development Act.
3 metropolitan areas < Land Price Survey by Prefectures >
3 metropolitan areas refer to Tokyo metropolitan area, Osaka metropolitan area and Nagoya metropolitan area.
Local districts area < Land Price Survey by Prefectures >
Local districts area refers to cities other than three major metropolitan areas.

21 Housing and Land

Dwellings < Housing and Land Survey >
A dwelling is defined as a permanent building or a perfectly separated part of a building, such as a detached house or an apartment of an apartment house, built or reformed for habitation by one household. "Perfectly separated" means that the dwelling is separated by fixed concrete or wooden walls. A dwelling for habitation of one household must satisfy the following four conditions with regard to facilities: (1) at least one room, (2) sink for cooking for exclusive use, (3) toilet for exclusive use, and (4) entrance for exclusive use (i.e. it may be a direct access to the street, or an access to the hallway which occupants and visitors can use). For conditions (2) and (3), facilities for joint use are included, if they can be used at any time and can be accessed without passing through a floor of any other household.
Principal households and shared households < Housing and Land Survey >
Households living in a dwelling are classified into principal households and lodging households. If a household is occupying an entire dwelling, the household is defined as "principal household". In case that two or more households are living together in a dwelling, the main household (such as owner or tenant) is defined as "principal household" and others are defined as "shared household". When two or more single persons are living together in a dwelling, for example, an unmarried person living together with his / her friends, one of them is defined as "principal household" and each of the other persons is defined as "shared household".
Housing area standards < Housing and Land Survey >
Housing area standards have been established as goals of the Basic Plan for Housing (National Plan) (Cabinet Decision, March 2021) to ensure and improve stable housing for people, by setting standards pertaining to housing areas.

Minimum housing area standard
This is the level of housing area that should be attained by every household as a basis absolutely essential for healthy and cultural living depending on the number of household members.

Targeted housing area standard
This is the level of housing area that should be attained by every household as a prerequisite for realizing comfortable housing conditions in response to varied lifestyles depending on the number of household members.

22 Family Income and Expenditure

Household consumption trend index (CTI Micro) < Consumption Trend Index >
This index expresses the average consumption expenditure of households with the monthly average in the base year as 100. It is calculated by combining the results of the Family Income and Expenditure Survey, the Survey of Household Economy, and the Expenditure Monitor Survey for One-Person Households.
Total consumption trend index (CTI Macro) < Consumption Trend Index >
This index expresses the total consumption expenditure of all households in Japan with the monthly average in the base year as 100. The total amount of consumption expenditure is estimated using a time-series regression model and retroactively revised at the time of publication each month. The target of estimation is different from that of the Household Consumption Trend Index, and fluctuations in the Total Consumption Trend Index include the effects of changes in the number of households.

23 Social Security

Social insurance < Financial Statistics of Social Security / Journal of Health and Welfare Statistics >
Social insurance is the centre of Japan's social security system and consists of medical insurance, pension insurance, long-term care insurance, and labour insurance. It is a "mutual assistance" system that provides against risks such as disease and unemployment and is financed by the insurance

premiums paid by the citizens who are the beneficiaries, using the insurance system. The insurers (entities that administer the insurance) are the national government, municipalities, and public organisations. All individuals who meet certain conditions are obliged to join the system as insured persons (subscribers).

Medical insurance < Financial Statistics of Social Security / Journal of Health and Welfare Statistics >

A system that provides insurance benefits for short-term economic losses such as illness, injury, death, or childbirth. The main medical insurance systems are health insurance for employees and their dependents, national health insurance for the self-employed and others not covered by insurance for employees, the medical care system for the elderly aged 75 or over (including those aged 65 to 74 who have received certain disability certification from extended federations for latter-stage elderly medical care), and the mariners insurance system and mutual aid associations for employees in specific occupational fields.

Pension insurance < Financial Statistics of Social Security / Journal of Health and Welfare Statistics >

Pension insurance is a system that provides various pension benefits in principle, with old age, disability, and death as the main insured events. It is long-term insurance that aims to guarantee the livelihood of the insured individual or their surviving family members in the case of the long-term loss of ability to work or the death of a person who had been financially supporting their family. Since the establishment of the contributory national pension system in April 1961, it has been a universal pension system. In the case of old age, disability or death of the insured individual, if certain conditions are met, the basic pension common to all citizens will be provided. Employees enroll in employees' pension insurance in addition to the national pension, and if they meet certain requirements, the employees' pension will be paid in addition to the basic pension. This pension is in proportion to remuneration.

Employment insurance < Financial Statistics of Social Security / Journal of Health and Welfare Statistics >

The Employment Insurance Act was enacted in December 1974 and fully enforced starting in April 1975. It applies to all workers (excluding public employees) in all industries regardless of industry type or size. Unemployment benefits are provided to insured workers when they lose their jobs or when it becomes difficult for them to continue employment, and support is provided for livelihood security, employment stability, and re-employment during job hunting. In addition, the government conducts employment stabilisation projects to prevent unemployment caused by economic fluctuations and to stabilize employment and capacity development projects to improve workers' abilities throughout their working lives.

Long-term care insurance < Financial Statistics of Social Security / Journal of Health and Welfare Statistics >

The Long-Term Care Insurance Act was enacted in 1997 and came into force in April 2012 as a framework for supporting the nursing care of the elderly by society as a whole in light of changes in social conditions, such as an increase in the number of elderly requiring nursing care due to the aging of society, an increase in demand for nursing care, such as prolonged periods of nursing care, an increase in nuclear families, and the aging of family members providing nursing care. Nursing care insurance is a social insurance system in which a municipality serves as an insurer, and an insured person (a person with an address in the municipality who is 40 years of age or older) contributes insurance premiums and can receive insurance benefits such as nursing care services from the insurer when the person needs nursing care.

> **Persons who need nursing-care** < Financial Statistics of Social Security >
> Persons of 65 years or older who are in need of nursing care, and persons of 40 years or older but below 65 who are in need of nursing care due to physical or mental disability caused by aging-related diseases specified by the Cabinet Order.
> **Persons who need support** < Financial Statistics of Social Security >
> Persons of 65 years or older who are in need of support, and persons of 40 years or older but below 65 who are in need of support due to physical or mental disability caused by the specified diseases.

Industrial accident compensation insurance < Financial Statistics of Social Security / Journal of Health and Welfare Statistics >

The Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Act was enacted in February 1947 and came into effect in September of that year. Industrial accident compensation insurance provides insurance benefits to protect workers promptly and fairly in the event of injury, illness, disability, or death due to employment or commuting. In addition, it aims to contribute to improving the welfare of workers by promoting their reintegration into society, supporting workers affected by natural disasters and their surviving family members, and ensuring the safety and health of workers.

Medical expenses < Basic Information Concerning Medical Insurance >

Medical expenses refer to the total cost of medical care benefits including both the patient contribution and publicly funded contribution when combined with a publicly funded health care system.

Insured person under Article 3, Paragraph 2 of the Health Insurance Act < Business Annual Report >

A specially insured day labourer pursuant to the provisions of Article 3, Paragraph 2 of the Health Insurance Act who is hired on a daily basis or employed for a fixed period not longer than two months.

Number of stamp-purchasing passbooks < Business Annual Report >

The number of passbooks for purchasing health insurance stamps issued to employers who employ day workers pursuant to Article 3, Paragraph 8 of the Health Insurance Act that are currently in use at the end of the current month.

Number of effective insurance book holders < Business Annual Report >

The number of insurance books issued to day workers pursuant to the provisions of Article 3, Paragraph 8 of the Health Insurance Act that are currently in use at the end of the current month.

Authorised nursery-type children's centres < Survey of Social Welfare Institutions >

Those refer to facilities which provide preschool age children both preschool education and nursery services, and provide childcare-related support in communities by having the function of a kindergarten by accepting children other than those who require daycare services, etc.

Small-scale childcare businesses (A, B and C types) < Survey of Social Welfare Institutions >

A business that provides childcare services for infants and toddlers under three years of age who need childcare.

Home-based childcare business < Survey of Social Welfare Institutions >

A business that provides childcare services at the home of the childcare worker.

Home-visit childcare business < Survey of Social Welfare Institutions >

A business that provides childcare services at the homes of infants and toddlers who need childcare.

On-site childcare business < Survey of Social Welfare Institutions >

A business that provides childcare services mainly to children of employees, as well as to children in the community who need childcare.

Aged household < Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions >

A household consisting of person(s) aged 65 and over only, or a household of person(s) aged 65 and over and person(s) aged under 18.

Mother and child (ren) household < Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions >

A household consisting of a female aged under 65 without spouse (including the case where it has been unknown over long period whether the spouse is alive or dead) due to the death of the spouse, after divorce or for any other reason (including unmarried relationship) and her child(ren) aged under 20 (including adopted child(ren)).

Father and child (ren) household < Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions >

A household consisting of a male aged under 65 without spouse (including the case where it has been unknown over long period whether the spouse is alive or dead) due to the death of the spouse, after divorce or for any other reason (including unmarried relationship) and his child(ren) aged under 20 (including adopted child(ren)).

Welfare facilities for the elderly requiring long-term care < Survey of Institutions and Establishments for Long-term Care >
Intensive care homes for the elderly defined by the Act on Social Welfare for the Elderly (limited to those with a capacity of 30 or more residents) and designated by prefectural governors under the Long-Term Care Insurance Act. They are intended to provide, based on facility service plans, care for bathing, bodily waste elimination, meals, etc. and support for other daily activities, as well as functional training, health management, and medical care, to persons requiring long-term care who are in the facility.
Long-term care health facilities < Survey of Institutions and Establishments for Long-term Care >
Facilities established with the approval of prefectural governors under the Long-Term Care Insurance Act. They are intended to provide, based on facility service plans, nursing, long-term care under medical management, functional training, other necessary medical treatment, and support for performing daily activities to persons requiring long-term care who are in the facility.
Long-term care medical centres < Survey of Institutions and Establishments for Long-term Care >
Facilities established with the approval of prefectural governors under the Long-Term Care Insurance Act. They are intended to provide, based on facility service plans, medical care management, nursing, long-term care under medical management, functional training, other necessary medical treatment, and support for performing daily activities mainly to persons requiring long-term care who need medical treatment for an extended period.

24 Health and Sanitation

Estimated rate of patients < Patient Survey >
Estimated number of patients (per day) per 100,000 population.
Estimated rate of patients (per day, per 100,000 population) = Estimated number of patients (per day) / Estimated population x 100,000

25 Education

Special classes < School Basic Survey >
These refer to classes prescribed by Article 81 of the School Education Act. They are set up for intellectually disabled children, physically disabled children, physically weak children, weak-sighted children and children having difficulty in hearing.
Persons who advanced to schools of higher grade < School Basic Survey >
These refer to the persons who graduated and advanced to the schools of higher grade in March of each year. Graduates who advanced to higher school and took employment at the same time are also included.
Advancement rate < School Basic Survey >
This refers to the ratio of the graduates who advanced to the schools of a higher grade to the total of graduates in March of each year. Graduates who advanced to higher school and took employment at the same time are also included.
Ratio of persons who found employment < School Basic Survey >
This refers to the ratio of the graduates who took employment to the total of graduates in March of each year. Graduates who advanced to higher school and took employment at the same time are also included.
Total local education expenditure < Survey of Local Educational Expenditure >
The total of school education expenditure, social education expenditure, and educational administration expenditure.
School education expenditure < Survey of Local Educational Expenditure >
Expenses expended by local governments for school education activities in public kindergartens, integrated centres for early childhood education and care, elementary schools, lower secondary schools, compulsory education schools, special needs education, high schools (full-day, part-time (day/evening), and correspondence courses), secondary education schools, specialised training colleges, miscellaneous schools, and colleges of technology.
Social education expenditure < Survey of Local Educational Expenditure >
Expenses for social education facilities established by local governments via ordinances and under the administrative jurisdiction of boards of education as well as expenses expended by boards of education for social education activities (including physical education, cultural relations, and protection of cultural properties).
Educational administrative expenditure < Survey of Local Educational Expenditure >
Expenses expended by local governments for the general administrative affairs of the board of education secretariat (including educational research institutes under its administrative jurisdiction) and for the management of the board of education.
Total learning expenditure < Survey of Household Expenditure for Children's Education >
The total of school education expenditure, school meal expenditure, and expenditure for extracurricular activities.
School education expenditure < Survey of Household Expenditure for Children's Education>
The total expenses expended by each household for school education, including both expenses collected by the school uniformly and expenses expended by each household as necessary.
School meal expenditure < Survey of Household Expenditure for Children's Education >
Expenses paid for school meals in kindergartens, elementary schools, and lower secondary schools, regardless of the type of school meals provided, such as full meals, supplementary meals, and milk meals.
Expenditure for extracurricular activities < Survey of Household Expenditure for Children's Education >
The total of supplementary learning expenditure and expenditure for other extracurricular activities.
Supplementary learning expenditure < Survey of Household Expenditure for Children's Education >
Expenses expended for learning related to school education, such as preparation, review, and supplementary lessons. However, those used in schools and those used in common are included in school education expenditures.
Expenditure for other extracurricular activities < Survey of Household Expenditure for Children's Education >
Expenses required for training, learning activities, sports, and cultural activities for the purpose of acquiring knowledge and skills, cultivating a rich sensibility, and developing sound mind and body (expense per person for goods shared by multiple people).

26 Culture

Cultural properties < Designation of Cultural Properties >
The Act on the Protection of Cultural Properties defines cultural properties as tangible cultural properties, intangible cultural properties, folk-cultural properties, monuments, cultural landscapes and groups of traditional buildings. Among these cultural properties, important ones are designated and selected by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology as national treasures, important cultural properties, historic sites, places of scenic beauty, natural monuments and so on, and are protected by the government.
Individual recognition < Designation of Cultural Properties >
Individuals who can highly embody a performing art designated as an important intangible cultural property or have mastered a craft technique.
Comprehensive recognition < Designation of Cultural Properties >
Members of organisations composed of two or more individuals who have highly embodied a performing art or have mastered craft techniques with common characteristics.

Recognition of holding body < Designation of Cultural Properties >
In cases where the nature of a performing art or craft technique lacks personal characteristics, and there are numerous individuals who possess the technique, the organisation of which those individuals are the main members.
Newly published book < Annual Report on the Publication Market >
Newly published book refers to the number of publications estimated to be shipped on consignment or purchase terms as a new publication. Excluding reprints.
Number of subscriptions < Statistical Abstract of Receiving Contracts >
The number of contracts for broadcasting or receiving NHK broadcasts concluded between NHK and individuals who have installed a receiver capable of receiving NHK broadcasts or individuals who have started receiving NHK broadcasts based on the provisions of the Broadcasting Act.
Terrestrial contract < Statistical Abstract of Receiving Contracts >
A contract for receiving television broadcasts or NHK broadcasts via terrestrial systems.
Satellite contract < Statistical Abstract of Receiving Contracts >
A contract for receiving television broadcasts or NHK broadcasts via satellite and terrestrial systems.
Special contract < Statistical Abstract of Receiving Contracts >
A contract for receiving television broadcasts via satellite systems only in areas where viewing television broadcasts via terrestrial systems is difficult due to natural terrain or on board trains or other commercial vehicles.
Parks
< Current Status of Urban Park Development by Prefecture / Summary Table of Area Figures for Natural Parks / National Gardens and National Cemeteries >
Parks include natural parks (national parks, quasi-national parks, and prefectural natural parks) designated under the Natural Parks Act, national parks (Outer Garden of the Imperial Palace, Kyoto-*gyoen* National Garden, Shinjuku-*gyoen* National Garden and the Chidorigafuchi National Cemetery) that have been open to the general public since 1947 and are currently managed and operated by the Ministry of the Environment and urban parks established under the Urban Parks Act.
Participation rate in activities < Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities >
Participation rate in activities refers to the percentage of population who participated in each listed leisure activities.
Average time spent for participants < Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities >
Average time spent for participants refers to the average time per person spent on each listed activities.

27 Public Employees and Elections

Number of employees < Appointment Status Survey of National Public Employees in Regular Service >
This refers to employees who held office as of 15 January. Those who became employees of the organisation due to employment or other transfers and those who retired due to the expiration of their term of office on that date are included in the number of employees who held office, and those who separated from service for other reasons and persons holding concurrent government positions are excluded.
Employees under the remuneration act < Appointment Status Survey of National Public Employees in Regular Service >
Personnel covered by the Act on Remuneration of Officials in the Regular Service. However, employees employed pursuant to the provisions of Article 3 of the Act on Special Measures of Employment and Remuneration of Officials with Fixed Term of Office in the Regular Service are not included.
Fixed term staff < Appointment Status Survey of National Public Employees in Regular Service >
Personnel covered by the Act on Special Measures of Employment and Remuneration of Officials with Fixed Term of Office in the Regular Service (including both employees to whom the Special Measures of Employment and Remuneration of Officials with Fixed Term of Office in the Regular Service set forth in Article 7, paragraph (1) of the Remuneration Act applies and employees to whom the Salary Schedule under the Remuneration Act applies).
Fixed term researchers < Appointment Status Survey of National Public Employees in Regular Service >
Personnel covered by the Act on Special Provisions concerning Employment, Salary and Working Hours of Fixed-Term Research Officers Engaged in Regular Services.
Employees of agency engaged in administrative execution < Appointment Status Survey of National Public Employees in Regular Service >
"Agency Engaged in Administrative Execution" as used in this Act means a corporation provided for by the relevant Individual Act as an Incorporated Administrative Agency whose purpose is to conduct, from among the Public-Sector Processes, etc., those processes that are required to be securely executed under the instructions of the State or other considerable involvement of the State given closely in relation to the administrative processes of the State, in accordance with a plan for achieving the objectives concerning the running of its operations that are set by the State for each business year, and thereby accurately and securely executing such Public-Sector Processes, etc.
General administration department < The Local Government Personnel Management Survey >
A collective term for the following departments: assembly secretariats, general affairs and planning, taxation, labour, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, commerce and industry, civil engineering, welfare, and health (including various administrative committees excluding boards of education and public safety commissions).
Public enterprise accounting department < The Local Government Personnel Management Survey >
A general term for the following departments: hospitals, waterworks, sewerage, transportation, and others (national health insurance businesses, profit-making businesses, long-term care insurance businesses, and others)
General election for the members of the House of Representatives
< Survey on Results of House-of-Representatives General Election and Supreme Court Review >
The general election takes place either by the expiration of the four-year term or by the dissolution of the House prior to the expiration of the term. The election is held by the dual system: the small constituency system, and the proportional representation system.
Regular election for the members of the Senate < Survey on Results of Senate Regular Election >
The regular election is held every three years for half of the seats to replace the members whose six-year term has expired and to fill the vacancies. The election is held under a dual system: the proportional representation system and the constituency system.
Ordinary elections < Number of Assemblymen and Chiefs of Local Governments by Party >
The ordinary elections are for electing the whole member of an assembly of prefecture or municipality (*shi* (city), *ku* (wards), *machi* (town) and *mura* (village)), and is held not only at the expiration of the term but also at the dissolution of the assembly, etc.
Chiefs of local governments < Number of Assemblymen and Chiefs of Local Governments by Party >
The election of governor of prefecture or head of municipality is held at the expiration of the term, and also, at such occasions as dismissal by recall, discharge by non-confidence, death, resignation, loss of qualification.
Unified local elections < Number of Assemblymen and Chiefs of Local Governments by Party >
The unified local elections, in which as many local elections of assembly and head of local bodies as possible are conducted simultaneously, have been held every four years since 1947 with a purpose to stimulate the mood of election and to conduct the elections smoothly and efficiently.

28 Justice and Police

Penal code offenses < Criminal Statistics / Prosecution Statistics / Statistics on Correction >
Penal code offenses are offenses as set forth in "Penal Code", "Explosives Control Act", "Act Relating to Duel", "Act on Punishment of Physical Violence and Others", "Act on Prevention and Punishment of Robbery and Theft Act", "Act on Punishment of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft", "Act on Punishment of Use and Others of Molotov Cocktails", "Act on Punishment of Acts to Endanger Aviation", "Act on Punishment of Compulsion and Other Related Acts Committed by Those Having Taken Hostages", "Act on Special Measures concerning Prevention of Toxic Contamination of Food Distributed Through Marketing Channels", "Act on Prevention of Bodily Harm by Sarin and Similar Substances", "Act on Punishment of Organised Crimes and Control of Crime Proceeds", "Act on Punishment of Public Officials' Profiting by Exerting Influence", "Act on Punishment of the Financing of Criminal Activities for the Purpose of Intimidation of the General Public and of Governments" and "Act on the Punishment for Filming Sexual Poses and the Erasure of Electronic or Magnetic Records of Sexual Images Recorded in Seized Articles".
Cases known to the police < Criminal Statistics >
These refer to criminal cases for which the occurrence was recognised by the police.
Cases cleared up < Criminal Statistics >
These refer to criminal cases cleared up by the police, and the suspects arrested.
Number of people arrested < Criminal Statistics >
This refers to the number of suspects in cases arrested by the police and does not include those involved in resolved cases.
Professional negligence resulting in a traffic accident < Criminal Statistics >
These refers to "negligence causing death or injury", "dangerous driving causing death or injury", and "automobile driving causing death or injury and death or injury through negligence in the pursuit of social activities".
Juvenile offenders arrested < Criminal Statistics >
Juvenile offenders arrested refer to youths whose age is over 14 but under 20 at the time of offence and disposition.
Children of illegal behaviour < Criminal Statistics >
Children of illegal behaviour refer to the juvenile under 14 years old who acted against the criminal laws.
Juveniles receiving guidance < Criminal Statistics >
Juveniles receiving guidance refers to the number of juveniles who received correctional guidance from the police as juvenile delinquents.
Special law offenses < Criminal Statistics >
Special law offenses refer to all offenses as set forth in laws (including those stipulated by regulations) other than the Penal Code, criminal laws, and the Act on Punishments for Acts Causing Death or Injury by Automobile Driving.
Juveniles < Criminal Statistics >
Juveniles are aged 19 years or younger at the time of the crime or damage. Therefore, when referring to the number of persons cleared, the age of the juvenile is 14 to 19 years old.
Persons ordinarily received < Prosecution Statistics >
Data refer to the number of persons related to the cases that were recognised or accepted directly by the public prosecutors and the cases that were sent (or forwarded) by judicial policemen (including special judicial policemen, inspectors of the National Tax Agency).
Civil cases < Judicial Statistics >
Civil cases are cases related to procedures for resolving disputes between individuals, such as the need to return money lent, and disputes between enterprises, such as accounts receivable payments.
Administrative cases < Judicial Statistics >
Administrative cases are cases related to procedures for resolving disputes arising in relation to administration, such as cases in which individuals are dissatisfied with actions taken by the national government or local public entities.
Criminal cases < Judicial Statistics >
Criminal cases involve procedures for determining the guilt or innocence of a person suspected of committing a crime such as theft.
Domestic relations cases < Judicial Statistics >
Cases related to procedures for resolving marital and parent-child disputes such as divorce or inheritance.
Juvenile cases < Judicial Statistics >
Juvenile cases involve procedures for determining the most appropriate measures to prevent repeat delinquencies by juvenile delinquents suspected of committing crimes such as theft.
New convicts < Statistics on Correction >
New convicts refer to a person who has been newly imprisoned, received the death penalty, or been transferred pursuant to the Act on the Transnational Transfer of Sentenced Persons.
Juvenile convicts < Statistics on Correction >
Juvenile convicts are individuals under 20 years of age who are committed to penal institutions and juvenile training schools.

29 Disasters and Accidents

Natural disasters < White Paper on Fire Service >
Damage resulting from a storm, tornado, heavy rainfall, heavy snowfall, flood, slope failure, mudflow, high tide, earthquake, tsunami, volcanic eruption, landslide, or other abnormal natural phenomena.
Equipment and personnel of firefighting services < White Paper on Fire Service >
The number of fire defence headquarters, fire department, fire stations, firefighters, fire engines, volunteer fire corps, water facilities for fire protection.
Fires < Annual Report on Fires >
A combustion phenomenon that occurs or expands against human intent, or occurs due to arson and requires the use of a fire extinguishing facility or anything with the same effect to extinguish the fire, or an explosion phenomenon that occurs or expands against human intent. Including explosion only and no burning damage.
Fire damage < Annual Report on Fires >
Direct damage caused by fire and it is classified into burnt damage, firefighting damage, explosion damage, and personal damage (death or bodily injury by fire).
Burnt damage < Annual Report on Fires >
The value of properties burnt down by fires or broken down by heat, etc.
Firefighting damage < Annual Report on Fires >
Damage caused by water, dilapidation, spoilage, etc. resulting from fighting fires.
Explosion damage < Annual Report on Fires >
Damage caused by the destructive effects of explosions, but it excludes burnt, firefighting and personal damage resulting from explosions.
Value of damage < Annual Report on Fires >
The value of damage is calculated on the basis of current market prices, and does not include personal damage.

Industrial accident < Report on the Occurrence of Industrial Accidents >
This insurance is a system that provides benefits such as medical expenses for workers who get injured, become ill, or die due to work. However, even among work-related illnesses, late-onset illnesses (referring to illnesses that develop slowly and do not result from an accident or disaster, such as pneumoconiosis, lead poisoning, or vibration disorders), food poisoning, and infectious diseases are excluded. Injuries, illnesses, and deaths due to commuting accidents are also excluded.
Fatalities < Traffic Accident Information / Annual Traffic Statistics Report >
A fatality resulting from a traffic accident occurring within 24 hours of the accident.
Persons injured < Traffic Accident Information / Annual Traffic Statistics Report >
Persons injured by road traffic accidents (total of seriously injured and slightly injured).
Seriously injured < Traffic Accident Information >
An injury resulting from a traffic accident and requiring medical treatment for 30 days or longer.
Slightly injured < Traffic Accident Information >
An injury resulting from a traffic accident and requiring medical treatment for less than 30 days.
Type of accident < Annual Traffic Statistics Report >
Accident type categorised first by the parties involved (people or vehicles) and then by their behaviour (actions, positions, what was collided with).
Primary party < Annual Traffic Statistics Report >
The driver of an vehicle, streetcar or train or a pedestrian among those initially involved in the traffic accident who is most at fault or, when fault is shared equally, who is least seriously injured.
Railway accidents < Annual Report on Railway Statistics >
Train collisions, train derailments, train fires, crossing accidents, road accidents, personal accidents, railway personal injuries, and railway property damage.
Train accidents < Annual Report on Railway Statistics >
Train collision, train derailment and train fire.
Marine accidents < Report on Marine Accident Inquiry >
(1) Any damage to a vessel relating to the operation of the vessel or to facilities other than vessels. (2) Death or injury of a person caused by the structure, facilities, or operation of a vessel. (3) Impairment in safety or operation of a vessel.
Japan Marine Accident Tribunal < Report Marine Accident Inquiry >
The mission of the Japan Marine Accident Tribunal is to investigate the marine accidents and conduct an inquiry to take a disciplinary action against a marine technician or a boat operator or a pilot.
Passenger ship < Report Marine Accident Inquiry >
Vessels mainly engaged in passenger transport, such as regular passenger ships, car ferries, and ferryboats, with a passenger capacity exceeding 12 persons.
Cargo ship < Report Marine Accident Inquiry >
Vessels mainly engaged in cargo transport, such as container ships, automobile carriers, and gravel carriers (excluding oil carriers).
Fishing vessel < Report Marine Accident Inquiry >
Fishing boats, salmon and trout mother ships, catch transport ships, and other vessels stipulated in Article 2, Paragraph 1, Items 1 through 3 of the Fishing Boat Act.

30 Comparative International Statistics

Systems of trade < WTO STATS>
The "general trade system" or "special trade system" is generally used to record trade. Each system is defined as follows. Goods entering or leaving for transport purposes only, is excluded from both import and export statistics. Outward moving goods consist of: (1) national goods i.e. those wholly or partly produced in the country; (2) foreign goods, neither transformed nor declared for domestic consumption in the country, which move outward from customs storage; (3) nationalized goods, i.e. foreign goods, declared for domestic consumption, which move outward without having been transformed.

General trade system

(a) Imports Both goods entering directly for domestic consumption and goods entered into customs storage are recorded, at the time of their first arrival, as imports.

(b) Exports General exports comprise all three categories and, in the general trade system, the sum of (2) and (3) may be tabulated as re-exports.

Special trade system

(a) Imports Goods are recorded as imports when declared for domestic consumption whether at time of entry or on withdrawal from customs storage.

(b) Exports Special exports comprise categories (1) and (3).