# 平成29年中小企業実態基本調査の概要

# (平成28年度決算実績)

### 1. 調査の目的

近年、企業活動のグローバル化、雇用形態の多様化、I T技術を活用した情報化の進展、消費者のライフスタイルの多様化など、中小企業を取り巻く経営環境は大きく変化してきている。こうした環境変化の中、中小企業の育成及び発展に資する施策を企画・立案する上でも、中小企業全般に共通する事項について、経年変化を追い、業種別・企業規模別に、それぞれの特色、経営上の強み・弱みを始めとする幅広い事項を明らかにしていくことの重要性が従来以上に増してきている。

中小企業庁は、中小企業基本法第10条の規定(定期的に、中小企業の実態を明らかにするため必要な調査を行い、その結果を公表しなければならない。)に基づき、上記のような中小企業を巡る経営環境の変化を踏まえ、中小企業全般に共通する財務情報、経営情報及び設備投資動向等を把握するため、平成16年度から「中小企業実態基本調査」を統計法(平成19年法律第53号)第19条第1項の規定(行政機関の長は、一般統計調査を行おうとするときは、あらかじめ、総務大臣の承認を受けなければならない。)に基づく「一般統計調査」として毎年実施している。(平成20年度以前は、統計報告調整法(昭和27年法律148号)第4条の規定に基づき総務大臣の承認を得て実施する「承認統計調査」として実施していた。)

本調査の実施により、中小企業全般の経営等の実態を明らかにし、中小企業施策の企画・立案のための基礎資料を提供するとともに、中小企業関連統計の基本情報を提供するためのデータ収集を行う。

#### 2. 調査の範囲

本調査は、日本標準産業分類(平成25年10月改定 平成26年4月1日施行)に掲げる大分類D-建設業、E-製造業、G-情報通信業、H-運輸業,郵便業、I-卸売業,小売業、K-不動産業,物品賃貸業、L-学術研究,専門・技術サービス業、M-宿泊業,飲食サービス業、N-生活関連サービス業、娯楽業及びR-サービス業(他に分類されないもの)のうち、「別表 調査の範囲」に掲げる業種及び規模に属する企業(個人企業を含む。以下同じ。)から選定した企業について調査した。

※ 業種の範囲及び企業規模(資本金又は従業者)の範囲については、「別表 調査の範囲」 を参照。

### 3. 調査の期日(調査時点)及び調査期間

本調査は、平成29年9月1日に実施した。 平成28年度決算に基づく実績について調査した。

### 4. 調査事項

本調査の調査事項は、以下のとおり。

- (1) 企業の概要(名称及び所在地など)と従業者数、(2) 海外展開の状況
- (3) 売上高及び営業費用、(4) 資産及び負債・純資産、(5) 設備投資
- (6) リースの利用、(7) 研究開発の状況、(8) 売上高の内訳
- (9) 商品(製品)の仕入先・販売先、(10)工事の受注(建設業)
- (11) 受託の状況(建設業を除く)、(12) 委託の状況
- (13) 中小企業投資促進税制等の状況、(14) 中小企業の会計に関する基本要領の認知状況
- (15) 大企業の子会社・関連会社の状況

### 5. 調査方法

本調査は、調査対象企業へ調査票を郵送で配布するとともに、オンライン調査による回答を依頼し、調査対象企業が、自ら調査票に記入して回答する方法で実施した。

本調査は、調査の標本設計、調査名簿作成、調査の実施、審査・集計及び報告書作成等のすべてを包括的に民間に委託して実施した。

### 6. 標本設計及び抽出方法

- (1)標本数
  - ① 本調査は、平成24年経済センサス-活動調査(総務省実施)を基とした事業所母集団 データベースを母集団名簿として標本設計及び標本抽出を行った。
  - ② 平成24年経済センサス-活動調査の「売上(収入)金額」を基に、売上高の総和の目標精度(標準誤差率)を業種分類(産業大分類)・従業者規模区分ごとに概ね8%として標本数を算出した。

業種分類 : 建設業、製造業、情報通信業、運輸業,郵便業、卸売業、小売業、 不動産業,物品賃貸業、学術研究,専門・技術サービス業、宿泊業, 飲食サービス業、生活関連サービス業,娯楽業、サービス業(他に 分類されないもの)の11分類

従業者規模区分 : 法人企業(常用雇用者数5人以下、6~20人、21~50 人、51人以上の4区分)、個人企業

- ③ 産業中分類別集計表の精度を確保するため、産業中分類別の売上高の総和の目標精度 (標準誤差率)を概ね15%、中分類・従業者規模別に概ね20%とし、あわせて、産 業中分類・従業者規模区分の標本数が少なくとも20以上となるよう算出した。なお、 平成17年~28年調査の各年において産業中分類・従業者規模区分ごとの「売上高」 の合計に占める割合が20%以上である中小企業、及び、平成24年経済センサス-活 動調査における産業中分類・従業者規模区分ごとの「売上高」の分布において特に大き な「売上高」をもつ中小企業については、別途層を設け全数を抽出率=1とした。
- ④ 産業中分類別及び都道府県別の集計が可能となるように、業種分類・従業者規模区分の各層の標本数は、母集団の各層ごとの産業中分類別・都道府県別構成比に基づいて、 産業中分類別・都道府県別の標本数を割り振った。

### (2) 二重抽出

- ① 本調査では、記入者負担軽減の観点から、二重抽出の考え方を採用し、調査票甲(基本票)、調査票乙(詳細票)の2種類の調査票を使用した。
- ② 始めに上記(1)により全体の標本数を算出し、次に業種分類(産業大分類)・従業者規模区分の目標精度10%で調査票乙の標本数を算出した。
- ③ 調査票甲の標本数は、上記(1)で求めた全体の標本数から、調査票乙の標本数を差し引いて算出した。
- ④ 調査票乙の標本抽出は、層ごとに抽出された全体の標本(調査対象企業)の中から無 作為抽出を行った。
- ⑤ 二重抽出の採用により、調査項目数の多い調査票乙の調査対象企業を必要最小限とした。

#### (3)標準誤差率

標準誤差率は、次の式による。

平成 2 4 年経済センサス-活動調査の売上高総和 :  $T_x = \sum_{h=1}^L \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} X_{hi}$ 

売上高総和の標準誤差の推定値:  $\sqrt{\hat{V}(\hat{T}_x)} = \sqrt{\sum_{h=1}^L N_h(N_h - n_h) \frac{Var(X_h)}{n_h}}$ 

売上高総和の標準誤差率: $\dfrac{\sqrt{\hat{V}(\widehat{T_x})}}{T_x}$ 

h= 層 (産業中分類×従業者規模)

 $N_h$ = 第h層の母集団の大きさ

 $n_h$  = 第h層の標本数

 $X_{hi}$ = 平成 2 4 年経済センサス-活動調査の第 h 層の i 番目の企業の売上高

 $Var(X_h)$ = 平成 2 4 年経済センサス-活動調査の売上高の第 h 層内分散

# 7. 推計方法

推定は、調査結果を基に産業中分類・従業者規模区分の層ごとに以下により行った。

- (1)調査結果に基づく抽出率の設定
  - ① 母集団の大きさは、抽出時の母集団の大きさによる。
  - ② 回答数及び有効回答数

回答数 = 有効回答数 + その他の回答数

有効回答数 = 集計企業数

その他の回答数 = 廃業、休業又は対象外等企業数

その他の回答は、推計・集計から除外した。

③ 各層(事前の層)の抽出率の計算

各層の抽出率 = 当該層の有効回答数 / 当該層の母集団の大きさ

(2) 個票の拡大推計(事前の層)

個票の拡大推計は、各個票(有効回答)の標本抽出時の層による。

したがって、調査の結果、産業中分類又は従業者規模区分が移動した場合でも、標本抽出 時の産業中分類・従業者規模区分(事前の層)で拡大推計を行った。

各個票の拡大推計値 = 1 / 当該層の抽出率 × 当該層の個票データ

(3) 個票の比推計(事前の層)

調査票乙(詳細票)の調査項目で、調査票甲(基本票)で調査していない調査項目の推 計値は、調査票乙の調査結果(集計結果)を基に、調査票甲の個票単位に推計した。

例えば、調査票甲の商品仕入原価の推計では、調査票乙と調査票甲の共通の調査項目で あり、商品仕入原価と関連性の高い売上原価(商品仕入原価の上位項目)を用いて、以下 により推計した。

甲の商品仕入原価 = 乙の商品仕入原価 / 乙の売上原価 × 甲の売上原価

(4) 推計値の集計(事後の層)

推計結果の集計は、上記(2)、(3)の推計値を基に以下の区分により行い、その結果 を本報告書に掲載した。

- ① 産業別·従業者規模別
- ② 産業中分類別
- ③ 産業別・資本金階級別
- ④ 産業別・売上高階級別
- ⑤ 産業別·設立年別
- (5) 平成29年母集団の大きさによる推定
  - ① 標本平均(1企業当たり)の算出(事後の層)

当該層の標本平均 = 当該層の推定値 / 当該層の拡大企業数

② 開廃業率の算出

平成24年経済センサス-活動調査等を基に中小企業の開廃業率を算出した。

③ 平成29年母集団の大きさの算出

平成24年経済センサス-活動調査を基に算出した平成24年母集団の大きさに上記②の開廃業率を乗じて平成29年母集団の大きさを算出した。

④ 新推定値の算出

当該層の新推定値 = 当該層の平成29年母集団の大きさ × 当該層の標本平均

# 8. 調査結果の概要

# (1)調査の回答状況

# ① 従業者規模別の回答状況

	従業者規模		標本の大きさ	回答数		有効回答数	
					回答率		有効回答率
É	合計		107, 838	48, 718	45.2%	46, 176	42.8%
	法	:人企業	91, 079	40, 039	44.0%	37, 904	41.6%
		5人以下	43, 791	17, 753	40.5%	16, 623	38.0%
		6~20人	17, 477	7, 642	43.7%	7, 301	41.8%
		21~50人	12, 033	5, 696	47.3%	5, 466	45.4%
		5 1 人以上	17, 778	8, 948	50.3%	8, 514	47. 9%
	個	人企業	16, 759	8, 679	51.8%	8, 272	49.4%

# ② 産業分類別の回答状況

	産業	標本の 大きさ	回答数	回答率	有効 回答数	有効回答率
<u></u>	計	107, 838	48, 718	45. 2%	46, 176	42.8%
	建設業	2,832	1, 358	48.0%	1, 310	46. 3%
	製造業	18, 755	9, 836	52.4%	9, 428	50. 3%
	情報通信業	13, 674	5, 549	40.6%	5, 220	38. 2%
	運輸業,郵便業	12,600	5, 149	40.9%	4, 918	39. 0%
	卸売業	8,034	4, 329	53.9%	4, 181	52.0%
	小売業	5, 940	3, 056	51.4%	2, 933	49. 4%
	不動産業, 物品賃貸業	7, 885	3, 726	47. 3%	3, 509	44. 5%
	学術研究, 専門・技術サービス業	9, 430	4, 403	46. 7%	4, 137	43.9%
	宿泊業,飲食サービス業	3, 333	1, 286	38.6%	1, 208	36. 2%
	生活関連サービス業, 娯楽業	20, 369	7, 764	38.1%	7, 203	35. 4%
	サービス業 (他に分類されないもの)	4, 986	2, 262	45.4%	2, 129	42.7%

(注)回答数には休業、廃業及び対象外等の回答を含む。

### (2)調査結果の評価

### ① 評価方法

調査結果の評価は、売上高の達成精度(標準誤差率)を基に行った。なお、売上高の標準誤差率は、次の式により算出した。

売上高総和の推定値: 
$$\hat{T}_x = \sum_{h=1}^L \frac{N_h}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} X_{hi}$$

売上高総和の標準誤差の推定値: 
$$\sqrt{\hat{V}(\hat{T}_x)} = \sqrt{\sum_{h=1}^L N_h(N_h - n_h) \frac{Var(X_h)}{n_h}}$$

売上高総和の標準誤差率: $\dfrac{\sqrt{V(\hat{T}_{x})}}{\hat{T}_{x}}$ 

h= 層 (産業中分類×従業者規模)

 $N_h$ = 第h層の母集団の大きさ

 $n_h$  = 第h層の標本数

 $X_{hi}$ =第h層のi番目の標本企業売上高

 $\hat{T}_{x}$ = 売上高総和の推定値

 $Var(X_h)$ = 第h層內分散

### ② 達成精度 (標準誤差率)

## #W	売上高				
産業	総和 (千円)	標準誤差	標準誤差率		
建設業	64, 349, 684, 377	2, 327, 791, 185	0. 036		
製造業	131, 962, 487, 393	4, 197, 496, 396	0. 032		
情報通信業	9, 261, 810, 423	308, 420, 937	0. 033		
運輸業,郵便業	24, 882, 349, 686	935, 204, 050	0. 038		
卸売業	109, 326, 840, 590	3, 325, 889, 890	0.030		
小売業	71, 843, 027, 402	6, 735, 672, 405	0.094		
不動産業, 物品賃貸業	18, 726, 173, 945	840, 545, 288	0.045		
学術研究, 専門・技術サービス業	9, 907, 732, 552	266, 064, 779	0. 027		
宿泊業,飲食サービス業	12, 882, 033, 231	475, 316, 720	0. 037		
生活関連サービス業、娯楽業	21, 008, 172, 566	1, 181, 963, 766	0.056		
サービス業 (他に分類されないもの)	18, 422, 499, 815	642, 808, 949	0.035		

# 9. 集計及び結果の公表

### (1)速報

本調査の主要な調査事項について、平成30年3月に「平成29年中小企業実態基本調査連報(平成28年度決算実績)」としてホームページ上で公表。

### (2)調查報告書(確報)

本調査のすべての調査事項について、「平成29年中小企業実態基本調査報告書(平成28年度決算実績)」として公表。

### (3) ホームページ

本資料を含む本調査に関する情報は、中小企業庁ホームページに掲載している。 URL: http://www.chusho.meti.go.jp/koukai/chousa/kihon/index.htm

# 調査の範囲

# 1 業種の範囲

業 種	業種の範囲
建設業	日本標準産業分類に掲げる大分類D-建設業
製造業	日本標準産業分類に掲げる大分類E-製造業
情報通信業	日本標準産業分類に掲げる大分類G-情報通信業
運輸業,郵便業	日本標準産業分類に掲げる大分類H-運輸業,郵便業のうち、
	中分類43道路旅客運送業、
	44道路貨物運送業、
	45水運業、
	47倉庫業、
	48運輸に附帯するサービス業、
	49郵便業(信書便事業を含む)
卸売業, 小売業	日本標準産業分類に掲げる大分類 I-卸売業, 小売業
不動産業, 物品賃貸業	日本標準産業分類に掲げる大分類K-不動産業,物品賃貸業
学術研究,専門・技術サービス業	日本標準産業分類に掲げる大分類L-学術研究,専門・技術サービス業
	中分類71学術・開発研究機関を除く
宿泊業,飲食サービス業	日本標準産業分類に掲げる大分類M-宿泊業, 飲食サービス業
生活関連サービス業, 娯楽業	日本標準産業分類に掲げる大分類N-生活関連サービス業、娯楽業
サービス業(他に分類されないもの)	日本標準産業分類に掲げる大分類R-サービス業(他に分類されないも
	の)のうち、
	中分類88廃棄物処理業、
	89自動車整備業、
	90機械等修理業(別掲を除く)、
	91職業紹介・労働者派遣業、
	92その他の事業サービス業

# 2 企業規模の範囲

業種		企業規模の範囲
建設業	資本金3億円以下又は従	業者300人以下
製造業	資本金3億円以下又は従	業者300人以下
情報通信業	中分類37通信業	:資本金3億円以下又は従業者300人以下
	中分類40インターネット阵	け随サービス業
		:資本金3億円以下又は従業者300人以下
	小分類413新聞業	:資本金3億円以下又は従業者300人以下
	小分類414出版業	:資本金3億円以下又は従業者300人以下
	上記以外	:資本金5千万円以下又は従業者100人以下
運輸業,郵便業	資本金3億円以下又は従	業者300人以下
卸売業, 小売業	中分類50~55の卸売業	:資本金1億円以下又は従業者100人以下
	中分類56~61の小売業	:資本金5千万円以下又は従業者50人以下
不動産業,物品賃貸業	小分類693駐車場業	:資本金5千万円以下又は従業者100人以下
	中分類70物品賃貸業	:資本金5千万円以下又は従業者100人以下
	上記以外	:資本金3億円以下又は従業者300人以下
学術研究,専門・技術サービス業	資本金5千万円以下又は	従業者100人以下
宿泊業,飲食サービス業	中分類75宿泊業	:資本金5千万円以下又は従業者100人以下
	上記以外	:資本金5千万円以下又は従業者50人以下
生活関連サービス業, 娯楽業	小分類791旅行業	:資本金3億円以下又は従業者300人以下
	上記以外	:資本金5千万円以下又は従業者100人以下
サービス業(他に分類されないもの)	資本金5千万円以下又は	従業者100人以下

(注)従業者とは常用雇用者を指す。

# Outline of the 2017 Basic Survey on Small and Medium Enterprises (Settlement of Accounts for Fiscal 2016)

### 1. Objective of the Survey

The environment surrounding small and medium enterprises in Japan has been undergoing significant changes in recent years. These changes include the globalization of business activities, the diversification of employment types, efficient information distribution achieved by introducing information technology, and diversified lifestyles of consumers.

Under these circumstances, it is becoming more important to monitor overall changes in small and medium enterprises and clarify, by industry and by enterprise size, such features as their characteristics and management strengths and weaknesses, so that appropriate government policies can be shaped for the development of small and medium enterprises.

In accordance with Article 10 of the Small and Medium Enterprise Basic Law, and in response to this changing management environment for small and medium enterprises, the Small and Medium Enterprise Agency in fiscal 2004 started conducting the Basic Survey on Small and Medium Enterprises on an annual basis as part of a General Statistical Survey based on the provision of Statistic Act (Act No. 53 of 2007), Article 19, paragraph (1) (The head of an administrative organ shall, when intending to conduct a general statistical survey, obtain approval from the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications in advance). This Survey is aimed at collecting information common to small and medium enterprises nationwide concerning such matters as their financial and management status and investment trends. (Before fiscal 2008, it had been conducted as an Approved Statistical Survey that required approval from the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications based on the provision of Statistical Report Coordination Act (Act No. 148 of 1952), Article 4.)

Through the collection of fundamental information for statistics, this Survey clarifies the actual situation of small and medium enterprises, and provide fundamental materials for planning of governmental policies related to these enterprises.

#### 2. Coverage of the Survey

This Survey covered enterprises, including sole proprietorships, in the business sizes and industrial categories listed in Appendix –construction (Division D), manufacturing (Division E), information and communications (Division G), transport and postal activities (Division H), wholesale and retail trade (Division I), real estate and goods rental and leasing (Division K), scientific research, professional and technical services (Division L), accommodations, eating and drinking services (Division M), living-related and personal services and amusement services (Division N), and services, N.E.C. (Division R), which are cited from Japan Standard Industrial Classification (revised in October 2013, enforced on April 1, 2014) defined as statistical standards provided in Statistics Act, Article 2, paragraph (9).

\*For industrial categories and enterprise sizes (by capital or by number of persons engaged), see Appendix.

#### 3. Date and Period of the Survey

This survey was conducted on September 1, 2017. Subjects were asked to respond on the basis of their financial records for fiscal 2016.

### 4. Survey Items

The following items were surveyed:

- (1) Outline of the enterprise (e.g. name and address) and Number of persons engaged,
- (2) Status of overseas operation, (3) Sales and operating costs,
- (4) Assets, liabilities and net assets, (5) Capital investment, (6) Use of leases,
- (7) Status of research and development, (8) Breakdown of sales,
- (9) Suppliers and buyers of items (products),
- (10) Construction orders received (within construction business),
- (11) Status of commissions received (excluding those in construction business),
- (12) Status of outsourcing,
- (13) Status of tax incentive to promote investment of small and medium enterprises,
- (14) Status of recognition for the guideline for SME accounting ("Tyusho Kaikei Yoryo"),
- (15) Status of subsidiaries or affiliates of large enterprises

### 5. Method of the Survey

Survey sheets were mailed to the enterprises surveyed. The enterprises surveyed filled in the sheets and sent them by mail or over the Internet.

All processes of the survey were outsourced to a private organization, including sample design, preparation of a list of respondents, implementation, examination and tabulation, and reporting.

# 6. Sample Design and Sampling Method

- (1) Number of samples
  - (a) Sample design and sampling were conducted on the population based on the Establishment Frame Database built on the 2012 Economic Census for Business Activity (conducted by Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications).
  - (b) Based on the "Sales (Income) Amount" in the 2012 Economic Census for Business Activity, the number of samples was calculated using target accuracies (standard error ratio) of about 8% for each industry/size of workers.
  - Industrial categories: construction, manufacturing, information and communications, transport and postal activities, wholesale, retail trade, real estate and goods rental and leasing, scientific research and professional and technical services, accommodations and eating and drinking services, living-related and personal services and amusement services, and services, N.E.C. (a total of eleven industries)

Size category (number of persons engaged): company (the number of regular employees: up to 5, 6-20, 21-50, 51 or more) and sole proprietorships.

- (c) To ensure the accuracy of the tabulation for each major group, the target accuracy (standard error ratio) for the summation of sales of each major group was set at about 15% and that for each major group and size category was set at about 20%. In addition, the number of samples was determined in such a way that at least 20 samples were obtained from each major group and each size category. For small and medium enterprises which account for 20% or more of the total of "Sales" of each major group and each size category every year in the surveys in the 2012 Economic Consensus for Business Activity conducted from 2005 to 2016 and those which had particularly large "Sales" in the distribution of "Sales" of each major group and each size category, a new stratum was set and its sampling rate was set to be 1.
- (d) To enable tabulation by major group and by prefecture, the number of

samples from each stratum of industrial category and size category was determined in accordance with the number of samples from each stratum of the population by major group and by prefecture.

### (2) Double sampling

- (a) To reduce the burden on respondents, double sampling was applied. Two survey sheets were used—Survey Sheet A (Basic Information) and Survey Sheet B (Detailed Information).
- (b) First, the total number of samples was calculated based on the conditions described in (1) above. Next, the number of samples for Survey Sheet B was determined with a target accuracy of 10% for the industrial category and the size categories.
- (c) The number of samples for Survey Sheet A was determined by subtracting the number of samples for Survey Sheet B from the total number of samples calculated in accordance with the conditions stated in (1) above.
- (d) For Survey Sheet B, samples were selected by the random sampling technique from the total samples selected (enterprises surveyed) from each stratum.
- (e) A minimum number of samples were taken for Survey Sheet B by double sampling.

### (3) Standard error ratio

The standard error ratio was determined as follows.

Summation of sales in the 2012 Economic Census for Business Activity:

$$T_x = \sum_{h=1}^{L} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} X_{hi}$$

Estimate of standard error of summation of sales:

$$\sqrt{\hat{V}(\hat{T}_x)} = \sqrt{\sum_{h=1}^{L} N_h (N_h - n_h) \frac{Var(X_h)}{n_h}}$$

Standard error ratio of summation of sales :  $\frac{\sqrt{\hat{V}(\widehat{T_x})}}{T_x}$ 

h =stratum (industrial category and size categories)

 $N_h$  = size of populations for the stratum h

 $n_h$  = number of samples for the stratum h

 $X_{hi}$  = sales of the i th enterprise for the stratum h of sales in the 2012 Economic Census for Business Activity

 $Var(X_h) = variance$  in the stratum h of sales in the 2012 Economic Census for Business Activity

#### 7. Estimation method

Estimation was made for each stratum of the major groups and the size categories, as follows.

- (1) Determination of the sampling rate based on the survey results
  - (a) The size of populations used for sampling was employed.
  - (b) Number of responses and valid responses

Number of responses = number of valid responses + number of other responses Number of valid responses = number of enterprises used for tabulation

Number of other responses = number of enterprises that have discontinued

business temporarily or permanently and other inapplicable enterprise

"Other responses" were excluded from estimation and tabulation.

(c) Determination of the sampling rate for each stratum (prior strata)

Sampling rate for each stratum = number of valid responses for the stratum / size of populations for the stratum

(2) Extended estimation of individual survey sheets (prior strata)

Extended estimation for individual survey sheets was made for the stratum used for sampling of each valid individual survey sheet (valid individual response).

When a change was made to major groups or size categories as a result of examination, the major group and the size category used for sampling (prior stratum) were employed for extended estimation.

Extended estimate of an individual survey sheet = 1 / sampling rate for the stratum x data from the stratum

(3) Comparative estimation of individual survey sheets (prior strata)

For survey items in Survey Sheet B (Detailed Sheets) that were not included in Survey Sheet A (Basic Sheets), estimation was made by individual Survey Sheet A on the basis of the survey results (tabulation results) from Survey Sheet B

For instance, to estimate cost of goods purchased in Survey Sheet A, cost of goods sold was used as follows, because the latter is included in both Survey Sheets A and B and closely associated with the former.

Cost of goods purchased in Survey Sheet  $A = \cos t$  of goods purchased in Survey Sheet  $B / \cos t$  of goods sold in Survey Sheet  $A = \cos t$  of goods sold in Survey Sheet  $A = \cos t$  of goods sold in Survey Sheet  $A = \cos t$  of goods sold in Survey Sheet  $A = \cos t$ 

(4) Tabulation of estimates (posterior strata)

Tabulation of estimates was made for the following categories using estimates obtained in (2) and (3) above. The tabulation results are provided in this report.

- (a) By industry and by size of workers
- (b) Middle division of industrial classification
- (c) By capital stock ranking and by industry type
- (d) By sales ranking and by industry type
- (e) By foundation year and by industry type
- (5) Estimation in accordance with the size of populations for 2017
  - (a) Calculation of sample mean per enterprise (posterior strata)

Sample mean for the stratum = estimate for the stratum / extended number of enterprises in the stratum

(b) Determination of the ratios of new and closed enterprises

The ratios of small and medium enterprises that have started or closed business were determined on the basis of the 2012 Economic Census for Business Activity etc.

(c) Determination of the size of populations for 2017

The size of populations for 2017 was determined on the basis of the 2012 size of populations obtained from the 2012 Economic Census for Business Activity and the ratio of new and closed enterprises stated in (b) above.

(d) Determination of new estimates

New estimate for the stratum = 2017 size of populations for the stratum x sample mean for the stratum

# 8. Outline of Survey Results

(1) Response to the survey

(a) Responses by size (number of persons engaged)

	size of workers	Sample size	Number of responses	Response rate	Number of valid responses	Valid response rate
Total		107,838	48,718	45.2%	46,176	42.8%
	Business corporations	91,079	40,039	44.0%	37,904	41.6%
	5 persons or fewer	43,791	17,753	40.5%	16,623	38.0%
	6-20 persons	17,477	7,642	43.7%	7,301	41.8%
	21-50 persons	12,033	5,696	47.3%	5,466	45.4%
	51 persons or more	17,778	8,948	50.3%	8,514	47.9%
	Individual proprietorship	16,759	8,679	51.8%	8,272	49.4%

(b) Responses by industrial group

(b) Responses by mae					
Industrial group	Sample size	Number of responses	Response rate	Number of valid responses	Valid response rate
Total	107,838	48,718	45.2%	46,176	42.8%
Construction	2,832	1,358	48.0%	1,310	46.3%
Manufacturing	18,755	9,836	52.4%	9,428	50.3%
Information and communications	13,674	5,549	40.6%	5,220	38.2%
Transport and postal activities	12,600	5,149	40.9%	4,918	39.0%
Wholesale	8,034	4,329	53.9%	4,181	52.0%
Retail trade	5,940	3,056	51.4%	2,933	49.4%
Real estate and goods rental and leasing	7,885	3,726	47.3%	3,509	44.5%
Scientific research, professional and technical services	9,430	4,403	46.7%	4,137	43.9%
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	3,333	1,286	38.6%	1,208	36.2%
Living-related and personal services and amusement services	20,369	7,764	38.1%	7,203	35.4%
Services, N.E.C.	4,986	2,262	45.4%	2,129	42.7%

### (2) Evaluation of the survey results

### (a) Evaluation method

The survey results were evaluated on the basis of the achievement accuracy in sales (standard error ratio).

Estimate of summation of sales :  $\hat{T}_{x} = \sum_{h=1}^{L} \frac{N_{h}}{n_{h}} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{h}} X_{hi}$ 

Estimate of standard error of summation of sales:

$$\sqrt{\hat{V}(\hat{T}_x)} = \sqrt{\sum_{h=1}^{L} N_h (N_h - n_h) \frac{Var(X_h)}{n_h}}$$

Standard error ratio of summation of sales :  $\frac{\sqrt{V(\hat{T}_{x})}}{T_{x}}$ 

h= stratum (industrial category and size categories)

 $N_{\scriptscriptstyle h} = {
m size}$  of populations for the stratum  $\ h$ 

 $n_h$  = number of samples for the stratum h

 $X_{hi}$  = sales of the ith sample for the stratum h

 $\hat{T}_x$  = estimate of summation of sales

 $Var(X_h)$  = variance in the stratum h

(b) Achievement accuracy (standard error ratio)

(b) Treme venient	Sales					
Industrial group	Summation (thousand yen)	Standard error	Standard error ratio			
Construction	64,349,684,377	2,327,791,185	0.036			
Manufacturing	131,962,487,393	4,197,496,396	0.032			
Information and communications	9,261,810,423	308,420,937	0.033			
Transport and postal activities	24,882,349,686	935,204,050	0.038			
Wholesale	109,326,840,590	3,325,889,890	0.030			
retail trade	71,843,027,402	6,735,672,405	0.094			
Real estate and goods rental and leasing	18,726,173,945	840,545,288	0.045			
Scienteific research, professional and technical services	9,907,732,552	266,064,779	0.027			
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	12,882,033,231	475,316,720	0.037			
Living related and personal services and amusement services	21,008,172,566	1,181,963,766	0.056			
Services, N.E.C.	18,422,499,815	642,808,949	0.035			

### 9. Tabulation and Publication of the Results

### (1) Preliminary report

A part of the results of this survey was released in March 2018 in the Preliminary Report for the 2017 Basic Survey on Small and Medium Enterprises (Settlement of Accounts for Fiscal 2016).

### (2) Survey Report (final report)

The entire results of this survey were released in the 2017 Basic Survey on Small and Medium Enterprises (Settlement of Accounts for Fiscal 2016).

#### (3) Homepage

Information, including this material, is available on the homepage of Small and Medium Enterprise Agency.

URL: http://www.chusho.meti.go.jp/koukai/chousa/kihon/index.htm

# Coverage of the Survey

### 1. Industries covered

Industries cove	Industry covered						
Construction	Division D- Construction under Japan Standard Industrial						
	Classification (hereinafter called "JSIC")						
Manufacturing	Division E- Manufacturing under JSIC						
Information and	Division G- Information and communications under JSIC						
communications	ons						
Transport and	n Division H- Transport and postal activities under JSIC,						
postal activities	Major Group 43 Road passenger transport						
	Major Group 44 Road freight transport						
	Major Group 45 Water transport						
	Major Group 47 Warehousing						
	Major Group 48 Services incidental to transport						
	Major Group 49 Postal activities, including mail delivery						
Wholesale and	Division I- Wholesale and retail trade under JSIC						
retail trade							
Real estate and	Division K- Real estate under JSIC						
goods rental and							
leasing							
Scienteific	Division L- Scienteific research, professional and technical services						
research,	under JSIC						
professional and technical services	Except for Major Group 71 Scienteific and development						
	research institutes						
Accommodations,	Division M- Accommodations, eating and drinking services under						
eating and	JSIC						
drinking services	D' ' N T' ' 14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1						
Living-related and personal	Division N- Living-related and personal services and amusement services under JSIC						
services and	services under 351C						
amusement							
services							
Services, N.E.C.	In Division R- Services, N.E.C. under JSIC,						
,	Major Group 88 Waste disposal business						
	Major Group 89 Automobile maintenance services						
	Major Group 90 Machine, etc. repair services, except otherwise classified						
	Major Group 91 Employment and worker dispatching services						
	Major Group 92 Miscellaneous business services						

# 2. Enterprise size covered

Industry Enterprise size covered  Construction Capital of ¥300 million or less, or engaging 300 or fewer per	J
Capital of ±000 million of less, of engaging 500 of lewer per	sons
Manufacturing Capital of ¥300 million or less, or engaging 300 or fewer per	
Information and Major Group 37 Communications: capital of ¥300 million or	
communications engaging 300 or fewer persons	
Major Group 40 Internet based services: capital of ¥300 m	illion or
less, or engaging 300 or fewer persons	
Group 413 Newspaper publishers: capital of ¥300 million or	less, or
engaging 300 or fewer persons	
Group 414 Publishers, except newspapers: capital of ¥300 m	illion or
less, or engaging 300 or fewer persons	
Other than above: capital of ¥50 million or less, or engaging	g 100 or
fewer persons	
Transport and Capital of ¥300 million or less, or engaging 300 or fewer per	sons
postal activities	1
Wholesale and Wholesale in Major Group 50 to 55: capital of ¥100 million	or less,
retail trade or engaging 100 or fewer persons	1
Retail in Major Group 56 to 61: capital of ¥50 million or	less, or
Real estate and Group 693 Automobile parking: capital of ¥50 million or	1000 00
goods rental and engaging 100 or fewer persons	less, or
leasing Major Group 70 Goods rental and leasing: capital of ¥50 m	illion or
less, or engaging 100 or fewer persons	
Other than above: capital of ¥300 million or less, or engagin	g 300 or
fewer persons	5
Scienteific Capital of ¥50 million or less, or engaging 100 or fewer personal contents.	ons
research,	
professional and	
technical services	
Accommodations, Major Group 75 Accommodations: capital of ¥50 million or	less, or
eating and engaging 100 or fewer persons	
drinking services Other than above: capital of ¥50 million or less, or engaging	ng 50 or
fewer persons	1
Living-related Group 791 Travel agency: capital of ¥300 million or	less, or
and personal engaging 300 or fewer persons services and Other than above; capital of ¥50 million or less or engaging	100
other than above capital of 100 million of 1000, of engaging	g 100 or
amusement fewer persons services	
Services, N.E.C Capital of ¥50 million or less, or engaging 100 or fewer personal contents.	ons

Notes: "Engaging persons" herein means "Regular Employees".