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RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN  
OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF JAPAN

Statistical Standards Department

Statistics Bureau

Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs,

Posts and Telecommunications

Government of Japan

**Recent Developments in Official Statistics of Japan**  
**(Summary)**

Since the 12<sup>th</sup> Session of ESCAP Committee on Statistics in 2000, Japan has made progress in the field of official statistics (described below).

- (1) The Japan Standard Industrial Classification (JSIC) was revised this March and has been implemented since this October. In this revision four new divisions were added, including "H Information and Communications".
- (2) The measures to reduce duplication of statistical survey objects (establishments and enterprises) with the Statistical Frame of Establishments and Enterprise (a database) was developed and started its operation in June 2002.
- (3) In Japan ICT-related statistics has been developed and reinforced these days. At least 41 kinds of official statistical surveys contained questions related to ICT in the past 5 years, of which 26 are enterprise/establishment surveys, 13 are household ones, and 9 are governments, university, school, etc.
- (4) The Government of Japan consistently pursued the policy to utilize online data collection for statistical surveys. So far three ministries have introduced online data collection, mainly for current (monthly or quarterly) establishment/enterprise surveys.
- (5) The Consumer Price index was completed its pentennial (5-year cycle) revision for base-year 2000 in 2000. The revision of the Wholesale Price Index for base-year 2000 is still underway and is to be published in this December, including its name renewal to the Corporate Price Index.
- (6) International Association for Official Statistics (IAOS) Satellite Meeting on Statistics for Information Society was held in Tokyo, Japan, in August 2001.
- (7) The Japanese central government was restructured in January 2001, including the statistical agencies. However, the fundamental system of decentralized statistical organization remains the same.

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# I. Major Developments in Statistics

## 1. The Revision of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification (JSIC)

### (1) Background

Since the latest revision of JSIC (10th revision: October 1993), we have faced the rapid changes in the structure of industry, owing to highly-developed information and communication technology (ICT), diversification in the service industries, declining fertility and an aging population. Especially, a fusion of telecommunications industries and information processing industries, rapid technological innovation and diversification in the service industries affect the statistical availability to grasp accurate data through using the existing classifications.

Namely, former division “L-Service” was a comprehensive division which comprises various industries in providing services not specifically provided for elsewhere in JSIC. Therefore, L-Services consisted of various industries such as information service, broadcasting, professional service, goods rental and leasing, hotels, medical and other health services, social insurance and social welfare, education etc. As a result, in 1995, 26.3 percent of the employment was in L-Services. The proportion of the amount of the turnover of L-Service was 18.8 percent according to our Input-Output tables 1995.

### (2) Outline of the Revision

One of the major changes in this revision is the addition of new divisions to the present JSIC. The addition of new divisions is the first since the 4<sup>th</sup> revision in May 1957. As the result of the revision of L-Service and other divisions concerned, four new divisions –“H Information and Communications”, “M Eating and Drinking Places”, “N Health Care and Welfare” and “O Education and Learning Support”- are added. The major groups (2-digit), groups (3-digit) and industries (4-digit) have also been reorganized completely, adding new ones and removing some existing ones.

	Divisions	Major Groups	Groups	Industries
Number of existing items (A)	14	99	463	1,322
Number of revised items (B)	19	97	420	1,269
increase and decrease (B-A)	5	-2	-43	-53
Number of newly-established Items	5	22	76	162
Number of abolished items	0	24	119	215

Two following major points play important roles in creation of new division on information and communication.

i) Grasping the industrial structure on information and communication technology (ICT) is a critical issue for us to understand changing society. In order to consider the issue, Statistics Council had already asked us to explore new approaches to classifying economic activities owing to development of the ICT in 1993 when the 10th revision was published (See Annex 1).

ii) Information sector is designed as one of 20 sectors in NAICS. ISIC Rev 3.1 also includes Information section as a new alternative aggregation (See Annex 2).

H Information and Communications” comprises establishments engaged in processing information for communication, notifying information, processing and providing information, or offering services incidental to internet. It consists of 5 major groups, i.e., Communications, Broadcasting, Information services, Internet based services, Video picture, sound information, character information production and distribution, and 15 groups (See Annex 3).

### **(3) Future Issues**

We have following issues on Information and Communications.

i) It would be difficult to assign a classification item for an establishment not only because the value added is volatile in data processing and information services, communications, and internet based services but also because an establishment sometimes performs more than one activity on information.

ii) Considering the availability of data in collection for the statistics, we cannot arrange the Software services in the division for professional and technical services, but for “Information and Communications” since we need much more time to consider the possibility to arrange it to such a division.

## **2. The Reduction of Duplication of Statistical Survey Objects with the Statistical Frame of Establishments and Enterprises**

### **(1) Introduction**

In spite of measures to reduce reporting burden of respondents of statistical surveys, the continuation of the decreasing tendency of cooperation of respondents is one of the greatest problems ministries of the Government of Japan face as survey conductors. In order to tackle with this problem the Government of Japan tries to introduce the system in which duplication of statistical survey objects be reduced by registering the data of the population from which the sample is selected for surveys, managing the data unitarily, checking the survey history records of the sampled objects in the database of enterprises and establishments.

### **(2) The System to Reduce Duplication of Statistical Survey Objects**

#### a) Purpose

The purpose of the system is to avoid excess concentration of the statistical surveys to the same survey objects in statistical surveys on establishments and enterprises.

#### b) Content

In the system, the standard maximum frequency in which each establishment or enterprise is surveyed is set, and when the frequency in a certain period (one year) before the survey seems to exceed the maximum, the alternative object which has been surveyed less than the maximum are to be selected.

#### c) Covered Statistical Survey and Covered Establishments and Enterprises

This system covers all statistical censuses and surveys of the central government the objects of which are private establishments and enterprises (including public corporations).

The system covers establishments and enterprises covered in the previous paragraph except:

- i) the objects of censuses
- ii) the objects of surveys using cluster sampling in which complete enumeration is adapted for each cluster extracted
- iii) the objects which are decided at the time of survey
- iv) the objects of surveys using stratified sampling in which complete enumeration is adapted for one or some of strata.

#### d) The Maximum Frequency

The maximum frequency is preliminary set based on the results of the storage of survey history information in the Statistical Frame of Establishments and Enterprises. It is currently set at the frequency of the object at 1% below the top in relation to the number of registered survey records (5% for the branch establishments of an enterprise with less than 30 % employees). The maximum frequency for establishments which do not coincide with population information is set as the same as the maximum of all the categories of attributes of survey objects (i.e. 70).

Attributes of Survey Objects	Maximum Frequency
Branch Establishments of an Enterprise	
Less than 30 employees	16
30 or more and less than 100 employees	34
100 or more employees	60
Establishments not belonging to any Enterprises	
Less than 30 employees	16
30 or more and less than 100 employees	34
100 or more employees	40
Headquarters of an Enterprise or Establishments without branches	
Less than 100 million yen capital	30
100 million yen or more and less than 1 billion yen capital	50
1 billion yen or more capital	70
Establishments which Do Not Coincide with Population Information	70

e) Reduction Process (See Annex 4)

- i) Before conducting a statistical survey, each office or ministry submits a list of survey object candidates made on a magnetic media in a uniform format to MPHPT.
- ii) MPHPT registers the list on the SFE. Then MPHPT calculates the frequency at which each establishment or enterprise on the SFE has been surveyed based on the registered history information. MPHPT returns the list to the office or ministry after adding a flag which indicates that the object be corrected to the establishment or enterprise whose frequency of surveys exceeds the maximum frequency based on the calculation results.
- iii) Each office or ministry, when noticed the necessity of correction, selects establishments or enterprises which has been surveyed less than the maximum in place of those with correction flags.  
  
MPHPT provides information on whether an establishment or enterprise is the object of correction via Kasumigaseki WAN (wide area network of the central government offices).
- iv) After each office or ministry corrects duplication, it must report the results and submit the list of survey objects with survey object flag to MPHPT.
- v) MPHPT registers historical information of each establishment or enterprise to the SFE based on the list of survey objects submitted by each office or ministry.

**(3) The Results of Duplication Correction**

From July, when the duplication correction measures through this new system started, to September 2002, 11 surveys used this system based on the reception register, and 3 were corrected based on the correction results reports. In these three surveys 16 objects had correction flags and 11 of them were actually corrected. 5 objects were not corrected because alternative objects cannot be selected in sampling.

### **3. Information Society Statistics**

#### **(1) General Remarks**

In Japan, at least 41 kinds of official statistical surveys containing questions related to ICT have been conducted in the past five years (including one survey which was determined to be carried out in November 2002). Dividing these surveys according to the survey target, 26 are surveys for enterprise/establishment, 13 are those for household/individual and 9 are those for government, university, school, etc<sup>1</sup>.

#### **(2) Surveys Mainly Focusing on ICT**

In most cases, ICT related questions are added in the existing statistical surveys as a part of each survey. But there are several statistical surveys in which most part of questions consists of those related to ICT such as the possession and use of ICT facilities/equipments. Main examples consisting of ICT related questions are as follows.

i) Statistical surveys to enterprise/establishment

a) Survey on ICT Workplaces

The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) carries out this survey annually to the listed 9,500 enterprises using computer.

Main survey items are cost for ICT work and its prospect, ICT operators, possession of computer, PC and ICT network, operation of LAN and its application for business, self-development of software, state of outsourcing. The latest survey was conducted on the end of March 2001 and its results were released in January 2002.

b) Establishment and Enterprise Census 2001

The Census is conducted every five years by the Statistical Survey Department of the Statistics Bureau, MPHPT with the aim to clarify the industrial structure of the country as well as to provide the basic statistical framework for sample surveys on establishments and enterprises. It covers all establishments with a little exception. The Census held in October 2001 asked enterprises about use of e-commerce, its type (BtoB/BtoC) and its contents (sending orders, receiving orders, delivery of goods and service). The Census provides data that users can make analysis by region, industry and size of establishment. Its provisional results about use of e-commerce were released in April 2002 (See Annex 5).

ii) Statistical surveys to household/individual.

a) Survey of Household Economy

The Survey which has been launched since October 2001 by the Statistical Survey Department inquires about 30,000 households of the purchases of expensive and infrequently purchased goods and services and consumption for ICT, which supplements the monthly Family Income and Expenditure Survey initiated in 1954 covering about 8,000 households. Its preliminary results about usage of the Internet were released in May 2002 (See Annex 6).

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<sup>1</sup> There are some surveys targeting on more than 2 categories, so that the sum of surveys in each category is not equal to the total number of surveys.

### **(3) Surveys with Questions on E-commerce**

Questions on e-commerce except possession and use of ICT facilities/equipments, namely questions on conducting e-commerce, barriers to e-commerce, sum of sales and purchase via the Internet etc. are contained in 11 surveys in the past five years. Main examples which contain questions on e-commerce are as follows.

#### **i) Survey for enterprises/establishments**

##### **a) Establishment and Enterprise Census 2001 (Statistical Survey Department, October 2001)**

Main survey items related to e-commerce are the use of e-commerce, its type (BtoB/BtoC) and contents of e-commerce (sending orders, receiving orders, delivery of goods and service).

##### **b) Survey on ICT Workplaces (METI, as of the end of March, the results are released in next January.)**

Main survey items related to e-commerce are the use of information systems in e-commerce processes for BtoB and BtoC, amount of sales and purchases of BtoB e-commerce, amount of sales of BtoC e-commerce, amount of purchases and sales of high ranked items in BtoB e-commerce by electronic network/the Internet, and amount of sales of high ranked items in BtoC by electronic network/ the Internet.

##### **c) Census of Commerce (METI, June 2002)**

Main survey items related to e-commerce are the use of e-commerce, annual amount of merchandise purchases and sales and those over electronic networks, the Internet etc.

#### **ii) Survey for households/individuals**

##### **a) Survey of Household Economy (launched in October 2001 by the Statistical Survey Department)**

Main survey items related to e-commerce are the possession of facilities/equipments for the Internet, telecommunications means for the Internet, use of the Internet and its purpose, use of e-commerce, amount of e-commerce purchases in a month.

##### **b) Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities (Statistical Survey Department, October, 2001)**

Main survey items related to e-commerce are contents, frequency, place and purpose of the Internet use, frequency, place and purpose of e-commerce such as shopping, banking, ticket reservation or purchase, stock exchange etc.

## **4. Online Data Collection for Statistical Surveys in the Government of Japan**

### **(1) Government Policy for Online Data Collection**

#### a) The New Strategies for Government Statistical Services for the Coming Decade

The New Strategies for Government Statistical Services for the Coming Decade, a comprehensive policy vision on official statistics in the Government of Japan submitted by the Statistical Council in March 1995, first proposed the introduction of online data collection for statistical surveys

#### b) The Promotion of Statistical Surveys via Electronic Measures

In March 1999, directors of statistical divisions of ministries and agencies reached an agreement named the Promotion of Statistical Surveys via Electronic Measures.

The agreement stipulates that the purposes of utilizing electronic measures is i) reducing the response burden by streamlining respondents' time and labor to entry data, ii) efficient implementation of statistical surveys by rationalizing data check at survey-conducting entities such as local governments, and iii) prompt publication of survey results by streamlining data entry by the offices which conduct surveys.

The coverage of statistical surveys in this agreement is for the time being those which collect the same items so frequently as monthly from establishments and/or enterprises because the effect of the measures seems to be realized relatively early in such surveys on account of the diffusion levels of information and communication equipments.

The method to be used is basically online one such as Internet, paying attention to smooth collection of statistical data and data security.

In order to reduce the response burden, the offices which conduct online surveys should make efforts to simplify and streamline data entry workload of respondents when designing and developing surveys. In addition, reporters should be allowed to choose alternative methods to report such as reporting with conventional questionnaires.

### **(2) Examples of Online Data Collection in the Government of Japan**

#### a) The New-Generation Statistical System of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI)

The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry developed the New-Generation Statistical System, a system to process the reports of statistical surveys online utilizing Internet, and started the operation of the System in January 2000.

The coverage of surveys are current surveys (monthly surveys) such as Current Production Statistics Survey of METI, Current Survey of Non-Ferrous Metal Supply and Demand, Current Survey of Petroleum Products Supply and Demand, Current Survey of Commerce, Statistical Survey of Selected Services Industries and Survey of Energy Consumption in Commerce and Manufacturing.

The System also allows the Ministry to produce electronically some indices processed

from the above-mentioned statistical survey results such as Indices of Mining and Industrial Production, Shipments, Inventories and Inventory Rates, Indices of Tertiary Industrial Activity and Indices of Commercial Sales Value by Type of Business.

b) The Online Application System of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (MLIT)

The Online Application System of MLIT focuses mainly on application and reporting for administrative action such as permission and licensing, but also covers statistical reporting. The system started its operation in FY 2001

At present the surveys covered by the System is limited only to those for transport statistics such as Survey on Air Transport (monthly), Survey on Railway Transport (monthly) and Survey of the Trend of Equipment Investment By Transport Enterprises (annual), all of which are approved statistical surveys based on the Statistical Reports Coordination Law. MLIT now runs trial to implement online report collection for surveys for statistics designated based on the Statistics Law such as Survey on Current Rolling Stock Production and Coastal Vessel Transport Survey (both monthly).

c) Online Surveys by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW)

MHLW started online data collection for statistical surveys via Internet in FY 2001. Currently reports for Monthly Labor Survey (designated statistical survey, monthly) and Survey on Labor Economy Trends (approved statistical survey, quarterly) are collected online. Both of them are establishment surveys.

## **5. The 2000 Revision of the Consumer Price Index and Wholesale Price**

### **Index in Japan**

#### **(1) Consumer Price Index**

##### a) Introduction

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is revised every 5 years in Japan according to the 1981 recommendation of the Statistics Council, and the latest revision was implemented in 2000. The revision involved addition and deletion of item categories, update of weights assigned to item categories, and calculation of annual average prices in the new base year.

##### b) Outline of the 2000 revision and recent improvement of methodology

###### i) Addition and deletion of item categories

For the next 2000 revision, new goods and services emerging from development of information technology, service economy, and deregulation will be included. Relative importance of each category is evaluated based on expenditure on the corresponding category obtained from the Family Income Expenditure Survey (FIES: Japanese family budget survey).

Of the 580 categories for the present 1995-base, 55 categories are discarded, 71 categories are added. As a result, prices of 596 items are collected for the 2000-base.

###### ii) Introduction of new data sources

In order to measure pure price change in each category properly, prices of products with the same quality should be priced every month. For this purpose, detailed specification is determined for each category, considering dominance in sales and feasibility of price collection. Furthermore, the survey specifications are reviewed at any time, and those getting out of date are to be replaced even during inter-revision period. Such specification replacements take place twice a year in principle.

For the compilation of CPI, price of a product for each product category, which is specified based on the dominance in sales and feasibility is to be collected at each sample outlet by a price collector. However, for category “PCs”, which is newly included in the next 2000 revision, it is difficult for price collectors to find the right products because the product cycle tends to be very short and the survey specification needs to be replaced frequently. Thus, for “PCs”, instead of price collection at outlets, scanner data collected and processed by a private company, which contains average prices and sales quantities of all products, is used. Price index for “PCs” is compiled from the scanner data by using hedonic method.

###### iii) Review of elementary index formula for utilities and other specific categories

For categories such as water supply, electricity, fuel gas, telephone services, airfare, and taxi fare, consumers are charged based on tariffs. Price indices for those categories are computed by constructing certain “models”. Due to recent deregulations, charging systems are revised considerably, and become much more complicated. Improvement of the “models” is under consideration in order to reflect price changes more properly.

In addition, price index for “overseas package tour” will be newly constructed based on prices of the specific package tours of popular sightseeing areas because overseas tours attract people more and more while their prices apparently differ from domestic goods and services.

#### iv) Assurance and improvement of accuracy of quality adjustment

To examine accuracy of the present quality adjustment method – i.e. a combination of the direct comparison method and the overlap method, a comparison with the hedonic method was made concerning price index for “TVs” using scanner data. The test calculation show the official price index for “TVs” is close to the hedonic index, indicating that the present practice is fairly good. Similar comparisons in other categories and further studies on feasibility of the hedonic approach will be our future task.

Furthermore, in case that old specification differs from new specification only in quantity virtually, and price cannot be regarded to be proportionate to quantity, in recent practice, quality difference between the old and the new specification is evaluated by a simple regression model using scanner data as sample price data, if available, instead of implicit evaluation by the overlap method.

#### v) Reinforcement of supplementary indices

Besides the official CPI based on the basket of all households with two or more persons, the CPIs based on the basket of specific household groups such as age groups of household head and income groups are compiled also. The 2000-base CPIs include the new one based on the basket of all households including one-person households.

The official CPI is calculated using the Laspeyres formula. The base weights for the official CPI are fixed for five years. During the inter-revision period, consumption pattern changes to some extent. To evaluate possible bias caused by the base-fixed weighting, the chained Laspeyres index – year-to-year chaining of Laspeyres indices based on the preceding year – is compiled for reference. Another index using a new formula named “midpoint-year basket method” will be introduced from the 2000 revision for reference. This new index is to be calculated based on the basket in the middle year between the base year and the current year. For example, in case that the base year is 2000 and the current year is 2004, the basket in 2002 is used for aggregation. This “midpoint-year basket method”, feasible for the country capable of making a compilation of the chained Laspeyres index, is likely to be a very good approximate to the superlative indices such as the Fisher (ideal) index and the Tornqvist index when the superlative indices are close to the chained superlative indices.

## **(2) Wholesale Price Index**

For the Wholesale Price Index (WPI), compiled by the Bank of Japan, the work to revise its base year from 1995 to 2000 is undergoing, including its name renewal from the Wholesale Price Index to the Corporate Price Index, and reinforcement of the deflator function with minor change in principle of stage for price survey. The revised index will be published in December 2002.

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## II. Other Topics

### 1. IAOS Satellite Meeting Held In Tokyo

“IAOS Satellite Meeting on Statistics for Information Society” (hereinafter referred to as the “Meeting” in this article) was held on August 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup>, 2001 at the Arcadia Ichigaya Shigaku Kaikan in Chiyoda-Ward, Tokyo, Japan.

#### (1) Background

This Meeting was held as a satellite meeting for the “53rd Session of International Statistical Institute (ISI)” from August 22<sup>nd</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup>, 2001 in Seoul, Korea. The ISI is an international organization established in 1885 for the purpose of developing and improving statistics and promoting their worldwide dissemination. The ISI session is the largest international forum held every other year, where statisticians get together from all over the world. It has been a custom to hold several satellite meetings in the neighboring countries of the one that holds the ISI session. This was one of such satellite meetings, and was hosted by the Statistics Bureau and the Statistics Center of Japan under the auspices of International Association for Official Statistics (IAOS), which is one of the sections of the ISI. The IAOS aims at bringing together producers and users of official statistics to promote the understanding and advancement of official statistics and to foster the development of effective and efficient official statistical services on a global basis.

#### (2) Theme of the Meeting

The theme of this Meeting was “Statistics for Information Society.”

Due to what is known as the IT revolution, our economy and society at large are currently experiencing unprecedented changes in terms of quality and scale, and people’s expectations on statistics as well as the role of statistics are literally measureless. As to the emerging changes brought about by the IT revolution, numerous investigations and discussions are underway among governmental organizations, international organizations, economic circles, academic circles, and journalism so that they may identify which aspects of the changes should be well understood and the ways to measure them with statistical methodologies. Under such circumstances, the forum was organized in Japan and it was attended by a number of the learned from various nations and other parties concerned, who exchanged a wide range of opinions and experiences on the subject of “Statistics for Information Society,” based on what is currently best known about the situation of the IT revolution.

#### (3) Overview of the Meeting

The Meeting was attended by the representatives from ten international organizations including the United Nations and the OECD, and by over 150 individuals from 27 countries and regions including the United States and the United Kingdom. The Japanese participants were also from wide-ranging backgrounds: officials from various central ministries and prefectural governments, professors and researchers from universities and research institutes, etc. In addition, the then-trainees at the United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) participated in the Meeting as keen observers.

On August 30<sup>th</sup>, the Meeting was started with the opening speech by Mr. Shinichi Kuyama, the Director-General of the Statistics Bureau of Japan, followed by the guest speech

by Dr. Paul Cheung, the IAOS President.

After the opening ceremony, two keynote speeches were given. Ms. Heli Jeskanen-Sundström of Statistics Finland spoke on the subject of “ICT Statistics at the New Millennium - Developing Official Statistics - Measuring the Diffusion of ICT and its Impacts.” Mr. Andrew W. Wyckoff from OECD spoke on the subject of “OECD Efforts to Address the Measurement and Policy Challenges Posed by the Information Society.” Both speeches captured the audience’s great interest, thus inviting many questions and comments from them.

In the afternoon of the 30th and the entire 31st, the Invited Paper Sessions and the Contribute Paper Sessions ran in parallel at two different rooms.

Each Invited Paper Session was structured by the organizer who appointed speakers and paper presenters according to the Session’s sub-theme. This time, four sessions and one panel discussion were organized. In the Contributed Paper Sessions, on the other hand, the papers contributed domestically as well as from overseas were categorized into six sessions and were presented to the audience.

#### (4)Content of discussion

In the Invited Paper Sessions, the discussion was held on four different sub-themes: “Application of ICT in National Statistical Organizations,” “Measurement of Effects of Productivity Improvement Caused by ICT,” “Development of ICT Indicators,” and “Developments in Official Statistics on the Diffusion of ICT in Society and its Effects.”

In the “Developments of ICT indicators” session, for example, a presentation was made on the subject of development of ICT indicators and the result of survey analysis, by the National Statistical Office of Korea; on some theoretical aspects of indicator development, by the Swiss Federal Statistical Office; and on the ICT from the viewpoint of policy, by the Information and Communication Policy Bureau within the Japanese Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications.

In the panel discussion on the subject of “Statistics on ECommerce,” the Statistics Denmark presented some survey cases of northern European countries and proposals for the future; the Office for National Statistics of UK presented the national survey cases and how they were addressing the E-commerce-related issues; the Statistics Bureau of Japan presented the current situation of the Japanese ICT statistical surveys and how they were involved in the OECD’s relevant activities, and raised some issues to be addressed; and the US Bureau of the Census presented the way IT was contributing to the improvement of productivity in manufacturing industry. Then a Q & A session followed with active participation by the audience, which invigorated the panel discussion furthermore.

## **2. Restructuring of Statistical Organizations in the Government of Japan**

The Japanese central government was restructured on 6 January 2001. The basic change was that the previous regime of one Office and 22 Ministries and Agencies was reorganized into that of one Office and 12 Ministries and Agencies. The statistical agencies was also restructured. The fundamental system of decentralized statistical organization, however, remains the same under the new regime with the Statistics Council, a national advisory body, and comprehensive coordination functions undertaken by the Statistical Standards Department (SSD) of Statistics Bureau over the other Government statistical organizations' activities, both of which are transferred to the Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications (See Annex7 for the list of Ministries, etc).

SSD compiled "Guide to Official Statistics in Japan, 2001" which comprises information on the methods, content, implementing agencies, and other features of a variety of Japanese official statistics under the new regime, including new telephone numbers, website addresses, etc. The Guide was published in March 2001. It will be posted on the Statistics Bureau's website. The Guide is now under revision and the revised version will be published in the mid-2003.

## Annex 1

### The JSIC (2002) Structure as compared to JSIC(1993)

JSIC(1993)		items	JSIC(2002)		items
Divisions	Letter	14	Divisions	Letter	19
Major Groups	2-digits	99	Major Groups	2-digits	97
Groups	3-digits	463	Group	3-digits	420
Industries	4-digits	1,324	Industries	4-digits	1,269

### Correspondence Table between Divisions of JSIC(1993) and JSIC(2002)

[JSIC:1993]		[JSIC:2002]	
A Agriculture	(1)	A Agriculture	(1)
B Forestry	(1)	B Forestry	(1)
C Fisheries	(2)	C Fisheries	(2)
D Mining	(4)	D Mining	(1)
E Construction	(3)	E Construction	(3)
F Manufacturing	(23)	F Manufacturing	(24)
G Electricity, Gas, Heat Supply and Water	(4)	G Electricity, Gas, Heat Supply and Water	(4)
H Transport and Communications	(9)	H Information and Communications	(5)
I Wholesale and Retail Trade, Eating and Drinking Places	(14)	I Transport	(7)
J Finance and Insurance	(8)	J Wholesale and Retail Trade	(12)
K Real Estate	(2)	K Finance and Insurance	(7)
L Services	(25)	L Real Estate	(2)
M Government, N.E.C.	(2)	M Eating and Drinking laces, Accommodation	(3)
N Establishments Not Adequately Described	(1)	N Health care and Welfare	(3)
		O Education and Learning Support	(2)
		P Compound Services	(2)
		Q Services, N.E.C.	(15)
		R Government, N.E.C.	(2)
		S Establishments Not Adequately Described	(1)

## The ISIC Structure as compared to JSIC (2002)

ISIC		items	JSIC		items
Sections	Letter	17	Divisions	Letter	19
Divisions	2-digits	60	Major Groups	2-digits	97
Group	3-digits	159	Groups	3-digits	420
Class	4-digits	292	Industries	4-digits	1,269

**Corre  
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## Table between Section of ISIC and Divisions of JSIC(2002)

[ISIC]		[JSIC : 2002]	
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	(2)	A Agriculture	(1)
B Fishing	(1)	B Forestry	(1)
C Mining and Quarrying	(5)	C Fisheries	(2)
D Manufacturing	(23)	D Mining	(1)
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	(2)	E Construction	(3)
F Construction	(1)	F Manufacturing	(24)
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	(3)	G Electricity, Gas, Heat Supply and Water	(4)
H Hotels and Restaurants	(1)	H Information and Communications	(5)
I Transport, Storage and Communications	(5)	I Transport	(7)
J Financial Intermediation	(3)	J Wholesale and Retail Trade	(12)
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	(5)	K Finance and Insurance	(7)
L Public Administration and Defense; Compulsory Social Security	(1)	L Real Estate	(2)
M Education	(1)	M Eating and Drinking Places Accommodation	(3)
N Health and Social Work	(1)	N Health care and Welfare	(3)
O Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	(4)	O Education and Learning Support	(2)
P Private Households with Employed Persons	(1)	P Compound Services	(2)
Q Extra-Territorial Organizations and Bodies	(1)	Q Services, N.E.C	(15)
		R Government, N.E.C.	(2)
		S Establishments Not Adequately Described	(1)

Note : Full lines indicate main correspondence. Dotted lines indicate secondary correspondence.

The number in parenthesis indicates the number of division of ISIC and major group of JSIC.

**H-Information and Communications**

- 3 7      **COMMUNICATIONS**
  - 371      **TRANSMISSION OF CORRESPONDENCE**
    - 3711     Transmission of correspondence
  - 372      **FIXED TELECOMMUNICATIONS**
    - 3721     Regional telecommunications, except wire broadcast telephones
    - 3722     Long-distance telecommunications
    - 3723     Wire broadcast telephones
    - 3729     Miscellaneous fixed telecommunications
  - 373      **MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATIONS**
    - 3731     Mobile telecommunications
  - 374      **SERVICES INCIDENTAL TO TELECOMMUNICATIONS**
    - 3741     Services incidental to telecommunications
  
- 3 8      **BROADCASTING**
  - 381      **PUBLIC BROADCASTING, EXCEPT CABLECASTING**
    - 3811     Public broadcasting
  - 382      **PRIVATE-SECTOR BROADCASTING, EXCEPT CABLECASTING**
    - 3821     Television broadcasting, except satellite broadcasting
    - 3822     Radio broadcasting, except satellite broadcasting
    - 3823     Satellite broadcasting
    - 3829     Miscellaneous private-sector broadcasting
  - 383      **CABLECASTING**
    - 3831     Cable television broadcasting
    - 3832     Cable radio broadcasting
  
- 3 9      **INFORMATION SERVICES**
  - 391      **COMPUTER PROGRAMMING AND OTHER SOFTWARE SERVICES**
    - 3911     Custom software services
    - 3912     Package software services
  - 392      **DATA PROCESSING AND INFORMATION SERVICES**
    - 3921     Data processing services
    - 3922     Research and information services, except marketing or opinion research services
    - 3929     Miscellaneous data processing and information services

- 4 0 INTERNET BASED SERVICES
  - 401 INTERNET BASED SERVICES
    - 4011 Internet based services
  
- 4 1 VIDEO PICTURE, SOUND INFORMATION, CHARACTER INFORMATION PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION
  - 411 VIDIO PICTURE INFORMATION PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION
    - 4111 Motion picture and video production, except television program production
    - 4112 Television program production (Teleproduction)
    - 4113 Motion picture, video and television program distribution
  - 412 SOUND INFORMATION PRDUCTION
    - 4121 Recording and disk production
    - 4122 Radio program production
  - 413 NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS
    - 4131 Newspaper publishers
  - 414 PUBLISHERS, EXCEPT NEWSPAPERS
    - 4141 Publishers, except newspapers
  - 415 SERVICES INCIDENTAL TO VIDEO PICTURE, SOUND INFORMATION, CHARACTER INFORMATION PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION
    - 4151 News syndicates (News suppliers)
    - 4159 Miscellaneous services incidental to video picture, sound information, character information production and distribution

Alphabetic code: division

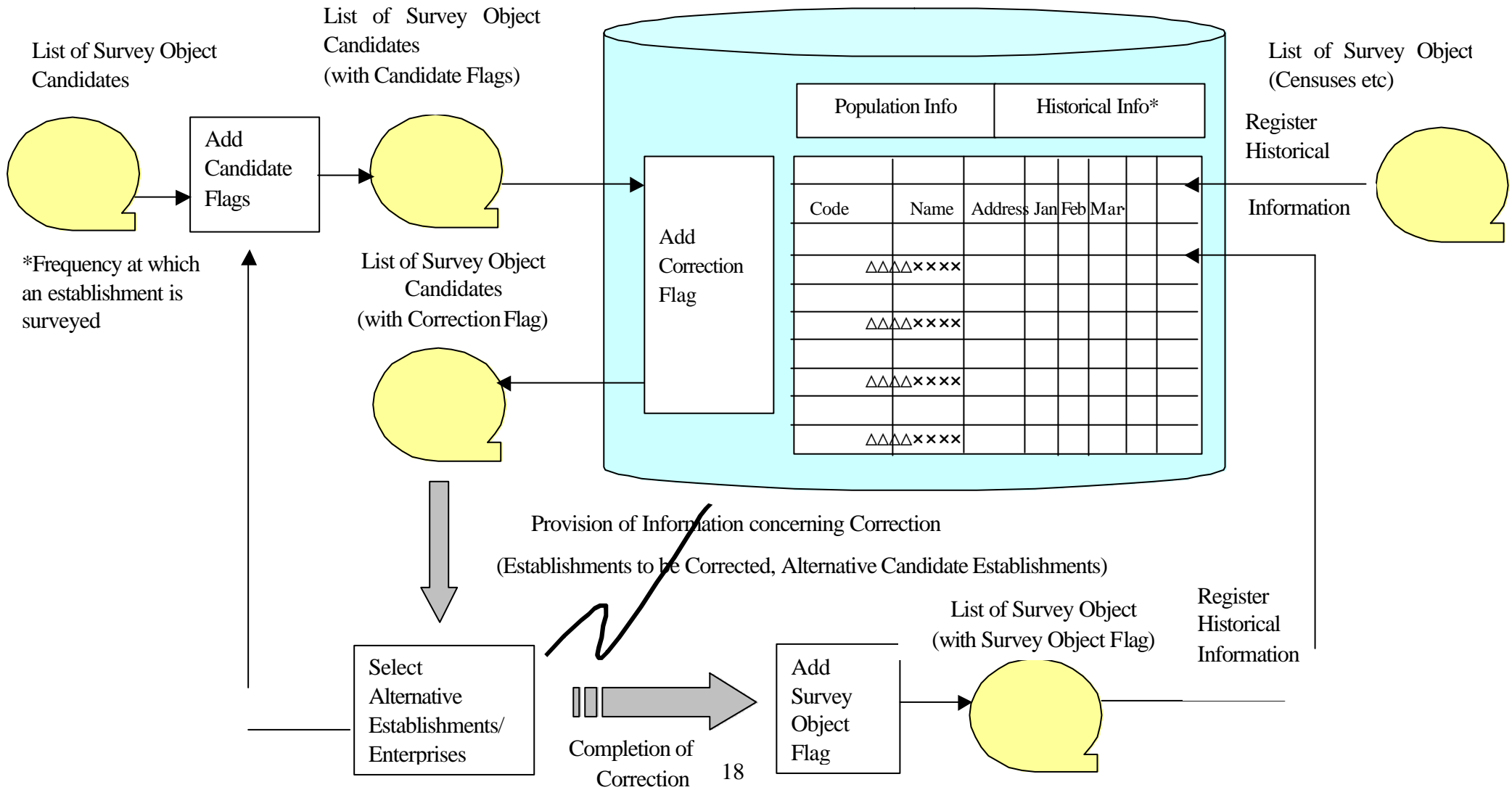
2-digit figures: major groups

30digit figures: groups

4-digit figures: industries

### Framework of The System to Reduce Duplication of Statistical Survey Objects

#### Statistical Frame of Establishments and Enterprises



## Current Situation of the Spread of E-commerce (Establishment and Enterprise Census)

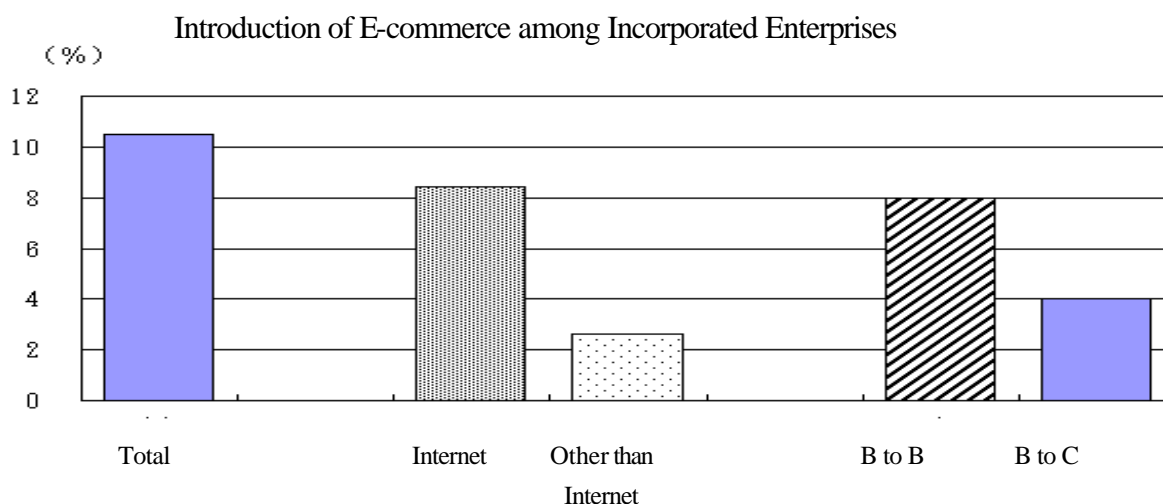
### 1. The Spread of E-commerce in Corporate Enterprises in Japan

\*\*\* 10.5% of Corporate Enterprises Have Introduced E-commerce \*\*\*

Among 1,617,250 incorporated enterprises (a stock company, a limited company, a limited or unlimited liability partnership, and a mutual insurance company) existing on October 1, 2001, 169,826 incorporated enterprises have introduced e-commerce (commerce using computer network). The ratio of the incorporated enterprises to the total is 10.5%.

As for the networks used for the e-commerce, Internet is 8.4% and networks other than Internet are 2.6%, i.e. 80% of incorporated enterprises which have introduced e-commerce use Internet.

As for the trade partners, businesses are 8.0% and consumers are 4.0%.



### 2. Introduction of E-commerce by Divisions of Industrial Classification for Enterprises

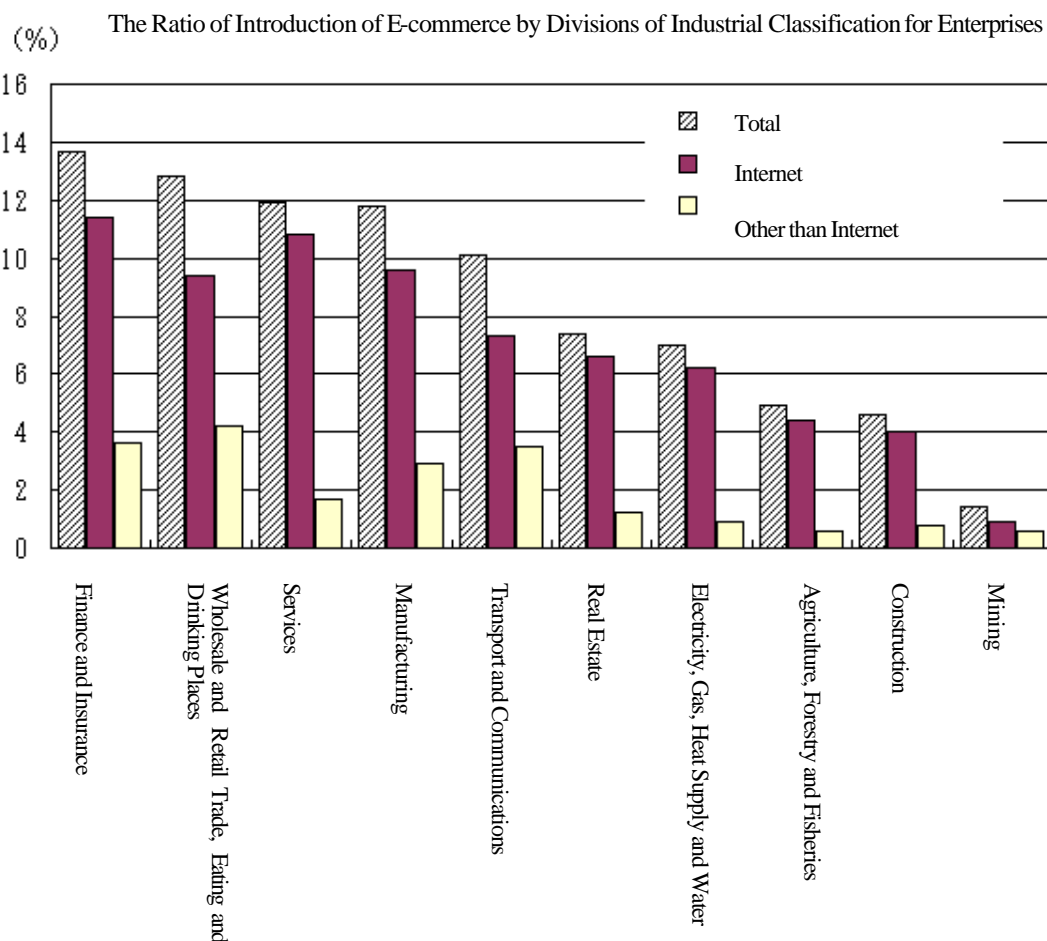
\*\*\* The Ratio of Introduction of E-commerce is the Highest in the Division "Finance and Insurance" \*\*\*

The ratio of introduction of e-commerce by divisions of industrial classification for enterprises is the highest in the division "finance and insurance" (13.7%), the next in "wholesale and retail trade, eating and drinking places" (12.8%), and the third in "services" (11.9%).

When classified by the networks used for the e-commerce, the highest division using Internet is "finance and insurance" (11.4%), the next is "services" (10.8%), and the third is "manufacturing" (9.6%). The highest division using networks other than Internet is "wholesale and retail trade, eating and drinking places" (4.2%), the next is "finance and insurance", and the third is

"transport and communications" (3.5%).

When classified by the partners of trade, the highest division for business to business is "manufacturing" (10.0%), the next is "wholesale and retail trade, eating and drinking places" (9.4%), and the third is "services" (9.1%). The highest division for the trade to consumers is "finance and insurance" (7.9%), the next is "wholesale and retail trade, eating and drinking places" (5.4%), and the third is "real estate" and "services" (4.8% respectively).



Note:

1) Current situation of introduction of e-commerce was released on April 23, 2002, based on the results of the Establishment and Enterprise Census 2001.

2) The date of the Establishment and Enterprise Census 2001 was October 1, 2001. The Census covers all establishments with some exceptions such as individual proprietorships which belonged agriculture, forestry, and fishery.

3) Definition of terms:

a) Incorporated Enterprise

An incorporated enterprise is composed of a head establishment and branch establishments under its management, or a head establishment without its branch establishments, and the legal organization includes a stock company, a limited company, a limited or unlimited liability partnership, and a mutual insurance company.

b) E-commerce

E-commerce is a commercial trade using Internet or computer networks other than Internet. It excludes settlement and commercial trade among establishments within the same incorporated enterprise.

## Annex 6

### The Results of Survey of Household Economy (IT Related Items)

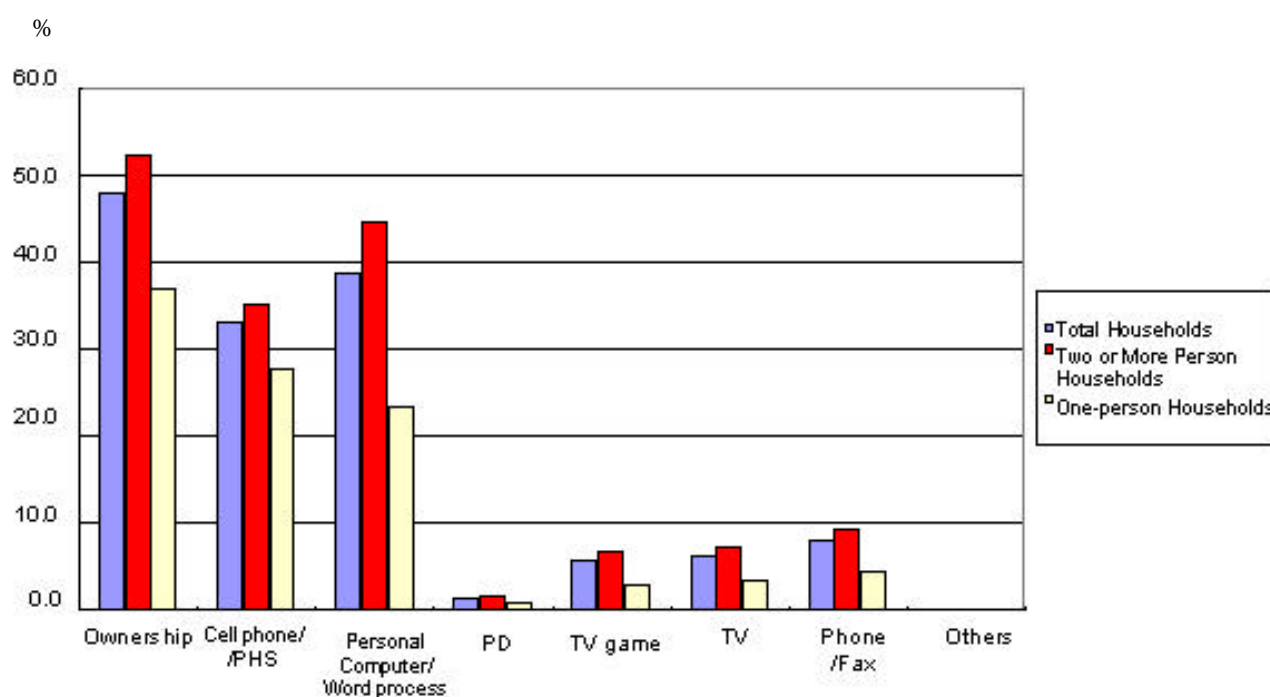
(Average of January - March, 2002, Preliminary)

The ratio of households which own equipments that are able to use Internet is 48.1%. The most popular equipments available are PC/word processors (38.8%), and the second most popular ones are cell phones/PHS. Among the household categories, 52.5% of two or more person households and 37.1% of one-person households own equipments.

Ownership of Equipments that are able to use Internet (%)

	Ownership of equipments that are able to use Internet								Do not own
	Cell phone/ PHS	Personal Computer/ Word processor	PDA	TV game	TV	Phone / Fax	Others		
Total Households	48.1	33.2	38.8	1.4	5.7	6.2	8.0	0.1	51.3
Two or More Person Households	52.4	35.3	44.8	1.7	6.8	7.3	9.3	0.2	47.0
One-person Households	37.1	27.7	23.5	0.8	2.9	3.5	4.4	-	52.2
Total Households	100.0	59.0	80.7	2.9	11.9	12.9	16.6	0.2	
Two or More Person Households	100.0	67.4	85.5	3.2	13.0	13.9	17.7	0.4	
One-person Households	100.0	74.7	63.3	2.2	7.8	9.4	11.9	-	

Note: The ratio is to the total of each type of households.



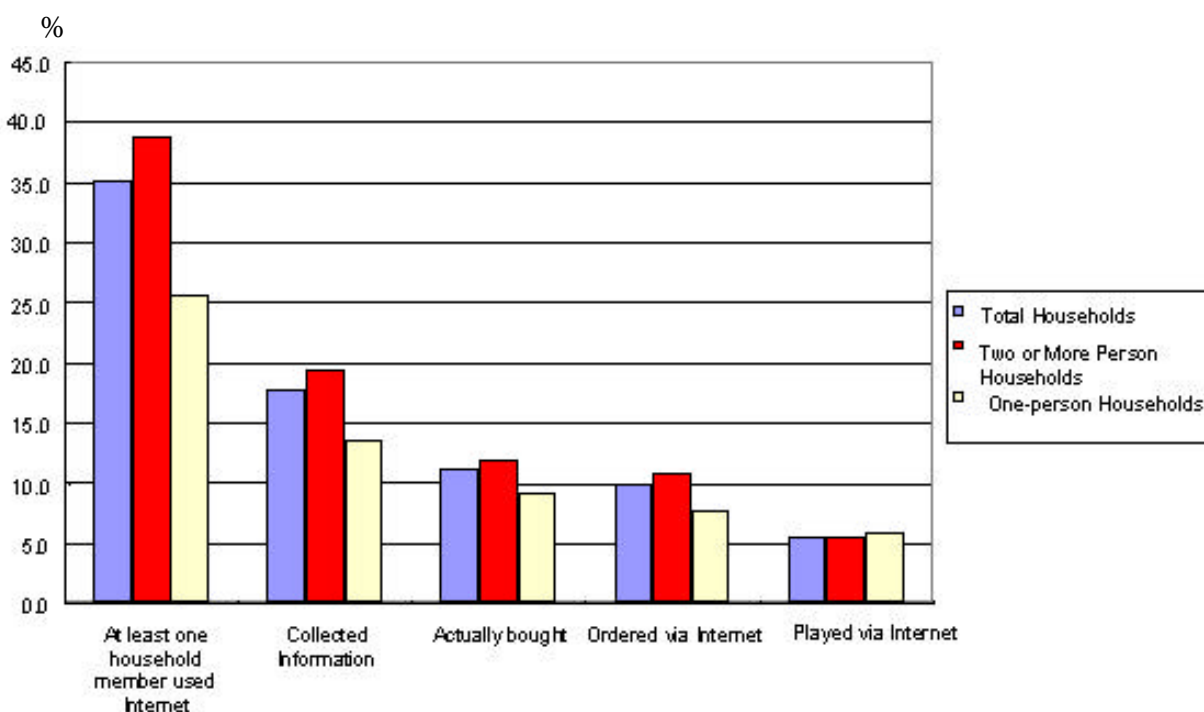
The ratio of households at least one member of which used Internet in one month surveyed is 35.1%. Among the household categories, the ratio is 38.7% for two or more person households and 25.7% for one-person households respectively.

As for the action taken when Internet is used for the purchase of goods and services, 17.7% of households have at least one member who collected information and 11.1% of households have at least one member who actually bought goods and services. 9.9% of households have at least one member who ordered via Internet and 5.6% of households have at least one member who paid via Internet.

Usage of Internet and That for Purchase of Goods and Service (%)

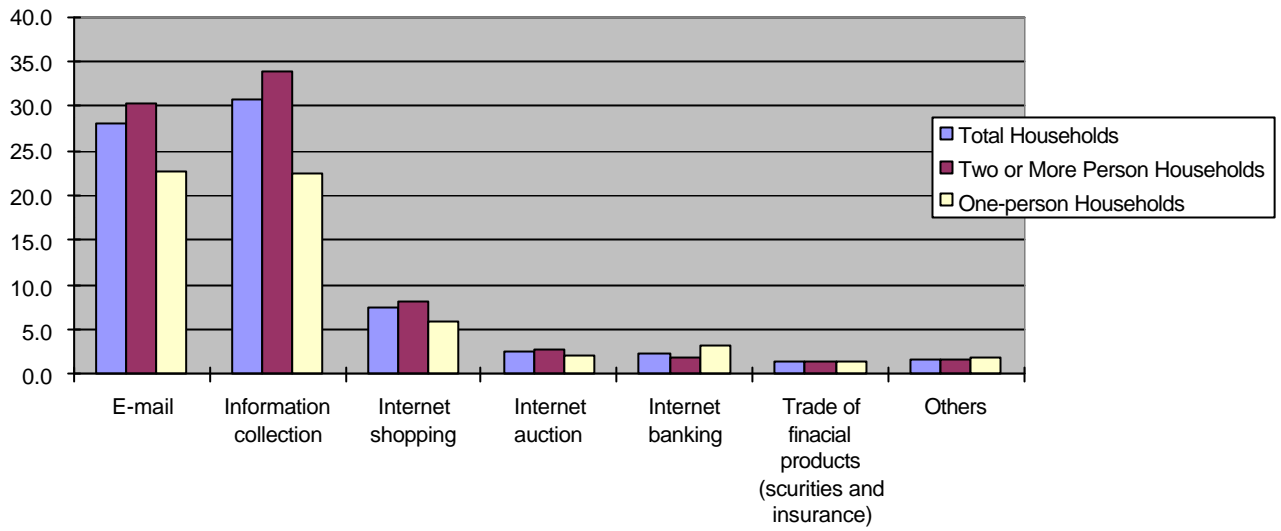
	At least one household member used Internet	Internet usage for purchases of goods and services			
		Collected Information	Actually bought	Orderd via Internet	Payed via Internet
Total Households	35.1	17.7	11.1	9.9	5.6
Two or More Person Households	38.7	19.4	11.9	10.8	5.5
One-person Households	25.7	13.5	9.1	7.7	5.9
Total Households	100.0	50.4	31.6	28.2	16.0
Two or More Person Households	100.0	50.1	30.7	27.9	14.2
One-person Households	100.0	52.5	35.4	30.0	23.0

Note: The ratio is to the total of each type of households.

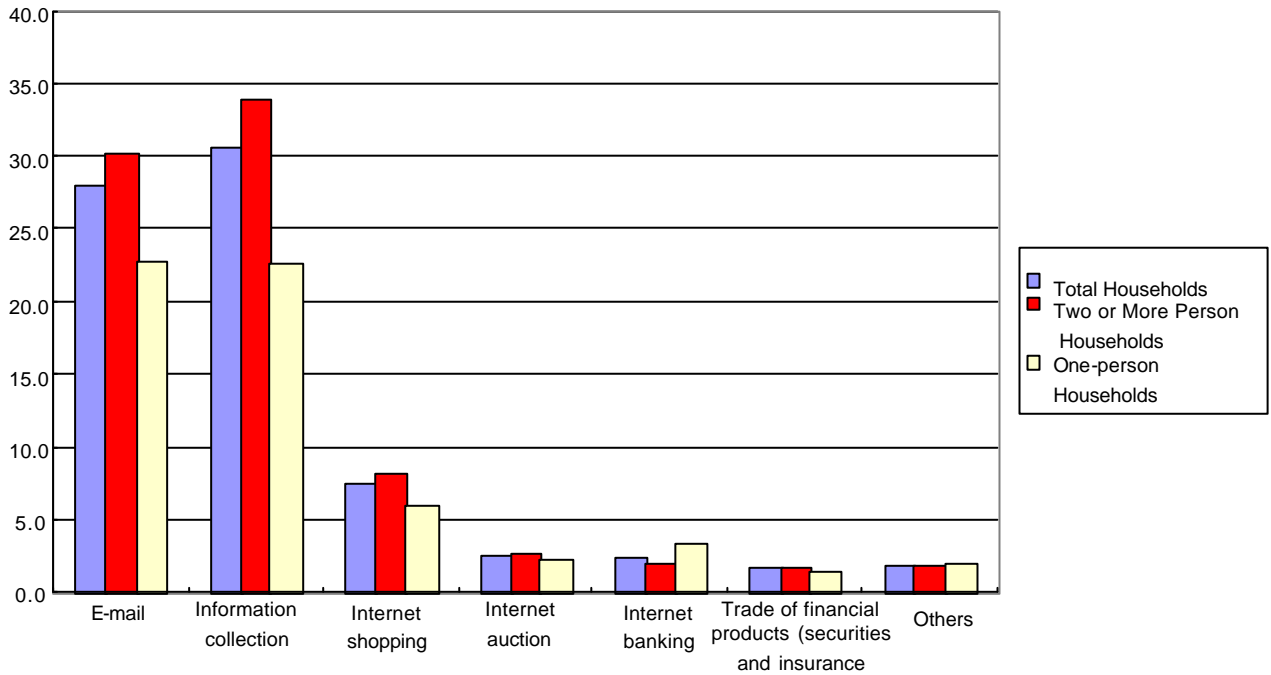


Major purposes of the usage of Internet is information collection (30.7%), e-mail (28.1%) and Internet shopping (7.5%). The ratio of households which used Internet for information collection by the type of households is 33.9% for two or more person households and 22.5% for one-person households.

Purposes of the Usage of Internet (%)



%



Note: The coverage of Survey of Household Economy is approximately 30,000 households per month. Each household is surveyed for consecutive 12 month. The results for IT related items were released on March 23, 2002.

## List of Ministries, etc. as from 6 January 2001

Name of Organization	Postal Address	TEL.	Home Page Address
Cabinet Office	1-6-1 Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8914 Japan	TEL. +81-3-5253-2111	<a href="http://www.cao.go.jp">http://www.cao.go.jp</a>
National Public Safety Commission [National Police Agency]	2-1-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8974 Japan	TEL. +81-3-3581-0141	<a href="http://www.npa.go.jp">http://www.npa.go.jp</a>
Defense Agency	5-1 Ichigaya-Honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-8801 Japan	TEL. +81-3-3268-3111	<a href="http://www.jda.go.jp">http://www.jda.go.jp</a>
Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications [Statistics Bureau]	2-1-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8926 Japan 19-1 Wakamatsucho, Shinjuku-ku Tokyo 162-8668 Japan	TEL. +81-3-5253-5111 TEL. +81-3-3202-1111	<a href="http://www.soumu.go.jp">http://www.soumu.go.jp</a> <a href="http://www.stat.go.jp">http://www.stat.go.jp</a>
Ministry of Justice	1-1-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8977 Japan	TEL. +81-3-3580-4111	<a href="http://www.moj.go.jp">http://www.moj.go.jp</a>
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8919 Japan	TEL. +81-3-3580-3311	<a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/">http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/</a>
Ministry of Finance	3-1-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8940 Japan	TEL. +81-3-3581-4111	<a href="http://www.mof.go.jp">http://www.mof.go.jp</a>
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	3-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8959 Japan	TEL. +81-3-3581-4211	<a href="http://www.mext.go.jp">http://www.mext.go.jp</a>
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	1-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8916 Japan	TEL. +81-3-5253-1111	<a href="http://www.mhlw.go.jp">http://www.mhlw.go.jp</a>
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8950 Japan	TEL. +81-3-3502-8111	<a href="http://www.maff.go.jp">http://www.maff.go.jp</a>
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	1-3-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8901 Japan	TEL. +81-3-3501-1511	<a href="http://www.meti.go.jp">http://www.meti.go.jp</a>
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2-1-3 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8918 Japan	TEL. +81-3-5253-8111	<a href="http://www.mlit.go.jp">http://www.mlit.go.jp</a>
Ministry of Environment	1-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8975 Japan	TEL. +81-3-3581-3351	<a href="http://www.env.go.jp">http://www.env.go.jp</a>

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Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications

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