

Name of collection: Communications Usage Trend Survey (Households)

Nature of collection If possible, use the classification of collection types shown above e.g. <i>ICT use collection – business</i> . For “other” collections, provide details e.g. <i>Other ICT collection – ISPs</i> .	ICT use collection -Household
Collection agency	Information and Communications Policy Bureau Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) (“Information and Communications Policy Site” http://www.soumu.go.jp/joho_tsusin/joho_tsusin.html)
General references to collection material Metadata, questionnaires etc	Questionnaires (“Information & Communications Statistics Database” http://www.johotsusintokey.soumu.go.jp/english/index.html)
Survey basis or vehicle E.g. Labour Force supplement, standalone survey, administrative byproduct data	Part of “Communications Usage Trend Survey”
Frequency of collection	Annual
Collection history Reference dates and/or periods from the first to the latest collection	Since 1990 (specializing in ICT items : 2000 or thereabouts)
Whether collection is mandatory or voluntary	Voluntary
Scope and coverage of collection Target population in terms of size, industry, population groups etc	Nationwide
Main classifications used E.g. industry, size, commodity, occupation	Age, sex, city scale, house income
Collection methodology E.g. face-to-face, mail, Web, telephone interview	By mail
Reporting and Statistical units Enterprise, establishment, household, etc	Households
Sample frame used	Basic Resident Registers
Sampling method E.g. stratified random sampling, cluster sampling	Random sampling (Stratified Two-stage Sampling on city, town or village status)
Sample size For the most recent collection	6,400
Response rate The responding proportion of the live in-scope population, most recent collection	62.2%
Methods for dealing with non-response (item and unit) Indicate whether imputations are made for non-response and a short description of methods	No imputation

used.	
Weighting of results Weighting method e.g. by employment, number of enterprises, revenue	By composition according to sex and age of householder
Relative standard errors (or coefficients of variation) on main aggregates For the most recent collection. These can be expressed as a range of values. For a given variable, the RSE or CV is equal to the ratio of the square root of the estimate of the sampling variance to the estimated value. It can be expressed as a fraction or a percentage.	
Known data quality issues with this collection E.g. non-response bias, comparability problems over time, definitional issues, coverage deficiencies, timeliness of frame, high item non-response (identify topics which are particularly problematic).	High item non-response
Output details Please list (or link to) relevant publications for this collection. You can also email relevant files to the OECD.	("Information & Communications Statistics Database" http://www.jphotosusintokei.soumu.go.jp/english/index.html)
Other comments	
Contact/s Where available, provide names and email addresses.	Masahiko Nishigaki (Mr.) (m-nishigaki@soumu.go.jp) Deputy Director Economic Research Office Information and Communications Policy Bureau Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC)

Name of collection: Survey of Household Economy

Nature of collection If possible, use the classification of collection types shown above e.g. <i>ICT use collection – business</i> . For "other" collections, provide details e.g. <i>Other ICT collection – ISPs</i> .	ICT use collection – Household
Collection agency	Statistics Bureau Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications http://www.stat.go.jp/english/index.htm
General references to collection material Metadata, questionnaires etc	Survey of Household Economy http://www.stat.go.jp/english/data/joukyou/index.htm This survey is intended to grasp conditions surrounding consumption in terms of a) IT-related products, which have shown major increases in recent years, and b) high-value products and services with low frequency of consumption, as a means of gaining a more accurate understanding of personal consumption trends.
Survey basis or vehicle E.g. Labour Force supplement, standalone	Standalone survey

survey, administrative byproduct data	
Frequency of collection	Monthly
Collection history Reference dates and/or periods from the first to the latest collection	The survey is undertaken as a collection of statistical reports in compliance with the Statistical Reports Coordination Law (Law No. 148, 1952) since 2002.
Whether collection is mandatory or voluntary	Voluntary
Scope and coverage of collection Target population in terms of size, industry, population groups etc	All households in Japan.
Main classifications used E.g. industry, size, commodity, occupation	By Districts, City Groups, Age Group of Household Head, Occupation of Household Head, Number of Household Members and Employed Persons, Yearly Income Group, and Kind of Residence
Collection methodology E.g. face-to-face, mail, Web, telephone interview	The survey is entrusted to a private survey agency. Enumerators leave questionnaires at target households, which are collected either by enumerators or mail-out by target households (in accordance with collection schedule).
Reporting and Statistical units Enterprise, establishment, household, etc	Households
Sample frame used	Census Enumeration Districts (EDs)
Sampling method E.g. stratified random sampling, cluster sampling	Stratified two-stage random sampling First stage: 3,000 EDs Second stage: 30,000 households (10 households per 1 ED)
Sample size For the most recent collection	30,000 households.
Response rate The responding proportion of the live in-scope population, most recent collection	Over 60%.
Methods for dealing with non-response (item and unit) Indicate whether imputations are made for non-response and a short description of methods used.	No imputations.
Weighting of results Weighting method e.g. by employment, number of enterprises, revenue	The reciprocals of the sampling rates were used as the multipliers (linear multiplication ratios) for the tabulation of the items used for the ratio estimation of the households. The multipliers for the ratio estimation were obtained from the results of the Labour Force Survey. The results were estimated using these two multiplication ratios, namely the linear multipliers and the multiplication ratios for the ratio estimation.
Relative standard errors (or coefficients of variation) on main aggregates For the most recent collection. These can be expressed as a range of values. For a given variable, the RSE or CV is equal to the ratio of the square root of the estimate of the sampling	Unknown.

variance to the estimated value. It can be expressed as a fraction or a percentage.	
Known data quality issues with this collection E.g. non-response bias, comparability problems over time, definitional issues, coverage deficiencies, timeliness of frame, high item non-response (identify topics which are particularly problematic).	Unknown.
Output details Please list (or link to) relevant publications for this collection. You can also email relevant files to the OECD.	Website: http://www.stat.go.jp/english/data/joukyou/index.htm . Publication: "Annual Report on the Survey of Household Economy".
Other comments	None.
Contact/s Where available, provide names and email addresses.	Email w-kakeijoukyou@stat.go.jp

Name of collection: Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities, questions on Internet use

Nature of collection If possible, use the classification of collection types shown above e.g. <i>ICT use collection – business</i> . For "other" collections, provide details e.g. <i>Other ICT collection – ISPs</i> .	ICT use collection - Household/individual
Collection agency	Statistics Bureau ,Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications http://www.stat.go.jp/english/index.htm
General references to collection material Metadata, questionnaires etc	Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities http://www.stat.go.jp/english/data/shakai/index.htm
Survey basis or vehicle E.g. Labour Force supplement, standalone survey, administrative byproduct data	Standalone survey
Frequency of collection	Every five years
Collection history Reference dates and/or periods from the first to the latest collection	The survey has been conducted every five years since 1976. Questions on internet use were included in 2001 for the first time.
Whether collection is mandatory or voluntary	Mandatory
Scope and coverage of collection Target population in terms of size, industry, population groups etc	10 years old and over in Japan
Main classifications used E.g. industry, size, commodity, occupation	Sex, Age, Occupation
Collection methodology E.g. face-to-face, mail, Web, telephone interview	Questionnaires are distributed and collected by enumerators.
Reporting and Statistical units	Household/individual

Enterprise, establishment, household, etc	
Sample frame used	Population Census Enumeration Districts and the household lists
Sampling method E.g. stratified random sampling, cluster sampling	Stratified two-stage random sampling
Sample size For the most recent collection	About 200,000 persons
Response rate The responding proportion of the live in-scope population, most recent collection	About 90%
Methods for dealing with non-response (item and unit) Indicate whether imputations are made for non-response and a short description of methods used.	Other households were sampled in exchange for non-response ones.
Weighting of results Weighting method e.g. by employment, number of enterprises, revenue	The survey results were estimated by the ratio estimation method with a bench-mark of the population by region, sex and age or by region and family type of household that was estimated from other sources such as Population Census.
Relative standard errors (or coefficients of variation) on main aggregates For the most recent collection. These can be expressed as a range of values. For a given variable, the RSE or CV is equal to the ratio of the square root of the estimate of the sampling variance to the estimated value. It can be expressed as a fraction or a percentage.	Less than 3% for the aggregates by sex, internet use type in Japan – (see Appendices of the report: 2001 Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities, for more information)
Known data quality issues with this collection E.g. non-response bias, comparability problems over time, definitional issues, coverage deficiencies, timeliness of frame, high item non-response (identify topics which are particularly problematic).	Unknown
Output details Please list (or link to) relevant publications for this collection. You can also email relevant files to the OECD.	Website: http://www.stat.go.jp/english/data/shakai/index.htm Publication: 2001 Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities
Other comments	None
Contact/s Where available, provide names and email addresses.	Email L-kenkyu@stat.go.jp