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Issues on Handling Service Industries
in
Industrial Classification and Input-Output Tables

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Introduction

I am engaged in the work of Industrial Classification and Input-Output Tables in Japan. So, I would like to describe issues on handling Service Industries which have been raised in recent years, in these fields.

1 Standard Industrial Classification for Japan

1-1 Revision of Standard Industrial Classification for Japan

Standard Industrial Classification for Japan (JSIC) was developed in 1949 for the first time, with reference to International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) and the Industrial Classification of the United States. After that time we have revised JSIC ten times according to the development of economy and the diversification of industrial structure in Japan (See Annex 1 "Establishment and Revised States of Standard Statistical Classification for using of Statistical Survey").

The basic structure of JSIC follows almost those of ISIC, but the number of classifications in 1st digit ("Division" in JSIC or "Tabulation Categories" in ISIC) and the number of classification in 4th digit ("Industry" in JSIC or "Class" in ISIC) are different. We are now developing the correspondence table between JSIC Rev.10 and ISIC Rev.3 and in the first place we finished the work on the English Version of JSIC (See Annex 2 "Major Points of Difference between JSIC and ISIC" and "English Version of JSIC").

level	JSIC	ISIC
1st digit	Division	Tabulation Categories
2nd digit	Major Group	Division
3rd digit	Group	Group
4th digit	Industry	Class

We have done the 10th revision of JSIC (the Cabinet Notification in October 1993 and the Enforcement in April 1994) from the viewpoint of adjusting the Industrial Classification to the structural shift in the Japanese Economy through the progress of technological innovations, the development of the information-oriented society, the greater emphasis on services and knowledge-intensive-related industries and the deregulation in the fields of Transport and Communications, Finance and so on (See Annex 3 "The Outline of the 10th Revision").

Because the Government of Japan has the decentralized statistical system, the Statistical Standards Department of the Management and Coordination Agency has done the works of the revision for about three years having the participation of the ministries and the agencies concerned and opinions by the Statistics Council.

1-2 Issues on the arrangement of the classifications for service industries

At the time of the revision, it had come into question to rank a classification system for Division L, "Services". The correspondence table between JSIC and ISIC shows that the so-called "Services" extends in 6 Divisions; from Division H, "Transport and Communications" to Division M, "Government (not elsewhere classified)" by JSIC and on the other hand it extends in 11 Tabulation Categories; from Tabulation Category G, "Wholesale and Retail Trade" to Tabulation Category Q, "Extra-territorial organizations and bodies" by ISIC. ISIC has more detailed headings.

In the case of JSIC, we make it a rule to newly establish a new Division for a industry which belongs to Division L, "Services", when it satisfies the following standards. It is one of the reasons why that JSIC has less numbers of Divisions for the so-called "Services" compared with ISIC because we have kept the standards relatively strict.

i) Whether the clear concept could be indicated. (The homogeneity among the industries which belong to the same Division must be recognized and the heterogeneity with the other Divisions must be clear.)

ii) Whether the economic activities would be full-grown and stabilized.

iii) Whether the ratio to all industries would be appropriate (as a Division).

iv) Whether the comparability, the continuation and the accuracy could be ensured in conducting statistical surveys.

For example, "Education" has not established as an independent Division in JSIC. Because it is difficult to identify clearly the concept as a Division including schools such as "Juku", private tutoring schools and culture centers which are not in the field of jurisdiction of the ministry of Education and seemed to special features in Japan, besides regular educational institutions which are established by law (such as state, public and private universities, colleges, high schools, junior high schools, elementary schools and so on).

And "Medical Treatment (Preservation of Health and Hygiene)" is also not established, because the concept is not identified clearly to deal with facilities which stand between medical institutions and welfare facilities (such as health facilities for the aged), which have been increased along with the progress of an aging society in Japan.

Thus, regarding Division L, "Services" of JSIC, so-called "Service Industries, this is a mixture of several service industries which are not established independent by as a Division and items also have not been arranged regularly in the former classification.

Therefore, during this time revision work there was a view to arrange the composition of Division L, "Services" according to a certain standards, even if it would be difficult to develop a new Division.

Standards of the arrangement we discussed are as follows;

i) Whether is the benefit of the Service for private persons, for establishments, for the public society or for the mixtures.

ii) Whether is the production method a) the labor-intensive type, b) the capital-intensive type or c) the mixtures. In the case of the labor-

intensive type, whether is it simple labor services, technological labor services, intellectual labor services (which has the high speciality) or services not elsewhere classified such as mediation and counsel.

iii) Whether is it a commercial industry or a non-profit industries.

Regarding the composition of Groups (3 digit level) in a Major Group (2 digit level), we have discussed whether it is possible to describe the certain rational explanation on types of technical skills of the services, kinds of facilities where the services will be provided, types of goods for which the services will be provided, etc.(See Annex 4).

As a result, we rearranged the composition according to the above mentioned standard, "i)". However, "ii)" and "iii)" seemed to be difficult to establish uniform standards, because there are several examples that one establishment has both commercial sections and non-profit sections, or labor-intensive sections and capital-intensive sections(See Annex 5).

When service activities will discussed in the review of CPC, it is important how to rationalize the arrangement of miscellaneous services. I would appreciate it if you would teach me the examples of standards by international organizations or countries like this.

1-3 The way to grasp information industries

The issue which Japanese intellectual persons had suggested to rationalize but we did not implement this revision of JSIC is to establish a Division, "Information-Related Industries". There was a proposal partly to establish a Division (1 digit) for "Information-Related Industries" including the conventional information industries such as printing, publishing industry and broadcasting, as several information-related industries concerning softwares and hardwares such as manufacture of electronic computing and processing machines and data processing services are developing rapidly along with the development of the information-oriented society.

As both public sector and private sector are often analysing the present situation and making their policies taking note of information industries, this

kind of classification could be expected to respond to the practical request. However, the proposal was not adopted, because i) it is difficult to identify concepts clearly, ii) if we make this kind of classification's change, it occurs inter-Division transfer (the transfer of items over the fields of Service Industries, Manufacturing, Transport and Communications and so on), especially it may cause large-scale changes of the existing classification system because there are some cases where computers and communications are combined (See Annex 6).

1-4 Softwar industry -services or manufacturing-

There was an opinion to transfer Industry 8411, "Computer Programming and Other Software Services" of Major Group 84 included in "Information Services, Research and Advertising" from Division L, "Services" to Division F, "Manufacturing".

i) Opinion to transfer it to "Manufacturing"

It is suitable that "Computer Programming and Other Software Services" should be transferred from Service Industries to Manufacturing. Because a) computer software industry was transformed from the conventional personnel dispatching services to software developing services. As a result, it has become finally responsible for the production. And b) users' system have become complex and large-scale and accordingly facilities for developing softwares have become large-scale.

ii) Opinion to transfer only the Computer Programming and Other Software Services which develop multi-purpose softwares to manufacture

"Computer Programming and Other Software Services" are an industry which provide necessary knowledge and technology for the dissemination of computers. These are not tangible commodities and these should be classified not as Manufacturing but as Service Industries. However, industries which make a large quantity of copies and develop the multi-purpose softwares should be classified as Manufacturing.

iii) Opinion to transfer it to "Service Industries"

Standing the basic viewpoint of the Standard Industrial Classification for Japan, "Economic activities which produce and provide their original services with the tangible medium (for example; motion pictures, design services, etc.) should belong to Service Industries, in order to adjust the time and locational gap between production and consumption in the process of the final consumption of services", there is no reason to transfer it into "Manufacturing".

I would appreciate it very much if experts from countries give me opinion on whether it was appropriate that we did not classify it as "Manufacture" taking into account relation to ISIC.

1-5 A boundary between "Data Processing Services" and "Communications"

As the technological fusion between computers and communications has progressed (the use of computers through on-line networks), it has become difficult to identify clearly the boundary of between "Data Processing Services" which use on-line networks (VAN, POS, EDI etc.) and "Communications".

I would appreciate it very much if you could show me the standards to classify these two.

example;

- 1) "Communications" are activities which provide services of transmitting the contents of the senders' information without any changes to receivers.
- 2) "Data Processing Services" are activities which provide services of transmitting the contents of the senders' information with changes to receivers.

2 Input-Output Tables

2-1 The preparation of the Input-Output Tables

We have been producing the Input-Output Tables (commodity by commodity, 527 lines by 411 processions in basic classification (1990 Tables)) every five years since 1955 in Japan and we have been using them as reference materials for several kind of economic analysis and for developing process statistics such as the development of the National Accounts, the weighting indices, etc. We

produced also "1975-1980-1985 Linked Input-Output Tables" (nominal prices, constant prices) which links the last 3 Input-Output Tables and "Updated Input-Output Tables" which obtains input coefficient on years for 5 years period through mathematical procedures. In the recent years, we published "1990 Input-Output Tables" last year, and we are now preparing "1980-1985-1990 Linked Input-Output Tables". (See Annex 7)

Input-Output Tables are joint works by 11 Ministries and Agencies concerned and the Statistical Standards Department of the Management and Coordination Agency is in charge of the coordination. Meanwhile, Updated Input-Output Tables are compiled by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

2-2 Estimation of Service Industries by Input-Output Tables

As for the service-related sectors in 1990 Input-Output Tables, Commerce, Finance and Insurance, Real Estate, Transport, Communication and Broadcasting, Government and Services not elsewhere classified share 45.6%, 397 trillion yen out of 872 trillion yen of Domestic Product and 58.9%, 263 trillion yen out of 446 trillion yen of Gross Value Added.

For the estimation of the Input-Output Tables, the production, the input and the output of each sector are essential. As for the agriculture sector, the production will be estimated by several kinds of crops statistics and the input will be estimated by a survey on production cost. As for the industry sector, the production will be estimated by Census of Manufactures and Current Production Statistics Survey and the input will be estimated by a special survey on inputs (around 10,000 subjects are sampled in order to cover 70 % of all the production).

Thus, the estimation of sectors for which primary statistics are developed is relatively easy. However, regarding services industries, especially service industries not elsewhere classified, the estimation was very difficult because there were few statistical materials even for the most basic estimation of production and there was no way except using administrative records.

2-3 The Use of the Basic Survey on Service Industries

Regarding the delay of the development of statistics on service

industries, the Statistics Council reported out it in its report. "Medium- and Long-Term Plans for Government Statistical Activities (1985)". The Statistics Bureau of the Management and Coordination Agency conducted "the Basic Survey on Service Industries" in 1989 for the first time. We could use the results of the survey on the estimation of the 1990 I-O Tables and it was an epoch-making event on the accuracy.

The Basic Survey on Service Industries in 1989 was conducted for around 500,000 establishments including all establishments which have 10 persons employed and more and random sampled establishments which have 9 persons employed and less within the establishments which belong to Division L, "Services" of JSIC (except Medical and Other Health Services and Education). Surveyed items were a) number of persons employed, b) business income, c) kinds of business, revenue ratio, d) ratio by beneficiaries of services, e) current expenditure, wages and salaries and so on.

We became to be able to obtain the accurate value of production easier than former times, although, in order to use Basic Survey on Service Industries for the estimation of I-O Tables, we have

- i) to convert the classification of JSIC to sectors of I-O Tables,
- ii) to adjust the growth of the number of establishments from 1989 up to 1990 (the growth of the number of establishments from 1986 up to 1988 by Establishment Census), because the I-O Tables is for the year 1990, and
- iii) to adjust prices in 1989 and prices in 1990 (using Consumers' Price Index and/or Corporate Services Price Index depend on kinds of services).

We became also to be able to obtain the ratio of Intermediate Input and Value Added through above mentioned e) current expenditure, wages and salaries and so on and the output in round through above mentioned d) ratio by beneficiaries of services.

We conducted a special survey on inputs in service industries (around 5,500 objects were surveyed. The ratio of the collection was 42 % in order to breakdown the Intermediate Input into the basic classifications, however, we did

not obtain the satisfactorily accurate information. We revised the input coefficient of the last I-O Tables on the sectors for that we cannot use the other reference materials.

Annex 1 Establishment and Revised States of Standard Statistical Classification for Using of Statistical Survey

Name	Date of establishment	Revised frequency	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	
(1) Standard Industrial Classification for Japan	October 1949	10times	<div> <div>①</div> <div>②</div> <div>③</div> <div>④</div> </div> <div> <div>1949.10</div> <div>1951.4</div> <div>1953.3</div> <div>1954.2</div> <div>1957.5</div> </div> <div> <div>(USSIC was the model of it.)</div> <div>(Ordinance was decided.)</div> </div>																
(2) Standard Occupational Classification for Japan	March 1960	3times	<div> <div>*</div> </div> <div> <div>1953.3</div> <div>1960.3</div> </div> <div> <div>(draft)</div> </div>																
(3) Standard Commodity Classification for Japan	March 1950	5times	<div> <div>①</div> <div>②</div> </div> <div> <div>1950.3</div> <div>1955.3</div> <div>1959.3</div> </div> <div> <div>(USSCC was the model of it.)</div> </div>																
(4) Standard Building Classification for Japan	March 1952	6times	<div> <div>①</div> <div>②</div> </div> <div> <div>1952.3</div> <div>1954.6</div> <div>1958.4</div> </div>																

Name	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
(1) Standard Industrial Classification for Japan																				
(2) Standard Occupational Classification for Japan																				
(3) Standard Commodity Classification for Japan																				
(4) Standard Building Classification for Japan																				

Name	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
(1) Standard Industrial Classification for Japan														
(2) Standard Occupational Classification for Japan														
(3) Standard Commodity Classification for Japan														
(4) Standard Building Classification for Japan														

Annex 2 Major Points of Difference between JSIC and ISIC

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Standard Industrial Classification for Japan (JSIC) Rev.10 (1993)				International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Rev.3 (1989)				Standard Industrial Classification for the United States (USSIC) (1987)				Statistical Classification of Economic activities in European Community (NACE) Rev.1 (1990)			
Division	Major Group	Group	Industry	Tabulation Categories	Division	Group	Class	Division	Major Group	Industry group	Industry	Sections	Division	Group	Class
A Agriculture	1	5	21	A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	2	6	9	A Agriculture, Forestry and fishing	5	23	58	A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	2	6	14
B Forestry	1	5	9	B Fishing	1	1	1	B Mining	4	20	31	B Fishing	1	1	3
C Fisheries	2	5	18	C Mining and Quarrying	5	10	12	C Construction	3	14	26	C Mining and Quarrying	5	13	18
D Mining	4	12	45	D Manufacturing	23	61	127	D Manufacturing	20	140	459	D Manufacturing	23	103	245
E Construction	3	20	49	E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	2	4	4	E Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas and Sanitary services	10	37	67	E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	2	4	4
F Manufacturing	23	162	604	F Construction	1	5	5	F Wholesale trade	2	18	69	F Construction	1	5	17
G Electricity, Gas, Heat Supply and Water	4	6	12	G Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	3	17	29	G Retail trade	8	41	64	G Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	3	19	77
H Transport and Communications	9	34	64	H Hotels and Restaurants	1	2	2	H Finance, Insurance and real estate	7	30	53	H Hotels and Restaurants	1	5	4
I Wholesale and Retail Trade, Eating and Drinking Places	14	57	164	I Transport, Storage and Communications	5	40	17	I Services	16	71	150	I Transport, Storage and Communications	5	14	23
J Finance and Insurance	8	29	75	J Financial Intermediation	3	5	12	J Public administration	7	21	27	J Financial Intermediation	3	5	12
K Real Estate	2	5	9	K Real estate, Renting and Business Activities	5	17	31	K Nonclassifiable establishments	1	1	1	K Real estate, Renting and Business Activities	5	23	37
L Services	25	117	248	L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	1	3	8					L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	1	3	10
M Government, n.e.c.	2	5	5	M Education	1	4	5					M Education	1	4	6
N Establishments not adequately described	1	1	1	N Health and Social Work	1	3	6					N Health and Social Work	1	3	7
				O Other Community, Social and Personal Services Activities	4	9	22					O Other Community, Social and Personal Services Activities	4	12	28
				P Private Households with employed Persons	1	1	1					P Private Households with employed Persons	1	1	1
				Q Extra-Territorial Organizations and Bodies	1	1	1					Q Extra-Territorial Organizations and Bodies	1	1	1
14	99	463	1,324	17	60	159	292	11	83	416	1,005	17	60	222	512

Main Changes of the content of JSIC

- a) There are no change in the classification system of Division in JSIC.

Main changes are in Major Groups and other lower level. Change of the classification structure (change of the number of classification items) in each level by Division is shown in the next table.

- b) F-manufacturing, H-transport and communication, L-services are most revised divisions by reflecting social and economic changes.

In F-manufacturing, main changes are reorganization of F-14 (manufacture of textile mill products) and F-15 (manufacture of apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials) reflecting the change of business, establishments of F-2742 (optical fiber cables, including telecommunication composite cables), F-3063 (medical instruments electronic equipment), F-3496 (information record materials, except printed products of newspapers and books, etc), and so on reflecting technological innovation and abolishments of old F-1942 (typesetting and lead engraving), old F-3423 (phonograph records), and so on.

In H-transport and communication, most important revision is the establishment of new H-47 (telecommunications) by dividing old H-47 (Communication including postal service and telecommunication) based on the growth of private telecommunication services reflecting deregulation of national telecommunication company's monopoly and technological innovations in this field. And concerning transportation, reorganization of classification has been done reflecting the privatization of Japan National Railways and deregulation of road freight transportation laws.

In L-services, reordering of major groups from L-72 to L-86 has done. Until ninth revision, some major groups have been added without clear numbering or ordering rules adhocly in this Division. So, the new numbering rules has been considered in tenth revision. New numbering rule is to arrange various services included in this Division in order of services to parson or family, services to business, and services to public or society. And in this division, many new services such as L-7692 (Marina), L-7693 (recreational fishingguide business), L-7992 (audio and visual record rental, except otherwise classified), L-8695 (worker dispatching service), L-8713 (individual sewage disposal tank cleaning services), L-8724 (industrial waste under special control disposal services) and so on.

Main reason of the change in J-financing and insurance is the review of classification system from a view-point to divide monetary intermediation and other financial intermediation in accordance with ISIC.

Change of Classification Structure in JSIC

Division	JSIC rev.9			JSIC rev.10		
	Major Groups (01-99)	Groups (0-9)	Indust- ries (0-9)	Major Groups (01-99)	Groups (0-9)	Indust- ries (0-9)
A Agriculture	1	9	15	1	1,-5 5	16,-10 21
B Forestry	1	5	10	1	2,-2 5	4,-5 9
C Fisheries	2	5	20	2	5	5,-7 18
D Mining	4	14	59	4	2,-4 12	0,-14 45
E Construction	3	20	47	3	20	5,-3 49
F Manufacturing	23	161	588	23	17,-16 162	38,-22 604
G Electricity, Gas, Heat Supply and Water	4	6	10	4	6	12
H Transport and Communication	8	32	55	2,-1 9	14,-12 34	23,-14 64
I Wholesale and Retail Trade, Eating and Drinking Places	12	54	150	5,-3 14	6,-3 57	17,-3 164
J Financing and Insurance	8	22	72	6,-6 8	14,-7 29	11,-8 75
K Real Estate	2	5	9	2	5	9
L Services (Others)	25	113	221	5,-5 25	12,-8 117	40,-13 248
M Government (not elsewhere classified)	2	5	5	2	5	5
N Establishments not adequately described	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	96	452	1,262	18,-15 99	68,-57 463	162,-100 1,324

* Numbers of the upper row in columns of JSIC rev.10 are those of classification items which are established and abolished by unification, division, promotion, demotion and so on in each classification level.

Annex 4 An example of the checklist

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Kind of produced Services	Classified by object of Services, etc												Standard of Arranged Group	
	Classified by object of Services				Classified methods of production					Classified by commercial or nonprofit				
	For indi- vidual	↔	For busi- ness	For social public	Type of labour intensive				↔	Type of capital intensive	Commer- cial	↔	Non Profit	
					Simple	Skill	Intellect	Mediation, Consultation, etc						
7 6 AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES, EXCEPT MOTION PICTURE AND VIDEO PRODUCTION														Type of production of amusement and Recreation Services and type of facilities
761 MOTION PICTURE THEATRES	○									○	○			
7611 Motion picture theatres	○									○	○			
762 LEGITIMATE THEATRES AND PERFORMANCES, EXCEPT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED	○									○	○			
7621 Legitimate theatres	○										○			
7622 Performances	○										○			
763 THEATRICAL COMPANIES			○			○					○			
7631 Dramatic companies			○			○					○			
7632 Orchestra and dancing companies			○			○					○			
7639 Miscellaneous theatrical companies			○			○					○			
764 BICYCLE, HORSE, MOTORCAR AND MOTORBOAT RACE TRACK OPERATIONS	○									○	○			
7641 Bicycle race track operations	○									○	○			
7642 Horse race track operations	○									○	○			
7649 Motorcar and motorboat race track operations	○									○	○			
765 BICYCLE, HORSE, MOTORCAR AND MOTORBOAT RACE COMPANIES			○			○				○	○			
7651 Bicycle race companies			○			○				○	○			
7652 Horse race companies			○			○				○	○			
7659 Motorcar and motorboat race companies			○			○				○	○			

Annex 5 Arrangement of Service Industries

Standard of Arranged Group	Type of Services	New Arrangement	Old division number
Mainly for individual	① Service related to life	72 Laundry, beauty and bath Services 73 Automobile parking 74 Miscellaneous domestic and personal services	(75) (80) (74) (76)
	② Service of leisure and amusement	75 Hotels, boarding houses and other lodging places 76 Amusement and recreation services, except motion picture and video production	(73) (78) <77>
Mainly for business	③ Goods repair services	77 Automobile repair services 78 Machine, upholstery, furniture, etc., repair services, except otherwise classified	(81) (82)
	④ Goods rental and leasing services	79 Goods rental and leasing	(72)
	⑤ Services of producing knowledge and information	80 Motion picture and video production	<77>
		81 Broadcasting	(79)
		82 Information services and research	<84>
		83 Advertising	<84>
	⑥ Miscellaneous business services, except otherwise classified	84 Professional services, n.e.c.	(86)
		85 Cooperative associations, n.e.c. 86 Miscellaneous business services	(83) (85)
Mainly for society and public	⑦ Waste treatment services	87 Waste treatment services	(89)
	⑧ Medical and public health services	88 Medical and other health Services	(87)
		89 Public health services	(88)
	⑨ Social insurance and social welfare services	90 Social insurance and social welfare	(92)
	⑩ Education and research services	91 Education	(91)
		92 Scientific research institutes	(93)
Miscellaneous	⑪ Religion, Political, business and cultural organizations	93 Religion	(90)
		94 Political, business and cultural organizations	(94)
	⑫ Miscellaneous services	95 Miscellaneous services 96 Foreign governments and international agencies in Japan	(95) (96)

Annex 6 A conceptual chart for information-related industries

Information industries

- (1) Research, (2) Advertising, (3) Motion picture production, (4) Photographic studio,
- (5) Engineering and architectural services, (6) Newspaper industries,
- (7) Publishing industries, (8) Data Processing services,
- (9) Research and information services,
- (10) Judicial affairs, financial affairs and accounting services,
- (11) Broadcasting, (12) Business services

Information
supporting
industries

Information supporting goods

- (19) printing, bookbinding machinery, (20) offices machines,
- (21) Electric audio equipments, TV and radio,
- (22) Electric data processing machines,
- (23) Electronic equipment, (24) communication equipment,
- (25) Electric measuring instruments, (26) Precision instruments,
- (27) Optical instruments, (28) watches and clocks
- (29) Stationery, (30) Office supplies

Information supporting services

- (13) Printing and bookbinding, (14) Postal Services,
- (15) Telecommunications, (16) Education, (17) Real estate brokers,
- (18) Motion picture theaters

Non-
Information
supporting
industries

Non-information goods

- (31) Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Mining, (32) Food,
- (33) Textile mill products, (34) Wood products,
- (35) Paper and paper products,
- (36) Leather and rubber products, (37) Chemical products,
- (38) Petroleum and coal products,
- (39) Ceramic, stone and clay products,
- (40) Primary metal products, (41) Electric wire and cable,
- (42) Metal products, (43) General Machinery,
- (44) Heavy electrical machinery, (45) Household electric appliances,
- (46) Light electric appliances, (47) Transportation equipment,
- (48) Miscellaneous manufacturing industries

General Services

- (49) Construction, (50) Agricultural Services,
- (51) Electricity, (52) City gas, (53) Water, (54) Commerce,
- (55) Real estate lessors, (56) Finance and insurance,
- (57) Transport, (58) Government, (59) Public Services,
- (60) Building maintenance services,
- (61) Goods rental and leasing, (62) Amusement services,
- (63) Restaurant and individual services,
- (64) Packing and carting, Establishment not adequately described

		Intermediate Demand											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Intermediate Input	01 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	24154	18	146149	2159	0	129	0	1	26	0	21	15065
	02 Mining	0	58	85489	12156	21270	0	0	0	1	0	9	72
	03 Manufacturing	36863	1534	1591563	333186	17196	42771	12361	2093	66689	3667	23853	307668
	04 Construction	501	134	13246	3485	6728	5001	1015	21185	4139	276	3320	9283
	05 Electric Power, Gas and Water Supply	638	610	63156	6061	5393	9842	1291	1975	7344	1333	5805	35098
	06 Commerce	0	0	0	0	0	3274	0	0	0	0	0	0
	07 Financing and Insurance	5979	945	45169	11670	5518	34347	26947	33480	28455	1257	536	33831
	08 Real Estate	46	211	12742	3171	1766	39648	7745	4669	7626	948	416	25953
	09 Transport	3919	5355	31549	22627	2684	41701	4536	1115	44434	2311	6745	23197
	10 Communication and Broadcasting	123	74	7583	3578	897	16020	5322	248	2437	4352	2483	31755
	11 Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	12 Services	2087	835	206729	66469	22561	52708	32217	9171	54967	15013	15768	125105
	13 Others	643	335	20997	16118	1802	3896	1453	6791	2387	457	283	12461
Gross Value Added	Sub-total	74954	10109	2224370	480681	85815	249337	92087	80726	218505	29613	59239	619487
	Consumption Outside Households	1537	1000	63940	16800	4392	22155	10020	2704	8686	2827	4110	36050
	Compensation of Employees	16180	4466	525709	236458	41455	400738	131265	27498	136571	43711	135781	620832
	Operating Surplus	61836	3146	292911	113900	30569	96278	55708	233671	28228	9365	0	163389
	Depreciation of Fixed Capital	19616	2322	156631	33935	44817	36658	18155	124089	34952	21009	4454	123948
	Indirect Taxes	5517	738	120426	11713	9857	24623	20200	34243	8446	3255	511	40475
	Subsidies	-1786	-210	-4841	-1498	-1762	-5645	-15721	-1770	-9583	-34	0	-3445
	Sub-total	102999	11454	1154776	411309	129324	574807	219628	420435	207299	80133	144856	981249
Total Domestic Products		177953	21564	3379146	891989	215139	824144	312515	501161	425804	109746	204095	1600736

13	Sub- total	Final Demand							g	h	i	j	k
		a	b	c	d	e	f	Sub- total					
133	187854	2061	74054	0	2825	280	531	79751	267605	-29625	-50706	-9321	237980
62	119117	0	5	0	-95	240	181	-149	118968	-85079	-3747	-8579	33889
18822	2458264	51649	998624	0	539512	25162	415726	2031674	4489938	-251025	-759310	-100457	423913
86	68398	0	0	0	823592	0	0	823592	891989	0	0	0	891989
1761	140307	41	61109	13478	0	0	243	74872	215178	-39	0	0	215139
0	3274	0	3824	0	3718	0	894	8436	11711	-3274	815708	0	8436
1692	229824	2	85929	0	0	0	4314	90246	320070	-7554	0	0	312515
1017	105959	0	395239	0	0	0	41	395280	501238	-77	0	0	501161
1016	191191	2134	104257	-697	0	0	34435	140129	331320	-24740	0	119224	306580
473	75345	1078	33476	0	0	0	391	34944	110289	-543	0	0	109746
2832	2832	0	4856	196407	0	0	0	201263	204095	0	0	0	204095
6935	610566	118518	707479	173822	17717	0	9222	1026768	1637333	-36597	0	0	1600736
0	67622	0	258	0	0	0	12841	13099	80720	-19780	-1945	-867	60941
34829	4260553	175482	2469111	383021	1387270	26202	478818	4919903	9180455	-458333	0	0	8722122
1262	175482	Column Codes are: a Consumption Expenditures Outside Households b Consumption Expenditures of Households c Consumption Expenditures of General Government d Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation e Increase in Stocks f Exports g Total Demand h Imports i Trade Margins j Domestic Transportation Fees for Goods k Total Domestic Products											
2165	2322830												
11910	1100907												
7613	628199												
353	280457												
-11	-46306												
23300	4461570												
58129	8722122												

Note: Sum of detail do not always match total in round figures.