

MEDIUM-AND LONG-TERM PLANS  
FOR  
GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES

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## FOREWORD

This publication contains a report entitled, Medium- and Long-Term plans for Government Statistical Activities, which was submitted to the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency by the Statistics Council, an advisory body to the Director-General of the Agency, on the 25th of October, 1985.

The publication consists of four parts:

Firstly, a preface has been written by Professor Moriguti, former Chairman of the Council who consistently played a leading role in preparing the report. Part I carries the report of the Council itself. Part II carries the council's proposal (No. 6, 27 April 1984), which suggested establishing medium- and long-term plans for government statistical activities. Lastly, some reference materials deemed useful for studies of the government statistical system of Japan are included as appendices.

I hope the publication will be helpful for statisticians as well as persons who are interested in the development and improvement of statistics to understand and study the current and future administration of government statistics in this country.



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## P R E F A C E

Someone has said that statistics are like air. The analogy is a superb one. We could not live without air, but most of us have come to expect its presence as a matter of course. The quality of air is also most important, and nearly everyone believes that air quality is good by nature. However, maintaining good quality actually requires willing and patient efforts over a long period of time.

It is fortunate that statistics of good quality are being produced in quantity in Japan for the use of government and society as basic material for a variety of activities. That is the result of accumulation of patient efforts of the parties involved, appreciated and supported by the citizens of Japan as a whole. Good statistics is indeed a source of pride for a nation.

Now, many changes are occurring in society. Not changing can often mean being left behind the changing society. Statistics are no exception. To provide the statistics a society needs with accuracy and speed requires a clear view of future trends, and seizing the initiative.

The first aim of Medium- and Long-Term Plans for Government Statistical Activities is to do precisely that.

A second aim is to make clear the framework that will support the willing and patient efforts needed to secure statistics of good quality. This involves applying the principles and techniques of total quality control (TQC), which have brought about the tremendous international competitive strength of Japanese manufactured products, to every phase of statistical surveys.

A third aim is to promote the maintenance of a common infrastructure for all statistical activities of the government agencies. There are many sides to this issue, such as personnel, regulations, standards, and international cooperation, each being an important one to solve.

The pressures of daily activities create a situation in which the tendency is to postpone confronting such measures, but in the long run, these measures are a matter of life and death regarding statistical surveys. So they are indispensable in Medium- and Long-Term Plans for Government Statistical Activities.

Many problems of the present society -- nearly all of them -- require interdisciplinary approach. In government, 'inter-agency' actions are needed accordingly. Moreover, various problems within Japan cannot be solved properly without an international point of view. In these circumstances, for statistical system to retain its present position of esteem requires that it continues to produce quality by taking a totally coordinated approach, now ever more than before. I believe the fact that the concerned parties of various government agencies worked together with good faith to produce this Medium- and Long-Term Plans for Government Statistical Activities, on the occasion of formation of the Management and Coordination Agency to act as the center for total coordination, will come to be recognized as an epochal event.

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# C O N T E N T S

	Page
Foreword .....	i
Preface .....	ii
PART I. MEDIUM- AND LONG-TERM PLANS FOR GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES	
INTRODUCTION .....	1
CHAPTER 1. PERIODS OF CONDUCTING PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SURVEYS .....	3
CHAPTER 2. DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATISTICAL SYSTEM CONFORMING TO NEW SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRENDS .....	5
1. Statistics on Assets .....	5
2. Services Statistics .....	10
3. Environment Statistics .....	14
CHAPTER 3. SECURING RELIABILITY AND RATIONALIZATION OF STATISTICAL SURVEYS .....	16
1. Development of Checking Systems for Statistical Surveys .....	16
2. Development of Data-linkage Techniques .....	18
3. Review of Statistical Surveys at Regular Intervals .....	19
4. Strengthening of Internal Coordinating Functions of Ministries and Agencies .....	20
5. Field Enumeration at Local Government Levels .....	21
CHAPTER 4. PROMOTION OF THE USE OF STATISTICAL DATA .....	22
1. Expedited Publication of Statistical Survey Results .....	22
2. Preparation of Statistical Reports and Supply of Information on Properties of Statistical Data .....	23
3. Supply of Statistical Data for Diversified Analytical Uses .....	23
4. Diversified Utilization of Statistical Data .....	24

CHAPTER 5. REINFORCEMENT OF FOUNDATION FOR STATISTICAL SURVEYS .....	26
1. Improvement of the Quality of Statistical Personnel .....	26
2. Privacy Protection Measures in Statistical Surveys .....	28
3. Re-examination of Legal Regulation of Statistical Surveys .....	31
4. Periodic Re-examination of Statistical Standards Including Statistical Classifications .....	32
5. Promotion of International Cooperation .....	32
Table 1. Comparison of Items between the Statistics Council's Report of October 25, 1985 and Proposal of April 27, 1984 .....	34
Table 2. List of Execution Dates of Existing Principal Statistical Surveys by Ministries and Agencies .....	39
Figure 1. Chart Illustrating a Conception of Grasping Service Activities .....	43
Part II. STATISTICS COUNCIL'S PROPOSAL NO. 6, APRIL 27, 1984 ON THE PROMOTION OF FUTURE STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION .....	46
1. Establishment and Execution of Medium-range and Long-range Plans for Statistical Administration .....	48
2. Increasing Efficiency at the Stage of Planning of Statistical Surveys .....	49
3. Strengthening Preparedness at the Stage of Conducting Statistical Surveys .....	50
4. Promotion of Use of Statistics .....	50
5. Promotion of Re-examination of Statistical Surveys .....	51
6. Development and Improvement of the Foundations of Statistical Administration .....	51
APPENDICES	
STATISTICS LAW .....	53
A LIST OF DESIGNATED STATISTICS .....	58

A LIST OF DESIGNATED STATISTICS .....	58
CABINET ORDER FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE STATISTICS LAW .....	60
CABINET ORDER CONCERNING THE SCOPE OF STATISTICS SURVEYS TO BE NOTIFIED .....	62
STATISTICAL REPORTS COORDINATION LAW .....	63
LEGISLATION ON ORGANIZATION IN CHARGE OF GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL COORDINATION .....	67
MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION AGENCY ESTABLISHMENT LAW (EXCERPT) ....	69
CABINET ORDER FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION AGENCY (EXCERPT) .....	70
CABINET ORDER CONCERNING STATISTICS COUNCIL .....	73
CHART OF GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL ORGANIZATIONS .....	75

## PART I. MEDIUM- AND LONG-TERM PLANS FOR GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES

### INTRODUCTION

The Statistics Council submitted on April 27, 1984, its proposal entitled, "On the Promotion of Future Statistical Administration", which recommended that comprehensive medium- and long-term plans for government statistical activities should be formulated to guide the future development of government statistical activities. The Council has prepared, upon receipt of the government request for further advice on this matter and in cooperation of ministries and agencies including the Management and Coordination Agency, some concrete guidelines based on the above proposal.

This report is divided into five chapters. The relationship between each subject matter of this paper and the items of the aforesaid proposal is shown in "Table 1. Comparison of Items between the Statistics Council's Report of October 25, 1985 and Proposal of April 27, 1984" (page 34).

Chapter 1 discusses the importance of coordination to be made well in advance of the period of conducting principal statistical surveys, so as to maintain the consistency of various government statistical surveys under the decentralized statistical system and to promote the abatement of expenses and people's reporting burden. Chapter 2 deals with the new series of statistics to be compiled to cope with social and economic changes. Descriptions are given on assets statistics, service industry statistics and environment statistics which are of pressing need in particular. Chapter 3 describes concrete measures to be taken and the target to be aimed at by substantive offices for the purpose of keeping reliability and promoting rationalization of government statistical surveys. Chapter 4 deals with methods and measures for developing and promoting the use of statistical survey results. Chapter 5 describes methods that are important for smooth performance of government statistical activities.

The period to which this report is referred is destined for the coming 5 to 10 years period. It is expected that ministries and agencies would make every effort towards the realization of suggestions included in this report. It is also expected that the Management and Coordination



Agency would exert itself in assisting ministries and agencies from its position of overall coordination as well as in improving and developing the suggestions contained in this report to comply with the change of the times.

## CHAPTER 1. PERIODS OF CONDUCTING PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SURVEYS

The period of conducting a statistical survey is determined mainly on the basis of needs for statistics resulting from the survey. In determining the periods of conducting principal government statistical surveys which are key surveys in the government statistical system, careful attention should also be paid to a smooth operation of survey for securing accuracy and reliability of resulting statistics and to organic relations with data derived from other statistical surveys. However, under the decentralized statistical system, one tends to pay no due regard to other statistical surveys undertaken by ministries and agencies in the aspect of enumeration and data utilization.

The fact that large-scale government statistical surveys are converged into a certain particular year, under the existing circumstances where there are problems involving (1) a decrease of statistical personnel working in the central and local governments coming from the curtailment of government service personnel, (2) the retrenched government budget concerning statistical activities and (3) a decline in the public sense of cooperation to government statistical activities, results in overburdened work of local governments and further deterioration of public cooperation in responding. It is feared that this tendency may lead to a serious trouble in securing statistical accuracy and reliability. It is of great need, therefore, to establish a well-planned and uniform schedule of government statistical surveys in order to conduct surveys without difficulty and to maintain statistical accuracy and reliability.

It is recommended that principal government statistical surveys be conducted as shown in "Table 2. List of Execution Dates of Existing Principal Statistical Surveys by Ministries and Agencies" (page 39) for the coming ten years or so. The principal statistical surveys listed in the table are limited to those currently being conducted, not including newly pro-posed assets statistics, services statistics and others which are referred to in the next chapter. These statistical surveys will be added to the list when plans to compile such statistics become practical and after appropriate adjustments with other statistics are made. This list is designed as a target toward which efforts should be made in due

consideration of the system of statistical surveys. The realization of this target should be made in close cooperation with the ministries and agencies concerned.

## CHAPTER 2. DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATISTICAL SYSTEM CONFORMING TO NEW SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRENDS

In Japan, various government statistics series were developed with 'designated statistics' as the core, with the nation's understanding and cooperation concerning statistics, as the 'result of the 40 postwar-years' efforts of many government organs and persons related to statistics. The present government statistical system was thus consolidated.

The government administration is requested to deal with the ever-changing social and economic circumstances. In statistical fields, too, it is essential to seize the new socio-economic trends and to devise proper countermeasures.

With regard to statistics on assets, service industry and environment, in particular, the improvement and development of these statistics are urgently needed from the viewpoint of the government statistical system and in determining the functions which are to be shared by ministries and agencies, these should be determined through a full and careful coordination.

### 1. Statistics on Assets

#### (1) Current circumstances and problems

In order to determine the national standard of living and the structure of the economy, it is not sufficient to look into only the actual situation viewed from the 'flow' side, such as annual income or annual value of product, but it is also necessary to throw light upon the 'stock' side involving household economy assets, public facilities, production facilities of enterprises and/or establishments. At the moment, data for the latter cannot necessarily be obtained from the existing administrative records and statistical information.

Also, the economy of Japan has experienced oil-shocks twice since the survey of national wealth was conducted in 1970 and is assumed to have undergone some large changes in the structure of its capital accumulation. The present situation where the estimation of capital accumulation in later years could be made only with the 1970

National Wealth Survey results as a benchmark creates some arduous problems.

(2) Directions for improvement and development

The capital accumulation held by the nation, enterprises and establishments covers tangible assets, financial assets, net external assets and the like. Among them, the development of statistics on tangible assets is especially needed. Such statistics should be developed urgently with attention to the following points:

- (i) In conducting a statistical survey anew on this subject, there is a possibility of casting a heavy burden on respondents, and items to be reported include private matters which are to be kept confidential. Accordingly, very careful consideration of this aspect should be made to obtain cooperation from respondents. A thorough examination should also be made into the content and method of inquiry in view of the situation of computerization of property and assets ledgers.
- (ii) Since the matters cover those falling under the jurisdiction of various ministries and agencies, a full coordination should be attempted among the ministries and agencies concerned at the time of enumeration or utilization of related materials.
- (iii) The evaluation of property and assets for which the years of acquisition are different should be made in due consideration of conventional methods and past experiences. Further, not only appraised figures but also pre-appraised data should be made public as far as possible to meet the users' requirements for varied analyses and researches.
- (iv) Due consideration should be given to international standards, e.g. the new system of national accounts of the United Nations and guidelines concerning tangible fixed assets statistics proposed on the basis of the above system.

(3) Compilation of statistics on assets

It is recommended that statistics on assets be compiled starting with the 1987 fiscal year in line with the "Development Scheme for Assets Statistics by Sector" shown below. In cases where existing statistical surveys can be used for compiling statistics on assets, it is desirable to conduct such surveys in the fiscal year after 1987

or close to it. For this purpose, it is recommended that an "Inter-agency council for development of statistics on assets" (tentative name) be set up as soon as possible, to deliberate upon the measures to be taken.

(4) Publication and presentation

Statistics on assets for each sector derived from statistical surveys should be published in the reports prepared by respective government organs carrying out those surveys. The national balance sheet must be published upon necessary revision.

Detailed statistics on assets by sector and type of fixed assets, which are obtained comprehensively and systematically through revisions of the national balance sheet statistics and the compilation of fixed capital assets matrices attached to the input-output tables, should preferably be brought together in one general report. In addition to this general report, it is desired that the people's wealth be studied from various viewpoints, including the regional point of view, to be published in one volume.

Development Scheme for Assets Statistics by Sector

Sectors	Derived from	Period of compilation
I. <u>Reproducible Tangible Assets</u>		
A. Public Sector	Administrative records (kept by ministries and agencies concerned).	"Inter-agency council for development of statistics on assets" (tentative name) will decide the period of compilation as soon as possible.
Of which, public corp. etc.	A statistical survey carried out by the Management and Coordination Agency.	To be compiled as soon as possible after the research and study into methodology of compilation are made. (See note.)
B. Private Sector		
1. Corporated enterprises	Same as above.	Same as above.
2. Private non-profit bodies serving households	Same as above.	Same as above.
3. Unincorporated enterprises		
(a) Industries other than agriculture, forestry and fishery.	Inquiry associated with the "Unincorporated Enterprise Economy Survey" (Management and Coordination Agency).	Same as above.

Sectors	Derived from	Period of compilation
(b) Agricultural, forestry and fishery industries	Inquiries associated with the "Survey of Farm Household Economy", "Survey of Forestry Household Economy" and "Survey of Fishery Economy" (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries).	Same as above.
4. Household Sector (Housing and principal durable consumer goods)	Inquiries associated with the "Housing Statistics Survey" and the "National Consumption Survey" (Management and Co-ordination Agency).	1988 (Housing Survey) 1989 (Nat'l Cons. Survey) See note.
II. <u>Non-reproducible Tangible Assets</u>	Same as above.	Same as above.
A. Household Sector (Land)	Administrative records (kept by ministries and agencies concerned).	"Inter-agency council for development of statistics on assets" (tentative name) will decide as soon as possible.
B. Other Sectors		

Note. Discussions will also be held at the meetings of the Inter-agency council.



## 2. Services Statistics

### (1) Needs for improvement

In accordance with the so-called "inclination of the economy towards services" coming from the fact that the services sector has increased its weight in the national economy in recent years, strong requests have been made to improve and develop services statistics in a systematic manner from various users of such statistics including, among others, those using them in implementing various sorts of government programmes. This is attributed to the fact that the existing statistical surveys on service industries lack consistency, that little effort has so far been made to grasp new types of service industry as they emerge, and furthermore that the resulting statistics still have room to be improved in respect to the classification used in tabulation, the comparison of time series and the presentation of information by regional divisions. With these needs in mind, the government should endeavor to improve services statistics.

### (2) Lines of development

#### a. Primary considerations

In improving services statistics, it is necessary to bear in mind: (i) the importance of grasping elements of provided services in terms of time and space in consideration of their unavailability in stock; (ii) the importance of grasping the state of outside orders of services, since the growth of service industries owes much to the increased orders placed outside; (iii) the need to conduct surveys on new and growing types of service industry; and (iv) the importance of grasping public services.

The scope of statistics on service industries is considered to cover the whole of the tertiary industries, but primary attention should be directed to those areas of the tertiary industries in which statistics are badly in need of improvement among the industries classified under "Division L - Services" of the Standard Industrial Classification for Japan.

#### b. Systematic framework of services statistics

For the development of a systematic framework of services sta-

tistics, it is conceived that statistics can be compiled in two ways taking into account the supply side and the demand side of services respectively. Statistics compiled from the "supply" side are further classified into two types: establishment base statistics and activity base statistics (in a narrow sense and a broad sense).

(Note) Statistics on activity base in a narrow sense are to cover the cases where main economic activity of an establishment and economic activity of the side-business sector of an establishment classified in other industry fall upon the service industry. Statistics on activity base in a broad sense are to cover those service activities conducted to meet internal needs in an establishment or a household as well as what are covered by statistics on activity base in a narrow sense (refer to "Figure 1. Chart Illustrating a Conception of Grasping Service Activities" on page 43).

The following three types of statistics are mainly concerned with the supply side. While the type (ii) represents the establishment base statistics, the types (i) and (iii) may happen to include a part of the activity base (in a narrow sense) statistics as well as the establishment base statistics. Therefore, when individual statistical surveys are conducted, it is necessary to pay due attention so as to see whether they should depend on the establishment base or the activity base in a narrow sense.

(i) Statistics by individual areas

As regards the statistics concerned with individual areas (statistics with a deep insight in particular areas), there are various types of statistics produced by ministries and agencies. It is necessary, above all, to develop statistical surveys on those service industries which have not been covered enough in statistics and to make active efforts to extend the scope for such development and improvement. These surveys should inquire into not only basic matters concerning service industries but also the matters peculiar to such industries and the mat-

ters meeting requirements for individual administrative purposes of the government.

(ii) Broad and comprehensive statistics

For purposes of national accounts estimation and others, it is necessary to conduct broad and comprehensive statistical surveys covering the service industry as a whole.

These surveys should aim at inquiring into matters common to service industries and providing basic information on the service industries involving comparisons between the component industries within the service sector.

(iii) Current statistics

It is desirable to develop current statistics depending on sample surveys in order to watch trends of service activities with emphasis on principal types of trade.

These surveys are to inquire into matters concerning the running of businesses such as sales produced by individual industries covered.

(3) Concrete measures to be taken for development and improvement

a. Statistics requiring prompt development

- (i) As for statistics by individual areas, those statistics covering the most important types of service industry, which hold a certain weight in the Japanese economy or which are currently showing a growth should be improved promptly by the ministries and agencies closely related to the types of industry concerned, as part of a series of services statistics. In this connection, the existing related statistical surveys which are found inadequate in terms of the survey coverage, inquiry items, etc. should also be reviewed for improvement. However, as for the areas for which a responsible ministry or agency is not certain and a survey is required in relation to a framework of services statistics, it is deemed appropriate that the Statistics Bureau of the Management and Coordination Agency would look after the development of statistics in such areas.

As regards areas for which basic matters required for the development of statistics have been collected and administrative records are available in such form that they can be used to produce statistics, although their statistical potentials are not fully exploited in terms of the compilation of statistics or the release of such data, the ministry or agency which holds administrative records in question should undertake the compilation and release of statistics concerned in a positive manner.

- (ii) With regard to development of broad and comprehensive statistics, it is deemed appropriate that the Statistics Bureau of the Management and Coordination Agency would undertake surveys inquiring into basic matters common to the service industries defined in "Division L - Services" of the Standard Industrial Classification for Japan, paying due attention to the Census of Establishments. It is desirable to conduct such surveys at intervals of 3 to 5 years.

b. Statistics in need of development and improvement from the medium- and long-term point of view

- (i) The development of current statistics is expected to be made as early as possible starting with areas of feasibility, but a full-scale development should be attempted after the statistics by individual areas and the broad and comprehensive statistics as mentioned above have been developed to a certain extent.
- (ii) As for statistics on activity base in a narrow sense, studies should be made as part of a series of services statistics to be developed in the medium- and long-term project, except for those which are developed as part of the statistics by individual areas.
- (iii) As for statistics focusing on the demand side and statistics on activity base in a broad sense, it is desirable to consider possibilities of development from a long-range point of view.

c. Organization of promoting development

- (i) It is necessary to set up an "Inter-agency council for development of services statistics" (tentative name) to discuss practical issues on the improvement of services statistics.
- (ii) With a view to encouraging the use of services statistics, it is necessary to prepare, in cooperation of the interested ministries and agencies, a "Directory of services statistics" (tentative title) containing a systematically arranged summary of basic statistical information on service industries for the use of the general public.

3. Environment Statistics

(1) Need of environment statistics

Japan has heretofore experienced a lot of environmental pollution problems, has organized a stricter environmental surveillance system compared with other countries and has been keeping a vast amount of environment data. For the purpose of promoting the environmental administration, including planning of a long-term environmental protection and improvement scheme, a systematic development of environment statistics enabling long-term and comprehensive evaluation of environmental situations is in great need.

As far as the international society is concerned, such organizations as the United Nations and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development have made a number of proposals concerning the development and improvement of environment statistics. In 1984, the United Nations published the "Framework for Development of Environment Statistics" to assist countries in promoting the development and improvement of environment statistics.

(2) Future lines of studies on environment statistics

Since the information on environment covers diversified fields and is related to social and economic statistics and others, it is desired that, for the development of environment statistics, a common cognizance of environment statistics would be formed among the ministries and agencies concerned, including the Environment Agency,

and then concrete measures should be taken for the compilation of environment statistics. It is further desired to promote the development of environment statistics in due consideration of the actual situation of environment in Japan and the trends in environment statistics compiled in Western countries and in international organizations like the United Nations. For reasons mentioned above, it is essentially needed:

- (i) first of all, to clarify the concept, scope and system of environment statistics and to create a common and uniform cognizance of how to develop environment statistics among the ministries and agencies concerned, for the purpose of developing well-organized environment statistics;
  - (ii) to study methods of statistical processing and conversion to statistical series of the data derived from environment surveillance and observation and other data which have already been kept in store, for the purpose of compiling environment statistics; and
  - (iii) to rearrange, at the stage where the appropriate system of environment statistics has been established, the existing statistics and environment data in alignment with such established system and also to specify newly required statistical surveys and methods of conducting those surveys.
- (3) Policy-making for well-organized environment statistics

For developing well-organized environment statistics, it is necessary to set up a study group composed of representatives from the ministries and agencies concerned and people of knowledge and experience and to advance research and study in accordance with the aforementioned "future lines of studies on environment statistics."

### CHAPTER 3. SECURING RELIABILITY AND RATIONALIZATION OF STATISTICAL SURVEYS

In accordance with the socio-economic development, needs for statistics also grow larger and more diverse, but on the other hand, there are stronger demands for a simpler form of government administration and reducing public burdens. In these circumstances, it is necessary to rationalize statistical surveys by means of developing techniques to secure greater reliability and efficiency such as checking systems and data-linkage methods, reviewing statistical surveys at regular intervals, strengthening internal coordinating functions of individual ministries and agencies, and so forth.

#### 1. Development of Checking Systems for Statistical Surveys

##### (1) Checking at each stage of a statistical survey

With a view to securing the reliability of statistics, it is necessary to standardize operations at each stage of a statistical survey including field enumeration, checking of collected questionnaires, tabulation of data, etc., to establish a proper checking system, and to examine the plan and design of the survey from the viewpoint of total quality control and in due consideration of the purpose and operational difficulty of the survey.

To this end, at the stage of field enumeration, the following measures should be taken: (i) to establish a procedure of maintaining, reviewing and administering a statistical directory capable of subsequent entries and departures responding to changes in the frame of population and (ii) to clarify a process to follow in selecting alternative samples in order to prevent the bias in selecting samples and to enable a quantitative assessment of inevitable biases to the greatest possible extent.

The checking of returned questionnaires is done both at the level of local governments in charge of field enumeration and at the level of the ministry or agency taking the overall responsibility for undertaking the statistical survey in question. The checking consists of manual checking and computer-assisted checking. It is

necessary to fix a clear allocation of roles at each of the levels of checking, and also establish an efficient method of checking at each level suitable for the characteristics of the survey.

(2) Computer-assisted checking

Most of the ministries and agencies undertaking statistical surveys have adopted a computer-assisted method for checking errors. However, the following points should be taken into account to improve the quality of this method further:

- (i) to adopt and develop various techniques of quality control for checking input data;
- (ii) to study possibilities of introducing mathematical techniques such as multi-variate analysis, time-series analysis, etc. for logical checking;
- (iii) to study cases where the transition to on-line correction is appropriate as a method of correcting errors;
- (iv) to conduct constant examinations by statistics compiling organizations as to the number of data corrections, appropriateness of logic, etc., since the continuing automatic correction by computer may lead to biases.

(3) Checking and improvement of current survey techniques

With a view to securing the reliability of statistical surveys, it is necessary for statistics compiling organizations to re-examine methods of sampling and estimation as for those surveys for which more than ten years have elapsed since the sampling design was initially prepared. Also, a full study should be conducted at the time of selecting samples as to whether the coverage of the population frame to be used is appropriate or not. Furthermore, it is necessary to see about missing and incomplete questionnaires and study how to deal with them at the stages of tabulation and release of data.



## 2. Development of Data-linkage Techniques

### (1) Needs for development

For the purpose of meeting new demands for statistics by making multiple and efficient use of the results of existing statistical surveys, while at the same time trying to reduce the burden on respondents, it is useful to introduce data-linkage techniques enabling individual pieces of information obtained from the results of different statistical surveys to be combined with each other. In particular, under the decentralized statistical system, as in the case of Japan, distinctly marked effects are expected for promoting the comprehensive and efficient use of the results of various statistical surveys by applying data-linkage techniques. For the time being, efforts should be exerted to promote the application of data-linkage techniques at each of the stages of designing, checking, tabulation and data analysis of statistical surveys covering enterprises or establishments of a certain size and above.

### (2) Development of techniques

Data-linkage techniques are divided into the following two types: (i) "exact matching" in which questionnaires relevant to the same respondents are linked together, and (ii) "statistical matching" in which the data relevant to different respondents are linked when these respondents have such attributes and variables that can be regarded as identical each other in statistical terms.

The data-linkage at the level of individual questionnaires requires the use of computers because of a large amount of work. Therefore, the assignment of a common identity code to each respondent should be expedited, but until this is done, studies should be made immediately on the following points to obtain guidelines to follow in the development of practical system:

- (i) what matching keys should be selected to enable efficient data linkage, and
- (ii) how to find out causes of errors that will result from data-linkage in relation to statistical matching and how to measure theoretically the range of such errors.

(3) Matters requiring immediate attention

In the case where data-linkage is carried out without common identity codes assigned, common items of inquiry between statistical surveys are selected as matching keys. However, such items of inquiry may differ in the concept and definition depending on statistical surveys concerned. The concept and definition of inquiry items which are deemed useful for data-linkage should be standardized.

In the case of statistical surveys conducted according to enumeration districts, such enumeration districts (district numbers) can be very useful as matching keys. The utilization of common enumeration districts, e.g. basic districts for the census of establishments should be further promoted.

Also, it should be ensured that data-linkage techniques be applied only in producing statistics for public purposes, and strict measures be taken to prevent individual information from being used for purposes of other types of general government administration, commercial activities and others.

3. Review of Statistical Surveys at Regular Intervals

While it is necessary to continue efforts to develop extensively new statistical surveys henceforth in order to keep the current system of statistics adapted to the rapidly changing socio-economic circumstances, it is also important to simplify and rationalize existing statistical surveys to cope with requests for reducing public burdens.

In recent years, reviews of statistical surveys have been undertaken on two occasions: 10 per cent trimming and rationalization of statistical surveys conducted by ministries and agencies resulting from the trimming programme of reports etc. (Cabinet Resolution of 28 December 1979) and a programme of 20 per cent trimming and rationalization in the 3 years period resulting from the so-called New General Guidelines for Administrative Reform (Cabinet Resolution of 25 January 1984). Particularly in the latter case, rationalizing work is currently under way with respect to the 115 statistical surveys in total, including measures to abolish or simplify some 'designated statistics' surveys that have been carried out for several decades after World War II.

A periodic review of existing statistical surveys is needed in response to requests for the abatement of the public burden and the simplification and rationalization of government administration, while at the same time paying due attention to securing time-series essential to statistics. The following points should be taken into account:

- (i) abolishing or integrating those statistical surveys of decreasing need;
- (ii) promoting efficiency and rationalization of statistical surveys by means of the use of statistical techniques as discussed in Sections 1 and 2 of this chapter; and
- (iii) securing consistency between related statistical surveys.

#### 4. Strengthening of Internal Coordinating Functions of Ministries and Agencies

An overview of the statistical surveys undertaken by ministries and agencies shows that major statistical surveys represented by those related to 'designated statistics' are conducted by the offices exclusively in charge of statistics, while the surveys related to 'approved statistics' intended for specific administrative purposes are in most cases planned and conducted by the substantive offices in charge of administrative affairs in question.

The latter statistical surveys tend to have complicated contents and impose a heavy reporting burden on respondents since they are not only many in number but also there is a need to have their results directly reflected on the administrative policies concerned.

The offices exclusively in charge of statistics of individual ministries or agencies are expected not only to exercise full leadership from their professional and technical standpoint in planning and designing statistical surveys of other offices so that surveys can be conducted in an efficient manner, but also to play a more active role in developing and improving statistical surveys of their ministries or agencies in a rational manner.

To this end, efforts should be made by the office exclusively in charge of statistics so that internal coordination of ministries and agencies can be carried out more smoothly and efficiently through active use

of the "Reports Coordination Officer" as defined in provisions of the Statistical Reports Coordination Law.

#### 5. Field Enumeration at Local Government Levels

The reliability and accuracy of statistical surveys owe much to the competence of the foremost line of statistical survey systems closest to respondents. In this sense, important is the part played by the statistical system of prefectural and municipal governments and statistical enumerators that take care of many of the important surveys related to designated statistics.

Therefore, due attention should be paid so as to avoid making field enumeration excessively hard to manage by ensuring an even allocation of field work entrusted with local governments. Also, with regard to statistical enumerators, it is necessary to ensure recruitment of competent people to this role and reinforce training programmes for them.

Furthermore, efforts should be made by ministries and agencies for betterment of the climate surrounding government statistical surveys through broader public relations activities and quicker release of survey results to respondents so as to obtain cooperation from the general public, enterprises, etc.

## CHAPTER 4. PROMOTION OF THE USE OF STATISTICAL DATA

Statistical data, which are the nation's common property, obtained through a heavy reporting burden on the people, should be broadly utilized by the general public. For this reason, efforts should be devoted toward expedited publication of statistical survey results, preparation of easy-to-use reports on resulting statistics, supply of the information on the properties of data, improvement and development of the methods of compilation, analysis and presentation of statistics meeting the users' needs and also promotion of versatile use of statistical data.

### 1. Expedited Publication of Statistical Survey Results

Under the quickly changing social and economic circumstances in recent years, the value of statistical data easily declines as time elapses. Therefore, the timely publication and supply of statistical data is essential. Expedited publication of statistical survey results is hence considered as a fundamental mission to be entrusted to government organs carrying out statistical surveys. All possible efforts should be exerted to publish the results as quickly as possible, securing reliability of the survey results and keeping the quantity of statistical information.

#### (1) Target for expediting publication of survey results

As regards the first reports prepared for 'designated statistics' surveys, efforts should be directed to attain the following targets within three years from now: Monthly survey results would be published within 60 days and annual or recurrent survey results within one year after the survey is executed. As regards statistical surveys other than 'designated statistics' surveys, too, such target dates should be applied to expedite publication of survey results.

Also, as for statistical surveys for which such target dates for publication have already been attained, further efforts should be made for expediting publication of their results through improvements in survey techniques, data processing techniques etc., establishing new advanced target dates.

#### (2) Concrete measures to be taken for expediting publication

To help in attaining the above-mentioned targets, it is

necessary to work out some ways and means, such as (i) controlling the execution of government statistical surveys by contriving a comprehensive survey programme in due consideration of effective use of computers and (ii) improving data processing stages of statistical surveys by bringing in computers and office automation apparatuses or by the decentralization of checking and processing of data collected.

## 2. Preparation of Statistical Reports and Supply of Information on Properties of Statistical Data

For promoting the use of statistical data, it is essential from the viewpoint of "correct use of statistical data" to take measures for accurate understanding and correct use of statistical survey results.

It is thus desirable, as for the supply of statistical survey results available to users, to prepare prompt reports, final reports, annual reports and multi-annual reports from the viewpoint of early data use and detailed data use. In preparing survey reports, attention should be paid to the uniform organization of chapters, sections, paragraphs, items etc. and also the consistency of the headings of rows and columns of statistical tables.

Survey reports should contain information on coverage, scope, items of inquiry, method of enumeration, as well as information on the quality of statistics, involving sample design, rate of response, method of tabulation, method of estimation, sampling errors etc. as far as it is possible to supply.

Further, it is recommended that the editing of a statistical guide-book and the unification of statistical terms to be used be considered.

## 3. Supply of Statistical Data for Diversified Analytical Uses

Manifold uses are expected for statistical data and there are many cases where users themselves develop analysis and processing of statistics for their own use. Substantive organs compiling statistics are requested to take the following matters into account when they compile statistics, analyze statistics and/or supply statistics:

- (i) To review the method of publication of monthly time-series

statistics to find out appropriate measures to be taken for better methods of publication of such statistics, e.g. to show evaluated limits of error in cases where the difference from previous month (ratio), the difference from same month in previous year (ratio) etc. are published.

- (ii) When there is a need for alterations in items of inquiry, concepts and definitions in respect of long-term time-series statistics, to take appropriate measures to secure the continuity of statistics.
- (iii) To make a multilateral analysis of relations between similar items of different types of surveys and, for the purpose of raising reliability and increasing quantity of information, to make a comprehensive analysis of statistics in question as well as their related statistics by introducing actively new statistical techniques including multi-variate analysis.
- (iv) To make presentation and analysis of survey-generated data for smaller areas, like enumeration districts, as much as possible, for the purpose of making possible use of data for re-development planning in regions.

#### 4. Diversified Utilization of Statistical Data

In order to realize further effective uses and diversified utilization of statistical data, the following measures should be considered with due attention to the current uses and actualized needs and the potential usability of the data as well as the development of a new way of utilization and dissemination of the data. Also, the supply of statistical data in the form complying with various modes of utilization covering from primary use to higher use by employing higher techniques of information processing should be taken into account.

- (i) To develop availability of statistical data, e.g. utilization of statistical data in the course of tabulation.
- (ii) To supply statistical data in an easy-to-use form, e.g. in the media in close touch with the present information-oriented society, including magnetic tapes, microfilms etc.
- (iii) To use private institutions more actively for the purpose of further development of statistical data meeting users' needs.

- (iv) To develop functions of guiding the location of statistical data.
- (v) To promote advanced utilization of statistical data through the improvement and development of data-base.
- (vi) To make better use of office automation techniques in the field of statistics.

In addition, it is advisable to set up an occasion for hearing the users' opinions from the point of view of promoting further utilization of statistical data.



## CHAPTER 5. REINFORCEMENT OF FOUNDATION FOR STATISTICAL SURVEYS

In the preceding chapters, the basic problems involved in government statistical activities were reviewed, including the systematic improvement of statistical surveys, the maintenance of their efficiency and accuracy and the promotion of their utilization. But, to carry out these statistical surveys effectively and improve their quality, it is essential to establish firmly the foundations for government statistical service.

From these viewpoints, it is necessary to strive to review and improve the various items that make up the foundations of statistical surveys, including the system of undertaking statistical surveys, the protection of privacy, the laws and ordinances of statistics, statistical classifications and other statistical standards.

On the other hand, in due consideration of the importance of international cooperation, greater effort must be made to promote international cooperation concerning statistics.

### 1. Improvement of the Quality of Statistical Personnel

It is often difficult for the average user to assess the accuracy and appropriateness of statistics. Moreover, since continuity is often stressed as one of the essential features of statistics, statisticians may sometimes allow many months and years to elapse without adopting any measures to improve statistical series.

However, while maintaining continuity is certainly important, it is equally important to prepare statistics by constantly making efforts to improve them so that they can effectively keep abreast of the times. To achieve this, it is of crucial importance to improve the quality and morale of statisticians.

In terms of the services it provides, the government administration of statistics is distinguished from other administrative sectors by the following features:

- (i) Since the administrative objects -- respondents of statistical surveys -- are not given any direct profit for the services they render, the basic administrative policy is only to ask for their cooperation in providing accurate reports.

- (ii) In planning statistical surveys and analyzing statistical data, government personnel are expected to be not only familiar with various phases of government administration but also to have professional and technical knowledge and experience in the area of statistics.
- (iii) Since statistics are compiled through many stages, including planning, implementation of survey, tabulation and analysis, data mishandled at one stage may affect the accuracy of the entire numerical statistical value -- and it is difficult to determine the exact extent of the damage done. Therefore, in order to secure accurate statistics, a certain level of competency of the personnel is required at every stage to make sure all duties are performed properly and accurately.

However, unless special considerations are made for the staff members of a statistical organization in light of the unique features noted above, and unless they are treated differently from those in other general administrative departments at the time they are employed and in the subsequent treatment they are afforded, there would be a critical shortage of key statistical personnel with sufficient knowledge and experience. For instance, in the area of sampling design and in the field of keeping accuracy and reliability of statistics, new techniques developed in academic institutions and elsewhere might not be put to use in a satisfactory way.

Furthermore, if exchange of personnel with other administrative offices is neglected because the uniqueness of the services provided by statistical offices is overemphasized, this may dampen the desire of statistical personnel to improve their services actively.

Therefore, in order to upgrade the quality of key statistical personnel and activate statistical organizations, it is necessary to study the following points promptly and take steps required for improvement.

(1) Activation of personnel exchange

For statistical offices of the various ministries and agencies to be able to work toward enriching and strengthening statistical activities out of a common awareness of the various problems besetting them, promoting personnel exchange between them is most effective. To achieve this, the ministries and agencies concerned should,

after careful deliberation, devise measures that will promote systematic exchange of personnel.

Furthermore, each of the ministries and agencies should make efforts to provide its statistical personnel with opportunities to broaden their administrative experience by conducting systematic exchange of personnel with other administrative offices internally. This will also have the added effect of spreading among various administrative offices knowledge of statistical surveys and knowledge of how to utilize statistics.

(2) Appropriate staffing

Statistical personnel with professional knowledge and experience should be assigned to those offices carrying out services such as planning and designing statistical surveys and analyzing the results. To achieve this, efforts should be made to establish a special post of professional statistician in government offices to strengthen their functions.

(3) Strengthening of personnel training

In addition to systematically carrying out appropriate training programmes in accordance with the occupation and background of each statistical personnel, study groups and the like should be actively set up and efforts should be made to tap the desire of statistical personnel to improve their abilities of their own volition. Furthermore, with regard to the statistical training programme offered by the Management and Coordination Agency, more effort than ever should be devoted to enrich its content in due consideration of the intentions of various ministries and agencies as well as those of local governments.

2. Privacy Protection Measures in Statistical Surveys

Statistical surveys are conducted on individuals and businesses only with their consent and their cooperation. The confidentiality of data on individual questionnaires collected must, therefore, be secured.

On the other hand, some problems are observed on the utilization of statistics. For example, the data published currently by ministries and agencies do not seem to satisfy fully the needs of users. Also, the

system of allowing the use of questionnaires for purposes other than those originally approved does not seem to meet the demand for promoting the use of survey results.

Consequently, it is necessary to examine the following privacy protection measures while harmonizing the two conflicting demands: the protection of privacy of respondents -- the most important thing to bear in mind in carrying out statistical surveys -- and the promotion of utilization of statistics derived from surveys.

(1) Privacy protection related to statistical surveys other than 'designated statistics' surveys

Under the existing Statistics Law, as far as 'designated statistics' surveys are concerned, the privacy of respondents including individuals, corporations and others providing the information concerned are protected against divulgence of any secrets obtained as a result of survey (Article 14), and by limiting the use of completed questionnaires for purposes other than those for which they were originally prepared (Article 15). But, with regard to 'notified statistics' surveys based on the Statistics Law and 'approved statistics' surveys based on the Statistical Reports Coordination Law, there are no special legal provisions related to the protection of privacy, only the general obligation to protect privacy by relying on the National Public Service Law. However, although no trouble has occurred so far in regard to divulgence of secrets concerning respondents, the protection of privacy is a fundamental condition that should be observed in all statistical surveys.

Therefore, with regard to 'notified statistics' surveys and 'approved statistics' surveys, from the standpoint of protecting the privacy of respondents, it is necessary to impose legal restrictions or to consider measures to establish a uniform standard for provision and utilization of statistical data.

(2) Laws and regulations concerning private information protection and privacy protection in statistical surveys

In recent years, there are movements to enact private information protection laws in various countries. In Japan, too, movements to establish rules and ordinances concerning private information are observed in some local governments. Therefore, with regard to the

issue of how private information involved in statistical surveys should be handled, it is necessary to pay due regard to these movements.

However, since private information involved in statistical surveys is collected with the aim of treating it statistically, it is necessary to bear in mind that this is completely different from conventional private information systems, which are designed for exclusively maintaining private information to be used for administrative purposes.

Accordingly, it is deemed necessary to undertake studies on a system of protecting private information involved in statistical returns, taking its unique feature into full consideration and referring to the government studies which are now under way to find out appropriate measures on the protection of private information in government organs.

- [ (3) Improvement of the system for using the results of 'designated statistics' surveys for purposes other than those approved

In recent years, in response to diversified needs of statistics including the compilation of detailed cross section data and detailed data covering small local areas, a special tabulation of data has been made through procedures prescribed in the Statistics Law for using returned questionnaires for purposes other than those approved. But, the present system of allowing the use of statistical questionnaires for purposes other than those approved is restricted to the case of the handling by government officials in principle, and cannot necessarily meet the needs for developing data linkage and data base nor the needs for promoting utilization of statistics at private institutions.

It is hence necessary to improve the system of allowing the use of completed questionnaires for purposes other than those approved so that it can better meet the statistical needs of the user. This would be achieved by re-examining the application procedures and the approval standards prescribed by the Management and Coordination Agency in careful consideration of the protection of respondents' privacy from the standpoint of promoting utilization of statistics noted above.

### 3. Re-examination of Legal Regulation of Statistical Surveys

At present, various types of statistical surveys are conducted by government administrative organs according to procedures stipulated in the Statistics Law and the Statistical Reports Coordination Law, classified into 'designated', 'notified' or 'approved' statistical surveys. However, with drastic changes in socio-economic circumstances as well as the increased sophistication and complexity of administrative duties, demands for statistics are becoming larger and more diversified, thus resulting in various wide-ranging statistical surveys. Furthermore, advances in statistical techniques and rapid progress in data-processing knowhow are increasing the efficiency of information-gathering systems, as well as bringing about major changes in the method by which statistical surveys are conducted and the way in which they are utilized.

As a result, for example, such statistical surveys with unclear legal status as shown below have appeared in an increasing number, which require the application of statistical laws and ordinances by a case-by-case interpretation. In order to deal with this problem, it is necessary to examine as soon as possible how such surveys should be, including the issue of the appropriateness of legal regulation.

- (a) Surveys that government bodies commission private organizations to conduct;
- (b) Surveys conducted not for any one particular period but on an occasional basis by the use of on-line and other systems;
- (c) Statistical surveys without individual respondents like traffic surveys;
- (d) Reports prepared within the same organization.

#### 4. Periodic Re-examination of Statistical Standards Including Statistical Classifications

Standard classifications, such as an industrial classification, play an important role as statistical standards for increasing the comparability of various statistical surveys. It is thus necessary to re-examine them periodically so that they can stay in tune with advances in socio-economic conditions. Re-examination of standard classifications should be carried out in such a way that they will be able to respond fully to changes that occur in tandem with developments in economic activities, including changes in industrial and employment structures caused by the increasing importance of the service sector in the economy, as well as changes in commodities brought about by the development of new materials, etc. In re-examining the standard classifications in this way, it is also necessary to take into account the importance of time series of statistics, as well as to maintain international comparability by making them consistent with the various international standard classifications prepared by international organizations including the United Nations.

#### 5. Promotion of International Cooperation

Since this is an age in which social and economic trends affect each other on a global scale and are watched carefully throughout the world, the international significance of statistics has been increasing. Especially for Japan, not only from the viewpoint of its contribution to the world economy, but also in consideration of the fact that its government statistics have been developed as a result of international cooperation and stimulation, Japan should continue playing an active role in the international community in the days to come. To achieve this, besides fostering systematically professional statisticians in various fields with a good command of foreign languages and international-mindedness, the international cooperation should be developed particularly with the following points in mind:

##### (1) International comparability

To make statistical data comparable internationally, careful attention should be paid to the consistency in definitions, classifi-

cations and other statistical standards. Although the consistency with the statistical standards established by international organizations has traditionally been developed, further efforts should be made, in designing individual statistical surveys, to secure better international comparability by keeping a close watch on the trends of foreign countries.

Furthermore, Japan should be fully prepared to play an active role in revising the statistical standards of international organizations, as well as in developing new areas of statistics proposed by them such as environment statistics.

(2) Cooperation with developing countries

Cooperating in the development of statistics in Asia and the Pacific regions where many developing countries exist is an obligation that Japan must fulfill. In addition to the training of statistical personnel in the countries of the ESCAP region by hosting the "United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific", various ministries and agencies have thus far, among other things, held international seminars in their respective fields of jurisdiction and dispatched experts to developing countries. In the days to come, it will be necessary to exert further efforts in promoting international cooperation through closer ties among ministries and agencies.



Table 1 Comparison of Items between the Statistics Council's Report of  
October 25, 1985 and Proposal of April 27, 1984

Report of Oct. 25, 1985 (On Medium- and Long-term Plans for Government Statistical Activities)	Item No. of the Proposal	Proposal of Apr. 27, 1984 (On the Promotion of Future Statistical Administration)
Foreword		
CHAPTER 1. PERIODS OF CONDUCTING PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SURVEYS	2-(2)	1. Establishment and Execution of Medium- range and Long-range Plans for Statistical Administration
CHAPTER 2. DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICAL SYSTEM CONFORMING TO NEW SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRENDS	1-(1)	(1) To develop new statistics useful for timely and accurate grasping of the changes in socio-economy of the country. (2) To maintain and develop the existing statistical surveys of greater import- ance for the statistical system and to abolish or rearrange the statistical surveys of less importance. (3) To re-examine the scope of statistics to be controlled by the statistical laws and regulations.
1. Statistics on Assets		
2. Services Statistics		
3. Environment Statistics		

Report of Oct. 25, 1985 (On Medium- and Long-term Plans for Government Statistical Activities)	Item No. of the Proposal	Proposal of Apr. 27, 1984 (On the Promotion of Future Statistical Administration)
<p>CHAPTER 3. SECURING RELIABILITY AND RATIONALIZATION OF STATISTICAL SURVEYS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of Checking Systems for Statistical Surveys</li> <li>2. Development of Data-linkage Techniques</li> <li>3. Review of Statistical Surveys at Regular Intervals</li> <li>4. Strengthening of Internal Coordinating Functions of Ministries and Agencies</li> <li>5. Field Enumeration at Local Government Levels</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>{ 1-(4)</li> <li>{ 3-(3)</li> <li>1-(4)</li> <li>{ 1-(2)</li> <li>{ 5-(1)</li> <li>2-(3)</li> <li>3-(2)</li> </ol>	<p>(4) To promote the mutual use of data de- rived from statistical surveys, the de- velopment of data-linkage and data base, etc.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Strengthening Preparedness at the Stage of Planning of Statistical Surveys.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) To make the Statistics Council exercise its functions better.</li> <li>(2) To establish proper schedules of con- ducting principal statistical surveys.</li> <li>(3) To make more effective use of inter- agency coordinating function.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Strengthening Preparedness at the Stage of Conducting Statistical Surveys.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) To consolidate personnel training, to make proper staffing of personnel with specialized knowledge of statistics, to</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

Report of Oct. 25, 1985 (On Medium- and Long-term Plans for Government Statistical Activities)	Item No. of the Proposal	Proposal of Apr. 27, 1984 (On the Promotion of Future Statistical Administration)
<p>CHAPTER 4. PROMOTION OF THE USE OF STATISTICAL DATA</p> <p>1. Expedited Publication of Statistical Survey Results</p> <p>2. Preparation of Statistical Reports and Supply of Information on Properties of Statistical Data</p> <p>3. Supply of Statistical Data for Diversified Analytical Uses</p> <p>4. Diversified Utilization of Statistical Data</p>	<p>4-(1)</p> <p>4-(2)</p> <p>{ 4-(2) 4-(3)</p> <p>{ 1-(4) 4-(3) 5-(3)</p>	<p>activate inter-government-agency exchange of personnel.</p> <p>(2) To review comprehensively ways and means of performing enumeration at the local level.</p> <p>(3) To develop checking systems at the stages of enumeration, examination and tabulation.</p> <p>4. Promotion of Use of Statistics</p> <p>(1) To expedite the publication of statis- tics, to consider the use of interim summary reports.</p> <p>(2) To disseminate the proper use of statistics through the supply of infor- mation on the properties of statistical data.</p> <p>(3) To develop systems providing statistical information required by users.</p>

Report of Oct. 25, 1985 (On Medium- and Long-term Plans for Government Statistical Activities)	Item No. of the Proposal	Proposal of Apr. 27, 1984 (On the Promotion of Future Statistical Administration)
<p>CHAPTER 5. REINFORCEMENT OF FOUNDATION FOR STATISTICAL SURVEYS</p> <p>1. Improvement of the Quality of Statistical Personnel</p> <p>2. Privacy Protection Measures in Statistical surveys</p> <p>3. Re-examination of Legal Regulation of Statistical Surveys</p> <p>4. Periodic Re-examination of Statistical Standards, including Statistical Classifications</p> <p>5. Promotion of International Cooperation</p>	<p>3-(1)</p> <p>6-(4)</p> <p>{ 1-(3) 6-(1)</p> <p>5-(2)</p> <p>6-(2)</p>	<p>5. Promotion of Re-examination of Statistical Surveys</p> <p>(1) To examine periodically and improve the statistical system and statistical surveys.</p> <p>(2) To re-examine at certain intervals statistical standards including in- dustrial classification, etc.</p> <p>(3) To introduce ideas and opinions of users in compiling statistics.</p> <p>6. Development and Improvement of Founda- tions of Statistical Administration.</p> <p>(1) To study the revision of laws and ordi- nances relating to statistics.</p> <p>(2) To improve international comparability of statistics.</p>

Report of Oct. 25, 1985 (On Medium- and Long-term Plans for Government Statistical Activities)	Item No. of the Proposal	Proposal of Apr. 27, 1984 (On the Promotion of Future Statistical Administration)
		<p>(3) To disseminate the knowledge of statistics through social studies of school education.</p> <p>(4) To take measures for maintaining a favorable climate for conducting statistical surveys, including measures for privacy protection and promoting the use of statistics.</p>

Table 2 List of Execution Dates of Existing Principal Statistical Surveys by Ministries and Agencies

Designated Statistics Surveys by Ministries and Agencies	Fiscal Years																						
	'75	'76	'77	'78	'79	'80	'81	'82	'83	'84	'85	'86	'87	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93	'94	'95	'96	'97
1. Management and Coordination Agency:																							
Population Census	•					•					•					○					○		
Establishment Census	•			•			•					○			○*			○		○*		○	
Housing Survey				•					•					○					○				
Employment Status Survey		•			•			•					○					○					○
National Survey of Family Income and Ex- penditure					•					•					○					○			
National Survey of Prices			•					•					○					○					○
Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities		■						■				□					□					□	
2. Ministry of Education:																							
School Basic Survey	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
School Health Examination Survey	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
School Teachers Survey -			▲			▲			▲			Δ			Δ			Δ			Δ		
Social Education Survey	▲			▲			▲			▲			Δ			Δ			Δ			Δ	
3. Ministry of Health and Welfare:																							
Basic Survey for Health and Welfare Administration	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	(To be conducted as a new survey, integrating the National Health Survey.)											
Survey of Medical Care Facilities	▲			▲			▲			▲			Δ			Δ			Δ			Δ	
Patient Survey	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲			Δ			Δ			Δ			Δ	
National Health Survey	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲												
4. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries:																							
Census of Agriculture and Forestry					•	•				•					○	○				○			
Census of Fisheries				•					•					○					○				
Basic Survey of Fruit and Nuts	•												○										○
5. Ministry of International Trade and Industry:																							
Census of Manufactures	• Comp.	• Comp.	• Comp.	• Comp.	• Comp.	• Comp.	•	•	• Comp.	•	○ Comp.	○	○	○ Comp.	○	○ Comp.	○	○ Comp.	○ Comp.	○	○ Comp.	○	○
Census of Commerce		•			•			•			•	○		○			○			○			○
Basic Survey on Manufacturing Structure and Activity		•					•					○					○					○	
Basic Survey of Commercial Structure and Activity					•							○					○						○
Survey of Selected Service Industries	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Survey of Oil Consumption in Commerce, Mining and Manufacturing						•	•	•	•	•	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Survey of Machine-tools Installation									■				□					□					□

Designated Statistics Surveys by Ministries and Agencies		Fiscal Years																						
		'75	'76	'77	'78	'79	'80	'81	'82	'83	'84	'85	'86	'87	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93	'94	'95	'96	'97
6. Ministry of Labour:																								
Outdoor Employee Wage Survey by Occupation		▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Basic Survey of Wage Structure		▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲

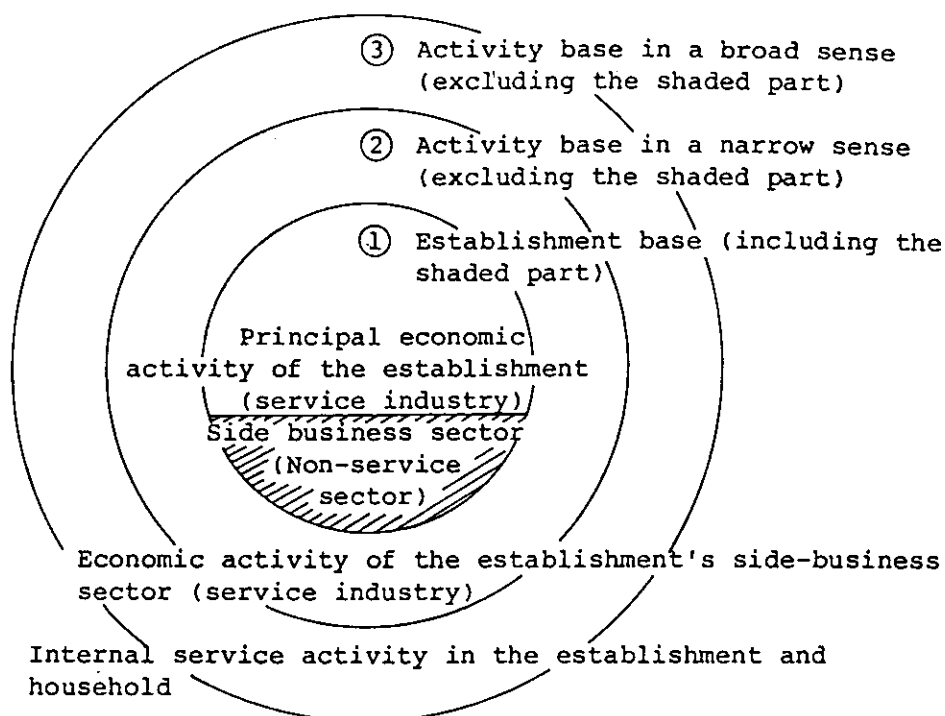
## Notes:

1. Excluding monthly and quarterly surveys.
2. Excluding surveys on the basis of mailing.
3. As regards the Establishment Census, a simplified inquiry may be carried out for the fiscal years with \* in cases where a survey on a regular scale cannot be conducted.
4. For the fiscal years other than those with "comp.", the Census of Manufactures will cover establishments with 4 or more employees.

## Legend:

- indicates a survey channel through statistics sections or divisions of prefectural and municipal governments.
- indicates a survey channel through statistics sections or divisions of prefectural governments.
- Δ indicates other survey channels.
- , ■ and ▲ indicate surveys already executed.

Figure 1 Chart Illustrating a Conception of Grasping Service Activities



- ① Establishment base: In cases where the principal economic activity of an establishment falls upon the service industry defined by the industrial classification, the establishment is classified in the service industry.
- ② Activity base in a narrow sense: In cases where the principal economic activity of an establishment and the economic activity of the side-business sector of an establishment classified in an industry other than services fall upon the service industry defined by the industrial classification, the economic activity in question will be regarded as the service industry.
- ③ Activity in a broad sense: In addition to the service activity set forth in ② above, an internal service activity in the establishment and household (forming the service consumption in the same economic entity) is regarded as the service industry.



Chairman and Members of the Statistics Council

(As of October 25, 1985)

Persons of learning and experience in statistics:

Moriguti, S. (Chairman)	Professor, Faculty of Science and Engineering, Tokyo Institute of Electric and Mechanical Engineering
Shinohara, M.	Professor, Faculty of Humanities and Culture, University of International Commerce
Okuno, T.	Professor, Faculty of Engineering, Tokyo University of Science
Takeuchi, K.	Professor, Faculty of Economics, Tokyo University
Mizoguchi, T.	Professor, Research Institute, Hitotsubashi University
Obi, K.	Professor, Faculty of Economics, Keio University
Kudo, H.	Professor, Faculty of Economics, Seijo University

Representatives from departments or divisions in charge of statistics of the central and local governments:

Hirao, H.	Director-General, Statistical Survey Department, Statistics Bureau, Management and Coordination Agency
Hasegawa, K.	Director-General, Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Health and Welfare
Watanabe, T.	Director-General, Statistics and Information Department, Economic Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Kitagawa, S.	Director-General, Research and Statistics Department, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of International Trade and Industry

Yamamoto, N.

Director-General, Information and  
Administration Department, Transport Policy  
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Ono, S.

Director-General, Policy and Research  
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PART II. STATISTICS COUNCIL'S PROPOSAL NO. 6, APRIL 27, 1984

Submitted to: Mr. Masaharu Gotohda  
Director-General  
Administrative Management Agency

SC/8  
April 27, 1984

Sigeiti Moriguti  
Chairman  
Statistics Council

PROPOSAL 6

ON THE PROMOTION OF FUTURE STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION

Japan's statistical administration underwent various changes between the institution of a modern statistical system and establishment of the Statistics Commission after World War II, established because of the need to set up, for the reconstruction of the governmental statistics system, a comprehensive coordinating organization independent of the organizations conducting surveys. The functions of the Commission have been taken over by the Statistics Council and the Office of Statistical Standards.

With the enactment of the Statistics Law and the Statistical Reports Coordination Law and thanks to the dedicated cooperation and enthusiastic work of the ministries and agencies concerned, local governments and statisticians, Japanese statistics have been raised to the first rank internationally, both in quality and quantity.

However, in statistical administration, we are confronted with the problems of (1) adapting the statistical system to take account of recent socio-economic developments, (2) streamlining and reorganizing/integrating of government statistical surveys with a view to lightening the public's burden and achieving financial and administrative reform in government, (3) promoting the utilization of statistics and (4) improving the environment for statistical surveys.

It was decided recently that a Statistics Bureau and Statistics Center should be newly established, combining and reorganizing the office of Statistical Standards of the Administrative Management Agency, functioning as the statistical planning and coordinating organization, and the Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, responsible for planning and conducting fundamental statistical surveys, such as the Population Census. While Japan's statistical legislation and system for the carrying out of statistical surveys are, by and large, adequately (one might even say fully) developed, the new Statistics Bureau must, nevertheless, deal energetically with the problems mentioned in the previous paragraph, in collaboration with the other ministries and agencies. The new Statistics Bureau should continue to plan and conduct the fundamental statistical surveys coming under its jurisdiction and should endeavour, harmoniously with other statistical organs concerned, to accomplish the task of serving as a 'compass' for the country's public administration and social activities by ensuring the neutrality of statistics and impartial coordination among ministries and agencies in the planning and promoting of government statistical surveys. The role of the Statistics Council in ensuring the neutrality of statistics and the impartiality of overall coordination among ministries and agencies will become increasingly important.

In view of these facts, and recognizing the need for clear principles for the future course of statistical administration, the Statistics Council herein submits a proposal on measures to be adopted in order to put these principles into practice, in conformity with the provisions of Clause 1, Article 8 of the Law Establishing the Administrative Management Agency.

# 1. Establishment and Execution of Medium-range and Long-range Plans for Statistical Administration

The present statistical system was established, by and large, during the period 1955-1964. However, subsequent rapid changes in socio-economic circumstances have made the system inadequate for obtaining the statistics necessary for an adequate grasp of actual socio-economic change, situation and trends. The scope of statistics also should be re-examined for fuller utilization of information-processing technology, which has made remarkable progress in the intervening years.

On the other hand, the pressing need for administrative reform also applies to statistical administration. Consequently, due consideration should be given to simplification and increased efficiency of statistical administration, the limits of the people's burden in responding to statistical surveys, the usefulness of statistical surveys and reducing their cost.

The following measures need to be adopted for the realization of the above. In order to ensure the implementation of these measures, especially in regard to items 2 to 6 below, the establishment of medium-range and long-range plans is essential in order to provide guidelines for the execution of statistical administration in the future.

- (1) Development of new statistics useful for timely and accurate grasping of changes in the economy and society. The following statistics should be developed as soon as possible: statistics on the service industry, where volume of production and number of employees have been increasing remarkably; statistics on assets, which are indispensable for national accounts statistics; environment statistics, necessary in order to grasp changes in the local natural environment.
- (2) Maintenance and further development of the existing statistical surveys of greater importance for the statistical system, in due consideration of the need for them, and to eliminate or integrate the statistical surveys of less importance.
- (3) Reassessment of the character and scope of the 2 statistics laws' control of the various governmental statistics, including review of statistics to be treated as designated statistics.
- (4) To give attention to promotion of the multiple/joint use of statisti-

cal data, the development of data linkage and data base, and the development and application of survey and analysis techniques, etc., in order to obtain the necessary volume of information, while keeping the people's burden to a minimum and, for that purpose, to promote a cooperative system among ministries and agencies. To promote active use of statistics derived from administrative records and processed statistics. To promote simplification and efficiency of enumeration, reporting and dissemination by making full use of advances in information-processing technology.

## 2. Increasing Efficiency at the Stage of Planning of Statistical Surveys

Good cooperative relations must be maintained among the organizations planning and conducting statistical surveys and the coordinating organization, which should also strive always to fulfill their respective functions even more effectively, in order to ensure the neutrality and impartiality of statistics and to prove worthy of the nation's trust in statistical administration by making thoroughgoing preparations for statistical surveys. From this point of view, the following measures need to be adopted.

- (1) Consideration so that the Statistics Council may fulfill its functions more effectively.
- (2) Establishing of proper schedules for conducting the principal statistical surveys in the medium-range and long-range plans for statistical administration so that such surveys may be conducted in a timely manner and in keeping with their respective degrees of importance and their relationship with other statistical surveys, and to endeavour to have deliberation on and examination and coordination of those surveys with sufficient time in accordance with the schedule established.
- (3) More effective use of the intra-agency coordinating function in order to make statistical surveys more satisfactory and to make overall coordination both more effective and easier.

### 3. Strengthening Preparedness at the Stage of Conducting Statistical Surveys

For the stability and improvement of the quality of statistics, it is essential to consolidate and activate the system for conducting statistical surveys of both the central and local governments. From this point of view, the following measures need to be adopted.

- (1) Full attention must be given to providing personnel possessing specialist knowledge of statistics for statistical offices through improved personnel training and relocation of personnel with experience in statistics. Promotion of more active personnel exchange between ministries and agencies for better use of qualified staff.
- (2) Adoption of measures to obtain statistical enumerators of better quality, as well as to review comprehensively ways and means of conducting field surveys at the local level in order to strengthen the function of field surveys within the constraints of the present financial situation.
- (3) To promote the development of a system of checks at the stages of enumeration, examination and tabulation for maintenance and improvement of the quality of statistics.

### 4. Promotion of Use of Statistics

Recognizing that statistical information is the property of the people obtained through a heavy reporting burden on them, it is necessary to draw special attention to positive cooperation in encouraging the use of statistical information by the general public. From this point of view, the following measures need to be adopted.

- (1) Measures to maintain and increase the utility of statistics and to meet the needs of users of statistics by expediting the publication of statistics, particularly the prompt publication of reports. Also, to consider the possibility of interim summary reports.
- (2) Dissemination of the proper use of statistics by providing information on the nature of specific statistical data, such as the evaluation of data reliability. Further, to promote the use of statistical infor-

mation of higher quality by providing information obtained by analysing statistics in long-range and multilateral perspectives.

- (3) Development of systems providing the statistical information most required by the user. Particularly, promotion of the provision of statistical information at the local level.

#### 5. Promotion of Re-examination of Statistical Surveys

Statistics are important indicators for grasping socio-economic change, situation and trends, and therefore the compilation of ongoing statistics is to be regarded as very important. However, at the same time, it is always necessary to formulate systems of statistics meeting the needs arising from the actual trends in society and the economy as a whole. From this point of view, the following measures need to be adopted.

- (1) Periodic examination and improvement of the statistics systems and statistical surveys from the point of view of their comprehensiveness, comparability (and interlinkage), reliability, utility and cost-effectiveness.
- (2) Re-examination of statistical standards, such as the Industrial Classification and other statistical classifications, at regular intervals in order to give greater comparability between statistics for various fields.
- (3) Reflection of the ideas and opinions of users of statistics in the compilation of statistics.

#### 6. Development and Improvement of the Foundations of Statistical Administration

The following measures need to be adopted for the development and improvement of the foundations of the nation's statistical administration.

- (1) Study of the revision of laws and ordinances relating to statistics, whenever required.
- (2) Active promotion of international cooperation in the area of statistics and to strive for the improvement of international comparability of statistics.



- (3) Diffusion of statistical knowledge through school and university social studies curricula, in order to improve the nation's understanding of statistics and the use of statistics.
- (4) Measures for privacy protection, promotion of the use of statistics and creation of a favourable environment for statistical surveys.

## STATISTICS LAW

Promulgated on 26 March 1947 (Law No. 18 of 1947)  
Latest amendment pursuant to Law No. 80 of 1983

### (Purpose of the Law)

Article 1. The Purpose of this law is to secure the truthfulness of statistics, to eliminate the duplication of statistical surveys, to consolidate the statistical system, and to improve the frameworks of statistics.

### (Designated Statistics)

Article 2. As used in this law, the term "designated statistics" means those statistics which are designated and notified to the public by the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency to be conducted or sponsored by the Government or local public entity.

### (Surveys for Compiling the Designated Statistics)

Article 3. The surveys for compiling the designated statistics (hereinafter referred to as the "designated statistical surveys") shall be conducted in accordance with this law, and not subject to the provisions of other laws.

2. The matters necessary for the designated statistical surveys besides the provisions of this law shall be provided for by ordinance (including regulations which are promulgated by the chief of local public entity or the Board of Education).

3. For the establishment, amendment or abrogation of the ordinance specified in the preceding paragraph, the competent Minister shall consult with the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency in advance. The same shall apply to the chief of local public entity or the Board of Education.

### (Population Census (Kokusei-chosa))

Article 4. The Population Census (Kokusei-chosa) is a census which is designated and notified to the public by the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency to be undertaken by the Government for the information of the whole state of national population.

2. The Population Census shall be conducted every ten years, provided that an interim census shall be conducted in a simple way in the fifth year from the period when the full-scale census survey is conducted.

3. The Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency may, if he deems it necessary, conduct an extraordinary census in any year except when the census is carried out according to the preceding paragraph.

### (Obligation to Answer the Questionnaire)

Article 5. The Government, the chief of local public entity or the Board of Education is authorized to place an obligation on a person or a juridical person to answer the questionnaire of the designated statistical surveys.

2. If the person who is to be obligated to answer the questionnaire in accordance with the preceding paragraph is a minor or an incompetent having less capacity as adult in business, or a juridical person, his legal representative or the director or other person authorized to represent the juridical person by law, shall be under obligation to the answer on behalf of, or as the representative of the person concerned.

(Statistics Commission)

Article 6. Repealed

**(Approval and Implementation of the Designated Statistical Surveys)**

Article 7. An authority shall have the approval of the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency in advance on the following matters for the implementation of the designated statistics surveys, provided that the matters mentioned in item (3) of this paragraph may be exempted in case of the proviso of article 16.

- (1) Purpose, items, coverage, date and method
- (2) Items to be tabulated and forms thereof
- (3) Measures and date of dissemination of the result obtained
- (4) Length of preserving the documents concerned, and the person to be responsible
- (5) Estimation of expenses, and other matters required by the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency

2. For the suspension of the approved survey, or modification of the matters approved in accordance with the preceding paragraph, further approval of the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency is to be required.

3. The Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency may, if he deems it necessary, require the chief of each administrative organ concerned, or the chief of local public entity or the Board of Education to conduct, modify or suspend designated statistical survey.

**(Statistical Surveys other than the Designated Statistical Surveys)**

Article 8. For the implementation of any statistical survey other than the designated statistical surveys, an authority shall notify the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency of the matters provided in item (1) of paragraph 1 of the preceding article, except when the approval of the Director-General of Management and Coordination Agency has been obtained in accordance with the provisions of the Statistical Reports Coordination Law (Law No. 148 of 1952).

2. The range of statistics and other matters to be notified under the provision of the preceding paragraph shall be provided for by ordinance.

3. The Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency may, if he deems it necessary, require the chief of each administrative organ concerned, or the chief of local public entity or the Board of Education to modify or suspend statistical survey other than the designated statistical surveys.

**(Monitoring of the Operation of the Designated Statistical Surveys)**

Article 9. The Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency may, if he deems it necessary, monitor the operation of the designated statistical surveys conducted by the chief of each administrative organ and others, submit his opinion to the Prime Minister, or make recommendations to them on its appropriate improvement.

**(Statistical Officers and Certified Statisticians)**

Article 10. The statistical officer may be established in the Prime Minister's Office and each Ministry.

2. The certified statistician shall be established in each prefectural government.

3. The certified statistician may be established in each municipal government.

4. The statistical officers or certified statisticians shall engage in the technical operation of the designated and other statistical surveys under the direction of the authorized senior officers.

5. The statistical officers shall be appointed by the chief of the administrative organs authorized by paragraph 1 of this article (including the chief of the independent agencies in Prime Minister's Office and each Ministry) from among the administrative or technical officials of the Prime Minister's Office or each Ministry, or the personnel with corresponding capacity to these officials provided by cabinet order (hereinafter referred to as the "national public service officials") who are qualified for one of the following requirements; and the certified statisticians shall be appointed by the chief of local public entity or the Board of Education from among the local public officials provided in article 172 paragraph 1 of the local Autonomy Law (Law No. 67 of 1947), the administrative or technical officials provided in article 19 of the Law concerning Organization and Execution of Local Administration of Education (Law No. 162 of 1956), or the personnel with corresponding capacity to these officials provided by cabinet order (hereinafter referred to as the "local public service officials") who are qualified for one of the following requirements, that the person;

- (1) has been engaged in the operation of statistical surveys as a national public service official or a local public service official for more than two years. For the appointment to the certified statistician, his qualification for that requirement shall be confirmed by the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency in advance;
- (2) studied statistics or mathematics at the university or college established in accordance with the School Education Law (Law No. 26 of 1947) or, former College and University Ordinance (Imperial Ordinance No. 388 of 1918), and has bachelor's degree;
- (3) studied statistics or mathematics at the high technical school established in accordance with the School Education Law or the special school established formerly in accordance with the High Technical School Ordinance (Imperial Ordinance No. 61 of 1903), or the school approved by the Minister of Education as has equal or higher level as the above-mentioned schools, and completed the course of such school;
- (4) has completed the course of training institutes for the statistical staff or the short course on statistics designated by the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency, or has passed the state examination on statistics provided for by other law; or
- (5) being not applicable to each of the preceding items, is recognized by the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency as being appropriately qualified to engage in the statistical surveys.

(Statistical surveys carried out by the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency)

Article 11. The paragraph 3 of the article 7 and the paragraph 3 of the article 8 are not applied to the statistical surveys which are carried out by the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency.

(Enumerators)

Article 12. The Government, the chief of local public entity or the Board of Education, may appoint the enumerators, if necessary, for the field work of the designated statistical surveys.

2. The matters relating to the enumerators shall be provided for by ordinance (including regulations which are promulgated by the chief of local public entity or the Board of Education).

**(Field work)**

**Article 13.** The statistical officers, the certified statisticians, those who engage in the operation of the designated statistical surveys and the enumerators may have necessary access to spots, make investigation, require materials, or ask questions to the persons for the purpose of designated statistical surveys concerning the matters which have been approved in advance by the Director-General of Management and Coordination Agency. In this case, he shall present a certificate showing his official duties.

**(Confidentiality)**

**Article 14.** The confidentiality of information of a person, juridical person or other bodies disclosed as a result of the designated statistical surveys shall be secured.

**Article 15.** No person shall use individual questionnaire form collected for the purpose of compiling the designated statistics except for statistical purposes.

2. The preceding paragraph shall not be applicable when the purpose of the use is made known to the public in accordance with the approval of the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency.

**(Dissemination of the Result)**

**Article 16.** The result of the designated statistical surveys shall be disseminated as quickly as possible. The Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency shall retain authority to approve the withholding of dissemination.

**(Requirement for Submission of Materials and Explanation)**

**Article 16-2.** The Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency may ask the chief of each administrative organ or others, to submit materials or reports, or to make explanations, if he deems it necessary for executing his authority provided for by this law.

**(Cooperation in Conducting the Designated Statistical Surveys)**

**Article 17.** An authority conducting the designated statistical survey may, if he deems it necessary, ask the chief of the administrative organ concerned and others for cooperation in surveying, reporting, etc.

**(Delegation of the Work of the Designated Statistical Surveys)**

**Article 18.** The Government may delegate to the chief of local public entity or the Board of Education a part of the work concerning the designated statistical surveys in accordance with the provisions of cabinet order.

**(Delegation of Authority)**

**Article 18-2.** The Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency may, in accordance with the provisions of cabinet order, delegate the authority provided in article 2 and 7 to a person who is both responsible for the statistical affairs and authorized by the cabinet order.

(Penalties)

Article 19. If any person;

- (1) being a person requested answer under article 5, refuses to answer or gives a false answer;
- (2) prevents the answering requested under article 5;
- (3) refuses, neglects or interrupts the inquiry, refuses or neglects to submit the materials required, submits false materials, or makes a false statement in answering questions requested under article 13; or
- (4) being a person engaging in the operation of the designated statistical surveys or participating in it, acts for making the result of the designated statistical surveys untruthful, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding five thousand yen.

Article 19-2. If any statistical officer, certified statistician or other person engaged in the operation of the designated statistical surveys, or enumerator, or person who was formerly in the above-mentioned services, without lawful authority publishes, communicates, or uses any information on the confidential matter of a person, juridical person, or other organization which has come to his knowledge in performance of his duties, he shall be liable to a penal servitude for a term not exceeding one year or to a fine not exceeding five thousand yen.

2. If any person mentioned in the preceding paragraph publishes or communicates the result of statistical surveys without the approval of the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency before the date of its publication fixed in accordance with the provisions of article 7, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand yen.

3. If any public official or ex-official other than the persons mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, coming to the information provided in the foregoing two paragraphs in performance of his duties, commits the act provided in these paragraphs, he shall be liable to the same penalty as provided in these paragraphs.

## A LIST OF DESIGNATED STATISTICS

Note: Listed here are the main designated statistics under Article 2 of the Statistics Law.

Control No.	Name of Statistics
1	Population Census
2	Establishment Census
5	Vital Statistics
6	Survey on Port and Harbour
7	Monthly Labour Survey
10	Census of Manufactures
11	Current Survey of Production
13	School Basic Survey
14	Housing Survey
15	School Health Examination Survey
19	Survey of Textile Distribution
23	Census of Commerce
23-2	Census of Commerce in Aomori Prefecture
26	Census of Agriculture and Forestry
27	Current Survey of Coal Demand and Supply
28	Survey on Vessels and Seamen
29	Survey on Shipbuilding and Engineering
30	Labour Force Survey
31	Survey of Coal Deposits and Quality
32	Survey of Building Construction Started
33	Survey on Production of Milk and Milk Products
35	Retail Price Survey
36	Survey on Farm Household Economy
37	Survey on Crop Production
38	Survey on Sericulture and Cocoon Production
40	Survey of Domestic Mineral Deposits
43	Current Survey of Production in the Gas Utility Industry
46	Survey of Machine Tools Installation
48	Survey of Pharmaceutical Industry Production
49	Current Survey of Non-ferrous Metals Demand and Supply
51	Current Survey of Petroleum Products Demand and Supply
53	Outdoor Employees' Wage Survey by Occupation
54	Survey on Marine Fisheries Production
56	Family Income and Expenditure Survey
57	Unincorporated Enterprise Survey
58	Mode-of-Trade Statistical Survey
60	Basic Survey for Health and Welfare Administration
61	Survey of Research and Development
62	School Teachers Survey
64	Current Survey of Commerce
65	Survey of Medical Care Facilities
66	Patient Survey
67	Census of Fisheries
68	National Health Survey
69	Survey on Timber Products
71	Survey on Current Rolling Stock Production
74	School Facilities Survey
76	Survey on Wages of Local Public Service Personnel
77	Survey of Wages and Salaries of Private Enterprises

Control No.	Name of Statistics
81	Corporation Assets Survey as a part of the 1970 National Wealth Survey
83	Social Education Survey
84	Survey on Construction Works
85	Unincorporated Enterprise Assets Survey as a part of the 1970 National Wealth Survey
86	Household Assets Survey as a part of the 1970 National Wealth Survey
87	Employment Status Survey
89	Local Government Assets Survey as a part of the 1970 National Wealth Survey
90	Survey on Seamen's Labour
93	Basic Survey of Manufacturing Structure and Activity
94	Basic Survey on Wage Structure
95	Survey of Paper Distribution
97	National Survey of Family Income and Expenditure
98	Basic Survey of Commercial Structure and Activity
99	Survey on Motor Vehicle Transport
100	Survey on Rice Production Cost
101	Survey of Machinery Distribution
103	Survey on Coastwise Vessel Transport
108	National Survey of Prices
110	Financial Statements of Incorporated Businesses
113	Survey of Selected Service Industries
114	Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities
115	Survey of Oil Consumption in Commerce, Mining and Manufacturing



## Cabinet Order for the Enforcement of the Statistics Law

Cabinet Order No. 130 of 31 May 1949  
Latest amendment pursuant to Cabinet Order  
No. 182 of 9 June 1984

### (Public Notice of the Designated Statistics)

Article 1. The public notice of the designated statistics as provided in articles 2 and 4 of the Statistics Law (hereinafter referred to as "the Law") shall be made in the Notifications of the Management and Coordination Agency.

2. Any organization which shall conduct survey for designated statistics shall display the control number and the name of the designated statistics, which were notified to the public in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, upon the questionnaire used for the collection of data of the designated statistics.

### (Personnel to be specified by Cabinet Order)

Article 1-2. The personnel who shall be specified by cabinet order in accordance with the provisions of article 10 paragraph 5 of the Law shall be the Labour Standards Inspectors prescribed in article 99 of the Labour Standards Law (Law No. 49 of 1947).

### (Designation of Training Courses for Statistical Staff)

Article 2. The designation of training courses in accordance with article 10 paragraph 5 item (4) of the Law shall be made public in the Notifications of the Management and Coordination Agency.

### (Duties of Enumerators)

Article 3. The enumerators stipulated in article 12 of the Law shall, under the direction and supervision of the chief of national administrative organ, local public entity, or the Board of Education, deliver and collect the questionnaires of designated statistics and engage in other field work for designated statistical surveys.

### (Matters for Field Work)

Article 4. The ordinances which shall be issued in accordance with the provisions of article 3 paragraph 2 of the Law (including the regulations which are promulgated by the chief of local public entity or the Board of Education) shall define clearly the matters for which the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency has been approved in accordance with the provisions of article 13 of the Law.

### (Certificate for Field Work)

Article 5. The certificate provided in article 13 of the Law shall be issued by the chief of the organization conducting the survey as per the annexed form.

### (Public Notice of Approval for Use of Questionnaire for Exceptional Purposes)

Article 6. The public notice in accordance with the provisions of article 15 paragraph 2 of the Law shall be made in the Notifications of the Management and Coordination Agency.

2. The public notice in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall announce the name of the designated statistics, purpose of use of the questionnaire, and the scope of users of the questionnaire approved by the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency.

#### **(Measures of Dissemination of Results)**

**Article 7.** The dissemination under the provisions of article 16 of the Law shall be made in the official gazette or other publications, provided that the results of the designated statistical surveys falling under any of the following items may be disseminated by means of allowing public access to the information which is put out on paper or screen from magnetic tapes of electronic computer under procedures as determined by the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency.

- (1) Results which are considered inappropriate for dissemination through the official gazette or other publications in the light of the scope of users.
- (2) The results which are expected to take a long time to disseminate through the official gazette or other publications (excluding the results mentioned above item (1)).

2. Any authority having disseminated the results of the designated statistical surveys in the manners provided in the proviso of the preceding paragraph, shall announce the same results in the official gazette or in other publications within a certain period.

3. Any authority which conducted the designated statistical surveys shall report promptly to the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency on the matters specified in the following items in the corresponding cases.

- (1) The name of the designated statistics, name of the publication, and the time of publication, when the results are disseminated in a publication other than the official gazette, or when a publication other than the official gazette is published in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.
- (2) The name of the designated statistics, the period and place for public access, as well as items for tabulation to be included in dissemination of the results, when the results are disseminated in a manner as provided in the proviso of paragraph 1.

4. The Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency shall announce in the official gazette the matters reported in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

#### **(Work Delegated to the Chief of Public Local Entity or the Board of Education)**

**Article 8.** The work which the Government may delegate to the chief of public local entity or the Board of Education under the provisions of article 18 of the Law shall include the decision of respondents, direction and supervision of statistical enumerators, establishment of enumeration districts (ED), delivery, collection, examination and tabulation of questionnaires or schedules, publication of results, preparation, maintenance and submission of questionnaires or schedules, and other jobs concerning the operation of the designated statistical surveys, except the work provided in paragraph 2.

2. The Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency may delegate the chief of prefectural government or the prefectural Board of Education to confirm the fact specified in the proviso of article 10 paragraph 5 item (1).

#### **(Delegation of Powers)**

**Article 9.** The authority of the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency provided in article 2 and 7 of the Law shall be executed by the Director-General of the Statistics Bureau.

(Annexed Form is omitted.)

# Cabinet Order Concerning the Scope of Statistical Surveys to be Notified

Cabinet Order No. 58 of 31 March 1950  
Latest amendment pursuant to Cabinet Order  
No. 182 of 9 June 1984

## (Purpose)

Article 1. The purpose of this cabinet order is to determine scope and measures of the notification concerning the statistical surveys other than designated statistical surveys, which shall be notified in accordance with the provisions of article 8 paragraph 1 of the Statistics Law.

## (Scope of Statistical Surveys to be Notified)

Article 2. The statistical surveys to be notified in accordance with the provisions of article 8 paragraph 1 of the Statistics Law include those surveys in which the central government, prefectural governments, city governments prescribed in article 252-19 paragraph 1 of the Local Autonomy Law (Law No. 67 of 1947) (hereinafter referred to as the "designated city governments"), Japan Tobacco and Salt Public Corporation, Japan National Railways, Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation, Bank of Japan, or Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Japan request statement, reporting or submission of materials for the purpose of statistical compilation and tabulation of the results, and which cover the administrative area of a prefectural government, a designated city government, a special ward government in Tokyo, or the area ranging over two or more prefectures as well as, those in which city governments other than the designated city governments request statement, reporting or submission of materials for the purpose of statistical compilation and tabulation of the results covering the administrative area of the city governments.

Those include statistical surveys on;

- (1) land;
- (2) population, households, and dwelling houses;
- (3) prices and living expenses (including household economy);
- (4) public health;
- (5) employment, unemployment or wages;
- (6) price of commodities sold and purchases, and amount of capital of enterprises; and
- (7) production of goods, consumption of raw materials and power fuels and reservation of them in stock.

## (Procedure of Notification)

Article 3. Any authority who plans to conduct a statistical survey or surveys specified in the preceding article shall notify in advance the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency thereof.

2. Any suspension or modification of statistical surveys notified in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be notified to the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency.

3. The procedures for and the forms of notification under the preceding two paragraphs shall be determined by the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency.

# STATISTICAL REPORTS COORDINATION LAW

Promulgated on 24 May 1952 (Law No. 148 of 1952)  
Latest amendment pursuant to Law No. 80 of 1983

## (Purpose)

Article 1. The purpose of this law is to reduce the burden of statistical report collection requests and to contribute to the improvement of efficiency of the administrative activities, by making appropriate coordination of these requests on the matters such as measures of the collection, report forms and others.

## (Execution of the Law)

Article 2. In executing the authority provided by this Law, the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency shall coordinate the statistical report collection requests, exclusively from the statistical point of view, noting that the powers and authorities of the administrative organs concerned should not be unwarrantably infringed.

## (Definitions)

Article 3. The term "statistical report" as used in this Law means any report which is requested by the national administrative organ (as provided in article 3 paragraph 2 of the National Government Organization Law (Law No. 120 of 1948); hereinafter referred to as the "administrative organ") directly or through the organs of local public entity, entirely or partially for the purpose of compiling statistics as to a certain date or period through the use of report forms posed to;

- (1) ten or more persons, juridical persons or other organizations (except the local public entity, and the juridical persons provided for by cabinet order; hereinafter the same); or
- (2) educational facilities, medical and rehabilitation facilities and other organs provided for in article 8-2 of the National Government Organization Law, or similar organs of the local public entity provided for by cabinet order, provided that the number of these facilities or organs plus that of persons, juridical persons or other organizations required identical statistical reports amounts to ten or more.

2. The term "report form" as used in this law means the schedule, questionnaire or other similar means used in statistical report requirements.

## (Approval of the Collection of Statistical Reports)

Article 4. The chief of an administrative organs shall get approval of the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency in advance for the collection of statistical reports, except for;

- (1) conducting the collection of statistical reports, for which measures of the collection and report form are provided for by law or cabinet order; or
- (2) conducting the collection of statistical reports for carrying out the designated statistical surveys provided in article 3 of the Statistics Law (Law No. 18 of 1947).

2. The chief of an administrative organ shall submit application in writing to the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency for the approval of the preceding paragraph. The application shall include the following items:

- (1) Name of the administrative organ
- (2) Purpose
- (3) Items to be reported
- (4) Scope of respondents

- (5) Date or period for reporting
- (6) Measures of collection of reports
- (7) Period for collection of reports
- (8) Other matters required by the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency.

3. The application shall be accompanied by a report form and other reference documents.

**(Principles for Approval)**

Article 5. Upon application in accordance with the preceding article, the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency shall examine it in the light of the following principles:

- (1) The collection of statistical reports proposed shall be appropriately planned from the statistical-technical point of view.
- (2) There shall be any need left to coordinate the collection of statistical reports proposed and other collection of statistical reports which has been approved by the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency.

2. When the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency finds, through the examination pursuant to the preceding paragraph, that the collection of statistical reports proposed meets the principles in items (1) and (2) of the same paragraph, he shall approve such collection of statistical reports without delay setting the period of its validity.

**(Notice of Approval or Disapproval)**

Article 6. The Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency shall, when he decides to approve the collection of statistical reports, notify in writing the chief of the administrative organ concerned of the decision with the period determined under paragraph 2 of the preceding article (hereinafter referred to as the "approved period") and the control number.

2. The Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency shall, when he decides to disapprove the collection of statistical reports, notify in writing the chief of the administrative organ concerned of the decision with the reason of disapproval.

3. The Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency may assign a control number for the collection of statistical reports provided in item (1) or (2) in article 4 paragraph 1, if so required by the chief of the administrative organ planning such collection of statistical reports.

**(Display of Approved Period and Control Number)**

Article 7. The chief of the administrative organ who has been approved for the collection of statistical reports shall display the approved period and the control number upon the report form used in such collection of statistical reports.

**(Suspension or Modification of the Collection of Statistical Reports)**

Article 8. If the chief of an administrative organ provided in the preceding article suspends the approved collection of statistical reports, he shall notify the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency thereof in advance.

2. The chief of an administrative organ provided in the preceding article shall not execute any modification of the approved collection of statistical reports unless getting approval of the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency.

#### (Alteration of Approval)

Article 9. If the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency finds that the approved collection of statistical reports has lost the conformity to the principles provided in items (1) and (2) of article 5 paragraph 1, he may require the chief of the administrative organ who is responsible for the collection of statistical reports to modify such collection of statistical reports.

2. If the chief of an administrative organ does not comply with the requirement under the preceding paragraph, the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency may shorten the approved period for such collection of statistical reports.

3. If the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency decides to shorten the approved period in accordance with the preceding paragraph, he shall notify in writing the chief of the administrative organ concerned thereof with its reason.

#### (Demand for Suspension or Modification of Collection of Statistical Reports)

Article 10. If the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency finds that the collection of statistical reports is conducted in contravention of any provisions of this law or any order issued under this law, he may require the chief of the administrative organ who is responsible for the collection of statistical reports to suspend or modify such collection of statistical reports.

2. If the chief of an administrative organ does not comply with the requirement under the preceding paragraph, the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency may appeal to the Prime Minister for taking proper action to suspend or modify such collection of statistical reports.

#### (Appeal)

Article 11. The chief of any administrative organ who has been notified the decision of the Director-General of the Administrative Management Agency under article 6 paragraph 2 or article 9 paragraph 3, may raise objection against it to the Prime Minister, if the decision respectively interrupts the execution of policies of his organ.

2. The objection in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall be presented in writing to the Prime Minister, stating the reason of dissatisfaction within thirty (30) days after the receipt of the notification provided in the same paragraph.

3. When the Prime Minister has received the objection under the preceding paragraph, he shall evaluate whether it is justifiable or not.

4. If the Prime Minister judges on the evaluation under the preceding paragraph that the objection is justifiable, he shall direct the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency to take an appropriate action.

#### (Exception)

Article 12. The provisions of this law shall not apply in case the administrative organs, which are defined by cabinet order, conduct the collection of statistical reports for carrying out the duties as assigned by cabinet order.

**(Statistical Reports Collected by the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency)**

**Article 12-2.** The paragraphs 2 and 3 of the article 9, the paragraph 2 of the article 10 and the article 11 are not applied to the statistical reports collected by the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency.

2. In addition to the preceding paragraph, this law is applied to the collection of statistical reports carried out by the Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency according to the following items,

- (1) "Writing with the reason of disapproval" in paragraph 2 of the article 6 is read as "writing".
- (2) "He may require the chief of the administrative organ who is responsible for the collection of statistical reports to modify such collection of statistical reports" in paragraph 1 of the article 9 is read as "he may modify such collection of statistical reports".
- (3) "He may require the chief of the administrative organ who is responsible for the collection of statistical reports to suspend or modify such collection of statistical reports" in paragraph 1 of the article 10 is read as "he may suspend or modify such collection of statistical reports."

**(Report Coordinator)**

**Article 13.** The report coordinator may be established in each administrative organ for securing close liaison with the Management and Coordination Agency concerning the execution of this law.

2. The report coordinator provided in the preceding paragraph shall be appointed by the chief of each administrative organ.

**Article 14.** The Director-General of the Management and Coordination Agency may, in accordance with the provisions of cabinet order, delegate the authority provided in articles 5, 6, 9 and 10 to a person who is authorized in article 18-2 of the Statistics Law.

**(Enforcement Order)**

**Article 15.** The procedures and other matters required for carrying out the provisions of this law shall be provided for by cabinet order.

## Legislation on Organization in Charge of Government Statistical Coordination

The Management and Coordination Agency (MCA) was established on July 1, 1984 as an external organ of the Prime Minister's Office by consolidating and restructuring the organizations and functions of the Prime Minister's Office and the Administrative Management Agency.

The creation of MCA, which is based on the recommendations of the Provisional Commission for Administrative Reform (1981-1983) aims at providing the national government with a new structure for vigorous and effective central management and coordination to ensure that government operations are efficient, well-coordinated and responsive to the social and economic changes.

The government-wide responsibilities of MCA are divided into the following areas:

- (1) Personnel management
- (2) Management of organization structure, manpower and processes of government
- (3) Administrative inspection and administrative counseling
- (4) Coordination of policies and programs on specific matters involving the jurisdictions of several ministries and agencies, such as traffic safety, youth affairs, etc.
- (5) Administration concerning national public employee's pension programs
- (6) Administration of government statistics including coordination of government's statistical operations and production of basic statistics of the nation such as the Population Census

### — The Outline of the Statistics Bureau and the Statistics Center —

The Statistics Bureau and the Statistics Center are responsible for the above-mentioned item (6). The outline of the Statistics Bureau and the Statistics Center is given below.

#### Statistics Bureau

##### (Organization)

The Statistics Bureau is composed of the General Affairs Division, the Statistical Information Division, the Statistical Standards Department and the Statistical Survey Department.

The Statistical Standards Department is divided into the Statistical Planning Division, the International Statistical Affairs Division, the Directors for Statistical Clearance.

The Statistical Survey Department is divided into the Population Census Division, the Labor Force Statistics Division, the Economic Statistics Division and the Consumer Statistics Division.

##### (Functions)

The Statistics Bureau is in charge of the following affairs:

1. Planning of fundamental matters concerning improvement and development of the statistics and statistical system.
2. Coordination of statistical activities of ministries and agencies through examining and clearing plans of statistical survey, coordinating the collection of statistical reports, etc.
3. Coordination of international statistical affairs.
4. Provision of necessary resources to the ESCAP's Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific.
5. Planning and execution of the Population Census and other basic statistical surveys.
6. Execution of statistical surveys entrusted by other ministries and agencies and local governments.
7. Researches on statistical techniques and methodologies.
8. Collection, compilation and publication of statistical publications and materials.



## **Statistics Center**

### **(Organization)**

The Statistics Center is the attached organ of MCA and is composed of the Administration Department, the Population Statistics Tabulation Department, the Economic Statistics Tabulation Department and the Statistical Training Institute.

### **(Functions)**

The Statistics Center is in charge of the following affairs:

1. Tabulation of the Population Census and other basic statistical surveys conducted by the Statistics Bureau.
2. Tabulation of statistical surveys entrusted by other ministries and agencies and local governments.
3. Researches on the techniques and methodologies regarding the tabulation.
4. Training of officials of national and local governments on statistics.

In this pamphlet, we excerpt the articles on the statistical coordination functions of the Statistics Bureau from the Management and Coordination Agency Establishment Law and the Cabinet Order for the Establishment of the Management and Coordination Agency.

## Management and Coordination Agency Establishment Law (Excerpt)

Promulgated on 2 December of 1983 (Law No. 79 of 1983)  
Latest amendment pursuant to Law No. 81 of 1983

### (Establishment)

Article 2. By this Law the Management and Coordination Agency shall be established as an independent organization of the Prime Minister's Office.

### (Specific Functions and Authority)

Article 4. The Management and Coordination Agency shall have the following scope of specific functions for which it is responsible, and exercise its authority within the limits thus set in conformity with law (including orders based on law):

- (22) planning fundamental matters on the improvement and development of statistics and statistical system;
- (23) examining statistical survey plans for approval, establishing a system of statistical standards and coordinating governmental statistical affairs;
- (24) harmonizing the collection of statistical reports;
- (25) providing subsidies for local governments, supervising and coordinating local government statistical activities;
- (26) planning statistical training programmes and administering qualifying examinations;
- (27) coordinating international statistical affairs;
- (28) providing assistance for the training conducted by the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific in accordance with the Agreement between the Government of Japan and the United Nations Development Programme concerning Assistance for the Establishment and Operation of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific;
- (34) studying the statistical methods and performing other functions for the improvement and development of statistics;
- (35) collecting, keeping, compiling and publishing books and pamphlets on statistics;
- (36) disseminating the knowledge on statistics;
- (58) collecting necessary materials concerning the affairs in its charge;
- (59) administering the affairs which are allocated to the Management and Coordination Agency by another laws in addition to the above-mentioned affairs.

**Cabinet Order for the Establishment of the Management and Coordination Agency (Excerpt)**

Cabinet Order No. 181 of 9 June 1984

**(Establishment of the Statistics Bureau)**

Article 1. The Management and Coordination Agency has the Director-General's Secretariat and the following five bureaus.

Personnel Bureau

Administrative Management Bureau

Administrative Inspection Bureau

Pension Bureau

Statistics Bureau

2. The Statistics Bureau has the following two departments.

Statistical Standards Department

Statistical Survey Department

**(Functions of the Statistics Bureau)**

Article 9. The Statistics Bureau is in charge of the following affairs.

- (1) planning fundamental matters on the improvement and development of statistics and statistical system;
- (2) examining statistical survey plans for approval, establishing a system of statistical standards and coordinating governmental statistical affairs;
- (3) harmonizing the collection of statistical reports;
- (4) providing subsidies for local governments, supervising and coordinating local government statistical activities;
- (5) planning statistical training programmes and administering qualifying examinations;
- (6) coordinating international statistical affairs;
- (7) providing assistance for the training conducted by the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific in accordance with the Agreement between the Government of Japan and the United Nations Development Programme concerning Assistance for the Establishment and Operation of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific;
- (10) studying the statistical methods and performing other functions for the improvement and development of statistics (excluding the functions which are set for the Statistics Center);
- (11) collecting, keeping, compiling and publishing books and pamphlets on statistics;
- (12) disseminating the knowledge on statistics;
- (13) collecting necessary materials concerning the affairs in its charge.

2. The Statistical Standards Department is in charge of the affairs as described in the preceding paragraph excluding Items 8, 9, 14 and "studying the statistical methods" which is a part of Item 10.

(Internal Subdivisions of the Statistical Standards Department)

Article 30.

2. The Statistical Standards Department shall have the following two divisions and three Directors for Statistical Clearance.

Statistical Planning Division

International Statistical Affairs Division

(Statistical Planning Division)

Article 33. The Statistical Planning Division is in charge of the following affairs.

- (1) planning fundamental matters on statistics and statistical system;
- (2) monitoring and studying annual programmes and budgetary resources for statistical surveys;
- (3) planning placement of statistical staff and allocating budgetary resources for local government statistical systems;
- (4) coordinating statistical programmes of local governments and monitoring their operations;
- (5) planning statistical training programmes and administering qualifying examinations;
- (6) disseminating the knowledge on statistics;
- (7) providing secretarial services for the Statistics Council;
- (8) administering the matters which are not allocated to the other division or Directors for Statistical Clearance but are the functions of the Statistical Standards Department.

(International Statistical Affairs Division)

Article 34. The International Statistical Affairs Division is in charge of the following affairs.

- (1) supplying statistics and statistical information to international organizations and foreign government agencies;
- (2) collecting and making use of international statistics and international statistical information;
- (3) providing technical cooperation on statistics;
- (4) coordinating international statistical affairs in addition to the preceding items;
- (5) providing assistance for the training conducted by the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific in accordance with the Agreement between the Government of Japan and the United Nations Development Programme concerning Assistance for the Establishment and Operation of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific;
- (6) collecting necessary materials concerning the affairs in its charge.

(Director for Statistical Clearance)

Article 35. The Director for Statistical Clearance shall share the following affairs based on order.

- (1) examining statistical survey plans for approval, establishing a system of statistical standards and coordinating governmental statistical affairs;
- (2) harmonizing the collection of statistical reports;
- (3) collecting necessary materials concerning the affairs in its charge.

**(Councils)**

**Article 40.** The Management and Coordination Agency shall have, in addition to the Councils established by law, the Councils as listed in the following chart. The functions of these Councils are also described in the chart.

<b>(Two Councils are omitted.)</b>	
<b>Statistics Council</b>	In response to requests from the Director-General of the Agency, studying and deliberating on important matters relating to the examination of statistical survey plans, establishment of statistical standards, systems, coordination of the governmental statistical affairs and harmonization of statistical reports, and in addition to these functions, submitting recommendations on these matters.

2. In addition to those provided in the preceding paragraph, all matters necessary for the operation of the Councils in the preceding paragraph shall be provided by another cabinet orders.

## Cabinet Order Concerning Statistics Council

Cabinet Order No. 269 of 31 July 1952  
Latest amendment pursuant to Cabinet Order  
No. 182 of 9 June 1984

### (Organization)

Article 1. The Statistics Council (hereinafter referred as the Council) consists of 18 members.

2. The Prime Minister shall appoint the persons who conform to the following qualification as members of the Council.

- (1) person of learning or experiences on statistics. (7 persons)
- (2) person who represents statistics division of each ministry or agency or each prefectural government. (7 persons)
- (3) person who represents users of statistics. (4 persons)

### (Chairman)

Article 2. The Council shall have the chairman.

2. The chairman shall be elected from among the members of the Council by themselves.

3. The chairman shall supervise the functions and duties of the Council.

4. In case of the inability of the chairman to perform his duties, the member nominated in advance by him shall deputize in performance of the duties.

### (Membership)

Article 3. The members shall be appointed from among people of learning or experiences on statistics and people representing users of statistics, and the membership shall last for two years except those members who are appointed to fill a position made vacant due to immature loss of membership and who shall serve for the period left incomplete by their predecessors.

2. The members can be elected twice or more.

3. The members shall serve on the basis of temporary employment.

### (Specialist Membership)

Article 4. Specialist members may be appointed, when necessary, to discuss technical matters.

2. Specialist members shall be appointed by the Prime Minister from among the employees of the administrative bodies concerned and people of learning or experiences concerning statistics.

3. Specialist members shall serve on the basis of temporary employment.

### (Session)

Article 5. The Council shall be summoned by the chairman.

2. The Council shall meet for a regular session once a month, provided that an extra session may be held, if the chairman deems it necessary, or if there is a demand for it from more than half of the membership.

**(Subgroup)**

**Article 6.** The Council may organize subgroups.

2. A subgroup shall have the head, who shall be appointed from among the members by the chairman.

The chairman shall appoint the members of a subgroup from among the members and specialist members of the Council.

**(Secretarial Facilities)**

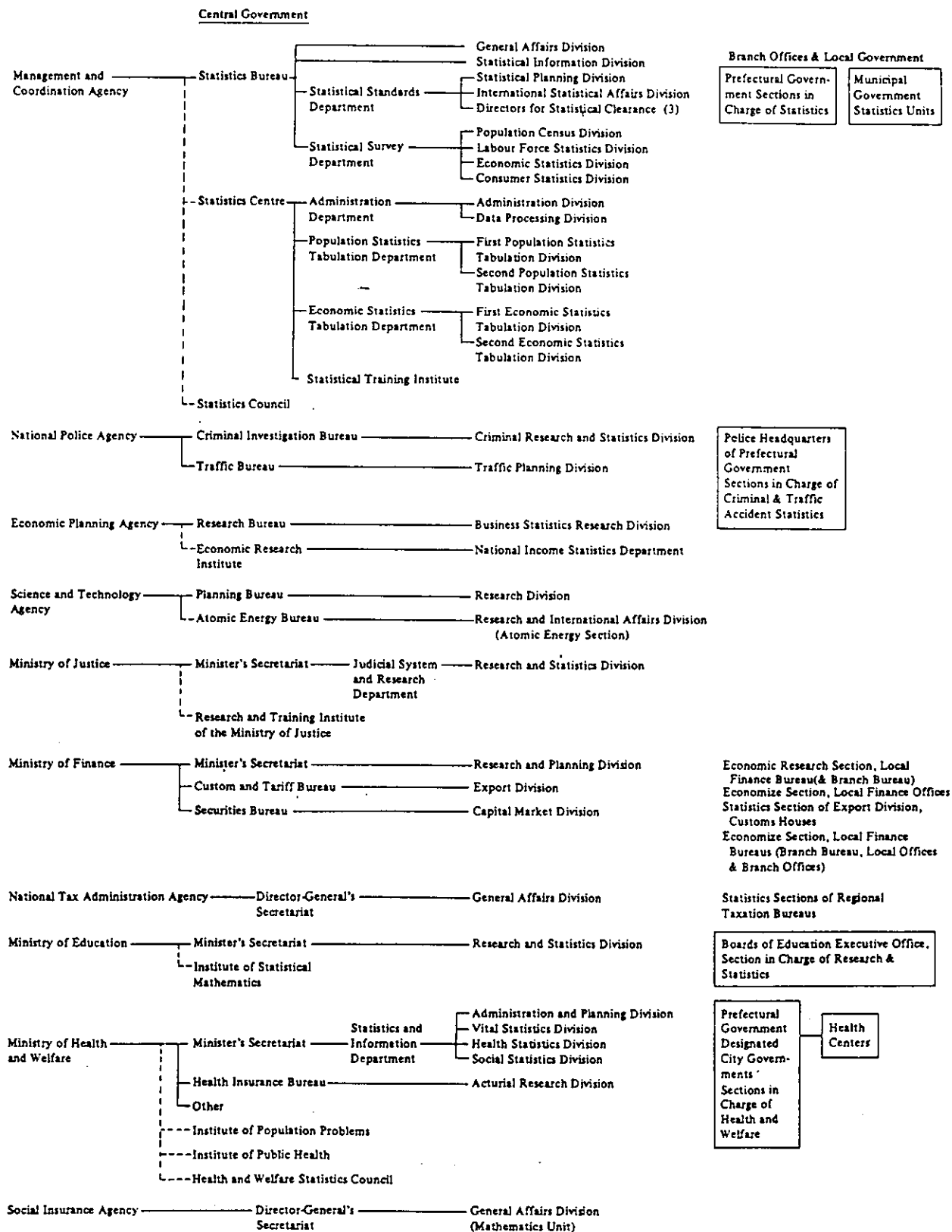
**Article 7.** The secretarial facilities required for management of the Council shall be provided by the Statistical Planning Division of Statistics Bureau, the Management and Coordination Agency.

**(Miscellaneous Affairs)**

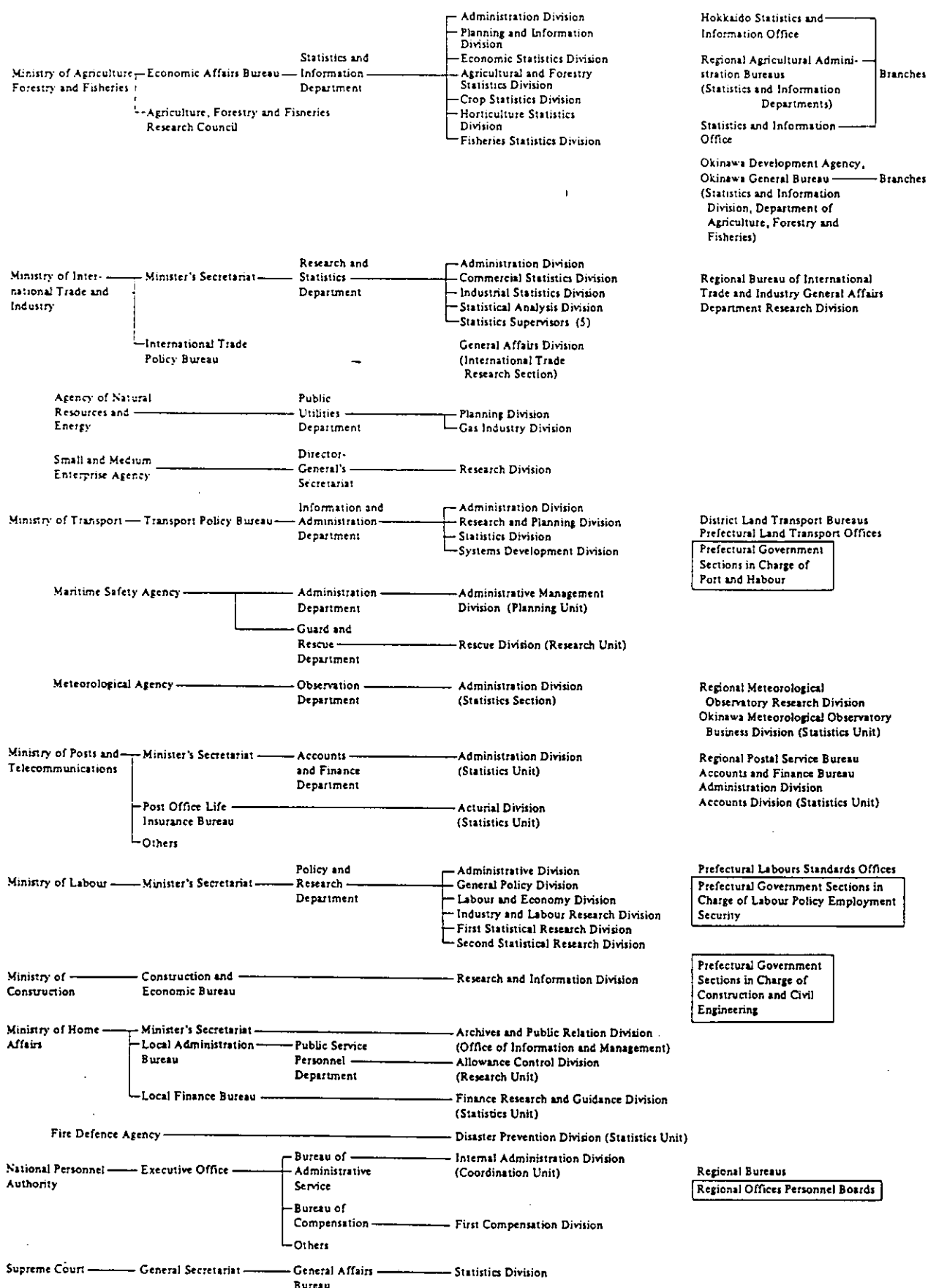
**Article 8.** The affairs which may need to be provided for in connection with the management of the Council, such as the procedures for holding a session, besides those stipulated in this cabinet order, shall be raised for a discussion of the Council by the chairman, and then be ruled.

# APPENDIX

## Government Statistical Organizations







Note: 1. The list is made up as of 1st July 1984.  
2.   indicates the organ which belongs to the local autonomous entity.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATISTICAL ASSOCIATIONS

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